

**Volume I
No. 40**



**Saturday
19th December, 1964**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

OFFICIAL REPORT

**FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

CONTENTS

EARLIER RESUMPTION (MOTION) [Col. 5121]

BILL:

The Supply Bill, 1965—

Committee of Supply (Fourteenth Allotted Day)—

Heads S. 41-S. 44 [Col. 5122]

Heads S. 45-S. 48 [Col. 5161]

Heads S. 49-S. 51 [Col. 5215]

Heads S. 52-S. 59 [Col. 5247]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Saturday, 19th December, 1964

The House met at Ten o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
(Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU
ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,
S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T. (Singapore).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable The Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operative and Minister of
Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW
KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ ENCKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.,
Assistant Minister (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WON, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
 " ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
 " DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
 " ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
 " ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASIL, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
 " ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
 " ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
 " TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau Tampin).
 " ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
 " ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
 " ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
 " DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
 " PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
 " ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
 " ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 " DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
 " ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 " PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
 " ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
 " ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
 " ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 " ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

EARLIER RESUMPTION

(MOTION)

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, the sitting of the House this afternoon shall be resumed at 3 p.m. instead of 4.30 p.m.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, the sitting of the House this afternoon shall be resumed at 3 p.m. instead of 4.30 p.m.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1965

Mr Speaker: I wish to inform the House that at the close of yesterday there was no quorum. Therefore, the time for the debate on Heads S. 41

to S. 44 has to be a little extended. So, I would extend it until 12 o'clock and that includes the reply of the Minister, say for about half-an-hour, which means there are one-and-a-half hours for debate by Honourable Members.

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (Fourteenth Allotted Day).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Heads S. 41 to S. 44—

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sums of:

\$840,832 for Head S. 41,
 \$13,125,632 for Head S. 42,
 \$5,106,986 for Head S. 43, and
 \$9,773,095 for Head S. 44

stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam (Singapore): Mr Chairman, Sir, before the adjournment last night, I said that the functions of this Ministry of Information

and Broadcasting are the essence of our vital task of building a Malaysian nation, and I said then that the overriding task before this Ministry is that, while we have built the mechanics of Malaysia, the political structure, now we must undertake the more vital task of giving it life and we must start upon the task of creating Malaysians. Being a Malaysian is an attitude, a psychological, intellectual and emotional attitude, and I submit, Sir, that this task can be performed by the Minister of Information and his Ministry.

In this connection, Sir, I would like now to pass on to the manner in which radio, television, publicity and information can be used to remould peoples' thinking, whether we like it or not, let us accept the reality that the vast majority of our people are not Malaysians in their thinking and in their attitudes, because we have inherited a past where we were trained to be something else—we were trained to be Malays, Chinese, Indians and others. As far as the future generation is concerned, the younger ones who are now in school, maybe we can train them, mould them into Malaysians. But the problems for us are the adults, the people who escaped that conditioning, through no fault of their own, and that is a task which must be deliberately undertaken through the mass media to convince people that their hope, their future, and the future of Malaysia, lies in their being able to think and act as Malaysians.

Mr Chairman, yesterday, I think, the Member for Kuala Trengganu, wondered why television, radio and the other media of information in Singapore should not be taken over. First, Sir, I would like to remind him the constitutional position. There was an understanding that, for a variety of reasons, the day-to-day administration should be in the hands of the State Government and the overall policy in the Central Government. Now, Sir, despite that, if he can convince us that the media of radio, information and television in one of the State Governments are being misused, that they are

being used for purposes contrary to national objectives, and that we are not helping and assisting in the task of building a Malaysian nation, then I will be prepared to consider his proposition. If, in fact, we are working for objectives contrary to the national purpose, contrary to the purpose of the Central Government, then I say there is a case. But, in case he wants to know, I would like to say that we are far from doing that. We are aware, and the Minister himself knows, that he has a right to say where our mass medium is being misused; he has a right to draw attention and perhaps even act to see that the functions of any State must be within the framework of the national objectives. Similarly, a Central Government must also pursue its policies within the framework of national objectives. Whether it is in Singapore, or in the Central Government, I suggest that the first premise, the first function, of the mass media is to accept the fact that we are a variety of races and cultures and we speak different languages—and you must communicate with them. If we evolve a policy of saying, "Well, our business is not to communicate to everybody except to one section or one group", then I say we are making trouble for ourselves. If you cannot communicate ideas to people who, because of their past history, have not come within the mainstream of a Malaysian culture, or a national culture, then if you ignore them, you are handing them over to other people, who can inject ideas and who are sending out ideas daily. Radio, Sir, is a thing which has no frontiers. You cannot, apart from setting up elaborate jamming outfits, stop ideas infiltrating over the ether; and if you cannot cater for them, there are others who will and who are doing it. It is to that extent, in answer to the Member for Kuala Trengganu, we try, in the four languages, to put over ideas, because this is a battle for the hearts and, more important still, for the minds of people. As my colleague, the Prime Minister of Singapore, said, if radio and television are to fulfill their functions of being a forge where we can strike out new ideas, there must be a

conflict of ideas; and I hope the Minister would take this suggestion, as it will be to his advantage, to the advantage of the Central Government, and to the advantage of the Malaysian nation if all legitimate ideas, views and opinions could find a forum on television and radio.

In Singapore, Sir, we very often have political forums of Opposition parties, because if you believe that your case is right, that you can argue out your case, and that you can convince other people, then you are not afraid of opposition. But, where you are not sure of your own ideas, then you must protect it against the test of reason by eliminating opposition. In fact, Sir, only this week I heard from some reporters here that immediately after the elections certain political secretaries went and told the Press the functions of the Press: they said, "What we want to see in your paper is only Government speeches, not Opposition speeches." This was told to me by newspaper reporters, Sir. If it were a bluff, we would not have had, the day before yesterday, reporters over there being hauled up and told, "Why have you made newspapers a P.A.P. supplement?" I can tell you, Sir, why. I am a former newspaper journalist, Sir, and I know how journalists work. We in this House speak from 10 o'clock to 6.30 or 9 p.m. Thousands and thousands of words are spewed across this floor. The purpose of a good sub-editor is to compress, if he is a radio man, into 10 minutes what has been said over a number of hours. So, the man is selective. If you want to catch the eye of a newspaper, say something sensible, because it is in the interests of a newspaper to publish things that catch the attention of the public eye. However, I sometimes think, Sir, that the newspapers are doing a favour to some of the speakers here by keeping out their speeches, because if their constituents read what they say here, their chances at the next election will be more difficult. They are doing them a favour by suppressing some of the very silly things that are being said here. So, if you want to catch the eye of a newspaper, say something which

the newspaper thinks matters because they are interested in selling their newspapers. If an item is interesting, you say a good phrase or put forward a good idea, it will find its way into the newspapers.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order, Standing Order 37 (a)

Mr Chairman: Is it on a point of order?

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: On a point of order. Saya berpendapat, Tuan Pengerusi, masa perbahathan kita ini ada chatuan-nya

Mr Chairman: What Order?

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: 37 (a). Masa perbahathan kita ini ada chatuan-nya. Jadi, jika Enche' Rajaratnam mengambil dua jam, apahal pula orang lain. Saya minta-lah jasa baik daripada Tuan Pengerusi supaya di-hadkan masa bagi tiap² Ahli Yang Berhormat itu beruchap memandangkan masa yang telah di-hadkan oleh Tuan Pengerusi. Terima kaseh.

Mr Chairman: Saya tidak erti 37 (a) itu.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Kita ada chatuan masa, Tuan Pengerusi, yang telah pun di-tetapkan oleh Tuan Pengerusi. Jika sa-kira-nya Enche' Rajaratnam berchakap dua jam, apahal pula Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain.

Mr Chairman: Jadi itu bukan on a point of order (*Ketawa*). (To *Enche' Rajaratnam*) Please try to be as brief as possible, because a time limit has been imposed and other Members would also like to speak.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Thank you, Mr Chairman. In fact, Sir, the Honourable gentleman knows more about what I am going to do than I do, because I have no intention of speaking for two hours. In fact, I shall try to be as brief as possible though I understand, Sir, in parliamentary practice, Budget time is Opposition time, and we in the Opposition have kept quite about that. Anyway, Sir, I shall oblige the Honourable Member by trying to be as brief as possible.

Now, Sir, I would suggest that in trying to build a Malaysian nation, apart from welding the various races and cultures together, it is also necessary to bring the different States together. There are conflicts not only among the various groups, such as, political, cultural, racial and linguistic groups, but it is also true that we must bear in mind that there are also conflicts and rivalries among the States. Now, up to a point, rivalry is a good thing—it creates competition. However, if it is pushed to absurd limits it can also help to break Malaysia, as it is one of the ways of bringing about a misunderstanding among the States, who, partly through colonial history, have been kept apart. We have just come together, and it is natural that many of us, whether we be in Singapore, Malaya, Sabah or Sarawak, are a bit parochial in our approach: we are inclined to think, if we are in Singapore, that Singapore is the world; if in Malaya, that Kuala Lumpur is the world; and so it is with Sabah and Sarawak. This is something which we have inherited as part of our history and we must try and overcome that. One of the ways, especially for the Central Government

Mr Chairman: I must remind the Honourable Member that he should confine his speech to matters pertaining to the subject before us and not to be persuasive, because time is of the essence.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Yes, Sir. The point I am trying to come to is really with regard to news programme. What I would suggest is that our news programme should project now a Malaysian image—that is, if I am listening, especially, to the news from the Centre, I should become aware that I am listening to a national news and not Kuala Lumpur news, not Penang news, not Singapore news, or news from Sarawak or Sabah. But, unfortunately, Sir, there must be difficulties, because Malaysia is only a year old—I quite understand that. However, I cannot sincerely say that the news content, the image presented through our news, is that of a Malaysian news. In fact,

during the last few weeks, I have been going through the items of news that emanate from the Centre. We are unaware of what is happening in the other States. There must be a lot of things going on, and it is the duty of the News Broadcasting Division to make us aware that we are part of Malaysia, of what happens in Sabah or Sarawak; the accomplishments in Sabah and Sarawak, or in Singapore, or in Penang, are as much our accomplishments of which we should be proud. It is not right to put across news or programmes which say that we should only feel proud of the achievements in one area of Malaysia. One way of doing it is by a greater exchange of programmes in television, especially, and broadcasting, both of which are expensive in two ways: expensive in the outlay of money and expensive in the sense that there is a shortage of talents. As you know, it is very difficult to find good news broadcaster or programme scriptwriter—they are very scarce—and, therefore, I would suggest that there should be a pooling of resources, which means a greater exchange of programmes, irrespective of whether it is in Sabah and they can do something better than we in Kuala Lumpur, Penang or Singapore can. In this connection, Sir, I would like to draw the Minister's attention to one fact. We had talked, for example, that between Singapore and Malaya there should be a greater exchange of programmes; and, for the last four months we in Singapore, as part of this process, sent in the Malay language 32 musical programmes and 32 radio plays—altogether 64 items in Malay. I am not saying that they are all good, but definitely none of them are political. There may be an attempt by some Alliance Members to say that we are putting across P.A.P. propaganda. These are Malaysian writings in the National Language to help create a Malaysian culture. But, Sir, I understand

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin (Parit): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification—Can Enche' Rajaratnam explain why recently the Radio

Singapore played the record of *Terang Bulan* in the Chinese version?

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: I have already explained and apologised to the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting. He drew my attention to it and he made an investigation on that. It was an accident. The record happened to be lying in a library file; so the last man just drew out the record and played it. We have since then got instruction to destroy all such records. I apologise

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: But it was only after the objection came from the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that the Singapore Government took action to destroy the records.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Mr Chairman, Sir, it was a mistake. We have apologised. What else can we do?

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: It was not published in the newspapers, Sir.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: I hope, Sir, that tomorrow's Press will carry the news that we tendered an apology for the mistake on behalf of Radio Singapore. I hope that will satisfy the Honourable Member.

Enche' Yeoh Tat Beng (Bruas): Is the Press carrying out the instruction of the P.A.P.? (*Laughter*).

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Sir, the Honourable gentleman cannot have it both ways. During the last elections they say that the P.A.P. are uninfluential, are no good. Now, it is said that the P.A.P. are so powerful that they can influence the Press in the heart—land of Malaysia, i.e., Kuala Lumpur. Sir, either we are so powerful that we can do something in Kuala Lumpur itself or that we are as weak as they say we are?

However, Sir, let me come to the point. We have sent 64 Malay programmes—32 radio plays and 32 musical programmes. There might be other reasons why, in fact, very little of them have been used. It may be shortage of time. But I hope,

Sir, that the Centre is not carrying rivalry to the point of absurdity. We are very glad, and we also make full use, of every programme that we get from Radio Malaysia. Similarly, Sir, in English we sent 93 items, in Tamil 32 items and in Chinese we submitted something like a thousand items, which include market reports, etc. I am not saying, Sir, that you should make use of everything that is submitted, because I am sure some of those programmes are not worth using, but practically all of them are excluded

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, the Member is not as brief as he promised to be.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Sir, I have been in Parliament for a long time and one thing somebody told me is that when Members start objecting, that means the argument hurts. Anyway, Sir, I am not complaining; I am not saying anything or suggesting that there is anything sinister behind all this. But I would suggest that there should be a greater exchange of programme between the various territories, because I would like to know more about Sabah, more about Sarawak, their music, what their people are thinking. There are commentators. In fact, Sir, before Malaysia we used to get a lot of programmes from Sabah—talks and so on—but now we are told that we cannot deal direct with them; we must get it through the Central Government. So, this is my plea, Sir, to the Minister: if this is due to the defect of machinery in the Department, to strengthen that machinery. Let there be greater exchange of programmes; let there be competition, which is very good, especially in "Government outfits", because both in Malaya and in Singapore radio and television are "government outfits". Without competition, they begin to become flabby and weak. But if there can be competition, I am quite sure it will be to the advantage of both the radio station and the television station.

Sir, my last point is that, as the Minister made the point in his speech, in addition to radio and television

being used to consolidate democracy—the Malaysian nation inside Malaysia—we are also engaged in a war of ideas with our Indonesian enemy, and radio is a powerful instrument to carry on, to push ahead, with our world of ideas against Indonesia. But what I would like to know is what kind of ideas can we present to the Indonesians. The Indonesian people have been brought up in the tradition of revolutionary ideas. Whether we like them or not, these ideas have inspired and helped to consolidate Indonesia. Whatever the weakness of Indonesia and of Soekarno, there is one thing which we must acknowledge without doubt—that he has managed to weld a diversity of races, communities, into a solid nation by using ideas—Soekarno is a past master in the art of propaganda. I do read the scripts on Information Service which gives us an idea of their propaganda—Indonesian propaganda. An enemy's propaganda is a good indication of what they consider is our weakness, and 80 per cent of their broadcast, apart from the personality aspect, is directed towards one weakness. They play on race and racial emotions—and very skilfully too. Sometimes they play on Malay communal sentiments, at other times on Chinese communal sentiments. So, they have decided that this is our basic weakness, and on that they concentrate. Therefore, Sir, to counter that, first we must consolidate ourselves in regard to this basic weakness which they consider can be the Achilles heels of Malaysia. Secondly, we must put forward progressive ideas. It is no use telling the Indonesians: “Oh, Malaysia is a happy, prosperous country.” That is not what they want. They want to know what can Indonesia get, what advantage the Indonesians can get by resisting their present regime, by overthrowing their present regime. If we cannot provide the ideas ourselves, ideas which fit in with the needs and aspirations of the Indonesian people, then our propaganda is wasted.

And finally, Sir, out of deference to the Government benches, the last point I would like to make is an advice to some of the Government supporters.

If you want to fight Indonesia, survive Indonesia, we must know who are our friends and who are our enemies. Unfortunately, Sir, one Alliance Member, speaking at the Johore State Council recently, said that now there is a new category of anti-Malaysia forces. He enumerated them in the order of priorities. First, the anti-Malaysia elements are, he said, Indonesians; second, P.A.P. (*Laughter*) third, other subversive forms—that means, Sir, that they have some supporters, because I heard exhortatory exclamations. They have now come to a point that a non-communist, pro-Malaysian party is a worse enemy than communists. Sir, if they come to that point, or if that element in our country grows stronger, then I say, Sir, Malaysia's time is up. When people move to a position of unreality where they begin to enumerate that the first enemy is Indonesia, second is the P.A.P., then the communists, then I say we are working for disaster.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak): Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Tuan Pengerusi yang telah memberikan peluang kepada saya berchakap dan di-dalam bahathan ini saya ingin menguchapkan satinggi² terima kaseh kepada Menteri yang berkenaan. Di-dalam Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini yang pada fahaman saya Kementerian ini akan memegang dan sudah memegang peranan yang amat penting sa-kali di-dalam menghadapi beberapa masalah—masaalah masharakat kita yang berbentok berbagai² fahaman dan berbagai² keturunan ini. Di-dalam dunia yang tidak perang atau di-dalam dunia dengan keadaan perang maka Jabatan ini—Jabatan Penyiaran, Jabatan Siaran Radio, Talivishen dan sa-umpamanya, ada-lah memegang peranan yang di-hadapan sa-kali menghadapi segala anchaman² musuh dan segala propaganda² daripada musuh. Tidak-lah kita ragukan kalau di-dalam bahathan Kementerian ini sudah banyak kita menerima theory, sudah banyak kita menerima fikiran² daripada sa-tengah² Ahli Yang Berhormat yang mengeluarkan fikiran itu memandang

bahawa kita tidak tahu dengan keadaan kita.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-malam dan hari ini kita mendengar beberapa kursus yang di-suruh kita menerima oleh Yang Berhormat dari Singapura dan Enche' Rajaratnam pada pagi ini supaya kita memoleh chara yang dia buat. Enche' Lee Kuan Yew di-dalam ucapan-nya sa-malam sa-akan² membayangkan bahawa kita di-Malaysia ini maseh tertutup mata kita dengan bentuk masharakat yang ada pada kita. Kita bershukor, Tuan Pengerusi, kapada Tuhan kerana kita dapat kemerdekaan dengan chara Perlembagaan. Sa-belum Singapura menjadi Singapura yang bergabung dengan Malaysia, sa-belum Enche' Lee Kuan Yew menjadi Perdana Menteri di-Singapura, sa-belum Enche' Rajaratnam menjadi Menteri Penerangan dan Siaran di-Singapura, kita menyedari bahawa hanya satu sahaja jalan bagi mengekalkan keamanan multi-society yang ada di-Tanah Melayu ini ia-itu menchapai kemerdekaan dengan chara Perlembagaan. Mereka maseh jauh, waktu itu entah di-mana, tetapi kita telah berjuang lebih dahulu memahami hakikat, memahami kedudukan bahawa dengan revolusi—dengan semangat pemberontakan bagi menchapai kemerdekaan ini akan tidak mengeringkan darah ra'ayat mengalir di-tanah ayer kita. Ta' usah-lah Enche' Lee Kuan Yew berramah di-dalam Dewan ini, jangan-lah Rajaratnam chuba hendak mengajar kita, apa-kah masharakat yang kita hadapi sekarang ini. Kita tahu, kita ada kepala, kita ada mata, kita ada hati, kita ada telinga dan kita hidup di-tengah² masharakat yang saperti ini—kita tidak mustahak orang lain mengajar kita, tetapi patut, Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Singapura ini, dari P.A.P. ini, berterima kaseh dengan sistem kehidupan kita di-Tanah Melayu. Kalau kita di-sebut oleh Lee Kuan Yew pada hari samalam, pilih-lah satu fikiran yang terbuka-kah, atau fikiran yang terkongkong. Pilih-lah fikiran yang terkongkong-kah, masharakat yang terkongkong-kah, yang limited, atau masharakat yang macham mana? Enche' Lee Kuan Yew jangan-lah

chuba hendak mengabui mata orang ramai. Kalau sa-kira-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dahulu-nya memahami bahawa hidup terkongkong ini lebih selamat, ta' akan masok Singapura ka-dalam Malaysia ini, tidak akan ada Singapura dalam masharakat Malaysia, tetapi kenapa kita terima Singapura? Kenapa kita terima Singapura, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana kita tahu bahawa Singapura bukan mempunyai faham yang luas, tetapi faham yang sempit yang mengkongkong ra'ayat negeri Singapura itu, maka kita dari Tanah Melayu dengan fikiran yang terbuka—ayoh! masok Singapura, dan kita ajar siapa yang tidak takut menerima Perlembagaan kita, siapa-kah yang akan menyelamatkan subversive elements yang ada di-Nanyang University yang sa-lama hari ini duduk di-bawah ketiak P.A.P. Siapa-kah orang yang menyelamatkan mereka ini? Enche' Rajaratnam pandai bermadah, bermanja², tetapi tidak berani menggunakan apa yang di-katakan-nya untuk menghanchorkan segala subversive elements yang ada di-Nanyang University itu—tengok-lah! tetapi jauh bagi kita di-Tanah Melayu untuk menjaga-nya.

Ini menunjukkan yang manusia itu tidak bertanggung-jawab di-dalam masaalah negeri ini. Kenapa kita terima Singapura, Tuan Pengerusi? Apa-kah dengan penerimaan kita Singapura masok ka-dalam Persekutuan Malaysia ini merupakan satu fikiran yang sempit? Kita tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, dan kita bukan bodoh. Jangan-lah Enche' Lee Kuan Yew dari Singapura memberi satu pengertian bahawa orang cherdek itu ia-lah orang yang keluar dari universiti—jangan, jangan fikir bagitu! Orang keluar pondok lebih cherdek daripada orang yang keluar daripada universiti. Multi-society yang ada di-Tanah Melayu ini merupakan sa-bagai satu batu ujian kapada kebijaksanaan pemimpin yang mengatakan: "Saya sa-orang pemimpin yang revolutioner—chabar kapada mereka ini". Berbagai² bangsa, berbagai² faham ugama, berbagai² keturunan yang datang-nya daripada gunong yang berlainan, merupakan satu chabaran yang matalamat kapada pemimpin² mereka ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, kenapa kita mesti masukkan Singapura ka-Persekutuan Malaysia? Saya ulang, kerana kita tahu tektik mereka itu. Sa-belum Singapura mempunyai api yang saperti sekarang ini yang berlagu di-antara Parti P.A.P. di-satu pihak dan Barisan Socialis di-satu pihak yang lain, mereka ada-lah duduk di-bawah satu lindungan. Mereka itu sama. Waktu penjajahan mereka itu menganggap diri-nya sa-bagai sa-orang yang paling progressive yang menghanchorkan penjajahan. Mereka lebeh menerima fahaman Karl Marx di-dalam chita² hendak menjadikan Singapura sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka. Perchatoran berlaku. Perikatan di-Singapura jatoh, kerana satu fahaman bahawa ra'ayat negeri ini seluruh-nya memikirkan dan memandang, siapa-kah yang progressive—itu-lah yang di-ikuti-nya.

Singapura dengan pimpinan P.A.P. ada-lah memandang bahawa mereka progressive.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-telah P.A.P. bangun dan sa-belum P.A.P. berkuasa pada kali yang kedua, pertelagahan berlaku lagi di-antara mereka sama mereka. Perpechahan timbul di-tengah² masharakat P.A.P. sa-hingga ada yang P.A.P. dan ada yang Barisan Sosialis. Di-dalam P.A.P. itu sendiri ada dua anasir dan dua fikiran. Satu yang paling radical, dan yang satu lagi radical radicalan, erti-nya radical radicalan itu hendak radical sangat pun, radical pun takut. Tetapi yang paling radical, yang paling progressive, ilham yang radical²—P.A.P. di-antara P.A.P. dalam masharakat-nya, hingga-lah lahir Barisan Sosialis.

Pemimpin P.A.P. telah mendapat ilham di-dalam perjalanan-nya ka-seluruh dunia, kerana kita tahu waktu itu P.A.P. ada mempunyai ilham dan fahaman kominis di-dalam otak-nya, tetapi berselindung di-sebalek simbol non-communist dan bukan kominis—tidak kominis dan tidak ada kominis. Ini-lah lindungan² tabir yang di-letakkan di-muka P.A.P. “Kami bukan kominis, tetapi kami bukan anti-communist”. Apa ma'ana-nya ini? Maka perjalanan pemimpin mereka itu ka-seluruh dunia, menjelajah, melihat dari dunia² capitalist, melangkah ka-

dunia socialist, masok ka-negara kominis, Moscow dan Peking dan akhir-nya balek ka-Singapura. Dari ilham ini, dapat-lah mereka menerima perchatoran kominis di-dunia ini.

Barangkali payah kita hendak memahami bagaimana-kah pergerakan dan perchatoran perselisihan faham di-antara Peking dan Moscow di-dalam masaalah fahaman kominis, dan di-mana-kah P.A.P. hendak meletakkan nasib-nya di-antara dua gergasi yang sedang berlagu ini, mengikut fahaman Peking-kah, atau mengikut fahaman Moscow. Sa-telah di-analisa oleh professor² P.A.P., maka terdapat-lah satu jalan

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: On a point of order. Sir, I am very happy that he should pay tribute to the P.A.P. by talking about the P.A.P. But should he not pay tribute to the Minister of Information by talking about his Ministry?

Mr Chairman: Did you say “point of order”?

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Sir, I said that he is talking about the P.A.P., for which I am grateful. We are now discussing about the Ministry of Information, but he is talking nothing about the Ministry of Information. Should he not pay respect to the Minister by talking about his Ministry?

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, sa-telah agak-nya orang P.A.P. hendak kami terlanjangan dalam Dewan ini, dia merasa ta' sedap—biar-lah terima dahulu, kami ini bodoh-kah, atau kami tidak meng-ikuti. Sa-telah ketua-nya, Enche' Lee Kuan Yew, menjelajah balek ka-Singapura, dia telah menengok bagaimana pergolakan fahaman di-antara Communist Russia dengan Communist di-Peking. Peking mempunyai satu sistem, satu chara kominis yang mesti revolutioner, yang mesti berjuang bermatian²—ta' ada compromise, tetapi bagi Moscow telah sampai kepada peringkat elok-lah berdamai dengan dunia kapitalis. Fahaman ini dapat di-bawa pula oleh ketua P.A.P. dan di-dalam-nya mula bertelagah di-dalam masaalah Malaysia. Apa-kah Malaysia ini baik atau tidak baik. Timbul-lah

dua gergasi di-dalam P.A.P. dan lahir-lah apa yang di-namakan Barisan Sosialis dan, seperti sekarang ini, P.A.P.

Tuan Pengerusi, ini hanya taktik atau chara bagaimana hendak memenangi fikiran ra'ayat, oleh kerana kalau P.A.P. tetap berdiri seperti mana fahaman-nya yang dahulu tidak ada chance, tidak ada harapan dan bila dia mengubah sikap-nya sedikit, dan kita benarkan dengan fikiran kita yang luas dan kita benarkan dia menyeberangi Selat Teberau dan masuk ke Tanah Melayu dan kita silakan dengan fikiran terbuka, bukan fikiran terkong-kong, sila bertanding dengan kita di-dalam Pilihan Raya Nasional kita. Apa-kah kita mempersilakan P.A.P. bertanding di-dalam Pilihan Raya kita yang baharu sudah itu merupakan satu fikiran yang tertutup? Kalau tertutup seperti mana istilah yang di-buat oleh Enche' Lee Kuan Yew kelmarin, maka nyata-lah mereka itu pun tidak akan ada dalam Dewan yang mulia ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, kita mempunyai suku² bangsa yang jangan kita rengan²-kan, jangan kita memandang hina di-antara satu suku bangsa dengan lain suku bangsa walau betapa kecil-nya satu bangsa itu. Betapa kecil-nya dan betapa lemah-nya di-dalam soal hendak menyatukan di-antara satu gulungan yang kuat dengan gulungan yang kecil itu atau dengan istilah yang lain—istilah P.A.P., gulungan yang ada dengan gulungan yang tidak ada—yang mempunyai dengan tidak mempunyai, maka siaran radio, talivishen dan penerangan ada-lah memegang peranan yang amat penting.

Kita tidak mahu walau pun sa-ekor nyamok di-bunuh dengan tidak bersebab dalam Malaysia. Kita tidak mahu satu gulungan kaum di-Malaysia ini yang betapa pun juga besar-nya, kaya-nya dan gagah-nya, kita tidak mahu mengizinkan mereka itu melanyak orang² yang kecil yang jumlahnya kecil yang tidak ada daya—kita tidak mahu. Dan ini perlu di-ambil tindakan yang berkesan oleh Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran. Bukan itu sahaja, malah perlu di-ambil peranan ini oleh surat² khabar, bukan hanya sa-bagai tanggungan Kerajaan

di-dalam sa-buah Kementerian, tetapi, tanggungan bersama—tanggung-jawab bersama di-antara Kerajaan dengan ra'ayat di-mana kita tahu bahawa kita duduk dalam keadaan masyarakat yang seperti ini. Tetapi apa yang berlaku? Kalau di-Singapura P.A.P. tidak segan² memasukkan teman-nya ka-dalam jail, kerana kepentingan politik—kerana kepentingan politik, yang melepaskan orang itu dalam jail dan dalam tahanan dahulu P.A.P., tetapi sa-sudah orang itu nampak-nya merbahaya kepada kedudukan diri sa-saorang pemimpin P.A.P. dalam Kerajaan-nya itu di-masokkan-nya balek hamba Allah itu. Itu tidak menjadi hal, taktik kominis memang begitu. Kalau bapa sendiri bersalah, sembeleh, faham kominis kalau isteri sendiri bersalah, sembeleh jangkank kawan. Bapa, emak kalau bersalah, sembeleh. Maka taktik ini di-punyai oleh P.A.P. Teman-nya sendiri yang di-keluarkan-nya dalam tahanan itu, dia juga yang memasukkan ka-dalam tahanan balek, kerana kepentingan fahaman dan beberapa orang yang ada dalam P.A.P.

