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Tuesday
7th January, 1964

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(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 7th January, 1964

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, 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. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, DATU MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, P.D.K. (Jerai).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak), ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ O. K. K. HAJI MAHALI BIN O. K. K. MATJAKIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR (Sarawak).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASIL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).

The Honourable DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).

- „ ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 25, S. 26, S. 27, S. 28, S. 66H, 67K and S. 67L—

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sums of \$215,952 for Head S. 25, \$9,461,529 for Head S. 26, \$3,014,665 for Head S. 27, \$7,256,163 for Head S. 28, \$1,394,255 for Head S. 66H, \$1,117,361 for Head S. 67K and \$725,911 for Head S. 67L stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, menyambong ucapan saya pada malam sa-malam saya mengkaitkan keluaran Filam Negara, dan saya mengeshorkan lagi supaya Filam pendidekan juga harus di-banyakkan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan, kerana saya tahu lain daripada yang di-buat oleh kursus tata-ra'ayat penayangan Filam ini-lah yang dapat memberi pelajaran kepada orang ramai di-dalam negeri ini. Saya

perchaya, Tuan Pengerusi, fahaman² ra'ayat kita di-seluruh negara kita ini akan dapat satu pegangan dan hakikat mengenai keadaan di-negara kita yang menjalankan demokrasi yang baik. Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka menyentoh sedikit. Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Jabatan Penerangan ia-itu pegawai² sementara di-dalam jabatan itu pada masa ini boleh di-katakan sangat banyak. Jadi, saya mengeshorkan kepada Kementerian Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya menimbangkan pegawai² sementara itu di-jadikan pegawai yang tetap. Sungguh pun masaalah itu ada hubungan-nya dengan masaalah Pejabat Perjawatan Persekutuan, saya fikir, Menteri Yang Berhormat akan dapat memberi sa-suatu bagi faedah pegawai² dan kaki-tangan pejabat itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyentoh sedikit masaalah kereta Pejabat Penerangan. Kereta Pejabat Penerangan sa-hingga hari ini kadang² tidak menchukupi, saya mengeshorkan kepada Kementerian Yang Berhormat supaya menambah kereta pejabat itu untuk memberi penerangan kepada tiap² kampung lebeh² lagi di-tempat² yang memerlukan penerangan, kerana saya faham pada masa ini ada Pejabat Penerangan yang maseh menggunakan kereta yang telah berumur lebeh daripada 15 tahun, boleh jadi bila kereta² itu rosak penayangan Filam itu tidak dapat di-jalankan oleh pejabat itu.

Saya mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat masallah itu patut-lah di-kaji dan di-timbangan pada tahun yang akan datang ini. Akhir-nya sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, saya shorkan supaya soal Malaysia di-perhebatkan lagi bagaimana yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat yang dahulu daripada saya tadi. Kalau pada hari ini chuma di-dengar dua buah lagu sahaja yang memberikan semangat dalam masa konfrantasi, jadi, kalau dapat di-tambah lagi satu dua lagu, sebab saya fikir pancharam Radio Malaysia tentu-lah boleh menolong atau banyak ahli² seni di-Persekutuan ini yang boleh menolong Kementerian sa-kira-nya di-minta pertolongan dan bantuan mereka itu. Dan kita faham Suara Malaysia ini tujuan-nya menumpukan kepada negara tetangga kita, tetapi saya mengeshorkan dan saya memohon pertimbangan daripada Kementerian ini supaya dalam ranchangan (programme) Radio Malaysia itu sendiri di-masokkan satu ranchangan sa-akan² Suara Malaysia, sebab kita tahu kadang² kita tidak dapat dengar Suara Malaysia itu yang banyak-nya ia-lah di-buka programme di-sini sahaja. Jadi kalau dalam masa programme Radio Malaysia ini di-buat di-adakan satu masa menyaranakan Suara Malaysia, sebab kita di-sini pun mahu penjelasan yang lebeh tetap.

Saya menyokong chadangan supaya masa warta-berita yang 10-15 minit itu di-lebuhkan sadikit.

Akhir sa-kali, saya menguchapkan tahniah kepada Kementerian ini kerana mengadakan talivishen. Saya tidak ada perasaan kedaerahan sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan saya ada-lah ra'ayat Malaysia. Berkenaan dengan talivishen ini di-Pantai Barat akan di-timbangan 6 bulan lagi dan di-Pantai Timor akan di-timbangan oleh Kementerian. Jadi saya fikir kita buat sa-kata sahaja-lah, ambil satu sana dan satu di-sini dalam bahagian meletakkan pемancharan. Saya sungoh sedar kesulitan Kementerian ini kalau sa-kira-nya mengadakan apa yang saya katakan, tetapi timbangkan ra'ayat di-Sarawak dan Sabah mahu juga menengok talivishen. Kalau saya di-Pantai Timor dapat, maka sahabat

saya wakil Dungun pun dapat juga. Ini-lah yang saya memohon pertimbangan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Chairman, Sir, may I seek clarification and permission to speak in Tamil? Do I have permission to speak in Tamil, Sir?

Mr Chairman: No.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Thank you, Sir. Mr Chairman, Sir, yesterday I spoke on an important matter in respect of television under Head S. 27, when I made certain observations asking for more time for the Tamil language on television. Since I spoke yesterday, more representations have been made to me. On the reply given by the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Labour, the explanation was so puerile—"You have no right to ask for Tamil, because you do not speak Tamil." The position is that I do speak Tamil, and even if not good Tamil, I know enough Tamil, for example, to say a few words, which have been used in this House so often at this meeting, to say to the Honourable Assistant Minister, if I could use Tamil—(I could translate it)—"You are a traitor to the language, the culture and the heritage of the Tamils." That I could say in Tamil to the Assistant Minister of Labour, and much more. However, I rise to say that the reply given was so unsatisfactory. It says that it is being looked into and it will be put right. The question I ask, and which I say the Tamil speaking section of this country demand, is: "When is it going to be put right; why was it not put right from the very beginning; why was this language sacrificed; why was this language subordinated, when all the other languages have been given fair and equal time on television?"

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): *Bangun.*

Mr Chairman: Tolong pendekkan.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Mudah²an. Saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Siaran Perniagaan di-muka surat 247. Saya suka menarek perhatian ia-itu kerap-kali saya mendengar siaran radio,

banyak sangat di-ganggu oleh siaran² perniagaan ini, dengan menyelit²kan siaran perniagaan kapada satu² ranchangan daripada satu lagu ka-satu lagu. Sungguh pun ini ada-lah perkara biasa, tetapi apa yang saya hendak terangkan di-sini ia-lah menyelit²kan siaran perniagaan antara warta-berita dengan lagu biasa sa-lepas warta-berita. Saya pernah waktu tengah hari dengar habis sahaja siaran warta-berita, belum keluar lagu, umpama-nya lagu Malaysia-kah atau lagu march-kah, keluar dahulu berita rokok Solent dan lain². Ini chukup tidak sedap. Jadi terganggu sangat siaran rasmi itu oleh kerana terlalu banyak menyelit²kan siaran perniagaan di-dalam radio ini. Kita berpuas hati-lah bahawa pehak Radio Malaysia banyak mendapat wang daripada hasil siaran perniagaan ini, tetapi kalau terlalu banyak mengejar wang, sa-hingga merosakkan siaran yang tidak sa-patut-nya di-rosakkan, maka ini pun tidak baik juga. Ini patut-lah menjadi perhatian kapada pehak yang berkenaan ia-itu kapada Pengurus Bahagian Perniagaan atau Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya jangan-lah siaran² rasmi Kerajaan terlalu banyak di-selangi dengan siaran perniagaan sa-hingga sampai merosakkan bentok asli-nya.

Sekarang saya hendak berchapak tentang Alat² Muzik di-Pechahan Kepala 20. Pada tahun 1963 di-untokkan sa-banyak \$3,350 dan pada tahun 1964 di-untokkan sa-banyak \$4,100. Nampak-nya telah menjadi kelaziman tiap² tahun ada sahaja peruntokan alat² muzik. Apa-kah alat² muzik yang di-beli itu sudah rosak, atau sa-tahun sahaja dapat di-gunakan dan pada tahun hadapan di-ganti? Saya rasa alat² muzik ini kalau di-jaga betul² sa-kali beli itu memang tahan dua tiga tahun, kechuali orang yang memakai itu chuai atau sa-bagai-nya. Jadi menguntokkan tiap² tahun beribu² ringgit ini ada-lah satu perkara yang ganjil. Kementerian ini pada masa yang akan datang hendak-lah berfikir sedikit untuk menjimatkan wang ra'ayat ini supaya jangan di-habiskan untuk alat² muzik yang peruntokan-nya di-adakan tiap² tahun—entah kerana apa?

Sekarang saya berbalek kapada Pengarah di-muka 246. Saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan tentang siaran radio Kelantan. Kami di-Kelantan berterima kaseh kapada Kementerian ini kerana mengadakan ruangan khas kerana siaran radio Kelantan dan Trengganu yang di-adakan pada tiap² petang itu, tetapi apa yang saya hendak chakapkan di-sini ia-lah masaalah programme itu. Warta-berita-nya pun kadang² terlalu singkat dan satu dua berita yang di-siarkan-nya itu pun pernah di-siarkan dalam siaran kebangsaan. Hendak katakan chakap-nya dalam bahasa Kelantan tidak juga Kelantan sangat chakap-nya. Saya tidak tahu apa-kah motif (motive) yang sa-benar-nya mengadakan siaran radio Kelantan ini? Kalau sa-mata² hendak memberi hiburan, maka dengan lagu² siaran kebangsaan sudah chukup memberi hiburan, hendak menyiarkan berita² daerah, berita daerah yang di-siarkan itu tidak menchukupi. Sa-lain daripada dapat-lah sa-tengah² orang mengatakan bahawa di-adakan siaran khas bagi Kelantan dan Trengganu itu ada-lah siaran politik. Saya tidak mahu menyertai sangat mengatakan siaran politik itu, tetapi pada satu masa saya pernah mendengar ada satu siaran Berdiker Barat—Berdiker Barat ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah satu daripada kesenian orang Melayu di-Pantai Timor, terutama-nya Kelantan. Dalam siaran Berdiker Barat ini 100 peratus dalam siaran itu memuji Kerajaan Perikatan dan menghentam Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan. Boleh-kah satu alat negara di-benarkan orang menggunakan satu siaran untuk menghentam sa-buah Kerajaan lain dan memuji Kerajaan lain. Saya fikir ini tidak kena pada tempat-nya. Ini-lah yang boleh orang menudoh bahagian penerangan dan radio ini sa-bahagian daripada-nya menggunakan alat negara untuk kepentingan politik.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan talivishen. Saya hendak berchapak sedikit dalam masaalah talivishen ini ia-itu patut-lah bahagian talivishen yang baharu di-tubuhkan ini berpandu sedikit sa-banyak kapada rungutan dan keritik²

yang sihat yang di-kemukakan oleh orang² di-Singapura. Di-Singapura sudah timbul keritik² yang sihat yang menyatakan bahawa sa-bahagian besar talivishen ini tidak mencherminikan keadaan masharakat di-tanah ayer kita yang sa-benar-nya, sebab banyak di-siarkan filem² berkenaan dengan hal dunia luar negeri dan yang kedua-nya siaran bahagian Melayu terlalu sadikit, barangkali di-Tanah Melayu mudah²an tidak begitu. Sungguh pun begitu patut-lah di-ambil perhatian, dan sa-berapa boleh ranchangan itu mesti-lah yang bersifat menghidupkan semangat chintakan tanah ayer, chintakan bangsa dan yang membangkitkan rasa ber-ugama. Jadi jangan-lah dalam siaran radio sa-mata² ada pelajaran ugama dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi dalam talivishen pun mahu juga ada benda itu.

Muka 261, Tuan Pengerusi—ini hendak chepat—saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Kementerian ini tentang menggunakan alat negara untuk kepentingan politik dalam pilihan raya. Saya mula² sa-kali hendak ucapkan tahniah dan terima kasih kepada Pengarah Perkhidmatan Penerangan. Pada satu masa saya dapat khabar di-dalam satu kursus Pegawai² Penerangan di-Kuantan, beliau telah memberi amaran keras kapada orang bawah-nya supaya jangan menjadikan diri mereka alat parti politik, jangan-lah menjadikan diri-nya alat untuk mempengaruhi orang ramai kapada satu² parti politik. Dan saya perchaya oleh sebab Pengarah ini mengeluarkan amaran saperti itu ia-lah oleh sebab ada kejadian hal² yang demikian berlaku, dan ini patut-lah di-beri kepujian kapada Pengarah itu, tetapi apa yang berlaku? Pengarah sahaja nampak-nya baik hati dalam perkara ini, tetapi apa yang berlaku itu berlaku juga lagi. Bila berlaku satu pilihan raya-kecil, Tuan Pengerusi, alat penerangan itu berkejar²-lah ka-tempat itu yang dahulu-nya tidak pernah ada penerangan. Saya teringat pilihan raya-kecil di-Rantau Panjang di-Kelantan, Tuan Pengerusi, Pegawai Penerangan Khas seluroh Tanah Melayu berhimpun berpuluh dan beratus berkejar ka-situ. Entah apa

yang hendak di-buat-nya di-situ, saya tidak tahu.

Itu-lah satu penyakit, penyakit Bahagian Penerangan ini yang patut diperhatikan, mudah²an dengan semangat baik daripada Pengarah Penerangan ini akan dapat menolar kapada orang² dia, kalau ta² dapat menolar, itu sakit juga.

Satu lagi berkenaan dengan siaran² daripada Jabatan Penerangan. Saya sudah tengok banyak benar siaran yang di-keluarkan daripada Jabatan Penerangan ini, barangkali Jabatan Khas atau Jabatan apa, ta² tahu-lah saya, ia-itu berkenaan dengan satu fatua daripada Mufti Trengganu, sa-olah² fatua Mufti Trengganu itu sudah menjadi satu benda yang begitu sakali mendapat perhatian yang berat daripada Kementerian Penerangan, ada-kah satu fatua yang di-keluarkan oleh sa-buah negeri itu menjadi tugas dan tanggung-jawab Jabatan Penerangan Pusat mengambil alih bagi mengeluarkan wang untuk menyebarkan fatua itu, atau pun memang terhad kapada sa-suatu negeri. Ini patut diperhatikan, jangan di-habiskan wang Kerajaan Pusat untuk kepentingan negeri², kalau hendak di-siarkan fatua daripada Mufti Negeri Trengganu umpama-nya, fatua² dari Mufti² lain mesti-lah di-siarkan, mithal-nya fatua Mufti Kelantan, apa salah-nya. Berkhidmat-lah untuk negeri² sebab duit ini pun duit kita semua sa-kali juga, Tuan Pengerusi, jangan-lah di-pileh² begitu. Ada yang sedap rasa di-tegok, kita rasa manis, lemak, kita telan; mana yang terasa pahit, kita ludah. Itu ta² boleh jadi, kalau hendak makan, makan-lah; pahit manis itu telan-lah.

Satu lagi berkenaan dengan muka 263 berthabit dengan Film Negara. Ada satu cherita luchu, Tuan Pengerusi, berlaku di-Kelantan. Satu unit daripada Film Negara ini masuk kadalam ranchangan tanah yang di-buka oleh Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan di-Sungai Pria. Mereka masuk itu pun dengan sa-chara diam² dengan tidak melalui saloran resmi, kemudian mengambil gambar pun di-tempat yang ta² menasabah di-ambil gambar, sebab ranchangan tanah itu ada kawasan untuk rumah, ada kawasan untuk menanam getah. Chara Kerajaan sana

menjalankan ia-lah di-bersehhkan kawasan getah dahulu, kawasan rumah itu di-biarkan hutan dahulu buat sementara. Datang Film Unit ini di-ambil-nya kawasan yang di-untokkan buat kawasan rumah yang tidak bertebang lagi, pokok² hutan yang tumbuh dengan subur-nya. Kemudian mereka ambil gambar rumah² burok yang di-tepi itu yang ta' di-gunakan lagi, di-tabor-nya padi supaya ayam datang ramai; di-pasang-nya-lah lampu dan di-ambil gambar. Bila dapat tahu orang² dalam kawasan itu, Tuan Pengerusi, keluar-lah orang² kampung semua beramai² berkejaran hingga sampai Film Unit itu tadi bungkus tika bantal-nya dengan chepat, chabut lari keluar. Saya perchaya, barangkali pehak yang berkenaan di-sana sudah menghantar bantahan kepada Jabatan Penerangan. Saya keluarkan chakap ini kerana ini cherita luhu. Kalau bagini-lah chara-nya Jabatan Film Unit menjalankan kerja-nya dalam negeri yang tidak di-perintah oleh Kerajaan Pusat, ai mak leteh, leteh-lah democracy negeri ini di-buat oleh jabatan² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab di-bawah, Menteri² boleh jadi juga tidak bertanggung-jawab.

Muka 265—Penerangan Luar Negeri. Sampai sekarang saya dapat surat daripada kawan² saya dari luar negeri mengatakan penerangan² berkenaan dengan hal negeri ini tidak chukop; walau pun kita ada Kedutaan di-sana, ada Jabatan Khas berthabit dengan penerangan di-sana pun tidak chukop. Ini patut menjadi perhatian juga kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Muka 266, Pechahan Kepala 3—Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat

Mr Chairman: Tadi kata, pendek sahaja!

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Pendek sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi. Ini hendak habis. Ini semua satu² perkara itu pendek² sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Muka 266, Pechahan Kepala 3—Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat. Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat ini bagus, Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi apa yang berlaku di-negeri Kelantan pada sa-tengah² tempat yang

sangat menyedehkan, mithal-nya Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat yang berlaku di-Balai Raya Gunong, satu tempat di-kawasan Bachok, kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, telah berlaku satu kejadian dalam mana pegawai² yang memberi kursus kepada Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat itu terdiri daripada pegawai² pusat, yang telah mengambil kesempatan memberi propaganda tentang hal² politik di-dalam kursus tata-ra'ayat itu. Nampak-nya sa-mata² ditumpukan betul² pada masa dekat dengan pilehan raya kursus tata-ra'ayat itu di-adakan di-kampung² yang dianggap di-mana tempat yang dia boleh menchari pengaroh, di-chari-nya ketua² orang² kampung dan sa-bagai-nya supaya di-kumpulkan di-situ dan dimasukkan semangat politik. Bukan kursus tata-ra'ayat yang di-beri, umpama-nya memberi fahaman tentang kedudukan negeri dan sa-bagai-nya, tidak; sa-bahagian daripada-nya digunakan sa-bagai alat, atau sa-bagai kesempatan untuk menggunakan Majlis itu sa-bagai tempat menghentam parti² politik lawan dan mempropagandakan parti² politik yang lain. Ini sangat-lah tidak patut. Saya berasa dukachita bahawa Kementerian yang berkenaan ini kalau tidak di-ambil perhatian dalam perkara ini, saya berasa dukachita benar bahawa dengan terchachatnya sadikit dalam perkara ini, maka menyebabkan kebaikan nama Kementerian ini akan rosak sa-lama²-nya, dan democracy dalam negeri ini akan terancham oleh keadaan² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would just take a minute to reply to the Honourable Member for Ipoh who is not here at the moment.

Sir, I have been told that he accused me of having betrayed the community and asked your permission to speak in Tamil. Sir, I say that he is just trying to hoodwink this House and the Tamil speaking community of this country. Not long ago in this House, when the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications wanted to quote just one phrase in Tamil, who objected to it? It was the Honourable

Member who objected to it in this august House and who is today championing the cause of the Tamils and who has asked your permission to speak in Tamil in this House. Today he asked your permission, Sir, to speak in Tamil knowing fully well that you would not allow him to speak. Sir, I know that the Honourable Member has not spoken a word in Tamil in any of public rallies and he always uses some one to translate his speeches. Well, if he has learnt any words, may be he has learnt a few words just to call ourselves as traitors and nothing else!

Mr Chairman: Order, order! The question as to whether the Honourable Member knows Tamil or not, is not the point in issue. It is not the subject matter which should be discussed here. That, you must understand. We are debating on the policy of the service for which the money is provided for. You are now going into the question of whether the Honourable Member knows Tamil or not. That is not a point in issue at all. I am not interested at all, and even the House is not interested in that!

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I agree. But I am speaking under Head S. 28, and I will be very short. Since the Honourable Member has said it, Sir, I would challenge not only the Honourable Member for Ipoh but any Member in this House from the P.P.P. Bench to speak in public rallies in the Tamil language; (*Interruption*) and to see that he speaks not any bad language in Tamil but decent Tamil language as spoken by any decent Tamil. I say, Sir, that the Honourable Member for Ipoh and the P.P.P. Members are opportunists

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: You are!

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Just because election is nearing, they are trying to use the Tamil language as an issue to get the votes.

Mr Chairman: Order, order! It is out of order to impute improper motives—that is laid down in the Standing Orders. I shall rule you out

of order if you try to impute improper motives against any Honourable Member in this House while I am in the Chair. Have you finished?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: No, Sir, just one more line. As I have repeatedly said, the M.I.C. will always work for the benefit of the Indians and of all communities in this country. (*Applause*).

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to reply to some of the points raised by Honourable Members in this House. First, I must thank you, Sir, for stopping two Honourable Members in this House from speaking Tamil, otherwise we would not be able to follow the arguments. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: The Tamil language is not the official language of the House; that is understood. (*Laughter*). Please proceed.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Now, Sir, television has been a controversial subject in this House and the Honourable Member for Ipoh has brought up a point about Indian “air” time over Television Malaysia. Now, Sir, let me explain to this House that when we went on the air on the 28th December, the service was, in fact, a pilot one. We have the service of a low-powered transmitter covering an effective area of only ten to fifteen miles from Kuala Lumpur, and we are only operating on one channel. This is a completely new medium and there is, therefore, lack of trained technical personnel to operate the equipment. Furthermore, there is also lack of trained programme staff and together with the time required for the development of talent for this medium, it will be some time before local content programme of quality could be put out. At present there are limited facilities, but when more facilities become available and technicians and programme producers become proficient, it is the definite policy of the Government to develop local talents and have more “air” time for the Indian programme. It is because of

the shortage of personnel that we have to be modest in our Indian programme. It is, however, the Government's intention—and let me give this assurance—that when our News Division gets a further complement of staff the “air” time for Indian programmes will be increased.

Finally, Sir, I would like to mention that the philosophy of our programming is to cater for all tastes, not to keep each language programme in its own compartment. On the first day of our transmission, for instance, there was an Indian dance item by Miss Shanta and in the same week there was another Indian item performed by Mr Gopal Shetti. So, the whole idea of our television service is to provide current programme content—programmes that could be enjoyed by all communities irrespective of whether Chinese, Indians, Malays or otherwise.

The Honourable Member has also brought up the point about pamphlets not being printed in Tamil. To this I say I will look into it; and as my colleague has often said in this House, he has always been in constant consultation with me on matters pertaining to the rights of the Indians in this country. Let it be matters concerning television—he is always in touch with me and has been constantly requesting me to look into the interests of the Indians, particularly the question of pamphlets and things Indian.

Now, Sir, I come to the Honourable Member for Bachok. He raised the point about the post of Head of the Overseas Service, *Suara Malaysia*. Now, Sir, this post was advertised—applicants were invited to apply for the above post. As the post was urgently required to be filled, and in order to avoid the need to re-advertise the post later on, it was necessary to invite applications from both Federal Citizens as well as non-Federal Citizens. Consideration will be given first to Federal Citizens with the required qualifications and experience. When there is no suitable Federal Citizen available, then only will consideration be given to non-Federal Citizens. It is the intention of the Government to ensure that the Overseas Service is

run as efficiently as those of other Overseas Broadcasting organisations. In order to achieve this, it is therefore essential that the Head of such Overseas Service must be a man of considerable experience and one who has had working experience with an Overseas Service of a major broadcasting organisation. He must be in a position to assess the reaction to our overseas broadcast from the point of view of the overseas listeners; hence a person who has been in another broadcasting organisation would naturally be in a better position to do so. In the event that a Federal Citizen is not found to fill the post, then a non-Federal Citizen will be considered, in which case he will be employed only on contract; and he will not be filling the post permanently. It might be mentioned that at the moment the already overburdened Deputy Director is himself responsible for the Overseas Service, in view of his experience in Overseas Service work. This arrangement is not satisfactory and the situation has to be remedied; hence the need to fill the vacant post of Head, Overseas Service, immediately. Sir, although this post went to a non-Federal Citizen, he would be working under the Deputy Director, who is in charge of programming of the overseas broadcast. Therefore, there is no question of him having full control in the Overseas Broadcasting Department.

Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat . . .

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, Standing Order 36 (4). The scheduled time has been exceeded.

Mr Chairman: Well, I can give some relaxation for that. Please proceed.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara telah membangkitkan berkenaan dengan pegawai² sementara yang bekerja dalam Jabatan Penerangan. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-memang menjadi dasar Kerajaan dalam Jabatan Penerangan itu bagi menchari ikhtiar untok pegawai² ini dapat di-beri kerja tetap dalam Jabatan Penerangan, tetapi

soal ini tentu memakan masa sedikit kerana kita terpaksa berhubung dengan beberapa pejabat yang mungkin sebelum jawatan² itu di-tentukan sebagai jawatan tetap dalam Pejabat Penerangan. Yang Berhormat ini juga telah membangkitkan soal tata ra'ayat, saya tidak-lah hendak menjawab kepada tiap² ahli yang telah membangkitkan soal kursus tata ra'ayat ini, chuma saya suka menjawab sa-chara general atau sa-chara umum kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu dasar Kerajaan bagi mengadakan kursus tata ra'ayat ini ia-lah supaya dapat Kerajaan menerangkan dasar² Kerajaan, dengan chara demikian dasar mengeluarkan fikiran dan pandangan dan pelajaran bagi orang² yang ada di-dalam kursus tata ra'ayat itu. Jadi, tentu-lah kadang² orang² itu, ia-itu orang² yang hadir di-dalam kursus itu, bukan sahaja orang² UMNO bahkan juga orang² PAS, orang² parti lain lagi seperti orang² Parti Rakyat, dan tentu-lah berbangkit soal² yang bersangkutan paut dengan politik. Jadi, manakala berbangkit soal itu, tentu-lah pegawai² yang menjalankan kursus itu terpaksa menerangkan, jadi manakala menerangkan bukan-lah dengan tujuan hendak menjatuhkan parti² yang lain, tetapi menerangkan keadaan yang sa-benar-nya perjalanan politik kita di-sini, dan juga chara demokrasi yang kita jalankan di-dalam negara kita ini. Bukan-lah sa-bagaimana yang di-tudoh oleh parti² pembangkang yang mengatakan bahawa kursus tata ra'ayat itu ada-lah sa-mata² untuk menerangkan dasar parti Perikatan dan sa-bagainya. Saya tahu dan saya pernah berjumpa dengan orang² yang mengambil bahagian di-dalam kursus itu berchakap dan berbual² dan mereka itu semua-nya telah menyatakan betapa puas hati-nya dengan kursus tata ra'ayat yang di-jalankan itu, dan mereka itu berasa yang mereka itu lebeh cherah pandangan dan fikiran sa-lepas menerima kursus tersebut, dan mereka itu telah mengaku sa-lama hari ini mereka itu telah di-bawa ka-jalan yang salah oleh parti² yang tidak sama dengan Kerajaan. Jadi, sa-lepas mengadakan kursus ini mereka itu faham, erti dan bersetuju dengan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan.

