



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

### OFFICIAL REPORT

(SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND DEWAN NEGARA)

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MALAYSIA  
**DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)**  
*Official Report*

Vol. II

Second Session of the Second Dewan Negara

No. 11

*Wednesday, 22nd December, 1965*

*The Senate met at Ten o'clock a.m.*

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr President, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).
- .. ENCHE' A. ARUNASALAM, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAP, P.P.N. (Melaka).
- .. CHE' AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).
- .. CHE' BIBI AISHA BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).
- .. ENCHE' AWANG DAUD MATUSIN (Appointed).
- .. DATU TUANKU BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN KEONG HON (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN KWONG-HON, J.M.N., S.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).
- .. ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
- .. DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, D.P.M.P., J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' D. S. DORAI RAJ, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).
- .. DATO' FOO SEE MOI, D.P.M.K., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' GAN TECK YEOW, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' GOH CHEK KIN, P.J.K. (Trengganu).
- .. ENCHE' HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).
- .. ENCHE' C. D. ISMAIL, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' ANDREW JIKA LANDAU (Appointed).
- .. DATO' Y. T. LEE, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Kedah).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ADIB BIN OMAR, P.J.K. (Trengganu)
- .. DATU PENGIRAN MOHAMED DIGADONG GALPAM, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P. (Appointed).

- The Honourable TUAN HAJI MOHAMED SAAID BIN HAJI ABU BAKAR (Appointed).  
 .. ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).  
 .. NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).  
 .. TEMENGGONG OYONG LAWAI JAU (Sarawak).  
 .. TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).  
 .. ENCHE' SAIDON BIN KECHUT, A.M.N. (Appointed).  
 .. DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA AL-HAJ, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).  
 .. DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).  
 .. TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N., S.M.K., J.P. (Kedah).  
 .. TUAN SYED DARUS BIN SYED HASHIM (Perlis).  
 .. ENCHE' WILLIAM TAN (Appointed).  
 .. DATO' T. H. TAN, P.M.N. (Appointed).  
 .. ENCHE' S. O. K. UBAIDULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed).  
 .. WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI WAN ALI, S.M.K. (Kelantan).  
 .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).  
 .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Perak).

## ABSENT :

- The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Appointed).  
 .. DATU JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ANGIAN ANDULAG, P.D.K. (Sabah).  
 .. DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, D.P.M.K., D.M.K., J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).  
 .. ENCHE' HONG KIM SUI (Appointed).  
 .. ENCHE' KHOO TECK PUAT (Appointed).  
 .. ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Malacca).  
 .. DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).  
 .. ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).  
 .. RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).  
 .. DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).  
 .. DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).  
 .. ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

## IN ATTENDANCE :

- The Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).  
 .. the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).  
 .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

- The Honourable the Minister for Welfare Services, CAPT. HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K., (Trengganu Tengah)
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).

## PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

## EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 11, the Senate shall not adjourn until consideration of all Government business set out on the Order Paper for today has been completed.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 11, the Senate shall not adjourn until consideration of all Government business set out on the Order Paper for today has been completed.

## ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE*

(Motion)

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move,

That at its rising today the Senate shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That at its rising today the Senate shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

## THE SUPPLY BILL, 1966

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on the Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (21st December, 1965).

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sambongan saya sa-malam.....

**Mr President:** Ada sambongan lagi? Jangan panjang sangat, sebab kita satu hari sahaja hari ini—ada 18 Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> lagi akan di-perbahathkan.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyentoh sedikit perkara yang berkaitan dengan chukai talipon. Pembayaran talipon ini sudah pun berbangkit, yang menyebabkan macham<sup>2</sup> perkara telah terjadi dan Dewan ini juga ada mengshorkan supaya meminda chara bayaran<sup>2</sup> talipon itu di-bayar dengan chara di-tambah pendapatan daripada mengambil daripada internal-nya—bayaran bulanan. Tetapi, saya kata di-sini, perkara chukai, yang susah-nya satu sahaja, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-barang chukai yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan yang mana Kerajaan menjalakan chukai<sup>2</sup> itu, datang-nya

daripada Dewan Ra'ayat, kemudian kepada Dewan Negara. Kalau tidak ada keputusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara, tidak ada pengsahan dari pehak yang berkuasa—chukai itu tidak berjalan.

Mithal-nya satu sahaja—manakala satu<sup>2</sup> चुकai di-kenakan sa-chara pukul rata—tidak kira orang kaya, orang miskin, चुकai itu nama-nya चुकai tidak 'adil. Penggunaan<sup>2</sup> talipon oleh pehak<sup>2</sup> orang yang menchari kesenangan, menchari kekayaan, menchari kemewahan, kalau sa-kira-nya dia hendak menggunakan banyak—chakap banyak dalam urusan<sup>2</sup>-nya, sudah patut-lah dia membayar. Tetapi, urusan<sup>2</sup>-nya dia hendak, supaya di-adakan perjalanan dengan lichin, dan kehasilan-nya banyak. Tetapi sa-juzu' yang di-ambil oleh pehak yang berkuasa, di-sini bertindak, ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> yang mengatakan चुकai itu—pembayaran di-atas panggilan talipon—lebeh daripada sa-ratus panggilan itu tidak 'adil. Saya rasa apa yang telah di-buat—di-pinda mengenai pembayaran talipon yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita, adalah चुकup<sup>2</sup> baik. Kita dudok dalam Dewan ini, sa-barang undang<sup>2</sup> yang kita hendak timbangan, biar-lah dengan timbangan yang 'adil—jangan berat sa-belah. Kalau main berat sa-belah tidak boleh. Sa-rupa dengan kedudukan Dewan ini—bagitu juga tidak 'adil. Saraan di-sabelah beri चुकup, yang sa-belah lagi di-beri tidak चुकup—itu juga tidak 'adil.

Pendek kata, bukan sa-kadar चुकai<sup>2</sup> atau pun bayaran di-atas panggilan talipon itu sahaja—sa-barang-nya. Kerana kalau tumbuh-nya sa-suatu चुकai yang tidak sesuai dan tidak 'adil, kita sa-sama kita tidak mengapalah, kita di-dunia sahaja tidak apa, tetapi yang susah-nya, sa-telah kita mengagong<sup>2</sup>kan yang negara ini merasmikan Islam menjadi ugama rasmi, bila sa-suatu kerja kita menjalankan tidak kena pada tempat-nya—tidak 'adil, agak saya, kita tidak boleh lari daripada kesalahan yang kita lakukan itu, daripada pehak yang menguasai seluroh 'alam ini, ia-itu Tuhan.

Saya tidak bersetuju seperti mana ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> yang mengshorkan ditambah di-atas pembayaran talipon daripada \$15 menjadi \$20, itu kalau orang<sup>2</sup> yang menggunakan talipon, kerana orang<sup>2</sup> yang menggunakan talipon itu orang yang berkeadaan. Orang<sup>2</sup> miskin, dia tidak hendak gunakan talipon itu. Sa-kali sa-kala sahaja dia hendak menggunakan. Kalau dia kena bayar pun tidak banyak. Kalau ada yang menggunakan talipon itu pun, pada pehak orang<sup>2</sup> yang susah ini, sadikit, tetapi orang yang bekerja menchari penghidupan dan perniagaan dan sa-bagai-nya, banyak. Jangan-lah sa-mata<sup>2</sup> hendak di-kirakan chara masok sahaja, tetapi chara keluar-nya yang muslihat itu kesemua-nya terpulang kepada negara kita sendiri. Bila kata pulang kepada negara kita sendiri, pulang kepada kita-lah kesemua-nya.

Yang selalu berbangkit dalam perkara चुकai ini, sa-barang चुकai, bila datang tahunan, atau dalam Dewan<sup>2</sup>, sama ada Dewan Ra'ayat, Dewan Negara atau Dewan Negeri perkara चुकai itu चुकup rumit. Ada daripada manusia<sup>2</sup>, buat kata orang Melayu, kalau hendak makan sahaja dengan tidak berak, pechah perut. Tetapi, hendak suroh Kerajaan ini berak, berak, berak! hendak sarakan dalam Kemajuan Luar Bandar, Pertahanan dan sa-bagai-nya, negeri dalam konfrantasi, kalau Kerajaan ini tidak dapat hendak makan macham mana hendak suroh berak. Kalau hendak suroh teran juga, keluar tombong-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi kita dudok dalam Dewan ini kita hendak-lah insaf sadikit. Gunong yang susah itu banyak, tetapi gunong yang susah itu banyak, tetapi gunong yang senang itu tidak banyak.

Sa-barang चुकai, sa-barang apa juga yang di-ambil, kalau sama di-antara orang kaya dengan orang miskin, tidak 'adil. Bila tumbuh tidak 'adil, jadi dzalim, bila dzalim, berdosa. Maka, sebab itu menasabah apa yang telah di-buat oleh pehak Kabinet, erti-nya Menteri Kewangan kita meletakkan pembayaran itu ada-lah menasabah. Tidak payah bising lagi—tidak payah

pinda. Kalau kita hendak berchakap banyak, bayar-lah. Orang yang tidak berchakap banyak dia bayar sedikit.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara bantuan kepada Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat. Saya mintalah kepada pehak yang bertanggung-jawab menimbangkan rayuan saya, kerana saya ini selalu di-datangi karumah tidak berhenti<sup>2</sup> siang, malam—pukul 3.00 malam pun mari lagi. Tetapi dalam pada itu pun, ada orang berkata “Ahli Dewan Negara ini bukan apa, main rubber stamp sahaja”. Tetapi, dia tidak sedar siang malam kena buat kerja. Bukan Dewan Ra'ayat sahaja bertanggung-jawab. Hingga layanan pun tidak boleh diberi kepada Ahli Dewan Negara ini kerana mereka tidur sahaja bukan kerja apa—rubber stamp! Bantuan kadang<sup>2</sup> sampai berbulan<sup>2</sup> sudah-lah bantuan itu sedikit ma'alum-lah didahulukan Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat ini kerana dha'if-nya dan kelemahannya boleh di-katakan kebanyakan guru yang mengajar sa-chara lillahi ta'ala benar<sup>2</sup> kerana bertanggung-jawab diatas perkembangan agama.

Jadi saya merayu-lah di-sini kepada Menteri kita ia-itu saya berharap tolong sampaikan-lah supaya bantuan<sup>2</sup> itu jangan lewat, jangan lama<sup>2</sup> sangat, kerana susah-nya bagi guru<sup>2</sup> yang mengajar. Perkara agama di-dalam Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat di-pandang rendah oleh sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang. Tetapi sa-benar-nya perkembangan politik ini daripada mula-nya lagi, kalau tidak silap, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri sendiri berkata: “Saya dok sangka rupa-nya mereka jalan bawa unchang, bawa itu, bawa ini, rupa-nya itu ada politik pada mereka.” Ini cherita betul Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri sendiri. Bererti perkembangan politik ini boleh di-katakan banyak yang tumbuh daripada Sekolah<sup>2</sup> Agama Ra'ayat. Ini siapa pun tidak boleh menafikan—saya sa-orang daripadanya. Jadi rayuan ini meminta-lah chepatkan sedikit kerana bantuan ini bukan-lah banyak. Jadi bila sampai bantuan itu seronok-lah sedikit guru<sup>2</sup> itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun meshuarat kita ini hendak di-habiskan dengan sa-chepat<sup>2</sup>-nya pada hari ini, ini-lah yang melemaskan sedikit, Dewan Ra'ayat bermeshuarat berpuluh<sup>2</sup> hari, tetapi Dewan Negara ini dengan masa yang sa-kejap sahaja. Ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup>-nya yang hendak mengeluarkan apa yang dalam hati, tidak dapat, maka sebab itu-lah sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat mengechap Ahli Dewan Negara ini sa-bagai Ahli Rubber Stamp. Sebab itu-lah elaun pun tidak patut sama, biarkan \$500 tidak usah \$750. Pada hal kita juga berhak, tidak berjalan Dewan Ra'ayat melainkan dengan kelulusan daripada kita sendiri. Itu patut di-timbangkan jikalau tidak mahu Dewan ini senget (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Sekolah Pertanian yang di-Bumbong Lima di-sana hampir siap. Ini sa-buah Sekolah Pertanian yang mana sekolah itu-lah yang chukup<sup>2</sup> memberi faedah. Dengan keluar-nya penuntut<sup>2</sup> daripada Sekolah Pertanian itu akan berkembang-lah berchuchok tanam khas-nya berchuchok tanam daripada makanan<sup>2</sup> yang mema'amorkan negeri. Saya harap Sekolah Pertanian yang terletak di-Bumbong Lima, di-Kepala Batas sana tempat saya sendiri, ini bukan hak Kepala Batas sendiri tetapi hak seluruh-nya tetapi di-buat di-sana sebab di-sana kawasan<sup>2</sup> padi banyak, padi dua kali sa-tahun, tiga kali pun boleh. Di-ucapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, tetapi malang-nya pula di-letakkan Sekolah Pertanian itu di-sana khas-nya tempat itu padi chukup banyak.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, yang mendatangkan rumit bagi kami sana, bila peluang<sup>2</sup> itu telah di-terangkan kepada mereka sedangkan Kerajaan sendiri telah meletakkan Sekolah Pertanian itu di-Bumbong Lima di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> yang benar<sup>2</sup> banyak padi dan jiran di-tepi-nya itu—Kedah—bagitu juga kawasan-nya chukup banyak padi—Kedah-lah nombor satu fasal padi. Manakala hendak buat kilang kertas, Oh! jerami tidak chukup, bahan di-buat daripada jerami nilai kertas tidak