Kalau ini kedudukan-nya P.A.P. atau parti yang mendapat ilham dari Karl Marx ini menggunakan sa-tiap kemungkinan kerana kepentingan dan kepentingan² dan kemungkinan² itu telah ada sekarang, dia telah menggunakan *Straits Times* untuk kepentingan dia—telah menggunakan *Straits Times* untuk menjadi budak kepada P.A.P. Fasal apa *Straits Times* sanggup menjadi budak kepada P.A.P. kerana telah dapat di-konvetkan (convert) atau diberi fahaman tentang fikiran luas-nya seperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Lee Kuan Yew sa-malam—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Kensi dia punya lesen)—sa-akan² Lee Kuan Yew sa-bagai Tuhan-nya yang akan menentukan nasib dunia, kerana itu-lah surat² khabar, terutama sa-kali *Straits Times*, memandang dan berkiblatkan kepada Lee Kuan Yew sa-bagai pemimpin sa-sudah Tunku Abdul Rahman, kerana itu *Straits Times* sanggup menjadi budak yang di-beli oleh P.A.P. dan sanggup memijak keharmonian hidup yang ada di-Malaysia.

Chakap Lee Kuan Yew lebih tinggi daripada ucapan Duli Yang Maha

Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Apa-kah *Straits Times* telah menunjukkan ta'at setia-nya kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia dan kepada Perlembagaan negeri ini? Adakah *Straits Times* benar² jujur, benar² berdiri di-tengah² masharakat yang multi-society?—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Kensel dia punya lesen)—Kalau sa-kira-nya—kalau sa-kira-nya *Straits Times* sa-bagai apa yang di-laongkan-nya National Newspaper (Surat khabar Kebangsaan), maka Surat khabar Kebangsaan itu mesti-lah dia mementingkan soal kebangsaan, tetapi kenapa di-pentingkan soal P.A.P.?—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Kita ganyang dan bakar surat khabar itu)—Kita harus ganyang habis²an (*Tepok*) kerana kita tahu *Straits Times* ada-lah duri di-dalam masharakat multi-society yang ada di-Persekutuan Malaysia ini. Salagi duri ini tidak kita chungkil, maka dia tetap berasa sakit. Dengan apa-kah yang hendak kita chungkil duri itu telah masuk ka-dalam daging kita bagitu jauh. Kita harus operation dia menggunakan kekerasan, ma'ana kekerasan itu kita gunakan kuasa yang ada pada kita bahawa negeri ini bukan untuk kepentingan *Straits Times*, bukan untuk kepentingan bangsa lain dalam negeri ini, tetapi ia-lah kita mahu surat² khabar dalam negeri ini untuk kepentingan kita dengan apa yang kita sebut multi-society.

Sedar-kah Lee Kuan Yew dan Enche' Rajaratnam masalah ini? Apa-kah yang tuan sebutkan itu dalam Dewan ini multi-society—jaga kita hendak tengok Malaysia, tuan menggunakan *Straits Times* untuk menghanchorkan multi-society dalam negeri ini. Di-mana chakap awak? Di-mana kejujoran kita—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Lidah biawak)—di-mana chakap kita, di-mana kita punya keikhlasan terhadap negara?

Tuan Pengerusi, kita sa-bagai fikiran terbuka—terbuka kita beri orang yang asal-nya bukan ra'ayat negeri ini di-kalangkan ka-leher-nya suatu pangkat yang kadang² ra'ayat yang ta'at setia kepada negeri ini tidak dapat, bergelar Dato', besar bintang, kerana kita tahu bahawa Malaysia menghormati kebebasan surat khabar—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Tarek balek)—dan Ketua

Pengarang-nya sa-bagai orang yang berfikir luas yang telah mengambil peranan yang baik di-dalam masharakat, kita anugerahkan kepada dia satu penghormatan negara supaya dia tetap mengekalkan peranan-nya sa-bagai sa-buah surat khabar yang tidak berat sa-belah di-antara masharakat yang berbagai bangsa ini. Tidak mahu masuk kita, tidak apa, tetapi berlaku 'adil-lah. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Betul). Sa-telah kita berikan bintang kehormatan dengan bintang kehormatan itu-lah di-pijak-nya kepala kita. Saya rasa patut saya memberi ingatan kepada pehak Kerajaan, supaya lain kali bintang² yang saperti itu di-fikirkan lebeh dahulu masak². Pada fahaman saya Ketua Pengarang *Utusan Melayu* ada lebeh berhak sa-ribu kali menerima bintang yang saperti itu daripada orang yang menudai kehormatan negara kita (*Tepok*). Ini-lah yang di-sogokkan oleh Enche' S. Rajaratnam, ini-lah yang di-sogokkan oleh Enche' Lee Kuan Yew yang di-beli-nya *Straits Times* sa-malam, kalau dia kata tidak ada kepentingan dia buat apa yang ia beria² sangat menunjukkan, mensharahkan, mengkuruskan kita, bahawa kita ini multi-society, kita mesti pandang ka-hadapan dengan panjang.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya nampak bahawa *Straits Times* ini, kalau sa-kira-nya orang² P.A.P. mahu menengok progressive orang Perikatan ini atau tidak, kalau mahu menchuba bahawa kami ini radical atau tidak, chuba-lah gunakan *Straits Times* sa-kali lagi untuk kepentingan P.A.P. dan memijak kehormatan negara kami, kami akan tunjukkan kami punya progressive atau tidak. Kalau Enche' Lee Kuan Yew berkata sa-malam, bahawa dia mahu hidup dan mati dengan apa yang di-chakapkan-nya, kami pun mahu hidup dan mati dengan apa yang kami chakapkan ini (*Tepok*).

Sejarah, Tuan Pengerusi, telah membuktikan sejak kita di-jajah, bahawa Singapura belum pernah berlaku menempoh sa-suatu sejarah gelap di-dalam hidup, belum pernah menempoh sa-suatu sejarah yang bagitu gelap, sama ada di-dalam pemerentahan Enche' Lim Yew Hock dahulu yang kata P.A.P. "Regime Lim Yew Hock". Sama ada di-dalam zaman penjajahan,

belum pernah sa-suatu kaum dengan kaum yang lain takut keluar dan masing² ingin mahu mati. Ada-kah P.A.P. di-Singapura berfikir besar, berfikiran luas atau berfikiran sempit, sa-hingga berlaku apa yang berlaku di-Singapura. Siapa yang mesti bertanggung-jawab sa-telah batu itu dilempar-nya, maka dia pun berkata, "Oleh kerana UMNO-lah buat ini, maka kachau-nya datang." Pandainya orang P.A.P. ini melempar batu sembunyikan tangan. Tetapi tidak-kah orang Singapura yang telah memijak bangsa Melayu di-Singapura? Bukan-kah orang P.A.P. di-Singapura yang telah menganiayakan ra'ayat Melayu di-Singapura? Kita katakan, kita mesti memandang ka-hadapan dengan multi-society. Apa ma'ana multi-society oleh P.A.P. kalau bangsa Melayu di-pijak dan bangsa lain di-angkat sa-bagai membelah buloh, satu di-pijak satu di-angkat. Bila berlaku pertumpahan darah, P.A.P. sapu tangan yang berlumuran dengan darah itu dia chuba berpelok tuboh menyapu tangan dan kata-nya, "Orang Kuala Lumpur-lah yang bertanggung-jawab." Maka berjalan-lah ketua-nya keluar negeri mengilhamkan kapada surat² khabar di-luar negeri.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: On a point of order, Sir. This matter to which the Honourable Member is referring, is *sub judice*.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: What order?

Mr Chairman: On a point of order?

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Yes, Sir. (*Interruption*) The Honourable Member is referring to a matter which is *sub judice*. An Enquiry Commission has been set up to enquire who was responsible for the bloodshed in Singapore. I am saying that this is *sub judice* because an Enquiry Commission has been set up to consider this matter.

Mr Chairman: It is not a point of order. Perkara yang dalam timbangan Mahkamah lagi jangan di-sentuh, tetapi lain daripada itu boleh (*Tepok*).

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh, saya tidak menyentuh masaalah yang ada di-hadapan Mah-

kamah. Apa yang saya sebutkan terajidi satu sejarah yang sedeh sa-telah P.A.P. berkokok² di-dalam Dewan ini, "Kita hendak-lah mempunyai fikiran yang luas." Tetapi luas-kah nama-nya di-Singapura berlaku peristiwa yang sedeh.

Sa-telah berlaku-nya ini, ketua-nya pun pergi ka-England, pergi-lah merayau² balek dunia dan di-sana di-ilhamkan juga kapada orang lain, bahawa Parti Tunku Abdul Rahman ini-lah yang membuat kachau di-Singapura. Alang-kah lanchang-nya mulut mereka yang saperti ini, di-dalam Dewan ini dia beria sa-bagai sa-orang professor menunjokkan pada masha-rakat harus kita hadapi, keluar dia merupakan sa-orang serigala yang hendak menelan keperibadian hidup keharmonian kita di-tanah ayer kita. Ini-kah bentok manusia yang berangan² hendak menjadi orang kedua di-Malaysia ini? Ini-lah kedudukan yang sedang kita hadapi. Orang² Melayu yang ada di-dalam P.A.P. ini hendak membuka mata-nya betul² (*Tepok*). Jangan chakap keluar kita mempunyai fikiran luas tetapi bila masok P.A.P. di-kongkong-nya kepala orang Melayu ini, ikut, right or wrong is my Party. Jangan fikiran ini yang sebutkan, jangan fikiran kongkongan ini yang ada. Hei! saudara² yang dudok dalam P.A.P. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Telanjangkan). Ini kesedaran, ini masaalah national bukan masaalah Parti.

Kami, Tuan Pengerusi, Perikatan ini satu Parti yang sanggup hidup dan sanggup mati. Sa-tiap kita yang hidup mesti sanggup mati, kalau tidak sanggup mati jangan hidup (*Ketawa*). P.A.P. juga telah sanggup mati, sanggup hidup, mesti sanggup mati. Kerana itu kami dengan dada yang terbuka kami terangkan dasar Perikatan, ini dasar luar negeri, ini dasar kami dalam negeri, ini dasar kami penerangan, kamu hendak kata, kata-lah, kami hendak membuat juga chara kami. Itu chara-nya demokrasi itu berjalan dalam negeri ini, tidak sorok², tidak ada lari chari tokeh, chari kawan keluar negeri, tolong-lah siarkan ka-dunia.

Sa-telah Enche' Lee Kuan Yew pergi ka-Singapura kita membacha surat

khabar yang keluar di-England, di-Australia, keluar di-mana², mengatakan bahawa Tunku punya Parti ini-lah yang membuat kachau, P.A.P. satu parti yang progressive. Chakapan² yang saperti ini kalau kita trace (*ikut*) sejarah, pernah di-keluarkan oleh ketua² P.A.P. Kata-nya, Tunku bukan mempunyai calibre besar, yang mempunyai calibre besar Enche' Lee Kuan Yew. Kami mempunyai calibre kechil point 3/8 dia point 4,705 (*Ketawa*). Calibre sa-saorang ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bukan terletak kepada gaya berchakap tetapi pada otak yang tidak nampak oleh manusia di-mana letak-nya otak dan kepintaran itu.

Kalau manusia yang ada duduk di-dalam P.A.P. ini perchaya kepada Tuhan, Tuhan kata Yadillah (Arab)—Tuhan tunjok siapa yang dia hendak, dia hendak tunjukkan Tunku dia tunjukkan-nya, dia tidak hendak tunjok Lee Kuan Yew pergi jahanam, itu kerja Tuhan bukan kerja P.A.P., bukan kerja parti, bukan kerja manusia, kerja Tuhan jangan di-ukor manusia dengan kechil atau besar kepala sa-saorang.

Tuan Pengerusi, ini-lah yang saya katakan kita tidak bermusoh dengan sa-siapa dan barang mana parti yang ada di-Tanah Melayu ini, sama ada dia P.A.P., sama ada P.M.I.P., sama ada dia P.P.P., sama ada entah apa lagi—U.D.P.—kita tidak bermusoh dengan mereka itu. Asas² demokrasi berparlimen dan sa-tiap kita menggunakan fikiran kita yang waras, kita hormati, tetapi awas jangan berpijak di-atas kepala kawan kalau hendak tegak, kalau hendak tegak jangan berpijak di-atas kepala kawan—ini kita tidak mahu. Maka kerana itu, Tuan Pengerusi, chakap² yang menyuruh kita memilih mana-kah satu masharakat yang hendak kita pilih. Kita sudah selalu memilih, kita sudah lama memilih kalau tidak kerana kita memilih masharakat yang saperti ini, kemerdekaan negeri kita ini mesti menempoh revolusi. Indonesia, Tuan Pengerusi, yang menempoh jalan revolusi menchapai kemerdekaan walau pun mereka itu satu bangsa ia-itu bangsa Indonesia tetapi ada sa-ribu suku bangsa yang di-dalam revolusi ini mempunyai share yang tidak sadikit

bagi menghadapi Belanda. Sa-telah selesai kemerdekaan sudah di-chapai kekachauan maseh berlaku sebab di-Indonesia itu masing² puak, masing² kaum, menuntut hak daripada share yang di-berikan di-dalam masa revolusi. Orang Minangkabau menuntut hak share-nya, orang Jawa menuntut hak-nya, orang Acheh menuntut-nya, orang Sulawesi menuntut-nya dan sa-bagai bangsa yang ada di-Indonesia itu menuntut hak share yang telah di-berikan dalam masa revolusi; walau pun satu bangsa sampai sekarang, kedudukan tidak dapat aman. Dengan kerana kedudukan yang tidak aman ini Soekarno mengambil suatu langkah yang akhir ia-itu menggunakan kekerasan tidak ada orang lain melainkan saya di-Indonesia hanya ini jalan yang dapat mengatasi masaalah penggeseran kaum pertemporan saudara yang berlaku di-Indonesia. Kalau jalan ini yang kita ikuti, maka sampai hari ini darah tidak akan kering di-Tanah Melayu. Kalau dengan revolusi—dengan fikiran yang revolusiner, kita mesti bangun, orang Melayu mempunyai hak dalam negeri ini dia akan bangun, orang China yang mempunyai hak dalam negeri dari sudut perniagaan-nya dia akan bangun, orang India yang mempunyai hak dalam negeri ini dia akan bangun, yang bilangan kechil orang Ceylon pun akan bangun (*Ketawa*) kerana dia mempunyai share di-dalam menchapai kemerdekaan. Kalau kemerdekaan ini kita lalui dengan revolusi dunia ini tidak akan aman. Tetapi calibre kechil-kah pemimpin kita, atau calibre-nya besar, kemerdekaan kita terima dengan tandatangan, kechil-kah ini atau besar? Kechil-kah keleber Tunku Abdul Rahman sa-bagai pemimpin yang telah mengambil negara ini hanya dengan da'awat tidak dengan violent—tidak dengan senjata, kechil-kah keleber orang ini atau besar?

Ini-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, dan kita harap masharakat kita yang saperti sekarang ini jangan ada di-antara pemimpin² kita, baik dari P.A.P., baik dari P.M.I.P., baik dari P.P.P., baik dari U.D.P., baik daripada Perikatan, jangan ada hendak-nya melaga²kan di-antara satu dengan yang lain kerana kepentingan parti. Saya katakan sa-kali

lagi, kami Perikatan sanggup hanchor, kami Perikatan sanggup hidup dan sanggup mati kerana kepentingan ra'ayat, kerana kepentingan demokrasi dalam negeri ini, kerana kepentingan multi-society yang hendak kita mempertahankan dalam negeri ini, Perikatan sanggup hidup dengan-nya dan sanggup mati kerana-nya (*Tepok*).

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam bidang ini, maka Siaran Radio dan Talivishen-lah; tetapi Talivishen, Radio dan penerangan-lah yang paling penting. Wang yang sa-banyak ini tidak chukup, tidak chukup, Tuan Pengerusi, wang sa-banyak ini tidak chukup! Yang Berhormat Menteri Penerangan dan Siaran Radio harus meminta lebeh dari ini dan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan harus memberikan wang yang lebeh kerana kita menghadapi sa-suatu apa yang di-namakan psychological warfare ini yang sedang berlaku. Musoh Indonesia tidak susah tetapi musoh dari dalam yang menyeberangi dari Selat Teberau hebat daripada serangan Indonesia, ini yang hendak kita bersekhkan habis².

Tuan Pengerusi, telah saya katakan tadi sa-lama kita tidak mempunyai satu kegiatan, suatu pendirian yang kokoh yang dapat menyalorkan apa yang diperjuangkan oleh Kerajaan yang demokratik ini dan sa-lama-nya nasib kita ini kita serahkan kepada sa-buah surat khabar yang berbentuk capitalist, yang berjiwa imperialism, seperti *Straits Times* itu, maka sa-lama itu-lah nasib kita ini akan di-permain²kan. Sudah sampai waktu-nya, sudah sampai waktu-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, Kementerian ini mesti melahirkan satu apa yang di-namakan News Agency bagi negara Malaysia sendiri. Kita mesti mempunyai News Agency kita sendiri yang keluar daripada chita² negara dan Kerajaan kita, kita jangan mengharapkan Reuter, mengharapkan AP, mengharapkan itu dan mengharapkan ini, reporter yang di-gajikan oleh *Straits Times* untuk tundok kepada dasar dan kemahuan-nya, kita tidak mahu itu. Kita mahu bahawa semua berita itu datang daripada saluran yang sah—saluran terus dari Kerajaan. Ini yang di-namakan News Agency kita yang sudah 7 tahun merdeka dan kita belum mempunyai-

nya. Betul Menteri Yang Berhormat harus berkata ini menelan belanja yang banyak, mana yang lebeh penting peluru daripada News Agency? Bagi saya kedua²-nya penting belaka.

Kemenangan Jepun, kemenangan yang lain² kerana propaganda, Tuan Pengerusi, dia masok ka-Tanah Melayu dahulu propaganda masok dahulu disini, dia kata, "Hai ra'ayat Malaya! Sambut-lah kedatangan pak pendek! Semua-nya murah, beras dua sen sa-gantang, kain 6 sen satu ela, semua-nya free belaka. Maka sambut-lah!" Ini kerana peperangan tetapi sa-sudah dia masok ka-Tanah Melayu, propaganda ini tidak benar, yang murah bukan gula, yang murah bukan kain, tetapi yang murah penampar (*Ketawa*) penampar tidak payah beli—pang—itu murah (*Ketawa*). Ini akibat penerangan—ini akibat siaran. Maka kita perlu mempunyai News Agency kita sendiri. Kalau benar² kita ini memandang fahaman yang luas seperti apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Singapura, Enche' Lee Kuan Yew dan Enche' Rajaratnam, maka hendak-lah di-serahkan-nya Siaran Radio Singapura itu semua sa-kali 100 persen di-dalam jagaan Kerajaan Pusat kalau benar dia memandang masharakat hadapan itu lebeh besar daripada kepentingan parti-nya itu sampai sa'at-nya di-satukan untuk siaran—untuk penerangan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab yang tidak dapat kita berikan nilai kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang memegang jawatan Kementerian ini dan mulai pada hari ini—mulai hari ini pada 1 Januari tahun 1965, sampai abadal abidin, sa-lama kita berpuas kita mesti tegas di-atas pendirian kita ia-itu kita mahu mempertahankan kehidupan masharakat yang seperti sekarang, kita tidak mahu sa-titis darah ra'ayat keluar kerana sa-suatu sebab yang lain, kita mahu bahawa demokrasi berparlimen ini tidak gagal di-tanah ayer kita. Kita mahu masharakat kita hidup dengan 'adil dan ma'amor, kita mahu supaya berseimbangan hidup masharakat ini, kekal dan di-baiki dari satu masa ka-satu masa, kerana itu kita berjuang, kerana itu kita mempertahankan dasar kita dan kerana itu juga kita

sanggup mati menghadapi Tuhan kerana perjuangan kita, terima kasih.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir): Mr Chairman, Sir, I hope to be brief in view of the time factor. I heartily welcome the establishment of our new Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has, I am sure you will all agree, a vital role to play in the shaping of the destiny of our land and, therefore, it behoves us all to give this new Ministry a fair and smooth lunching with all our blessings.

I had not intended to speak yesterday, Mr Chairman, Sir, but having heard a few remarks made from across the floor, I felt that I should at least make my position clear as to certain attitudes.

Some time ago I was told that some one, maybe a visitor to this country, described Malaysia as "God's Little Acre in Asia". One may think, "Do we really deserve this description or appellation of divine favour?" After examining our past records and what we intend to do for the future, I say that we certainly do deserve this, and if you will allow me a little further time, Sir, I will just expand as briefly as possible why I think so.

Now, during the many decades of colonial domination of this country, the British, for obvious reasons, held the balance between the major racial groups in this country. There was just a natural harmony and understanding, each assuming his allotted role in the political and economic pattern of this country. After World War II, the situation completely changed. The resurgence of nationalism in a more emphatic form had a profound influence on us in the Federation which, like our other neighbours, had seen the eclipse of British military power and the ascendancy, even if a brief one, of an Asian nation, Japan. This nationalism, belief and self-determination precipitated the decline and fall of British political influence in this area. It was inevitable, Sir, that the energies of especially the three major groups, should be harnessed and directed towards a national movement for independence. Initially, there was fear, fear

that the removal of British or the balance created amongst us by British power and influence would result in strife and bloodshed, but as we have all seen this proved absolutely groundless. The overriding spirit of nationalism bound us together and spurred us towards our common goal of building a united Malayan nation. The achievement of independence in 1957 without internal strife or discord in spite of the most pessimistic predictions, unfavourable social and political circumstances, and our fight against militant communism has indeed been a great challenge to us, and we have faced this challenge with courage and determination. The contribution made by the Information and Radio services, as then existed, cannot be over-emphasised. Since that date, Sir, we have set our hearts and minds towards the building of a viable nation, and to making Malaya a happy and prosperous country. As an independent nation, we have a belief that we have a mission to perform in assisting subject peoples towards self-government and independence. Malaysia, therefore, was conceived and born of the realism, foresight and wisdom of our leaders in carrying out the wishes, the aims, and the aspirations, of all the peoples of our respective territories. During the period of gestation, again, the Information and Radio and other allied services played their roles in attuning the hearts and the minds of the people into accepting and welcoming the birth of a society as free and untrammelled and open as God's many open spaces, a society which expects to enjoy the fruits of the abundance and wealth of this land and of the ingenuity of her own people.

Yesterday the Honourable Mr Rajaratnam said—I was here in the House when he spoke, but I would just refer to what is reported on his speech—that "We have created Malaysia, but we must now create Malaysians. Unfortunately we have not done that and unless we have created Malaysians, Malaysia will not survive." I entirely agree with that statement, Sir. But I hope the Honourable Mr Rajaratnam will agree with me when I say to him—Have we not laid the foundation

for the continued existence of this society which we call Malaysia in our Constitution, in the various articles that are enshrined in our Constitution, in our education policy, in our development programmes and in the many other sincere acts of good faith that we have been carrying out so far? I am sure he must agree with me that we are endeavouring to create Malaysians and that these forces that I mentioned, Sir, should go towards giving content, and image, to this country, Malaysia—that is, the creation of a society which can regard, should regard and must regard themselves as true Malaysians and loyal to this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we have not only reached the point of no return but we have gone beyond it. We have gone past beyond it and there is no question about turning back now. We cannot turn back any more. Let none part us asunder. None but the savage heart will want to see this society disintegrated, Sir. But, alas, one can discern lately that there are viruses floating about in the Malaysian air that are disturbing our tranquillity and our harmony and they may probably attack the health of our body politic. It has been said, perhaps in a humorous vein, that if America sneezes the rest of the world catches cold. Can we here seriously say that if Singapore or Sabah or Sarawak or our mainland Malaysia catches cold, the rest of us would catch influenza? I hope we would not reach that position or state of having to say that. We cannot allow that to happen. We have got to work together and neutralise this evil virus before it gets out of hand. If we are sincere and honest in our intention to build this country into a united Malaysian nation with a happy and contented people, then we have got to work together. There can be no talk behind the scenes, we have got to come forward and neutralise and kill this virus and we have got to do this ourselves. We do not need any power, any force or agency that is going to act as a balance, to balance the even keel of our ship of state. We have got to balance it ourselves, otherwise we will tip over.

Mr Chairman, Sir, here our new Ministry of Information and Broadcasting comes in. It must play a vital role in further moulding the hearts and minds of the people into accepting that which we have created and to build upon the foundation that we have already laid solidly for the happiness and wellbeing of our people in the future. That is why I say, Sir, I welcome the birth of this new Ministry. This Ministry can do a lot and I feel certain that under the guidance of our able Minister this Ministry in its responsibility towards the nation will do all it can to bring us all together. I am not preaching, Sir. I am just saying what I am hoping, and I am sure that what I am hoping is the right thing. Several Honourable Members have said that the provision entered in the estimates is not enough. I entirely agree. I know this is the first year that we have entered in our Expenditure Budget expenditures for this Ministry and I can assure as far as I am concerned that if the Minister were to come back to this House later and ask for more money I will be the first one to give my unqualified support. I would like to see this Ministry, in conjunction with the Ministry of External Affairs, not only expand but strengthen our forces abroad. I know everybody is doing his best and every Ministry is doing its best, but in the light of the present state of confrontation our Ministry of Information and Broadcasting can do quite a lot overseas.

I should like to make one or two observations on the home front. Referring to the programme expenses, I know that in the radio services they have programmes covering lessons in the Bahasa Kebangsaan. I believe it is run about twice a day. I would like to see more, Sir, because the knowledge and the ability to know and to speak Bahasa Kebangsaan is one of the main features of our programme in building this Malaysian nation. The other day I was travelling in a plane from my “village” of Kota Bharu to the big city of Kuala Lumpur and one of the stewards was making his usual announcement. I was happy to hear that he made this in the Bahasa

Kebangsaan, but his pronunciation was awful. Well, he said more or less like this—

“Saya menguchap selamat kepada tuen² dan puen². Kita sekerang aken terbenang ka-Kuala Lumpur 13,000 kaki. Delem satu jem 5 minit kita aken sampai ka-Kuala Lumpur.” (*Laughter*).

Now, I know that this particular man probably was trying his best to learn how to speak the Bahasa Kebangsaan properly. If you will remember, Mr Chairman, we were both abroad as students. I was in London and there were friends of mine studying in Cambridge and in Oxford—we know who they were—and as a young man I was wondering—you know how young men like to show off a bit—whether I should speak with a Cambridge accent or an Oxford accent. One of my English friends said, “Don’t worry boy. You forget about Cambridge and Oxford accents. You hear the B.B.C. The B.B.C. spoken English is the standard English.” Now, Sir, I want to see that the Malay as spoken by Radio Malaysia would be the standard Malay in this country (*Applause*). In saying this, I am not trying to kill our loghat Kelantan—oh, no (*Laughter*)—nor loghat Kedah of the north, or loghat Perak or loghat Negri Sembilan, because each has its own personality and identity. If I speak in Kelantanese loghat to another Kelantanese, nobody understands. That is the advantage (*Laughter*). But I want to see established in this country a national or standard pronunciation of the national language, the Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Lastly, Sir, I was really pleased to hear the Honourable Minister saying that he hopes there will be a television service on the east coast before the end of next year. I would have liked to hear him say “before the middle of next year”.

It can be seen now, Sir, that people who are industrious enough, who have got a little bit of money, have bought sets in the hope of catching—I do not know what the technical term is—the “projection” from Gunong Jerai. I think we do not need to have even a station there. We just build something there in Kelantan, somewhere on the

east coast, to catch that “wave” from Gunong Jerai and diffuse it to receivers.

Now, with regard to receivers, I know television sets are still very expensive; but I do feel that if the towkays or the datos can afford to enjoy the television service, the common ra’ayat in the kampong should also be given the opportunity to enjoy this service, and I hope the Minister will consider this question seriously—for example, putting in several community viewing sets in our community centres. Thank you very much.

Several Honourable Members rose up.

Mr Chairman: I am afraid the time is already past by ten minutes and I have to stick to the time limit, otherwise we will never finish. I have already announced the closing time for debate up to half-past eleven and it is now ten minutes over time. I have made an allowance for the last speaker and now it is time for the Honourable Minister to make his reply so that we can go on to the next Head.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche’ Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Pengerusi, lebeh dahulu saya mengambil peluang mengucapkan terima kasih kepada mereka yang telah memberi keperchayaan penoh kepada Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini dan juga yang telah memberi shor² supaya dapat di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini lebeh kemas dan lebeh baik lagi.