Jadi, ini tidak boleh di-salahkan kursus tata ra'ayat ini, tetapi ia-lah dengan sebab parti² pembangkang itu telah menerangkan perkara² yang tidak benar dan sa-lepas kursus itu mereka itu telah faham perkara² yang sa-benar-nya, mereka rasa mereka lebeh mengerti dan lebeh berpengalaman sa-lepas menerima kursus itu dan mengaku yang mereka itu tidak menyebelah kepada mana² pihak parti pun, tetapi menyebelah kepada kebenaran. Ini-lah sebab-nya barangkali parti PAS tidak berapa suka kita mengadakan kursus tata ra'ayat ini, kerana sa-lama ini mereka ada-lah di-dalam kegelapan dan sekarang bertukar dudok di-dalam tempat yang cherah, tempat yang boleh melihat keadaan² yang sa-benar, mengerti dan faham tujuan² Kerajaan pada hari ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, tentang peruntukan wang bagi kursus tata ra'ayat ini sunggoh pun sa-banyak \$45,000, tetapi saya suka-lah menyatakan, tiap² Kerajaan negeri itu ada peruntukan-nya bagi mengendalikan dan mengadakan kursus itu. Jadi, sunggoh pun wang itu tidak berapa banyak, Kerajaan negeri ada wang bagi menggunakan untuk kursus tata ra'ayat itu. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara telah membangkitkan soal laporan Dewan melalui Radio Malaysia. Yang Berhormat itu menyatakan masa-nya 15 minit itu tidak cukup, dia minta supaya di-tambah lagi 15 minit, tetapi mengikut pengalaman siaran² sa-macam itu selalu-nya jika dipanjang²kan sangat akan menjemukan pendengar² yang mendengar-nya, dan sa-lain daripada itu bukan sahaja siaran ini melalui Radio, tetapi juga melalui akhbar², jadi ra'ayat negeri ini boleh-lah sa-lain daripada mendengar Radio, juga dapat membaca berita² yang di-keluarkan berkenaan dengan laporan Dewan Ra'ayat. Dalam hal ini saya suka menyatakan bahawa lebeh kurang satu jam 45 minit tiap² malam dalam masa Dewan Ra'ayat itu bersidang di-siarkan ia-itu melalui siaran Melayu 15 minit, siaran Inggeris 15 minit, siaran China 15 minit dan siaran Tamil 15 minit, China 4 jenis, jadi berma'ana satu jam, champor semua-nya satu jam 45 minit.

Sungguh pun begitu perkara ini saya akan timbangkan sama ada patut ditambah lagi masa-nya atau pun bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh Yang Berhormat itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut telah membangkitkan soal² supaya pendirian parti² pembangkang ini digunakan oleh Pejabat Penerangan bagi menerangkan kepada ra'ayat, saya suka menyatakan kepada Dewan ini bahawa Pejabat Penerangan ini adalah alat bagi Kerajaan menggunakan untuk menerangkan dasar² Kerajaan dan ranchangan² Kerajaan dan apa juga perkara yang mengelirukan ra'ayat dapat di-terangkan supaya ra'ayat dapat penerangan yang betul, bukanlah untuk di-gunakan bagi menerangkan pendirian parti pembangkang, kerana selalu-nya parti pembangkang ini mengeluarkan fikiran dan pandangan yang mengelirukan sa-mata² boleh membawa kepada jalan salah kepada ra'ayat. Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan tidak dapat menggunakan Pejabat Penerangan untuk menerangkan pendirian parti² pembangkang baik atas apa soal sa-kali pun.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: (rises) . . .

Mr Chairman: Dia minta kebenaran: hendak beri atau tidak?

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Masa sedikit sangat; tetapi, boleh-lah.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Kalau sudah di-salahkan kepada parti pembangkang, biar-lah ra'ayat tahu apa-kah kata parti pembangkang itu, supaya dapat ra'ayat itu menimbangkan; ini tidak keluar pun; yang keluar soal² Kerajaan sahaja; dan tidak di-keluarkan apa chakap pembangkang; kalau semua itu di-keluarkan dapat-lah ra'ayat menimbangkan dan baharu-lah berkembang demokrasi.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Soal-nya bukan dapat di-timbangkan, soal-nya mengelirukan ra'ayat, jadi kerja² Kerajaan terpaksa bertambah untuk hendak membetulkan pula perkara² yang telah di-kelirukan oleh parti pembangkang (*Tepok*).

Berkenaan dengan soal kekuatan siaran, barangkali Yang Berhormat itu menunjukkan kepada Terengganu, disana barangkali tidak berapa kuat siaran Radio. Di-sini saya suka-lah menerangkan bahawa dalam ranchangan ini Development Estimates tahun 1964 yang akan kita bincangkan ada peruntukan bagi menguatkan lagi siaran bagi kawasan Terengganu.

Berkenaan dengan siaran iklan perniagaan saya suka menerangkan bahawa, umpama-nya siaran iklan menjual rokok yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah bangkitkan, ia-itu dasar siaran iklan di-radio itu ia-lah bukan-nya menyuruh orang yang tidak hisap rokok itu menghisap rokok, chuma siaran² iklan itu menarek orang yang hisap rokok umpama-nya rokok Craven A suroh hisap rokok Lucky Strike. Jadi, kepada orang yang hisap rokok-lah di-suruh hisap rokok lain, bukan-nya orang yang tidak hisap rokok itu minta hisap rokok. Jadi, tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak betul sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan-nya itu.

Berkenaan dengan talivishen saya telah beberapa kali baik dalam Dewan ini atau pun di-luar telah menyatakan bahawa dasar Kerajaan ada-lah menjalankan programme siaran talivishen supaya boleh membangun dan menghidupkan baik kebudayaan, tata-tertib, keperibadian nasional kita dan sa-bagai-nya. Dan saya suka menerangkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa talivishen ia-lah satu instrument yang banyak makan belanja. Bukan-lah begitu mudah sahaja kita hendak adakan programme ini dan itu. Dengan sebab itu talivishen mana² negeri sa-kali pun terpaksa menyewa filem² dari luar negeri. Jadi tentu-lah dalam permulaan talivision service ini menggunakan filem dari luar negeri. Negeri² yang lebih maju dalam hal-ehwal talivishen ini pun sa-hingga hari ini maseh menggunakan filem² dari luar negeri. Bertambah pula kita baharu sahaja mengadakan talivision service, jadi mustahak-lah pada permulaan-nya menggunakan filem dari luar negeri. Sungguh pun begitu, saya suka menyatakan di-sini bahawa filem dari luar negeri itu ada-lah filem yang

telah pun di-tapis oleh Lembaga Penapis Filem Kerajaan yang sa-memang ada untok menapis filem² itu. Jadi, tentu-lah filem² sa-bagai-mana yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Port Dickson ia-itu filem² sex, crime dan lain² tidak akan kita tunjukkan dalam talivision service kita kerana itu telah pun di-tapis.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Sabah telah pun meminta supaya talivision service ini di-panjangkan ka-Sabah dan Sarawak. Tentu-lah sa-sabuah negara yang maju berkehendakkan dari satu masa ka-satu masa kemajuan itu di-bawa, bukan sahaja di-Malaya atau pun di-Singapura bahkan juga di-Sabah dan Sarawak, tetapi ini tentu-lah memakan masa yang panjang sedikit lagi pun di-Sabah dan Sarawak tentu-lah berkehendakkan ranchangan² yang mustahak dahulu di-jalankan terutama sekali ranchangan luar bandar, umpama-nya, pelajaran, jalan raya dan sa-bagai-nya. Kalau kita bawa talivishen pada hari ini ka-Sabah dan Sarawak saya rasa tidak kena pada dasar-nya oleh kerana kita mesti beri apa yang mustahak (priority) itu-lah di-beri dahulu. Tetapi sungguh pun begitu, saya rasa dalam masa hadapan tentu-lah talivishen ini akan sampai ka-Sabah dan Sarawak (Tepok).

Yang Berhormat dari Dungun telah membangkitkan beberapa perkara berkenaan dengan Radio Malaysia ia-itu sandiwara radio, ranchangan apa hendak masak dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara ini saya biasa menjawab pada tahun sudah, tetapi boleh saya terangkan lagi sa-kali. Yang Berhormat itu bangkitkan sandiwara radio itu diselitkan soal konfrantasi, kata-nya, ini tidak berapa baik kerana kanak² yang mendengar-nya itu tentu-lah tidak menjadi faedah kapada-nya. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa sandiwara radio itu selalu di-siarkan pada waktu lewat malam, dan saya tidak tengok patut-nya kanak² pada masa itu maseh lagi dudok di-hadapan radio-nya mendengar sandiwara yang sa-macham itu, dan tentu-lah ibubapa yang selalu menjaga anak-nya tidak akan memberi anak-nya mendengar sandiwara radio hingga tengah

malam; maka sa-lain daripada itu sa-memang ada di-Radio Malaysia itu ranchangan bagi kanak².

Berkenaan dengan ranchangan apa hendak masak hari ini yang di-bangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Dungun itu, saya suka menerangkan ranchangan ini sangat-lah di-gemari oleh kaum ibu kita, dan memandangkan daripada surat² yang di-terima oleh Radio Malaysia dari satu masa ka-satu masa ranchangan apa hendak masak hari ini mendapat sambutan yang hangat dari kaum ibu. Jadi, saya tidak faham mengapa-kah Yang Berhormat itu sendiri membantah dan tidak berapa suka tentang ranchangan ini. Sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka menyatakan siaran rumah-tangga untok kaum ibu sa-memang pun dibuat pada tiap² hari melalui Radio Malaysia.

Yang Berhormat dari Lipis telah membangkitkan soal filem negara diminta supaya di-banyakkan lagi filem² ini. Perkara ini boleh-lah saya memberi pengakuan kapada Yang Berhormat itu sa-memang menjadi dasar Kerajaan ini membanyakkan filem² yang boleh memberi faedah kapada penduduk² negeri ini melalui Jabatan Penerangan dan juga boleh di-gunakan bagi talivishen. Berkenaan dengan pegawai sementara itu saya telah pun menjawab-nya tadi. Sa-lain daripada itu Yang Berhormat itu membangkitkan kereta jabatan penerangan. Kereta jabatan penerangan itu saya mengaku ada sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya kereta lama dan burok, tetapi Kerajaan manakala di-dapati kereta itu tidak dapat di-gunakan akan mengambil langkah menukar kereta yang baharu ia-itu mengikut dari satu masa ka-satu masa supaya Jabatan Penerangan kita itu dapat menjalankan kerja² dan tugas²-nya dengan sempurna dan baik.

Berkenaan dengan soal mengadakan lagu² yang bersemangat itu, saya sendiri mengambil berat supaya menjalankan ikhtiar ia-itu dengan mengadakan peraduan² lagu dan juga melalui Radio Malaysia Orchestra dan badan² musik dan sa-bagai-nya supaya menggalakkan dan menchipta lagu²

kebangsaan, atau pun lagu² yang bersemangat ini, dan tuan² boleh-lah dari satu masa ka-satu masa mendengar lagu² yang baharu, lagu² yang baik dan ini saya perchaya dalam sadikit masa lagi dapat kita mengadakan dengan banyak-nya.

Berkenaan dengan warta berita hendak di-panjangkan dari 10 minit kapada 15 minit itu, perkara ini saya akan timbangkan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah membangkitkan berkenaan dengan soal siaran perniagaan yang mana kata-nya siaran perniagaan ini mengganggu siaran warta berita dan sebagainya-nya. Yang saya dapat ketahui sa-lama ini belum pun ada satu komplemen yang di-terima oleh Jabatan Siaran Radio berkenaan dengan gangguan lagu siaran perniagaan, sa-belum warta berita, atau pun sa-lepas warta berita, dan sa-lain daripada itu saya suka menyatakan bahawa siaran iklan perniagaan ini sa-belum daripada warta berita dan sa-lepas daripada warta berita itu ada-lah membayar harga mahal bagi membeli iklan itu ia-itu dua kali ganda daripada iklan² yang di-siarkan pada lain masa. Jadi, itu-lah sebab-nya kita menjualkan masa iklan ini supaya memberi faedah kapada pendapatan (revenue) Kerajaan.

Berkenaan dengan alat musik yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, alat² musik sa-lain daripada menukarkan perkakas² yang burok kapada yang baharu, juga Radio Malaysia ini ada-lah di-perbesarkan, kita hendak memperbesarkan dari satu masa ka-satu masa, dan pada hari ini banyak-lah kita telah mengambil ahli² musik yang baharu, jadi terpaksa-lah kita membeli alat² yang baharu, maka dengan sebab itu-lah perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan alat² musik ini di-tambah.

Atas soal siaran daerah Kelantan. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa siaran daerah Kelantan ini ia-lah satu rancangan yang baharu di-jalankan ia-itu dengan kehendak dan kemahuan orang² Kelantan sendiri dan daripada surat² yang di-terima oleh Jabatan

Siaran Radio ini menunjukkan bahawa siaran ini ada-lah chukup popular sa-kali, terutama sa-kali bagi orang² kita yang dudok di-ulu² yang jauh² daripada bandar. Mereka ini sa-lama hari ini tidak berapa begitu faham tentang siaran² yang di-siarkan daripada Kuala Lumpur, dan pada hari ini manakala siaran itu di-siarkan dalam loghat Kelantan maka di-dapati siaran itu telah mendapat sambutan yang baik.

Tentang berzikir barat yang mengeluarkan pantun, nyanyian dan sebagainya-nya, ini ada-lah sesuai dengan perasaan orang² Kelantan, dan saya ta' dapat hendak tahankan. Kalau ada perasaan mereka yang marahkan kapada Kerajaan PAS di-Kelantan, saya ta' boleh hendak kata apa² sebab itu ada-lah perasaan orang² Kelantan sendiri. Kalau mereka puji Kerajaan Perikatan, mereka marah kapada Kerajaan PAS, itu perasaan dan hasrat hati yang di-kemukakan melalui zikir barat. Jadi, ta' dapat-lah saya hendak tahankan, chuma saya boleh-lah tolong nasihatkan supaya jangan-lah sangat² kalau hendak marah pada Kerajaan Kelantan itu . . .

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kiranya ada gulungan yang berzikir barat untuk melepaskan perasaan-nya kerana menyokong Kerajaan Perikatan dan benchikan Kerajaan PAS, boleh-kah tidak pihak Kementerian ini membenarkan pula ada pasokan berzikir barat yang memuji Kerajaan PAS dan menghentam Kerajaan Perikatan.

Mr Chairman: Jangan-lah sentoh fasal itu lagi!

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Yang saya tahu zikir barat yang ada di-Kelantan semua-nya ta' berapa suka kapada Kerajaan PAS. (*Tepok*).

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah membangkitkan soal talivishen, kata-nya di-Singapura siaran, atau pun programme-nya banyak programme asing dan kurang bagi siaran Melayu. Perkara ini telah berjalan sa-belum tertuboh-nya Malaysia dan sekarang sa-lepas Malaysia tertuboh, Jabatan

atau pun Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio termasuk-lah talivishen ini, kita akan berunding dengan pihak Singapura supaya perkara ini dapat di-baiki lagi.

Berkenaan dengan Jabatan Penerangan, saya ta' tahu yang Jabatan Penerangan ini di-gunakan sa-bagai alat politik. Yang saya tahu Jabatan Penerangan ini sa-tiap masa menerangkan dasar Kerajaan dan Kerajaan hari ini ia-lah Kerajaan Perikatan, jikalau Jabatan Penerangan ini mengeluarkan penerangan memberitahu ra'ayat bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan buat itu, Kerajaan Perikatan buat ini, tentu-lah perkara ini perkara yang benar. Mustahil-lah Jabatan Penerangan ini menerangkan bahawa ini Kerajaan PAS yang membuat-nya—bukan Kerajaan PAS yang membuat-nya, tetapi Kerajaan Perikatan. Jadi, kalau ini-lah yang di-sebutkan sa-bagai menggunakan alat untuk politik, saya ta' faham, kerana sa-lama hari ini kemajuan negeri ini ada-lah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Jadi, kalau Jabatan Penerangan keluar di-merata tempat kampung menerangkan bahawa ini-lah kemajuan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan, saya ta' fikir ini sa-bagai satu chara, atau pun menggunakan alat sa-bagai alat politik.

Berkenaan dengan fatua Mufti Trengganu sa-bagaimana yang di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Penerangan ini ia-lah fatua yang boleh di-gunakan, jika sa-kira-nya ada fatua yang baik daripada Mufti Kelantan, Jabatan Penerangan ini boleh terima, boleh di-siarkan di-seluruh Tanah Melayu. Jadi, apa juga fatua Mufti di-mana sa-kali pun yang di-fikirkan berguna, memberi faedah, membawa ra'ayat kapada kechelekan mata, penerangan otak fikiran akan di-gunakan oleh Jabatan Penerangan. Pada kali ini di-dapati daripada Trengganu, apa hendak buat datang-nya daripada Trengganu, kalau datang daripada Kelantan besok kita gunakan juga fatua daripada Kelantan bagi faedah seluruh negeri.

Berkenaan dengan ranchangan tanah yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang dia kata meng-

gunakan padi sampai ayam naik ka-rumah, saya pun ta' tahu macham mana pula sampai bagitu yang Filem Negara telah buat. Barangkali ini terbit daripada perasaan takut bahawa ranchangan tanah yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan PAS Kelantan itu ta' berjaya, dengan sebab ta' berjaya-nya ranchangan itu, Filem Negara pergi ambil hendak menolong juga orang² Kerajaan PAS menunjukkan ranchangan-nya itu. Ini sudah mendapat kemarahan pula dari Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, pada hal kalau ini hendak di-tunjukkan tentang ranchangan apa yang Kerajaan PAS buat di-Kelantan, apa salah-nya. Kalau sudah kena pada tempat itu yang sa-benar-nya ranchangan itu terbelengkalai, ranchangan itu ta' baik jalan-nya, itu apa boleh buat, itu nasib sahaja-lah.

Berkenaan dengan penerangan luar negeri, saya suka menerangkan kapada Dewan ini saperti mana yang saya telah ucapkan manakala mengemukakan belanjawan ini bahawa penerangan luar negeri baharu sahaja masok dalam Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio semenjak bulan October tahun sudah.

Sa-belum dari itu segala soalan² penerangan di-Kedutaan kita luar negeri ada-lah di-bawah Kementerian Luar Negeri. Jadi sekarang ini telah di-masokkan dalam Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio. Saya suka memberi pengakuan bahawa pegawai² yang kita hantar itu ada-lah pegawai² yang berpengalaman—yang mengerti dan faham atas perkara menjalankan penerangan di-luar negeri. Saya sendiri mengambil berat supaya ranchangan memberi penerangan di-luar negeri ini dapat di-jalankan dengan baik dan sempurna dengan memberi puas hati. Sa-takat itu-lah sahaja yang saya dapat jawab pada hari ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$215,952 for Head S. 25, \$9,461,529 for Head S. 26, \$3,014,665 for Head S. 27, \$7,256,163 for Head S. 28, \$1,394,255 for Head S. 66H, \$1,117,361 for Head S. 67K and \$725,911 for Head S. 67L ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 29, S. 30, S. 31, S. 32, S. 33, S. 34, S. 35, S. 36, S. 37, S. 38; S. 65J, S. 65K, S. 65L; S. 66J, S. 66K; S. 67F, S. 67G, S. 67S and S. 67AB—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr Chairman, Sir, may I have your permission to move the approval of all the Heads that fall under the Ministry of the Interior. (*Mr Chairman indicates assent.*) Sir, I therefore move for approval Head S. 29, Ministry of the Interior, \$915,956; Head S. 30, Aborigine Affairs, \$1,789,248; Head S. 31, Chemistry, \$829,911; Head S. 32, Fire Services, \$181,392; Head S. 33, Local Government, \$42,163; Head S. 34, Registrar of Societies, \$229,925; Head S. 35, Printing, \$3,845,054; Head S. 36, Prisons, \$5,653,827; Head S. 37, Commissioner of National Registration, \$1,850,958; Head S. 38, Town and Country Planning, \$293,857; Head S. 65J, Prisons (Singapore), \$5,165,910; Head S. 65K, Registry of Births and Deaths (Singapore), \$130,050; Head S. 65L, Registry of Persons (Singapore), \$184,830; Head S. 66J, Prisons, \$549,009 (Sabah); Head S. 66K, National Registration (Sabah), \$281,826; Head S. 67F, Government Analytical Laboratory (Sarawak), \$110,558; Head S. 67G, Prisons (Sarawak), \$1,130,677; Head S. 67S, Printing (Sarawak), \$1,083,373; and Head S. 67AB, Registration (Sarawak), \$344,704.

Mr Chairman, Sir, firstly, Head 29 which is in respect of the Ministry itself, the estimate shows a decrease of \$1,495,321 from the estimates for 1963. The House will observe that a sum of \$1,551,413 was shown against the item just after Subhead 14 for Compensation for Land Acquisition in 1963. There is no such item for 1964 and that is the reason for the decrease.

Sir, under Subhead 1, the establishment shows an increase of 2 new posts: 1 is for a Typist and the other is for a new clerical post of "Security Control Assistant". This officer will be responsible for maintaining records of cases under the Banishment, Prevention of Crimes and Restricted Residence legislations and administrative matters relating to such cases.

I would also like to point out that the post of "Inquiry Officer" shown as Item (7) under Personal Emoluments has been transferred to the Estimates of the Judiciary.

The provision for the emoluments of the staff of the Film Censorship Board is required for a period of 9 months only, as the Government intends to reorganise the Board and to set up a Pan-Malayan Board of Film Censors, when the new studios and office of the Malayan Film Unit are completed.

Head 30—Aborigine Affairs

Sir, at Head 30 there is an increase of \$107,149 over that for 1963. This is largely attributed to some increases in staff in Divisions III and IV appointments. Field Assistants and Field Staff are required to provide service in the newly completed Medical Posts constructed in the deep jungle. By the end of 1963, Sir, 40 Medical Posts situated in the deep jungle in various parts of the country were completed.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent an additional provision of \$12,250 is required for Subhead 5, Item (3) "Wireless Equipment". This is required for payment to the Telecommunications for servicing and maintenance of the Transmitter/Receiver sets operated by the Department and for purchase of new batteries and spare parts to replace unserviceable ones.

With regard to Subhead 6, Item (2) "Maintenance of Posts", a sum of \$44,000 is required for 1964 as compared to \$40,000 for 1963. The increase required is because the Department has now more Medical Posts, Administrative Posts and helicopter landing zones to maintain.

It is for the same reason that the provision under Subhead 6, Item (5) an increase of \$5,000 is shown. These rations were supplied to the field officers who are stationed in the deep jungle Medical and Administrative Posts.

Under Subhead 8, "Medical Supplies", an increase of \$8,000 is required

for the purchase of the medical supplies for the Gombak Maternity Scheme and newly-constructed additional Medical Posts.

Under Subhead 13 "Welfare of Aborigine" the provision required shows an increase of \$44,885 over the 1963 figure. This will be utilised for the purchase of rations, clothing and other necessities for the patients and trainee-midwives at the Aborigine Maternity Hospital. Similarly as a result of more schools and hostels having been established for aborigine children, more rations, uniforms and equipment will be required for issue to the aborigine school children.

Head 31—Chemistry

The establishment under Head S. 31, Chemistry, shows an increase of 2 new posts only, and these are: 1 post of Laboratory Assistant shown at Item (2) (ii) and 1 post of Typist shown at Item (17).

The provision of \$26,349 under Other Charges Special Expenditure, Subhead 6, "Laboratory Equipment" is for the purchase of various scientific equipment for use in the Laboratories at the Petaling Jaya Office and the Branch Office in Penang.

Head 32—Fire Services

Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to Head 32 "Fire Services". The only change under this Head occurs under the O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. with an increase of \$13,805.

The increase of \$5,000 at Subhead 3, Item (2), Fire Equipment, Government Buildings is to enable the Inspectorate to service and recharge a larger number of the portable First Aid Fire Equipment installed at Federal Government Buildings throughout the Federation. These equipment require periodical servicing and recharge.

The provision under Subhead 5 Item (2), Transport and Travelling, shows an increase of \$3,000. In 1963, nine Fire Equipment Testers and Inspectors were recruited. These officers carry out inspections and servicing of the fire-fighting equipment installed at the Government buildings,

and as their work entails frequent travel extra provision to this is required.

The extra provision of \$4,000 to Subhead 6 is required so that the Inspectorate will be able to purchase the necessary First Aid Fire Equipment for installation in those Federal Government Buildings which have a deficiency of such equipment.

The sum of \$3,500 under Subhead 7 is for the purchase of a Canvas Dam required for replacement of the present unserviceable one in use in the Fire Training School for training purposes.

Head 33—Local Government

At Head 33, Local Government, the estimated expenditure is \$2,963 less than that for 1963. The establishment remains the same with only minor variations in the provisions in respect of each Subhead.