baik dan bermacam<sup>2</sup> hujah lagi telah di-beri. Pada hal Tunku Yang Teramat Mulia sendiri, manakala hendak buat kilang baja dan kilang kertas, Tunku Perdana Menteri sendiri mengatakan kalau dua<sup>2</sup> sa-kali di-buat tentu terok, belanja amat besar. Oleh itu buat-lah dahulu kilang kertas—dia menyokong. Kalau Perdana Menteri sendiri sudah beri sokongan, mengapa pula terbalek? Kalau Tunku Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri sendiri, mengenai fasal bumiputera, bila dia beri satu ta'arif semua orang kata "Ya! betul, ikut Perdana Menteri." Tetapi tentang ini, kami tidak boleh. Ini pelek sadikit.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, beri-lah sadikit! Sebab saya juga satu daripadanya, bukan anggota, tetapi yang berikhtiar bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan pehak yang hendak mendirikan kilang kertas di-sana telah bersusah payah membanchi segala jerami<sup>2</sup> dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi dengan kegagalan, tunggu dari sa-tahun ka-satahun sa-hingga saham pun tidak berapa orang hendak keluarkan, ini semua karut belaka. Yang lebeh<sup>2</sup> mendukungatikan kami di-sana, takut dengan kerana akibah itu, kami hendak buat kerja pun payah kerana di-chapkan kami Wakil Ra'ayat ini-lah wakil yang chukup<sup>2</sup> pembong. Datang beri propaganda untok menarek pengundi<sup>2</sup> sahaja tetapi buat-nya tidak. Yang hendak timpa bala itu atas kepala kami. Oleh itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap di-sini supaya dapat kira-nya pehak yang bertanggung-jawab dalam perkara perusahaan, tolong-lah timbang sa-mula dan bantuan<sup>2</sup> itu patut sangat di-beri, faedah-nya terpulang kepada ahli<sup>2</sup> peladang yang kesemua-nya boleh di-katakan chukup banyak.

Saya takut satu sahaja, kerana orang Melayu-lah yang chukup banyak mengambil peranan di-dalam persawahhan. Kalau kegagalan pula terjadi di-atas perkara ini, saya takut banyak lagi perkara lain akan gagal, kerja<sup>2</sup> kita juga akan rosak. Sebab itu-lah pertimbangan patut di-buat dan Yang Teramat Mulia sendiri, saya dengar dia sendiri pun bersetuju. Saya dengar pula perkara ini mengatakan, pehak yang bertanggung-jawab sendiri tidak

menyampaikan perkara ini, tidak membawa perkara ini di-dalam Kabinet. Jadi sebab itu saya merayulah di-pertimbangkan balek sa-mula juga perkara yang berkaitan dengan Bertam Estate yang telah di-beli oleh Bank Persatuan Sabering Perai, boleh di-katakan memberi faedah kepada seluroh orang<sup>2</sup> yang susah di-dalam kawasan utara, banyak. Tetapi mengenai kedudukan pinjaman Bank itu terhadap pehak yang meminjam, bayaran bunga pun sudah berpuluh<sup>2</sup> ribu. Jadi saya merayu-lah perkara<sup>2</sup> ini telah pun ma'alum pehak Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama supaya boleh di-beri pinjaman mudah<sup>2</sup>-han dapat-lah Bank Kesatuan ini menyelesaikan kedudukan Bertam Estate itu supaya ahli<sup>2</sup> jawatankuasa-nya dapat tidor lena sadikit. Ini tiap<sup>2</sup> malam macham hendak pechah kepala mengenangkan kedudukan Bertam Estate.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang berkaitan dengan luar negeri. Ada juga saya dapati saperti mana Duta atau Konsol-nya dan kaki-tangan-nya yang berada di-Judah dan yang ada di-Republik Arab Bersatu. Tetapi yang aneh-nya di-Judah bagi pehak Kerajaan Saudi Arabia, kita tahu banyak daripada orang<sup>2</sup> kita, khas-nya orang Islam-lah kerana tempat itu tempat orang<sup>2</sup> Islam, bila pergi ka-sana, bila balek, bermacam<sup>2</sup> angkara telah berlaku dalam negeri kita ini.

Fatwa<sup>2</sup> telah di-beri kadang<sup>2</sup> di-sana, dia ta' tahu kedudukan negeri, jadi bagi pehak wakil Kerajaan ini yang ada di-Judah di-sana, sa-patut-nya di-tempat itu-lah di-datangi oleh manusia dari sa-genap cherok pelusok, merata dunia, kembangkan-lah penerangan supaya orang<sup>2</sup> tahu kedudukan kita ini khas-nya yang tinggal di-sana yang ta' balek<sup>2</sup> supaya jangan di-fatwakan dengan buta-tuli, dia dudok di-sana dia ta' tahu kedudukan kita di-sini. Ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup>-nya sunggoh pun dia berasal dari sini tetapi dudok di-sana ta' balek<sup>2</sup>, dia sudah bertanah ayer di-sana.

Sunggoh pun orang Melayu ta' tahu hal ehwal di-sini, orang di-sini pula membawa perkara<sup>2</sup> itu dan dia ta' tahu

dari hal ehwal selok kedudukan di-situ tumbuh-lah perkara<sup>2</sup> yang tidak di-ingini sa-hingga datang sa-orang daripada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang itu kerana dua tiga orang sudah menjadi rumit dalam negeri kita ini tidak dapat hendak diselesaikan. Sebab perkara itu saya salah sa-orang daripada kawan<sup>2</sup> saya yang lain lagi yang selalu menutupkan perkara yang berbangkit di-atas kedudukan negara kita ini.

Jadi saya harap-lah pehak Kerajaan kita ini sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan yang merasmikan agama Islam menjadi agama yang tunggal, supaya memberi arahan, bantuan yang lebeh<sup>2</sup> banyak supaya di-perkembangkan benar<sup>2</sup> di-tanah suchi sana tempat perhimpunan manusia yang datang daripada saganap cherok pelusok. Begitu juga Duta di-Republik Arab Bersatu, wakil kita di-Republik Arab Bersatu yang ada di-Cairo ma'alum negara, negara goyang padang pasir kalau-lah susah sadikit kalau<sup>2</sup> kita dudok di-sana silap<sup>2</sup> sadikit kita kelamkabut di-buatnya juga lama<sup>2</sup> meja dan kerusi pun tertinggal kalau<sup>2</sup> ta' silap, sebab di-natahkan oleh orang<sup>2</sup> di-sabelah timor, khasnya, di-Tanah Arab dengan kata-pepatah mereka, "Negara, kau datang sa-chara apa, kaya dalam itu pun ada kaya kau datang sho' dalam itu pun ada sho' kau, datang miskin, dalam negara ini ada miskin, serba serbi-nya, ....."

**Mr President:** Saya harap tuan rengkaskan perchakapan tuan itu sadikit supaya memberi peluang orang lain dapat berchakap.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya pun hendak rengkaskan juga dengan sa-berapa boleh-nya. Ini-lah yang susah yang saya katakan tadi, Dewan Ra'ayat bermeshuarat berhari<sup>2</sup> yang kita ini dengan tergopoh-gapah selalu jadi pekak telinga, pedeh, bawa beg naik lalu ini puak rubber stamp sudah mari, dudok sini na' luas sadikit ta' boleh, bawa beg puak Dewan Senget sudah mari. Jadi di-sini keluar sadikit pun ta' boleh, jadi saya pun tidak tahu hendak kata apa.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-harap bagi pehak Kerajaan kita ini dapat dua<sup>2</sup> buah negeri itu, tolong-lah ambil chara<sup>2</sup> yang membawakan kebaikan negara kita ini, perkembangan agama dalam soal<sup>2</sup> agama yang sesuai dengan pemerentahan, di-perkembangkan di-sana dengan chukup<sup>2</sup> kapada orang<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-sana daripada orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang menjadi ra'ayat di-sana yang ta' balek ka-sini supaya orang<sup>2</sup> yang pergi ka-sana tidak membawa balek perkara<sup>2</sup> yang rumit yang susah-nya wakil<sup>2</sup>-lah besok yang pechah kepala.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bagitu juga perkara yang berkaitan dengan terjadi-nya di-Dewan Ra'ayat—perkara bakal<sup>2</sup> haji. Tempelak<sup>2</sup> sudah berlaku, saya takut satu dengan jiran tetangga di-Indonesia sana pun sudah bangkit konfrantasi, sudah kelamkabut dengan kita, sudah na' putus. Kita harap talak dua-lah, jangan-lah talak tiga; ada lagi rujok, ada dapat rujok balek.

Lepas daripada itu sa-buah lagi sudah berlaku—dengan Pakistan. Kita harap juga talak dua, bukan talak tiga. Ini-lah pula kalau di-bangkitkan tidak kena gaya-nya pula, silap<sup>2</sup> pula putus satu lagi. Jadi dengan chara putus dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> ini, putus perhubungan, lagi kelam-kabut.

Negeri ini tempat kita, mahu tidak mahu, terpaksa orang kita terpaksa kena pergi ka-tempat<sup>2</sup> itu, ada satu rukun yang terpaksa hendak kena buat. Jadi berbangkit perkara fasal haji—saya ini pun lama juga dudok di-sana. Perkara fasal jualan<sup>2</sup> kapada orang<sup>2</sup> haji, jadi satu bahan di-ucapkan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, pada hal yang saya tahu, saya pun lama bukan hendak bela Kerajaan Saudi Arabia, tetapi sa-bagai tempat itu tempat haji—saya pun lama di-sana. Tumbuhnya perkataan tipu-menipu macham<sup>2</sup> chara, bawa barang<sup>2</sup> pergi jual kapada orang haji. Kalau orang bawa barang itu jual kapada kita, kalau kita tidak mahu beli, apa salah-nya. Orang hendak jual barang, kalau kita tidak mahu beli, tidak-lah patut dia chekek leher. Mengapa di-bangkit<sup>2</sup>kan perkara itu.

Saya takutkan, ini sa-buah negeri, sa-buah negeri jadi putus besok, kita sudah dudok di-tinggalkan macham kera sumbang—takut putus. Sa-bagai Dewan ini yang di-ucapkan oleh sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan Ra'ayat—Senate—elaun pun tidak boleh sama—sana \$750.00 di-sini \$500.00—sama? Tidak boleh! Kita berfikir panjang di-atas satu<sup>2</sup> perkara, jangan berlaku-nya kedudukan di-antara sa-buah negara dengan sa-buah negara, khas-nya tempat yang kita terpaksa menunaikan rukun<sup>2</sup> haji yang lima di-sana. Kalau tumbuh-nya di-hati mereka kesedehan di-atas paluan<sup>2</sup> yang timbul di-Dewan Ra'ayat ini—ma'alum sahaja-lah—Kerajaan Arab Saudi, kalau tidak silap saya, ini Kerajaan kaya—raja minyak. Dahulu di-Mekah boleh di-katakan terlalu banyak orang haji kadang<sup>2</sup> berlari dengan taun, tetapi sa-panjang jalan sekarang di-ikhtiarkan, di-usahakan kesihatan<sup>2</sup>, boleh di-katakan orang yang menjaga kesihatan sa-panjang jalan, di-buat-nya jalan berbatu<sup>2</sup> kerana hendak memberi orang<sup>2</sup> haji ini pergi mengambil haji dengan senang.