Beberapa perkara telah di-shorkan, dan saya rasa dapat-lah saya jawabkan dengan sa-chara ringkas-nya di-sini. ia-itu satu daripada-nya ia-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara yang meminta supaya siaran Dewan Ra’ayat yang di-siarkan oleh Radio Malaysia itu hendak-lah di-siarkan lebeh awal pada pukul 8.15 malam dan jangan-lah pada pukul 10.15 malam. Saya rasa memang-lah permintaan atau chadangan-nya itu baik, tetapi dengan keadaan yang kita berjalan sekarang ini, kalau sa-kira-nya Dewan Ra’ayat ini tidak habis pada pukul 8.15 malam tentu-lah mustahil kalau hendak di-jalankan siaran itu

pada pukul 8.15 malam. Oleh itu difikirkan pada pukul 10.15 malam adalah sangat tepat tetapi walau bagaimana pun akan di-timbangkan permintaan tersebut.

Bagitu juga Wakil daripada Kuala Trengganu yang meminta supaya perkhidmatan talivishen hendaklah dijalankan dengan perlahan² ia-itu dengan kerana sudah ada ranchangan hendak membuka dua saloran. Memang dari sa-mula-nya talivishen ini di-tubuhkan memang sudah menjadi dasar Kerajaan kita menjalankan dengan sa-chara perlahan² supaya dapatlah di-perbaiki dari satu masa ka-satu masa dan manakala ada saloran yang di-chadangkan yang kedua ini, walau pun akan terpaksa di-jalankan juga, tetapi saya ambil-lah pandangan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat Kuala Trengganu Utara ia-itu akan dapat di-jalankan dengan berhati² dengan kerana saloran yang kedua yang kita akan jalankan ini ada-lah mustahak di-pandang kapada ranchangan kita hendak mengadakan Commercial Section dan sa-bagai-nya.

Satu lagi berkenaan dengan chadangan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu juga ia-itu jawatan Pegawai² Penerangan di-Bangsa² Bersatu dan di-Cairo itu hendaklah di-adakan. Memang perkara ini sudah menjadi ingatan dan sedang di-jalankan oleh pihak Kementerian saya ia-itu mendapat pegawai² yang sa-benar²-nya chekap dan dapat di-hantar kapada Kedutaan² yang di-sebutkan tadi, dan bukan sahaja di-Kedutaan² di-Cairo atau di-New York, tetapi juga di-lain² yang belum ada Pegawai Penerangan. Sungguh pun pada masa ini kita tahu sa-lain daripada Cairo dan New York, ada lagi beberapa Kedutaan yang belum ada Pegawai² Penerangan. Tetapi perkara itu ada-lah bukan sahaja sedang di-timbangkan, tetapi Pegawai²-nya juga sedang di-chari oleh Kementerian saya supaya dapatlah pegawai² yang sesuai untuk di-hantar ka-sana sa-bagai mewakili dan menjalankan penerangan² kita di-luar negeri.

Lagi satu juga daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu berkenaan dengan siaran yang di-buat

di-dalam bahasa Inggeris lebih dahulu dan di-terjemahkan ka-bahasa Melayu. Perkara itu memanglah sudah saya tidak dapat menafikan tentang perkara yang tersebut. Ada-lah beberapa sebab yang boleh di-katakan, kalau saya hendak katakan, berkenaan dengan pegawai² dan sa-bagai-nya, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat mengatakan, itu ada-lah satu alasan. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun perhatian dan tegoran yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya akan ambil perhatian yang penoh dan akan betulkan pada masa yang akan datang.

Lagi satu perkara daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat Kuala Trengganu juga meminta supaya elaun yang di-untukkan kapada pegawai² luar kita yang mengikut-nya ia-lah sudah diturunkan daripada \$16,000 kapada \$12,000. Tetapi yang sa-benar-nya bukan-lah elaun itu, itu ia-lah elaun chuma berkenaan dengan elaun hotel dan sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi berkenaan dengan elaun transport ada-lah lebih banyak lagi ia-itu \$650,000. Jadi saya minta-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat perhatikan di-dalam elaun transport. Sa-lain daripada itu, saya rasa ada banyak lagi.

Berkenaan dengan News Agency yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Jerai. Berkenaan dengan News Agency ini memang sudah menjadi perhatian kita dan langkah² sudah pun di-ambil dan saya suka-lah menegaskan di-sini kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa segala perhatian² yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dan beberapa orang lagi Ahli² Yang Berhormat ini, ada-lah mendapat peringatan dan juga pihak Kementerian ini ada-lah memandang dengan serious berkenaan dengan perkara hendak mengadakan News Agency ini. Kerana kita juga sedar sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat ada-lah mustahak kita mempunyai News Agency sendiri.

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain (Jerai): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila-kah, tahun hadapan, 6 bulan lagi, sa-tahun lagi, dua tahun lagi?

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya boleh beri

assurance di-sini, sa-berapa chepat yang boleh.

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Johor Bahru Timor meminta supaya gaji² dan elaun² Pegawai Penerangan itu ditimbangkan sa-mula. Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Bahru Timor yang memandang berat di-atas kaki-tangan² dan pegawai² di-dalam Jabatan Penerangan ini. Tetapi untuk ma'aluman Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, berkenaan dengan scheme gaji dan sa-bagai-nya, ini ada-lah tanggungan F.E.O. dan Treasury dari bagaimana pun sa-kali lagi saya menguchapkan terima kaseh.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not think that I should reply one by one to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Batu and also to some of the observations made by our colleagues on this side of the House. However, I can assure them that every observation made by them will be taken into due consideration and notice. I can give them an assurance that they will be given the fullest consideration and we can do whatever we can to correct or implement whatever observations made by them.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like here to draw the attention of this House to the observations made yesterday afternoon by the Honourable Member from Singapore—the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew. I think most of the replies which I would like to make here have been made by my colleagues, my friends on this side of the House, but there are certain things which, I think, it is important to be clarified here once and for all; and I was really astonished at the observation made by the Honourable Member from Singapore when he questioned this House, when he asked himself, whether he was a Malaysian or not; whether he was allowed to call himself a Malaysian or not. I think the question of whether he or someone is a Malaysian or not is up to us. The reply is with us. It is not for anybody else to say. Every citizen in this country is a Malaysian, but to ask that question means, I think, to reveal certain doubts

in the mind of the person himself. I think this is the basic problem. Once one is loyal to the country, having undivided loyalty to this country, there is no question whatsoever. It should not arise at all. That is why I said I was really astonished when Mr Lee Kuan Yew asked that question in this House, whether he is allowed to be a Malaysian or not or whether he is a Malaysian or not.

Then, another thing is that he also spoke on the question of open society or closed society—very eloquently indeed. Well, the answer is so simple. If there is a closed society, a lot of the Opposition leaders will not be here in this House. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! hear!) I can assure the Opposition Members in this House that there is an open society here—that has always been the policy of the Alliance Government. It is not the intention of the Alliance Government at all to close this society, to establish a totalitarian regime in this country. But it all depends on us, because history is an infinite complicated process, as we call it, and we can draw a lesson from history. I can mention that even 2,000 years ago, or 3,000 years ago, a Greek philosopher Aristotle, in his book which is called "Politics" mentioned that there were three types of government two or three thousand years ago: one is monarchy, the other one is aristocracy, and the other one is democracy and he analysed them one by one. His observation was that monarchy will always degenerate into despotism. There is always a tendency of monarchy degenerating into despotism—despotic rule. That is why, according to Aristotle, monarchy would not be applicable, would not be suitable. Then, he analysed aristocracy. Aristocracy—government of the few—also would degenerate into what we call oligarchy, a government ruled by only a very, very few people. That also should not be suitable. Then, he mentioned about democracy. This is very important, because we believe in parliamentary democracy. Democracy, according to Aristotle, would, if you are not careful enough, degenerate into anarchy, into mob rule—anarchism or

mob rule. This is what we are afraid of, Mr Chairman, Sir, when I listened in the last few days in this House, to the trend that our parliamentary democracy has been going on in the last few months or few years—this is the fear. I think this fear should be borne in everyone's mind, (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! hear!) a fear that our democracy, which we so cherish, may degenerate into mob rule, into anarchy; and to preserve this parliamentary democracy is not only the work of the majority but more so it is the work of the minority. If the minority knows how to play its part in a democratic society, if the minority shall not abuse the powers, the privileges and the freedom given by the Constitution under parliamentary democracy, there is nothing to fear at all. So, this is, I think, the fundamental aspect which should be considered by everyone who believes in democracy in this country, I can assure the Honourable Members from the P.A.P. that the Alliance Government will definitely stick to its promises and to the Constitution, which is based on parliamentary democracy. It is not the intention of the Alliance Government to degenerate the system of Government in this country into anarchy or mob rule or a totalitarian regime.

Once again, Sir, I would like to ask earnestly of Opposition Members in this House to understand the sincerity of the Government, the genuineness on the part of the Government, to preserve this parliamentary democracy, so that they will not abuse the privileges and freedom given to them. We have seen examples of how so many countries in this part of the world today, when they got their independence, they started with parliamentary democracy, they practised democracy, but later, as the years went by, they passed from stage to stage and then changed completely—and they became totalitarian countries, dictatorship, and so on and so forth. We do not want that to happen in this country and, therefore, it is up to us. I hope the Opposition leaders will not abuse the privileges and freedom given by our Constitution to them, and therefore give the oppor-

tunity to anarchism, to totalitarianism, to prevail in this country.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, mentioned about the forum and the debate in the University of Malaya. I think that should not be brought up in this House at all. Is it because the Honourable Prime Minister of Singapore would like to point out to the people in this country that the Alliance leaders are not capable, or incapable, inefficient and are afraid to face the challenge of the P.A.P. leaders? That should not be at all. I think that should not come out from some one who has professed to be sincere and who has professed to work for the good of this country. If we all believe that we are working for Malaysia and we are building up a Malaysian nation, then I think all these things should not come out at all. I can point out here that everybody knows what the Alliance Government has done since the very beginning, and it has also been mentioned and illustrated by my colleagues, my friends, on this side of the House just now. There is no need, and the people of this country have expressed it in the last election. What can be better judges, what can be a better forum, than the last election when we won 89 out of 104 seats? What can be a better forum? It is not because of one or two debates that the people can judge how sincere you are, what policies you have, how you are going to govern this country. People can judge through the continuous process of development and progress you made and sincerity. (*Applause*).

Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not think I should take more time, but I think I would like to touch on one or two observations made by another Honourable Member from Singapore also—Mr Rajaratnam. I must thank him heartily and sincerely for his opinion and his expressed confidence in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as a vital Ministry, the Ministry which is playing a vital role in moulding public opinions, public attitudes and so on in this country. I can assure the Honourable Member that it is the

policy of this Ministry, as it has always been and it will be, to work towards national solidarity, to mould public opinion and public attitude, based on our belief in democratic principle or in parliamentary democracy. I think I can also mention here that it is because of the recognition of such work, and the importance of the vital role of this Ministry that the Prime Minister has given to this Ministry and to its Minister the task of carrying out this national solidarity effort. I can assure the Honourable Member that that will be the policy of this Ministry, and I hope I will get the fullest support of the Honourable Member and all other Honourable Members of the Opposition parties.

The Honourable Member from Singapore, Mr Rajaratnam, also mentioned about the exchange of programmes. In this respect, I can assure the Honourable Member that there have always been exchanges of programmes between Radio Malaysia and Radio Singapore and also Radio Sabah and Sarawak for many, many years. But, if there should be some defects in the process of exchanges, they might be due to certain inevitable circumstances. However, I can see to it that in the future whatever exchange of programmes we may have between Radio Malaysia and Radio Singapore, they will be as smooth as we expect them to be.

Another point, mentioned by the Honourable Member for Singapore, Mr Rajaratnam also, is about ideas. He talks about ideas. What kind of ideas we have in this country—he means, in other words, what kind of ideologies (that is what he refers to) that we have in this country? This is not the first time that the Alliance Government is confronted with this question. What ideas, what ideologies, has the Alliance Government? This is always confronted by those who have “fixed” minds and “fixed” ideas. I have been saying always that in this country you cannot expect to import ideas or ideologies from abroad. We have our own identity. We have our own uniqueness. Whatever idea, whatever ideology, must be based from

our own uniqueness, from our own identity and must be dugged out from our own soil. Malaysia is unique. You cannot compare Malaysia with any other country in the world. Look at our multi-racial society, look at our diverse elements, diverse interests, and so on. How can you take one idea, be it socialism, communism, or any “ism”, to suit the situation in this country? You cannot. You have got to find a new idea from this country.

Enche' Abdul Rahim bin Ishak (Singapore): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification. May I ask when one race controls and is in monopoly of the economy of this country, particularly the M.C.A. *towkeys*, is it foreign or local?

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: I think that has got nothing to do with this, Mr Chairman. What I want to point out is that when you talk about class struggle in this country it should be realised that class struggle cannot be applied, because when you speak about class struggle, there must be a homogeneous society, where there exists feudalism and so on. In this country, more important than that, more vital than that, and it should not be forgotten, is the racial difference, which does not exist in any communist country today. This is why I say that Malaysia is unique. It cannot be solved by this “fixed” idea—class struggle, proletariat, throw out bourgeoisie from this country. You must think of the economic differences not only between classes but between races. This is more important. Economic difference is not between classes, but between races, and we have got to find ways and means as to how to solve this economic problem by democratic means. This is the policy and the intention of this Government.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I think I have spoken enough. I hope, if I have not replied to most of the observation made by some Members, I assure them that every observation made in this House will be taken into serious consideration and, if it can be implemented, it will be implemented. (*Applause*.)

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$840,832 for Head S. 41, \$13,125,632 for Head S. 42, \$5,106,986 for Head S. 43 and \$9,773,095 for Head S. 44 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 45, S. 46, S. 47 and S. 48—

The Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Head S. 45, Head S. 46, Head S. 47 and Head S. 48 together, and I beg to move that the various sums for the various Heads stand part of the Schedule.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Head S. 45 relates to the Headquarters of my Ministry. The expenditure under this Head for the year 1965 will be about \$40,000 less than that for 1964. The reason for this is that Personal Emoluments of the Minister and the Assistant Minister will be paid by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of National and Rural Development respectively. So do Syce and Entertainment Allowances. Hence, a token vote of \$10 each is entered in the estimates in respect of items (1) and (2). There is no change in the establishment of the Ministry except for the appointment of an Assistant Minister.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, Mr Chairman, Sir, there is an increase of \$500 to cover the costs of fares and subsistence allowance of officers in this Ministry. A sum of \$25,000 is again being sought under Special Expenditure, for re-equipping of Law Libraries. This figure is the same as that of 1964.

Turning to Head S. 46 (Judicial) totalling \$7,105,211, I would like to deal with the States of Malaya first. Honourable Members will note that, although there is an increase in the staffing position, there is, however, a decrease of about \$15,000 compared to the 1964 provision. This is due to retirement, death and transfer of several long service officers to the Legal and other Departments, and the filling of the resultant vacancies by recruits on initial salaries. As a result, the Cost of Living Allowances and Employees

Provident Fund contributions have also shown a corresponding decrease.

Under Item (16), one post of President, Sessions Court (Timescale), is to be upgraded to Senior President, Sessions Court, Superscale "H" making a total of five such posts. The post in question is for the Alor Star Sessions Court where the number of civil and criminal cases has considerably increased resulting therefore in the increase in responsibility of the President.

The establishment of Assistant Registrar has been increased by one post as shown under Item (22). The High Court in Malacca has been without an Assistant Registrar, and has fallen on the President, Sessions Court, to perform the day-to-day work of the Registry. Furthermore, there is no resident Judge in the State of Malacca. With the appointment of an Assistant Registrar for the State of Malacca, some of the applications, e.g., certain Summonses heard in Chambers by a Judge under the Rules of the Supreme Court, could be dealt with by the Assistant Registrar. The provision of this post is, therefore, essential in the execution of the Registry work.

A total of four additional posts of Interpreters are provided for under Item (32) for the High Court, Kota Bharu, Sessions Court, Kuala Trengganu and also Sessions Court, Kuala Lumpur. Apart from interpretation work, Interpreters in these Courts are also required to accompany the President on circuits at least twice a week and these additional posts would eliminate any disruption of the day-to-day Court work which requires the services of Interpreters.

The number of civil and criminal cases in the High Court, Kuala Lumpur and the Sessions Court, Kuala Lumpur, has increased to an extent that clerical work arising therefrom has to be performed by the existing limited staff and two additional posts have accordingly been provided under Item (33).

The provision of four additional posts of Typists has been made under Item (45). These are for the Sessions Court, Kuala Trengganu, Malacca, Ipoh

and Muar where typewriting work has been on the increase as a result of considerable number of appeals and cases coming before these Courts.

Increases are also shown under Items (46), (48) and (55) referring to Bailiffs and Sheriff, Process Servers and Notice Servers, and Peons and Office Boys.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, there is an increase of \$8,700 as compared to the provision made in 1964. The increase of \$1,600 under Administration is required to meet the increase in the cost of electricity. The Mezzanine floor, Library and a new Court Room at the High Court, Kuala Lumpur, require air-conditioning. To replace the existing ones, two new Court Houses are being built at Klang and also at Kuala Trengganu and one new Court House will be built in 1965 in Kuala Selangor. Furthermore, improvements have been effected to several of the Courts by the installation of additional lights and ceiling fans. The increase of \$7,400 under Sub-head 3 "Daily Rated and Part Time Staff" is for the additional industrial and manual group labour to be employed at the three new Courts I have just mentioned.

Under Sub-head 4 "Law Reports and Law Books" an increase of \$5,000 is shown. The provision of \$18,000 in the current year is only sufficient for the purchase of Law Reports and other law books. The importance of having adequate Library facilities need hardly be emphasised.

The total provision under "Special Expenditure" for 1965 is \$15,570—a decrease of \$5,000 as compared with that for 1964.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to the Estimates for Sarawak and Sabah. Honourable Members will observe that upon the items appearing in the Estimates for these States this year, there is an overall increase of \$57,330. An increase of three posts of Magistrates is provided under item (113). In both Sabah and Sarawak, the vast majority of cases in the subordinate Courts is being done by Administrative Officers, District Officers and other Administrative officers. It is now felt that the

time has come when this system should be changed—although it can only be done gradually—and that a circuit system of Courts be introduced which is to be presided over, as far as possible, by professional Magistrates. Full-time Magistrates will, while based in the main towns, travel to more important outstation Courts where they will adjudicate upon cases formerly disposed of by Administrative Officers.

The volume of the work of the High Court is further reflected in the increase of staff under item (116). At present the work of the officer who will fill the new post of Assistant Registrar has to be done by another officer or not at all. This is considered very unsatisfactory and, if allowed to continue, would hamper the administration of justice.

An increase in other subordinate staff is also required and this is provided for under items (121) and (122).

Under O.C.A.R. the total provision required for 1965 is \$153,170, an increase of \$3,364. The increase required is to meet the cost of maintenance and administration.

Under O.C.S.E. provision is made for the expansion of Law Libraries in the States of Sarawak and Sabah. There is a need for such an expansion and bringing them up-to-date in view of the sittings of the Federal Court at Kuching and also at Jesselton from time to time. It is also intended to purchase more books for the High Court Library at Sibu next year from funds now being sought.

Coming, Mr Chariman, Sir, to the Estimates for Singapore, Honourable Members will observe that the overall provision for 1965 is less than that of 1964 by \$65,700. The decrease is due to the reduction in a number of items under "Other Charges Annually Recurrent" and also "Special Expenditure".

The "Personal Emoluments" show an increase of \$37,140 which is due to the creation of certain new appointments and also an increase in the number of existing appointments.

When the financial and administrative work were centralised at the High Court Registry at the beginning of

1964, no provision for additional posts of clerical officers and typists were entered in the 1964 Estimates. The change was effected by transferring one Executive Officer and three clerical officers from the Criminal, District and Magistrates' Courts; three officers from the Civil District Court and one clerical officer from the Coroner's Court to the High Court. As a result of these transfers, there is an acute shortage of Clerical Staff in the subordinate Courts which has affected the day-to-day Registry work in the offices of these Courts. Hence, two additional clerical officers and two additional typists have accordingly been provided under items (89) and (92).

Under the new item (91), provision for 19 Student Interpreters has been entered. Salaries and allowances for Student Interpreters earmarked for postings in the Courts in Singapore are at present met by the Singapore Treasury. As from 1965 these payments will be effected from Federal Funds. Increases are also shown under items (106) and (107) in regard to Subordinate Officers which are considered essential in the interests of the Department.

Under "Other Charges Annually Recurrent", there is a decrease of \$56,160 as compared to 1964 provision. The decrease is due to—

- (a) the transfer of "Witnesses Expenses" under Sub-head 10 "Administration" to the Royal Malaysia Police Head of Expenditure;
- (b) the reduction in provision for sub-head 13 "Legal Expenses", \$66,400. This sub-head is provided for Assignment of Counsel in Criminal cases which carry capital punishment. In 1964, the provision of \$81,400 was given because of the "Pulau Senang" trial in which counsel had to be assigned to defend the accused. Fees for counsel assigned to appear in subsequent appeal in this case are met from this sub-head.

Under Sub-head 17 "Language Tuition Fee" is a new sub-head. The costs of training Student Interpreters ear-

marked for postings in the Courts in Singapore are presently met by the Singapore Treasury—I have just mentioned this.

Under "Special Expenditure" the provision of \$18,640 is required for 1965 as compared to \$65,320 in 1964.

I now turn to Head S. 47—Attorney-General's Chambers. This Head for the first time, takes in the Estimates for the Legal Department in Singapore and also Sarawak, previously provided for separately. In Sabah, the Department continues to be a State Department but subject, insofar as Federal matters are concerned, to the direction of the Federal Attorney-General, the Federal Government making a contribution to the State Government in respect of services rendered by the State in Federal matters.

The total expenditure for 1965 is \$1,546,608 as compared to an original estimate of \$1,414,190 and a revised estimate of \$1,354,767 for 1964.

The increases under personal Emoluments are:

- (a) four additional posts in Division I: two additional timescale posts of Federal Counsel—item (9): one at Headquarters to assist in the Treasury Solicitor's section, which deals, amongst other matters, with income tax and estate duty cases and is in urgent need of an additional officer. The previous practice of getting private practitioners to act in income tax matters has now been discontinued; the second post is to enable a Deputy Public Prosecutor to be posted at Penang. At present Penang is covered by the Deputy Public Prosecutor, Kedah and Perlis. This has proved too much for one officer and it is essential that there should be a separate officer for Penang. The Legal Advisers in the States have been unable to assist with criminal work because of the heavy demands made on their time by the States concerned; the third additional post is that of an Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman for the Translation section—item (10).

With the limited staff available, it has to date been possible to translate and publish the law and rules pertaining to citizenship only. Translation of the Penal Code is nearing completion, and work on translation of the Evidence Ordinance and the Criminal Procedure Code is well advanced. On completion, these translations will be submitted for examination by a committee of experts drawn from various departments, including the Judiciary and the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, and thereafter published. Honourable Members will, I hope, appreciate that translation of laws is a very difficult and very laborious task and that it is desirable—most desirable, I would say—to go slow over it in the initial stages to avoid serious errors. As the staff gains experience, it should be possible to speed up the process. The fourth additional post is that of a Regional Legal Draftsman—item (53)—for the Borneo States. This is a temporary post and is held by an expatriate officer on the Sarawak establishment. The officer is now helping with the modification and extension of Federal laws consequent upon the establishment of Malaysia. His duties include the training of Borneo officers in legal drafting;

- (b) four additional posts in Division III: one of Translator for the Translation Section—item 16 (i), and one of Stenographer—item 17 (ii)—and two of clerks—item 18 (ii)—at headquarters to cope with the ever-increasing volume of work;
- (c) two additional posts in Division IV: one of Typist—item (47)—in Singapore to take over duties previously performed by a State Officer, and one of Office Keeper—item (28) at Headquarters.

Under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, there is an increase of \$2,690 against Sub-head 2, Administration, to meet the cost of main-

taining the law library in Sarawak—this was previously provided under Special Expenditure—and increases in charges for telephones and telegrams; an increase of \$1,000 under Sub-head 4 for maintenance of offices; \$500 under Sub-head 5 for Printing and Stationery, for charges previously paid from State funds in Singapore; \$17,500 under Sub-head 6 to meet the cost of additional travelling consequent upon the establishment of Malaysia; \$1,000 under Sub-head 7 to pay rent for the office accommodation occupied by the Federal Legal Officers in Singapore; and a sum of \$48,500 which is based on the 1964 figure of \$48,580, is to pay for Federal services performed by the State Attorney-General's Chambers in Sabah, a charge provided for last year under Head S. 66 U, Federal Grants, Contributions and Reimbursements.

Under Special Expenditure, a sum of \$15,000 is provided for the expenses of two Colombo Plan experts who are now held against cadre posts. These expenses are in the form of initial installation grant, housing allowance and subsistence allowance, depending in each case on the size of the expert's family. This sum is intended to meet the charges of the present expert and his successor. The \$3,000 is for the purchase of new typewriters for additional staffs and replacement of old ones.

Finally, Mr Chairman, Sir, I turn to Head S. 48, Public Trustee and Official Assignee, Malaya and Singapore.

Public Trustee and Official Assignee, Malaya—

This new joint Department of the Public Trustee and Official Assignee has been completely Malayanised since 1962. A new Branch Office was established in Kuantan during 1964. Provisions have been made to establish another new branch in Seremban for the States of Negri Sembilan and Malacca in 1965. As a consequence of these expansions, the personnel of the Department has been increased by five and correspondingly commitments in Personal Emoluments for 1965 will be more by approximately \$52,400.

For the same reasons the Other Charges Annually Recurrent vote shows an increase of \$9,300. The increase involved is mainly in respect of Administration and Transport and Travelling votes.

Under the sub-head "Special Expenditure", the estimates show a decrease of \$30 for 1965.

Public Trustee and Official Assignee, Singapore—

The estimates for this Department show an increase of a little over \$18,000. This increase represents the normal increments for officers in their basic salaries and variable allowances, a very slight increase under Other Charges Annually Recurrent and provision for purchase of a ledger trolley and a new typewriter under Special Expenditure. For purposes of analysis, and for the information of the House, I propose to wade through the items under their normal sub-heads.

Under Personal Emoluments, I need only elaborate on the following:

Two Assistant Official Assignees—

There is an increase of provision for these two posts which are training posts for officers in the timescale of the Legal Service. We have been fortunate in acquiring the services of two senior timescale officers with wide experience in other branches of the law to replace two junior officers who have resigned. Their salaries are therefore on a higher scale.

Accountant—

It will be seen under Item 2 that provision has been entered for the post of Accountant. In implementing our Malayanisation policy the contract of the expatriate officer who was previously holding this post was not renewed. Provision for his salary was previously entered under Special Expenditure. On the expiry of his contract, he had 412 days' leave to his credit (180 days' earned leave and 232 days' deferred leave), so that provision has to be made in the estimates for his leave pay. After the expiry of his leave, arrangements will be made to recruit a qualified local accountant to fill this post.

General Clerical Officers—

Provision entered under this item shows an increase of about \$4,000. The increase arises from the higher salaries of senior clerical officers that have been transferred to the department to replace junior officers on a lower salary scale.

Variable Allowance—

There is an increase under Variable Allowance; this arises from increases in salary under normal increments. In Singapore, the rate of Variable Allowance payable increases with the salary of the officer subject to maxima according to his family status. The rates of Variable Allowance payable in Singapore are different from those payable in Malaya.

Central Provident Fund—

A new item has been entered with provision for \$860 to cover Provident Fund contributions. This provision was previously entered under Other Charges Annually Recurrent. The purpose of this transfer is to enable the House to have a true picture of overhead establishment charges.

Other Charges Annually Recurrent show, under Administration (Item 2), that the total provision has been decreased. This is due to the transfer of provision for Central Provident Fund contributions to Personal Emoluments previously mentioned.

There is an increase in Transport and Travelling to cover the cost of fares and subsistence for two officers of the Department who will be required to come to Kuala Lumpur for consultations from time to time. The provision for transport within Singapore was previously \$300. In 1964, we had to ask for a supplementary provision of \$1,000 under this item for the same reason.

Under the same sub-division, there are three new items providing for uniforms and shoes, maintenance of office equipment and printing and stationery. Provision for these items must be made as the Department has now come under Central Government control. In 1964, we had to ask for a

supplementary provision of \$9,499 to meet this expenditure as payment for these items were not anticipated when the 1964 estimates proposals were formulated.

Other Charges Special Expenditure provide for two new items—Purchase of a ledger trolley and a new typewriter. The ledger trolley is necessary for storing account card ledgers and facilitates the movement of these cards from officer to officer in charge of the accounts. A new typewriter is necessary to replace an old one which has been condemned after more than 10 years' use.

Except for the explanations I have already given, the other items do not call for any other clarification as provision for them has remained static.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Chairman, Sir, speaking on this Ministry, I would first like to speak on Head S. 45 and refer to very peculiar circumstances which exist within—if I may confine myself to Malaya proper—Malaya proper itself which has different modes of trial of criminal offences. In what were formerly the Malay States only in cases punishable by death is there a trial by jury. Whereas in Penang, just across the sea, in a case committed to the High Court, the trial is tried by a jury. I would like some clarification whether action is being taken to streamline the mode of trial within Malaya or, in fact, within Malaysia itself, because otherwise a very peculiar set of circumstances will arise where a man committing or alleged to have committed an offence in Butterworth will be tried in one way, but on the other hand if he had done it in Penang, he will be tried in another way. I do not think that such a set of circumstances exists in any other part of the world where, within the same territory, you have different methods of trial for the same offence committed in the same country. It is an important factor which I am sure this Ministry must have in mind and will be taking some steps to put it right. I would suggest that the proper step would be that it should be jury trial throughout the country and not

the other way round where it is a trial by a judge alone.