Head 34—Registrar of Societies

The House will recall that in previous years the Estimates under this Head covered four Departments, viz.: the Official Assignee's Office, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions, all of which came under the administrative jurisdiction of one Head of Department.

However, with the demise of the last Head of Department, the position was reviewed and it was considered that, in the best interests of these departments estimates for each of these departments should be shown under the Ministry to which each of the departments is responsible to. I have no doubt that the House will agree that this is a better arrangement. The Office of the Registrar of Societies is the only concern of the Ministry of the Interior.

The post of Registrar of Societies is shown in the Estimates as against the deletion of one post of Assistant Registrar of Societies.

There are only minor changes in provision for the various Subheads under O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E.

The increase of \$17,511 in the overall provision is almost entirely on account of normal salary increment of staff and changes in establishment.

Head 35—Printing

The House will note that the estimated expenditure is \$102,852 more than the 1963 provision. This is largely on account of substantial increases required for certain Subheads on the O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. As regards the Personal Emoluments there is an increase of 2 posts on the establishment and although the total sum under Personal Emoluments shows an increase of \$24,032 this is mainly to meet the normal salary increments of the staff.

The building for the new Branch Press at Ipoh is expected to be completed soon. The majority of the technical staff for this Branch Press have, however, been recruited and are at present undergoing training in the Headquarters Press.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, the provision for Subhead 4 "Paper and Requisites" shows an increase of \$28,000 and the reasons being the increase in volume of paper consumption due to printing in both English and the National Language and the greater number of publications printed.

On the Other Charges Special Expenditure, a sum of \$55,180 is required under Subhead 8 for the purchase of various kinds of "Machinery and Equipment", which are needed to replace obsolete ones, some of which are over 35 years old.

Head 36—Prisons

At Head 36 the estimated expenditure shows an increase of \$134,646 over the 1963 provision. This is due to normal salary increments of the staff which is comprised of over 1,300 persons, and the provision required under O.C.S.E. for the purchase of certain Office and Prison Equipment.

On the Personal Emoluments, there are certain inter-item changes made as between various posts on the establishment, such as creation of new posts against deletion of corresponding

number on the existing establishment. Out of a total establishment of 1,334 persons there will be an increase of 11 to the total strength of the establishment. Notable amongst the new posts to be created will be 2 new posts of Assistant Trade Instructors shown at Item (26). These Assistant Trade Instructors will serve in penal establishments where their services will be greatly needed in giving instructions to prisoners in certain industries carried out in the Prisons Department: e.g., sock making and the rattan furniture industries. The warder strength will also be increased by 4, of which one is for the new post of Physical Training Instructor and one for Drill Instructor for the Prisons Training School at Taiping.

On the Other Charges Annually Recurrent, under Subhead 2, item (5), an extra provision of \$20,000 is required to meet additional commitments on payment of light, water and conservancy charges in respect of the new additional Warder Quarters built in various States under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The provision for Subhead 9, Tools and Materials for Prison Industries, is \$40,000 above the 1963 provision. This is a revenue earning item. Some of the prisons industries, e.g., sock making and rattan furniture industries have expanded considerably of late. The Prisons Department manufacture socks for the Federation Armed Forces as well as the Police Force. Not only is it revenue earning, but it also affords opportunities and provides facilities for prisoners to learn a useful trade.

On Other Charges Special Expenditure, the provision of \$67,647 under Subhead 17 is for the purchase of certain Office and Prison Equipment ranging from a steel cabinet to automatic button-stitching machine, latrine rubber buckets and padlocks.

The sum of \$26,200 under Subhead 18 is to enable the Department to purchase one 8-passenger estate car and one 42-passenger bus. The former is required for use in the Henry Gurney School in Malacca for the transport of inmates to courts and hospitals. The

bus is required for the transport of Prison Officers undergoing training at the Prison Warders Training School to various places of instruction which form part of the training curriculum.

Under Subhead 19, the provision of \$2,250 is for the purchase of 150 blankets for issue to detainees, and the sum of \$12,400 under Subhead 20 is for the purchase of 2 estate cars—one for use at the Muar Detention Camp and the other at the Batu Gajah Detention Camp.

Head 37—Commissioner of National Registration

At Head 37, the estimated expenditure shows a decrease in the order of \$351,445. The drop is mainly an account of retrenchment of the temporary staff on the completion of the "Operation Exchange" scheme. It will be noted that whilst the establishment of the Department for 1963 showed a total of 905 posts, that for 1964 is only 444.

The Other Charges Annually Recurrent component shows a drop in the estimated expenditure in the order of \$21,550. With the completion of the "Operation Exchange" the decrease in expenditure is therefore apparent. Although some of the Other Charges Annually Recurrent subheads show an increase in provision, the true position is that part of the provision previously shown separately under the Section of "New Identity Cards" has now been merged into one subhead and the Section on "New Identity Cards" deleted totally from the Estimates. Provision for items such as photographic materials, maintenance of laminating press and the photo-cement spraying section will, of course, still be required as the Central Registry will continue to issue new identity cards to children as and when they attain the age of 12 years, new arrivals in the country, persons discharged from the Forces, and persons that eventually become in need of identity cards, for example to replace loss or damage.

Under Other Charges Special Expenditure, the sum of \$17,925 is required for the purchase of office furniture and equipment such as

typewriters, steel cabinets and steel shelves for filing records.

Heads 38—Town and Country Planning

The House will note that the estimated expenditure is \$49,069 above the 1963 provision.

There is no increase in the establishment and the increase in the provision under Personal Emoluments is to cover the normal salary increments only.

On the Other Charges Annually Recurrent, the increase in provision to Subhead 2, is due to increased consumption of light and power as a result of the installation of four additional air-conditioners and office extension.

The increase of \$4,700 to Subhead 7, Transport and Travelling, is due to the fact that the provision for 1963 was found to be insufficient. Officers of this Department have to do much travelling and visits in the course of their duties.

The provision under Subhead 9 is for the payment of allowance in accordance with the usual rates to the two Colombo Plan Experts attached to the Department for Special assignments.

Now, I come to the Estimates in respect of Singapore. Under Head S. 65-J, the estimates of the Prisons Department, Singapore, constitute a somewhat standstill provision of funds, similar to those provided for in 1963, to cater for the personal emoluments of the staff and for the day-to-day administrative needs of its seven establishments, namely, Prisons Headquarters, Local Prison, Pulau Senang Settlement, Reformative Training Centre, Medium Security Prison, Changi Prison and Prison Industries. Provisions are being kept to the minimum with no increase of any substantial nature.

The items on Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, virtually remain the same as those of 1963 despite the increase in prisoners, muster of which now stands at 2,400.

Provisions for Other Charges for Special Expenditure are at the barest

minimum, only made in those very essential cases and, in fact, three of the establishments do not have any provision for 1964 in respect of special expenditure at all.

A slight amendment has been made in the 1964 Estimates in the form that the Reformative Training Centre at Pearl's Bank, which in the past appeared as a separate establishment of its own has been absorbed in the 1964 Estimates into the Reformative Training Centre at Ulu Bedok on account of the fact that the Centre at Pearl's Bank has moved to and been amalgamated with the Centre at Ulu Bedok. The provisions for the Reformative Training Centre at Pearl's Bank and Ulu Bedok, therefore, appear as one under the establishment of Reformative Training Centre, Ulu Bedok.

Coming now to Head S. 65-K, Registry of Births and Deaths, it will be observed that although the total provision for Personal Emoluments shows an increase of \$1,250, which is required to meet increments in salaries of the staff, the total amount sought under this Head is only \$30 above the 1963 figure. The establishment strength remains unchanged, and no provision is asked for in respect of Special Expenditure.

Referring now to Head S. 65-L, Registry of Persons. The total provision sought under this Head shows an increase of only \$8,590 over the 1963 figure, and it will be observed that there is no increase in staff for 1964. The decrease in provision under Subhead 2, item (1), Contribution to Central Provident Fund, is due to change of holders. The provision is made for staff who are liable to contribute to the Fund.

Sir, I now come to items in respect of Sabah. Under Head S. 66-J for Sabah Prisons, the estimates for 1964 amount to \$549,009 as compared to the 1963 revised estimates of \$394,553. The increase of \$154,456 can be attributed to three causes. Firstly, there are eighteen prisons in Sabah and at present all of them, with the exception of the Central Prison,

Jesselton, are commanded by Police Officers. The Commissioner of Police is also the Commissioner of Prisons in Sabah. The Departmental Organisation Committee of the Inter-Governmental Committee has recommended that the prisons should be separated from the Police as soon as possible and come directly under the Commissioner of Prisons, Malaysia. To effect this recommendation, extra prison staff will be required to take over the duties previously carried out by Police personnel and extra transport to replace the ones previously supplied by the Police. It is estimated that these two items will cost approximately \$65,000, of which \$15,000 is a special expenditure.

In addition, it is hoped to staff workshops in Prison Industries at Sandakan and Tawau Prisons, which will cost an extra \$37,000, of which \$15,000 is a special expenditure. Secondly, the 1963 figures for admission into Prison showed an increase of approximately 14 per cent over that of 1962. It should be mentioned that the majority of these prisoners were aliens. The daily average lock up for 1962 was 310, as compared to 353 for 1963. Because of this increase, an extra \$28,000 will be required for extra staff, clothing and lighting. It is of interest to note, Sir, that savings will be made under Prison Rations. This will be done by closing down the smaller lock-ups and transferring the prisoners to the larger prisons. Thirdly, there are two items—Printing and Stationery and Water Charges—which total \$17,250 and which were not previously charged to Departmental Expenditure. The two items, that is, Prison Industries and Prison Earning Scheme, are both profit earnings so that the cost of the two Sub-heads, plus 25 per cent will be paid into revenue. Therefore, the sum of \$111,750 can be expected to be paid into revenue in 1964, so that although the estimated expenditure is \$549,009, the actual cost will be about \$437,000.

I come now to Head S. 66 K, National Registration. Sir, the National Registration Ordinance, 1962, was brought into force in Sabah on the

1st of August, 1963, and the Registration work is now in progress. In 1963, practically the whole staff used in both Headquarters and in the Districts, has been employed on a temporary basis, and it is necessary to endeavour to form a permanent establishment to carry on the work in 1964 and thereon. The size of the permanent establishment is difficult to gauge at this stage, but it is considered that the posts set out in the Estimates represent the minimum required to carry out the work efficiently. It provides for Headquarters posts and for staff allocated to Districts.

Under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, the provision of \$10,000 shown against Sub-head 2 is for the purchase of identity cards which are produced by the Survey Department in Kuala Lumpur.

Under Sub-head 9, a sum of \$50,000 is required for Transport and Travelling. Much of the registration, Sir, in Sabah is done by hired vessels and other transport and air travel. The sum of \$50,000 will be needed for the coverage on some scattered and remote areas as well as routine travelling.

Under Special Expenditure, there is only one item, that is for the purchase of a calculating machine which is essential for the efficient working of the Department.

I come now to items under Sarawak. Head S. 67F, Government Analytical Laboratory. Sir, it will be noted that the total provision required is \$16,371 less than that for 1963.

On Personal Emoluments, the establishment shows an increase of only one post of Office Boy. The volume and scope of the analytical work of the laboratory which started as the Chemist/Bacteriologist Laboratory (P.W.D.) in 1959 continued to increase rapidly. During the last four years the number of samples analysed by the laboratory has increased by fifteen-fold. The laboratory is established to provide the following service:—

Full chemical and bacteriological control of all water supplies throughout Sarawak, and the training of local waterworks control staff;

All other ancillary chemical services for other branches of the Public Works Department;

A Chemical Service for the Department of Trade and Customs;

A Scientific Criminal Investigation section specially to assist the Sarawak Constabulary in crime detection;

Toxicological analysis and drug identification on behalf of the Medical Department; Analysis connected with the sale of food and drug;

Analysis for Local Authorities, commercial firms as and when required;

Analyst and Consultant to other territories, e.g., Sabah.

Sir, a new Government Analytical Laboratory is being constructed now and is expected to be ready soon.

Sir, I go now to Head S. 67G, Prisons. The House will observe, Sir, that the total provision shows an increase of \$776,843 over the 1963 provision. Sir, the large increase is mainly due to the need to employ more than 100 temporary warders and supervising staff in the Prisons Department because of the increase in prison population arising from the situation prevailing in Sarawak today. The increase under Personal Emoluments alone amounts to \$352,000. As a result of the increase in prison population the provision required for administration, rations, stores and transport and travelling show a substantial increase over the 1963 sum.

Under Special Expenditure, the sum of \$17,500 is required for the purchase of two motor vehicles, one for use at Sabah prison and the other at Kuching prison.

I now come to Head S. 67S, Printing. Sir, the Personal Emoluments component shows an increase of \$70,052, the increase is principally due to increments, conversion of salaries, introduction of rent allowance, and creation of new posts. This is partly offset by a reduction in overtime allowance from \$38,000 to \$20,000.

Under O.C.A.R., Sir, it will be noted that the sum of \$43,120 has been shown against Sub-head 4, Printing and Stationery, whereas in 1963 it was not shown at all. This is because the Department was not required to pay for the cost of printing and stationery in the past, but for the purpose

of accounting it is considered that it must pay for such services as from 1964.

On Special Expenditure, Sir, the sum of \$102,500 is required for the purchase of printing machinery and equipment in order to relieve pressure on the existing machines and also to help reduce overtime work in the Department.

I now come to Head S. 67 AB, Registration. Sir, this Department is responsible for registration of births and deaths, trade unions and societies and the Registrar-General is also the Commissioner for National Registration. Furthermore, the functions of Registrar of Citizens, control of printing presses and certain other functions previously performed by the Registrar, Supreme Court, such as probates, registration of companies, trade marks, official assignee, devolve on this Department. These additional functions necessitate the expansion of the Department and hence the substantial increase in expenditure. The total provision under this Head shows an increase of \$157,465 over that of 1963. Of the increase about 65 per cent is accounted for by new posts created in 1963 by special warrant. Additional posts required for 1964 and several posts transferred to the Department from other Departments, normal salary increments, introduction of rent allowance of 10 per cent on basic salaries, new service on printing and stationery, which is included for the first time in the Department's estimates, and other essential increases for Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, account for the remaining 35 per cent of the increase.

Sir, I beg to move.

Mr Chairman: Before I put this to debate, I would like to ask you under what Ministry is Head S. 66Q, Registrar-General (Sabah) \$56,675?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, the Ministry of Justice is responsible for this item. My colleague the Honourable Assistant Minister for Rural Development (Sarawak) will be moving this item.

Mr Chairman: Thank you.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):

Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all I want to raise some matters under Registration, and the first point I want to raise is regarding my request to the Government to consider the inclusion of a new name in a birth certificate. The present regulation prohibits such a measure, and the regulation says that a child cannot have his name changed, or a new name inserted, one year after birth. So, because of this, there is some anomaly in this thing in names; I say so, because there is another regulation under the identity card section—the 1956 Regulations—which allows a person to have a new name inserted in the identity card—a new name and an alias. So, if a person inserts a new name in the identity card and uses the birth name as an alias, then there is the anomaly of having the birth certificate's name remaining as the former name instead of the alias. Therefore, if the Government can amend the regulation of the birth certificate to allow a new name to be inserted on the birth certificate with the old name remaining as it is, then for reference purposes, or for cross-checking purposes, there will be no anomaly. This is exactly what I meant last time, when I brought up the matter, and the Assistant Minister invited me to make more study of the subject. I have, with his help, made more study, and I still come to the same conclusion. So, I hope he will reconsider the matter.

The second point which I want to raise now is a simple one. Although it is a simple matter, it is a matter which has caused inconvenience to many intending applicants for Federal citizenships. The snag in this matter at the moment is that there are no application forms. The new so-called Malaysian citizenship application forms are not yet printed. If they are not yet printed, then nobody can apply. So, that is a situation which has caused quite a lot of frustration among intending citizens in our country; and to some extent we, as Members of Parliament, have to bear the brunt of it, because whenever we go to our constituencies the people there blame us

for our inability to get the forms printed, or to get the printed forms. So, I hope the Minister can look into this matter too.

The third thing in respect of Registration is about the Federal Citizenship Certificate. We all know that State nationals, who obtained their State National Certificates before Merdeka Day, are automatically Federal citizens, but those who obtained their State National Certificates after Merdeka Day are not Federal citizens. There exists now quite a lot of these so-called State National Certificates where there are two dates on the Certificates—one date is presumably a date that was either printed or written before Merdeka Day, and has a date before Merdeka Day, and another date in which invariably is a post-Merdeka date is a date that is inserted later. So, when holders of such certificates go to the Registration Office, they are told that their certificates are not equivalent to citizenship certificates. Here again, Sir, is a matter which is rather unsatisfactory, especially now, when we have Malaysia and the people in Sarawak and Sabah, who are normally resident in those States, can still obtain Federal citizenship now, whereas in Malaya those people who applied before Merdeka Day and got two dates—one pre-Merdeka date and one post-Merdeka date—are not allowed to become citizens. This certainly creates an anomalous situation because—let us suppose—after Merdeka someone were to go to Sarawak or Sabah to work there, then he can now by right claim to be a Federal citizen, whereas if he had been foolish enough to remain in Malaya until now he is not a Federal citizen—he is not eligible by right to be a Federal citizen in this way. So, I hope and appeal to the Government that in the case which I have mentioned, that is the case with two dates, the Government would consider it, since these are technical matters—and also someone in the State Office might happen to put a post-Merdeka date thereby depriving the person of his Federal citizenship. I think we should consider those matters, give them favourable consideration,

and give them the first date instead of the post-Merdeka date and thus allow them to become Federal citizens, especially at a time when our brothers over in the Sabah and Sarawak side are able to become Federal citizens right now.

Now, I come to the question of Local Government. Of course, we know that Town Board is under Local Government, and in a Town Board there is a Health Officer, and this Health Officer should be responsible for the health of the Town Board area. There is a Town Board in Rawang—and I presume there is a Health Officer. As the Honourable Member for Ipoh had pointed out, the danger of smoke from a cement factory, I too had pointed out before in this House that the chimney of the cement factory in Rawang emits a tremendous amount of smoke over the sky of Rawang—so much dust is deposited on the ground and in the atmosphere that there certainly is a cause for alarm that this certainly affects the health of the people and agricultural products. When I raised this matter in the House before, the Minister of Commerce and Industry pointed out to me that the Health Officer was satisfied that the smoke and dust of the Rawang Cement Factory was not detrimental to health. I am really surprised as to how on earth can any Health Officer by looking at that big amount of smoke over the sky of Rawang be satisfied that the smoke is not detrimental to the health of the people in Rawang. It is fortunate that we have a lawyer from Ipoh, who has pointed out that there are some defects in the health regulations and that in the Ipoh Town Council they have improved the regulations so much that they are able to have better health conditions imposed on the cement factories in Ipoh. If that is the case, Sir, I strongly advise that the Minister should learn more about the health regulations of Ipoh and try to make use of them to improve the health conditions of Rawang and many other areas, where there are factories of such a nature.

Now, still on the topic of Local Government, I am going to mention the matter of the Collector of Land Revenue in regard to Rawang. In Rawang, although there is an Assistant District Officer, the A.D.O. is not empowered with the responsibility of a Collector of Land Revenue and, as a result, those villagers in Rawang and other places nearby have to go to the Kuala Kubu District Office to pay their rates. Now, many of them are workers who have to work during the day and they can hardly find time during office hours to go to Kuala Kubu, which is 30 miles away from Rawang. Therefore, it is the popular request of the people in the villages around Rawang that they should be allowed to pay their rates at the Rawang District Office instead of having to go all the way to Kuala Kubu to do so. So, I hope the Minister would consider empowering the Assistant District Officer of Rawang with the right to assume the duties of a Collector of Land Revenue and in this way the people around Rawang would be able to pay their rates easily without having to go so far to Kuala Kubu.

I now come to the question of town and country planning. We all know that near Kuala Lumpur there is the first satellite town of Malaya—Petaling Jaya—which is quite a success, so much so that there is hardly any land left there for people to apply. But I think instead of having to go too far away to look for land, there is still land in many of the new villages around Kuala Lumpur—in Jinjang, Ampang, Salak South and Serdang Bharu. All these places are ideal spots to be made into satellite towns. The facilities in these villages should be improved and modernised; so that they can one day become satellite towns around Kuala Lumpur, sites should also be provided around the villages for the construction of factories. Such factories will give the people in the new villages the opportunity of being able to work near where they live. As it is, most of the people in these new villages go to the town of Kuala Lumpur to work.

So if the Town and Country Planning Section of the Ministry bears this in mind, these four places—Jinjang, Ampang, Salak South and Serdang Bharu—can be turned into satellite towns with factories attached to them, and then I think Kuala Lumpur can be truly proud of being a capital in this part of the world where it is surrounded by really up-to-date and good new towns instead of just new villages. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Timbalan Pengawal Penerbitan di-Butiran (12). Dalam perkara ini, saya menyeru kepada pegawai ini supaya berwaspada dan berjaga² terhadap penerbitan surat² khabar dalam bahasa kebangsaan kita yang mana saya dapati mustahak perkara ini patut-lah Timbalan Pengawal Penerbitan itu mengawasi beberapa perkara berhubung dengan penerbitan surat² khabar tempatan, lebeh² lagi yang menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan. Di-dalam perkara ini saya nampak ada surat² khabar dalam bahasa kebangsaan yang mana terdiri daripada journalist atau reporter² atau pun pegawai² di-dalam bahagian pengarang-nya telah menyalahgunakan kebebasan (privilege) persurat-khabaran. Di-sini saya boleh beri contoh yang mana mithal-nya ada surat khabar yang mengeluarkan ruangan² dalam mana ruangan² itu di-adakan perkataan² yang melampau, atau pun yang telah merosakkan kepercayaan journalism. Umpama-nya, kalau ta' salah saya ada surat khabar yang mengeluarkan ruangan seperti yang di-sebutkan itu di-namakan Dewan Ra'ayat. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau-lah Timbalan Pengawal Penerbitan ini tidak mengawasi sedikit atau tidak berwaspada tentang nama² ruangan yang di-adakan dalam surat khabar itu, saya bimbang barangkali ra'ayat yang dudok di-luar bandar yang kurang faham tentang perkara ini ia-itu persurat-khabaran ini boleh mengelirukan fikiran mereka mengatakan ia-itu Dewan Ra'ayat kita ini hari² bersidang. Jadi, sa-takat yang saya tahu Dewan Ra'ayat ini ada satu

sahaja, ia-itu Dewan Ra'ayat saperti yang ada sekarang ini, tetapi di-namakan satu ruangan Dewan Ra'ayat, jadi boleh mengelirukan orang² di-luar bandar. Mereka mengatakan, oh! Dewan Ra'ayat ini hari² bermeshuarat, dengan kerana apa, saya bimbang ia-lah segala fikiran², butiran² yang keluar di-dalam ruangan Dewan Ra'ayat ini ia-lah kadang² jatuh maruah persurat-khabaran dan tidak ada nilai dia. Jadi, ra'ayat boleh jadi mengatakan ini fikiran² yang datang daripada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat barangkali, dan saya harap pihak Timbalan Pengawal ini jaga²-lah kalau boleh yang mana nama² ruangan itu patut di-kawal, patut di-beri nasihat supaya ditukarkan pada Dewan Ra'ayat yang lain, bukan Dewan Ra'ayat ini.

Yang kedua, ada ruangan² yang boleh menimbulkan fikiran² yang membawa kepada subversion—to subvert the mind of the people, ini pun satu bahaya juga, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau ta' salah hari ini saya baca surat khabar, tetapi keluaran bila-kah saya terlupa tengok haribulan-nya itu mengatakan ada reporter yang kena tangkap, atau di-tahan di-sebabkan mengeluarkan report², atau pun kenyataan² yang salah di-bawah Internal Security Act. Jadi, saya ta' mahu panjangkan perkara² ini di-dalam Mahkamah, tetapi ini-lah satu contoh yang mana Kerajaan sudah nampak ia-itu penerbit² surat khabar ini boleh membawa kepada fikiran yang hendak mengelirukan ra'ayat, untuk barangkali faedah mereka itu sendiri, atau dengan kerana hendak mendapatkan keuntungan yang banyak di-dalam surat khabar, tetapi ini satu perkara yang merbahaya kepada negeri, tambahan pula, jikalau dia menggunakan privilege—kebebasan persurat khabaran itu dengan terlampau² dan menyentoh peribadi orang, atau pun mana² orang yang hendak menggunakan satu kritik yang hendak membena, sa-olah² pada hari ini surat khabar yang terdiri pada hari ini ta' boleh kata apa². Jadi, mereka itu berfikir, barangkali surat khabar ini ia-lah sa-bagai anak buah, atau pun anak Kerajaan. Jadi, ini-lah satu perkara yang saya harapkan kepada Timbalan

Pengawal ini mengambil berat di-atas hal ini, dan kadang² surat khabar ini pun dia boleh gunakan sa-bagai satu confrontasi terhadap wakil² ra'ayat, itu pun satu pelek juga. Chukup²-lah! Jadi, kita ada sekarang confrontasi dengan Indonesia chukup-lah, sekarang ini dia hendak confrontasi pula dengan sa-tengah² wakil ra'ayat. Ini pun satu perkara yang ta' guna-lah, patut-lah di-ambil ingatan bagi pihak pengawal ini, hendak-lah jaga² sedikit, dengan kerana sungguh pun kita beri *permit publication* itu ada pada mereka, tetapi kebebasan itu mestilah kena di-awasi sedikit, jangan-lah terlampau² sangat. Banyak juga saya boleh chakapkan perkara ini, tetapi saya ta' mahu gunakan-lah banyak² lagi, dengan kerana apa, ini sa-bagai satu fikiran dan pendapat yang hendak membena, tetapi boleh jadi ada penerbit² surat khabar itu memikirkan yang perkara ini hendak menyentoh kebebasan mereka. Kalau hendak menyentoh kebebasan mereka, tentu-lah ruangan² yang sa-macam ini ta' di-benar di-sebarkan, tetapi yang saya takut ini, umpama-nya dalam "Ada² sahaja" itu, itu satu ruangan yang chukup dahshat, ruangan yang dahshat, chukup dahshat yang boleh mengeluarkan perkataan² yang menyenggong pada ra'ayat, pada sa-sa-orang, ini-kah satu pengeluaran atau pun satu pendapat daripada satu bilangan manusia yang di-anggap oleh ra'ayat sini ada fikiran yang membena, yang baik, yang manusia yang boleh kita gunakan-lah tenaga² dan fikiran² mereka itu, tetapi kalau lagu ini nampak-nya, terok-lah ra'ayat.