Tiba<sup>2</sup> dengan kerana perkara kechil, fasal nama, ada tipu helah pula mengambil nama orang—"kalau hang hendak buboh nama hang, tolong-lah tukar nama saya Awang Dokek dahulu, apa yang sesuai bagi saya". To<sup>2</sup> Sheikh fikir juga, sebab saya pun tahu perkara ini yang banyak daripada sa-belah Indonesia-lah nama pelek<sup>2</sup>, sa-belah kita ini pun ada juga tetapi sa-belah kita ini kurang nama<sup>2</sup> itu bagus, jadi dalam sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> negeri nama<sup>2</sup> itu tidak bagus, meminta kepada To' Sheikh kadang<sup>2</sup> tok' ulama<sup>2</sup>, "Tuan tolong-lah menamakan saya ini"—dia pun—saya pun boleh tunjukkan chara-nya itu, buka kapala lutut ambil serban ikat di-kepala, ambil letak di-atas kepala itu . . . . . (bahasa Arab). Erti-nya, aku namakan ini si-anu, si-anu,—alfa-tihah! Bachalah fatimah meminta berkat, tolong-lah ubah nama saya ini. Ini bukan kerja tipu, kita yang hendak—orang kita yang hendak, begitu juga mereka, kita yang hendak. Kalau di-angkat perkara<sup>2</sup> dalam Dewan Ra'ayat sa-tengah Wakil Ra'ayat tidak tahu,

mari-lah dengan sedeh. Hendak retak, yang saya takutkan ini sa-buah negeri, sa-buah negeri, lama<sup>2</sup> kelam-kabut kita.

Jadi saya perbetulkan balek perkara ini yang sa-benar-nya tidak salah kita. Kurang daripada Duta<sup>2</sup> kita yang ada di-sana, yang bertanggung-jawab di-sana, bukan dudok di-pejabat hendak menjalankan case passport sahaja, tetapi yang banyak lagi, wakil kita di-sana—diplomat—apa-kah kerja-nya? Dia kena masok merata cherok di-mana Tok<sup>2</sup> Sheikh yang berasa nampak-nya merbahaya kapada kita, masok beri tahu—ini dia chara bagi kita, ini chara-nya. Tidak ada yang lain<sup>2</sup> bila mana saya bercherita, aku sudah tahu case itu jangan di-kachau<sup>2</sup> ini, tetapi kalau kita dudok diam sahaja, ashek dudok hendak dudok tunggu passport, orang haji datang sahaja baharu hendak buat kerja, mana boleh macham itu. Ini-lah dia, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, yang saya dapat kerana saya ini pun banyak gang di-Mekah, jadi perkhabaran banyak datang pada saya, walau pun di-Khairah pun gang saya banyak. Saya minta-lah perkara ini di-perbetulkan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, sedikit mengenai kedudukan penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang balek daripada Al-Azhar, supaya dapat satu pertimbangan, bukan-lah sa-kadar yang mana balek dari Al-Azhar itu boleh dudok dalam jawatan ugama sahaja, kerana mereka juga dapat pengalaman yang banyak. Jangan pula sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> memikirkan kalau pergi belajar ugama dudok dalam sekolah<sup>2</sup> ugama atau di-University Al-Azhar juga pelajaran ugama sahaja, tetapi hendak-lah kita fikirkan. Istilah dalam perkara ugama penoh dengan pengertian, sebab itu saya juga ingin hendak menerangkan ugama, bila sebut ugama sahaja, kesemua-nya sudah masok, penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang pergi di-luar negeri itu mempelajari dalam Al-Azhar bukan sa-mata<sup>2</sup> perkara ugama sahaja. Supaya harap dapat pertimbangan daripada penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang balek daripada negara itu, bukan sa-kadar boleh dudok menjadi guru ugama sahaja atau dudok di-sekolah<sup>2</sup>

menengah sahaja atau pun boleh duduk di-radio sahaja—sebab dia boleh berchakap Arab—tetapi di-dalam jawatan<sup>2</sup> yang lain patut juga di-pertimbangkan mengikut kelayakan-nya. Kita belanja banyak juga wang sara di-beri sa-masa di-Khairah sana.

Satu lagi, saya harap pada Kerajaan, di-Madinah juga ada satu University supaya dapat pula Kerajaan kita mahu mengambil peranan meletakkan pula satu asrama di-Madinah sana. Tempat pemimpin alam ada di-sana-kubor junjongan kita Nabi Muhammad (s.a.w.), University ada di-sana, di-Madinah. University sana, sara pun chukup pada hal anak<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang pergi—sara di-beri chukup, tempat tinggal dengan makanan semua-nya wang poket lagi di-beri, bukan ra'ayat dia, tetapi bagitu sa-kali segala penuntut patut-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan mengadakan pula asrama di-Pusat Perkembangan Islam yang menjadi agama rasmi di-negeri kita ini di-Madinah sana, tolong buka satu untuk kita dapat menghantarkan penuntut<sup>2</sup>, ilmu pengetahuan yang ghaib dan ilmu khas-nya perkara ugama yang menjadi rasmi di-negeri kita ini supaya jangan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Lumpur, Che' Aishah, fasal perche-raian dalam Islam kita, banyak sangat supaya di-adakan undang<sup>2</sup> lebeh ketat. Sa-benar-nya itu semua-nya ada, tidak ada apa yang kurang pun dalam Undang<sup>2</sup> Islam. Tetapi malang-nya yang memegang jawatan itu hingga yang duduk dalam pejabat sendiri. Terjadi satu perkara ini saya hendak bercherita, sudah bertengkar dengan dia sa-bagai sa-orang ahli, apa dia, perkara Insurance nyawa, sama ada kita masok dalam sharikat<sup>2</sup> bagitu juga dalam insuran. Dia ada sa-orang ya'ani penama, orang yang di-namakan sa-orang lagi, menjadi warith dia. Jadi tumbuh di-atas perkara wang<sup>2</sup> yang di-dapati daripada jaminan yang akan di-bayar daripada insuran nyawa, kalau sa-saorang itu masok insuran-nya dengan masa, katakan-lah 50 tahun atau pun 30 tahun dengan bayaran<sup>2</sup> yang sekian<sup>2</sup>. Kalau dia tidak mati wang itu sa-olah<sup>2</sup> macham wang simpanan, ada lagi tambahan, apa orang panggil 'bonos'.

Berbangkit perkara ugama ini mengenai wang itu boleh-kah di-jadikan wang pesaka? Maka tumbuh-nya keputusan sa-mata<sup>2</sup> wang yang di-bayar kepada tiap<sup>2</sup> bulan, kalau dia di-masokkan sa-lama 55 tahun, saya mithalkan, dalam satu tahun 2 tahun dia pun mati. Jadi wang yang dapat itu, oh, tidak boleh, yang boleh di-jadikan wang peninggalan dia ia-lah wang sa-mata<sup>2</sup> yang di-bayar tiap<sup>2</sup> bulan. Yang ini dia tidak dapat. Pada hal kalau dia mati dalam masa dua tahun, wang itu dia dapat kalau \$30—\$30-lah. Jadi wang itu, sebenar-nya lari di-mana? Kerana jaminan itu, kalau wang ini tidak di-ambil, jadi wang itu hendak di-lampirkan kamana? Kalau wang itu sa-benar-nya wang si-mati itu, maka wang itu sudah jadi pesaka. Kalau anak kechil pula, anak tidak baligh, erti-nya orang petuakan, mengharamkan, me-lenyapkan wang si-anak yatim, me-lenyapkan wang anak yatim, kesalahan amat besar. Saya bukan hendak menjadi mufti pula dalam Dewan ini. Jadi saya harap dapat pertimbangan supaya orang<sup>2</sup> yang dapat didekan dalam perkara ugama tahu selok-belok sa-benar-nya datang di-pusat<sup>2</sup> yang betul<sup>2</sup> faham dengan perkara kedudukan, bukan sa-kadar mengajar fardzu sembahyang sahaja, bukan hendak mengajar puasa sahaja, tetapi selok-belok dalam kedudukan ugama supaya jangan bertelengkah perjalanan kita sa-bagai ugama rasmi dengan Kerajaan biar berkembang berjalan dengan baik, itu tujuan kita.

Itu saya ulang sa-kali lagi, tolong-lah pehak Menteri yang ada di-sini supaya menyampaikan, tolong buka satu lagi Asrama di-Madinah mudah<sup>2</sup>an dengan berkat pertolongan itu tiap<sup>2</sup> maulud, tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun, bila sampai 12 Rabiul Awal—chuti, pasal mera'ikan junjongan kita Nabi Muhammad (s.a.w). Tempat sini di-buka satu Universiti bukan mengajar ugama sahaja yang saya tahu, sedangkan sekolah anak yatim yang ada di-Madinah, anak<sup>2</sup> yatim yang ada sekolah Madinah itu di-buat per-usahaan<sup>2</sup>, sama ada kasut dan lain<sup>2</sup>, lebeh baik daripada orang<sup>2</sup> yang buat di-luar yang berniaga ini. Bagitu punya

elok-nya pengajaran di-beri, nilai harga-nya lebeh. Jadi kalau buka di-sana satu, banyak-lah dapat anak<sup>2</sup> muda kita balek mengambil peranan dalam pemimpin agama Islam yang menjadi agama rasmi.

Akhir sa-kali, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.....

**Mr President:** Lekas-lah, beri peluang orang lain hendak berchakap.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Habis, saya pun tidak ada lagi, biar-lah apa yang terbuku di-hati ini terpendam shor<sup>2</sup> saya di-dalam perkara Talivishen—Bahagian Penerangan. Sunggoh pun dalam Talivishen itu kadang<sup>2</sup> ada juga mimbar agama, jadi patut-lah dalam Talivishen itu di-adakan forum<sup>2</sup>, mimbar UGAMA di-dalam 4 macham; dalam bahasa Inggeris, dalam bahasa China—orang China pun banyak masuk Islam sekarang—bahasa Tamil, bahasa Melayu, tetapi biar-lah 4 ini berjalan satu faham. Jangan di-dalam bahasa Melayu chara satu macham, dalam bahasa China pula satu macham di-bawa, dalam bahasa Inggeris satu macham—tidak boleh—biar sa-kata, supaya si-China dengar pun sa-rupa, si-India dengar sa-rupa, si-Melayu pun dengar sa-rupa, si-Inggeris dengar pun sa-rupa. Mudah<sup>2</sup>an yang di-rasmikan itu dapat berjalan dengan lichin dan keseluruhan-nya orang faham, bukan di-beri cherita di-da'am bahagian forum agama, di-titek-bengek perkara ranchak masuk da'am laut, haram-kah, halal, nanti dahulu ini. Kita mahu kira negara ini yang sesuai dengan kedudukan agama rasmi dengan tidak salah silap nanti perkara itu titek-bengek tidak menjadi hal lagi. Itu satu daripada shor supaya kalau sa-kira-nya balek anak<sup>2</sup> kita daripada Khairah, daripada Madinah, daripada mana<sup>2</sup> negeri, dapat berkumpul memberi cheramah dalam bahagian<sup>2</sup> forum atau pun dalam Talivishen atau Radio atau lain<sup>2</sup> yang menasabah mengenai kedudukan agama di-negeri kita ini.

Akhir sa-kali—Bahasa Kebangsaan.

**Mr President:** Dua tiga kali dah akhir! (*Ketawa*)

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Ini habis langsung, habis

ini yang akhir betu!<sup>2</sup>.