Mr Chairman, Sir, for justice to be properly administered and for the Honourable Minister to see to it, as a matter of policy, that justice is properly administered in this country, there are a certain number of prerequisites. One is confidence of the public in the judiciary, confidence in the independence of the judiciary. Now that can only be if certain established circumstances exist within the country. As far as our country is concerned, the administration of justice under the colonial rule was the British system of justice introduced into this land by the British based on the British system of justice which had a tradition all of its own of absolute impartiality, absolute fairplay as between litigants and parties to proceedings in Courts, and that was the bastion, or one of the strong foundation stones of the society in which we live. Whatever we may say of colonial rule, I think we all owe a debt of gratitude for the very high standards maintained by those, who administered justice in the past before independence was granted to this land by those judges, now called the "expatriates"—some of them are still here—and to them I am sure the whole country owes a debt of gratitude for their courage and their determination to uphold the rule of law and administer justice irrespective of the parties concerned.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I mention this because, after independence, the position of the Courts became of vital importance, because in an independent nation where politics comes into play again, there would be obviously, from time to time, instances where Courts will have to decide between litigants—perhaps, on one side the Government and on the other side the citizen—and it is necessary to maintain the independence of the judiciary to its fullest. In 1957, when independence was achieved, the appointment of judges was a system which was later changed by the amendment of our Constitution and changed in a manner where the ruling Party, through the Prime Minister, has a say in the appointment of judges of the High

Courts of this country. Now, the Opposition, at the time the Constitution was amended, sounded a word of warning. We said that once the Prime Minister had a say in the appointment of judges, then the impression which could be caused—and I use the words “could be caused”—in the minds of the people would be that where the interests conflict between the Government and the citizen, then, perhaps, a judge may be subconsciously inclined to be influenced on the side of the party of the Government of the day. Now, it would take a very strong judge to be absolutely impartial. We are fortunate in this country that up to now that impartiality has been maintained and has been upheld in our Courts. Now, let that situation remain in this country; let it remain as a heritage to the generations to come; let nobody try to interfere or make inroads into the independence of the judiciary, and I ask this Ministry to take the firmest action possible against any person, be he the Prime Minister or be he labourer, who tries to make inroads into the independence of the judiciary.

Mr Chairman, Sir, has there been any attempt, has the fear of the public been enhanced in recent times by the attempts, to make inroads into the independence of the judiciary? I say there have been, and the best way I can amplify my argument—and I ask the Minister to take action as a matter of policy to protect the integrity of the Courts—is to give an example of an attempt to make an inroad into the administration of justice and to pervert the course of justice in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, recently in a libel action, a judgment was delivered. That judgment having been delivered, one party concerned had to resign or give up his post of Minister of this land. Arising out of that, a statement was made by the Honourable Prime Minister of this country—bear in mind, Honourable Members, I said that the Prime Minister of this country, the person, who has a say in the appointment of judges of these Courts, gave a statement. I will refer to the now unpopular *Straits Times* on the part of the Government—the now unpopular

Straits Times of December the 8th, where Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib sent in a letter of resignation; in that letter Enche' Rahman Talib said this:

“I have, however, filed notice of appeal against the decision, but it will take some time before the appeal can be heard.

In the meantime, I can assure you that I am blameless and I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to establish my innocence.”

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is nothing wrong with a person concerned in the case protesting his innocence. A reply to that letter was sent to Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib by the Prime Minister of this country in his capacity as Prime Minister of this country, and that letter was released to the Press for publication in this country and to the world, to be read by the Judges of this country and by the people of this country, and that reply contains this paragraph. *Inter alia*, it says—

“However, I appreciate the reason you gave as the Court, in this instance, has made its decision.

“I would like to assure you that your colleagues and I am convinced of your innocence, having known you for these number of years.”

“ . . . your colleagues and I am convinced of your innocence, having known you for these number of years.” Then in the same paper, on the same page—page 22—referring to a statement made by the Prime Minister on Saturday afternoon when the verdict in that case was given, the heading here says, “What I meant—the Tunku clarifies”—

“The Prime Minister today clarified remarks he made on Saturday about the Rahman Talib-Seenivasagam libel case.

“A statement from the Prime Minister's Department—again an official statement from the Prime Minister's Department—said:

‘In a newspaper report yesterday, Tunku Abdul Rahman was reported to have remarked, when asked by reporters about the court judgment on the Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib v. D. R. Seenivasagam case, to the effect: ‘We have signed notice of appeal. There is nothing more I can say.’

‘The Prime Minister wishes to clarify’—not withdraw, Honourable Members—the reported remark. Actually what he meant was that Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib had given notice of appeal and that he (the Tunku) had nothing to say at the moment.’”

What he said was something; what he actually meant to say was something else.

Mr Chairman, Sir, then arising out of this statement of innocence, I, in this House, attempted to move the suspension of the Standing Orders to bring the matter up when the Honourable Prime Minister was in Singapore. The same day, two statements appeared in the *Straits Times* of the 10th December—one by the Prime Minister himself and one by the Ministry of Justice. The Prime Minister's statement appears on page 1 of the December 10th paper. This is what the Prime Minister said—the heading says, “‘Innocence’—What I meant—by the Tunku”. Again what he said is something, what he meant he says now—

“Tunku Abdul Rahman today clarified what he meant by the use of the word ‘innocence’ in his letter accepting the resignation of Enche’ Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib on Monday.”

Then he said, *inter alia*—it is not relevant to this point and I do not want to take up the time of the House in reading that—I will read the relevant portion—

“A point was raised in Parliament today regarding the word ‘innocence’ in my letter to the ex-Minister of Education, Enche’ Abdul Rahman Talib.”

That is in quotation. Mr Chairman, Sir, no such point was ever raised in this House. To continue with the quotation,

“It implies that I had cast aspersions on the judge's decision on Enche’ Abdul Rahman's case.

“That was not my intention at all. I had no intention of casting aspersions on the judge.

“The judiciary is an independent body in this country and the Government does not interfere with the course of justice.

“By innocence I meant that I had known Enche’ Abdul Rahman for a long time, and I believed in him as a good chap.”

That is what the Honourable the Prime Minister of Malaysia means when he says “innocence”—“I mean he is a good chap.”

Mr Chairman, Sir, I charge the Honourable the Prime Minister of this country with wilfully and deliberately attempting to pervert the course of justice, knowing there was an appeal in this case . . .

Mr Chairman: How can you charge the Prime Minister here?

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: I charge by saying “I charge”.

Mr Chairman: By saying?

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: I don't hear, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Did you say “by saying”.

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: When I say “I charge”, I mean I accuse.

Mr Chairman: You accuse him? He is not on trial here (*Interruption*).

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: If the word “charge” is not understood . . .

Mr Chairman: The Honourable Member could make references and he has the right to make references, but certainly not to make charges.

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: I don't hear, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Certainly not to make charges; you may have the right to make references.

The Minister of Transport (Dato’ Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): On a point of order—“the Chair shall be heard in silence”. I think the Honourable Member should follow the Standing Orders, Sir.

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: If the Chair gives me an order, I will sit down (*Interruption*).

Mr Chairman: I am trying to say that you may make references to your case, but not to make insinuations as if the Prime Minister is on trial.

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: I say this then: I accuse the Prime Minister and if my accusation is wrong he has the Committee of Privileges to refer me to. If my accusations are unfounded, he can refer me there.

Dato’ Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification . . .

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: On clarification, I refuse to give way.

Dato’ Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: All right.

Mr Chairman: You may continue!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, if I am being interrupted, I would like to know on what point of order I am being interrupted.

Mr Chairman: You are not being interrupted. I said "you may continue".

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, I accuse the Prime Minister of deliberately and wilfully trying to pervert the course of justice in this country by directly challenging an expression of opinion given by a trial court and where a judicial decision has been arrived at and where an appeal was pending, by saying that the Government does not accept that decision and they are prepared to say that that person is innocent. I say, Mr Chairman, Sir, that that is interference with the independence of the judiciary. Mr Chairman, Sir, the clarifications given by the Prime Minister are not clarifications which anybody with an ounce of common sense can accept as clarifications. I will prove that in a moment.

Mr Chairman: I don't think you need to go any further, because I can assure you that the last thought in the Prime Minister's mind would be to interfere with justice in this country.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, with all respects, I disagree with you on that opinion. I think he would, perhaps, be the first person to want to pervert justice in this case. It is a matter of opinion, I agree.

Mr Chairman: Well, that is my opinion, and I don't think you need go to the extent of proving it, because that is going very much beyond the Estimates before the House—the Estimates is what we are talking about now.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am only saying that independence of the judiciary must be maintained; otherwise the money spent on this Ministry is a waste of money. Mr Chairman, Sir, I assure you that I would not take it very much further. Sir, where a person says after a judicial decision has been given that that person is innocent and from long years of knowledge that

person is innocent and "we accept you as innocent", and the next minute another statement is issued "by 'innocence' I mean he is a good chap", I say there can be only one inference to be drawn—that the persons responsible for those statements were annoyed at the decisions made and were prepared to go to the extent of even, I say, committing contempt of court. Here, I ask the Attorney-General as a matter of policy to investigate that statement and take action against the Prime Minister of this country for contempt of court, because it is contempt of court and because, I say, the retraction given is not a satisfactory retraction. And I ask for an explanation from the Minister of Justice whether as a matter of policy in this country a person can commit an offence and then say, "Sorry, this is not what I intended to do", whether the Attorney-General as a matter of policy prosecutes or does not prosecute.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is a sad thing for us to have to stand up here and say things of this type, but it is not the question of whether I am satisfied that the Honourable Prime Minister intended to do this or did not intend to do this. It is not whether the 100-over Members here are satisfied. It is whether the nation will maintain their confidence in the judiciary after statements of this nature are issued, and that is where the Minister of Justice must take very great care to protect the independence of the judiciary—not from the personal knowledge of each other. We make mistakes in statements. Yes, sometimes, as the Prime Minister said to me three years ago—"Your tongue is too loose." Here the tongue was very loose, because the next day, within 24 hours, the tongue had to be tightened and the statement had to be almost withdrawn or explained. We all have loose tongues at times. It is not what each of us thinks, it is what the nation thinks, and there the Ministry of Justice comes into strong play to protect and see that no attempt of contempt of court or interference with the judiciary is allowed to pass without proper punishment. Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said, I am not taking it further.

Actually when I moved for the suspension of the Standing Orders, perhaps tempers were much higher, perhaps time has cooled them a bit.

Mr Chairman, Sir, now I come to the Attorney-General under Head S. 47. Mr Chairman, Sir, the Attorney-General, Federation of Malaysia, is perhaps the chief guardian of the rights of the citizens in this country, because he is the person who has the final say on whether a person shall be prosecuted or a person shall not be prosecuted. The Attorney-General, Federation of Malaysia, has been known to me for many years. I have full confidence in his judgments as to what should be done, but one wonders whether he is allowed to do what he wants to do, whether he is allowed to work as his conscience tells him to work, because in recent times it is very clear that what should be done is not being done, that where prosecutions should be launched have not been launched. I am not going to give examples, because it will take time, and it is not my intention to take up time. But I would ask one question: can the Minister of Justice tell me any other part of the democratic world—either your type of democracy where you said, “Ban this newspaper just because it does not write what I want”, or true democracy, any democracy that you know of in the world—where you will find an Attorney-General with his wife sitting as a Member of Parliament in the House of Parliament. I say you will never find such an Attorney-General in the democratic world, because

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Pengerusi, untuk penerangan. Saya ada hak . . .

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Is it on a point of clarification? If it is on a point of clarification

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: dudok di-sini bukan kena-mengena dengan sa-bagai isteri Peguam-Negara. Saya ada hak dudok di-sini kerana di-pileh oleh ra'ayat (Tepok).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I have no quarrel with the Honourable Member from whatever place she comes. I

don't like to quarrel with ladies (*Laughter*). Anyway, I did not say she does not sit here in her own right. She sits here in her own right, elected by the people, but what I say is that the Government and the Prime Minister of this country should have more sense than to make the husband of a Member of this House the Attorney-General of the Federation of Malaysia—that is what I said—because in no democracy in the world is it done. I prefaced that

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: On a point of order—Standing Order 36 (4). The Honourable Member should be out of order to use offensive and insulting language to say that the Prime Minister has no sense. I ask, what does he mean by “no sense”? He is senseless—is it?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: You clean your ears before you speak!

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I have cleaned my ears. That is why I hear well.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Clean it well and hard (*Interruption*).

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Sakai!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: You *blachan sambal* fellow—shut up whoever he is (*interruption*).

Mr Chairman: Order, order! I have ruled once

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Bastard! (*Interruption*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: You son of a bitch!

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: On a point of order. I demand an apology from the Honourable Member for saying all these unparliamentary words—and it is not once in this session.

Mr Chairman: I believe the Honourable Member used a very obnoxious term just now, and I think he wishes to apologise.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Which Member, Sir? Many obnoxious words were used.

Mr Chairman: You.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Many words were used.

Mr Chairman: You used a very obnoxious term just now.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Is "bastard" not an offensive word, Sir?

Mr Chairman: I did not hear that, but I heard you. You have to extend an apology for using the term "son of a bitch". You said "son of a bitch?"

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I did.

Mr Chairman: And you must apologise for that!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Withdraw that word?

Mr Chairman: Yes.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I withdraw that. May I ask, Sir, that the words used from that side be withdrawn—words like "shut up".

Mr Chairman: I did not hear.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order. Peratoran Meshuarat 42 mengatakan:

"Bila² ahli² di-tegor oleh Pengerusi berkenaan dengan peratoran meshuarat atau bila² Pengerusi bangun masa di-jalankan perbahathan, maka siapa² ahli yang sedang berchakap atau yang hendak berchakap, hendak-lah dudok dan Majlis Meshuarat atau Jawatan-kuasa hendak-lah diam supaya chakap Pengerusi boleh di-dengar dengan tidak terganggu."

Daripada apa yang saya dengar tadi saya berasa sedikit terganggu Ahli Yang Berhormat yang berchakap itu tidak mengikut S.O. Terima kaseh.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended until 3 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 3.00 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1965

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Debate resumed.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, when we adjourned, I was speaking on the appointment of the Attorney-General. I say that in the circumstances now prevailing in this country such an appointment was unwise and, whatever the intentions were, it is the impression caused on the people of this country that ultimately must count.

Speaking now, again under Head S. 45, Ministry of Justice, I would like to refer the Honourable Minister to the number of resignations that have taken place in the Judiciary, because it is a known fact that a number of magistrates and Presidents have resigned from the service. Now, I say this on information—that the resignations are caused mainly because of the terms of service. The salary schemes are not satisfactory. The conditions of service are not satisfactory. And it is a known fact that more judicial officers are required. I would ask the Honourable Minister to consider the setting up of some sort of commission to enquire into the terms of service and make recommendations, so that magistrates and Presidents and judicial officers will not be resigning from the service from time to time, because if we get judicial officers resigning then we get new judicial officers, and it takes time for people to get used to their job and the administration of justice has not got that continuity which one would like to see in any country.

Sir, again, a very important factor in this matter is that even a High Court judge, when he travels on circuit, gets \$10 allowance a day just as his secretary gets \$10 a day. Surely, a judge is expected to maintain a degree of dignity and the respect when he goes out. How is he to do that if his allowance is only \$10 which is the same as what his secretary gets? Do you expect him to lead the same type of life as his secretary does on \$10 a day? That is one of the points. Sir, those are factors which are affecting the judicial service, and I think that it is necessary that quick action be taken to put these matters right, so that there

will be complete satisfaction in judicial officers, and it is complete satisfaction that brings a judiciary to proper working condition in the country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, in regard to courts, I have had occasions to say this at almost every Budget meeting: whilst there have been improvements to court buildings, there are a large number of courts which are still almost cattle sheds with chairs half-broken and almost on the point of collapse, with buildings fast deteriorating and not properly maintained, and they are even known as sessions courts in this country. I would like an assurance from the Honourable Minister that a number of courts will be put into good shape in the very near future.

Now, coming again to the question of justice, this report which the former Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak, made to the Police, the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs replied to me saying that he would pass my comments to the Attorney-General. Now that the Attorney-General's Department has come up, I ask this question and I am sure that, as this is Committee stage, it can be answered. If, according to the Minister of Home Affairs, Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak could not be prosecuted for lodging a false report, because his report was based on information which he got from somebody else, and it is a known fact that that somebody was disclosed by Enche' Abdul Aziz in his report, I ask the Attorney-General, or the Minister of Justice, to be good enough to enlighten this House, to tell us, why the informant has not been prosecuted, because this is a matter which has caused considerable public concern—why was the informant who gave false information to Enche' Abdul Aziz not prosecuted? It is no use saying he cannot be, because he can be prosecuted under the Minor Offences Ordinance for causing mischief, if nothing else, and I would like to know why has he not been prosecuted, whether it has been decided not to prosecute him, or whether the matter is still pending a decision from

the Attorney-General of this country. Those are the instances why I say that the appointment of the Attorney-General should be independent, or if you want to make it a political appointment, make it a political appointment 100 per cent, so that there can be no dilly-dally in this matter.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I think I have said enough, and I hope in future there will be no attempts to interfere or pervert the course of justice in this country.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, this morning the Honourable Member for Ipoh, who has just finished speaking, alleged in this House that I had wilfully interfered with the course of justice, or tried to pervert the course of justice, by saying in my letter to Abdul Rahman Talib that I believe in his innocence. What I said in my letter to Abdul Rahman Talib, I tried to explain to the press the very next day, because I realised that there had been some reaction about it. In my explanation to the press I had mentioned that I had not intended to cast any aspersion on the independence of the court, or on the integrity of the court, and I would have thought that the Honourable Member and everybody else concerned would have accepted that as a sufficient explanation. But, instead, he chose to bring this matter up in this House by mentioning it here. His object obviously is to make things blacker and worse than it really is. What I had expressed on that occasion was an expression of sentiment which one must expect from a person like me, who has been an old standing friend of Abdul Rahman and a leader of his Party and also his colleague in the Cabinet. The fact that he has lost, as a result of the case, his good name, his reputation, his standing and at the same time his ministerial post, one which he had occupied so well and for so long, and at the same time to feel that he has also, as a result of this case, lost the confidence of his colleagues, would appear to me at the time that it might not only affect his feeling but also might aggravate his health, as I know that he is suffering from a bad heart and he is not at all fit. The case had been pretty

bad as far as he is concerned. I realised that his health, his heart, might not stand it, and therefore I had done no more than to express my feeling so as to give him the assurance that whatever happens I have not lost my confidence in him. That was purely an expression of sentiment from an old, standing friend. I would have thought of course that everybody concerned would have accepted that explanation. The Member for Ipoh, of course, thinks otherwise, presumably for his own purpose. I am not imputing any motive to him, but I presume that it must have been to serve his own ends to bring this matter up here again—and he had thought it right and appropriate to mention it here and to pursue the matter further. By bringing it in the way it is done, in my opinion—I was here to listen to what he said in my room, part of it at least—was tantamount to holding the sentiment I expressed in sympathy with Abdul Rahman against Abdul Rahman's case that is coming up for appeal. It is most unfortunate that this matter has to be brought up now and publicised in the way it has been done by him in this House. In my mind, it is a subtle attempt, I think, on his part to pervert the course of justice—not I. It appears that he is not satisfied with the misery that he has caused to Abdul Rahman Talib and damaged his cause, his reputation; he is not satisfied with the pound of flesh which he has exacted from Abdul Rahman Talib; and now he wants to bleed the man dry, waiting like a vulture to feed on the carcase of Abdul Rahman Talib. He knows fully well, as a lawyer, that to bring it up while an appeal is pending, is *sub judice*. He knows that. Obviously he has no respect at all for the law. If he has, he should make it his duty to try and keep the whole matter quiet until after the appeal has been heard. It would have been sufficient for him to bring the matter up to this House and to say that he would wait until the appeal is over and he would propose appropriate action against me. As a Prime Minister I am not above the law—I am subject to the law; and if there is in his mind and in the minds of those responsible that I should stand

charged before this country as a criminal, I am prepared to stand charged. But to try and build it up in the way he has built it up in this House this morning, it is obvious that he has something in his mind, something which he hoped to gain by it.

I have myself, in all my years as Prime Minister of this country, not seen the conduct of any Member so despicable as what I have seen in the case of this Honourable Member for Ipoh. I am very sorry that he happened to be here; he is acting, as I have said, not in keeping with the conduct and standard one would hope to see in an Honourable Member of this House. Justice, of course, must take its own course, whatever he might have said here. But I would like to impress and emphasise again, and stress again, that the word “innocence” I had used in my letter to Abdul Rahman was purely an expression of sentiment to a friend in distress, especially when he stated in his letter to me that he was blameless and innocent. It was a form of sentiment which I had hoped would act as a little stimulant to a person who has taken things rather too badly.

All this violent reaction shown by the Honourable Member from Ipoh is purely, to my mind, to make a show of something that really does not exist and, I say again, that he has done that purely for his own benefit. Let him say what he wants and let him carry out whatever action he wants to take against me. But I say, let him wait until the appeal has been heard. As I have said, although I am the Prime Minister of this country, I am not above the law, and he is entitled and is free to do anything. I would not interfere with him, as I have shown before that I would never misuse my authority. I know, I realise, like everybody else, that I am only a subject of this country and that I am responsible, as all others, to anything I said or I do, and I am subject to the law like everybody else.

As I said, though I have got the authority to recommend the appointment of a Judge, I have never at any time tried to show my authority or tried to make a Judge feel in any way

that I have any influence over him. The Honourable Member might perhaps remember that I was also a complainant in one case against a certain person but, unfortunately, even before the case for the prosecution was concluded, the case was thrown out and the defence was never called—and we have never done anything about that or made any complaint whatsoever. And then, again, perhaps, it may be remembered that time and time again the Government has taken out cases against various people at different times over many matters, and most times the cases had been thrown out by the Court, but we had never at any time tried to interfere with the Court. Therefore, to suggest here in this House that in just expressing my sympathy in the way I did for my friend that I had tried to pervert the course of justice or the end of justice, to say the least, is completely unfounded.

Sir, here is a man who has made various very serious allegations against me, and he went further—according to what I heard—after I left this House to insinuate that I had appointed an Attorney-General whose wife is a Member of Parliament and as such the Attorney-General would be under my influence, or he, perhaps, insinuated that the Attorney-General is a stooge of mine and that he is here to do my bidding and so on. I think, in that way he has gone a little bit too far. Though he has made a serious charge against me in the case of Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib, but by his further suggestion, or the insinuation against me, that the Attorney-General is my stooge, as I said just now, he has gone beyond the pale of justice. How can he say all these, when he must know that the present Attorney-General, on his own merit, was entitled to be appointed a judge or A.G., as he was the most senior man in the legal service, and the fact that his wife had to contest a seat in this House on her own merit, should not really debar his prospect of promotion? I think justice and fairplay demand that a man should be entitled to whatever he is due. All these insinuations, as I said, are pretty bad. It is obvious that the Honourable

Member, from what he said and the way he acted, has no respect for anything at all. I said once before that his mouth is loose. I say now that it is not only loose but it is dirty and rotten—extremely rotten. It is a pity that he does not stay in his own country but has come here rather to contaminate the fresh air, nice air, which we all breathe in this country. (*Applause*).

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Pengerusi, berchakap dalam hal Kementerian Kehakiman ini, suka-lah saya mengemukakan rayuan saya berhubung dengan Kementerian ini, ia-itu kita dapati di-dalam Kementerian ini telah pun ada dua orang kaum perempuan yang sedang berkhidmat sa-bagai Pegawai Undang² yang mendapat taraf dan bayaran gaji yang sama dengan pegawai laki², sunggoh-lah suatu langkah yang telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian ini ada-lah boleh di-puji dan menggembirakan kaum perempuan di-negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sangat² berharap di-masa hadapan kelak, Kerajaan akan mengambil lebih banyak lagi kaum perempuan yang berkelulusan ilmu undang² bagi menjadi pegawai di-dalam Kementerian ini. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, rayuan saya ini tidak akan dapat di-laksanakan, melainkan Kementerian ini memberi peluang kepada kaum perempuan yang ada kelayakan masuk bertanding sa-bagai calon di-dalam temu-duga untuk mendapatkan scholarship bagi pelajaran ilmu undang², sama ada di-Singapura, atau pun di-England. Saya membuat rayuan ini, kerana saya tahu Kementerian ini belum pernah memberi peluang kepada penuntut² kaum perempuan untuk membolehkan mereka² yang mendapat scholarship belajar ilmu undang² untuk menjadi Pegawai Undang² di-Kementerian ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan perkara ini juga, Kementerian ini juga, saya suka hendak berchakap pada Kepala S. 46, muka 180, Pechahan Kepala 18—Pentadbiran Pejabat di-Sarawak dan Sabah yang saya dapati ada peruntukan sa-banyak \$16,000 untuk Legal Aid (Defence of poor

prisoners), atau bantuan untuk membela orang yang miskin yang di-tudoh di-Mahkamah. Saya perchaya bantuan saperti ini telah di-jalankan sa-belum Malaysia dan terus di-lanjutkan hingga sekarang ini. Saya perchaya bantuan yang saperti ini ada memberi menafa'at yang besar kepada ra'ayat yang miskin yang di-tudoh di-Mahkamah dan layak mendapat bantuan untuk ke'adilan. Yang demikian sudah sawajar-nya-lah peruntukan yang saperti ini di-adakan bagi Negeri² Melayu di-sini.

Tuan Pengerusi, pagi tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh berkata, ia-itu tiada pernah terjadi dalam dunia ini di-mana Perdana Menteri melantek sa-orang menjadi Peguam Negara yang isteri-nya ada-lah juga Ahli Parlimen. Saya tiada nampak sebab mengapa diri saya yang berhak sa-bagai sa-orang ra'ayat yang menjadi Ahli Dewan ini, dengan kehendak ra'ayat dan di-pileh oleh ra'ayat, di-kait²kan kedudukan suami saya sa-bagai sa-orang pegawai yang berhak memegang jawatan Peguam Negara yang di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong, dan juga mengikut syarat² yang terkandung di-dalam Perlembagaan. (*Tepok*). Kata² saperti itu, boleh jadi mengelirukan orang ramai atas pengertian ayat-nya itu, dan membawa fikiran dengan chakapan yang salah sangka. Barang di-ingat, di-dalam politik, saya ada-lah bebas di-dalam segala²-nya, dan suami saya tiada berhak mengganggu kerja² saya dalam politik. Saya sendiri tidak mengganggu segala kerja² dan tugas²-nya dalam jawatan-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, dengan di-kaitkan saya sa-bagai Ahli Dewan ini, boleh jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada bertujuan supaya saya jangan champor lagi dalam politik, kerana dia sedar atas pengaruh saya kepada sakalian kaum ibu Melayu khas-nya di-Tanah Melayu ini. Saya tetap, Tuan Pengerusi, berada di-dalam politik dan tiada undor sa-tapak pun. Dengan mengkaitkan diri saya, Tuan Pengerusi, boleh jadi orang² menyalah sangka, atau berfikir dengan sebab saya ahli di-dalam parti yang memerintah hari ini, saya ada dapat pengaruh kerja² suami

saya sa-bagai Peguam Negara dan Penda'wa Raya. Sindiran yang saperti ini, Tuan Pengerusi, tiada patut di-ucapkan, kerana itu pun—saya juga boleh berkata, ia-itu yang orang semua tahu di-negeri ini, Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dan abang-nya itu sudah lebeh kurang 40 tahun umur-nya, belum beristeri lagi dan kedua adek-beradek perempuan-nya belum lagi bersuami dan dudok sa-rumah dengan-nya, boleh jadi orang² berfikir dengan mengatakan mereka itu tiada payah kahwin.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga dengan tiada mendengar Yang Berhormat menjerit tadi berkata ka-arrah kami, "Belachan". Perkataan ini tiada ditarek balek. Sa-bagai bangsa Melayu, Tuan Pengerusi, termasuk Yang di-Pertuan Agong, sa-memang semenjak perba kala memakan belachan, dan kita berasa bangga, kerana zat-nya tinggi, Tuan Pengerusi, dan banyak bangsa² lain pun telah suka memakannya, tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, orang yang biasa memakan "Biawak" zat-nya menjadi lidah berchabang (*Tepok*), dan menjilat² bangkai. Terima kaseh.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Chairman, Sir, all that the Member of Parliament for Ipoh has succeeded in his intervention in this debate is to generate heat; and, by abusing his skill as a lawyer to exploit the weaknesses of parliamentary procedures to heap insults, he has further enhanced his notoriety as an unscrupulous parliamentarian. He tried, and I am sure to no avail, to prove that the Prime Minister has committed the sin of trying to interfere with the course of justice, with the independence of the judiciary and of committing the offence of contempt of court.