Kemudian, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menyentoh pula berkenaan dengan perkara Fire Services, muka 281, Butiran (1)—Ketua Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba. Dalam hal ini, kita harap, Ketua Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba ini akan dapat membuat lawatan yang lebeh kerap lagi kepada negeri² yang ada di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, muga² beliau dapat memberi nasihat² yang lebeh banyak lagi pada Kerajaan² Negeri supaya mengadakan lagi Rumah² Bomba di-pekan² yang sekarang ini makin sa-hari makin besar dan yang

mana di-dalam Ranchangan Luar Bandar ini pekan² baharu telah tertuboh, umpama-nya di-kawasan saya Jitra yang jauh-nya 12 batu daripada pekan Alor Star tidak ada perkhidmatan bomba, bahkan sa-malam saya telah menerangkan ia-itu daerah ini, satu daerah yang mempunyai banyak bilangan penduduk²-nya, sama banyak, atau pun lebeh lagi daripada negeri Perlis, begitu juga kawasan-nya ada-lah luas saperti negeri Perlis juga, tetapi tidak ada perkhidmatan bomba yang tertentu. Sa-kira-nya terjadi kemalangan apa² di-dalam kampung², umpama-nya kemalangan yang berhabit dengan kebakaran rumah, ada-kah kita boleh fikir yang Perkhidmatan Bomba daripada Alor Star itu boleh sampai untuk memberi pertolongan dengan segera untuk memadamkan, atau pun untuk hendak menghapuskan kebakaran yang rosak banyak itu. Jadi, saya harap-lah, kalau boleh pehak Ketua Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba ini membuat lawatan² yang lebeh² lagi dan memberi nasihat kapada Kerajaan, saya tahu-lah perkara ini di-bawah Kerajaan² Negeri, tetapi kalau nasihat² itu datang-nya banyak daripada pehak Kerajaan Pusat ini, tentu-lah akan mendapat perhatian yang lebeh lagi.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap lagi pada muka 294, Kepala 36—Prisons, atau pun Penjara. Dalam hal kita memperkatakan berkenaan dengan Penjara ini, selalu kita memikirkan kapada keadaan, atau pun kapada masaalah yang di-hadapi oleh orang² salah yang di-kena hukum. Jadi, orang² salah yang kena hukum ini, ada yang ta' sengaja, atau pun dengan ta' menggunakan fikiran yang sempurna telah melanggar undang² dan di-hukum oleh pehak yang tertentu, dan mereka itu pun masuk-lah penjara menunaikan hukuman yang di-hukumkan oleh pehak Mahkamah. Manakala mereka itu keluar, Tuan Pengerusi, mereka itu telah di-keji, dipandang hina dan tidak lagi di-terima oleh masharakat bebas di-luar, ia-itu masharakat yang baik. Jadi, pada fikiran saya, patut-lah Pesuruhjaya Penjara mengadakan satu ranchangan yang khas bagi mereka² yang keluar

daripada Penjara itu supaya mereka itu boleh tukar penghidupan mereka dengan sa-chara sunggoh². Kalau mereka itu hendak pergi meminta kerja dengan Kerajaan pun, atau pun dengan pehak commercial, atau pun kapada mana² tempat yang boleh hendak memberi pertolongan, mereka itu di-pandang sepi dan nampak ta' berguna kapada masharakat, dan ditolak-lah permintaan mereka itu. Jadi, pada ini hari, kalau-lah sa-kira-nya Pesuruhjaya Penjara ini mengadakan satu ranchangan, umpama-nya macham hari ini kita ada ranchangan membuka tanah, di-beri satu keping tanah khas bagi mereka itu dudok dan membuka di-situ kehidupan yang baharu, mereka itu harus ta' buat lagi perkara² yang salah saperti mana mereka itu buat dahulu.

Kerana apa, kalau mengikut statistic orang² yang kena penjara ini, kalau mereka sudah kena penjara sa-kali, dia pergi selalu, sebab saya pun biasa bekerja di-penjara ini. Kerana mereka kata mereka sudah tidak ada guna kapada masharakat lebeh baik-lah mereka makan free di-dalam penjara, ada daging, ada sayur, ada chatuan pun baik dan waktu mandi pun masanya chukup, orang pun jaga di-keliling mereka. Mereka ini ingat lebeh baik-lah mengundorkan diri daripada di-tudoh oleh masharakat, yang dipandang hina oleh masharakat lebeh baik-lah masok balek-lah dalam penjara, kalau buat salah sa-kali lagi senang sahaja masok penjara. Jadi berulang² kali kesalahan itu timbul pada tiap² sa-orang. Saya harap-lah kalau boleh Pesuruhjaya Penjara ini mengemukakan kapada Kerajaan adakan satu ranchangan sa-macham saya sebutkan tadi, ia-itu di-berikan tanah kapada mereka dan juga buatkan satu² perusahaan yang mereka itu belajar di-dalam penjara saperti membuat kasut, pertukangan² tangan yang mereka belajar itu—buatkan satu Settlement bagi orang² salah ini. Jadi, dengan chara itu tidak terikat-lah dengan fikiran² yang di-timpa oleh masharakat yang baik tadi terhadap mereka itu. Sa-takat ini-lah yang dapat saya chakapkan, terima kaseh.

Enche' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak):

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I say a few words on Head S. 35, Printing. Sir, as you can see, the Estimates of Federal Expenditure in respect of Malaya for the year 1964 are printed in Malay and the Estimates for Sarawak and Sabah are printed in English. Sir, for the 1965 Estimates as regards Federal Expenditure may I request that the Government provide the English version as well, as many of the Sarawak and Sabah Members of Parliament cannot read Malay. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have the opportunity today of touching on Prisons.

Sir, I think the Kuala Lumpur Pudu Prison authorities would have received numerous complaints from the families of prisoners complaining that while the prisoners are being detained in prison, their families have not been given adequate protection in the way of relief by the Social Welfare Department. As a result of this, large numbers of families either have turned into destitutes or have been forced by circumstances to deprive their children of their education. It should not be the policy of the Government to paralyse the entire family for an offence or crime committed by a particular member of the family. While the prison detains a person the Government should provide adequate protection to that particular family which has been depending on the prisoner who is serving sentence. This matter, however, has been brought to the attention of the Superintendent of the Kuala Lumpur Prison and, knowingly or unknowingly, the Superintendent has not been giving adequate attention to the complaints lodged. Besides this, Sir, the prisoners who make complaints to visiting Justices are usually being penalised on the following day. I have received complaints that when any complaint is made by a particular prisoner that prisoner undergoes very inhuman treatment later, when the visiting Justices leave the prison. There have been cases, which have been reported to the Superintendent, of prisoners having been beaten up and

locked up in dark cells without food under different pretext, not charging them for the complaints they made to the visiting Justices. I am sure, Sir, this House will not support such action because this infringes the protection of prisoners, and complaints of this nature should not merely be handed over to a Judge, who would be able to investigate into the matter and to offer justice to the prisoner concerned. This has been repeated especially in the Pudu Prison of Kuala Lumpur and I hope the relevant authorities will view this matter with urgent and serious concern.

Sir, I now come to Film Censorship Board. Like other appointments of the Government the appointment of members to the Censorship Board have also become political appointments. People who have no knowledge of films, who have no standing in society—not all, at least a few—have been appointed to become members of the Censorship Board. This, however, reflects on the integrity and dignity of this country. Appointments to Film Censorship Board should be of persons who are concerned with the welfare and wellbeing of the nation, the youth and the future generations. They should not merely appoint people who have been politically disappointed; they should not be rewarded by being appointed to the Film Censorship Board. By so doing the public will not benefit out of the films introduced into this country.

Sir, now we have television and very soon we will be having films shown on television and those who will not go to the theatres will have the opportunity of seeing these films, especially the people living in the rural areas; and even though they are not in a position to buy television sets, the Government will, however, have one of these sets in the community centres. Now, people living in the rural areas and especially those in the estates do not know English, and most of them do not read and write, and some may not be able to read their own mother tongue. Sir, even though I am not supposed to speak on television, but on this subject of censorship board I think it is quite

relevant. I would like to mention something which is very important, and I can see the Honourable Minister of Transport trying to jump up and quote the relevant Standing Order to prevent me from speaking. Well, I am not going to dwell very much on this except to say that the time allotted for different languages is an act of injustice imposed on the non-English speaking communities in this country, especially the five minutes imposed for the Tamil language which is a disgrace and which reflects on the Malayan Indian Congress, a partner of the Alliance. It also reflects on the integrity of the Government which often preaches equality and privileges for all members of the communities speaking different languages.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, S.O. 66 (11). I think it is enough. He says for a few minutes

Mr Chairman: Yes, I can allow him just a few minutes.

Enche' V. David: I am grateful to the Minister for drawing the attention of the Standing Order.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Standing Order 66 (11). Sir. We have been pretty generous. I think he did mention my name and that I am looking at him; but I am giving him a minute. I think that minute has expired already.

Enche' V. David: I have been looking at the hard look of the Minister for years in this House. It does not surprise me at all. However, Sir, after Malaysia, you know, the television programmes in Singapore

Mr Chairman: Order, order.

Enche' V. David: I will not be long.

Mr Chairman: Television has already been discussed just now.

Enche' V. David: Just a passing remark, Sir.

Mr Chairman: You can mention about the Censor Committee—that is all right—but not on television which has already been discussed.

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir. You see, Sir, in Singapore the same Censor Board also censors films being introduced into television, and the programme offered to the different races in Singapore is quite fair. I only appeal that the same introduction be made in the Television of the Federation of Malaya. Sir, the Censor Board is really a serious concern of the public in this country. Appointments to the Board had been very discriminative, and had been very unfair in the past. You will be aware, Sir, that those appointed to this Board must be well-versed in their respective languages, to read and write, as then only will they be able to know as to whether the films introduced into this country are good and beneficial to the people of this country. In the same way, Sir, the films introduced into this country should have the object of social upliftment, and if there is any film which lacks that, I think, the Government should view it with grave concern and not allow it to be screened.

Sir, as I said, the people in this country are of different heritage and culture, and each of them have all along preserved their own culture, and we are moving towards the building of a united Malayan culture, a culture that will build up and create a new nation. While we are aspiring towards this end, I only appeal that television programmes should be fair to all communities of different races speaking their different languages. Once they have adopted a single language by at least being able to converse freely, then there can be change, but at the moment the people, especially the estate workers, would only benefit by allowing more time for the Tamil programmes in television. Sir, I am forced to emphasise this, because it is of grave concern, as there have been a lot of articles expressing discontentment in the various vernacular papers. It is my duty, representing as I do the predominant working class area in this House, to emphasise and stress the aspirations of the people of my constituency. The people, especially the estate workers and the non-English speaking workers—particularly the

Tamil and the Chinese workers—have explained their difficulties in appreciating the programmes in television, and I once again appeal “Let us play a fair game in providing a reasonable time for the Tamil programmes”.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): On a point of order

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' V. David*) On a point of order.

Enche' V. David: I think I have finished on that. I am speaking on other subjects, Sir.

Mr Chairman: But you have mentioned it so many times. I told you just now

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir, now . . .

Mr Chairman: Just a minute. Till I have finished, will you please sit down?

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir.

Mr Chairman: The subject of television has already been debated. You are dwelling too long on television.

Enche' V. David: I will not dwell on this any more, Sir. Now, I come to citizenship. Sir, we have received numerous complaints against the Citizenship Department, especially the Head Office in Petaling Jaya. The Registrar of Citizenship writes letters like an old colonial servant, who wrote in the old colonial days. The basic requirement for a citizen to apply for a citizenship is that his application must be certified by two respectable citizens. At times the Registrar becomes a persecutor instead of assisting the man who applies for citizenship. The applicant is usually being pushed around and at times when the applicant received a particular signature and sent it for registration, the application is turned down saying, “The two signatures are not acceptable to me”, without providing the grounds for the same.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 35 (1):

“Sa-saorang ahli yang hendak berchakap hendak-lah bangun di-tempat-nya dan apabila di-panggil oleh Pengerusi maka hendak-lah ia berdiri mengarahkan ucapan-nya

kapada Pengerusi. Sa-saorang ahli tidak boleh berchakap melainkan sa-telah di-panggil oleh Pengerusi.”

Sa-panjang yang saya dengar dan saya nampak, Ahli Yang Berhormat ini menghadap pandangan di-sabelah sini. Saya mohon-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya menegor dan memberi ingat kapada dia supaya memandang kapada Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka menyatakan ia-itu wakil ini memang-lah dia biasa berchakap menghadap sana. Sunggoh pun ada peratoran supaya menghadap Pengerusi sahaja, tetapi barangkali kesedapan dia memandangi di-sana, saya boleh benarkan. Proceed.

Enche' V. David: Yes. I am not surprised, Sir, because every Member of the backbench wants his name to be in the newspapers. Sir, the Citizenship Registrar should be more considerate, and he must adopt a policy of assisting the applicants and not push them from corner to corner. For the ordinary citizens, especially members of the working class, it is impossible for them to obtain two signatures from respectable persons—and if those persons are gazetted persons, whoever they are, their signatures must be accepted. In certain cases the Registrar has asked the applicant to obtain declarations from two persons, statutory declarations from two respectable persons, and an ordinary worker cannot expect any member of the community to go to court and swear on behalf of the applicant—it is impossible for him to do this. What I would like to point out here is that the Government should be considerate and should be adopting a policy of assisting the applicant and not merely persecuting them by pushing them from one place to another.

Further, Sir, there has been considerable delay on the part of the Registrar of Citizenship in replying to letters from applicants who forwarded their applications six months ago. I can even safely say that there are applications which were forwarded one year back by the applicants, who had not yet received their Federal

citizenship certificates. The usual explanation is lack of staff and the applicants are so many in number that the Government is unable to reply to the applicants in due time. Sir, if we expect efficiency, the Government should maintain a certain standard. Such certificates as are required, so long as the applicants comply with the requirements, they should be provided with the necessary certificates and not delayed. The same applies to birth certificates of late registration. Certificates applied for by parents of children are considerably delayed. I think it is high time the Minister of the Interior should examine the whole Department of the Registrar of Citizenship, Births and Deaths. This Department should be reorganised in such a manner so that there will not be any delay, and applicants can be dealt with immediately, promptly, and without much inconvenience. Towards this end the whole Department needs reorganising, and I hope the Minister will bear this in mind when the money allocated is spent on this relevant Ministry. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menarek perhatian kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya pendaftaran warganegara yang baharu ini di-tuliskan bersama² dengan tulisan rumi itu di-bawah-nya dengan tulisan jawi, kerana tulisan jawi itu di-dalam Dewan ini sudah pun kita luluskan menjadi sabagai tulisan rasmi bagi negara kita ini. Sebab-nya saya minta begitu, ia-lah nama² bagi orang Islam kalau di-tulis dengan tulisan rumi tidak tepat. Saya boleh sebutkan sa-bagai mithal, sa-orang yang bernama Sofiah, di-gunakan perkataan "S" jadi Sufiah. Jika di-tulis dengan perkataan Sad tepat nama Sofiah. Nama saya Haji Ahmad bin Saaid, tetapi di-tulis dengan nama Haji Ahmad bin Saaid, kadang² Said, kadang² bila orang Puteh tanya siapa nama Ahmad bin Sed (Said), jadi keliru. Kalau di-sebut nama Ahmad bin Sa'id jadi tepat ma'ana Said. Sa-lain daripada itu, kalau sa-orang itu bernama Taib di-tulis Taib bukan nama Taib yang di-kehendaki "Ta". Begitu juga sa-orang yang bernama

Kalthom di-tulis Kalsom, jauh daripada ma'ana-nya. Begitu juga nama Tunku Perdana Menteri kita kalau di-tuliskan dalam huruf jawi, 'Abdul Rahman, bukan Abdul Raman. Sa-lain daripada itu Abdullah, kalau di-tulis jawi 'Abdullah.

Itu-lah kehendak saya supaya Kementerian ini kaji berkenaan dengan tulisan jawi ini di-tulis di-bawah nama² orang Islam, sebab kalau kita lihat kad pengenalan orang China ada di-tulis dengan tulisan China. Saya perchaya Kementerian dapat mengadakan tulisan yang sa-macam ini supaya tepat nama sa-saorang Islam itu, sebab nama orang Islam ini ada ma'ana yang tepat yang berkait dengan nama² Rasul dan nama yang di-tentukan oleh bapa atau warith-nya. Sakian-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on the Ministry of the Interior with regard to the control of publications. Sir, I strongly support the action of the Government to prohibit the publication of any printing materials which are subversive and communistic in nature, or which incite the people to take unconstitutional actions, such as force or violence to oppose or overthrow the constitutionally elected government. Sir, simultaneously I also feel strongly against any attempt by the Government to suppress the publication of any literature which is free from any of the above mentioned things.

Mr Chairman, Sir, truths are sometimes ugly and embarrassing and they even hurt, especially when injustice has been meted out to the people. Sir, we are a nation which practices and upholds the principles of parliamentary democracy and we have a Constitution which provides and ensures the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and expression. Therefore, it is the sacred duty of any party in government to see that such fundamental rights should not be unjustly tampered with: otherwise, democracy would become a mockery. Here, Sir, I wish to speak on the prohibition of the publication of a

certain book, which contains a series of articles on education written by Mr Lim Lian Geok, entitled "*Memories in Record One by One*". This is a translation of the title of the book, which the Government prohibited some time in August last year. Why was this publication prohibited? This question seems to puzzle the minds of the people every now and then.

Mr Chairman: That matter has nothing to do with the debate on these estimates. Under Standing Order 66 (11), the debate shall be confined to the policy of the service for which the money is provided, and it has nothing to do with what you have said just now.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: The prohibition of publications is under the Ministry of the Interior and under the Controller of Publications. If I am not mistaken, item (12), on page 271—Timbalan Pengawal Penerbitan has relevance.

Mr Chairman: Please proceed.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: As I said, this question seems to puzzle the minds of the people every now and then, particularly so when the articles written in this book had already appeared previously in the *Teachers' Magazine*, i.e. the magazine of the Chinese School Teachers Association of Malaya.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): On a point of order, Sir.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: What order?

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Standing Order 36 (2). The matter is *sub judice* Sir. The case of Lim Lian Geok is still under proceedings and so it is *sub judice*, Sir. I hope that the whole matter be ruled out of order.

Mr Chairman: Yes, any matter which is *sub judice* cannot be discussed.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: This decision has already been gazetted. It has nothing to do with the case of Mr Lim Lian Geok. Now, I am talking only on the publication of his book and if the Honourable Member does not know English, he should have

heard me more attentively before he stood up.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: I know better English than he does.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Sir, were those materials written by Lim Lian Geok subversive, communistic or dangerous to the security of the nation, or were those materials advocating a revolution to overthrow the Government in power today? Such were the doubts in the minds of the people in regard to this prohibition.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Lim Lian Geok is not only a great friend of mine but was also a close friend of the late Tun Sir Cheng-Lock Tan for many years.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: On a point of order under Standing Order 36 (1). What has that got to do with this debate? Whether he is the Honourable Member's friend or anybody else's friend has nothing to do with the subject matter under debate.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: I am relating the events.

Mr Chairman: Order, order! You mention about the publication of the book, not whether he is a good friend of yours or not. That has got nothing to do with this debate.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: All right, Sir, I will deal with that. Sir, it was some time in September last year—not long after the *Gazette* Notification was issued prohibiting the distribution or sale of this book written by Lim Lian Geok—that he had phoned me up and asked me to discuss on its prohibition.

Now, Sir, let us see what is written in the book entitled "*Memories in Record One by One*", which Mr Lim related to me during my discussion with him. Sir, it contains a record of actual facts of events of the struggle of Chinese education since the passing of the Education Ordinance, 1952. In this book, he recalled the following events: a record of the interview of the representatives of the Teachers' Association with the Education Advisory Committee in 1952, . . .

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: On a point of order, the Honourable Member is making tedious repetitions. He is harping on the same tune again and again even when he has been ruled out by the Chair—Standing Order 44 (1).

Mr Chairman: You have made tedious repetitions; I have already told you to stick to the point.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: I have not been repeating anything, Sir. I am just beginning to say what the contents of the book were. How can it be said that I am repeating? I have not said anything of that sort.

Mr Chairman: Are you arguing with the Chair?

Enche' Too Joon Hing: I will be very short, Sir.

Enche' Cheah Theam Sweeney: On a point of order. I think it is only fair to draw the attention of this House that the case relating to Mr Lim Lian Geok is still under proceedings in the Privy Council, and it would not be fair to all parties concerned to discuss his question at all—that being still *sub judice*. It is covered under Standing Order 36 (2). I submit, Sir, the Member for Telok Anson should be advised not to prejudge Mr Lim Lian Geok's case by discussing his matter in the House.

With regard to the discussion on his book, I would submit, Sir, that it is covered under Standing Order 66 (11). Standing Order 66 (11) provides that if the Honourable Member for Telok Anson is discussing item (12) of Supply Head 29, then he should confine to the policy for which the money is provided and not discuss on Mr Lim Lian Geok's book. I think he is utterly out of order.

Mr Chairman: I had already told you that under Standing Order 66 (11) your debate should confine to the policy of the service for which the money is provided. Then, again, I drew your attention also to Standing Order 36 (2)—that reference should not be made to a matter which is *sub judice*. I have already warned you.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your indulgence, as I have already explained, I am not dealing with the case of Mr Lim Lian Geok himself; I am talking on the prohibition of his book.

Enche' Cheah Theam Sweeney: (*rises*).

Mr Chairman: The time is up. Sitting is suspended till 4.30 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair).

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 29 to S. 38; Heads S. 65J, S. 65K, S. 65L; S. 66J, S. 66K; S. 67F, S. 67G, S. 67S and S. 67AB—

Debate resumed.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Chairman, Sir, before I resume my speech, I wish to point it out clearly that I am speaking on the prohibition of the book written by Mr Lim Lian Giok, and this is connected with the provision under item (12), Subhead 1, under the Ministry of the Interior. Sir, this book was never produced in Court and therefore that matter is not *sub judice*. Before I end my comments on this subject, I wish to point out one or two points. This book only describes about the protest against the 1952 Ordinance which the Alliance did as stated in the 1955 election manifesto. Sir, the other points in it are just about education and nothing else. As such, Sir, I cannot see how this is being treated as subversive and prejudicial to the security of this country. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Minister to look into this and if the book is prejudicial to the security of the country, I suggest to the Minister to point it out so that the people will know about it, otherwise the fundamental rights under our sacred Constitution would have been seriously tempered with.

Sir, I will come next to the subject of Printing. In regard to this item I tried to speak under Head S. 1, Parliament, but you, Sir, pointed out to me that I should speak under Printing. This morning an Honourable Member from Sarawak has mentioned about it. Sir, we appreciate that the Government in trying its best to print or to have all the official documents in Malay. We appreciate that, but, unfortunately, Sir, as has been pointed out by the Member for Sarawak, that these Estimates are printed in Romanised Malay out of a sudden, without warning, is indeed unfair to the Members who are not well versed in the National language. Therefore, the Member has suggested that a copy should be printed in English, but I would suggest that we should print these Estimates with Romanised Malay on the top and with smaller English version underneath it. That would save money and time so that Members could read these Estimates without any difficulty.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak on Head S. 29, Subhead 1, Item (12), Deputy Controller of Publications, on page 271. Sir, one of the duties, I believe, of the Controller is the issue of licences for publishing newspapers, periodicals, and other books. These permits, I understand, must be renewed annually and there are conditions imposed which can be very severe and the licence can be revoked by the Minister at any time. By these means the Controller and the Minister exercise direct and indirect coercion and control on the freedom of the press. The Minister's decision is final and there is no appeal. This, I consider, is rather severe and very restricted and oppressive. We have, of course, been told by the Minister and by several other Ministers of complete freedom of the press. But how can one say that there is freedom when this law requiring an annual permit hangs like the sword of Damocles over the press; and as this prevents the press from publishing a true picture of things in this country and from giving a proper public opinion which is most essential in a democracy, we find that the press

is forced to distort and this false attitude would create a dangerous situation. For the time being, maybe it would be advantageous for the ruling party, but unless public opinion is freely expressed, it would give a completely misleading picture to the Government of what is the afterthought and feeling of the people, and the people themselves will be in the dark. I say this because if the public is misinformed, it can create a dangerous situation, because the essence of democracy is to enlighten public opinion and once this is hamstrung and no outlet can be found for its opinion, then it must have to exist on rumours and false propaganda which might be detrimental not only to the Government but to the country at large. This is due to the fact that there is a piece of legislation which, I believe, was introduced some time in 1924, in the old Federated Malay States, requiring a licence for publications. This was revised in 1948, and I quote none other than the Commissioner for Malayan Law Revision in Malaya, Mr Hickling, in which he made a few remarks about this at a talk to the University of Malaya and which was published on 8th September, 1963, in the *Malay Mail*. He says: "The present law dates from 1948 and tends"—this is simply personal impression and I hope I am wrong—"to create a subservient and uncritical press." He goes on to say that if one wants to really follow the events that happen in the world and the opinions people expressed on these events, one has to read the *London Times* or the *Daily Telegraph* which has to be ordered by air. Now, I think this is a serious state of affairs in which we cannot rely on our own press for the dissemination of news and views, not only in this country but also those that emanate from other parts of the world. I believe that not only is this piece of legislation the cause of it, but also the actions of the Ministry and other members who are in control to force, to coerce members of the press. The recent incident where a member or a reporter was arrested is an example, where he made a true report for his press and he had been hauled in for it.