Bahasa Kebangsaan tahun 1966—hendak masuk tahun 1967 sudah dekat. Tetapi sa-makin dekat sampai saya tengok dalam Dewan ini pun muka saya naik tempelak. Saya chatit daripada sa-orang ka-saorang, chakap Melayu sudah tidak mahu lagi-lah. Semua berchakap bahasa Inggeris. Betul berchakap bahasa Inggeris, pada masa ini—ya. Tetapi mana boleh sedap terbit daripada lidah-nya sendiri daripada duduk mendengar terjemahan. Kadang<sup>2</sup> sa-tengah-nya berchakap lekas macham berteh. Mana tahan si-penterjemah hendak ikut dia berchakap macham keretapi. Baharu hendak berchakap lagi dia sudah pergi jauh dan kita yang menerima pun tidak dapat, chakap mana lebeh daripada berteh dalam buloh—chepat. Kalau dia chakap dengan satu bahasa, senang juga sadikit, sebab itu di-gunakan bahasa kebangsaan yang tunggal di-negeri ini. Sunggoh pun sekarang ini berjalan tetapi lateh-lah, apa salah-nya. Yang aneh-nya si-Melayu sendiri: Ada pula yang menudoh Radio daripada orang kita orang<sup>2</sup> yang bukan Melayu berchakap di-situ pelat. Tetapi sa-tengah-nya pula dia sendiri takut berchakap kerana dia takut pelat. Pada hal dia benar<sup>2</sup> Melayu dia takut pelat orang lain tidak apa, pada hal pelat<sup>2</sup>nya di-fahami. Saya fikir saudara kita dalam Dewan ini pun pelat tetapi tidak pelat macham apa pula. Berchakap Inggeris juga, jadi saya tidak mengerti. Jadi minta ma'af-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kali pun apa yang di-dalam hati saya ini banyak sampai besok pagi pun tidak habis—minta ma'af. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau salah silap dan saya minta-lah layanan di-Dewan Senate ini biar-lah terpachak sadikit, supaya janaan Dewan ini langsung runtuh. Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah sampai hari ini, tiga hari—Dewan Negara menimbang-kan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> Belanjawan tahun 1966, dan saya nampak tiap<sup>2</sup> Ahli ingin menyampaikan pendapat sahingga kerana itu hari yang ketiga baharu saya dapat peluang berchakap.

Sa-waktu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan menyampaikan ucapan-nya yang kurang lebeh 78 muka kepada Dewan Ra'ayat dan salinan ucapan ini chuma di-kirimkan kepada tiap<sup>2</sup> Ahli Dewan Negara, saya dapati banyak perkara<sup>2</sup> yang dapat di-perdebatkan, akan tetapi sa-lama lebeh daripada berbelas<sup>2</sup> hari di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat telah di-binchangkan sa-chara perinchian, maka pada pendapat saya bagi menghormati Dewan dan masa kita, tidak-lah mesti di-ulangi soal daripada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu.

Tetapi bagaimana pun, saya meng-alu<sup>2</sup>kan ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bagi Ranchangan tahun 1966 yang mana beliau telah mencheritakan senang dan susah, pahit dan maung, yang di-hadapi oleh Kerajaan. Kesu-sahan itu dapat kita rasa'i bersama, oleh kerana kekurangan wang. Tetapi chita<sup>2</sup> terlalu besar saperti yang te'ah saya katakan dalam ucapan dalam perbahathan Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat. Masalah pokok tidak mahu di-se'lesai-kan sebab itu timbul-lah kesusahan kepada kita. Yang demikian tidak ada jalan lain me'ainkan naikkan chukai. Menaikkan chukai saperti yang telah di-jalankan pada tahun ini ia-itu menaikkan atau mengadakan satu jenis chukai<sup>2</sup> tutup botol. Tentu-lah meng-ge'likan hati kita semua apabi'a Menteri Kewangan sendiri mengakui bahawa dalam perlaksanaan-nya amat sulit. Kerana ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> sharikat peng-guna<sup>2</sup> bahan<sup>2</sup> minuman dalam botol menggunakan tutup lama dan ada pula yang menukar dari botol kepada tin. Jadi mahu tidak mahu, sumber yang telah di-chadangkan untuk mendapat kewangan bagi negeri ini terpaksa di-tutup kempa'i. Erti-nya Kerajaan sedar bahawa penipuan daripada orang<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan te'ah berlaku untuk menge'akkan diri mereka bertanggung-jawab membayar chukai kepada neera ini. Tetapi yang aneh-nya sa-kali tidak ada satu t'ndakan pun yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan dari segi undang<sup>2</sup>, kalau tidak ada undang<sup>2</sup> adakan undan<sup>2</sup> sa-panjang tahun 1965 ini, tetapi tidak pernah di-adakan.

Akhir<sup>2</sup>-nya di-da'am ucapan Men-teri Kewangan di-Dewan Ra'ayat.

di-jelaskan-lah, terpaksa di-tarek balek, masaalah chukai botol. Di-dalam tahun 1966 akan datang di-timbuikan satu perkara baharu menggantikan chukai tudong botol—chukai talipon. Lebeh daripada 100 call kenakan 10 sen. Chukai ini juga sedang menerima ten-tangan semenjak dalam bedongan-nya lagi. Telor-nya belum menetas, anak-nya belum keluar tetapi dalam bedongan, dalam telor, telah di-tentang saperti Chukai Tutup Botol, saperti *Turnover Tax*. Barangkali kalau saya mengatakan saya perchaya, mungkin saya tidak berbohong kepada diri saya chukai talipon ini akan berubah, walau pun Ahli<sup>2</sup> Perikatan sa-terus-nya ada yang mempertahankan sikap Kerajaan, dasar Kementerian Kewangan.

Di-dalam soal chukai tutup botol waktu *Budget Meeting* tahun sudah, tetapi akhir<sup>2</sup>-nya Kerajaan surrender, Kerajaan hanya sa-kejap sahaja sang-gup jadi *Steam roll*, untok jadi steam roll sa-bentar kemudian itu dia gostan (go astern) juga. Bagini juga soal talipon. Sa-bahagian penyokong<sup>2</sup> Kera-jaan ada yang menyokong habisan<sup>2</sup> kerana mereka perchaya bahawa apa yang Kerajaan hendak buat itu baik. Kebetulan pula mereka itu anggota party. Di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara ini pun sa-bentar tadi kita ada dengar bagaimana ada ang-gota mempertahankan apa yang Kera-jaan hendak buat itu baik. Tetapi kalau tidak sa'ah apa yang saya fikir-kan chukai talipon ini akan menerima perubahan dan mene'git jari-lah mereka<sup>2</sup> yang mempertahankan dasar Kerajaan yang boleh berubah satu hari sa-nuloh kali.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita melihat perkembangan demokrasi di-negeri k'ita ini, sa-kali pun kadang<sup>2</sup> saya fikir kita telah lebeh daripada demokrasi terp'mpin—malah-lah ter-tekan—tetapi bagaimana pun dari dalam sedang tumbuh dan tumbuh ini-lah membawa sinar harapan yang sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya bagi perkembangan de-mokrasi tanah ayer kita ini zaman hadapan. Saya katakan bagitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab sungguh pun kenyataan menunjukkan jumlah Pem-bangkang dalam Dewan Ra'ayat tidak-lah sa-demikian besar-nya saperti

jumlah Pembangkang sa-belum tahun 1964, demikian juga dalam Dewan Negara ini. Tetapi perubahan<sup>2</sup> yang berlaku di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, juga di-dalam Dewan Negara, yang di-katakan rubber stamp telah sa-makin panas dan menarek. Menarek kata saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana bukan hanya apa yang di-katakan manusia<sup>2</sup> Pembangkang sahaja yang berchakap sa-bagai sifat-nya Pembangkang, tetapi Ahli<sup>2</sup> daripada pehak Kerajaan sendiri pun telah mulai, sa-olah<sup>2</sup> mereka pula saperti Pembangkang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan satu perkataan dapat kita katakan, kalau ini telah terbukti dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara, tanda-nya tidak ada ko-ordinasi di-kalangan parti pemerintah sendiri. Sa-benar-nya kalau ada sa-suatu yang patut kita malu—Kerajaan-lah—maka gejala<sup>2</sup> yang sudah terjadi akhir<sup>2</sup> ini patut-lah terasa malu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masa yang lalu banyak 'yes', tetapi oleh kerana tidak tahan menahan perasaan yang bengkok di-dalam dada, tidak tahan telinga mendengar sungutan ra'ayat di-kampung<sup>2</sup>, akhir-nya di-kalangan penyokong<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan sendiri telah timbul initiative untuk menyatakan 'no' dan tidak sa-lama<sup>2</sup>-nya 'yes'. Saya ingin mengatakan kepentingan demokrasi negeri ini, tiap<sup>2</sup> orang ra'ayat harus berdiri di-atas dasar yang benar, mempertahankan yang benar, memperkatakan yang benar dan untuk itu kita harus bersikap saperti kata pepatah, biar sa-hari hidup sa-bagai singa, jangan sa-ribu tahun hidup sa-bagai kucing menjilat<sup>2</sup> sa-mata<sup>2</sup>.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sukachita saya menarek perhatian Dewan ini kepada peranan yang di-mainkan oleh Perdana Menteri dan oleh Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Satu daripada-nya berkenaan dengan pemisahan Singapura—tindakan daripada Kerajaan sendiri. Saya perchaya saya tidak silap, apabila Singapura keluar bererti satu bintang atau satu jalor di-dalam bendera kita ikut keluar. Tetapi sampai hari ini, sa-panjang yang saya maseh ingat, belum ada perubahan terhadap bintang

yang 14 buchu-nya atau jalor yang 14 kapada bendera-nya berubah. Dia mesti di-ubah sa-hingga tinggal angka 13—13 buchu bintang, 13 jalor di-bendera kita. Sampai hari ini Kerajaan belum mengubah. Apa-kah dari kalangan Menteri<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Perikatan ini orang<sup>2</sup> atau manusia<sup>2</sup> yang perchaya kapada tahyul? Perchaya kapada suatu yang timbul di'alam fikiran orang<sup>2</sup> barat, benchi kapada angka 13 sa-bagai unlucky number. Saya tidak tahu pula apa-kah orang bijak (intellectual) yang menjadi Menteri<sup>2</sup> ini menerima kapada perkara tahyul, yang angka 13 ini sial? Atau mungkin Kerajaan maseh mengharapkan<sup>2</sup> Brunei masok Malaysia? Saya fikir jauh pangang dari api. Sebab British yang membuat Malaysia dan British yang menentukan apa yang patut di-buat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-waktu bentokan Malaysia, telah saya katakan, tanpa Brunei, Malaysia merupakan satu pinggan yang sumbing. Tetapi pinggan sumbing ini di-jalankan terus, kita keluarkan Singapura, maka dia telah berlubang di-tengah<sup>2</sup>-nya. Untuk mengharapkan Brunei masok, dia telah boleh masok dari dahulu, kalau tidak timbul soal Indonesia menuntut supaya di-adakan penyiasatan daripada Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu. British tahu kalau di-adakan penyiasatan ka-atas ra'ayat Brunei, ra'ayat Brunei tidak akan mahu masok Malaysia. Maka gagal-lah diplomasi British. Lebeh baik Brunei jangan masok Malaysia. British dengan British Adviser-nya saperti di-negeri<sup>2</sup> kita dahulu, dan demikian pula Brunei, nasehat-nya mesti di-ikut. Kalau tidak kerana tentangan dari Indonesia, meminta supaya United Nations cham-por tangan, menanya pendapat ra'ayat, tentu Brunei telah masok. Sebab? Sebab British boleh berbuat bagitu. Dan tujuan yang di-buat Malaysia ini pun bagi kepentingan ekonomi British—mempertahankan kepentingan British.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah Singapura keluar, pada fikiran kita habis-lah. Demikian-lah yang di-sebut<sup>2</sup> di-dalam ucapan atau perbahathan mengenai Bill mengeluarkan Singapura daripada Malaysia. Tetapi rupa-nya

penyakit ini tidak habis dengan dikeluarkan sahaja. Dia terus-menerus menimbulkan pening kepala kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia, khusus-nya kepada Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Alhaj. Dari Singapura, mereka berteriak, kita ada-lah sa-buah Kerajaan yang berseh. Tidak demikian hal-nya dengan Malaysia yang corrupted. Apa? Dahulu dia dalam Malaysia, boleh kita ambil tindakan. Sekarang di-luar Malaysia, mempunyai kedaulatan dan di-akuī oleh bangsa<sup>2</sup> di-dunia de facto-nya dan de jure-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nyata-lah kita terpaksa menghadapi semua perkara yang timbul di-dalam negara ini, atau di-timbulkan oleh Singapura yang dikeluarkan daripada Persekutuan Malaysia, mahu atau tidak mahu. Image Malaysia di-luar negeri, walau apa pun hendak di-pertahankan oleh seluruh anggota Kabinet di-dalam Dewan ini, tiap<sup>2</sup> orang tahu image Malaysia telah jatuh, sa-jatoh<sup>2</sup>-nya. Apa-tah lagi, dengan perpechahan Singapura, maka bertambah kuat, dan bertambah baik peluang bagi golongan<sup>2</sup> yang ingin menjatuhkan lagi image Malaysia dengan sa-bebas-nya.

Sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan harus-lah berikhtiar menjadikan Kerajaan ini dan negara kita ini, satu negara yang tidak ada rasuah. Kita mempunyai Jabatan Penchegah Rasuah. Tetapi saya tidak dengar, ada tangkapan<sup>2</sup>, pembicharaan<sup>2</sup> yang berlaku, hasil daripada rasuah. Konon khabar-nva, sudah berganti<sup>2</sup> Ketua Jabatan Penchegah Rasuah ini. Entah kerana tidak seronok kerja di-sini, entah kerana tertekan perasaan jiwa-nya dalam memegang kerja Ketua Jabatan ini, entah baaimana, Tuhan-lah yang mengetahui. Tetapi, saya mahu mengatakan rasuah sangat-lah sukar hendak di-berkas, kalau di-kehendaki saksi<sup>2</sup> dan kalau di-kehendaki di-bawa ka-dalam mahkamah. Jalan yang palng baik, kalau timbul sa-suatu tuduhan mengenai rasuah, adakan Surohaniaya Penviasat. Saya perchaya dia akan terbuka—banyak tembelang di-dalam negeri ini pun akan terbuka. Dan negeri kita berseh—nama kita baik. Bukan-kah itu yang

lebih baik? Apa guna harta berkarong<sup>2</sup> kalau nama-nya busok dan rendah? Biar hidup miskin, tetapi jiwa-nya besar dan dia di-hormati orang.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mital-nya, saya tidak ikut menudoh dalam perkara Rahman Talib. Kalau Kerajaan membenarkan . . . . .

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar:** Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 35 (2). The case is still *sub judice*. Can the Honourable Member touch on that?

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya faham, Standing Order tidak membenarkan kita menyentoh perkara yang sedang dalam timbangan mahkamah. Tetapi, saya tidak menyentoh perkara-nya—saya membuat chontoh tentang kejadian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau perkara ini di-terima, adakan Surohanjaya Penyiasat, tidak-lah menjadi fasal berpanjang<sup>2</sup>. Kalau benar, benar-lah, kalau tidak, tidak-lah. Siapa salah siapa yang bertanggung-jawab. Tetapi ini tidak, akibat-nya timbul-lah perbahathan di-Dewan Ra'ayat yang begitu panjang, begitu hebat, di-dalam perkara Supplementary Bill yang saya sengaja tidak ikut berbahath di-dalam Bill itu baharu<sup>2</sup> ini. Perbelanjaan wang ra'ayat sa-banyak \$88,000, wang ra'ayat itu wang amanah, amanah ra'ayat supaya di-belanjakan oleh Kerajaan dengan betul di-tempat yang betul. Tetapi Kerajaan telah belanjakan di-satu tempat yang tidak menyenanakan hati ra'ayat. Mengapa Parti Perikatan tidak mengeluarkan wang? Mengapa tidak timbul ura<sup>2</sup> atau terdengar berita mengatakan orang Perikatan atau orang UMNO khusus-nya mengeluarkan derma untuk perbicharaan atau perbelanjaan untuk menanggung belanja perbicharaan itu?

Tetapi Syed Jaafar Albar telah diberi bantuan moral dan wang oleh orang<sup>2</sup> Perikatan. Mengapa? Tentu ada sa-suatu di-pehak orang<sup>2</sup> Perikatan sendiri. Penggunaan wang ini telah diluluskan oleh Dewan, tetapi ini harus menjadi satu pengajaran kepada Kerajaan Perikatan bahawa jangan-lah chuba<sup>2</sup> hendak terus jadi steam roll. Fikir-lah apa yang di-katakan oleh

Pembangkok atau yang di-katakan oleh pengikut<sup>2</sup>-nya sendiri yang kebetulan tidak menjadi Menteri sebab demokrasi yang sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah apa yang di-katakan fikiran<sup>2</sup> yang di-hormati dan suara<sup>2</sup> yang di-dengari, tanpa ada fikiran manusia<sup>2</sup> yang lain di-dengari Kerajaan, tanpa ada suara<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat yang di-suarkan oleh wakil<sup>2</sup> kepada Kerajaan, tidak ada ma'ana dan tidak ada erti demokrasi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu masalah lagi yang saya ingin sentoh ia-lah soal pilihan raya. Pilihan raya telah kita tugaskan kepada Surohanjaya mengenai dengan pilihan raya. Tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun boleh di-katakan Surohanjaya ini menjalankan pendaftaran sa-mula pengundi<sup>2</sup>. Tetapi chara pekerja<sup>2</sup>-nya tidak-lah begitu memuaskan. Saya tidak mahu berchakap panjang tetapi saya mahu memberi satu chontoh supaya di-perbaiki sa-chepat mungkin. Saya sa-orang warga-negara Persekutuan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mempunyai hak (entitle) menjadi sa-orang pengundi dan memang saya telah pun menjadi pengundi. Tetapi kalau satu pilihan raya di-adakan dalam waktu yang singkat ini, dua atau tiga bulan ini, saya telah di-nafikan hak-nya untuk mengundi. Mengapa ini terjadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini gerakan pendaftaran mengundi orang<sup>2</sup> baharu atau pertukaran orang<sup>2</sup> lama semua-nya berlaku di-seluruh negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu. Datang sa-orang pendaftar ini ka-rumah jam 11.00 pagi yang kebetulan saya tidak ada. Oleh kerana alamat rumah saya berubah, masuk dalam kawasan pengundi juga, tetapi rumah-nya berubah jadi di-isi-lah Borang B hanya untuk isteri saya dan tidak untuk saya dan tidak untuk sa-orang lagi dalam rumah saya yang patut dan berhak mengundi kerana dia telah chukup 21 tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab-nya saya tidak ada di-rumah, dan sa-orang lagi yang telah genap umur 21 tahun dan berhak mendaftar sa-bagai pengundi, pun pergi kerja dan tidak ada di-rumah. Kerana itu saya dan sa-orang lagi telah di-nafikan hak-nya untuk mengundi. Jadi terpaksa-lah

saya bekerja, berusaha pula menyemak pergi membetulkan balek perkara ini. Itu-lah sedang saya tunggu<sup>2</sup>kan. Tetapi mengapa saya mesti pergi ka-tempat menyemak meminta di-betulkan balek pada hal benda itu tidak perlu jadi begitu. Sebab nama saya memang ada dalam buku pengundi. Kalau nama isteri saya yang juga ada di-dalam buku pengundi boleh di-daftar di-beri kad tanda dia telah di-daftarkan dan di-ubah di-dalam form B tetapi mengapa saya tidak boleh di-daftar pada hal saya tuan rumah? Dia datang ka-rumah saya, dia tahu rumah saya. Tetapi ini-lah kejadian yang di-harap tidak akan di-biarkan kejadian samacham ini berlaku kerana sungatan<sup>2</sup> mengenai pendaftaran ini berbagai tempat berbagai macham rupa-nya telah di-sungutkan oleh ra'ayat melalui akhbar<sup>2</sup>.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita hendak menyentoh sedikit lagi tentang soal luar negeri. Satu daripada perkara yang sangat menarek perhatian saya, saya perchaya menarek perhatian sabahagian besar ra'ayat negeri ia-lah satu perubahan kita yang gilang gemilang dan sejarah telah menchatitkan ia-itu kemenangan diplomasi kita yang mengakibatkan putus-nya hubungan dengan Pakistan. Putus-nya hubungan negara kita dengan Pakistan, negeri yang tidak berperang dengan Pakistan, bukan kerana kita melanggar Pakistan atau mengishtiharkan perang—tidak. Yang berperang ia-lah India dengan Pakistan—satu bangsa bersaudara yang berlainan ugama yang terpechah sudah kemerdekaan mereka baharu<sup>2</sup> ini.

Tetapi soal-nya bagi kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana kita sendiri lebeh suka mempertahankan wakil kita di-Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu atau di-Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu daripada mempertahankan kedudukan kita yang berkechuali dalam pertentangan yang berlaku di-dalam atau di-antara negeri<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth sendiri. Diplomasi yang telah kita jalankan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, diplomasi pentadbiran, amalan yang di-tinggalkan oleh penjah B.A. atau British Adviser tidak akan menyalahkan sa-orang pegawai

alat penjajahan di-negeri ini di-mata ra'ayat yang di-perintah, tetapi dia akan bertindak kemudian daripada itu kalau perlu untuk menukarkan pegawai yang berkenaan ka-tempat lain atau menahan atau bertindak apa<sup>2</sup> sebab moral penjajah itu hendak di-jaga, pentadbiran penjajah hendak di-jaga. Itu chara penjajahan dan itu-lah juga amalan kita, bersalah sa-kali wakil kita di-Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu. Saya tidak mahu mengeluarkan patah demi patah perkataan walau pun saya simpan keratan<sup>2</sup> akhbar tetapi kita mempertahankan habis<sup>2</sup>an yang berakibat putus-nya hubungan diplomatik Pakistan dengan negeri kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mengerti mengapa kita hanya menjalankan diplomasi pentadbiran tetapi tidak menjalankan diplomasi sa-buah kerajaan. Apa barangkali kita ini belum matang di-dalam chara diplomasi, belum matang dalam chara perhubungan international akibat lama benar kita ini terjajah, akibat lama benar kita di-kongkong jiwa dan fikiran oleh British. British sendiri satu bangsa yang terkenal handal dalam politik dan bijak dalam diplomasi. Tetapi sayang Inggeris meninggalkan kita dengan tidak mengajar ilmu diplomasi kepada kita betul<sup>2</sup> seperti dia meninggalkan ilmu pentadbiran-nya kepada kita supaya kita patoh kepada pentadbiran-nya, supaya kita pakai General<sup>2</sup> Order yang di-tinggal-nya, walau pun telah lapok sesuai untuk zaman penjajah, terus kita pakai walau pun bertahun<sup>2</sup> sa-telah kita merdeka, terus kita patoh kepada kepentingan<sup>2</sup> ekonomi British yang ada dalam negeri<sup>2</sup> kita. Pertahankan habis<sup>2</sup>an walau pun miskin ra'ayat, menderitara'ayat kerana ada kepentingan<sup>2</sup> ekonomi asing itu yang di-tinggalkan kepada kita patoh untuk kepentingan dia tetapi yang patut di-ajar kepada kita telah tidak di-ajarkan kepada kita.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai orang yang patoh nampak-nya bagitu-lah Malaysia, sa-kali lagi tampil ka-muka ta' kurang dan ta' kalah juga seperti dahulu sa-waktu Malaysia tampil ka-muka dalam soal Afrika

Selatan. Kita menentang, kita mengu-tok, kita marah British dan akhir<sup>2</sup>-nya Kementerian Luar Negeri lagi menga-takan bahawa sa-nya soal di-Afrika Selatan ada-lah tanggung-jawab British.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lompat-lah sa-berapa tinggi yang ia ingin melom-pat; tetapi orang tahu sandiwara apa ini. Kalau telah kita faham bahawa ini-lah tanggung-jawab British yang sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya, mengapa kita harus bersikap maseh bodoh, bersikap sa-bagai burung kasawari menyorok<sup>2</sup>kan kepala ka-dalam pasir membiarkan badan sa-besar guni keluar. Mengapa bagitu? British, telah saya katakan dalam Dewan ini berkali<sup>2</sup>, biang keladi kepada beberapa perkara yang berlaku di-dalam dunia.

Masalah Rhodesia Selatan masa-alah besar ia-itu masalah 200,000 orang kulit putih manusia seperti kita berbanding 4 juta manusia kulit hitam yang juga seperti kita sama<sup>2</sup> manusia, sama<sup>2</sup> mankind, sama<sup>2</sup> human being. Tetapi kata British kalau sa-kira-nya kita bertindak di-Rhodesia Selatan, akan timbul civil war (Perang Saudara). British bijak, pandai berfikir, dia tahu Civil War, Perang Saudara, akan terjadi kalau tindakan di-ambil ka-atas Rhodesia Selatan kerana 200,000 orang kulit putih di-sana. Tidak demikian hal-nya di-Aden atau pun apa yang di-katakan Persekutuan Arab Selatan yang sama di-fikirkan dan di-ranchang-kan dengan Persekutuan Malaysia ini.