Now, Sir, as the Minister of Justice, I have not received any complaint, either from the judiciary or members of the legal profession, that the Prime Minister had interfered with the independence of the judiciary by the publication of his official reply to Enche' Rahman Talib's letter of resignation. These bodies and the members of the public accept the Prime Minister's explanation of his published reply.

The published statement by my Ministry has further strengthened public opinion that there is no intention on the part of the Prime Minister to interfere with the independence of the judiciary in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister has replied to the accusations made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh on the appointment of judges. I only would like to comment on that part of his observation in which he says that judges appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister may subconsciously be prejudiced in favour of the Government. Now, Sir, I think the Honourable Member for Ipoh by that very statement has cast a vote of no confidence on the judges of this country. We on the Government Benches have complete confidence in the judges, consciously or subconsciously. Sir, I am a doctor and according to Freud what you say subconsciously is the thing that you dare not say consciously; so it is that whereas the Honourable Member for Ipoh dare not say consciously that the judges are prejudiced in favour of the Government, he has resorted to the stratagem of saying that the judges may subconsciously be prejudiced in favour of the Government.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh also alleges that no country which practises democracy permits the appointment of a person to the post of Attorney-General if his wife is a Member of Parliament. To be fair to him, I cannot deny his statement of there being no precedents because I have not had the time to verify, but I can see nothing wrong in having such a procedure. In the case of the Member for Jitra-Padang Terap, she is not appointed to this House but was elected and she is here on her own right. She is not dependent on her husband to be here. Further, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has not given his reason for the objection other than to say that there is no precedent. Sir, parliaments differ in composition from country to country. There is nothing wrong in this variety of composition so long as parliament upholds its parliamentary principles. Sir, in Parliament we have all types of Mem-

bers of Parliament. Some are right; some are left; some are scrupulous in obeying the parliamentary principles; some are so unscrupulous as to take every opportunity using their skills wherever they can in accordance with the Standing Orders to abuse parliamentary democracy. As I said, Sir, some obey the rules of parliament not only in the letter but also in the spirit; others, like the Honourable Member for Ipoh, prefer to obey only the letter and the Honourable Member for Ipoh prefers to use his diabolical skill to exploit the Standing Orders so that he can heap destructive, vitriolic criticisms in this House.

Sir, I would advise members of my Party not to emulate his bad example. Let us tolerate the Honourable Member with contempt. Let us show the world that it is because we believe in parliamentary democracy that we tolerate such a contemptuous Member as the Honourable Member for Ipoh in our Parliament (*Applause*).

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to assure the Honourable Member for Jitra-Padang Terap that we on this side of the House and every other male Member of this House, barring of course the Member for Ipoh, surely stand by her side to support her right to be in this House, her right as a woman, her right as a citizen to be here, if she is elected by the public. She has been elected by the people of this country and she has a place in the Parliament. If her husband happens to be a civil servant, that is as it happens to be. But is that any reason why we should cast any aspersions on the character, on the ability of the Attorney-General?

Mr Chairman, Sir, I fear that the Member for Ipoh without saying it is slowly but surely trying to subvert the course of justice. Slowly but surely he is trying to create in the public an impression that you cannot trust the courts, you cannot trust anything in this country, simply because so-and-so's wife is a Member of Parliament. This is absurd logic and something which the

country will surely not accept. Sir, I have been in this House—in the past Legislative Assembly, latterly the Parliament of Malaya and now the Parliament of Malaysia—in all for nine years, but seldom have I seen the House descend to such a new low—it is a shame that it happened to be like that—and yet I do expect anything from the Member for Ipoh, for he says the things he likes and he feels he can get away with whatever he likes. But then the electorate is the last judge. In the last elections we observed how his party has been beaten roundly and soundly. That has been caused by the fact that his attitudes, behaviours and his normal approach to problems have been rejected by the public—rejected completely by the public. So, I feel that he just cannot learn from the lessons of the past and so he must feel today, that he must bring in the question of *blachan* here. I think it is a very dirty thing to do, and it is something of which all of us should feel ashamed. Why should any Member in this House mention the eating habits of any other with a racial bias? Why should anyone say it at all? It is a shame, a distinct shame on this House—I feel so. Many of us do take *blachan*. What is wrong about it? Why use it as a racialistic expression? Are we trying to tear this country apart? And to call the intelligence and the sense of the Prime Minister to question is, I think, uncalled for. Speaking about the appointment of the Attorney-General, the Member for Ipoh questioned the intelligence and the good sense of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, whatever you may say, is a man of vision and a man of wisdom. During the past nine years he has slowly but surely surmounted many difficulties to such an extent that today this country is one of the best in the whole world. No one can deny that. Many races have come to live here and they live happily here. Let no one try to break this country by, if I may use the word, stupid and unthought of expressions.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I was not in the House yesterday when a somewhat unusual occurrence was reported to have

taken place—more unusual than the one in which some allegations were made against me. It was with some disbelief that I watched the spectacle unravel before me this morning. We are discussing the Ministry for law, the courts, the judiciary, the rule of law—not the rule of the jungle.

One of the most magnificent buildings has been constructed to be a monument to the ambitions of the Legislature to behave in a civilised manner, in order that it can bring about law and order in a civilised community. I am not a participant in this desire to score a point for or against the Honourable Prime Minister, or his Attorney-General, or the Member for Jitra-Padang Terap, but I am nevertheless similarly embroiled as a Member of this august Assembly in what was the most unedifying spectacle.

Sir, may I put the problem, as we see it, in a dispassionate way? Justice must be seen to be done. We, in this building, set the rules, and we have agreed to a book of rules called Standing Orders. Unfortunately, the book of rules does not say that, "Standing Orders shall not be thrown at another Member."—I think it should provide this. It was within the right, the legitimate right, of the Member for Ipoh to make what was a telling debating point. However unwelcome, however unpleasant, it was a legitimate opposition point to make. But I am sorry that in the course of making what was a legitimate point, he allowed himself to be provoked into quite unparliamentary language—but provoked, nevertheless, he was, Mr Chairman, Sir. Perhaps, I was nearer the source of the disturbance than you, Mr Chairman, but nevertheless I found it extremely difficult to believe that an advocate of his seniority of the Bar could not have contained himself better. We all get angry, but we do not always show our anger. We all know that the Honourable Prime Minister is a man of considerable girth, even though felicity of expression is not one of his *fortes*.

We knew there was an accidental inappropriateness of expression, but I do not believe that the point having

been scored or made, the Honourable Member for Ipoh having legitimately scored a debating point, we should have gone on in this Chamber deliberately to bait each other until finally this Chamber resounded to the calls of what people more experienced than me say are often heard in bawdy houses. Do we expect the world at large and the people for whom we are legislating to hold us in respect? I, therefore, must register my strongest distaste for having seen this Chamber in one of its lesser moments.

Sir, I think the Honourable Member for Ipoh must be fair, when he went on in a very skilful way—not to get at the Attorney-General, for after all he has to deal with the Attorney-General on many a legal matter—to get at the Prime Minister for having no other fault than that the Attorney-General had the wisdom to marry an intelligent if somewhat forceful lady in this Chamber. I think that is really not within the ambit of the law. (*Applause*). Yesterday, I read about it. Today, I was very nearly a participant if what took place yesterday were again repeated, and I hope that Members of this Assembly will, perhaps, on some other occasion, decide the rules of the game.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would not wish in any way to go beyond the legitimate limits of criticism, but I do believe that one of the problems that have arisen in this Chamber is because the legitimate latitudes of debate within Standing Orders are often not conceded. Hence, on a Bill for an extra \$50,000,000 which the Minister of Finance sought for contingency use of the Armed Forces, we find ourselves talking about Solidarity Week. It took us over a year to get used to this in this Chamber. We did not understand how it was that a Bill for \$50,000,000 regarding defence suddenly became a debate on loyalties and disloyalties of political parties who participated or did not participate in Solidarity Week meetings. But we are beginning to perceive, albeit somewhat dimly, that perhaps if the Opposition were given some time to let off steam on the things on which they want to let off steam, within the rules

of debate, we would have less of this unseemly and unbecoming conduct. And it is with this plea for reasonableness and fairplay that I beseech the Honourable Member for Ipoh not to persist. He has made his point, but in pressing it home to a point where it is no longer just scoring a legitimate point he brings about what he knows must be the inevitable consequence—conduct unbecoming of Honourable Members and gallant and lady-like Members of this House. To what purpose is all this?—More headlines in the news tomorrow, more space in wicked capitalist papers like the *Straits Times*. (*Laughter*). Does it really add to the reputation either of the Member for Ipoh for his persistence and perseverance in pursuing a point so well established? Does it add to the dignity or gentleness of some of the lady Members in this House to seek physical combat—physical combat, Mr Chairman, Sir,—with the Member for Ipoh? He is heavily overweight. I heard the Prime Minister speak of the concern he felt for his former Minister, and I was seriously concerned, as we left this Chamber, that perhaps the Member for Ipoh may be taken advantage of.

Finally, Mr Chairman, Sir, I hope you will forgive me if we say this. In so far as we can, we in the Opposition will always try, if we interrupt, to speak loudly and clear, so that all can hear what has been said; and if it is known that it can be traced who said that, perhaps, these words may never be uttered in this august and dignified Assembly.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, at Committee stage I do not usually take the opportunity to speak twice, but in view of what has been said and particularly in view of what the Honourable Prime Minister of Singapore said, I would like to say this: that I was, yesterday and today, waiting for the Chair to call to order Members who were hurling abuse at me. I did not hear that call coming. And whilst I agree with the Honourable Prime Minister of Singapore that one should control oneself, it is sometimes difficult and, perhaps, I may be forgiven for being unable to control

myself on this occasion. I certainly did not intend at any stage to insult any Member of this House. What I said was certainly said—when you, Mr Speaker, Sir, asked me to withdraw it, I withdrew it. It was said in a temper and I agree that control is good, but sometimes insults are so severe that it is difficult to control and with all the rest said by the Honourable Prime Minister I certainly agree—the decorum of this House must be maintained.

I would like also to refer to the speech of the Member for Jitra-Padang Terap. She made some very valid comments, particularly about my being unmarried and my brother being unmarried—perhaps we should. But I could not find a broker, a marriage broker or an agent (*Laughter*). I have been trying that for a long time, but, perhaps, if the Member for Jitra-Padang Terap is a marriage broker, or if she has any relations, or has she any daughters or sisters she wants me to look at to marry, perhaps, I will consider it after looking at them.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Tuan Pengerusi, dia ta' laku.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: So, Mr Chairman, Sir, beyond even that, I think it calls for no answer from that speech; that sort of speech was made on the public platforms and after an answer like that, I hope it won't be made again, because I have more answers. Even in that speech, Sir, I expected the Chair to call it to order, that no remarks of a personal nature should be made. But I did not want to object because I wanted to give back an answer which I have now given.

With regard to the Honourable Prime Minister, I say this. I am very sorry he has taken it so badly. All I intended to show is that observations like that should never be made, because it is an impression which has been caused on the public, not on me—I may be satisfied, the Prime Minister of Singapore may be satisfied.

With regard to the comments that my mouth is not only loose but rotten, perhaps this is boneless and twisty. About coming from Ceylon and creating a nuisance here, I think this

Ministry of Justice should be very interested, because people who are citizens of this country expect the protection of the Ministry of Justice. I can't go to Siam, because I don't come from Siam; I don't have any Siamese blood in me. The only place I could go was Ceylon, but being a citizen of this country I can't go back to Ceylon; and Siam is not my country.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum (Damansara): Mr Chairman, Sir, we have heard certain observations by the Honourable Member for Ipoh this morning as well as this afternoon. However, I tend to agree with two observations by the Honourable Member for Ipoh this afternoon—probably after lunch he made better observations—that the buildings of court houses and the terms of service of the Judiciary should be improved. But with the other observations given by the Honourable Member for Ipoh this morning, I can't agree at all.

First of all, he seems to give the impression to this country, or to the world as a whole, that our Judiciary is not independent, is not honest. He said that Judges in this country are appointed by the Prime Minister. I am sure the Honourable Member for Ipoh also realises that High Court Judges in England are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, who is also a member of the Cabinet and belong to the Government. If the Honourable Member for Ipoh agrees that the British practice is a very fair one, I can't see why our practice is not a fair one.

I confess that I don't quite understand the insinuation given by the Honourable Member for Ipoh that the Attorney-General should not be the husband of an Honourable Member of this House. In England the Attorney-General is also a Member of Parliament. He inevitably also belongs to the party in the Government. If an Attorney-General in England can be appointed from the party, why the husband of a Member of this House cannot be fairly and justly appointed to take the post?

I agree with the Honourable Prime Minister when he said that his reply to

Mr Rahman Talib's resignation was "that he and his colleagues are convinced that he was innocent". After all, it is only a human gesture when such a person has to tender his resignation on such an occasion that such a reply should be given. After all, Enche' Rahman Talib was not in this case on trial and convicted of corruption. What he did actually was that he failed to establish his case in court. As a member for the Bar myself, I have experienced this. Very often, when you have a very good case, you may fail in court, simply maybe the lawyer is not good enough, maybe he has overlooked certain points, or maybe there are other reasons. It does not mean that when a person has failed in court, then nobody outside the court can say that "I cannot be convinced that you are not innocent". In so far as the court is concerned

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: On a point of order. Surely it is not in order to comment on the innocence or the validity or otherwise of the case brought by the former Minister; that is bound to arise on another debate, on the merits of the case, all over again. I mean this matter is *sub judice*, under appeal, and it is not open to comment either from the Member for Ipoh or by the Member from Damansara.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Thank you very much. After all, this is a personal case for the Honourable Member for Ipoh and we, Members of this House, as it was expressed by the Honourable Prime Minister of Singapore, should not waste any more time on such unnecessary matter or on such unnecessary questions.

Before I conclude, Mr Chairman, Sir, may I express, as a member of the Bar, that my respectful impression is that our Judiciary is in no way less independent and less honest than any other one in the world. Thank you.

Enche' Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I thank you for seeing me standing up today, because for the last three or four days, I was screaming like a frustrated woman (*Laughter*) in failing to catch your eyes on so many occasions.

Sir, I do not want to be involved in those interesting debates between the Honourable Member for Ipoh and others on this side of the House, but suffice it to say that the explanation given by our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Singapore is sufficient to tell him that if he is a gentleman he should withdraw his allegation about the Attorney-General of Malaysia. Sir, that insinuation is quite bad and it can mean either way. But I do not want to go into that matter, and I hope in due time he will withdraw the second issue.

Sir, I have just two or three points to make here. The first is that there was some comment by the Assistant Minister of Justice on the building of Court Houses in this country. Sir, we have heard so much about the Main Court for the country, or what we call, the Hall of Justice in Kuala Lumpur since the time of the late Leong Yew Koh. Sir, in any democratic country or society, there are three pillars which are most important: first is the Parliament which we have, the second is the Church which we are going to have—the National Mosque—and the third is the Court. Sir, we always hear that because the Government is short of money, it cannot build the Hall of Justice. My suggestion is this. We have got two places in Kuala Lumpur, both of which are very valuable lands. If the Government decides to dispose one of them, then I am quite sure that that money should be quite sufficient to build the Hall of Justice.

Sir, the second point is about the pay of the Magistrates and the Presidents of Sessions Courts. Lately, there have been quite a few resignations, as a result of which, our Courts are working in such a condition that some members of the public who go to Court in the morning at nine o'clock, just to have cases fixed for hearing, cannot return home until one o'clock. In fact, this morning I was in Court until 11 o'clock just to have my case fixed for hearing, but the Magistrate cannot be blamed for this, because he was engaged with some other things in the Chamber. To solve this problem, I would suggest this. I understand there have been quite

a few old members of the Bar, who are prepared to come and help the Government to solve this situation by becoming either Presidents of Sessions Courts or Magistrates, say, on a three-year contract or a six-year contract. I hope the Minister of Justice will consider whether it will be of a help to do so. This is very important, because members of the public come into contact with the Magistrates Courts and Sessions Courts every day. For example, if a person is arrested for riding a bicycle without light—it is a small matter—and if he is a busy man, the only breadwinner in the house for the whole family and when he is summoned to the Court, he has to be there for the whole day. That means he cannot earn his living for the day to feed his family.

Sir, the next thing is about some complaint of some members of the Bar in this country in regard to the admission of non-citizens into this country. I am not pressing very much on the Ministry of Justice on this, but I would like to have his interpretation of a statement by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs clarified. Sir, as we well know, we in this country have got a Faculty of Law in Singapore and also we have got many of our boys who have come back from England or who are coming back; and as a result, we in the legal profession have reached a saturation point. Yet, there are many people, who are not citizens of this country, who come into this country and take away the living of the local boys and girls. Sir, on this matter, in fact, I had asked a question in the last sitting of the Parliament as to the conditions under which non-citizens are allowed to come in and practise here because, as we all know, the two conditions under the Immigration Rules are that:

- (i) one must earn at least \$1,200 a month; and
- (ii) one must have a special qualification which the local boys and girls do not possess.

But here I do not understand what special qualifications these non-citizens have as compared to our local boys.

Sir, I have nothing personal against these non-citizens but, as a matter of principle, I would ask the Assistant Minister of Justice whether he agrees with the Minister of Home Affairs that just because these non-citizens are barristers in England and are entitled to be admitted as advocates and solicitors in this country, this is considered as a special qualification. Sir, we all feel that it is not.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid (Johor Bahru Timor): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil peluang mengucapkan tahniah dan memberi sa-penoh² sokongan kepada pehak Kementerian Keadilan dan Kehakiman. Di-samping itu, saya merayu kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya dapat menimbangkan ucapan saya di-Dewan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala S. 46, Pechahan-kepala 4—Penyata Undang² dan Buku Undang². Di-bawah peruntukan ini, saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Kehakiman tentang Undang² Perlantekan Pengapit² Hakim, ia-itu jury, atau assessor yang ada sekarang ini didalam perbicharaan kesalahan² jenayah yang boleh di-hukum bunoh. Saya sangat dukachita, ia-itu di-bawah Fasal 236 Criminal Procedure Code, atau Undang² Jenayah yang berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya pada masa ini, hanya chuma menetapkan orang² yang di-lantek menjadi pengapit hakim ini ada-lah terdiri daripada orang laki² sahaja dan undang² itu patut-lah di-pinda bagi membolehkan pehak perempuan dipileh sama, kerana undang² itu diperbuat di-dalam masa penjajahan dahulu, dan tidak-lah sesuai lagi didalam zaman kemerdekaan ini di-mana pehak perempuan yang sama berganding bahu dengan pehak laki² mengambil bahagian yang chergas di-dalam segala lapangan di-mana Kerajaan sudah pun bersetuju menyamakan gaji mereka dengan gaji pehak laki² yang menunjokkan Kerajaan sedar bahawa kebolehan sa-orang perempuan ada-lah sama dengan kebolehan pehak laki² di-dalam segala lapangan. Jadi, tidak-lah kena pada tempat-nya di-dalam bahagian itu menchadangkan yang pengapit hakim

itu hendak di-ketepikan pula. Dari itu, saya berharap-lah supaya Menteri yang berkenaan memikirkan supaya undang² yang telah lapok dan tidak sesuai lagi dengan zaman ini di-pinda dengan sa-cepat mungkin.

Saya perchaya di-dalam perbicharaan jenayah hukum bunuh ini di-dalam mana pehak perempuan ada terlibat, tentu-lah dengan ada-nya sa-orang perempuan menjadi pengapit hakim dia-nya akan dapat menyumbangkan fikiran², atau pandangan²-nya yang berguna, kerana memberi timbangan di-atas hukuman yang akan di-jatuhkan itu, dan dengan ini dapat-lah hukuman² itu di-jatuhkan dengan sa-adil²-nya sa-lepas pertimbangan sa-telah di-perbuat daripada segala segi.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang kedua-nya, ia-itu Kepala S. 47, Kepala I, Butiran (9)—Peguam Persekutuan, Butiran (10)—Penolong Penggubal Undang². Saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kapada Menteri Kehakiman, kerana telah menambahkan dua jawatan Peguam Persekutuan dan satu jawatan lagi ia-lah Penolong Penggubal Undang² di-dalam tahun 1965, dan dengan ini ada-lah di-harap, ia-itu nasihat daripada segi Undang² yang di-minta daripada Pejabat Peguam Negara oleh Kementerian dan pejabat² lain itu dapat di-lekaskan.

Saya telah mendapat tahu pada masa ini satu² nasihat itu tidak-lah dapat di-beri dengan segera, dan kadang² memakan masa berbulan² dan ada juga bertahun². Ini saya perchaya tentu-lah banyak sangat soal² dan masalaah yang rumit yang telah di-kemukakan manakala tertuboh-nya Malaysia. Sa-terus-nya dengan tambahan ini moga² pehak Pejabat Peguam Negara dapat menyelesaikan di-dalam bahasa kebangsaan akan rupa undang² yang di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini, tidak-lah sa-mata² di-dalam bahasa Ingeris saperti yang ada sekarang. Saya juga telah di-fahamkan sangat-lah sukar hendak menchari orang yang berkelayakan kerana berkhidmat di-dalam perkhidmatan undang² ini. Dari itu saya men-chadangkan supaya patut-lah di-kaji sa-mula mengenai gaji mereka supaya tidak-lah bekerja sa-kerat jalan dan

akan berhenti serta membuat kerja sendiri dan juga memberi galakan dengan menghantar mereka ka-luar negeri sa-bagai mendalami lagi ilmu undang² mereka.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I only wish to intervene very shortly in this debate.

Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister and my colleague, the Minister of Justice, have replied adequately to the allegation made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh that there was an attempt by the Prime Minister to wilfully and deliberately pervert the course of justice. The Honourable Member for Ipoh has said that the Prime Minister should not take this very seriously. Quite obviously, Sir, we must take such an allegation very seriously. When we first heard that there was a possibility of misunderstanding over the interpretation of that letter from the Prime Minister to Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice took the first opportunity to explain that there was no attempt on our part to question the independence of the Court or to interfere with the course of justice. We thought that after that explanation the matter should have ended there. Indeed, everyone in the country was happy with that explanation and, as my colleague, the Minister of Justice, has said, he has not received any complaint over this letter. So, there was no reason at all, Sir, to bring this matter again unless, as the Prime Minister suggested, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has some motive himself to prevent the course of justice. We must resent this attempt and, I must also add, we regard this attempt with all the contempt that it deserves.

Sir, I also wish to say, over the question of the appointment of the Attorney-General, as my colleague has said, that it is certainly unfair to penalise a man (who has been appointed to the highest post in the service because of his ability and because of his merit) just because his wife happens to be a Member of this

House. This is certainly unfair, Sir, and his criticism is to my mind unwarranted.

Sir, I would just like to say a few words over the matter of the report made to the Police by the ex-Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The Honourable Member for Ipoh has mentioned about this in this House and asked for the reason why no action has been taken on this matter. Well, Sir, I am personally involved in this case. My colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs, explained that the police had made an investigation and had found that the allegations were completely and utterly unfounded and that, therefore, there was no case to proceed further. I would like to explain, Sir, that I could have taken a civil suit against Enche' Abdul Aziz, if I had wanted to, because the allegations were mischievous, and I think the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat too could have taken a case against Enche' Aziz. But we did not want to do it, because Enche' Aziz had been sufficiently punished first by having to leave the Government and, again, punished by the people of his constituency when he lost the election. (*Applause*). It is not the nature of us on this side of this House to kick a man when he is down, and that is the very reason why we did not proceed with the case.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak menyentoh sedikit dalam Kementerian ini sa-lain daripada menguchapkan tahniah ia-itu saya hendak berchakap di-muka 182

Mr Chairman: Pendek-kah atau panjang, jangan lebih pukul 4.30.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: S. 47 berhubung dengan Peguam Negara. Selama ini pehak ra'ayat negeri ini adalah menghargai perkhidmatan yang di-buat oleh Peguam Negara dengan penoh chemerlang. Saya chuma hendak menyentoh hal ini ia-lah berhubung dengan ra'ayat negeri Johor atas perkara Peguam Negara ini, ia-itu memohon pada Peguam Negara ini dapat menyemak dan mengkaji berhu-

bong dengan negeri² yang saya fikir ada-lah berada dalam lengkungan Malaysia. Negeri yang saya akan sebutkan itu berdasarkan keperchayaan ra'ayat negeri Johor dari cherita mulut di-pohon negara kita meneliti undang² itu ia-itu sa-bahagian daripada wilayah Kerajaan Johor masa lampau sekarang berada di-bawah Kerajaan Indonesia. Wilayah itu sa-masa pemerintahan Kerajaan Johor dalam abad 16 setelah jatuh Kerajaan Melayu di-Melaka, menurut peta yang kita tengok dalam Muzium sekarang, ia-itu Pulau² Rhio, Lingka sa-paroh daripada Sumatra, Kampar, Bentan dan lain² lagi. Menurut keyakinan ra'ayat negeri Johor bahawa perampasan Kerajaan Belanda kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Temenggong Abdul Rahman pada masa itu tidak sah menurut adat-istiadat Melayu, kerana menurut adat-istiadat Raja² Melayu hendak memechat sa-saorang Raja itu ia-lah dengan kehendak Orang Besar.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Sir, on a point of order. That has nothing to do at all with this Ministry.

Mr Chairman: Perkara itu tidak kena-mengena dengan Kementerian ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap kalau ada saloran-nya minta-lah dengan jalan Peguam Negara menyemak berhubung dengan sejarah itu.

Mr Chairman: Kalau tidak ada kena-mengena macham mana hendak chakap masa ini.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: If there is anything to do with Johor territory, there is a State Legal Adviser, to whom he can ask for advice.

Mr Chairman: Di-Johor ada Pena-sihat Undang², Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh bertanya.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Pengerusi, saya patoh atas nasihat Tuan. Sa-bagai ra'ayat negeri Johor rasa-nya meng-harapkan juga supaya dapat benda ini di-semak dan di-kaji sa-kira-nya ada Kerajaan Johor minta wilayah itu, sedang Filipina minta Sabah. Orang sudah buat kapada kita, kita kena

buat begitu—sa-kira-nya ada. Kalau tidak ada, terpulang-lah kepada Peguam Negara kita.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar):

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I comment very, very briefly indeed on the debate in this Chamber today on the estimates for the Ministry of Justice? Sir, this debate has brought home or should bring home to Members of this House certain object lessons on how not to conduct debates.

Sir, when I stood for election to this august House, I expected that I needed qualifications like an average knowledge of parliamentary procedure, a knowledge of debating techniques and so forth, and I expected disagreement. However, I expected also that Members of this House would be able to disagree with each other in a civilised and a dignified fashion, but from the way that the debate has gone it seems to me, Sir, that if Members of Parliament are going to carry on in this fashion, we will also have to develop skills as all-in wrestlers.

Tunku Abdullah ibni Al-marhum

Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Rawang): On a point of order—Is the Honourable Member speaking on any item in the Budget?

Mr Chairman: The Honourable Member should not touch on that matter any more. I have all the powers to deal with Members but I refrain from doing so, because I am new in this House and I want to see how the debate goes on. I have now seen, and I wish to act accordingly. (*Applause*) (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!)

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: You can be assured that from me and from this side of the House you will always find deference and respect for your rulings. Thank you.

Enche' Sulaiman bin Ali (Dungun):

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka berchakap barangkali sedikit sahaja, satu dua minit dalam perkara mengenai Kementerian Ke'adilan dan Kehakiman. Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang saya tahu, ada-nya Undang², ada-nya peratoran dengan sebab ada-nya perbuatan manusia. Jadi Undang² dan Peratoran

itu ia-lah chara bagi mengatasi, membetulkan kepinchangan, amalan, perbuatan manusia, daripada satu masa ka-satu masa.

Dalam negara kita, Tuan Pengerusi, banyak Undang² telah ada dan ada juga yang tidak ada Undang² tetapi amalan, perbuatan yang di-amalkan oleh manusia ada. Jadi, tanpa satu Undang² yang chuba mengatasi kepinchangan amalan yang di-buat oleh manusia atau pun khas-nya untok ra'ayat Malaysia maka keadaan akan terus tinggal pinchang. Jadi, tentu-lah kita hendak tahu apa dia perbuatan yang pinchang itu? Ini ada hubungan dengan khalwat. Khalwat hanya menjadi satu kesalahan di-sisi shara', di-sisi orang² Islam tetapi tidak menjadi kesalahan di-segi

Tuan Pengerusi: Di-mana perkara khalwat dalam ini.

Enche' Sulaiman bin Ali: Di-segi Undang², Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Kementerian Kehakiman dan Ke'adilan. Jadi berhubung dengan Undang².

Tuan Pengerusi: Kalau tidak ada jangan-lah, tidak usah, masa pendek.

Enche' Sulaiman bin Ali: Sadikit sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, saya habiskan itu sedikit sahaja.