Recently, when the British Minister of Defence was here, Radio Malaysia and Television Malaysia were allowed to interview him and to take pictures, but the other members of the press were excluded. Why was this discrimination to our local press? Are they just to get the statements that are dished out by the officials of the Ministry or officials concerned? Why are they not given this access like Radio Malaysia and Television Malaysia, or is it because Radio Malaysia happens to be the mouthpiece of the Government? I therefore ask the Government to consider amending at least this piece of legislation which requires an annual renewal. Of course, we know, Sir, if we want to drive a motor-car, we have got to renew our licence, and even this can be renewed for three years. Dogs also have their licences renewed annually, but I am sure the press in this country can expect better treatment than dogs.

I come now to Item (29) on the same page—Pengerusi, Lembaga Penapis Filem. Sir, we have heard a lot of criticisms on the Censorship Board, but I wish to talk on a different angle, and that is, though we have censorship on films coming into this country, do we have censorship on films made in this country? What I am referring to is that foreign companies, foreign television agencies, and so forth, come into this country to make films of this country. They depict these films throughout the world, but very often the true picture of Malaya and Malaysia is never given. They might go into some jungle area, shoot a few people with blow-pipes, with some fishing in the riverside, and that is all. Many of our teachers, who have been trained in England and have taught there, learnt to their bitter regret when the children asked them: "Where do you live? Do you live on trees?". The English children have got that impression about the people of this country. Now, this may be due to the failure of the Information Department, which may be thinking of information to the people of this country only. However, this is also due, as I said just now, greatly to the

wrong picture that is being created about Malaysia by foreign firms which come to shoot their films here—and I include also television agencies and so forth. I do hope that the Government would be able to find a way of persuading these people to give a proper balance of things that exist in this country and not a distorted picture.

I now come to Head S. 33—Local Government. The Assistant Minister in moving the Estimates said that the amount asked for this year is less by \$2,693 and that there are not much changes. From what I see, I do not know what purpose this section serves. From what I know, Local Government is a matter for the State, and the Central Government does things for the purpose of uniformity. I spoke on this subject at length before, but I would like here to appeal to the Ministry and to the Commissioner for Local Government, and especially the Government, to consider really giving services which these local authorities are in dire need.

I am particularly concerned over the services of Valuation Officers, who are very badly needed. Now, valuation is a thorny and difficult subject, and valuation has been done, I might say, rather haphazardly throughout local authority areas, and I do not think there is any central co-ordination so that at least to some extent there will be a fair basis of valuation. Because of the lack of this, we find many local authorities in a poor financial position. Many years ago—I think it was in 1952—it was proposed to train Valuation Officers centrally. I would be glad to know what the Ministry has done so far in respect of this.

I would also like the Ministry to consider, especially in the case of small councils, the introduction of a liaison body and the establishment of expert officials—Building Inspectors, Engineers and Health Officers—for the purpose of sharing their services among local councils in an area. Now, this is sadly lacking. I believe that in Penang it is done, but—I do not know—I think it is not the same in the rest of the States.

Lastly, on Local Government, I would like to appeal to the Government to consider the giving of balancing grants to local authorities. Now, if you will look at all the items, Mr Chairman, Sir, on Local Government, there is not a single item for giving any assistance to local authorities. Now, local government all over the world is assisted financially by the Central Government, and many of our local councils are small and they need a great deal of financial assistance. We know that until 1962 local authorities were receiving substantial grants, but these grants had been reduced, and the last of it was in 1962. From 1962 onwards local authorities do not receive any grants at all. Although this is a State matter, I hope that the Minister and the Government will take into consideration the plight of some of the small local councils and find a way of assisting them over their difficulties. I now come to

Mr Chairman: You said that was the last one?

Enche' V. Veerappen: I am sorry, Sir. I would like to say a few words on Head S. 37—that is Registrar of Births and Deaths. Mr Chairman, Sir, on this item the Member for Rawang has tried to put across the fact that the people who want their names to be changed in their birth certificates face a great deal of difficulty. I shall be very brief on this, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Do not repeat what he had already said.

Enche' V. Veerappen: I am not speaking exactly what he had said. The point I would like to mention is that before a person can have even the spelling of his name altered in the birth certificate, he will have to first of all make a declaration—and two persons will have to make a declaration; he has to pay a fee for that, and then he has to pay the *præcipe* fee and then a fee for the change. Now, on top of that, since both husband and wife have to go and make a declaration, they have to lose a day's wages; and if you take all in all it requires about \$10.00 to make one small change, and this can mean a lot to

many ignorant people. I am appealing to the Minister to consider ways and means of waiving this. Now, it can be done, Mr Chairman, Sir, because this is no fault of their own; it is because the policemen in our police stations have not been able to record names properly. We get all sorts of funny names in our birth certificates, and it is not proper and fair to punish those poor people, just because our men had not been able to do the thing properly. I hope at least they can be exempted from such payment of fees, although the procedure has to be followed. I hope this Minister will consider that. Thank you very much.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mengingatkan ia-itu pehak Kementerian ini akan mengambil sa-tengah jam menjawab perkara² yang telah di-bangkitkan dalam Majlis ini, maka dengan sebab itu mengikut Schedule yang ada itu hanya-lah kita ada dalam lebih kurang lagi satu jam. Jadi, saya merayu-lah kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat supaya berchakap sa-beberapa pendek dan jangan-lah mengulang²kan apa yang telah di-chakapkan lebih dahulu tadi.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Lembaga Penapis Filem. Pada pandangan saya Lembaga Penapis Filem ini ada-lah mempunyai satu tugas yang berat, kerana bukan sahaja bekerja atau bertugas untuk menapis filem² dengan chara sambil lalu, tetapi di-kehendaki penapisan itu berdasarkan kepada beberapa segi. Kita tahu bahawa perkembangan filem dalam negeri ini sedikit sa-banyak mempengaruhi kehidupan masyarakat, pertama sa-kali dari segi budi pekerti dan apa lagi dari segi kepercayaan sa-saorang itu sendiri. Filem² yang menggambarkan keadaan kehidupan yang kotor dan tidak berseh walau pun pada penghujung cerita filem itu membuat kesudahan dengan kehidupan yang kotor dan tidak berseh itu kalah, tetapi terhadap anak² kita dan pemuda², filem² seperti ini sangat banyak memberi kesan dalam chara berfikir dan chara hidup mereka sendiri.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi berkenaan dengan cerita filem yang menyentoh soal kepercayaan beragama dan sa-bagai-nya. Mithal-nya, tidak berapa lama dahulu pernah di-nyatakan sa-buah filem yang besar dalam negeri ini ia-lah filem yang konon-nya meng-kesahkan cerita Nabi Allah Lot, ia itu filem Sodom and Gomorrah. Filem ini hebat, Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi apa yang ada dalam filem itu tidak-lah benar² sama dengan pelajaran agama yang di-pelajari oleh umat Islam dalam negeri ini tentang cerita Nabi Allah Lot yang sa-benar, walau pun pada pendahuluan cerita itu di-nyatakan bahawa cerita ini tidak menyentoh soal ugama, chuma berdasarkan kapada hiburan sahaja, tetapi berkesan, Tuan Pengerusi. Berkesan, pertama sa-kali di-kalangan kanak² yang memang tidak mengetahui hakikat cerita² Nabi dalam ugama-nya sendiri, yang kedua berkesan kapada orang 'awam yang memang tidak tahu pun pelajaran ugama walau pun dia tahu cerita itu sa-bagai hiburan samata², tetapi oleh kerana di-katakan itu berdasarkan sejarah hidup Nabi Allah Lot, maka menyebabkan sedikit sa-banyak melekatkan di-dalam perasaan mereka itu keyakinan bahawa ini-lah rupa-nya Nabi Allah Lot, dan itu-lah gamak cerita² zaman Nabi Allah Lot dahulu bagaimana chara mereka berasmara dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi ini boleh mengelirukan fahaman orang ramai terhadap Nabi Allah itu sendiri. Jadi, patut-lah menjadi satu peringatan kapada pihak Lembaga Penapis Filem ini pada masa yang akan datang bahawa jangan-lah oleh kerana sa-buah filem itu di-katakan sa-bagai cerita untuk hiburan samata², maka filem itu lantas di-luluskan daripada penapisan-nya. Jadi penapisan filem ini terpaksa-lah di-asaskan dari sa-genap sudut dan segi supaya dapat-lah di-kawal akibat² yang burok yang timbul dari filem itu.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Pendaftar Pertubohan di-muka surat 285. Sudah menjadi kelaziman sejak dari zaman penjajahan sampai-lah ka-zaman sekarang ini pendaftaran pertubohan atau pun sa-suatu ikhtiar hendak mendaftarkan

satu pertubohan di-bawah Pendaftar Pertubohan ini, menghendaki supaya undang² tuboh bagi pertubohan itu di-hantar di-dalam bahasa Inggeris. Kelaziman itu nampak-nya berjalan sampai sekarang ini, padahal kita sudah berapa tahun merdeka dan kita pun ber'azam hendak menjadikan bahasa Melayu itu bahasa kebangsaan yang rasmi dan tunggal. Sudah-lah sampai masa-nya kelaziman dan amalan zaman penjajahan itu di-kurangkan sedikit demi sedikit, dan sudah-lah sampai masa-nya bahasa kebangsaan itu dapat di-pakai bagi mendaftarkan sa-barang pertubohan kapada Pendaftar Pertubohan itu.

Sadikit masa dahulu telah berlaku kehebohan di-Pulau Pinang apabila sa-buah sharikat perniagaan Melayu ditolak pendaftaran-nya, kerana sharikat itu tidak menghantar salinan naskhah undang²-nya dalam bahasa Inggeris, hanya di-hantar dalam bahasa kebangsaan sahaja. Peristiwa ini sangat-lah menggemparkan, sa-hingga melibatkan sa-orang Menteri Muda bagi Kerajaan Perikatan ini ia-itu Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sendiri memberi pengakuan yang perkara itu tidak akan berlaku lagi pada masa yang akan datang.

Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau hendak di-katakan bahawa bahasa kebangsaan itu tidak lengkap untuk satu undang² pertubohan . . .

Mr Chairman: Itu sudah melinchong. Jaga sedikit!

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Saya hendak kaitkan sedikit bahasa kebangsaan ini chukup dan dapat bertugas sa-bagai sa-buah bahasa yang hidup bagi melahirkan kehendak undang² tuboh itu. Jadi apa yang patut Kementerian ini memikirkan ia-lah supaya pegawai² yang bertugas di-bahagian pendaftaran ini mempelajari benar² bahasa kebangsaan itu, supaya bila sampai sahaja sa-barang pertubohan yang hendak mendaftarkan pertubohan-nya dengan undang² tuboh dalam bahasa kebangsaan dapat-lah dia memahami kehendak undang² itu dengan sa-benar²-nya, tidak lagi terpaksa di-terjemah ka-bahasa Inggeris atau sa-bagai-nya. Jadi hasrat ra'ayat

negeri ini untuk melihat perubahan yang chepat dalam sa-genap lapangan yang menuju kapada kehendak² kebangsaan negeri ini mesti-lah di-lahirkan dalam semua lapangan, terutama sa-kali lapangan ini supaya akan tiba masa-nya sa-barang pendaftaran pertubohan dalam negeri ini dapat-lah di-terima dengan hanya menggunakan undang² tuboh-nya di-tulis dalam bahasa kebangsaan.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Tempatan. Apa yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-lah Majlis Tempatan di-Kemayan, Mengkuang, Kerayong, Mengkarak, Kerdau dan Kuala Krau. Majlis Tempatan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, telah lahir lebeh kurang 15-16 tahun yang lalu. Jadi kedudukannya tidak berubah dan belum ada lagi satu chara yang terator untuk membaiki kedudukan-nya, sebab majlis tempatan ini sudah lama di-tubuhkan. Maka orang² yang duduk di-tempat itu telah bertambah banyak, jadi susah bagi mereka untuk hendak buat rumah dalam kawasan² ini. Apabila di-minta tapak² rumah kapada Kerajaan Negeri, jawab-nya satu chara mengator tapak rumah itu belum dapat di-adakan dan ini terpulang kapada Town Planning. Apabila saya jumpa pehak Town Planning, kata-nya saya tidak boleh buat kerana tangan saya dua sahaja. Jadi tidak chukup planner untuk membuat kerja ini. Ini-lah kegelisahan di-tempat itu. Jadi dengan ada-nya wang yang di-sediakan untuk hendak membangun dan membaharu² segala Majlis Tempatan ini dapat di-segerakan ia-itu Town Planning ini buat chara² yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan Negeri, baharu-lah Kerajaan Negeri dapat memberi tanah untuk buat rumah. Saya berasa kasehan kapada satu² Majlis Tempatan yang di-adakan 15 tahun dahulu yang pendudok-nya barangkali ada 1,000 orang, tetapi sekarang sudah menjadi 10,000. Ini-lah yang saya khuatirkan sangat dan saya minta dalam pembangunan ini di-cheptakan daripada hal yang lain walau pun pembangunan yang lain itu banyak, tetapi ini-lah yang saya pandang mustahak sangat pada masa ini.

Yang kedua saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pesurohjaya Pendaftaran Negara. Apa yang saya hendak chakapkan tentang surat beranak dan kad pengenalan. Apa yang telah terjadi di-tempat saya ia-lah orang ramai mengadu ia-itu chara memberi kad pengenalan ini sangat tidak terator. Bila sa-suatu orang, satu bapa, atau sa-saorang yang meminta kad pengenalan, di-beri-lah satu surat, atau pun tukar kad pengenalan di-beri-lah satu surat, maka di-perintah-lah suroh datang tiap² tiga bulan sa-kali. Chukup sahaja tiga bulan, datang-lah orang yang telah di-beri kad ini kapada-nya ia-itu pada pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab, maka di-katakan oleh pegawai itu belum lagi di-terima, tunggu-lah lagi tiga bulan, sa-terus-nya sampai sa-tahun, Tuan Pengerusi. Maka rasa saya ini-lah yang sangat di-khuatirkan terutama sa-kali orang² yang duduk jauh daripada pusat² tempat memberi kad pengenalan ini. Saya telah menulis surat kapada pejabat ini, jawapan-nya, kata-nya dia belum lagi selesai, kerana kata-nya soalan² yang di-berikan kapada orang yang hendakkan kad pengenalan itu belum dapat jawapan yang betul, tetapi sa-telah empat kali pegawai ini, atau pun orang ini pergi berjumpa dengan pegawai ini, macham itu-lah juga dia jawab. Jadi, rasa saya tentu-lah kita kena buat satu chara, kalau sa-kira-nya ta' boleh siap dalam masa tiga bulan, katakan sa-tahun sa-kali datang pun ta' apa supaya jangan susahkan orang ini datang berpuluh² batu daripada kampong hendak pergi ka-tempat itu, pergi balek dengan memakan wang belanja yang banyak. Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan hal kad pengenalan ini di-mana bapa, atau penjaga kanak² itu menyatakan yang surat beranak-nya sudah hilang dan di-perintah-lah pada bapa kanak² itu tadi, atau penjaga kanak² itu meminta kapada pendaftar tiap² negeri. Jadi di-minta-lah siasat, jawapan daripada pegawai negeri menyatakan yang nama kanak² itu yang di-nyatakan oleh penjaga kanak² tadi, tidak ada. Apa yang telah terjadi ia-itu penjaga kanak² itu telah dapat menchari bekas report, atau bekas penyata yang di-buat oleh Penghulu sa-masa dia mendaftarkan hari beranak. Oleh sebab apa, salinan yang ada

pada Penghulu itu ada tersimpan. Ini terjadi tidak di-hantar oleh Penghulu kepada ibu pejabat negeri, nombor² itu semua-nya chukup, tetapi bila dia di-minta kepada ibu pejabat negeri, dia tidak mengaku. Jadi, ini menyebabkan, hendak-lah pula penjaga kanak² ini membuat satu daftar lambat mendaftarkan beranak. Anak ini sekarang sudah sampai 12 tahun. Bila sudah di-buat, mendaftar lambat beranak, ada lebeh kurang 11 soalan dan soalan² itu sa-paroh-nya boleh di-chari, sa-paroh-nya tidak. Umpamanya, kata dia, chari-lah bidan yang membidankan anak itu, bidan itu sudah mati; chari-lah Ketua Kampong atau Penghulu, Penghulu itu sudah mati, jadi ta' ada tempat yang dia hendak mendapatkan hal² yang seperti itu. Jadi, apa telah terjadi, dia hantar balek surat itu, pergi balek, pergi balek, surat itu sampai-lah dua tahun, bila sudah sampai dua tahun, puas hati-lah pendaftar ini hendak memberikan kad pengenalan dengan surat beranak tadi, dan di-kenakan hukum ia-itu tiga belas tahun sa-tengah dia kena bayar \$15 lagi. Jadi, kesalahan ini, rasa saya bukan-lah salah pada penjaga kanak² itu. Orang kampong, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah satu orang yang lurus, yang ta' tahu putar belit dalam hal ini, dia perchaya kepada Penghulu yang dia sudah mendaftarkan beranak itu yang di-harap di-hantar-lah terus kepada ibu pejabat negeri. Jadi, di-sini, rasa saya patut-lah Pesuruhjaya ini menimbangkan, jangan-lah supaya susah sangat orang² hendak mendapatkan kad pengenalan dan hendak mendapatkan surat beranak ini. Bagitu juga tentang di-kenakan hukuman \$10 sa-tahun dan sa-terus-nya, yang mana rasa saya ini sangat-lah mendukachitakan kepada orang² kampong kita.

Ada satu perkara lagi yang terjadi kepada kad pengenalan, atau pun surat beranak yang ada tarikh daripada Penghulu. Yang satu lagi surat beranak dia terang² menyatakan yang anak-nya kelmarin lahir tidak diberitahu kepada Penghulu, ia-itu terjadi di-dalam masa pemerintahan Jepon, ta' ada rekod dan sa-bagai-nya. Maka di-suruh juga orang ini men-chari bidan, seperti mana yang saya

cheritakan tadi bidan itu sudah mati, chari Penghulu, Penghulu sudah tidak ada, ada sa-tengah² orang itu dia tidak suka hendak menolong, kerana orang kampong dia berjumpa satu² orang yang boleh memberi pengakuan hendak-lah pula orang itu pergi ka-pejabat, berjumpa dengan Tuan Magistrate dan lain² lagi, pada hal kita tahu orang ini sudah berkata yang dia tidak mendaftarkan nama anak-nya di-dalam masa Jepon. Jadi, rasa saya ini-lah satu kesulitan² yang sangat susah kepada orang² kampong sekarang yang kebanyakan-nya mengatakan, apa hendak jadi jadi-lah. Di-tulis kepada Pendaftar Beranak, ta' dapat surat beranak; hendak dapatkan kad pengenalan, ta' dapat. Jadi, akibat-nya nanti, rasa saya susah-lah sangat kepada orang² kampong. Rasa saya patut-lah Pesuruhjaya ini menimbangkan chara²-nya, sebab kita tahu bahawa orang ini semua ada-lah ra'ayat negeri ini, bukan ra'ayat daripada luar negeri. Jadi, itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, dua perkara yang saya pandang penting, ia-itu yang penting sa-kali ia-lah berkenaan dengan kad pengenalan dan surat beranak ini. Maka dapat-lah kira-nya chara² yang senang supaya orang² kampong itu mengerti, supaya orang² kampong itu ta' susah pergi ka-sana, pergi ka-sini dengan memakan belanja, ma'alum-lah sekarang, Tuan Pengerusi, orang² kampong susah dan miskin, jadi kalau di-buat chara macham ini, rasa saya sangat-lah mendukachitakan, dengan itu saya berharap-lah supaya perkara ini dapat di-pertimbangkan, kalau hendakkan lagi butir² yang terang, saya boleh bawa orang² itu sendiri. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak

berchakap di-dalam masaalah kebajikan orang² Asli, muka surat 276, Pechahan Kepala 13—Kebajikan Orang Asli. Di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini, orang² Asli ini bukan-lah meliputi semua tempat, atau semua negeri di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini chuma ada sa-tengah² negeri sahaja yang ada mempunyai orang² Asli, dalam pada itu pun hendak-lah kita memikirkan tentang kebajikan orang² Asli ini,

sungguh pun pada tahun ini peruntokan-nya bertambah daripada tahun sudah, tetapi apa yang saya hendak merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini ia-itu orang² Asli ini ia-lah satu kaum yang mundur di-dalam negeri kita, tetapi kita tidak boleh menapikan yang mereka itu ada hubungan yang rapat dengan sejarah bangsa Melayu. Jadi, kalau sa-suatu gulungan di-dalam negeri kita sendiri, kita rasa mereka itu ketinggalan, kita harus menepati supaya kebajikan orang² Asli ini kita buat, atau kita lakukan supaya sa-imbang kedudukannya di-antara kaum² dan bangsa di-dalam negeri ini. Jadi, saya berpendapat orang yang lemah dan mundur ini mereka lebeh perchaya kepada pemimpin bangsa mereka sendiri. Jadi, umpama-nya, katakan-lah kalau hendak menyuroh sa-suatu benda, perbuatan orang dia lebeh bagus jikalau kita dahulukan, umpama-nya tayangan film, kalau kita bawa tayangan film yang ta' ada hubungan rapat dengan kehidupan ra'ayat mereka, itu tidak memberi kesan apa² kepada mereka, sebab kedudukan mereka ini, chuma perkara yang mereka nampak sa-gulungan mereka sahaja. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya kita dapat membuat satu tayangan film, bagaimana kedudukan, kebaikan orang² Asli di-tempatkan umpama-nya di-Ulu Gombak, tunjukkan kemajuan mereka—Senoi Pra'ak umpama-nya bagaimana gaya-nya. Jadi, dengan gambar itu akan lebeh nyata, tetapi kalau kita bawa gambar yang datang daripada Inggeris, atau pun datang daripada Amerika, ini semua tidak menjadi faedah kepada mereka. Saya fikir, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara ini patut-lah di-kaji dan di-timbangan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri.

Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah berkenaan dengan pemulahan orang² Asli ini. Kalau kita perhatikan kita tidak mengikut satu system yang tepat, sebab saya berkata begitu, kalau kita lalu daripada sini melalui Bentong, kita akan dapati satu penempatan orang² Asli yang sangat baik, sihat keadaan-nya, tetapi kalau kita pergi kepada tempat² lain, kedudukan dan kebajikan orang² Asli ini ada lebeh

mundur daripada yang kita jumpa di-Ulu Gombak itu. Jadi, saya mengeshor-kan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, sungguh pun sulit bagi orang² Asli ini, kalau kita hendak tempatkan kepada suatu tempat, tetapi boleh kita dekatkan. Di-negeri saya masaalah orang² Asli ini menjadi satu masaalah yang besar juga. Jadi, penempatan yang dikehendaki, saya shor-kan, kita satukan dua tiga kawasan, umpama-nya di-dalam Jajahan Jerantut sendiri ada tiga empat lima kawasan di-tempatkan di-dalam penempatan orang² Asli ini, kalau boleh kita satukan, kita buat satu projek yang lebeh baik, saya fikir itu patut di-pertimbangkan.

Saya sedar masaalah² yang di-hadapi oleh Kementerian ini berhubung dengan orang² Asli ini, kerana kepayahan hendak menyatukan orang² Asli ini, tetapi biar-lah kita berani, sebab pada himat saya, perkara ini akan dapat kita atasi, jalan mengatasinya, Tuan Pengerusi, ada dua tiga benda sahaja.

Satu pertunjukan filem orang dia sendiri, pada mereka itu lebeh baik dan lebeh berkesan. Yang kedua, penayangan wayang gambar itu sendiri kalau boleh orang mereka sendiri berchakap. Jangan-lah di-hantar orang kita biar-lah dia menunjukkan-nya dan juru hebah-nya itu kalau boleh orang dia juga menjadi bidan-nya kerana mereka lebeh mesra daripada kita, ini jalan menarek.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana ada kait-mengait juga saya masok kepada Pechahan Kepala (1) muka 274—Pesurohjaya Orang Asli. Pada masa ini saya sendiri terpaksa berchakap, patut-nya jawatan ini sudah boleh di-malaysiankan. Kalau hari ini kita kata di-malaysiankan tetapi boleh jadi perkara ini akan di-timbangan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat. Pegawai² kita, orang Asli hari ini memang banyak berkebolehan. Saya berjumpa dengan sa-orang Pegawai orang Asli ini dalam satu pertandingan pakaian, saya sendiri tidak fikir dia itu tuan Sakai—tuan orang Asli, betul² tidak ubah bulat² orang Asli kunjongan-nya bila menerima hadiah apabila nama-nya di-sebutkan

rupa-nya tuan orang Asli. Jadi kebudayaan kita berhubung rapat dan lebeh mengetahui daripada orang yang bukan anak negeri ini. Saya shorkan kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya jawatan tinggi dalam Jabatan Orang Asli ini lebeh chepat kita malaysiankan lebeh baik. Saya sudah berchakap pada awal tadi berhubung dengan sejarah-nya ada-lah lebeh rapat dengan sejarah Bangsa Melayu jadi pada tempat-nya-lah kalau hubungan ini lebeh di-rapat lagi.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, ini-lah yang akhir saya berchakap kerana hendak memberi peluang kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat. Lebeh dahulu sa-belum saya dudok.

Mr Chairman: Ada lagi sa-orang hendak berchakap lepas Yang Berhormat.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Boleh, Tuan Pengerusi. Dalam akhbar selalu kita terbacha, jalan ka-*Utusan Melayu* minta di-baiki kepada pehak yang berkenaan. Saya tidak tahu sama ada tanggong-jawab Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota atau tanggong-jawab Kerajaan negeri ini, itu tidak menjadi soal kepada saya tetapi sa-bagai badan perniagaan yang memberikan faedah kepada Kerajaan maka rayuan saya ini patut-lah di-timbangkan. Kapada Menteri Yang Berhormat dan pehak yang berkenaan merayu-lah saya supaya pandangan saya ini dapat per-timbangan, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): Sir, I would like to speak under Supply Head 38, Town and Country Planning.

Sir, it has been the policy of this Department to charge Local, District or Town Councils fees in accordance with the number of plans referred to it for advice. Sir, most Members have already mentioned the difficulties of Town and District Councils, where they often find it very difficult to put up a balanced budget because the sources of revenue of these Councils are very limited; and in most cases these Councils have deficits and they have to apply to the State Government concerned for help.