Di-Persekutuan Arab Selatan atau Aden itu British tidak bertanggung<sup>2</sup> lagi bertindak, menangkap, membubarkan Kabinet, menggantung Perlembagaan dan apa sahaja dan kalau perlu membunuh sa-berapa banyak orang Arab—boleh—asalkan kepentingan Britain terjamin. Tetapi mengapa Kerajaan British tidak mahu bertindak di-Rhodesia Selatan? Kerana akan timbul Perang Saudara dan itu akan merugikan British. Kalau di-biarkan Rhodesia Selatan akan menguntongkan kepentingan<sup>2</sup> British sebab itu maka berkawan-lah Afrika Selatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Dewan ini pernah saya sebutkan satu

perkataan yang pernah di-katakan oleh Marshall Montgomery, Panglima Perang Inggeris, yang telah mengatakannya walau bagaimana sa-kali pun akan terjadi, Afrika Selatan ada-lah penting kepada Inggeris. Sebab Tanjong Pengharapan itu telah membuktikan betapa penting-nya bagi perhubungan England dengan Australia di-masa Perang Dunia dan kejadian Perang Suez dahulu. Untuk kepentingan British, untuk kepentingan kulit putih, baik yang ada di-Barat atau yang ada di-Selatan Dunia, Afrika Selatan mesti di-pertahankan untuk kepentingan kulit putih, untuk kepentingan British dan untuk memperkuatkan kedudukan Afrika Selatan pula supaya jangan kulit<sup>2</sup> hitam ini bangun di-Afrika dengan bantuan China Kominis.

Mudah<sup>2</sup>an di-jauhkan Allah dengan kesedaran bangsa Afrika dengan bantuan mereka itu, dengan Asia-Afrika akhir-nya orang<sup>2</sup> yang berkulit putih yang sombong di-Afrika Selatan itu akan di-tendang keluar dan orang<sup>2</sup> yang berhak, akan dudok di-tempat yang hak-nya, di-Afrika itu sendiri. British tidak mahu perkara ini terjadi; dengan sebab itu mesti di-beri peluang supaya ada kawan. Ian Smith kawan yang baik kepada Perdana Menteri Afrika Selatan, dan Rhodesia Selatan pun telah menjadi pengkalan untuk kepentingan Barat. Masa pemberontakan Tshombe di-Congo dengan menegakkan Republik Katanga, maka Rhodesia Selatan-lah pengkalan, pengkalan kepada bantuan<sup>2</sup> untuk Tshombe dan Katanga.

Faham-lah kita bahawa apa yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Katanga ada lombong tembaga, lombong berlian yang kepentingan-nya besar, kepentingan Inggeris untuk menjamin Katanga mesti bebas daripada negara atau Kerajaan Sosialist Congo, untuk itu Rhodesia Selatan harus menjadi pengkalan, untuk itu dia harus hidup untuk beberapa lama bagi kepentingan British di-Afrika. Dan sekarang ini untuk terus menguatkan lagi sa-sudah keadaan Congo berubah maka Afrika Selatan yang menjadi kera sumbang harus kekal dan Rhodesia Selatan harus hidup pula

berganding<sup>2</sup> tangan. Jadi ini semua sandiwara British apa yang Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-haj, Perdana Menteri kita, berteriak<sup>2</sup>. Saya kata tadi bagi anggota<sup>2</sup> Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat lebeh baik jadi singa satu hari daripada menjadi kucing sa-ribu tahun.

Jalan keluar bukan hadir sidang Perdana<sup>2</sup> Menteri Commonwealth sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan oleh Perdana Menteri, Sir Abu Bakar Tafa Balewa, sebab chadangan Sir Abu Bakar Tafa Balewa, Perdana Menteri Nigeria itu, akan sama-lah mutu-nya saperti chadangan Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-haj, Perdana Menteri kita, dalam soal Afrika Se'atan. Di-Asia orang kenal negara kita dan pemimpin negara kita di-Afrika pun orang kenal Abu Bakar Tafa Balewa dan pemimpin Abu Bakar Tafa Balewa di-Nigeria.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang paling penting bagi saya bukan-lah mengadakan sidang Perdana<sup>2</sup> Menteri Commonwealth untuk membinchangkan fasal ini. Kalau satu sidang mahu di-adakan merupakan international, maka sidang itu yang paling tepat ia-lah Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu, bukan Commonwealth—Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu! Sidang Commonwealth tidak ada memberi apa<sup>2</sup> Afrika Selatan keluar daripada Commonwealth, kerana usul Malaya di-waktu itu. Tetapi hubungan dari dalam British berjalan terus sebab kepentingan-nya di-situ; jadi ta' usah-lah kita berpura<sup>2</sup>, ta' usah kita mengikut lakunan sandiwara British sa-lama<sup>2</sup>-nya. Mahu bawa perkara ini Malaysia terus usulkan kepada Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu supaya di-binchangkan perkara ini terus terang. Kalau Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu pun tiada boleh atau tidak dapat berbuat sa-suatu ta' sampai hendak mengadakan sidang pun ta' boleh kerana British ta' suka, maka forum international ini pun tidak ada guna satu sen pun lagi. Forum international ini harus di-perbaiki sa-mula, harus di-susun sa-mula, harus di-kaji sa-mula, di-batalkan hak siapa yang di-katakan Big Four atau Big Five, Lima Besar atau Empat Besar yang mempunyai hak veto. Ini semua bukan,

dia bukan Tuhan, yang mentakdir atau memberi hak kepada mereka untuk menjadi Big Four atau Big Five dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini mesti di-batalkan demi keadilan dan Malaysia patut mempelopori perkara ini dalam Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu—masaalah Rhodesia Selatan dan masaalah penyusunan samula Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu dengan menidakkan ada-nya hak veto dan menidakkan ada-nya siapa yang di-katakan Big Four atau Big Five.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah dia jalan keluar yang sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya. Saya merasa pelek, bukan hairan, apabila Perdana Menteri kita dengan susah hati dan dukachita merayu<sup>2</sup> kapada negeri<sup>2</sup> di-Afrika kalau betul hendak putuskan perhubungan dengan British, dengan England, United Kingdom, tetapi jangan-lah sampai hendak keluar daripada Commonwealth. Ini Malaysia merayu, apa sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Malaysia ini terlampau sayang kapada British. Jadi tuan<sup>2</sup> di-Afrika itu hendak keluar pun, hendak putuskan perhubungan kerana Rhodesia Selatan itu, putus-lah, ta' apa-lah Tetapi jangan-lah sampai hendak keluar daripada British Commonwealth.

Saya hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengapa begitu sa-kali kita sayang kapada British Commonwealth, tidak pernah kata Malaysia Commonwealth—British Commonwealth dan ada satu Menteri urusan Commonwealth mengganti urusan yang ta'alok dahulu yang ada di-England dalam Kabinet. Sejarah Commonwealth sendiri mesti kita faham kemudian dapat kita fikir dan kita uji sampai ka-mana untong dan pahit-nya Commonwealth itu kapada kita yang Perdana Menteri kita ingin benar<sup>2</sup> memujuk<sup>2</sup> orang lain supaya jangan keluar daripada British Commonwealth.

Pemberontakan Amerika kerana orang<sup>2</sup> yang kulit putih yang pindah ka-Amerika tidak senang dengan chara British mahu menguasai ekonomi di-Amerika. Maka timbul-lah pemberontakan ra'ayat di-bawah pimpinan George Washington dengan kebetulan dapat bantuan daripada Franchis pada masa itu maka merdeka-lah Amerika

dan di-tegakkan-lah United States of America. Pada masa itu telah terjadi satu civil war, perang saudara, di-antara orang Inggeris dengan orang Amerika, antara kulit putih dengan kulit putih. Oleh kerana terpaksa British menyerahkan kemerdekaan kapada ra'ayat Amerika, maka timbul-lah daya utama—initiative British—sa-belum Canada bertindak ka-arrah satu pemberontakan mengasingkan diri daripada British, saperti Amerika, sa-belum Australia bertindak, sa-belum New Zealand bertindak maka taraf Dominion Status harus-lah di-beri kapada negeri<sup>2</sup> kulit putih: Canada, Australia dan New Zealand. Maka di-beri-lah oleh British dan ini-lah negeri<sup>2</sup> yang di-katakan Negeri<sup>2</sup> Dominion di-dalam lengkungan persema'amoran Inggeris atau Commonwealth. Inggeris takut kehilangan ekonomi semua-nya saperti dia hilang Amerika dan di-beri taraf<sup>2</sup> Dominion kapada kulit<sup>2</sup> putih yang lain.

Tetapi negeri kita tidak, Malaya di-jajah tidak di-berikan taraf Dominion. India di-jajah tidak di-beri taraf Dominion, Somalia di-jajah tidak di-beri taraf Dominion dan banyak negeri<sup>2</sup> di-sabelah Afrika di-jajah tidak di-beri taraf Dominion sa-hingga datang Perang Dunia Yang Kedua. Kelemahan Inggeris ternyata benar<sup>2</sup>, kesedaran ra'ayat di-negeri<sup>2</sup> yang di-jajah telah bangun betul<sup>2</sup> dan tenaga bertindak telah lahir. Maka mahu tidak mahu, satu demi satu negeri yang di-jajah oleh Inggeris dia pun memberi kemerdekaan. Tetapi kemerdekaan bentuk Inggeris di-beri-lah kemerdekaan oleh Inggeris, bukan taraf Dominion—bebas—fully independent. Kata kita. Tetapi dalam pemberian itu kapada Inggeris-ala-Inggeris kemerdekaan bentuk Inggeris—kemerdekaan chara Inggeris sendiri.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bentuk Inggeris ini-lah bentuk menjamin kepentingan kekayaan British sendiri. Tidak guna Dominion, sebab Australia dan lain<sup>2</sup> saperti Canada, New Zealand, yang dahulu-nya mengakui King of England atau Queen of England, United Kingdom, Great Britain, sa-bagai Raja mereka, sekarang pun

telah bertukar chorak memakai Governor General sendiri, yang sudah tidak boleh di-ubah lagi. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sudah mendapat kemerdekaan tetapi semua negeri<sup>2</sup> yang di-beri kemerdekaan, kechuali Burma, di-ikat betul<sup>2</sup> untok muslihat dan kepentingan British sendiri dan British Commonwealth ada-lah kepentingan British—kesema'amoran British Raya—ini-lah dia yang sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Kita takut keluar daripada British Commonwealth kerana takut hilang keuntongan<sup>2</sup> yang kita dapati daripada apa yang di-katakan British Commonwealth, apa yang akan hilang sadikit, yang akan hilang-nya ia-lah arang kehinaan yang terhonting di-muka kita. Keluar daripada satu kumpulan yang di-permainkan oleh British bagi kepentingan-nya pertukaran satu chorak perjanjian kepada alam kebebasan yang penoh—berdiri sama tinggi duduk sama rendah di-semua bangsa dunia—itu satu kemuliaan dan kehormatan. Sadikit sangat yang kita akan rugi daripada British, daripada apa yang kita dapat dalam Commonwealth. Kerana dari Commonwealth ini sadikit yang kita dapat, banyak yang British dapat. Untok mempertahankan sadikit kita dapat yang banyak kita dapat bermatian<sup>2</sup>, kita mempertahankan Commonwealth dan menunjokkan orang lain supaya jangan keluar daripada Commonwealth. Ganjil, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara kita berpolitik. Sadikit sa-kali yang kita dapat dari Commonwealth dan British tidak ingin kepada Commonwealth keuntongan tidak ada pada-nya, apa perlunya British kepada Commonwealth kalau keuntongan tidak ada? Dia mempunyai keuntongan banyak dan dia memerlukan keuntongan itu dan ini tidak 'adil yang mesti di-hapuskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya bagi Malaysia, mengator diri keluar daripada British Commonwealth dan semua nation pun patut keluar, hanya wujud satu pertubohan dunia—forum international—ia-itu Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu yang di-perbaiki keadaan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masalah banyak, masalah yang timbul di-dalam negara kita ini terlalu banyak dan apa boleh buat takdir telah menjadi bagitu. Negeri<sup>2</sup> lain pun ada masalah-nya tetapi masalah negeri kita ini masalah yang pelek dan saya sa-pendapat dengan siapa sahaja dan saya perchaya orang lain sa-pendapat dengan saya. Ada-nya racial, ada-nya gulongan<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri kita ini yang mempunyai aliran<sup>2</sup> yang berlainan menimbulkan satu masalah politik yang sangat kusut untok di-selesaikan di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini, apa-tah lagi dengan permainan British—divide and rule—yang di-tinggalkan pada kita ini kusut dan terlalu kusut untok di-selesaikan.