Jadi saya harapkan, Tuan Pengerusi, khalwat ini tidak-lah menjadi satu kesalahan dari segi shara' sahaja bahkan menjadi satu kesalahan dari segi Undang² Malaysia. Kepinchangan ini, perkara ini berlaku di-kalangan ra'ayat Malaysia bukan ra'ayat Islam sahaja. Jadi apa yang berjalan pada hari ini, kalau berlaku perkara² saperti ini hanya orang² Islam sahaja di-hukum, orang² yang bukan Islam tidak di-hukum, maka timbul-lah kepinchangan ini. Apa yang saya minta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kehakiman dan Ke'adilan ini, kalau boleh, biar-lah di-jadikan khalwat ini satu daripada kesalahan kebangsaan (*Ketawa*). Kalau kita ada bahasa kebangsaan, ada ugama kebangsaan mithal-nya, biar-lah juga ada kesalahan kebangsaan. Jadi biar-lah khalwat menjadi satu kesalahan kebangsaan. Erti-nya negara

kita boleh mengadakan Undang² menyekat, menghukum orang² yang melakukan khalwat dengan tidak kira apa bangsa, apa ugama, apa keturunan. Itu yang saya minta, itu yang saya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri. Undang² yang ada pada hari ini sa-mata terkena di-atas orang² Islam sahaja. Ini sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, rengkas sahaja. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan khalwat ini tidak ada dalam Anggaran Belanjawan ini, jadi bagaimana pun saya chuba hendak jawabkan. Ia-itu sa-bagaimana telah di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat Pemangku Menteri Pelajaran, kita ada Undang² pun kalau orang hendak membuat disiplin daripada luar itu pun orang buat. Jadi ingat-lah saya kepada jawapan-nya kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat Front Socialist, dia berkata, "Orang UMNO ada khalwat tetapi belum kena tangkap lagi." Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, soalan kesalahan khalwat ini ada-lah mengikut peratoran yang ada pada masa ini di-kenakan pada orang Islam di-dalam beberapa buah negeri. Ini peratoran² dalam Ugama Islam, Shara', saperti yang di-aku'i oleh Yang Berhormat itu tadi. Kalau kita hendak mengenakan Undang² Ugama Islam kepada orang² yang bukan Islam, nyata sangat-lah salah, tidak boleh kita hendak buat macam itu.

Enche' Sulaiman bin Ali: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak hendak mengatakan mengenakan hukuman Islam, shara', kepada orang yang bukan Islam, memang salah. Tetapi apa yang saya minta itu tadi, supaya khalwat di-jadikan satu kesalahan negara, kesalahan kebangsaan.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Ini kesalahan negara, baharu saya dengar hari ini, khalwat kesalahan negara. Bagaimana pun fahaman Kerajaan dalam soalan ini, soal morality satu society, satu puak itu, adat-istiadat sa-suatu puak itu tidak boleh kita hendak sambong, hendak paksa, supaya suatu puak yang lain itu menerima. Perkara ini memang telah lama di-binchangkan, ada beberapa orang telah menchadangkan supaya

mereka yang bukan berugama Islam pun boleh juga di-kenakan di-bawah Undang² khalwat tetapi pendirian Kerajaan dalam soal ini ia-lah Undang² ini di-kenakan kepada orang Islam sahaja.

Berhubung dengan permohonan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Johor Baharu mengenai soal pengapit hakim, Tuan Pengerusi, mengikut kata-nya Fasal 236 CPC pada masa ini pengapit² hakim chuma terdiri dari kaum laki² sahaja. Sa-benar-nya masa ini pun sudah berlaku pehak perempuan boleh menjadi pengapit² hakim. Bagaimana pun saya akan memeriksa perkara ini. Chuma yang susah sedikit ini, biasa-nya di-dalam, terutama sakali, perbicharaan pembunohan mengambil masa yang panjang bagi ahli juri²-nya atau pengapit² hakim untuk mendapatkan satu² keputusan, kadang² sampai 12 jam, kadang² sampai 24 jam, sa-hingga mereka itu mendapat keputusan pengapit² hakim ini tidak-lah boleh keluar berhubung dengan mereka yang di-luar. Jadi ini harus mendatangkan kesusahan sedikit kepada pehak kaum ibu, sa-telah saya katakan tadi, ini saya akan tengokkan lagi.

Tidak-lah perlu saya hendak menjawabkan berkenaan dengan hal perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, mengenai repot Enche' Abdul Aziz Ishak kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri Keadilan dan juga Timbalan Pertama Menteri telah pun memberi jawapan.

Berkenaan dengan permohonan supaya banyak daripada pemuda² lagi dihantar keluar negeri belajar Undang². Ini memang-lah molek. Dalam Malaysia pada masa ini sangat-lah berkurangan pemuda² yang chenderong dalam lapangan ini. Dalam masa yang lepas tadi ada-lah juga pemuda kita Melayu, China dan bangsa yang lain yang telah lulus di-dalam ilmu Undang². Jadi perkara ini juga akan Kerajaan timbangkan.

Perkara yang besar saya rasa ia-lah mengenai soal gaji pegawai² dalam Jabatan Peguam Negara dan juga Mahkamah. Sa-bagaimana kita bersama² mengetahui, Tuan Pengerusi, kita

telah melantek Surohanjaya untuk mengkaji soal gaji² pegawai² Kerajaan dan saya telah di-beri tahu bahawa pegawai² dalam Jabatan² tersebut akan memberi pandangan², fahaman² mereka kepada Surohanjaya itu.

Saya ketahuⁱ saya sendiri pun bekas bekerja dengan Kerajaan dahulu bahawa perasaan ada-lah di-kalangan pegawai² kita dalam Jabatan Peguam Negara dan lain² yang kena-mengena Undang² merasa yang mereka lebeh dapat untong lagi jika mereka meninggalkan Kerajaan dan bekerja sa-bagai private practitioner di-luar. Ini Kerajaan sedia ma'alum tetapi Kerajaan tidak-lah boleh membuat—menaikkan pegawai² satu jabatan sebab meninggalkan jabatan² yang lain. Ini-lah sebab-nya tujuan kita telah melantek Surohanjaya mengkajikan soal gaji itu. Tentang elaun—subsistence allowance bagi Hakim, sa-orang Hakim mendapat \$10 satu hari, sa-benar-nya saya sendiri pun terperanjat mendengar hal ini, Tuan Pengerusi. Saya telah di-beritahu apabila sa-orang Hakim pergi di-lain tempat dudok di-Rest House dia dapat \$10 tetapi bukan itu sahaja. Atoran-nya jika dia dudok di-hotel terpaksa-lah Kerajaan membayar perbelanjaan yang sa-benar-nya telah di-belanjakan oleh sa-orang Hakim itu. Kementerian saya sendiri belum lagi menerima, kalau saya tidak salah ingat, apa² aduan daripada pehak Hakim yang berkenaan dalam soal ini. Bagaimana pun saya sendiri berasa perkara ini harus-lah di-timbangkan dan saya akan mengemukakan kepada pehak yang berkenaan.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, my approach to the observations made by the Honourable Members of the Opposition is based on face value in the sense that I am quite prepared to assume that all the observations made were intended for the purpose of seeing that the independence of the Judiciary in our country is maintained. I take it in that spirit and I would like to say here—in fact I am repeating what has always been said by the Government—that we do realise, and we affirm our belief, that the just and efficient working of the courts is essential to the maintenance of democracy. But this is a

different thing from saying that one of the pillars or the three pillars of democracy are Parliament Building, beautiful Court houses, and a beautiful National Mosque. These are buildings. What we are talking about is the Judiciary—the system, the institution. I agree that there is a need to have another Court house, call it Supreme Court or whatever one likes to call it. But, Mr Chairman, Sir, the Government has been giving a lot of thought to this and in fact we tried to acquire a piece of land somewhere near Jalan Dato' Onn, and in considering the priorities, especially under present circumstances when we are faced with Indonesian aggression, we have got to consider which one comes first. We have built this august Parliament building; we are in the process of building the National Mosque and it is almost nearing completion now. Next, I hope, will come the Court building. But I cannot say definitely when it will come up—next year or the year after next. We do fully realise that there are a number of Court houses in Malaysia—here, Sabah, Sarawak, Singapore and the States of Malaya—which need renovation; furniture needs to be replaced. I would like to say here that proposals to build 30 Courts have already been submitted and it is still under consideration by those dealing with the First Malaysia Plan. With the limited funds available at our disposal, I can only say that replacement of Courts' furniture, tables, chairs, etc., will have to be very gradual.

As regards complaints of members of the Bar about non-citizens having been admitted to the local Bar, I would like to get this thing clear. The Immigration rules are different from rules concerning admission to our local Bar. The test that was mentioned by the Minister for Home Affairs in answer to a question put by an Honourable Member—I do not know from where he is—was the immigration test and not the test as provided in the rules governing the admission to our local Bar. The Government has always been stating that as far as possible, and I think, if I am not mistaken, it is also provided in the rules here, we must

admit our own citizens here to the local Bar. In very rare cases only will people from outside be allowed to practise in our country. We do fully realise that it is essential to protect the interests of our local people.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, may I touch a little bit on this question of the Attorney-General. There is one argument which I would like to put forward regarding the appointment. The Honourable Member for Ipoh mentioned that because the present Attorney-General is married to an Honourable Member of this House, it necessarily follows that he will not be as impartial in his decisions as he is expected to be. Mr Chairman, Sir, under Article 45 of the Constitution, which deals with the appointment of the Attorney-General, sub-clause (5) says this:

"Subject to Clause 6, the Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and may at any time resign his office and, unless he is a member of the Cabinet, shall receive such remuneration as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine."

If the Constitution itself permits the Attorney-General to be a member of the Cabinet, what logical reasons are there for objecting to the Attorney-General having an M.P. as his wife? None at all. (*Laughter*).

Finally, I need only say on this question of the independence of the Judiciary, Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier on, that the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive is essential to freedom. We believe in that. We need only refer to the Constitution to see the tenure of office of the Judges. We fully realise that if the Executive could shape judicial decisions in accordance with its own desires, to the whims and fancies of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, or any other Member of the Cabinet, then that will be the end of freedom in this country. The Executive will then become an unlimited master; the rule of law will disappear from our country. But the Alliance Government has for many, many years, right from the very beginning, always been telling the people that we believe, we practise, we

just do not pay lip service, to parliamentary democracy.

Sir, we know that in all points, which concern the interpretation of the law, the Executive must be subordinate to the judiciary. This has been proved umpteen times. In so many cases against the Government, for the Government, the Government has never made any attempt to interfere at all, because we know that if we do so, we will be putting an end to a principle in which we deeply believe. I am glad that the Honourable Member for Ipoh himself admits this. After having spoken so many things about his fear of encroachment by the executives into judicial independence, he has said (and I hope he will continue to entertain that belief) that "we are fortunate in this country that up to now impartiality has been maintained and has been upheld in our Courts." That seems to be contradicting with what has been said by him earlier on when he stated that this Government has been trying to interfere with the independence of the judiciary.

One final word which I would like to mention here, Mr Chairman, Sir, is the duty of the Attorney-General in connection with the prosecution. The Honourable Member for Ipoh stated among other things that there had been a number of cases in which there should, in his opinion, have been prosecutions and that for reasons unknown to him the Attorney-General did not institute criminal proceedings thereby, in my interpretation, implying that the Attorney-General is influenced, in considering whether or not to prosecute a person, by certain political considerations. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Article 145 of the Constitution which says:

"The Attorney-General shall have power exercisable at his discretion, to institute, conduct or discontinue any proceedings for an offence, other than proceedings before a Muslim court, a native court or a court-martial."

Everyone knows, and one does not have to be learned in law to know, that lawyers do not always agree on a point of law, because if they do, then we do not need to have judges. The Honourable Member for Ipoh may himself

consider that there is sufficient justification or there is, as in law you call it, a *prima facie* case to institute prosecutions; on the other hand, the Attorney-General may think otherwise. But the Constitution says that the power is vested in the Attorney-General. However, if the Honourable Member for Ipoh would care to submit to us the details of the cases in which he has alleged that prosecution should have been instituted but that the Attorney-General did not, I will be glad to look into those cases myself and then have discussions with the Attorney-General. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$78,938 for Head S. 45, \$7,105,211 for Head S. 46, \$1,546,608 for Head S. 47 and \$1,190,976 for Head S. 48 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended for fifteen minutes.

Sitting suspended at 4.45 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.05 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1965

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Heads S. 49, S. 50 and S. 51—

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to present at the same time Heads S. 49, S. 50 and S. 51 and beg to move that the sums mentioned under these Items stand part of that Schedule.

Sir, I shall first take Head S. 49 relating to the office of my Ministry, the Central Apprenticeship Board and its Industrial Training Institute, and the Registry of Trade Unions. The total under this Head compared with that of 1964 shows an increase of \$191,836 due mainly to this provision required for the Building Unit as a further phase of the industrial training programme to be undertaken by my Ministry.

The development of human resources is one of the most important aspects of our National Development Plans. Recognising this, the Government provides training, in the broadest sense of the word, to our people in every possible way in that there are various RIDA Training Schemes, the Productivity Centre, the Technical Colleges, Technical and Trade Institutes, and the Co-operative College, just to name a few, and indeed the whole educational system from the schools up to the University is now interlinked to prepare our people to take their rightful place in the economic life of the nation.

In the field of industrial training, my Ministry is concerned mainly with the training of apprentices in the skilled trades. The apprenticeship training scheme under the Central Apprenticeship Board has been in operation for seven years and it now provides training for 816 apprentices from 133 establishments in 16 different skilled trades. With the completion in October of the Industrial Training Institute at Old Kuchai Road in Kuala Lumpur, my Ministry is now able to accept for residential training in the Institute apprentices sponsored by employers from the whole of the States of Malaya. The first residential training courses at the Institute commenced in the same month. The Institute is now staffed by Malaysian instructors as well as instructors obtained under the U.S. Peace Corps Scheme, International Labour Organisation Technical Assistance and the Colombo Plan. The equipment in the Institute is almost complete, and I hope that with more and more response coming from employers, this Apprenticeship Training Scheme will expand considerably and produce skilled tradesmen, trained according to the standards laid down by industry itself, to satisfy the need for them in our growing industries. I am considering ways and means of extending the facilities of the present Apprenticeship Training Scheme to Sarawak and Sabah in order to train workers in those territories.

In 1965, a Building Unit will be set up to provide training in the building

trades for youths. Provision is therefore made for it in the Supply Estimates, and also in the Development Estimates to be presented later to this House to meet the cost of construction of the office, hostels, quarters and ancillary buildings of the Unit.

I would like now to refer to the Registry of Trade Unions. The primary object of the registration of trade unions is to protect the interests of workers and to ensure that the unions function effectively in accordance with their rules. The Government will continue its policy of encouraging the growth and development of free, democratic and responsible trade unions.

Membership in Trade Unions in the States of Malaya has increased from 175,647 in 1959 to 305,878. These figures clearly indicate that more and more workers are becoming trade union conscious.

The States of Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak have their own laws governing the registration and supervision of trade unions. Sabah has already decided that the Malayan legislation on trade unions should be extended to apply to that State.

A number of trade unions awarded scholarships to members' children during the year. Some unions are in the forefront in this respect with their awards for higher education both locally and overseas.

One union has a programme of building a chain of hostels for accommodating the members' children in the town areas for their education.

It is gratifying to note that the trade unions while zealously guarding the employment aspects of their members have also taken keen interests in the educational, social and cultural activities of their members.

The high esteem which the trade union movement has earned in international circles is something to be proud of and I hope that the trade unions will continue to maintain this position.

In June and July this year, a tripartite Malaysian delegation which

included for the first time representatives from the Borneo States and Singapore attended the International Labour Conference in Geneva. As a member of the ILO, Malaysia receives a considerable amount of technical assistance, in industrial training, productivity and management training, co-operatives, labour legislation and administration, industrial relations, trade union and workers' education, industrial hygiene and in many other fields.

Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the ILO are examined carefully by Government with a view to ratification or implementation as far as national circumstances and conditions permit. This is done in consultation with the National Joint Labour Advisory Council.

I now turn to Head S. 50 pertaining to the Labour and Industrial Relations Department of Malaya, the Labour Department of Sarawak and the Labour and Welfare Department of Sabah. My statement will first be mainly concerned with Malaya and will refer to Sarawak and Sabah later.

1964 has been another year of considerable activity and progress in the field of industrial relations. There has been increasing recognition by both sides of industry of the need for and the advantages in getting themselves adequately organised in order to regulate their collective relationship in a more effective and equitable manner. More and more workers have become unionised and Employers' organisations have been continuing their efforts to increase their membership. A new organisation registered as a trade union catering for employers in the commercial field called the States of Malaya Business Houses Employers' Association came into being during the year.

With the further strengthening of the organisational position of both workers and employers, activities and problems arising from their mutual dealings tended to show an increase not only in number but also in intensity. This was evident from the number of occasions during the period under review when the parties concerned,

apparently convinced of the justness of their respective cause, chose to resort to direct industrial action with a view to achieving their objects. For the period January to November 1964 there were 82 strikes resulting in a loss of 479,052 man-days. These figures compared with those for the corresponding period in 1963, when there were only 64 strikes accounting for about 95,000 man-days lost, were apparently higher. However, if one takes into account that out of the man-days lost during 1964 more than 75% was accounted for by the one-day token strike and the sympathy strikes of one-day duration that occurred in the planting industries, one would be able to obtain a clearer picture of the strike position during the period under review.

In 1964, at least 38 collective agreements between employers and trade unions were known to have been concluded up to November. Through these freely negotiated agreements large groups of workers in the planting and mining industries, in several commercial firms and banks, in the printing, construction and transport industries and in a number of factories and service establishments have obtained substantial improvements in their wages and conditions of employment.

Not all these agreements, however, were effected just by the process of direct negotiations by the parties themselves. In certain cases, the parties after prolonged negotiations reached a stage of deadlock and appeared to be preparing for direct action against each other as a final resort in resolving their mutual disputes. These were the disputes which received much publicity during the period under review and gave rise to concern to the Government and the public. However, those disputes were finally settled either by the parties concerned getting together again and resuming their direct negotiation or by the conciliatory efforts of this Ministry and in certain cases by reference of their disputes to mediation or voluntary arbitration. It is gratifying to note that there has been marked evidence of the growing confidence shown by both employers and trade unionists in the value of mediation and

arbitration as normally accepted effective methods of settlement of disputes. This change of attitude is most welcome and it is hoped that this tendency will continue to grow.

The Trade Union movement has come to play its legitimate part in the democratic process in the country. Apart from being represented in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council on an equal basis with employers to advise me at the national level on labour and social questions, workers also have representatives sitting on many Statutory and Advisory Boards and Committees.

The National Joint Labour Advisory Council (N.J.L.A.C.) as the top level consultative organ between the Government and the two sides of industry has continued to function effectively and I am most grateful to members of this Council for their continued co-operation and valuable advice given to me on matters concerning labour and the promotion and maintenance of sound industrial relations. Discussions in the Council and at meetings of its various Sub-Committees have always been frank, friendly and constructive. These Sub-Committees hold their meetings as frequently as they are required and the appointed employers' and workers' members are able to attend, and the conclusions of their deliberations are then brought to the full Council for final discussion.

There have been certain problems arising in certain industries from lack of agreed procedures for joint consultation and negotiation. A Special Committee appointed by the NJLAC has submitted its Report setting out its recommendations on procedures for collective bargaining and joint consultation. This Report together with model procedures will soon be issued for the guidance of both sides of industry. The aim of these agreed procedures is to provide for the smooth and effective operation of collective bargaining and joint negotiation, the two essential processes in the voluntary system of industrial relations.

Sir, among other subjects that are presently being studied and considered

by the various Sub-Committees of the NJLAC (the short form of National Joint Labour Advisory Council) are procedures for recognition of trade unions, principles and procedures concerning termination of employment, and measures to ensure freedom of association for workers. It has been found in recent years that an increasing number of disputes between employers and workers has been caused by issues connected with recognition of trade unions, dismissals and alleged victimisation of workers for trade union activities. It is hoped that as a result of the discussions on these subjects presently held at the various Sub-Committees of the NJLAC, it will be possible to evolve adequate and effective measures to remove causes for such disputes and thereby ensure more harmonious relations and greater co-operation between employers and workers in the country. Another measure envisaged in this direction is the Extension of Collective Agreement Bill which will soon be brought to this House. The main purpose of this Bill is to extend the terms of collective agreements entered into between representative organisations of employers and workers in industries so as to make them applicable to other employers and workers who are engaged in the same industries but are not parties to such collective agreements.

In connection with dismissals, I am considering ways and means of implementing the principles embodied in a Recommendation recently adopted by the International Labour Organisation on the subject. The principle is that an employee should not be dismissed unless for valid and justifiable reasons, and that a dismissed employee who is aggrieved should have recourse to have his case resolved by a body established under a collective agreement or by a neutral body. Also, where employees, whose services have to be terminated on the ground of redundancy or other reasons based on the operational requirements of the undertaking or establishment, it is to the interests of all concerned that there should be prior consultations between the employer and the workers' union concerned with

a view to reaching a mutual understanding on the need for retrenchment and agreement on how best to minimise such retrenchment or hardship arising out of it. This whole problem is still under consideration by me in consultation with a Sub-Committee of the NJLAC., but meanwhile, Sir, I would appeal to all employers to consider the desirability of adopting the general principles I have explained. It will be to the interests of the employers themselves as well to those of employees and the public.

Sir, I would now like to inform the House of the progress made by the statutory wage fixing bodies which have been established for the specific purpose of giving a fair deal for those workers who have no adequate organisations to protect their terms and conditions of employment.

Since January this year, shop assistants in all but two of the state capitals in Malaya have begun to enjoy the statutory minimum wages, over-time pay, sick leave and annual leave with pay, and hours of work laid down in a Wages Regulation Order made under the Wages Council Ordinance. Another Wages Council has been appointed by me for workers employed in the catering and hotel trades, and it is expected that this Council will be able to submit its proposals to me soon.

The Wages Council for stevedores, cargo-handlers and lightermen employed in Penang has submitted to me proposals in respect of statutory minimum remuneration and other conditions of employment for these workers. I have referred the proposals back to the Council to reconsider certain aspects concerning the scope of the proposals.

I appointed, in August this year, a Commission under the Wages Council Ordinance to inquire into the question whether a Wages Council should be established with respect to workers employed in the cinema industry and to make recommendations. The Commission is continuing with its enquiry.

I am also considering the establishment of similar statutory wage-fixing

bodies in other industries where workers are not adequately organised and where terms and conditions of employment are not satisfactory.

I now refer to the measures being taken to ensure greater regularity of employment for dock workers in Penang and that an adequate number of dock workers is available for the efficient performance of dock work there. An expert, obtained from the International Labour Office to investigate the position in Penang, has submitted his recommendations for a scheme for registration of dock workers and their employers. Once the Scheme is started, it will be possible to ensure that all categories of dock workers employed are accorded the protection and amenities of the laws such as the Employees Provident Fund and the Workmen's Compensation Ordinances, in addition to achieving the main objectives of the Scheme to regularise and control the employment of dock workers.

I am most pleased to say that workers' trade unions and employers' organisations are solidly behind the Government in its fight against Indonesian aggression. Immediately after the declaration of the present Emergency, many workers' trade unions and employers' organisations spontaneously pledged their loyalty and support to the King and Country. In September, for the purpose of formulating practical measures for the effective fulfilment of the pledges made, representatives of the Malayan Council of Employers' Organisations and the Malaysian Trades Union Congress met under my chairmanship and decided to draw up a Code of Conduct for the maintenance of industrial peace. This Code of Conduct has since been finalised and adopted by the two Organisations. The Code of Conduct is being printed in various languages and will be distributed to employers and workers and their respective organisations and affiliates. I hope that all trade unions and employers, whether or not they are affiliated to the two Organisations mentioned, will adopt and observe this Code in the national interest in maintaining industrial peace and maximum

levels of production. Government has also accepted the principle of this Code.

I now turn to some of the basic legislation enforced by my Ministry concerning conditions of employment, social security, health and welfare of workers.

The scope of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance has been extended since the beginning of this month to include nearly all employers even those employing one person. Also, domestic servants are now eligible to contribute to the Fund, if they choose to do so. The number of employees in benefit under the Fund is just over 1.4 million. This extension of the Ordinance constitutes a major move in the field of social security. The primary objective of the Fund is to make provision for old-age, permanent incapacity, or death of the contributor.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance has for many years been an important social security benefit, since its scope has been fairly wide so as to include manual workers irrespective of their earnings, as well as non-manual workers earning not more than \$400 a month. I have taken steps to have the Ordinance and its regulations completely reviewed, with the purpose of increasing the amounts of compensation payable, simplifying the procedures to expedite the settlement of claims, and statutorily requiring more categories of employers in hazardous trades to insure themselves.

The Government has considered the question of a more comprehensive form of social security for workers. An expert from the International Labour Organisation, at the request of Government, has been in the country to investigate the actuarial implications of a Social Insurance Scheme to provide, in the first instance, for a limited number of contingencies such as sickness and permanent incapacity. In this respect, I am happy to announce that the Government of India has very kindly agreed to give on loan one Mr Ambu to be here with us to carry out this scheme.

The other Ordinances such as the Labour Code, Children and Young

Persons Ordinance and Employment Ordinance are also being revised and brought up to date. Those provisions in the Labour Code relating to housing for workers will be revised and presented for enactment as the Workers' Housing Bill. The new Children and Young Persons (Employment) Bill will regulate the employment of young workers, in respect of the types of employment to be permitted, hours of work, working conditions and safety, and also employment in public entertainment. The scope of the Employment Ordinance will be extended to cover more categories of workers.

There are Employment Exchanges situated in all the main towns of Malaya. We now have registrants for all types of employment. In some of the larger Exchanges, there are separate sections to deal with females and young persons and with professional and technical grades. Also, in some Exchanges a Vocational Guidance Service is available to advise school-leavers. This Vocational Guidance Service is closely co-ordinated with school authorities so that students about to leave school may be guided in the choice of their future careers.

The National Survey of employment, unemployment and under-employment carried out in 1962 showed that approximately 6.2% of all males aged 15 to 70 in 5 large metropolitan towns were unemployed. In June this year when a sample survey of households was carried out it showed that the percentage was 6.3%, thus indicating that there has been little change in male unemployment.

A Manpower Survey sponsored by the Economic Planning Unit, with the assistance of the Statistics Department and the Ministry of Labour is to be conducted soon. The main purpose of this survey is to determine present and foreseeable requirements for the various types of trained workers, so that an appropriate technical training programme can be determined, and information on employment prospects in the different fields of work could be made available.

For this purpose, a Manpower Expert has been made available to

Government under the auspices of Ford Foundation. Once the result of this survey is known we would be in a better position to ensure that adequate and appropriate vocational training facilities are given.

The survey will also indicate the current employment situation, the shortages of manpower, as well as the trend of manpower requirements in the next few years.

The Commissioner of Labour and his staff in Sarawak continue to give advice and guidance to workers desiring to form trade unions. Two Seminars on Trade Union Administration and Practice, and Wage Negotiation Procedures were conducted during the year by the Asian Regional Office of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International.

A number of Collective Agreements on Wages and Conditions of Services were negotiated and signed covering certain categories of commercial employees in Kuching, Sibü and Miri.

Inspection work was carried out in the timber areas for the purpose of reviewing conditions of employment in sawmills and logging areas. A full survey of employment conditions in this industry will continue in 1965.

In Kuching, Sibü and Miri, inspections were also carried out in respect of shop assistants. It would seem that conditions of employment need improvement and if it is not possible to better them in any other way, it may be necessary to lay down statutory rates and conditions under the Wages Councils Ordinance.

In Sabah, the continuing expansion of agriculture and rural development and the maintenance of a high level of activity in the timber and building industries have continued to put pressure on the available supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled. Employers in the State are encouraged to meet their labour shortages by recruiting from the other component States of Malaysia. Arrangements were completed early this year in the recruiting of agricultural workers from the States

of Malaya and the first batch of workers recruited under this Scheme arrived there in August.

Industrial relations in Sabah have continued to be satisfactory. The small number of industrial disputes that have arisen were settled amicably by negotiations. The trend for workers to organise themselves has continued. Since January this year, ten new trade unions including one of employers have been registered bringing the total to 28. The Labour and Welfare Department in Sabah continues to give advice and guidance to workers who may wish to form trade unions.

To meet the demand of industry for skilled labour in the development of Sabah, it will be necessary to expand training facilities there. As mentioned earlier, I am exploring possible ways to extend the Apprenticeship Training Scheme to Sabah.

Sir, Head 51 relates to the Machinery Department. The total provision is \$458,542, a reduction of \$22,712 on 1964. The work of the Department has been reorganised so that an Inspector of Machinery is now in charge of an Area of more than one State, instead of a State as previously. This has enabled the establishment of professionally qualified inspectors to be reduced. Inspectors are assisted by Machinery Assistants and a new establishment of Inspectors of Factories.

The preparation of a Factories Act is in hand. Not only premises in which machinery is used but also those places where manual labour is employed will be within the scope of the Act.

The Chief Inspector of Machinery from Kuala Lumpur has conducted in Sarawak a survey of industries using machinery. I am considering the setting up of a Machinery Inspectorate in Sarawak. Details of industries using machinery in Sabah are also being collected with the same object in view.

To sum up, Sir, the 1965 estimates for my Ministry show an overall increase of \$270,058 over 1964. This of course, does not take into consideration the 1964 estimates for Manpower

Registration and Social Welfare, which are no longer in my portfolio.