Sir, in the Central District Council of Province Wellesley, of which I am

a member, we had at one time to pay a fee of over \$5,000 to this Department for assistance in looking into these plans, so much so that at one stage the members of this Council made a decision not to refer any more plans to the Department for advice. This attitude, of course, is not going to do the Council or the town any good. I suggest, Sir, that the Minister should look into this matter and try to help these Local, District or Town Councils by waiving charges for plans referred to this Department for advice.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to deal with the Member for Pasir Puteh first—on the question of film censorship. Well, I would like to assure this House—an assurance which I remember has been given to this House some time ago—that films that has a religious characteristic or a religious background are usually referred to a specialised committee, and by that I mean a committee consisting of people who are learned and who are an authority on either the Islam or the Christian religion. For example, the Committee that has been appointed by the Minister to scrutinise such films consists of the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal and the Mufti of Selangor or his representative. We in the Ministry do take their advice on films containing religious matters, and I do not think it can be said that if films on religious characteristics, having gone through their scrutiny, can be said to be of a prejudicial nature in the direction of the Islam religion or prejudicial to public interest. However, I would bear in mind the views put forward by the Member for Pasir Puteh.

Now, coming to the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan, he seems to think that the requirement for annual renewal of printing licence is an infringement on the freedom of the press, and he seems to think that this condition is a violation of the freedom of information. He attempted to produce a treatise of freedom of information and of the freedom of the press, but, Mr Chairman, Sir, I am sure the House would agree with me that under the present Printing Presses

Ordinance—under which licences are issued—we impose the barest minimum of conditions, and such conditions are usually to prevent any publication prejudicial to public security or order, and prejudicial to public morals. Sir, the conditions imposed are of a very gentle nature. All it requires the printers to do is to submit a copy to the Ministry of the publication, and that the publication should be published regularly as permitted by the licence, and that the permit should not be transferred. Sir, such being the case, I do not see how the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan could have come to a conclusion that licences issued under the Printing Presses Ordinance could be said to be an infringement or a violation on the principles of the freedom of the publication and information. It may be so that there have been cases where press-men have had difficulties or matters of the like nature, but I would, Mr Chairman, Sir, advise the Member to take such individual cases up with the proper Department. Perhaps, the Department of Information, which can, I am sure, enlighten him.

Sir, the same Member speaking under Local Government made an appeal that the Government should try and assist local authorities which are in financial difficulty by way of a balancing grant. Sir, I would like to say that Local Government at this particular instance would be a State Government matter. However, I would like to assure the House that, in our desire to bring about help to Local Governments throughout the country, we would bear this in mind and take it up with the State Governments.

The same Member also raised the question of what I thought to be a central valuation service, whereby we can centrally have Valuation Officers to serve the various local authorities. Sir, I would like to say here that this matter is not a new idea and, in fact, the Government has been, for the first time, considering this question of a central valuation service; and it was only because it was difficult to find sufficient number of officers that we are unable to proceed but, however,

Sir, with the promise of qualified officers, or rather with a promise of students who are under training and who will very soon become qualified, we should be able to come to some sort of a solution in this matter.

He also raised the question of a liaison body, whereby local authorities, because of their financial incompetence, are unable to get the proper technical officers, and he suggested a liaison body whereby several local authorities or the State Government could provide a central pool of technical officers to serve the various local authorities. This, Sir, I would like to add is already in existence in some cases, but it is also our desire to see that this thing is practised throughout the country, and I can assure the House that every effort is being made to improve the situation in this respect.

Now, I would like to deal with the question of rehabilitation of prisoners raised by the Member for Kubang Pasu Barat. Well, Sir, the Member, I must say, has a great deal of imagination here and for a good cause too, but I would like to add again that his idea is not new—in fact, the Government has been pursuing the practice of rehabilitation of prisoners for a long while already.

Sir, I would like to mention some of the trade and vocational training that is being given to prisoners to enable them to seek a job or a livelihood when they are eventually discharged. Well, the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, shoe-repairing, printing, and the making of rattan furniture. In moving the Estimates this morning I have also mentioned that a trade that is growing very rapidly at the moment, that is being taught, is the question of sock making. Sir, all these go to show that the Government is taking great pains to provide for the eventual livelihood of prisoners when they are discharged.

The Member also mentioned the question of land development scheme. Sir, I would like to say here that this matter we would definitely take up. It is a good idea, and we would pursue it further.

Sir, the Member for Sarawak, Mr Ling Beng Siew, and I think one other Member, the Member for Telok Anson too, suggested that the Estimates should be printed both in the National and the English languages. The House would observe that this is the first time that the Mainland Estimates are printed in the National language, and I must say, Sir, it has been after great deal of work that we have been able to revert, or to change from English to the National language; and in order to assist Members there is a glossary in the English language giving the meaning of the various Heads so that we should be at no difficulty in going through the Estimates. However, Sir, we would give some thought to see to it what the effect would be if we were to accede to the Member's request.

Sir, let me now come to the Honourable Member for Rawang, who raised a number of points—some of which are imaginative and some of which are not so imaginative. Mr Chairman, Sir, he suggested that we should allow the people in Rawang to pay their rates or their quit rents, if I am not mistaken, to the Assistant District Officer in Rawang, rather than to go to Kuala Kubu at great expense and time. I would like to inform the Member that this is a State matter and it does not come under the purview of the Federal Government at all. However, I would like to let the people of Rawang know that I will see what we can do to assist them.

The same Member also pointed out the necessity for the proper planning of the new villages around Kuala Lumpur in such a way that we can distribute the various industries to the proper places, where perhaps it would not be so inconvenient for the residents to go to work. Sir, I must say that this is an idea which has some merit, but again this is not new. We have thought of it some time ago and, in fact, we are in the process of preparing a Master Plan for what we call Greater Kuala Lumpur, that is for the whole of the Klang valley and perhaps a bit more. In this plan it is likely that the planners would envisage such a system of planning. It is not easy to envisage

at the moment what the planners are doing, but I would like to crave the indulgence of the House to allow the planners to work it out in their own expert ways as planners and see how it would eventually turn out. But anyway there is already in the making a Master Plan for Greater Kuala Lumpur.

Coming back to the member for Kubang Pasu Barat, he suggested that the Chief of the Fire Services should make more regular visits to the various areas in order to give better encouragement and advice to the smaller areas. Sir, I would like to assure him that we will give consideration to this. In fact, Sir, I would like to mention that this is at the moment being done, but perhaps it might be desirable to step it up a bit more, and we would definitely take this up. He also requested the provision of a fire fighting service for Jitra in Kedah. Sir, the fire station in Jitra is now under construction and the estimates for the personnel are in the Estimates.

The same Member also brought up the question of the publication of inaccurate statements in newspapers and suggested that Government should take steps to remedy this. Sir, I think that is what he suggested in his speech. I would like to inform him that under the Printing Presses Ordinance, under which licences are issued for newspapers to function, there is a provision—I think section 15 of the Ordinance—that allows the Government to request the publisher of an inaccurate statement of facts to either publish a denial or to put such things right. That being the case, I think the Honourable Member should be quite happy in that there are already existing provisions in the law for the remedy of such a complaint.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar jumped on the head of the Film Censorship Board and started rattling away on the question of Tamil programmes on the Television. Sir, I think the question was adequately dealt with by my colleague the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr Chairman: You need not reply on that (*Laughter*).

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: I was about to say that I am not going to say anything on that.

Mr Chairman: You better not, I do not want any repetition.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: His chief complaint against the Film Censorship Board was that members of the Board were composed of people appointed because of their political inclinations, or that they were people to whom the Government would like to give a post. Sir, I would like to say here that there is no such thing. The Board of Censors, Sir, consists of a chairman and four other censors, two of whom are Chinese and the others a Malay and an Indian. They are full-time Government officers, who specialise in the work of film censorship. The Chinese censors view the Chinese films, the Malay censor views Malay films and the Indian films are censored by the Indian censor. I do not know how the Member for Bungsar could have jumped up at such an allegation on the Government for appointing people to the Board of Film Censors as he alleged.

Sir, the Member for Bungsar also raised the question of complainants in prison. He has said that those complainants, after having laid complaints, are eventually ill-treated by the Superintendent. Sir, this is again, as usual, a general allegation, and it is not easy to accept an allegation of this nature. But, if any particular instances or any particular cases can be pointed out to us, the Government would only be too pleased to investigate and, if things are wrong, to put them right.

The Honourable Member went on to say that the families of prisoners should be given assistance. Sir, at the moment this is being done. If any prisoner who is in prison reports that his family is in need of assistance, the matter is dealt with by the Social Welfare Department.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Rawang seems to be rather perseverent in the matter of changing of names. I think he has brought up this question in this House more than once and he has also discussed this matter with me.

At the moment, under the National Registration Regulations, the change of a name registered at the time of birth can be done under Regulation 13 (1) (a) and (b). Under these Regulations, a person can abandon his former name and assume a new name; and under section 15 (1) of the Birth and Death Ordinance, a parent can, within one year of his child's birth, change the child's name and, accordingly, the name in the Birth Certificate. Sir, this matter has given us considerable amount of thought and it has not been considered desirable to allow a person well advanced in age or in life to cause a change in his original Birth Certificate. But I do appreciate the point raised by the Member for Rawang, in that if a person does take and assume a new name, abandoning his old name, there should be some form of cross references whereby his change to the new name can easily identify him in the Registry of Births and Deaths to show his originality. Sir, I agree that this is a good idea, and we would consider this and see what we can do about it.

The same Member also raised the question of citizenship application forms. Well, at the moment, Sir, the citizenship laws, as amended by the Malaysia Act, which we all know and familiar with, prescribe the type of forms which are at the moment pending completion in print. However, in the meantime, the Government has instructed the Registrar to accept applications made under the old forms, with the amendments that are necessary to the old forms to comply with the new citizenship laws under the Malaysia Act. So, I do not really see, Sir, that there is any cause for violent complaint here.

The Member for Rawang also made the point of persons, who were State Nationals prior to 31st August, thereby becoming Federal Citizens under the Federal Constitution immediately after 31st August, 1957. He made the point that it would be desirable to allow persons who became State Nationals after 31st August, 1957, to become Federal Citizens too. Sir, I would submit that, on the face of it, it would

appear logical, but this matter was given very careful consideration and, if he would refer to the Reid Report—which I am sure Members of the House are familiar with—paragraph 46, entitled “Subjects of the Rulers”, he would see the argument that was enunciated by the Reid Commission as to why it would not be proper to allow persons, having become State Nationals only after Independence Day, to become Federal Citizens. I would commend the Member for Rawang to familiarise himself with the conclusions of the Reid Commission at paragraph 46. Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with it. . . .

Enche’ Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, on a point of clarification. I think the matter has nothing to do with the Reid Commission, because it is just a technical point. For instance, in the Selangor State Secretariat Office, a certain official responsible for writing the National Certificates took the trouble to eradicate the original date, which was the date before Merdeka, and put in a new date which is after Merdeka. I do not like to assume that the official concerned was prejudicial with regard to this matter. But it does give the impression to the public that this is the case. Now that we have formed Malaysia and that those people in Sarawak and Sabah can easily become Federal Citizens, such cases in Malaya should be dealt with in a considerate manner. I think it has nothing to do with the Reid Commission. It is just a matter of interpretation of the dates concerned.

Enche’ Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I am very grateful to the Honourable Member for Rawang to have made clearer what he could not make clear earlier on. Sir, if that being the case, then we would have to know the individual cases and to see whether actually there was any improper handling of the certificates concerned. But on the principle of it, well, I would refer the Member to paragraph 46 of the Reid Report. If the Member for Rawang would point out specific cases where dates on certificates were actually altered, we would be only too glad to look into it.

Enche’ Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, on a point of explanation. If he can refresh his memory, a few months ago I did hand over to him a case for his consideration but until now we have received no reply whatsoever; and if he wants more examples I can produce them to him within a week.

Enche’ Cheah Theam Swee: Well, I would be only too glad to deal with the Member for Rawang and to look into his complaints.

The Member for Seberang Utara asked for the possibility of names of Malays to be written in the Jawi script in documents; he mentioned the example where Chinese holders of identity cards have their names written in Chinese in the identity cards, and he pointed out that there are certain phonetic differences in the Romanised version of the Malay name and the Jawi version of the Malay name. Sir, the only thing I can say at this moment is that we would examine this and see what the effect would be if we were to accede to his request or not to accede to his request. Sir, we would look into this and see to the merits of such an appeal.

Sir, I come back to the Member for Bungsar, who complained of the colonial style of correspondence in the Registrar’s Office. Sir, it is difficult to appreciate the complaint unless we can be satisfied by way of illustration and actual instances of such conduct. But I would like to assure him and the House that there is no intention whatsoever, and there never will be any intention, on the part of the Government to ape the habits of the colonial masters; and we would be the first to condemn any conduct of a nature similar to that of the colonial masters.

Sir, he complained of delays and difficulties in the Citizenship Registry where people are being pushed around when applying for citizenship certificates and when they are being attended to they are asked to produce certificates or testimonials from people of standing. Sir, again this is an allegation in its most general terms and the House cannot expect the Government to accept allegations of this nature; but, again,

if the Member would be good enough to point out the instances and to let us know what actually happened in each case, we would only be too glad to look into this. We have had various complaints from Members of Parliament, from State Assemblymen throughout the country and in every case of complaint we have made the necessary investigations and where officers are found to have behaved in an undesirable manner, where meeting members of the public are concerned, appropriate action had been taken; and I assure the House that if such complaints are forthcoming we would only be too pleased, because we realise that unless we deal with the public in a desirable manner, it would be to the detriment of all concerned. So, I hope the Member for Bungsar would be good enough to co-operate with us in this respect and produce the actual particular complaint so that we can make the necessary investigation.

Mr Chairman: The question before the House is . . .

Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam: On a point of order, Sir. Standing Order 36 (5) says, "Sa-sorang ahli tidak di-benar menyebutkan nama ahli lain," but I observe that many Honourable Members opposite, when referring to Sarawak and Sabah Members, called them by their names.

Mr Chairman: Sarawak has no constituency—they have no constituency for Parliament at least. So how can you mention any constituency? (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$915,956 for Head S. 29; \$1,789,248 for Head S. 30; \$829,911 for Head S. 31; \$181,392 for Head S. 32; \$42,163 for Head S. 33; \$229,925 for Head S. 34; \$3,845,054 for Head S. 35; \$5,653,827 for Head S. 36; \$1,850,958 for Head S. 37; \$293,857 for Head S. 38; for Singapore the sum of \$5,165,910 for Head S. 65J; \$130,050 for Head S. 65K; \$184,830 for Head S. 65L; for Sabah the sum of \$549,009 for Head S. 66J; \$281,826 for Head S. 66K; for Sarawak the sum of \$110,558 for Head S. 67F; \$1,130,677 for Head

S. 67G; \$1,083,373 for Head S. 67S; and \$344,704 for Head S. 67AB ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 39, S. 40, Heads S. 65M, S. 66R, S. 67T—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the sum of \$2,096,604 for Head S. 39, Ministry of Internal Security, stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' V. David: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to make an observation. I feel that the time allotted for this purpose is insufficient in view of the many factors involved in this Ministry. We would ask the Government to reconsider the time allocated as this is one of the most important Ministries and there are quite a number of speakers wanting to speak. Two hours allotted for the purpose is insufficient and we would call upon the Government bench to continue this debate tomorrow morning. Thank you.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, mengikut Standing Order 66 (4), di-situ ada di-sebutkan, "Provided that Mr Speaker or the Chairman may, at his discretion, enlarge the time allotted". Although the time limit has been fixed, the Chairman has always got the discretion to extend it. We have not come to eight o'clock yet. We are still at the beginning and will have to hear what Honourable Members have to say to see whether the debate on this Head will take a long time or not. I will bear the request in mind.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your leave may I follow the practice adopted in previous years and deal with heads of expenditure under Heads S. 39, S. 40, S. 65M, S. 66R and S. 67T at the same time? (*Assent indicated*)

Sir, I move that the sums of:

\$2,096,604 for Head S. 39—Ministry of Internal Security,
\$101,573,920 for Head S. 40—Royal Malaysia Police,
\$37,250,830 for Head S. 65M—Royal Malaysia Police (Singapore),
\$7,704,792 for Head S. 66R—Royal Malaysia Police (Sabah),

\$9,404,690 for Head S. 67T—Royal Malaysia Police (Sarawak), stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 39—Honourable Members will note that the total expenditure for 1964 under Head S. 39 shows a reduction of \$309,776. This is mainly due to the fact that no charges are being raised for the cost of air supply equipment in connection with air dropping of rations, equipment, etc., to Security Forces operating in deep jungle areas. The provision for this item in 1963 (Sub-head 17) was \$212,000—only a token vote of \$10.00 appears against this Sub-head for 1964.

It will be observed that, in spite of additional provision for normal increments and the creation of two new posts for typists and one new post for an office boy, there is a reduction of \$9,356 in the estimates for Personal Emoluments. This reduction has been made possible by transferring the provision for *bidans* previously shown under this Head to the Royal Malaysia Police Estimates (Head S. 40) and by the abolition of one post of Assistant Resettlement Officer.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, it will be observed that, despite small increases in certain Sub-heads, there is an overall reduction of \$232,690 due mainly, as I mentioned earlier, to the fact that no charges are being raised for air supply equipment.

Of the amount shown under Other Charges Special Expenditure, the sum of \$274,000 is for expenditure connected with Border Security. Honourable Members will note that under Sub-head 30—Roads and Airstrips—there is an increase of \$13,000 over the 1963 voted provision. This increase may appear large, but I should inform the House that the actual expenditure for roads and airstrips in 1963 was \$24,500. This was met by virement arrangements. Despite this increase, the overall provision for Border Security is only \$1,000 more than in 1963.

Despite the increase for Border Security, Other Charges Special Expenditure shows an overall reduction of \$67,730 due mainly to the fact

that Nursing Sisters of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families' Association, who were employed to look after the families of Police personnel, were withdrawn in May 1963. This service is now being provided by the Ministry of Health.

I must, however, mention that these estimates do not include any provision required for 1964 to cover expenditure connected with Security problems arising from Indonesian confrontation activities in the States of Sabah and Sarawak. These requirements are at present being worked out. I might mention that an amount of \$300,000 has been provided by way of virement to meet such expenditure in 1963.

Head S. 40—Now, Sir, with regard to Head S. 40, which deals with the Headquarters of the Inspector-General and the Polis Semenanjung, there is an increase in the provision for 1964 amounting to \$12,814,675. This increase should not cause undue alarm, nor should it give the impression to Honourable Members, that the Police are being extravagant. On the contrary, the Police and my Ministry have cut expenditure for 1964 to the minimum required to maintain the efficiency of the Force.

This large increase over the 1963 provision is not in fact totally unexpected. When, with the birth of Malaysia, Internal Security became a responsibility of the Central Government, the Police Forces of the component territories were unified, under the title of "The Royal Malaysia Police", and placed under the central command of an Inspector-General of Police. The Inspector-General must, of course, be provided with a Headquarters to enable him to exercise command and control of the unified Police Service. Honourable Members may be surprised to observe that the Personal Emoluments of this Headquarters, together with other items of annually recurrent and special expenditure, amount to some \$3.5 million. However, all of this sum is not in fact new money, since a large number of the posts shown in the Headquarters of the Inspector-General

have been transferred from the Headquarters of the former Royal Federation of Malaya Police. This is reflected in a reduction in the number of post shown for gazetted officers and Inspectors in the Polis Semenanjung. The actual cost of the Headquarters of the Inspector-General, in new money, amounts to some \$960,000.

Honourable Members will also recall that Government recently announced an increase in pay for members of the Rank and File, to be effective from 1st March, 1963. This revision of salary has resulted in an increase of approximately \$9,000,000 in Personal Emoluments and this large increase, together with the cost of setting up the Headquarters of the Inspector-General, accounts for approximately \$10,000,000 of the total increase in the estimates for 1964. The remaining increase of some \$2.8 million is accounted for by provision for an additional Federal Reserve Unit for duty in Johore as soon as the necessary accommodation becomes available and by certain other increases, particularly in clerical staff, to meet the ever-growing demands on the Force. The increase includes, of course, the expenses of the *bidans* who, as I have already mentioned, were previously shown under Head S. 39—the Ministry of Internal Security.

Honourable Members will recall that in 1963, when moving the estimates for the Ministry of Internal Security and the Police, I mentioned that there was a likelihood that the Police Force would have to be expanded, if the present high standard of policing was to be maintained in the face of the rapid development of the country. It is now apparent that the establishment of the Police will have to be increased from time to time to meet new demands that will certainly arise as the country progresses and develops.

Head S. 65M—Singapore—Sir, in regard to Head S. 65M, which deals with the Singapore Component of the Royal Malaysia Police, Honourable Members will note that the provision for 1964 exceeds that for 1963 by \$8,772,510. This increase is made up of \$4.73 under Personal Emoluments,

\$2.47 million under Other Charges Annually Recurrent and \$1.5 million under Other Charges Special Expenditure.

To take Personal Emoluments first—the increase is due to the expansion of the Force by some 910 members of the Regular Force and 291 members of the Guard and Escort Unit. A number of these posts was provided by the Singapore Government in the course of 1963 by establishment warrants. The increase in the Regular Force is required to complete the expansion of the Singapore Component envisaged in the State of Singapore Development Plan 1961-64, while the expansion of the Guard and Escort Unit is necessary not only to enable certain vital installations—which after hearing the Honourable the Prime Minister's statement to the House on 18th December, Honourable Members will appreciate are now in some danger—to be placed under guard and, in certain cases, existing guards to be strengthened, but also to permit certain additional security measures to be taken throughout the Island. In addition, the four Federal Reserve Units raised before Malaysia to undertake certain duties which were previously the responsibility of British Military Unit in Singapore are now shown under this Head. The cost of the increase to the Regular Force is approximately \$1.93 million, that in respect of the Guard and Escort Unit approximately \$635,000 and that in respect of the Federal Reserve Units approximately \$1.87 million. The balance of \$295,000 is accounted for by a small increase in clerical establishment and by annual increments.

In the case of Other Charges Annually Recurrent the increase is almost entirely due to the necessity to provide for the increased size of the Force and also the costs of the four Federal Reserve Units. Honourable Members will observe that major increases occur in respect of Public Utility Services (Sub-head 2 (13)), Arms, Ammunition and Targets (Sub-head 4), Clothing and Accoutrements (Sub-head 6), Leave Passages (Sub-head 14), Rations (Sub-head 23) and

Rent of Premises and Quarters (Sub-heads 24 and 25). All these increases are a direct result of the increase in manpower.

The increase under Other Charges Special Expenditure, which includes approximately \$254,000 carried forward in respect of expenditure approved in the 1963 estimates but which has not yet been completed, is caused primarily by the purchase of arms, launches and vehicles. The arms are required to replace obsolete Second World War weapons, while the launches and vehicles are necessary to replace equipment which has reached, and in many cases passed, the end of its useful life.

Head S. 66R—Sabah—Sir, I now come to Head S. 66R, which deals with the Sabah Component of the Royal Malaysia Police. Honourable Members will observe that the estimates for 1964 show an increase of \$3,111,646 over the sum provided for 1963. Of this increase \$2,467,278 is accounted for in Personal Emoluments and includes provision for the revision of salaries approved by the State Government in July of 1963, while the remainder \$915,286 occurs under the heading Other Charges Annually Recurrent. Offset against these increases is a reduction of \$270,918 under Other Charges Special Expenditure.

Honourable Members will appreciate that, due to the very limited time available between the formation of Malaysia and the date by which the estimates had to be completed, my Ministry had little opportunity to study these estimates in detail and, indeed, little knowledge of the circumstances obtaining in Sabah which would enable such a detailed examination to be made. The estimates prepared by the Government of the State of Sabah have, therefore, been accepted without major amendment.

The increases are caused almost entirely by the aftermath of the Brunei rebellion and the present confrontation policy of Indonesia. A small part of the increase has been caused by the need to extend Police coverage into the rural areas and also

to take more positive steps to deal with the ever-present problem of piracy along the East coast of Sabah.

I feel, Sir, that I must sound a note of warning in connection with these estimates. They were prepared before Indonesian confrontation, and the resultant attempts at subversion and sabotage, reached its present level and it is already quite clear that the sums provided in these estimates will be insufficient to enable the Police in Sabah to meet their vastly increased responsibilities during 1964. Unless there is a reversal of the present attitude of Indonesia, it will be necessary in the not too distant future to present to this House a supplementary estimate to make provision for a further expansion of the Police in Sabah.

Head S. 67T—Sarawak—Sir, I now come to the last Head for the Royal Malaysia Police, Head S. 67T, which deals with the Sarawak Component. Here again Honourable Members will observe that the provision for 1964 exceeds that for 1963 by \$4,515,718. The bulk of this increase occurs under Personal Emoluments and includes provision for the revision of salaries approved by the State Government in the early part of 1963, but there are substantial increases also under Other Charges Annually Recurrent and Other Charges Special Expenditure. The breakdown is as follows:

Personal Emoluments ...	\$3,286,729
Other Charges Annually Recurrent ...	3,857,769
Other Charges Special Expenditure ...	657,949

As in the case of the estimates for the Sabah Component (Head S. 66R), I pointed out just now that, due to the shortage of time, my Ministry accepted the estimates put forward by the State Government. This is also true in respect of Sarawak, save that the rapid worsening of the situation there has caused my Ministry to increase the original draft estimates to provide for additional Police Field Force Units.

As in the case of Sabah, the increase in the overall provision is caused mainly by Indonesia's confrontation

policy and only a small element is in respect of routine policing. Here again, Sir, I must warn Honourable Members that, unless Indonesia's leaders see sense and revert to the paths of peace, it is already apparent that the provision now entered under this Head will be insufficient to deal with the situation which can be expected during 1964. As Honourable Members are no doubt aware, the innocent citizens of Sarawak are being subjected to brutal attacks from across the Indonesian Border and there is ample evidence to show that the threat of sabotage and subversion is both real and immediate. It is essential that Police strength should be adequate to counter these threats and therefore, Sir, Honourable Members must expect that a supplementary estimate will be laid before this House for approval in the early part of 1964.