Kita fikir pada mula-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dasar to build a united Malayan Nation sekarang ini ubah to build a United Malaysian Nation akan berjalan-lah dengan senang, sadikit<sup>2</sup> batu jarang berjumpa duri-nya, tetapi nampak-nya tidak, batu-nya bagaikan gunung di-depan. Mula<sup>2</sup> kita nampak sadikit lichin, tetapi makin lama kita nampak bertambah berat. Masalah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masalah perasaan tidak sanggup menelan daripada satu gulongan kepada satu gulongan. Orang Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sekarang ini telah di-tuduh kaum pelampau kerana berchakap masalah Melayu.

Orang Melayu yang telah di-katakan satu kaum yang kebetulan datang lebeh dahulu daripada yang lain. Orang Melayu yang di-katakan pemalas, iri hati. Sa-benar-nya orang Melayu tidak redza dengan tudohon<sup>2</sup> yang di-limparkan kepada mereka. Orang Melayu bukan kaum, bukan-lah pe'ampau kerana dia bukan kaum, dia ada-lah tuan punya bagi negeri ini dan dia terus menjadi tuan punya bagi negeri ini. Bukan sahaja negeri ini di-katakan orang Melayu dia ada-lah tuan punya bagi seluroh Malay Archipelago.

Sekarang ini keadaan kita berubah. Kita di-namakan Malaysia, sunggoh pun Malaysia di-terima. Saya sanggup menamakan diri saya bangsa Malaysia,

tetapi dengan pengertian Malaysian, kebangsaan, dan bukan-lah saya ini satu kaum di-dalam Malaysia, Malaysia itu nation, Malaysia itu Melayu kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang<sup>2</sup> barat yang menamakan-nya. Melayu kata dato' nenek kita, Malaysia kata sa-orang Amerika, Malaya atau Malay State kata orang Inggeris. Indonesia kata orang Jerman, Philippina kata orang Sepanyol, Malanisia kata ahli<sup>2</sup> bumi, ahli<sup>2</sup> manusia, Polynesia, kata sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang lain pula, tetapi semua-nya sama yang bernama Malaysia, Malaysian, Indonesia, Philippina, Polysisian atau apa yang dia ada-lah satu hakikat-nya, darah keturunan bangsa Melayu. Melayu yang bertaboran di-seluruh Pulau<sup>2</sup> Melayu mulai dari Semenanjung dari Sigenting Kera.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sanggup menerima Malaysia sebab pengertian-nya sama, tetapi sekarang ini kita mahu menyatu-padukan semua warga<sup>2</sup> negara-nya bernama Malaysia, orang Iban suku bangsa Melayu, orang Kadazan suku bangsa Melayu, orang Bajau suku bangsa Melayu, orang Kayah suku bangsa Melayu, orang Dusun suku bangsa Melayu, tidak menjadi soal, asalkan jangan ada orang chuchok<sup>2</sup> dan divide and rule pula, tidak menjadi soal mereka ada-lah suku bangsa Melayu belahan badan bangsa Melayu tetapi yang lain<sup>2</sup> saya meminta supaya betul<sup>2</sup> membuktikan undivided loyalty. Kita boleh buat itu tanpa membuat sa-suatu yang bakal menimbulkan kekerohan dan kekachauan. Kita boleh perbuat bagitu. Kalau dapat kita insaf bahawa ini-lah negara kita bersama dan ini-lah tempat yang ingin hidup aman damai, maka mari-lah kita menchari sa-suatu yang boleh ditegakkan, sa-suatu yang baik dan menghalang segala unsur<sup>2</sup> yang boleh menimbulkan perpechahan dan kekachauan. Perpechahan Singapura, saya ulangi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak menghilangkan penyakit dalam Malaysia.

Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini dalam suatu kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri Singapura dalam suatu perjumpaan ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan Perniagaan<sup>2</sup> di-Singapura, beliau menyentoh soal bahasa. Kata-nya bom—semua bom telah terpesong

tidak menyala di-Malaysia di-seberang Tambak Johor. Apa itu soal bahasa yang akan datang pada tahun 1967? Soal bahasa ini telah menjadi satu soal yang dahulu-nya kita rasa ada tidak apa<sup>2</sup> kerana yang menuntut, yang menentukan supaya Lord Reid dan Surohanjaya-nya memasokkan di-dalam Perlembagaan ia-lah memorandum M.C.A., UMNO, M.I.C. sendiri. Jadi kita fikir tidak ada apa<sup>2</sup>, tunggulah sahaja tahun 1967, tetapi menjelang akan tiba tahun 1967 berbagai<sup>2</sup> masalah timbul sa-hingga di-kalangan M.C.A. sendiri, khusus-nya pemuda M.C.A.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu yang malang, kalau hendak di-katakan malang, bagi bangsa Malaysia kita ini ia-lah timbul-nya gejala<sup>2</sup> akhir daripada kalangan kita sendiri. Saya harap mulai tahun 1966 tidak ada sa-siapa<sup>2</sup> yang patut berchakap dalam soal bahasa. Sebab tidak akan wujud satu kebangsaan, tidak akan lahir satu keharmonian, tidak akan lahir satu persefahaman, dengan amalan multi language. Lain di-Switzerland, sa-tompok ra'ayat dudok di-utara memakai bahasa Jerman, sa-tompok ra'ayat dudok di-selatan memakai bahasa Peranchis. Sa-tengah ra'ayat dudok di-sana memakai bahasa Belanda-kah, tetapi kita ini semua bergaul mesti satu bahasa yang tunggal. Ini di-terima seperti yang di-terima orang, harap saya, terima-lah. Jangan di-timbulkan sa-suatu sa-hingga sampai-lah maksud Lee Kuan Yew yang mengatakan bom telah terpasang sumbu-nya akan di-chuchoh tahun 1967.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu chontoh saya akan beri dalam Dewan ini bagaimana negeri Thailand. Negeri Thai jiran kita yang paling dekat yang berhubung tanah-nya dengan tanah kita. Ada orang<sup>2</sup>-nya bukan yang sa-benarnya, bahkan boleh saya katakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bahagian daripada Jema'ah Menteri Thailand sekarang ini ada-lah manusia<sup>2</sup> yang bernama nama Thai, berbangsa Thai, tetapi mereka itu ada-lah keturunan daripada orang<sup>2</sup> Tiong Hua yang sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> daripada-nya ada keluarga di-Kuala Lumpur ini sendiri.

Tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak ada dengar nama lain melainkan nama Thai. Mengapa boleh di-buat, mengapa kita sini tidak boleh? Saya tidak akan memaksa, mithal-nya Dato' T. H. Tan, tukar kapada Abdullah Sultan, tidak, tetapi chara berfikir kita boleh kita tukar, chara berfikir yang jujur dan ikhlas boleh kita ubah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ini kita kehendaki dan ini Malaysia kehendaki. Jangan timbulkan soal bahasa, mengapa orang<sup>2</sup> keturunan Tiong Hua di-tanah besar di-Malaysia ini menimbulkan<sup>2</sup> soal bahasa. Walhal tiap<sup>2</sup> orang keturunan Tiong Hua mengaku<sup>2</sup> seperti yang diakui oleh Yang Berhormat Dato' T. H. Tan satu waktu dahulu dalam Dewan ini orang<sup>2</sup> China patut-lah berterima kaseh kapada negeri ini kerana di-negeri ini-lah orang China mendapat hak dan terjamin hak mereka di-dalam negeri<sup>2</sup> Tenggara Asia yang baharu merdeka.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini patut yang di-punyai dan tidak patut lain daripada ini yang di-punyai—berilah betul<sup>2</sup> bukti ta'at setia apa salah? Ada orang mengatakan kalau di-tukar sign board itu sial, suwei, tidak betul. Di-Thailand, warga-negara keturunan Tiong Hua ramai yang menjadi pekedai, yang menjadi pegawai imigreshen, yang bekerja itu, menjadi itu ini, sampai Menteri-nya ada. Bahasa<sup>2</sup> Thai, sign board kedai, bahasa Thai. Itu bahasa kebangsaan. Kalau lain daripada bahasa Thai mahu di-pakai, boleh, tetapi kena bayar chukai. Bayar chukai bahasa lain kalau mahu digunakan di-sign board di-kedai<sup>2</sup>—kena bayar chukai—orang Tiong Hua. Orang<sup>2</sup> warga-negara Thailand keturunan Tiong Hua membayar chukai menggunakan bahasa lain, bahasa Tiong Hua mithal-nya di-sign board kedai-nya di-dalam negeri Thai, tetapi tidak boleh taroh di-atas, tidak boleh di-buat besar—kecil—kalau boleh di-bawah di-gantungkan di-bawah sign board yang besar.

Mengapa boleh berjalan di-dalam Thailand, mengapa tidak pula boleh berjalan di-dalam Tanah Melayu? Saya tidak maksudkan chukai, maksud-

nya pelaksanaan bahasa. Mengapa tidak boleh? Kalau betul<sup>2</sup>, terserah-lah kapada Kerajaan Perikatan yang memerintah hari ini. Jangan timbulkan teka-teki kapada ra'ayat, jangan mainkan terus sandiwara<sup>2</sup> panjang. Jangan tolak ansor dalam perkara bahasa, dan kapada orang yang bukan warga-negara beri-lah betul<sup>2</sup> bukti ta'at setia kapada negeri ini dengan tidak menimbulkan soal bahasa kebangsaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyentoh lagi satu perkara—perkara menjadi tanggong-jawab Perdana Menteri tetapi di-jalankan oleh Menteri Muda Kebudayaan dan Sukan. Kalau kita bertanya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kapada Menteri yang berkenaan atau kita bertanya kapada tiap<sup>2</sup> diri kita sendiri kita semua, apa-kah ada satu kebudayaan Malaysia? Sa-bagai satu syarat, satu rukun bagi satu bangsa, harus mempunyai kebudayaan. Tentulah kita jawab tidak ada lagi. Kebudayaan Malaysia belum wujud, belum ada, seperti belum wujud-nya betul<sup>2</sup> bangsa Malaysia, kerana kita maseh dalam proses sekarang ini baharu bangsa warga-negara Persekutuan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal kebudayaan bukan-lah satu soal kecil. Soal kebudayaan satu soal yang sangat besar erti-nya. Dia tidak boleh di-buat, di-bentok<sup>2</sup>, di-susun<sup>2</sup>, di-ator<sup>2</sup> belak—itu di-suruh suap, suroh telan, suroh pakai—tidak boleh. Dia lahir dan berkembang bersama<sup>2</sup> perkembangan dan kelahiran musharakat bangsa—yang akan di-namakan Malaysia itu sendiri. Jadi dalam soal membentokkan satu kebudayaan bagi satu bangsa yang akan bernama Malaysia akan datang yang sekarang maseh bernama warga-negara Persekutuan, patut-lah Kementerian ini memikirkan sa-dalam<sup>2</sup> dan Kementerian Pelajaran juga mempunyai satu seksi, satu seksi yang betul<sup>2</sup> memikirkan sa-dalam<sup>2</sup>-nya supaya di-pupok dari sekarang soal kebudayaan ini, melalui sekolah<sup>2</sup>, melalui anak<sup>2</sup> kita yang maseh menjadi rebong.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchapak dalam soal kebudayaan ini kerana kita tidak ada lagi dan akan-adakan, maka

tanggung-jawab ada-lah tanggung-jawab bersama Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Sukan dan Kementerian Pelajaran. Saya mahu supaya soal kebudayaan ini di-perhati dan di-fikirkan betul<sup>2</sup>. Dahulu telah ada satu Kongres Kebudayaan. Kongres Kebudayaan telah ada didukung oleh orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu sahaja, telah memutuskan bahawa Kebudayaan Melayu teras kebudayaan Malaya. Waktu itu belum Malaysia. Tetapi sekarang ini teras kebudayaan Malaysia. Dan kebudayaan Malaya, yang sekarang ini Malaysia, tidak harus bertentangan dengan Islam. Itu bagus, betul. Tetapi tentu-lah kalau Yang Berhormat Enche' Senu, Menteri Penerangan, di-beri peluang mengulas perkara ini dia akan mengatakan kongres yang tuan<sup>2</sup> adakan ini tidak boleh menchapai tujuan, sedikit tempang, kerana tidak masuk di-dalamnya orang<sup>2</sup> yang bukan Melayu. Ya, dia betul juga, seperti yang beliau berkata baharu<sup>2</sup> ini kepada persidangan Jawatan-kuasa Badan Bertindak Bahasa Kebangsaan. Dia menganjorkan supaya patut ada di-dalam Jawatan-kuasa itu orang yang bukan Melayu. Ya, memang di-dalam negara seperti ini memang patut ada, tetapi yang kita hairan mengapa orang bukan Melayu tidak mahu masuk ka-dalam itu. Dia kena masuk, tetapi dia belum mahu masuk. Saya harap kepada pemimpin<sup>2</sup> bangsa yang bukan berketurunan Melayu mengerahkan pengikut<sup>2</sup> mereka supaya ikut sama dalam perkara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang saya akan pergi dalam soal kebudayaan ini bukan soal kecil, perkaranya besar sangat, dan saya tidak akan mempunyai masa yang cukup untuk berchakap, tetapi ingin saya mengingatkan kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya menganjorkan satu sidang kongres, champorkan-lah semua orang mengkaji soal bentuk kebudayaan yang sedikit demi sedikit dengan proses-nya kita akan dapat sampai kepada matalamat kita pada akhirnya.