My Ministry's estimates reflect the general policy of keeping down wherever possible Government expenditure under the Emergency, but since Government is determined that development must go on in spite of Indonesian confrontation, my Ministry will continue to implement its programme progressively in so far as national conditions and circumstances permit. This programme, some aspects of which I have explained earlier, may be summarised as follows:

- (a) To broaden, strengthen and make wider use of the protective legislation relating to wages, terms and conditions of employment, health, welfare and safety of workers;
- (b) to continue to encourage the growth and development of strong, free democratic and responsible trade unions among workers and employers;
- (c) to improve and strengthen the present system of industrial relations for more effective regulation of employer-employee relations to maintain industrial peace and to ensure optimum production in industry and a progressive raising of living standards of the people;
- (d) to extend the industrial training facilities;
- (e) to improve the employment placement and vocational guidance services; and
- (f) to implement the legislative and administrative programmes relating to Sarawak and Sabah, as agreed to in the Inter-Governmental Committee.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak under Head S. 50, sub-head 1, page 202. Sir, one of the main aims of the Alliance Government is to improve the welfare of the workers. In this respect, I would like to enquire from the Honourable Minister of

Labour about the social insurance scheme which he has just touched upon. Sir, under the existing conditions any worker, be he a shop employee, a factory worker or a rubber tapper, if he becomes sick or invalidated, has either to depend on his employer to pay his medical bills or pay them himself. If he is fortunate enough to have a good employer—and we do have good employers in this country—then the employer undertakes the responsibility for such medical bills, but if he is not so lucky he has to settle the bills himself. In such a case, he has to dig into his savings in the event of such a contingency. Further, if he is a daily paid worker and if he is out of work for a period of time, say two weeks, then he will lose two weeks' earnings. Now, such a worker depends primarily on his own labour for his income and if he cannot work, then where is he going to get the money to pay for his needs, e.g., food for his family, clothings, his children's education and so on. This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, Sir, and it is the duty of any responsible Government to help the poor workers in such instances. In more advanced, rich countries, various kinds of social security schemes exist to subsidise the payment of medical bills for workers who become sick or invalidated. Although in Malaysia we are not yet that rich we still have to provide some kind of financial help on a national scale to help all these poor, sick workers. As such, may I urge the Honourable Minister of Labour to speed up and put into operation, as early as possible, the social insurance scheme he has just mentioned. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar):

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I start off by congratulating the Honourable Minister of Labour for his able and comprehensive survey of the functions, work and achievements of his Ministry?

Sir, what I have to say may be prefaced by the preliminary observation that it is not my purpose nor intention to indulge in any kind of negative criticism but to contribute in a constructive manner as a Member of this House and as a trade unionist—

and as a trade unionist, Sir, I do not speak as a trade unionist from Singapore but as a trade unionist who has been elected to this House from a Malayan constituency, and that leaves politicking out of the picture.

Generally, Sir, my remarks will be subsumed under Head S. 50 on page 202 where we have Commissioner for Industrial Relations, Deputy Commissioner for Industrial Relations and so forth. Sir, industrial relations are going to play a more vital part and are going to consume greater energy on the part of the Government and the Legislatures in time to come—increasingly so—and for the good reason that with Malaya's economic advancement, industrial progress, there is bound to be a greater urbanisation and increase in the number of organised labour.

The Minister has already informed us of the very large increase that has already taken place in the number of trade unions and also in the number of organised workers. In 1959 he has told us the total number was only 175,647, and today, in 1964, it is 305,878. Sir, these numbers will inevitably grow and, with this increase, problems of industrial relations are also bound to increase in size and complexity. But, Sir, the Minister has already given indications of fulfilling, at least in part, the dynamic labour programme that he has promised. However, Sir, there are certain essential ingredients which go into the making of sound, good, industrial relations in this country. Industrial stability plus satisfied labour is absolutely necessary for the economic advancement of the country.

Sir, the achievement of sound industrial relations must be based on the acceptance by labour, and the feeling in the ranks of labour, that they are the recipients of industrial justice—in other words, "No industrial justice, no industrial peace". Industrial justice, among other things, means that there should be no crude exploitation of labour and such crude exploitation—19th-century style of exploitation—does exist in spite of the efforts of the

Minister of Labour and trade unions. Let us face the facts, Sir. I shall be dealing with a number of these instances where crude exploitation of labour, unimaginative exploitation, does exist in this country. I am quite certain that all responsible trade unions and the Government itself will take it upon itself to minimise such exploitation and crudeness wherever it is found to exist.

Industrial justice also means the right to organise and the right to union recognition—recognition of organised unions must be respected. We can say that the employees, the workers have the right to organise, but there have been several cases in the past, containing instances, where the right to organise has yet to be respected by employers and the right to union recognition has also got to be accepted by employers. Unfortunately, Sir, the sad fact is that all these principles which we profess to share in this House are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The Code of Conduct which the Minister has informed the House about and which has received very wide publicity, will go the way of all Codes of Conduct if there is no sincerity brought to its implementation, not merely on the side of labour but also on the part of employers. We all know, Sir, that the history of the human race in the last two thousand years had consisted largely of persistent flouting of Codes of Conduct laid down in such great books as the Bible, the Holy Koran, Moses' law, and so forth. Again, all these Codes of Conduct, which have been devised not by the Ministries of Labour but by men of divinity and progress, have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

Sir, I shall be mentioning a number of cases where these Codes of Conduct, the principle and the spirit behind them, are being systematically flouted and kicked around by certain employers in this country. I might say, Sir, that when a trade union commits a mistake, the howls of rage which arise exceed in intensity the comparative absence of progress or feeling when an employer breaks the rule—and that

is something which most trade unionists are worried about. From the newspapers and the speeches of responsible public men, it would seem that appeals for responsibility, restraint, and so on are more directed towards labour and less directed towards those on the employers' side, who flout these rules and these principles.

Sir, I am very glad of the assurance given by the Minister of the basic respect in which the labour movement is held. The labour movement, Sir, a sound, intelligent, vigorous, responsible labour movement, is an asset not only to the establishment of sound industrial relations but also to this country in several ways. In the organised labour movement, Sir, the workers, belonging to all races, communities, religions, have been able to establish at their level a degree of unity which is sadly lacking at other levels of our public life. And in the labour movement, I am proud to say that we have in the one area of our public life in which barriers of race, language, culture, religion have been transcended. Sir, the labour movement on that basis alone should be regarded, and regards itself, as being in the vanguard for Malaysian unity, transcending considerations of race, colour and creed.

Sir, I have referred to the Code of Conduct, and I have also referred to instances where this Code of Conduct has obviously been flouted. Let us take, Sir, the strike which goes on now at the Dunlopillo Factory. Here, Sir, you have an extraordinary situation in which the labour side, the trade union concerned, agreed to the suggestion that the dispute, which was over the dismissal of a leader, of an official, of the union for suspension, should be referred to an impartial third party. This, Sir, is a responsible act. It is obvious that when two parties come into conflict, the right thing to do should be to seek conciliation or to take it to a third party, impartial third party, who would investigate. The union not only agreed to this suggestion but also agreed to abide by the findings of this impartial enquirer. And, Sir, you have an extraordinary situation of a management, like the management of

Dunlopillo Factory, refusing to accept a third party settlement. The inevitable conflict takes place and the workers suffer; the course of sound industrial relations in the country suffer; and acrimony takes place between the trade union movement and employers. And here, Sir, persuasion has got to be used by the Ministry, but things may come to a point, Sir, that persuasion may not be enough. What are the sanctions that legislators can bring not only against recalcitrant trade unions and trade unionists but also against recalcitrant, bull-headed, employers who fail to bother and to appreciate the common decencies of labour conflict? So much, Sir, for the Dunlopillo Factory, and I hope the Minister will use his good offices not only to try and persuade the employer concerned, the management concerned, but also to bring the weight of public opinion to bear against employers who flout all the decencies of sound industrial relations and who flout the spirit and purpose contained in the Code of Conduct. They have not only violated that, Sir, but they have also violated—the Minister would probably agree—or appear to have violated the I.L.O. recommendations. The I.L.O., Sir, is not a trade union body, but it is a tripartite body—managements, governments and employers; and this international body has made the international recommendation for procedures governing the termination of employment—this is disrespect not only for the Code of Conduct devised by the Ministry, employers and the Malaysian Trade Union Congress but also disrespect for international standards of conduct on the part of this employer.

Sir, next, the flouting of another example of this Code of Conduct relates to the situation in a local newspaper, the *Malayan Times*. Sir, I am not interested in bringing up personalities and so forth. This is just another example of how industrial relations ought not to be conducted; and I may give, Sir, a brief account of the quite amazing situation which has developed in this particular paper. Sir, there was a meeting between the Union representatives and the Selangor Regional

Industrial Relations Officer on November 19th in connection with the complaint of the editorial staff that their wages, which became due, were not paid to them—wages for October which had become due had not been paid to them. A three-day strike took place, from the 17th to 19th November. The Selangor Industrial Relations Officer, I am given to understand, wrote to the Managing Director and he paid up what was due by way of salaries to his employees after the strike. On 25th November, again, the members of the editorial staff were forced to go on strike for salary for the first half of November which became due. No salary came and the Union, I understood, approached the Honourable Minister himself on the 2nd December, and he promised to call up the employer to discuss the matter with him. The employer was called, I believe, on the 4th of December; and the Minister told the workers, after he had met the employer, that he had met one Mr Sundram, asked him what it was about and to settle the matter in an amicable discussion with the National Union of Journalists. Mr Sundram was supposed to have said that he would consider the matter. But, Sir, here you have an employer who has not paid the salaries due to his employees and you tell him to settle it, and he says that he will consider the matter.

Sir, I have had relations with now the present unpopular, wicked, capitalist *Straits Times* and staff. Several things were wrong with the *Straits Times* personnel management—fortunately things are right: but things have been put right in this particular newspaper simply because it become necessary to really knock them hard. And I thought, Sir, after our difficulties with the *Straits Times*, we would probably never find another newspaper as bad as the *Straits Times* was in those early days. I must say, Sir, that the *Malayan Times* industrial staff relations takes that cake even from the *Straits Times*.

Sir, this is not the only thing that seems to happen here. The production department staff of the *Malayan Times* have complained and are complaining bitterly about attempts to intimidate

them, to prevent them from joining a union, and the kind of intimidation that you associate with 19th century capitalistic attitude; and this newspaper, Sir, is the newspaper which published very prominently the Code of Conduct as a great achievement of the teamwork as between the Alliance Government, the trade unions and the employers—they published it. They even wrote one or two editorials about it and proceed to flout the spirit of this Code of Conduct and the clauses day after day. Strikes are taking place not for more pay but because the pay which the workers are eligible for are not paid to them.

Sir, things seem to be bad even with a sister paper, *Malai Naadu*, a Tamil paper associated with the *Malayan Times*. There have been complaints again from the *Malai Naadu* paper staff—compositors—that they were not paid for the first six months of last year and that their pay is still in arrears. Here, Sir, is the case, leaving personalities aside, for the Commissioner for Industrial Relations to go into it, not merely to try and persuade, but to bring to book. If there is no law on the basis of which we can bring to book such employers, please look into the possibility of having a law to penalise such employers and to prosecute them, if necessary, in Court.

Sir, the Honourable Minister has mentioned about the dock workers of Penang. I have here a copy—here is another example—of a letter addressed by the Boatmen's Union of Penang to the Honourable Minister of Labour dated 11th December, 1964. I am not sure whether the Minister is already aware of this letter, but I should think that he is. I will just read it out—and this is what I meant by “crude exploitation” still existing in a country which professes to have advanced labour legislation—and these are the words of the workers:

“The lightermen are engaged in this trade for more than a century and, as an unwritten law practised in this Port, they are forced to remain in the lighters all twenty-four hours of the day without any extra benefits. They are only paid wages for work done—loading or unloading of the lighters. There is an agreement between our Union and the Association of the Employers since 1957, but each

time the employers reduced the agreed rates showing various types of their difficulties and other factors, without having any proper consultations between the parties”

Again, utter, complete, flouting of the Code of Conduct, and the Union says—it is a Union, Sir, and unionists are all supposed to be responsible—“This is detrimental to the industrial relations.” It says it is detrimental, but I think this is completely catastrophic for sound industrial relations.

Again, they make use of some legal quibble. They have a system where the lighter owner really employs the lightermen—the Taikong system—where one of the four or five lightermen is appointed as Taikong. For all practical purposes, the Taikong is an employee of the lighter owner, but when the employees want to have negotiations with the employer, the latter says, “Sorry, I am not your employer. No contract of service with you. Deal with the Taikong.” And the Taikong is nothing more than a stool pigeon of this lighter owner. Sir, there must be some legal remedy introduced to protect workers against the situation in which unscrupulous employers like these can play fast and loose with the basic and fundamental rights of workers to join a union, to get the union recognised and to deal directly with the man who pays the piper.

Now, Sir, the Code of Conduct inspired by the Government, and inspired largely on the initiative of the Honourable Minister of Labour, should not apply only to the private sector but also, Sir, to the public sector. Industrial psychology among Division IV employees, particularly in the P.W.D., seems to be at a very low ebb. I have reports here, Sir, of a large scale retrenchment of about 89 Division IV employees in the P.W.D. in Bentong. The dismissal notice dates 15-10-64 and the contents of the notice say, “All those who have been recruited during the rural development scheme are served with this notice.” But, Sir, the rural development scheme came into force just a few years back, but this notice has been issued to these 89 employees, many of whom have been in public service in the P.W.D. for more than fifteen years, some even

twenty years, and they are supposed to have been engaged on a temporary basis. Here, Sir, is a paradox and anachronism. You have a temporary worker on a permanent basis. Temporarily are temporary for twenty years; and after fifteen or twenty years of solid service, for some unaccountable reason in the name of an unjustifiable cause, they are told, "Out with you. You are no longer required"—no longer required after fifteen to twenty years of service with the Government. Here, again, Sir, I think the Government should take a leaf from the book prepared by the Honourable Minister of Labour in conjunction with the employers and trade unionists. Take a leaf from the Government's own book and tell the P.W.D.-*wallahs*, or whoever is in charge of the P.W.D. in Bentong, not to deal inhumanely with these employees.

Sir, I was very glad to get an assurance in this House from the Deputy Prime Minister to whom, you will remember, Sir, I made a complaint that certain employers were penalising the patriotism of young workers who had been called up for National Service. After reporting for National Service and having served for three months or so in a training centre, when they report back to work, they find first that their service has been regarded as discontinued. It prejudices their gratuities, pensions and so forth, and also bonuses are withdrawn. Not merely that, Sir, but in a number of cases, the employees lose their pay—what they get from the Government by way of National Service allowance is not sufficient, much less than their salaries—and their families suffer because they are ready to serve their country by reporting for National Service. You will remember, Sir, that the Deputy Prime Minister in his reply appealed to employers to make up the difference in pay for young people who report for National Service; and I think, Sir, now the Minister of Labour is on strong ground, because the recommendation of the Deputy Prime Minister himself comes to tell the employers not to penalise patriotism and to give workers their due

because they exercise their patriotic function of reporting for National Service.

The Honourable Minister, Sir, has told us about the Wages Council for shop assistants. Sir, wages councils are good things. They have undoubtedly come out with good recommendations for the workers concerned in whatever particular trades and so on, but I would like to make this point that you may have the best laws but those laws are useless unless they are enforced. Sir, I speak as a trade unionist and we have a situation in Singapore where there is an excellent law—Section 77 of the Industrial Relations Ordinance which says that no worker can be dismissed or threatened with dismissal by reason of the circumstance that he is or proposes to become a member of a trade union. Sir, that is an excellent law, but unfortunately it is a law very difficult to enforce and this is the point I would like to commend to the Minister.

The Minister has mentioned shop assistants, and I will read to him a shocking letter which I received from one Peer Mohamed, an employee of Naina Mohamed & Sons—according to this man, he has sent a copy of this letter to the Minister of Labour also—

"Respected Sirs,

We have the honour to enclose herewith the photostat copy of a Tamil letter written by the head office of Naina Mohamed & Sons (M) Ltd of Kuala Lumpur to their branch office at Penang. If you have the same translated into English, you will note that the head office in Kuala Lumpur has instructed the Penang branch to do the following:"

"The following" means "violate" agreed rates and so forth. Then another part of the letter says:

"Regarding the 10 days annual leave and the 15 days sick leave"—which I think was recommended by the Wages Council—"this total of 25 days"—I am reading from the English translation of the Tamil letter and I think they have followed the Tamil syntax—"instead of granting them, is entered in the Attendance Book as given 2 days sick leave every month."

Nineteenth century, did I say, Mr Chairman, Sir? Well, this is 18th century! Then the letter goes on to say that as regards the monthly salary, the

minimum of which should be \$85 per month, it has been instructed to have this entered from August this year onwards. In fact, according to the orders of the Labour Ministry this salary should have been enforced from January this year and not August this year, and thereby they have contravened the order of the Ministry of Labour. If the Minister has misplaced his copy of this letter, I am prepared to hand him my copy, because this makes extremely interesting reading and if, Sir, there are legislative provisions to take care of scoundrels like this, then it will help lay the basis for sound industrial relations. It is no use having a good Minister of Labour. Sir, the evil sometimes cannot be persuaded and the wicked very often cannot be persuaded. They will have to be brought into line by legislative measures, if necessary, and I think sober thoughts should be given by the Government in order to bring to book erring employers—I do not mean only erring employers, but erring trade unions too. It cuts both ways. Trade unionists are prepared to accept it and to discharge their part. But in the name of industrial justice and industrial peace, let us also bring to book erring employers who do far more damage in these things.

I must congratulate the Government for having extended the scope of the Employees Provident Fund to cover more categories of employees. The Honourable Minister has described this as a major step forward and I would agree with him. I also welcome the assurance that he has given to this House that the Labour Code and the other Employment Ordinances will be reviewed and the scope to these Ordinances will be extended.

Sir, I come to the last few items. On the question of union recognition, I have already raised with the Honourable Minister the question of the Union of Timber Graders, and I accept his assurance that he will look into the matter because the Union of Timber Graders is still to gain recognition from their employers. But I would like to bring up in particular, Sir, the question of recognition of the Union

of Colgate Palmolive workers. You will remember that I asked a question in this House on this matter and the Minister told us that negotiations were in progress between the management of Colgate Palmolive and the Union concerned. Sir, I am told that discussions have indeed taken place, but the management insists that a whole lot of employees who are regarded in other places of employment as “bargainable” which means that they have the right to join and be represented by a union are not bargainable: this American management, one would have thought that having dealt with vigorous American unions would be enlightened, but no, it insists that they are not bargainable. Here I am told of an extraordinary insistence by the management that the chief watchman is a member of the managerial staff and should not be in the union. Sir, if it were not true, this would be comical—utterly comical that a chief watchman is regarded by an employer as a member of the managerial staff. I do not believe, Sir, that this is the American idea of trade unionism. As a matter of fact, I have been assured that it is not. Now, if they did not get this idea of trade unionism from America, I wonder, Sir, from which planet the management of Colgate Palmolive has got hold of this extraordinary notion that bargainable employees are non-bargainable. Sir, here again, I am glad that the Minister has assured that procedures for recognition will be laid down and I would ask for a further assurance that they will be not only laid down but that they will be followed upon and enforced and implemented. What I am stressing, Sir, is that I will support the Minister if he asks this House to arm him with powers to knock the heads of managements like this against the wall (*Laughter*). So much for the Code of Conduct and union recognition.

I shall end, Sir, by once again summarising the main contentions which I have advanced in the course of my remarks and that is, Sir, that sound, stable industrial relations are absolutely vital for the advancement

of this country, and the inescapable condition for good, sound, industrial relations is industrial justice, fairplay, good Codes—enforceable Codes—and good laws—enforceable laws—and only thereby, Sir, can we establish this climate so necessary for our industrial growth and advancement.

There is just one more item, Sir. The sight of the Registrar of Trade Unions in the Gallery has reminded me of something which I might otherwise have easily forgotten. Sir, I would like the Honourable Minister to clarify as to who is the more powerful person in the Ministry of Labour: the Minister himself or the Registrar? Well, Sir, the Registrar appears to have infinite, almost divine, discretion as to which union is to be registered, which union is not to be registered, and so forth. I will give one example. Probably, the Minister has got a good reason and he will of course have got to defend a loyal colleague. But there was a case, Sir, of, I believe, the petroleum workers who wanted the chemical and gas workers to come into their fold and form one union. Now, internationally, Sir, the petroleum, chemical and gas workers all have organised themselves into one union called "The International Federation of Petroleum, Chemical and Gas Workers"—petroleum, chemical and gas are considered to be one industry and all the employees in that industry are subsumed under one union. Here, the Registrar of Trade Unions—I do not know what laws he has gone by, what rule he bases himself on—but I can assure this House quite definitely, Sir, that there is on the basis of international practice, no basis whatsoever—has just blandly refused registration on discretion. But, Sir, discretion must be exercised in a justifiable manner. I am prepared to support the Honourable Minister of Labour if he asks for powers from this House to curtail, trim down, this infinite, almost divine, discretion that is enjoyed by the Registrar of Trade Unions, and I almost feel that he is even more powerful, and in the minds of trade unionists they say, "Good God, the Registrar is a more powerful bloke than the Minister—he

has infinite discretion!" I am quite certain that all this is being done in good faith and intent and is not intended to deal in personality, Sir, and the Minister will no doubt advance his own reasons and so forth.

Sir, that is all that I have to say and I hope that some of the suggestions that I have made—not in a negative manner but in a positive manner—will be taken up by the Minister, so that Malaysia may advance on the road to industrial progress, happiness and peace. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, berchakap saya S. 49 muka 195 Kementerian Buroh dan bagitu juga muka 197—Registry of Trade Unions. Tidak shak sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam ucapan-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh telah menerangkan di-dalam Dewan ini bahawa perkembangan² dan kemajuan² berkenaan dengan perjalanan Trade Unions atau Kesatuan Pekerja² di-dalam negara kita, Persekutuan Malaysia ini, telah sa-makin sa-hari sa-makin bertambah baik-nya dan saya ada-lah menguchap ribuan terima kasih di-atas usaha² dan chita² Yang Berhormat Menteri itu hendak memajukan taraf² Kesatuan Pekerja ini. Tetapi di-dalam pada itu pun tujuan mewujudkan Kesatuan Pekerja ini adalah kerana hendak membelakan hak² ahli²-nya di-dalam keadaan taraf hidup mereka. Tetapi di-dalam bagitu pun, Tuan Pengerusi, ada juga Kesatuan Pekerja atau Trade Union yang telah di-daftarkan dalam negara kita ini yang langsung tidak dapat menyuarakan, membela hak² nasib bagi ahli² pekerja mereka. Satu daripada-nya ialah Kesatuan Kebangsaan Guru² Lepasn Maktab Pusat Latehan Harian, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, yang mempunyai ahli-nya sa-banyak, pada hari ini, lebih daripada 4,000 daripada berbagai² bangsa: Melayu, China dan India. Ahli² Kesatuan ini mempunyai kebolehan dan latehan tidak ada beza-nya di-antara Kesatuan² Guru² yang lain, tetapi mereka itu telah ada satu sekatan yang tidak dapat hendak menentukan hak² mereka kepada Kerajaan kerana ada-lah di-dalam satu syarat di-dalam

Education Act No. 43/61 Bab 7 perkara 94 yang berbunyi:

The Council shall be charged with the duty of discussing and negotiating salaries and condition of service in a Unified Teaching Service.

Ia-itu ada satu Majlis Kebangsaan Bersama Guru² atau National Joint Council for Teachers. Mereka ini-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, yang berhak membela nasib² Kesatuan mereka dan Kesatuan Kebangsaan Guru² Lepasn Maktab Harian ini tidak di-terima masuk menjadi sa-bagai ahli di-dalam National Joint Council for Teachers ini. Jadi itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah menerima surat daripada Kesatuan yang tersebut meminta merayukan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mengkajikan kedudukan Guru² Kebangsaan Guru² Lepasn Maktab Pusat Latehan Harian ini supaya dapat mereka bersama dudok di-dalam Majlis Kebangsaan Bersama Guru² itu. Jadi oleh kerana mereka itu berkata kepada saya, dengan sebab tidak di-beri hak dudok di-dalam Majlis yang tersebut, maka banyak-lah keloh-kesah di-antara 4,000 orang lebeh ahli² bagi kakitangan Kesatuan yang tersebut.

Jadi itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mendahului menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh jika dapat-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh ini menchari satu jalan penyelesaian supaya pertikaian ini jangan berpanjang, bertambah panjang, kerana saya telah di-fahamkan juga sa-kira-nya jika Kesatuan Kebangsaan Guru² Lepasn Maktab Pusat Latehan Harian tidak juga di-beri tempat atau kerusi di-dalam Majlis yang tersebut, maka mereka harus-lah akan mengambil satu tindakan yang mana, saya rasa, tentu-lah tidak bagitu baik-nya jika berlaku perkara yang tersebut pada masa ini. Jadi sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, dengan berbanyak² terima kaseh.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Tuan Pengerusi, Majlis Dewan ini tidak mempunyai cukup quorum sekarang.

(*Division bell rung: House counted; 26 Members present*).

Enche' Chen Wing Sum (Damansara):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my congratulations to the Honourable Minister in respect of his speech.

Mr Chairman: I suggest you make your speech short.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: The Honourable Minister of Labour has certainly presented a different outlook to labour in this country. I am also grateful to his speech because 90 per cent of the inhabitants of my constituency are labourers, who will be benefited under his scheme.

Mr Chairman, Sir, as Malaysia intends to become an industrial country, it is my respectful opinion that it is necessary to have an extensive industrial training programme to train skilful workers to meet requirements. I am glad that the Ministry concerned has formulated such a scheme. I am also glad that the Ministry of Labour has taken steps to review the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and to introduce the Factories Act.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the present Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is mainly a copy of the British one. It is no doubt fairly adequate to cover the various aspects. However, it is a little bit out of date, particularly the maximum amount of compensation. Mr Chairman, Sir, since the introduction of the present Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the cost of living and the amount of wage have been changed and increased. It is, therefore, necessary to amend the present maximum amount of compensation of \$7,200.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the introduction of the Factories Act will no doubt further protect the safety of workers. It also makes employers liable for negligence if they do not provide adequate means and proper training to workers. However, I hope the Honourable Minister of Labour will make provisions to ensure that each and every employee is adequately insured. Sir, there are cases in this country where very often the injured employees have succeeded in their claim for

Workmen's compensation. However it also happens that, because the employers have not insured them, and they themselves have not the means to obtain satisfaction in respect of compensation, so very often the injured employee would only get a blank paper from the Labour Court or from the Civil Court and the order has never been met by payment.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is the wish of the Government to distribute fairly the wealth of this country to all the citizens. No doubt the Ministry of Labour can contribute a great part to this end. I, therefore, hope that the welfare of the workers, who form a great part of the population of this country, will manifestly be seen to be promoted by the Honourable Minister of Labour. Thank you.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to take up too much of the time of Honourable Members. I appreciate, Sir, that quite a lot of them have been labouring for quite long hours and I do appreciate the need that they have to go back to their homes. So, I would like to be very brief.

Sir, first of all, I would like to thank all the Honourable Members for their support and for the good words that they had for me as well as for the work of the officials of my Ministry.

Sir, taking first the Honourable Member for Bukit Bintang, I would like to say that, as I said in my speech, Government places great importance on social security schemes, and—that, as an initial scheme to be introduced, we are getting the services of an expert from the Indian Government, who would be here soon to actually implement the Sickness Insurance Scheme and also look into the invalidity proposals. Sir, we appreciate that workers should get something of right rather than depending on the generosity of employers, and that is the basic principle of the insurance scheme. I can assure the Honourable Member that I will do everything possible to speed that up.

Sir, coming to the Honourable Member for Bungsar who spoke at

length, I must thank him very much for all the good words he said. I agree, Sir, that there are some employers who are still not keeping to times and I appeal to such employers to change and to keep up with times. We, on our part, I can assure the Honourable Member, would keep on as much as we can with the procedures that we set in conjunction with the trade union movement and employers' organisations; and I can assure the Honourable Member, Sir, either on the question of trade union recognition or on termination of employment, that I would not hesitate to ask this House for legislation if necessary.

Sir, coming to this question of the Dunlop Rubber Factory, which the Honourable Member mentioned, we have in fact suggested, as the Honourable Member said, that this be referred to a third party. While the Union agreed, the employers feel that this would mean the arrogation of authority of management functions to somebody else. Here again I am meeting the representatives of the M.T.U.C. early next week, and I will do what all I can to bring about a settlement on this issue.

The Honourable Member also mentioned about the *Malayan Times*. Sir, there again, I had called the Managing Director of the *Malayan Times* to my office and requested that the wages be paid. I have also received a letter this morning, again from the Journalists Union, saying that the wages have still not been paid. Sir, under the present Employment Ordinance, unfortunately, there is no law by which I can force the employer on this as I can do with the others. But, surely, Sir, I will do what I can to see that these workers get their wages.

Sir, talking about the Wages Council for port workers in Penang, the *Gazette* Notification is to be out on the 1st of January—that is the proposed date—and I hope that once the draft Notification, which is now with the Legal Department, is ready, finalised and published, we would be in a better position to get the unsatisfactory conditions in Penang settled.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar mentioned about Mr Peer Mohamed's letter to me. Well, I have a photostat copy of the original letter in Tamil itself, and I have passed it on to my Commissioner for enquiries, and I will communicate to the Honourable Member as soon as I get the replies.