Enche' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I notice under Head S. 67T, page 149, that there is a slight increase in the number of constables and recruits for Sarawak in 1964. However there is hardly any change in the number of the senior officers. For instance the number of Superintendents (A) has been increased by only one—from eight to nine. In the present conditions when external threats are so great and the internal subversion and the infiltration are so serious, I think such a provision for our Police Force in Sarawak is totally inadequate.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would particularly like to refer to the staffing of the Special Branch. According to the Estimates under this Head, provision has been made for three Special Branch Assistants under item (15), and I think this is ridiculous when we consider the fact that Sarawak consists of five Divisions and in size it is only slightly smaller than Malaya.

Again, Mr Chairman, Sir, under item (26), the number of Confidential Assistants is even reduced from four to two. While we all know that the Special Branch work has been, and is still, increasing every day owing to the Indonesian confrontation, such a

reduction of Special Branch staff is unwise.

Mr Chairman, Sir, on the subject of internal security, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the S.U.P.P. has openly admitted that there are pro-communists elements among its rank and file. It would be interesting to watch what action this political party is taking to get rid of the subversive elements, whose sympathy is now to be with our aggressors. Sir, if the S.U.P.P. can take effective action to clear its house thereby suppressing the subversive action by its members, I think half of our internal security problem in Sarawak will be solved. However, in the absence of a concrete assurance from them, I would suggest that our Police Force in Sarawak should be strengthened.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Kuala Langat): Mr Chairman, Sir, under Head S. 40, I would like to mention here that it is quite unique for a Minister to retire from the ruling Party. I would like to mention it here because it concerns myself. Soon after I retired, I went back to Morib where I am now staying. There were a series of attempts to assault me in my house. The Police were informed and security measures were taken. Actually, Sir, a Police post was placed in front of my house and there were regular Police visits from time to time, especially in the evening. It is almost a year now, but the intensification of the attempts was soon after I left the Government. And I am very grateful to the local Police who have given me this protection. At the same time, Sir, I did mention to the Prime Minister last May of this very significant incident. I was not very specific then because I thought this was the place where I should make the report rather than at the Police Station. But, unofficially, I did report to the Prime Minister in the former Library of this House in May, and I mentioned that there were attempts by thugs to do me bodily harm and he offered to give me a bodyguard which I refused outright. I said, "It will be presumptuous for me to accept a bodyguard. It will be more a hindrance than a help".

In May too, Sir, a very significant thing happened while the Deputy Prime Minister was in America. This was the incident which I mentioned to the Prime Minister, but which I did not mention it specifically. A Member of the Selangor State Assembly approached a man—and I can give his name, because I would like the Minister of Internal Security to have an investigation and, if necessary, to have an inquiry, a commission of inquiry, into this charge, which is a very serious one. The Member for the State Assembly for Morib approached a friend of mine offering \$2,000 to get someone to do bodily harm to me, and this man, of course, refused, Sir, he then said to the man that if he wanted more money he would get it when the Deputy Prime Minister came back from America. He would be given \$20,000 and a house. This matter, Sir, I mentioned casually, but I did not make a report at the Police Station—I mentioned it to the O.C.P.D. and also to the District Officer. I also mentioned to various other people. Of course, that is very serious—that my friend was offered this money. He is ready to come out with the facts, but I hope he is not going to be victimised. At the same time, Sir, I had gone for help and advice to my religious teacher in Johore. I asked him to help me in any way so that harm would not come to me. Coincidentally enough, Sir, as soon as I went to see my religious teacher, he was summoned by the Deputy Prime Minister, to find out why I went there. The long and short of it is that, Sir, various other attempts were made—people tried to enter my compound; my telephone post was climbed, and an attempt was made to cut my telephone wire. Well, fortunately, nothing happened to me so far, and that is why I feel that it is necessary that I sort of seek officially and openly in this Honourable House, for protection. This charge is a very serious one, and I can substantiate it. This man is ready to come forward, so will my religious teacher.

Therefore, Sir, I ask the Deputy Prime Minister to say categorically

that he is not implicated. The only way he can do it is to swear by the Koran that he is not implicated in the attempt to do bodily harm to me, and that he was not responsible for having made use of the Member of the State Assembly at Morib to get people to attempt on my life. Sir, if he is not prepared to do that, I ask that the Minister of Internal Security to do whatever he can, either to have a commission of inquiry or to have an investigation. I think a commission of inquiry is called for in this case, as it is a very serious charge, and it involves the Deputy Prime Minister himself.

Sir, I have nothing more to say. I hope that something will come out of this, so that my future well-being will be safeguarded. Thank you.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I speak under Head 40, Royal Malaysia Police, and I have only this to say: that I was shocked at the revelations of the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat. They are of the most serious nature and call for immediate action.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now go to Head 39, Anti-Corruption Agency. Sir, the Anti-Corruption Agency was established to fight corruption at all levels in this country. To that end, the Anti-Corruption Agency, I take it, is working. Now, the laws relating to anti-corruption are special laws in this country, and they are specially made and designed to meet cases, where in ordinary criminal prosecutions evidence will be insufficient, but in prosecutions under the Anti-Corruption Act such evidence would be sufficient; one of the main points under which the Anti-Corruption Agency works is that under the corruption laws, the evidence of one person, if believed—and here comes the important point—if believed by the Court would be sufficient to base a conviction on although uncorroborated by anybody else or any other evidence. On that basis, the people of this country have got a number of ways of making reports, of bringing matters before the Anti-Corruption Agency. One way is, of course, to make an official Police report; another

way to make a report to the Anti-Corruption Agency is by posting a letter anonymously to the Anti-Corruption Agency, and under the laws they are bound to investigate such a report, although anonymously; the third way is of course, to bring it to the notice of some representatives at some elected level in this country who will take appropriate steps.

Now, Sir, the Anti-Corruption Agency must work under a definite policy, a policy of impartiality, a policy of not telling a single word of untruth either to the Prime Minister of this House, or the public of this country. That should be the policy under which it works. Now, I am very much distressed to find that the Anti-Corruption Agency has not been telling the truth to the Prime Minister of this country. Here, Mr Chairman, Sir, it is important, because confidence in Anti-Corruption Agency will be destroyed unless it is prepared to tell the truth in every case, whomever may be involved.

Mr Chairman, Sir, very shortly, I would like to read this part of a letter which the Honourable the Prime Minister in the general debate said the Anti-Corruption Agency had written to him, and I quote: "Up to date, there is no record in the Agency concerning any allegation of bribery and corruption against any Minister or his wife"—except, of course, the earlier part which refers to the one made by the Member for Ipoh. This means only this: the Anti-Corruption Agency certified to the Prime Minister that there was no other report except the one from the horrible Member for Ipoh. Now, if that is true, then my comments on the Anti-Corruption Agency are, "No good", but it is not true. I have a letter here from the Anti-Corruption Agency Chief himself, Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mohamed Yunus, and I will give the number of a Police report made against a Minister of this realm, that is, Jerantut Report No. 263 of 1963—263, Jerantut Report number of 1963. Then, I also have here a copy sent back to me by the Anti-Corruption Agency, through the

Attorney-General of this country; also, a letter dated 5th September, 1963, where a report was made to the Anti-Corruption Agency of alleged corruption by a Minister of this country. Therefore, there are already two. Now, a third report was made to the very same gentleman, the Chief of Anti-Corruption, at my office at Ipoh by a European gentleman on the 17th August, 1963, who was interviewed for two hours, or more, by the Anti-Corruption Chief. How dare, I ask, the Anti-Corruption Agency which exists misinform the Prime Minister of this country, to try and make Opposition Members liars in this House? Mr Chairman, Sir, that is why I say the Anti-Corruption Agency must not work on the principle of bias or prejudice. It must not be prepared to give wrong certificates for the consumption of the innocent people of this country; otherwise, confidence in anti-corruption work will be annihilated and destroyed. I have shown today that there are four reports, including mine, of corruption at high levels. What then was the justification for Anti-Corruption to give that letter.

Mr Chairman, Sir, therefore, I appeal to the Honourable Minister of Internal Security to look into this very serious matter and see that Anti-Corruption works on anti-corruption and nothing else, that anti-corruption itself is not corrupted by the influence or position of persons in this country, because if the Anti-Corruption Agency is going to be corrupted by those considerations, then there is no anti-corruption work in this land.

Mr Chairman, Sir, corruption is in many ways: one is corruption by raw payment of money; again corruption is by a very ingenious method using wives, using family relations as agents for corruption purposes. Therefore, the Anti-Corruption Agency must have experts to delve into, to probe into, and follow the stream which will ultimately lead to the objective—that is, finding the guilty person. Now, have we got those experts in Anti-Corruption? I suggest that in the Honourable Prime Minister's own words, where he

said in the general debate that several cases—and I quote here:

“The Tunku said that whenever and wherever corruption raised its ugly head, the Government had acted. Between 1959 and 1963, a total of 263 corruption cases were brought to trial.”

the next part is an important one—

“The number of such cases brought to court was small, because the public refused to co-operate in giving evidence. Naturally, he said, some of those cases were thrown out of court for lack of evidence.”

Mr Chairman, Sir, that is a significant statement and it shows that the Honourable Prime Minister himself is satisfied that although the cases were thrown out of court, they were guilty men, but due to lack of evidence they were naturally thrown out of court. How does that compare with anti-corruption work in relation to the Attorney-General's statement that so far as against the Minister of Health there is no evidence to charge him in a criminal court? Who is the judge, who is the jury? Why were these people against whom the Honourable Prime Minister says there was not sufficient evidence, why were they charged in court? They were charged because the corruption law says that it is for the court either to believe that one man, if there is no corroboration, or not to believe him—it is not for the Attorney-General, not for the Honourable Prime Minister, and not for anybody to decide. It is for the court to decide it.

I say again that the Anti-Corruption Agency and all those concerned with corruption work should adopt one policy. You charge others—you charge everybody. If others are charged without evidence, when you know it, then do the same with everybody else. Or, if you find that the allegations made in reports are so blatantly false, then you are bound in law to take another step—to charge the person who made those blatantly false reports. Otherwise, anti-corruption work gets you nowhere. It does not come to finality. If the Attorney-General is brave enough to say that the charges made, or reports made by persons against the Minister of Health were so blatantly false, then it is his bounden

duty to charge those persons in court for making false reports. Therefore, I ask the question, why has neither been done?

Mr Chairman, Sir, in addition to all that I have said on corruption and the methods of corruption, the Honourable Prime Minister said something which really takes the cake—and here the Anti-Corruption Agency will be most interested, and I suggest that the Honourable Minister of Internal Security should draw attention to what the Honourable Prime Minister said, because it is very important indeed. The Honourable Prime Minister said, and I quote:

“The Tunku said Mr Seenivasagam had referred to what he called—(to what I called)—the police file with regard to a Minister's wife. The Tunku said that he had referred the matter to the Attorney-General and the Anti-Corruption Agency. From both Departments he had received statements saying categorically that no such complaints had been received.”

Mr Chairman, Sir, that is of great importance in view of the reply given that I had referred to \$10,000 being given in effect to a Minister or his wife. Mr Chairman, Sir, I have the transcript of my speech and this is all I said:

“I know that some investigation papers are still lying in the Attorney-General's office with no action taken for more than months and months. I am not talking of any allegations which I have made in this House or outside this House, but I am talking of allegations and reports which have been made by other persons who are not politicians, but who are businessmen who are interested in what has happened in these various affairs. What happened to the case of a \$10,000 cheque? If the Attorney-General is anywhere around here he will know what I am referring to. What has happened to it? Why has no action been taken on that matter. These are matters which the Government must answer.”

I have read, re-read, and re-read, and have asked other people to read the whole of my speech which I made in the general debate, and nowhere can it be said that I mentioned that a Minister or his wife had received \$10,000. Nowhere can it be inferred from my speech, either by direct method or by innuendo, that I have suggested that the Minister or his wife had received \$10,000.

Now, this is where Anti-Corruption should be most interested. The Honourable Prime Minister made a cap; he applied it to the Minister or his wife. I say to the Honourable Prime Minister, "Put it on the Minister or his wife to whom the cap fits as tightly"—I did not say it, but you said it. Why did you infer that I meant a Minister or his wife? If the cap fits so tightly, put it on that head, and you will know what I was talking about. I ask the Minister of Internal Security to refer this matter to Anti-Corruption. Let Anti-Corruption investigate; let the Anti-Corruption Agency ask the Honourable Prime Minister: "Why did you infer that it was a Minister or his wife? What information have you got to make you draw that inference?" Now, the Anti-Corruption Agency, through any source which it receives information, anonymously or by whispers, it is bound to investigate. I suggest that this should be investigated in like manner.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister also spoke and he said this. Referring to me, he said, "that is why he dared not make a report to the Police which is his duty as a good citizen to do". I wonder who gave to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister that information—that I dared not make a report? I did make a report. The report number is here, and the report file is here. Therefore, did the Anti-Corruption give wrong information to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister? My report is known as Federal Inquiry Paper No. 17 of 1963. Is it, again, a case of the Anti-Corruption Agency not doing its job properly, or giving wrong information for the consumption of the innocent public of this country? What then is the usefulness of the Anti-Corruption Agency existing? These are the points, Mr Chairman, Sir, which are of very great importance.

Now, Sir, there is, of course, one new form of corruption which strikes me, but which I did not think was important enough for me to speak but to which the Honourable the Minister of Health—I thank him very much—drew the attention of this

House, and that is possible moral corruption. I, myself, do not know what he meant by "possible moral corruption". I ask the Anti-Corruption Agency to investigate that, because some people tell me that he may have meant that immorality of the Opposition Members is so much in relation to their social activities that there is a form of corruption—possible, very possible. Therefore, I ask the Honourable Minister of Internal Security to ask Anti-Corruption to consider corruption on those angles and the possibility of it—but the greatest possibility of corruption by morality, moral corruption, would be on the Government side, because it is the Government side that can and do favours as the Honourable Prime Minister said that the Opposition has made approaches to the Government for favours.

Now, I have, of course, in my possession details of the private lives of many persons—officials and Ministers. I have not spoken on them yet, I never intended to, and I hope I never will have to, because it is wrong—it is morally wrong, it is bad, and it is in bad taste. But if the Minister of Health says that there is such a thing as moral corruption, then it becomes important, because in the discharge of a person's duties what the Honourable Minister of Health talks of moral corruption would become most important. And perhaps this nation would be shocked if we had to go into the details of possible moral corruption. However, I am not at all sure whether the Minister of Education really intended to say or meant to say that. But if he did, I suggest he should consult his colleagues before we enter into a full-scale debate on the possibilities of moral corruption as he puts it.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon): If I am not mistaken, you have mentioned the Minister of Education.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am sorry—Minister of Health.

Dato' Haji Sardon: I am glad you corrected it.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: If I said Minister of Education, I am sorry.

It is the Minister of Health. However, I think this nation has had too many shocks in the last few months—confrontation by Indonesia, today the attempted murder of the Member for Kuala Langat—all these things are too great shocks for the nation and I hope this shock will not have to be added unnecessarily by me. But if the Minister of Health ever intended to challenge the Opposition on morality, we are not only ready for it, we are willing for it, and we will be glad for it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Anti-Corruption Department must work without prejudice. It is no use of the Anti-Corruption Department trying to mislead this House by giving false certificates to the Prime Minister of this country. It is no use for the Attorney-General trying to give false information to this House. I say it is false, because to the knowledge of the Attorney-General there was more than one report against Ministers and that is proved by a telegram which I received from the Attorney-General referring to Jerantut Report Number so-and-so against a Minister of this realm. How dare the Honourable Prime Minister, or any other official of this Government, try to give the impression that I was telling lies that there were more reports than one in the police stations, in the official files of this country. I say I stand vindicated. If I do not stand vindicated, this Government has no other duty except one—to hold a commission of enquiry which I asked for. It will prove not only by the Anti-Corruption Agency but by everything that is relevant that can be produced in this House, it will prove that at least one Minister is unfit and unsuitable to remain a Minister of this country.

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, while endorsing the remarks of my Honourable friend from Sarawak on the inadequacy of the Police Force, particularly the Special Branch, in Sarawak, I would support the allocations under these Heads for internal security. In view of the Indonesian aggression, it is very essential that all precautionary measures must be taken to ensure that the

country is free from subversion, so that a greater effort can be made to meet the external aggression. In times of emergency, internal security is very important. Our enemies would not only attack us from outside but also employ their agents and traitors to subvert from within, in order to weaken and paralyse our war effort so that our country can be conquered piecemeal.

Sir, subversion is like a dreadful disease inside the body. It cannot be easily detected, but it eats away the vitality of the body unawares until the body loses all its powers of resistance and succumbs to its subjugation.

The situation in the Borneo territories, as described by the Honourable Prime Minister, is an undeclared war between Indonesia and ourselves. In such a critical time all loyal and right-thinking citizens of Malaysia must ally themselves and stand together behind the Government, and I urge in the strongest terms that the Government should take stronger measures to curb all subversive activities no matter from what quarter in the Malaysia territories.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, muka surat 312 Butiran 1—Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. . . .

Mr (Deputy) Chairman: Muka berapa? Saya tidak dengar.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad: Muka surat 312, Butiran 1 berkenaan dengan Menteri. Walau amaran apa pun yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Menteri ini kepada pihak sa-belah sini tidak-lah itu akan menakutkan kita daripada melahirkan fikiran kita yang sa-benar-nya di-dalam masaalah ini. Memandang oleh kerana harus beberapa tangkapan politik akan di-jalankan lagi oleh Kerajaan ini kepada musuh² politik-nya, maka mahu tidak mahu terpaksa-lah kita memberi penerangan dalam kesempatan ini di-dalam Dewan ini. Daripada beberapa tangkapan dan tahanan politik yang telah di-jalankan di-negeri ini pada masa yang akhir²

ini telah nyata-lah bahawa penyalahgunaan kapada Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini sudah di-lakukan.

Saya tidak-lah bermaksud akan membincangkan masalaah ini sa-chara melebar pada kesempatan ini, oleh kerana sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui pehak kami ada membawa usul yang khusus mengenai perkara ini di-belakang kelak. Tetapi suka-chita-lah saya menarek perhatian, umpama-nya, apabila dua orang ulama' Islam dari negeri Kelantan di-tahan baharu² ini, Tuan Haji Daud dan Haji Noor di-tahan beberapa hari sahaja dan kemudian di-lepaskan, sebab² mengapa mereka itu di-lepas-kan sa-sudah di-tahan dalam masa beberapa hari sahaja telah kita dapati daripada kenyataan² yang di-terbitkan oleh Jabatan Penerangan Kerajaan ini sendiri bahawa kedua² tahanan politik itu di-bebaskan sa-mula kerana sebab² kesihatan-nya. Tidak ada di-chatitkan di-dalam kenyataan-nya itu sa-bagaimana yang biasa di-lakukan apabila melepaskan orang² tahanan yang lain ia-itu umpama-nya orang² ini pada masa itu telah di-pandang tidak merbahayakan keselamatan negeri ini lagi, maka dia di-bebaskan. Kenyataan ini tidak di-kandongkan di-dalam kenyataan yang di-terbitkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu, nyata-lah boleh di-tangkap daripada kenyataan ini bahawa penahanan-nya itu pun tidak-lah dengan sebab² keselamatan di-dalam negeri ini. Ini-lah satu bukti yang paling kecil bagaimana Kementerian ini telah menyalahgunakan kehendak Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, mengarah kapada muka surat 321 Butiran² (30) sampai (50), maksud saya hendak menyentoh di-sini ia-lah anggota² polis yang menjadi Anggota² Special Branch yang ada di-negeri ini patut-lah di-beri kursus yang baik untuk membolehkan mereka menjadi anggota² penyuloh rahsia yang benar² bekerja bagi menjaga keselamatan dalam negeri ini dan mengamalkan dasar² demokrasi yang sa-benar-nya dalam negeri ini. Saya tahu bahawa anggota² itu ada di-beri kursus² saperti itu, tetapi sa-chara terus-terang saya ingin

mengatakan bahawa saya ada mempunyai sahabat² akrab daripada Anggota² Special Branch, dan sering juga bertukar fikiran. Ada di-antara mereka itu tidak chukup faham tentang ma'ana subversive, tidak chukup faham tentang ma'ana komunis dan segala sa-suatu yang berhubung dengan komunis sa-hingga ada di-antara Anggota² Special Branch itu yang pada fikiran dan pendapat-nya berdasarkan kursus² yang pernah di-beri kapada-nya mungkin pada zaman penjajahan dahulu bahawa tiap² yang menentang Kerajaan itu ada-lah komunis. Jadi, satu kursus yang baharu untok membolehkan anggota² Special Branch ini mengerti akan tugas²-nya patut-lah di-jalankan. Jika-lau tidak, anggota² Special Branch saperti ini akan sering memberikan dan mengeluarkan laporan² yang tidak benar dan ini boleh menyebabkan Yang Berhormat Menteri, atau Kementerian yang berkenaan tersasul daripada menjalankan tugas²-nya.

Bukti² di-dalam hal ini, itu-lah saperti yang saya sebutkan tadi, saperti beberapa penangkapan² yang telah di-lakukan baharu² ini di-negeri Kelantan, Tuan Pengerusi, berkait dengan hal ini, suka-lah juga saya hendak mengulang satu tuntutan saya ia-itu supaya orang² yang di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini—saya bangkitkan ini bukan-lah oleh kerana saya takut perkara itu, tidak, tetapi ada-lah satu jaminan bahawa supaya orang² yang di-tahan itu di-beri makanan yang bersekh, erti-nya terjamin bersekh-nya dan ada pegawai yang menjamin bahawa tidak ada sa-barang benda, rachun, ubat, atau sa-bagai-nya yang boleh di-masokkan di-dalam makanan itu, atau minuman itu yang boleh menyebabkan orang² tahanan itu rosak urat sarap-nya, chedera otak-nya sa-sudah di-tahan untok sekian² lama. Saya mengulang perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa ini tidak-lah tidak boleh jadi, oleh kerana pernah di-lakukan di-dalam Kerajaan Nazi dahulu, walau pun German itu satu bangsa yang mempunyai pelajaran,—tetapi pernah hal itu di-lakukan, dan juga, Tuan Pengerusi, hendak-lah

Menteri ini dapat memberi jaminan bahawa seksaan² yang bersifat urat sarap tidak di-lakukan kepada orang² tahanan, umpama-nya mengurong mereka itu buat sementara waktu beberapa hari di-dalam satu lokap kecil dan terdedah kepada panas mata hari. Meletak, atau membuka segala lampu² yang ada di-dalam lokap itu dengan sa-terang²-nya sa-hingga dapat menghalang orang² yang kena tahanan, yang tidur di-dalam lokap itu daripada tidak dapat tidur dan sebagainya yang di-ketahui bahawa apabila sa-saorang itu tidak dapat tidur sa-hingga lebih dari satu minggu, maka boleh merosakkan kesihatan-nya. Jaminan juga kita tuntutan orang² itu jangan-lah di-seksa berlebihan², umpama-nya di-soal sa-lama tiga hari tiga malam dengan tidak berhenti², datang satu orang pegawai itu menyoal orang itu satu jam lama-nya, keluar dia, masuk sa-orang pegawai lagi, soal lagi sampai tiga hari tiga malam dan kemudian orang tahanan itu di-paksa, atau pun di-dorong orang itu untuk menulis kenyataan², kemudian di-bawa ka-Petaling Jaya, rumah satu orang pegawai ashkar di-situ di-suruh-nya membaca keterangan itu di-hadapan tape recorder—di-rumah sa-orang pegawai polis. Jadi, dalam hal yang seperti itu, perhubungan² seperti itu hendak-lah tidak di-lakukan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, kita menuntut-lah supaya Menteri ini, kalau pun Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini akan di-jalankan, maka hendak-lah hal² yang liar seperti itu yang hanya boleh di-lakukan, yang hanya pernah di-lakukan oleh Police Gestapo German sahaja, hendak-lah di-elakkan daripada berlaku di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, berbalek kepada tugas anggota² yang menjalankan pekerjaan² menyuloh rahsia ini hendak-nya di-beritahu kepada anggota² polis ini bahawa mereka di-dalam tugas-nya ada-lah sa-mata² menjadi alat negara untuk menjaga keamanan, mereka tidak bekerja untuk memperpropagandakan sa-buah parti politik, atau pun untuk menjalankan propaganda² untuk menakut²kan orang

ramai untuk menyokong sa-buah parti politik yang lain, sebab ada berlaku, Tuan Pengerusi, beberapa daripada anggota² di-dalam jabatan ini yang kadang² dia menjalankan tugas-nya itu dengan berlagak sa-olah² dia sa-orang anggota daripada sa-buah parti politik, bukan tentang tindakan-nya, atau kelakuan-nya kadang² dia mengikuri orang² yang di-intip, dia menginap kadang² di-hotel² di-mana orang yang hendak di-ikuti itu menginap di-situ. Bukan tentang itu sahaja, tetapi kadang² dia chuba menaborkan, ada sa-tengah daripada anggota² ini menaborkan perasaan takut kepada orang² di-sabuah kampung untuk menerima kedatangan sa-orang, mithalnya yang sedang di-ikuti oleh anggota² bahagian jabatan ini. Jadi, sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa kita berkehendakkan keamanan dan keselamatan itu di-kawal dengan sa-baik²-nya, tetapi tentu-lah kita ia itu ta' siapa pun yang tidak akan bersetuju bahawa pihak polis ini, apa lagi anggota² jabatan penyuloh ini menjalankan tindakan² yang tidak berdasarkan democracy yang tidak democratic.

Itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menuntut-lah supaya Menteri ini tidak akan menyalah gunakan lagi kuasa² yang di-berikan kepada-nya, dan juga supaya memberi jaminan² bahawa orang² tahanan politik itu tidak mendapat seksaan² urat sarap seperti yang saya sebutkan ini.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohamed Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap satu sahaja di-dalam Anggaran Perbekalan negeri ini, terutama sa-kali saya bangun menyokong dan mengalu²kan Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri yang di-bentangkan di-hadapan kita dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lain daripada itu, saya mengambil kesempatan dalam Dewan ini untuk memberi sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh banyak kepada Kementerian ini yang mana telah menjalankan tugas²-nya yang sangat baik dan berat untuk menjaga keselamatan dan keamanan di-dalam negeri kita ini, lebih² lagi chemerlang-nya segala tugas² itu, Tuan Pengerusi,

yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini ia-lah di-dalam masa negara kita ini sedang di-ancham oleh negara luar, dan juga gerakan subversive di-dalam negeri, kita sekalian, ia-itu daripada puak² yang menderhaka kepada negara. Dengan kechergasan yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini, maka banyak kumpulan², atau pun puak² yang kita tidak ingini itu dan musuh² kepada negara ini telah di-berkas dan di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit di-dalam muka 312, Butiran (1) dan (2). Apa yang saya hendak chakapan ini ia-lah supaya dapat menarek pandangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini ia-itu satu kejadian yang telah berlaku dan sedang berlaku lagi di-dalam sa-buah kampung di-dalam kawasan saya sendiri ia-itu kampung itu bernama Kampung Badang yang letak-nya di-dalam daerah, atau pun Jajahan Baling. Kampung ini, Tuan Pengerusi, jauh-nya daripada bandar Kulim, ia-itu dalam Jajahan Kulim, dan juga daripada bandar Baling anggaran saya jauh-nya tidak kurang daripada 25 batu, bagitu juga Balai² Polis tidak ada berhampiran dengan kampung ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum pertengahan tahun 1962 dahulu boleh di-katakan keadaan aman dan damai pada penduduk² yang terdiri 100 peratus daripada orang² Melayu. Kebanyakan sa-belum pertengahan tahun 1962, Tuan Pengerusi, yang kuat sekali di-sana ia-lah orang² PAS sayangnya, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lepas pilihan raya tahun 1962 datang pula orang² dari luar ia-itu orang² dari negeri Perlis, Pulau, Pinang dan juga di-sa-belah Kedah Utara dan telah menubuhkan sa-buah parti politik konon-nya di-namakan PEMAS. Mereka ini mengadakan perhimpunan di-rumah² di-sa-belah malam dengan mengajarkan ilmu kebal dan sa-bagai-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya katakan cherita ilmu kebal ini bukan-lah merunsingkan saya, tetapi ia-lah keganasan² yang mereka lakukan sejak PEMAS itu di-tubuhkan. Saya tahu dengan bermacham² kechurian telah terjadi seperti kechurian kerbau lembu

dan pokok² getah di-takek² ini sangat-lah menjadi² di-kampung ini. Yang lebeh² lagi menjadi kesusahan dan ketakutan kepada penduduk² kampung ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah mereka menjalankan untok menchari tambahan ahli dengan ugutan² ia-itu siapa² penduduk yang tidak mahu masok dalam parti mereka, kerbau lembu dan harta benda mereka itu akan di-churi dan di-rosakkan-nya. Ugutan² ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bukan ugutan² sahaja bahkan di-buat-nya dengan sunggoh². Saya suka hendak cheritakan satu dua perkara yang telah di-jalankan oleh mereka itu di-satu masa 5, 6 bulan yang lepas, sa-orang imam di-kampung itu yang tidak mahu masok dalam parti mereka, kerbau tuan imam itu di-tambat di-tepi rumah-nya dan akan di-sembeleh-nya untok di-khendurikan pada hari besok telah di-churi. Ada pula sa-tengah²-nya yang tidak mahu masok parti PEMAS ini harta benda mereka itu di-rosakkan dan pokok² getah mereka itu di-takek² bahkan segala anak² ayam di-pukul sa-hingga mati. Perkara ini saya sendiri telah beri tahu kepada pehak Keselamatan Dalam Negeri melalui Menteri Besar Kedah dan pehak polis telah datang menyiasat dan menangkap dua tiga orang tetapi sa-lama dua tiga bulan di-tahan dan di-lepaskan bagitu sahaja. Dan ada sa-orang dua lagi yang tidak ada di-kampung itu, Tuan Pengerusi, mereka telah melarikan diri di-tempat lain. Tuan Pengerusi, dengan ajaran² daripada ketua² parti yang datang dari luar telah melekat kepada penduduk² itu sa-banyak sedikit dan maseh berleluasa² lagi segala kechurian dan keganasan di-lakukan di-kampung ini. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-takat itu sahaja ucapan saya, sa-kali lagi saya berharap-lah kepada Menteri ini supaya mengambil berat dalam hal ini, mudah²an dapat di-dirikan sa-buah balai polis di-daerah itu atau pun berhampiran dengan tempat kejadian ini, sa-kian-lah terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

Mr Chairman, Sir, after hearing the speeches of the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat and the Honourable Member for Ipoh, one cannot help feeling that something rotten is going

on in the state of affairs of the Ministry of Internal Security. We must ask the Minister, how has this state of affairs been going on right under his nose, without the Minister himself taking action? It is in this regard that I would like to speak on the salary of the Minister himself.

A Minister of His Majesty's Government, besides being expected to act with responsibility and with dignity in a parliamentary democracy like ours, is expected also to behave and to talk like a democrat. I am sorry to note, Sir, that in the course of debate in this House in the last few days, we have noticed a tendency in the Minister, a tendency to depart from the elementary principles of parliamentary democracy. I refer, Sir, to the constant use of threat by the Honourable Minister of Internal Security, in this House itself, to detain Members of Parliament. He spoke with great pride of his powers, but we must remind him, Sir, that the powers given to him under the Internal Security Act are for him to take appropriate action when there are very good reasons to believe that a person has acted subversively in the national interest. He is not expected, under powers given to him by the Act, to threaten Members of Parliament or any individual in this country with fear of being detained, so much so that they cannot pursue their political activities and their political convictions to their full satisfaction. I am sorry to say here, Sir, that this is not the first time that the Minister had made such a statement and acted in such a manner.

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! You are going into general policy again. Now, for the benefit of Honourable Members, I would like to say a few words on this point.

Honourable Members, during the consideration of the Supply Bill, 1964, in the Committee of Supply these past few days, the question has been raised again and again as to what constitutes "general principles of Government policy and administration" and what "the policy of the service for which the money is to be provided" under any of the Heads of the Schedule.

I have given this matter much thought and consideration, and I think it might be of some assistance to the House, if I set down in somewhat general terms what I consider these phrases are intended to convey.

As the House is aware, the words "general principles of Government policy and administration as indicated by the Bill and Estimates" appear in Standing Order 66 (2) in reference to the debate on the second reading of the Supply Bill. It would appear to me that the debate at that stage may range over such questions as, for example, the economic, financial and fiscal policies and principles of the Government, its foreign affairs and defence policies, efficiency of the public service and its overall organisation—and indeed almost every subject of public concern in the context of national affairs. To take the subject of Agriculture, as an instance, it would appear to me to be relevant for a Member to discuss during the second reading debate such questions as whether the Government is laying sufficient emphasis on Agriculture in the context of national economy, and the effect of Government agricultural policies on national development as a whole.

Turning to the second matter, that is the provisions of Standing Order 66 (11) in regard to the consideration of individual Heads of the Schedule to the Supply Bill in Committee of Supply, it seems to me that the words "debate shall be confined to the policy of the service for which the money is to be provided and shall not deal with the details of expenditure, but may refer to the details of revenues or funds for which that service is responsible" would imply that in the debate on a particular Head, Members may only raise questions of policy adopted by the Department concerned, and may only touch on the details of expenditure insofar as may be necessary to support their argument. Thus, for example, in the debate on the Agricultural Head, Members would be able to refer to the agricultural policies of the Government, commodity subsidy schemes, agricultural marketing

schemes and boards, diversification of agriculture, agricultural credit, drainage and irrigation policies and plans, self-sufficiency in production of staple foods and similar questions.

Well, I have to adhere to this principle, which I have laid down for the benefit of the Honourable Members in debating this Supply Bill in committee. Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Thank you, Sir, for the clarification. I shall confine myself to the policy of the Ministry itself, because as far as the Ministry is concerned, I think it is the desire that it should conduct its affairs strictly in accordance with democratic principles. As far as the Minister is concerned, he is the Head of the Ministry and it is expected of him that in his conduct and actions, he should confine himself as far as possible to parliamentary practice.

Sir, I have stated our concern for this growing tendency on the part of the Minister of Internal Security to depart from parliamentary practice, and in this respect, Sir, I would like to refer again to another very important utterance made by the Minister in the course of debate in this House. Honourable Members of this House will recollect that we on this side of the House put forward a very reasonable proposition, in view of the statement made by the Government that the country is in a state of war. We made the statement in all sincerity, and we are glad that the Honourable Prime Minister, and the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister also, took the matter very seriously into consideration. However, Sir, it seems to me to be a departure from the parliamentary practice of collective responsibility for the Minister of Internal Security to make a statement to the effect that if the Honourable Prime Minister were to agree to the proposition from the Opposition, then the Honourable Prime Minister will be a traitor to this country. This, Sir, is a very shocking statement from one who believes in parliamentary democracy. Does he believe in collective responsibility, or is it correct for any Minister to forestall his Prime Minister for making a decision by warning him that

if he should agree, then he is a traitor? But what is more important, Sir, is the reason as to what prompted, what motivated, the Honourable Minister of Internal Security in making the statement. We ask, as a gesture of sincerity, that all political detainees be released—those detained without trial; and I tell the Honourable Minister of Internal Security here that these people are not traitors because, according to law, if a person is a traitor, or if the Minister has any evidence that such persons are traitors, he can put them on trial and they will suffer the consequences of the law for being traitors to this country. The Minister himself knows that these people are being detained on suspicion. On whose suspicion? On the suspicion of the Minister himself that these people are a security risk to the country. He has no evidence whatsoever to prove that they are traitors, or even persons who had offended the law. It is because of this that they are being detained—they are purely being detained on suspicion. To us, they are being detained at the convenience of the Honourable Minister of Internal Security in his endeavour to put Opposition Parties out of action. That is the crux of the matter. Is it correct for a responsible Minister of the Government to say in this House that if anyone should agree to release these people, who are actually being detained without trial, then he himself is a traitor to this country. I say here, Sir, that this very utterance by the Minister of Internal Security is most unbecoming for a responsible Minister of His Majesty's Government. It indicates very clearly his trend of mind. It indicates very clearly his endeavour to subvert the democratic process of this country. Sir, at this very juncture when we are debating a very important issue, and for the first time in history the Opposition Parties bring out their hands in good will to co-operate, because the Government says that there is a national crisis, it is very unfortunate for a Minister of the Government to make a statement which is inconsistent with the statement of his Prime Minister, which is inconsistent with the statement of his Deputy Prime Minister, and thereby sabotaging all effort

made in this House for a united stand. If it is the desire of the Minister of Internal Security, and if he speaks for the Government that it does not require any assistance whatsoever from the Opposition, that it can stand alone, it can go it alone, let it be said in this House in clear terms. We, on the side of the Opposition, have a responsibility to fulfil. We represent, as pointed out by the Honourable Member from Kuala Langat, nearly half the electorate of this country at the time of the last election and we have every right to tell the Government the views of the vast majority of the people of this country. It is our considered opinion that the people of this country do not want this country to be plunged into war until efforts are made to pursue peace. It is a very simple proposition, a proposition

Mr Chairman: Order, order! I must warn you that the question of a coalition government is not the point at issue at this juncture. I can allow you a certain amount of laxity on that, but you have got to be very careful not to dwell so long on it because that is not the point at issue. Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Thank you for your patience. It is not my intention to dwell on this point for very long, but in doing so I am merely trying to demonstrate the tendency which the Minister is pursuing in his actions and utterances in this House. As I have said, Sir, if it is the intention, let it be said clearly in this House. We feel that it is our duty to clarify the view points of a vast section of the population in this country. We have pointed out time and again that the consequences, both economic and others, of a war are far too painful for us to imagine, and it is in this light that we made the suggestion. The Honourable Minister of Internal Security was very fond of making challenges. He challenges us to fight an election on the question of the Internal Security Act, and I am authorised to tell him here in this House that we accept his challenge and we ask him whether he is prepared to accept our challenge to go to the country on the

point of war or peace. Will he go to the country and tell the people that he is all out for war and that he does not desire to seek every possible avenue for peace before doing so? I tell him that I challenge him to go to this country on this particular issue. We, in the Socialist Front, believe that we should all be at one in fighting a common enemy, but we also believe that before we go to any war we must first of all explore all avenues for peace. These are very simple issues. If the Minister concerned has any authority whatsoever to speak for the Government, which I doubt (*Laughter*), tell this House now and here whether he is prepared to accept our challenge. But if he is not prepared to do so, or if he is unable to do so, perhaps he may consider taking a holiday as he did before.

Enche' Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, with reference to the estimates for the Ministry of Internal Security, I would like to say that I support the estimates. However, I would like to say something regarding the internal security in Sarawak. As far as internal security in Sarawak is concerned, we face invisible dangers in Sarawak. These are from: (i) the communists; (ii) the Indonesian sympathisers and spies; and (iii) the supporters of the Tentara Nasional Kalimantan Utara. These are organisations which are so mysterious not only to the public but even to the Police.

I support my Honourable friends from Sarawak who spoke before me and I agree that now is the right time for the Federal Government to take serious and quick action to prevent these dangers from spreading any further. I suggest that the Ministry concerned should engage and train more Special Branch officers or detectives to help the Government to expose the Indonesian sympathisers and spies, the communists and the supporters of the Tentara Nasional Kalimantan Utara.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I feel that it would be very helpful if the Ministry can find a way for the public to forward their private reports to the

Government regarding the things which I referred to.

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang (Sarawak): *Bangun.*

Mr Chairman: Nanti dahulu. Ahli² Yang Berhormat, nampak-nya ada setengah ahli tidak berapa sabar hendak bangun. Saya hendak memberitahu ia-itu saya telah menetapkan supaya perbahathan di-atas Kepala ini ditambah dua jam lagi, bukan-nya pada malam ini, tetapi pagi besok dari pukul 10.00 sa-hingga pukul 12.00 kita akan bahathkan Kepala yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini, dan pagi besok akan di-edarkan satu kenyataan yang baharu yang mana Jadual yang ada di-hadapan kita ini akan di-tukar (*Tepok*).

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words in connection with the Ministry of Internal Security. As everyone of us must now be aware, Malaysia, especially Sarawak and Sabah, is facing a very grave danger from subversive elements from within Malaysia and danger from external aggression from Soekarno. In Sarawak, Mr Chairman, the Clandestine Communist Organisation has been very active for very many years and the former Government of Sarawak, namely the Colonial Government, had been unable to check the growth of this organisation. The C.C.O. has infiltrated into social and political organisations, especially the Sarawak United Peoples' Party, and also the trade unions in Sarawak. The leaders of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party have either been hopelessly unable to isolate the C.C.O. elements or have purposely chosen to ride on the Red Dragon. Many important members of the S.U.P.P., such as Mr Wong Ning Chong and Bong Kee Chan, have been arrested and deported from Sarawak and yet the C.C.O. in Sarawak has not been defeated.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I think the methods of dealing with subversive elements in Sarawak during the colonial regime had been hopelessly ineffective for the Government relied solely on arrest and detention. Such an

approach to the solution to a battle over men's mind will not bring victory to the democratic forces. While arrest and detention of anti-democratic elements must continue, the Government must also resort to psychological warfare methods. The Information Department in Sarawak is hopelessly inadequate in counteracting propaganda by subversive elements in Sarawak. I venture to suggest, Mr Chairman, that the Information Department and Broadcasting Department must be reorganised so as to equip them fully with the instruments necessary to fight a psychological battle against anti-democratic forces which are bent on destroying our country. In this connection, Mr Chairman, I would like to state clearly that for as long as the expatriate civil servants appear in the forefront of our fight against the communists we will not win the hearts and minds of the people, especially those of Chinese origin. While the services of the expatriate officers are still required in Sarawak, they must only serve as civil servants and not appear to usurp what is properly the role of the Ministers and other political leaders in the country.

I must also state here, Sir, that there is no fear in Sarawak that the communists will ever win over to their side the indigenous people. The communists in Sarawak, as in Malaya before, are concentrating their activities amongst people of Chinese origin. Their intention is clear, Mr Chairman. That is to make Sarawak one of the States of the Peoples' Republic of China. But I am confident, Mr Chairman, Sir, that even those who have been supporting the communist cause in Sarawak have done so not because they agree with communism, but rather because of their Chinese chauvinism. Our task is to make it clear to them that they are pursuing a dangerous course because it might result in racial strife and bloodshed in the country.

As I said, earlier, Mr Chairman, the communists have infiltrated political organisations and trade unions and I think it is time that the Government had decided whether or not the time has come for the Government to take

preventive measure by cancelling. I repeat, by cancelling the registration of such bodies, as they purposely advance the communist cause. In my opinion, it is not only legitimate but also incumbent to take such measures in order to remove the real threat to democracy.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Dato' Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap pendek sahaja ia-itu muka 320, Kepala 40, Butiran (1)—Ketua Polis Negara, wang peruntukan ia-lah sa-banyak \$23,640. Dato' Pengerusi, dalam negara kita ini, kita tengok di-sakeliling kita sudah tentu orang² yang bertanggung-jawab pada negara kita tentu-lah bersetuju dengan saya untuk menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Pasokan Polis kita yang menjalankan kewajipan mereka itu dengan chemerlang-nya, sebab apa saya berkata bagitu, Dato' Pengerusi, kerana pekerjaan polis terutama pada masa ini ta' ada terhad, chuti² mereka itu pun susah di-dapati, dan pada masa negara kita ini bergelora, mereka bekerja sa-lama 24 jam satu hari, kita tengok di-sakeliling kita ini mereka berdiri, kalau kita hendak keluar, mereka kena buka pintu, dan di-merata² bandar pula, Dato' Pengerusi, kita tengok, kita makan, mereka kena berjalan; bagitu-lah kewajipan dan susah payah-nya Pasokan Polis kita mentadbirkan negeri ini dan atas segala² kebaikan-nya itu, terutama sa-kali saya mengambil peluang di-sini, Dato' Pengerusi, untuk memberi sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang mentadbirkan Pasokan Polis kita dengan chemerlang-nya dan bagitu juga kaki²tangan-nya semua.

Saya rasa, Dato' Pengerusi, kalau tidak dengan sebab Pasokan Polis kita ini, democracy kita, barangkali sudah pun terancham, tetapi oleh sebab kepintaran Pasokan Polis kita ini, sungguh pun ada subversive elements di-dalam pasokan umpama-nya PAS, Socialist Front, itu semua dapat di-kawal, kalau tidak, saya rasa mereka itu tidak dapat bergerak pun, sebab kebanyakan orang² terutama sa-kali kepada pehak² Pembangkang, Dato' Pengerusi, ta' bertanggung-jawab, umpama-nya saperti Ahli Yang Ber-

hormat dari Kuala Langat yang menyatakan semenjak dia tinggal menyebarkan kepada sa-belah pehak Pembangkang, keselamatan dia terancham, dan dengan baik budi Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku kita bersedia memberi sa-orang polis untuk menjaga keselamatan dia, tetapi dia ta' bersetuju. Ini bukan-kah nampak terang dan nyata kepada kita, Dato' Pengerusi, perchakapan dia itu ta' betul, kalau sa-kira-nya keselamatan dia, barangkali nyawa dia hilang. Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri sudah hendak memberi sa-orang polis untuk menjaga keselamatan dia, kenapa dia ta' hendak terima? Ini berma'ana-lah yang cherita-nya itu ta' betul. Saya kalau diri saya, keselamatan saya, Dato' Pengerusi, terancham . . .

Mr Chairman: Jaga² sedikit! Di-dalam Majlis ini, ada kalimah² yang di-gelarkan unparliamentary language, ia-itu yang ta' boleh di-gunakan, yang di-gelarkan dalam bahasa orang puteh unparliamentary language. Saya bila Yang Berhormat berchakap, saya hendak jaga betul² supaya kelimah itu tidak di-gunakan, kalau di-gunakan, saya akan suroh tarek balek. Jaga sedikit!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Terima kaseh, Dato' Pengerusi. Jadi, saya ulang chakap saya tadi, Dato' Pengerusi, saya katakan yang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat tadi menda'wa keselamatan dia terancham, kerana orang² hendak mengugut, hendak pukul dia, dan barangkali hendak ambil nyawa dia. Jadi, dia telah menyatakan kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku, sudah lama perkara ini, Dato' Pengerusi, ia-itu semenjak di-Dewan yang lama dahulu, di-dalam khutub-khanah lama dahulu. Jadi, sudah lama perkara itu terjadi, bukan-nya baharu. Jadi, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku telah menawarkan kepada dia hendak mengadakan sa-orang polis untuk menjaga dia 24 jam sa-hari supaya nyawa dia itu tidak terancham, tetapi dia menolak. Ini nampak saya, Dato' Pengerusi, terang dan nyata bahawa cherita-nya itu, cherita lawak, cherita yang ta' betul, kalau betul tentu dia terima Pasokan Kawalan untuk menjaga

keselamatan dia. Ini-lah, Dato' Pengerusi, manusia² yang tidak mahu bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan. Saya dapati, Dato' Pengerusi, kerana kita hendak menolong dia, dia tidak mahu, tetapi dia menyalahkan Kerajaan, langkah Kerajaan yang mana ta' betul, dia sa-orang sahaja yang betul, Kerajaan semua-nya ta' betul.

Satu perkara lagi, Dato' Pengerusi, yang saya hendak menarek perhatian Dato' Pengerusi kepada pandangan, ia-itu satu lagi perchakapan-nya yang ta' berapa betul, saya rasa semua pehak Pembangkang tentu bersetuju dengan saya chakapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu tadi.

Dato' Pengerusi, dua perkara di-dalam dunia ini, siapa pun ta' boleh hapuskan, chuma kuasa Tuhan sahaja yang boleh menghapuskan-nya ia-itu "pelachoran" dan orang² yang menerima "rasuah"—ini ta' boleh dihapuskan. Perkara ini mesti ada di-kalangan kita, undang² yang di-jalankan chuma dapat mengawal-nya sahaja, menghapuskan ta' dapat. Itu pada pendapat saya, Dato' Pengerusi. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu bertanggung-jawab, tentu-lah dia menyatakan dengan terus terang perkara² yang ta' betul di-jalankan dan orang² yang menerima rasuah. Segala perkara ini mesti-lah di-kawal oleh undang². Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ta' akan boleh melangkah sa-kira-nya undang² ta' ada. Jadi, perkara itu yang di-kemukakan pada Dewan yang mulia ini, Dato' Pengerusi, perkara² yang telah di-kaji dan di-telitikan dengan sa-dalam²-nya oleh Penasihat Agong dan kata-nya perkara ini ta' chukup keterangan², oleh sebab itu dia tolak sa-belah. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya dia bertanggung-jawab perkara² rasuah dan perkara² pelachoran—dua perkara social standing ini dapat kita kurangkan, ini untuk kebaikan negara. Saya harap kepada pehak Pembangkang lain kali mesti-lah bertanggung-jawab dan hendak-lah beri bantangan, atau pun nasihat kepada Kerajaan yang berguna, yang berfaedah kepada bangsa dan negara.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya minta kebenaran berchakap pada muka 312, Butiran (25). Ahli Yang Berhormat dari

Kuala Trengganu Utara tadi telah pun mengecham Kerajaan mengatakan dua orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari PAS telah pun kena tangkap, dan di-masokkan di-dalam penjara, panas pun datang di-dalam penjara itu, dan pada waktu malam-nya pula di-pasang-nya lampu yang terang. Ini-lah satu perkara. Dato' Pengerusi, yang ta' patut di-bawa di-dalam Dewan ini. Kalau pada waktu malam orang² yang kena tangkap itu ta' ada lampu yang terang, nyamuk datang, di-serang orang² itu, maka sudah di-salahkan pada Kerajaan. Ada lampu pun salah, ta' ada lampu pun salah. Jadi, mana yang betul. Ini susah pada Kerajaan, terutama sa-kali kepada polis² yang hendak mentadbirkan orang² di-sapan-jang jalan yang hendak menentang, atau pun yang hendak mengganggu Kerajaan

Mr Chairman: Kalau terang pun ada makan nyamuk juga!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Dato' Pengerusi, kita sudah pun mendengar sokongan yang baik dan bernas yang datang-nya daripada Ahli dari Sarawak, saya bagi pehak penyokong² Kerajaan mengambil peluang di-sini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada mereka itu dan di-sini, Dato' Pengerusi, kita di-dalam Kerajaan, undang² itu kita sanjong tinggi sa-kali.

Dato' Pengerusi tentu bersetuju dengan saya ia-itu peratoran yang kita jalankan ini ada-lah dengan terator dan baik, bukan sahaja bagi Pasokan² Polis yang menangkap orang² dari pehak Pembangkang, atau pun subversive yang ada di-dalam pehak Pembangkang ini, bahkan orang² UMNO, Ketua² M.C.A. yang ada menjalankan chara² subversive di-dalam negeri ini pun di-tangkap. Itu-lah bukti yang sangat nyata bahawa undang² yang ada di-dalam negeri ini di-jalankan dengan tidak memandang pangkat, darjat, warna kulit dan sa-bagai-nya.

Akhir-nya, Dato' Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong, kata-nya dia takut Ahli² Yang Berhormat harus kena tangkap, itu kita ta' peduli, saya telah menyatakan terlebih dahulu, siapa pun kena tangkap, saya pun kalau

buat salah, kena tangkap. Dia pun mesti mengaku, barangkali dia ada buat salah, dia takut, sebab itu jaga-lah baik². Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! Masanya sudah sampai sekarang.

House resumed.

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak merepotkan ia-itu Majlis ini bersidang sa-chara Jawatan-Kuasa sudah sampai menimbangkan pada Kepala 39.

Honourable Members, in view of the number of Members who have expressed a desire to speak on the Heads

under the Ministry of Internal Security, I have decided to exercise the discretion given to me under S.O. 66 (4) and to extend the time set aside for the discussion of these Heads by two hours tomorrow morning. This extension, however, does not mean any extension in the overall time allocated, as I am informed that some saving of time is possible on some of the other remaining Heads.

A revised timetable will be circulated tomorrow morning.

The House is now adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 8 p.m.