Coming to the Honourable Member for Perlis Selatan, who has mentioned about the Day Training teachers, this is a matter which has to be also discussed with the other Teachers Union. However, I will look into the matter and see in what way we could assist to bring these people together.

Sir, the last speaker, the Honourable Member for Damansara, spoke on the questions of training, workmen's compensation as well as the Factories Act. I thank him very much for his suggestions, and I can assure him, as well as this House, that it is the intention of the Alliance Government to see that everything is done to see that the workers get a fair deal not only in wages but also in the living standards.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$154,931 for Head S. 49, \$3,718,384 for Head S. 50, and \$435,830 for Head S. 51 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 52 to S. 59—

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Mohamed Ghazali): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin mengemukakan Kepala S. 52, S. 53, S. 54, S. 55, S. 56, S. 57, S. 58 dan S. 59 yang berjumlah \$21,623,301 bagi Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian.

Kepala S. 52—Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian telah di-tubuhkan dalam bulan Mei tahun 1964 dan bertanggung jawab bagi jabatan² yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

- (a) Pesuruhjaya Tanah;
- (b) Galian;
- (c) Ukor;

- (d) Kajibumi;
- (e) Mergastua;
- (f) Kehutanan; dan
- (g) Orang Asli.

Oleh sebab Kementerian ini di-tubuhkan pada bulan Mei tahun ini, maka peruntukan perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1964 ini ia-lah untuk tujuh bulan sahaja, ia-itu dari bulan Mei hingga bulan Disember, 1964. Peruntukan bagi tahun 1965 ia-lah bagi dua belas bulan. Ini menyebabkan peruntukan bagi tahun 1965 berlebeh dari tahun 1964.

Dari bulan Mei hingga Julai tahun 1964, Kementerian ini ada-lah di-bawah jagaan sa-orang Menteri yang juga menjadi Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar di-bantu oleh sa-orang Menteri Muda. Pada 15 haribulan Julai tahun ini Menteri Muda ini telah di-naikkan pangkat ka-Menteri yang penoh dan bertanggung jawab bagi jabatan² yang tersebut diatas dan jawatan Menteri Muda pada tahun hadapan di-hapuskan. Dengan perubahan ini satu jawatan Pembantu Khas kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri telah di-luluskan bagi tahun 1965.

Kerajaan tidak dapat mengagak dengan tepat-nya bilangan kaki-tangan yang di-kehendaki apabila Kementerian ini di-tubuhkan dahulu dan chuma memberi kaki-tangan yang di-anggap menchukupi untuk Kementerian ini mula berjalan. Tetapi sa-telah berjalan tidak beberapa lama, telah di-dapati tambahan kaki-tangan saperti sa-orang Penolong Setia-usaha dan sa-orang kerani ada-lah perlu.

Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum, satu daripada tugas² yang penting sedang di-teruskan oleh Kementerian ini ia-lah terhadap menyediakan satu Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan yang dapat di-terima oleh Kerajaan² Negeri bagi menggantikan semua Undang² Tanah yang sedang di-pakai pada masa ini, yang mana tidak-lah sesuai untuk satu negara yang ingin maju. Masaalah yang besar dalam usaha ini ia-lah terhadap sistem tanah yang berjalan di-Negeri² Pulau Pinang dan Melaka, di-mana pada masa ini semua persediaan² yang perlu

telah pun di-ambil dan hampir siap di-jalankan, dan insha Allah Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan ini akan dapat di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini dalam persidangan yang awal di-tahun hadapan.

Sekarang saya suka pula membawa Ahli² Dewan ini kepada Butiran (15) hingga (40)—*Kajibumi, Wilayah Borneo*. Butiran ini dahulu-nya ada-lah di-bawah Kepala S. 67p, Anggaran 1964 Kajibumi—Sarawak dan Sabah. Peruntokan bagi Jabatan ini di-masokkan ka-dalam Anggaran Kementerian ini kerana sungguh pun Jabatan ini di-anggap sa-bagai satu chawangan Jabatan Kajibumi, tetapi Jabatan ini mendapat taraf pentadbiran sendiri dan sa-orang Pengarah ada-lah bertanggung jawab kepada Kementerian Persekutuan melalui Setia-usaha Tetap.

Jabatan Kajibumi di-Wilayah Borneo ini ia-lah satu pertubohan penyelekan yang bertanggung jawab di-atas mengumpulkan ma'alumat berkenaan dengan kajibumi dan juga hasil bumi dan menerbitkan buku² mengenai perkara ini. Jabatan ini juga membuat pekerjaan bagi pehak Jabatan Galian Malaysia dan memberi nasehat kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak dan Sabah berkenaan dengan galian dan penyiasatan galian.

Jabatan ini telah memberi keutamaan bagi menyiapkan berbagai² penerbitan yang menunjukkan ke-hasilan usaha memeta Kajibumi dan dalam tahun 1964 ini baharu-lah dapat di-siapkan bagi semua Wilayah Borneo. Buku² dan peta² berkenaan dengan Kajibumi dan juga hasil bumi telah di-keluarkan untuk di-jual kepada orang ramai. Dengan ada-nya keluaran buku² dan peta² ini maka banyak-lah ahli² perniagaan mengambil perhatian hendak melombong di-Wilayah Borneo. Dengan membuka lombong² baharu ada-lah di-agak berbagai² hasil bumi akan di-dapati seperti, bauxite, arang, minyak, emas, pasir kacha dan lain² lagi dan ini akan memajukan ekonomi Wilayah Borneo di-masa hadapan.

Dengan penyelekan Kajibumi yang di-jalankan, maka dapat-lah juga kita memberi nasehat di-mana ada-nya

barang² yang boleh di-gunakan untuk pembenaan, aliran ayer di-bawah tanah dan tapak² di-mana jambatan² dan ampangan² boleh di-buat dan sa-bagai-nya.

Saya sekarang beredar kepada Kepala S. 53—*Pesuruhjaya Tanah*. Jabatan ini ada-lah meneruskan dengan giat-nya tugas² terhadap—

- (i) Rancangan Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan.
- (ii) Rancangan Pentadbiran Tanah Perlis.
- (iii) Mendaftarkan tanah² dan banguan² Kerajaan Persekutuan.
- (iv) Pemereksaan Pejabat² Tanah di-Negeri².
- (v) Pemereksaan Rancangan² Tanah Pinggiran.

Rengkasakan tugas² di-atas serta kemajuan yang telah di-chapai sa-hingga hari ini ada-lah bagaimana berikut:

(a) *Rancangan Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan—*

Ada-lah di-dapati ada lebeh kurang 400,000 lot² tanah negeri Kelantan yang di-dudoki dengan tidak ada mempunyai Surat² Milek yang di-keluarkan untuk kebanyakan daripadanya. Dengan yang demikian satu rancangan telah di-mulakan di-dalam tahun 1956 untuk menyiasat tanah² yang telah di-milek serta mengeluarkan surat² milek yang baharu.

Rancangan ini sedang berjalan di-Jajahan Kota Baharu ia-itu pada bulan September, 1960, dan sa-hingga hari ini sa-jumlah 69,728 lot² telah di-siasat termasuk yang telah di-sukat sa-mula dan 40,186 Surat² Milek telah pun di-keluarkan. Ada-lah di-anggarkan sa-jumlah 65,908 lot² yang tinggal lagi yang akan di-selesaikan. Pekerjaan di-dalam Jajahan Kota Baharu ada-lah di-jangka selesai di-dalam tahun 1968. Perjalanan rancangan ini sangat-lah memuaskan hati.

Pada mula-nya rancangan ini berjalan di-dalam Jajahan Pasir Mas, Kelantan ia-itu pada 1hb Mach, 1956 dan apabila tamat pekerjaan² di-Pasir Mas itu pada bulan Julai 1960 sa-banyak 73,428 lot² tanah telah di-selesaikan termasuk lot² tanah yang

di-duduki dengan sa-chara haram dan di-keluarkan Surat² Milek baharu.

(b) *Ranchangan Pentadbiran Tanah Perlis—*

Sungguh pun kebanyakan daripada tanah² di-negeri Perlis ini telah di-sukat halus, tetapi pada masa sekarang kebanyakan dari lot² tanah ini tidak lagi di-duduki oleh tuan punya tanah mengikut sa-bagaimana yang telah di-sukat, dan kebanyakan daripada tuan² tanah telah tidak menghiraukan sempadan² tanah masing². Ada-lah di-jangka jumlah Surat² Milek baharu yang akan di-keluarkan ia-lah sa-banyak 48,000 dan jumlah orang² yang menduduki tanah² Kerajaan dengan sa-chara haram ia-lah sa-banyak 4,500.

Ranchangan Pentadbiran Tanah Perlis telah mula berjalan pada tahun 1960—tetapi kemajuan-nya sa-hingga hari ini sangat-lah tidak memuaskan hati di-sebabkan tidak ada Undang² saperti ranchangan penyelesaian tanah Kelantan di-luluskan dan dengan sebab itu perjalanan ranchangan ini telah tergendala.

Sa-hingga hari ini jumlah lot² yang telah di-selesaikan ada-lah bagaimana berikut:

(i) Jumlah lot yang telah di-siasat	8,464
(ii) Jumlah lot yang telah di-sukat	3,002
(iii) Jumlah Surat Milek yang telah di-keluarkan ...	812

Tugas Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah Negeri² Tanah Melayu ada-lah mendaftarkan segala tanah² yang di-mileki oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan Penolong²-nya telah melawat dan memereksa Pejabat² Tanah di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan sa-berapa daya telah di-buat ranchangan untuk membuat lawatan² sa-berapa banyak yang boleh dalam tiap² satu tahun. Di-dalam tahun 1964 ini sa-banyak 14 Pejabat² Tanah telah di-lawati dan di-pereksa dan segala laporan bagi pemereksaan ini telah di-hantar kepada Kerajaan² Negeri untuk di-laksanakan sa-lain

daripada memberi nasehat² kepada Pemungut² Khazanah Tanah di-tempat² yang ia lawati.

Pesurohjaya Tanah dan Penolong²-nya telah juga membuat lawatan ka-Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggiran di-negeri² dan sa-hingga hari ini sa-banyak 108 Ranchangan² telah di-lawati dan laporan²-nya telah pun di-hantar kepada Kerajaan² Negeri untuk di-laksanakan.

Hasil daripada lawatan² ini serta juga laporan² yang di-terima daripada "Visiting Agent" yang di-tentukan, maka ada-lah di-dapati kemajuan Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir ini pada sa-tengah²-nya tidak-lah memuaskan dan Kerajaan sekarang sedang berusaha untuk menubuhkan satu badan yang terkanan bagi memperbaiki bukan sahaja kemajuan Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir ini bahkan juga tanah² orang kampung yang merosot.

Dengan itu saya beredar kepada *Kepala S. 54*—Galian. Perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala ini ada-lah kurang sedikit ia-itu dari \$1,273,010 tahun ini kepada \$1,216,342 bagi tahun hadapan.

Jabatan ini mengawal pekerjaan melombong dan penyiasatan (prospecting) dan bertanggung jawab melaksanakan Undang² Perlombongan. Bahagian Penyelidek Jabatan ini sentiasa menchari jalan bagaimana-lah hasil bumi dapat di-chari dengan sa-penoh-nya dengan mengadakan berbagai² chara baharu untuk melombong. Jabatan Kajibumi juga memberi kerjasama kepada Bahagian Penyelidek Jabatan Galian membuat penyelidekan di-kawasan Rezab Melayu di-mana hasil bumi boleh di-dapati dan juga kawasan² yang lain yang di-kehendaki untuk pembangunan.

Hasil bumi negeri ini yang terutama sa-kali ia-lah bijeh dan bagi bertahun² lagi akan terus menjadi hasil yang terbesar bagi ekonomi negeri ini. Dengan ada-nya harga bijeh yang tinggi pada masa ini maka harapan bagi masa hadapan ada-lah baik. Akan tetapi sungguh pun harga keselurohan-nya bagi 10 bulan tahun ini hampir \$150.00 lebeh dari harga tahun dahulu, namun pengeluaran bagi

tahun ini tidak di-duga akan berlebihan sangat dari pengeluaran bagi tahun yang lepas.

Sekarang saya beredar kepada *Kepala S. 55—Jabatan Ukur*. Jawatan² baharu di-adakan chuma satu juru Teknik Tingkatan Khas sa-bagaimana menaikkan satu jawatan Juru Teknik, satu Penyelenggaraan Setor, satu Junior Craftsman dan 3 Budak Pejabat. Kenaikan gaji kaki-tangan Malaya dari \$6,654,407 kepada \$7,047,227 ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh kenaikan gaji tahunan yang biasa dan kenaikan elaun² mereka. Kenaikan ini dapat di-tolakan sedikit oleh kekurangan di-Singapura dari \$723,590 hingga \$705,248 kerana micro-film unit dipulangkan kepada Kerajaan Singapura.

Kekurangan perbelanjaan bagi “Cadastral” dan “Topographical Survey” ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh ranchangan² kemajuan tanah berkurangan serta penggunaan chara dari udara bertambah bagi kerja Topo. Ini digantikan dengan menambahkan perbelanjaan Ibu Pejabat sa-banyak \$40,000 di-kehendaki bagi membuat peta² Malaya dan Wilayah Borneo.

Sumbangan kepada Jabatan Tanah dan Ukur Sarawak bagi kerja² Persekutuan di-tunjokkan di-Kepala S. 67 V-11 dalam Anggaran 1964. Sumbangan ini ada-lah di-hetong sa-banyak 20% dari Anggaran Negeri Sarawak bagi Tanah dan Ukur dan kenaikan dari \$1,026,500 kepada \$1,145,000 ia-lah di-sebabkan kenaikan Anggaran Negeri Sarawak.

Kekurangan Perbelanjaan Khas ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh dasar jimat chermat terhadap alat² dan jentera² dan juga kerana ketiadaan elaun bagi Pakar² Ukur dari Ranchangan Colombo yang semua telah balek ka-New Zealand.

Saya sekarang membawa Ahli² Dewan kepada Kepala S. 56—Kajibumi bagi Negeri Tanah Melayu. Keseluruhan jumlah-nya ada-lah menunjukkan perbelanjaan tambah sedikit daripada tahun yang lepas sa-banyak \$41,034. Angka² ini pada keseluruhan-nya tidak-lah pula memberi gambaran sa-penoh-nya tentang tanggong²-jawab yang di-tugaskan kepada Jabatan ini

yang menjadi asas bagi semua ranchangan pembangunan yang melibatkan penggunaan tanah serta hasil² bumi-nya.

Jabatan ini telah siap menjalankan penyelidekan tinjauan bagi seluruh negeri ini dan akan meneruskan jadual jangka panjang-nya terator bagi membuat peta asas yang lebeh besar dan lengkap (Scale 1 inchi 1 batu) terhadap Kajibumi dan hasil² logam negeri ini. Di-samping itu, Jabatan ini sentiasa menambahkan bilangan dan rupa penyelidekan² jangka pendek-nya dalam bidang menchari dan memajukan jenis² logam yang boleh mendatangkan hasil kepada negeri dan juga dalam usaha menchari ayer dibawah tanah untuk kegunaan rumah tangga dan perusahaan serta pula mengenai penyiasatan² bagi menentukan tapak² untuk pembenaan tenaga letrik dan tali ayer.

Supaya hasil bumi tidak terpendam oleh pertanian serta lain² pembangunan, maka siasatan bagi menentukan keadaan hasil bumi ada-lah perlu di-buat terlebih dahulu. Dalam tiga suku tahun bagi 1964 ini, sijil menentukan hasil bumi telah di-keluarkan bersama oleh Jabatan Kajibumi dan Galian di-atas 13 kawasan berjumlah lebeh 289,918 ekar berbanding dengan 32 kawasan berjumlah lebeh kurang 116,689 ekar dalam tahun 1963.

Berkenaan dengan hal ini, saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan kepada Pasokan Penyiasat Hasil Bumi dan Galian (M.I.D.U.) yang di-kawal bersama oleh Jabatan Kajibumi dan Galian yang sekarang ini menjalankan kerja dalam negeri² Perak, Selangor dan Pahang untuk menentukan dengan chara “scout prospecting” keadaan hasil bumi dalam beberapa kawasan Rezab Melayu di-Negeri² itu. Ini ia-lah mengikut dasar yang telah di-persetujui sa-bagaimana yang tersebut di-dalam Kertas Majlis Tanah Kebangsaan No. 10/58.

Butir² kerja yang telah di-buat hingga hari ini ada-lah saperti berikut:

- (i) Bilangan Rezab² Melayu yang di-siasat—25 (23 di-Perak) (2 di-Selangor).
- (ii) Jumlah luas kawasan yang di-siasat—61,282 ekar.

- (iii) Bilangan Rezab² Melayu yang di-siasat dan di-dapati ada mempunyai bijeh—13 (12 di-Perak) (1 di-Selangor).
- (iv) Jumlah luas kawasan yang di-chadangkan untok di-siasat lagi (close boring)—10,856 ekar.

Hingga hari ini, tenaga yang sapenoh-nya telah di-gunakan oleh Penyiasat Bijeh Timah untuk menyiasat di-tempat² di-dalam Rezab² Melayu yang ada mengandongi bijeh timah. Tidak ada chadangan pada masa ini untuk menyiasat emas atau besi di-kawasan Rezab² Melayu dan kita tidak berhajat untuk menyiasat benda² ini pada masa ini kerana Badan Penyiasat benda² ini sekarang sedang sibok menyiasat bijeh timah.

Saya sekarang membawa Dewan ini kapada Kepala S. 57—Kehutanan.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan dapati Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi Jabatan ini bertambah sa-banyak \$158,288 berbanding dengan perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1964 ini. Kenaikan perbelanjaan ini ada-lah di-sebabkan, terutamanya, terhadap gaji yang mana bertambah sa-banyak \$144,054.

Tambahan gaji ini ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh perkara² saperti berikut:

Kaki²-tangan Jabatan ini ada-lah kekurangan pada masa sekarang di-sebabkan oleh ketiadaan pegawai² yang berkelayakan. Tiga Pegawai yang berijazah dari Universiti akan diambil untok berkhidmat dan di-lateh di-dalam perkhidmatan kehutanan pada tahun hadapan.

Jabatan ini dahulu-nya di-bawah Kementerian Pertanian ia-itu satu Kementerian yang “integrated”. Apabila Jabatan ini di-pindahkan tahun ini ka-Kementerian Tanah dan Galian yang bukan “intergrated” maka ada-lah perlu mengambil tambahan kaki-tangan saperti berikut:

- Satu Timbalan Pemelihara Hutan.
- Satu Pegawai Kerja.
- Satu Pembantu Kewangan.
- Satu Kerani Perkhidmatan ‘Am.
- Satu Kerani Perkhidmatan Negeri.
- Satu Pengemas Pejabat.
- Dua Pelayan Pejabat.

Kementerian ini ada-lah giat hendak meluaskan penyelidekan kayu kayan untok menubuhkan banyak lagi perusahaan² yang menggunakan kayu. Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1965 ini ada-lah bertujuan memperluaskan chawangan penyelidekan bagi Jabatan ini dengan mengadakan jawatan² saperti berikut:

Satu Ahli Ekonomi Hutan.

Pegawai Perchubaaan di-tambah lagi daripada satu jadi dua.

Pembantu Penyelidek (Hutan) di-tambah lagi daripada 9 jadi 11.

Satu Pembantu Penyelidekan (Hutan) Sementara.

Pembantu Rendah Ma’amal di-tambah daripada 12 jadi 14.

Pelayan Pejabat di-tambah sa-orang.

Pegawai Penyelidek di-tambah sa-orang.

Hutan juga telah mengeluarkan hasil yang banyak. Dalam tahun 1963, jumlah besar keluaran kayu, kayu pol (poles) kayu api dan arang ia-lah lebeh kurang 2,293,000 tan. Jumlah hasil yang di-terima oleh Jabatan ia-lah lebeh kurang \$22,294,000 manakala jumlah perbelanjaan ia-lah lebeh kurang \$8,394,000. Ini menunjukkan lebeh pendapatan dari perbelanjaan ada-lah lebeh kurang \$14 juta. Bagitu juga tahun 1958 angka² ada-lah saperti berikut: keluaran 1,521,600 tan; hasil yang di-dapati \$14,235,000; perbelanjaan \$6 juta sa-tengah dan kelebihan pendapatan dari perbelanjaan lebeh kurang ia-lah \$7,748,000. Keadaan keluaran dan hasil yang telah meningkat ini sangat-lah memuaskan hati.

Berkenaan dengan exsepot kayu kayan di-dalam negeri ada-lah jua baik.

Sa-banyak 371,949 tan yang berharga lebeh kurang \$62,323,000 papan telah di-jual ka-luar negeri di-dalam tahun 1963. Apabila di-bandingkan dengan tahun 1958, di-dapati jumlah papan yang di-hantar ka-luar negeri telah bertambah dengan banyak-nya. Angka² bagi tahun 1958 ia-lah 164,969 tan berharga lebeh kurang \$27,422,000.

Dalam tahun 1963 pekerjaan menghidupkan hutan baharu telah pun

di-usahakan bagi sa-luas 71,130 ekar dengan belanja sa-banyak \$817,714. Memandang kapada penggunaan kayu yang berchorak baharu, maka chara² perhutanan masa ini mungkin di-kaji dan usaha² kejadian hutan, tanaman mengayakan hutan serta mengadakan ladang hutan akan di-jalankan bagi memenohi kehendak pasaran.

Pada masa ini 6 buah kilang papan lapis (plywood mills) dan 411 buah kilang papan telah tertuboh di-negeri ini. Ini menunjukkan perusahaan kayu sedang kembang dengan kadar yang berpatutan. Ada-lah di-jangka perusahaan² lain yang menggunakan kayu sa-bagai bahan mentah akan di-tubohkan mengikut ranchangan di-dalam bidang mengembangkan perusahaan dalam negeri ini.

Beberapa buah kilang papan telah membesarkan kilang²-nya dan telah menukar alat² yang lama kapada yang moden supaya dapat mengeluarkan kayu² yang lebeh baik potongan-nya serta dapat menambahkan keluaran kilang bagi memenohi keperluan tempatan dan sa-berang laut yang sa-makin bertambah.

Kemajuan Penyelidikan di-dalam Forest Research Institute: Di-Pusat Penyelidikan Hutan, penyiasatan sedang berjalan bagi mengembangkan lagi penggunaan kayu dari berbagai² jenis; mithal-nya, kayu² bagi papan lapis, palpa dan kertas.

Berita mengenai penubohan sa-buah kilang palpa dan kertas dalam negeri ini telah pun di-dengari serta tersiar dalam akhbar² pada beberapa masa tetapi sa-hingga ini belum-lah di-ketahui ranchangan yang tertentu.

Chawangan Penyelidik, Jabatan Hutan telah pun menjalankan penyiasatan dan penyelidikan berkenaan dengan penubohan kilang palpa dan kertas. Kementerian saya akan memberi keutamaan bagi menyegerakan penubohan-nya. Saya suka menerangkan ia-itu dalam tahun 1963 Malaysia telah membelanjakan wang lebeh daripada \$82 juta bagi membawa masuk kertas akhbar (newsprint) dan lain² jenis barang kertas. Saya berasa negeri kita ini tidak akan mampu atau pun tidak patut membelanjakan wang yang

sa-bagitu banyak sa-lama²-nya dan ada-lah menjadi dasar Kementerian ini bagi menggalakkan penubohan sa-buah kilang palpa dan kertas di-negeri ini dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

Penyertaan orang Melayu dalam lapangan perusahaan kayu telah pun bertambah. Pada hari ini ada sa-ramai lebeh daripada 400 orang Melayu telah mendapat lesen bagi seluroh negeri ini. Sunggoh pun bagitu penyertaan menjadi lebeh tegas lagi, Kementerian saya, dengan kerjasama Kerajaan² Negeri, telah berchadang menggalakkan Sharikat² atau pertubohan² perniagaan orang Melayu di-dalam perusahaan kayu.

Kaki-tangan: Bagi semua perkembangan ini, Jabatan Hutan perlukan bilangan pegawai² yang sa-chukup-nya, ia-itu pegawai² hutan yang berke-layakan dan juga Pegawai² Penyelidik. Tetapi saya dukachita menyatakan kapada Dewan bahawa pegawai² sa-perti ini sangat-lah kurang dalam jabatan dan langkah² yang tegas sedang di-ambil bagi mengatasi kekurangan itu.

Berkenaan dengan Kepala 58—Mergastua, saya rasa tidak-lah hendak bercherita panjang kerana Jabatan ini ia-lah yang kechil sa-kali di-Kementerian saya dan akan membelanjakan chuma \$217,225 sahaja bagi tahun hadapan dan angka ini ada-lah kurang sedikit daripada tahun ini.

Walau bagaimana pun, Jabatan ini akan terus berikhtiar memajukan beransor² Taman Negara kita di-Pahang supaya dapat di-jadikan tumpuan yang menarek sa-kali bagi pelanchong².

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sekarang membawa Dewan ini kapada perkara yang akhir ia-itu Kepala S. 59—Jabatan Orang Asli. Jumlah Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1965 ia-lah \$1,854,556. Angka ini bertambah sa-banyak \$65,308 dari tahun ini.

Dasar Kementerian saya pada 'am-nya bagi Jabatan ini ia-lah memperluaskan kemudahan² perubatan dan pelajaran bagi orang² asli dan mening-gikan taraf kehidupan mereka. Jabatan ini telah beberapa lama tidak dapat berjalan dengan sempurna-nya kerana

kekurangan kaki-tangan terutama sekali berthabit dengan bertambah-nya tugas² dan perkhidmatan yang di-beri kepada orang² asli di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun. Sekarang ini Bahagian Perubatan telah mengalami berbagai² kesulitan merawat orang² asli yang sakit sama ada di-dalam hutan mahu pun di-Rumah Sakit Orang Asli di-Ulu Gombak dan Kuala Lipis, kerana bilangan orang² asli yang memerlukan rawatan ada-lah bertambah dari sa-tahun ka-satahun. Dari 100 orang sa-hari, hitong panjang, yang di-rawat di-Ulu Gombak pada akhir tahun 1963 telah menjadi 200 orang sa-hari pada masa ini. 24 jawatan baharu telah di-adakan bagi tahun 1965 ia-itu satu jawatan Penolong Pelindung Orang Asli (Pahang), 2 Pembantu Luar, 2 Bidan, 3 Kaki-tangan Luar (Perubatan), 4 Kaki-tangan Luar ('Am) dan 12 pekerja² luar (Pelajaran). Saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan sukachita mendengar bahawa 21 daripada 24 jawatan yang baharu ini akan di-penuhi oleh orang asli.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat mungkin mengambil perhatian terhadap tambahan sa-banyak \$26,600 di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 4—Penyelenggaraan. Tambahan yang besar sa-kali ia-lah \$25,000 di-kehendaki kerana menyelenggarakan "Wireless sets" dan alat²-nya. Ini ada-lah perlu kerana perkhidmatan perubatan membuat perhubungan dengan wireless di-dalam hutan. Perkhidmatan ini ada-lah perlu di-panjangkan.

Di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 7—Bekalan Perubatan, tambahan sa-banyak \$29,000 ada-lah mustahak untuk membayar tambahan bekalan perubatan kerana bilangan orang² asli yang sakit, atau pun yang mahu datang berubat di-hospital, telah pun bertambah daripada tahun² sudah.

Pechahan-kepala 11—Pengangkutan dan Perjalanan juga bertambah sa-banyak \$10,500. \$500 untuk tambahan bagi penyelenggaraan perahu² dan \$10,000 akan di-gunakan untuk Pengangkutan dan Perjalanan. Tambahan ini ada-lah perlu kerana yang pertama tambahan kaki-tangan bagi tahun 1965

dan yang kedua perjalanan akan lebih jauh lagi dengan ada-nya Ranchangan Lima Tahun.

Berthabit dengan Pechahan-kepala 12—Kebajikan Orang² Asli, tambahan sa-banyak \$28,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk membelanjai butir² kebajikan dan chatuan² bagi kanak² sekolah, kemudahan² (amenities) dan chatuan² untuk orang² asli yang di-rawat dan juga lain² perkhidmatan kebajikan 'am.

Peruntukan sa-banyak \$21,600 di-kehendaki membayar elaun² kaki-tangan CARE/MEDICO yang bertugas dalam Bahagian Perubatan Jabatan ini yang mana mengandongi 1 Doktor dan 3 Juru-rawat. Semenjak pegawai² ini di-tempatkan di-Rumah Sakit Ulu Gombak, mereka telah melakukan kerja² yang chemerlang dan mengurangkan kesulitan² yang di-hadapi kerana kekurangan kaki-tangan terutama sa-kali di-kalangan Pegawai² Kanan.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekian-lah penjelasan saya dan dengan ini saya mengemukakan supaya peruntukan di-bawah Kementerian Tanah dan Galian ia-itu Kepala S. 52 hingga Kepala S. 59 berjumlah sa-banyak \$21,623,301 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual ini.

House resumes.

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1965, has progressed up to Head S. 51 of the Schedule.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That the proceedings in the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1965, be deferred and that the House do now adjourn.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings in the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1965, be deferred and that the House do now adjourn.

Mr Speaker: The House is adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 21st December.

Adjourned at 7.30 p.m.