Dalam soal lain dari sudut Kementerian Pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertama yang saya ingin katakan

mengenai pengharapan saya supaya terbentok satu kebudayaan bagi bangsa Malaysia akan datang. Saya minta supaya tidak di-amalkan terus dasar *co-education*. Ini soal kebudayaan tidak di-amalkan terus *co-education*, ini soal kebudayaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, *co-education* bukan pantas bagi bangsa Melayu, tuan punya negeri ini yang asal, tidak pantas bagi umat Islam. Dan saya perchaya pada mulanya juga tidak pantas bagi semua warga-negara baik keturunan apa dalam negeri ini kerana kita semua orang timor. Tetapi dia datang daripada Barat, dia di-bawa di-seludupkan oleh penjajahan Inggeris dari barat bagi menghanchorkan kemurnian kebudayaan anak negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal *co-education* kalau di-amalkan kebudayaan kita akan jadi lain. Lain daripada keputusan Kongres Kebudayaan Melayu yang hendak berteras Melayu.

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar:** Yang Berhormat Dato' Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memberi ma'ana apa ma'ana *co-education* itu.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pelajaran atau persekolahan yang berchampur antara pelajar laki<sup>2</sup> dengan perempuan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya maksudkan tidak di-amal satu sekolah atau satu darjah perchamporan antara laki<sup>2</sup> dengan perempuan. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak manis, tetapi kerana saya katakan tadi dari sudut kebudayaan, maka dari sudut kebudayaan itulah yang saya akan binchangkan. Apa yang telah berlaku di-barat yang sedang kita ikuti sekarang kehanchoran moral, akhlak, anak<sup>2</sup> di-besarkan dengan satu sistem pendidikan tanpa memikirkan natijah besar dengan mengetahui hakikat dan hak persamaan hak mahu kebebasan yang sama, keluar ka-sana ka-sini, dengan bebas membawa akibat keruntuhan moral kepada bangsa dan negara ini.

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:** Untok penerangan berkenaan dengan perchamporan laki<sup>2</sup> perempuan bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat kata itu,

Pusat Pengajian Islam yang akan di-ranchangkan di-Kelantan oleh Kerajaan PAS pun menerima perempuan dan laki<sup>2</sup> berchampur sama. Jadi untuk penerangan supaya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sedar yang ada satu Pusat Pengajian Islam yang di-ranchang yang berchampur laki<sup>2</sup> perempuan dan akan di-terima bersama<sup>2</sup> dalam Pusat Pengajian ini.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengingatkan saya, perkara yang saya memang ingat. Saya tahu saperti saya tahu-nya 'amalan yang sudah berjalan di-tanah ayer kita bagi semua sekolah. Tetapi, yang saya harapkan supaya ini di-ubah. Kita berikhtiar-lah supaya keadaan ini di-ubah di-masa hadapan. Sebab kita ingin memberi pendidikan berdasarkan saikoloji—berdasarkan 'ilmu jiwa dan nature—tabi'i pembentokan manusia yang di-jeniskan laki<sup>2</sup> dan perempuan itu sendiri. Kalau tidak itu kita buat, apabila bertentangan dengan nature, maka akan timbul kekacauan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak menghalang memberi pelajaran satinggi<sup>2</sup>-nya kepada kaum perempuan—bahkan itu hendak-lah di-galakkan. Tetapi, yang saya mahu, supaya kita memikir pelajaran yang sa-bagaimana mesti menjadi pelajaran lanjutan kepada golongan ini. Pelajaran yang sa-macham mana yang menjadi pelajaran lanjutan kepada orang ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak kita fikirkan, jadi-lah saperti negeri barat.

**Mr President:** Tolong rengkaskan sadikit, Enche' Amaluddin. Beri orang lain hendak berchakap. Masa kita sengkat.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Orang<sup>2</sup> barat yang telah mendapat kebebasan dia telah sama<sup>2</sup> bekerja ka-luar dan ka-dalam—laki<sup>2</sup> bekerja, perempuan pun bekerja. Oleh kerana negeri-nya telah demikian maju, dia berjanji, pukul satu kita makan di-restaurant di-sana. Sebab, di-rumah, siapa yang akan menjalankan tugas rumah tangga? Tidak ada, sebab perempuan bekerja, yang laki<sup>2</sup> pun

bekerja. Jadi, keharmonian rumah tangga hilang. Rumah tangga hanya tempat kembali sa-bentar untuk tidur.

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak bertanya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, ada-kah dia berchadang supaya di-buat satu undang<sup>2</sup> menahan orang perempuan daripada bekerja?

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah saya berchakap, kemudian itu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat mengambil kesimpulan. Apa yang telah terjadi di-dunia barat sendiri, itu sa-bahagian daripada kebudayaan mereka, kerana mereka telah tergelinchr dan rosak. Kita dalam pertumbuhan. Maka, kerana kita dalam pertumbuhan, saya minta Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Kementerian Pelajaran memikir sa-dalam<sup>2</sup>-nya perkara ini, supaya kita tidak akan menjadi juga pa' turut kapada mereka yang telah hanyut dan liar di-dalam kebudayaan.

Di-barat sendiri, orang menangis. Orang bijak<sup>2</sup>, yang laki<sup>2</sup> atau yang perempuan yang telah berumor menyosal akan keadaan masharakat dan kebudayaan di-barat. Jadi, kita jangan ikut dia. Nanti, waktu sa-sudah sampai, kita, kerana mengikut dia, kita pula hanchor. Dia sudah mula' baik, kerana dia insaf. Jadi, sekarang orang barat telah mula' insaf. Sebab itu, harus kita fikir, meletakkan sa-suatu itu harus pada tempat-nya. Perempuan harus di-didek untuk di-letakkan pada tempat-nya. Laki<sup>2</sup> harus di-didek untuk di-letakkan pada tempat-nya. Perempuan harus boleh bekerja dan boleh jadi Senator—Dewan Senget, kata sa-tengah orang. Jadi, tidak jadi soal itu. Tetapi ada tempat yang mesti di-beri pendidikan kepada perempuan, tetapi tidak ada galakan yang sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya ka-arrah ini. Kalau untuk menjadi guru sekolah rendah, siapakah yang lebeh tepat daripada perempuan? Perempuan sangat tepat menjadi guru bagi sekolah rendah, sesuai dengan watak dan tabi'at anak<sup>2</sup> yang maseh kechil, yang maseh dalam process perkembangan otak. Ini, boleh kita beri peluang.

Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, doktor. Kita mahu, kalau ada sa-ribu doktor laki<sup>2</sup>, mesti ada sa-ribu pula doktor perempuan. Sebab, kadang<sup>2</sup> kalau kita buat banchian, jumlah laki<sup>2</sup> sedikit kurang dari jumlah perempuan. Jadi, mengapa tidak patut kalau sa-ribu doktor laki<sup>2</sup>, sa-ribu pula doktor perempuan? Apa-kah usaha ini dijalankan oleh Kerajaan, dari satu sudut menambah jumlah doktor? Tetapi, dari sudut lain, saya katakan, dari segi kebudayaan. Mengapa? perempuan pun sakit—terpaksa—ugama pun mengharuskan, kita membiarkan perempuan di-pereksa oleh laki<sup>2</sup>. Tetapi, mengapa tidak di-iktihar oleh sa-buah Kerajaan, supaya doktor<sup>2</sup> perempuan chukup dan daripada mereka punya specialist<sup>2</sup>. Yang demikian, kehormatan perempuan, kehormatan kaum yang lemah, kehormatan kaum manusia yang Tuhan jadikan lemah-lembut dan chantek jelita, isteri<sup>2</sup> kita, saudara<sup>2</sup> kita, keluarga<sup>2</sup> kita, mendedahkan tuboh-nya kepada doktor laki<sup>2</sup> pada hal sa-boleh<sup>2</sup>-nya hendak-lah di-elakkan daripada terjadi. Tetapi, kalau tidak dapat, harus, ugama sendiri pun membenarkan. Tetapi, saya katakan lagi sa-kali, mengapa Kerajaan tidak mahu fikir ini? Kerajaan mesti fikirkan ini—ini-lah kewajipan. Saya rasa, kalau saya berchakap atas soal ini, barangkali terlalu panjang, jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah, sudah chukup-lah. Lain kali kita mengambil peluang lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pelajaran menerima sungutan, banyak. Satu daripada perkara-nya maseh saya minta supaya Kerajaan mempertimbangan soal quota scholarship. Quota scholarship ini tidak di-laksanakan dengan sa-penoh-nya mengikut hak istimewa orang Melayu itu. Alasan Kerajaan tentu ada, mudah. Sudah di-pereksa, tidak ada chukup yang ber-kelayakan. Tempoh hak<sup>2</sup> istimewa itu pun sudah dekat<sup>2</sup> hendak habis. Orang Melayu maseh lagi kedatangan kurang kelayakan. Saya mahu Kerajaan membuktikan 'azam hendak memberi keutamaan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu, dengan tidak memperdulikan soal yang sa-lama ini menjadi kurang kelayakan. Kalau di-kehendaki 100, tiga Melayu

dari tiap<sup>2</sup> empat, penohkan itu semua—penohkan itu semua-nya. Panggil sa-jumlah orang yang sanggup interview. Tidak dapat, kalau dia tidak lulus Grade I, tidak mengapa, kalau dia lulus Grade II. Tidak chukup orang ini, panggil lagi—siapa mahu masok, tidak lulus pereksa itu, Grade II tidak apa. Beri peluang orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu—chukupkan quota-nya, sesuai dengan tujuan dan 'azam Kerajaan. Dengan 'amalan yang saya harapkan, bukan dengan chakap<sup>2</sup>—waktu hendak habis sudah, dekat<sup>2</sup> na' habis.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak anak<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang lulus Grade II, yang masok interview atau temuduga dihadapan Jawatan-kuasa yang memereksa hendak dapat scholarship jadi engineer atau sa-bagai-nya tidak lulus. Jadi alasan Kerajaan tidak ada kelayakan-lah, tetapi dia jual tanah dia pergi dengan belanja sendiri dia pas di-universiti di-kalangan kawan<sup>2</sup>-nya termasuk orang<sup>2</sup> yang di-pilih yang di-hantar oleh Kerajaan Malaysia. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau betul jujur kepada orang Melayu, buktikan-lah dan jangan-lah lama sangat memainkan sandiwara kepada orang Melayu. Saya khuatir nanti orang<sup>2</sup> Perikatan sendiri, daripada UMNO, tidak tahan lagi. Macham sekarang ini pun sudah mula nampak mereka tidak tahan sabar lagi kerana banyak sangat sandiwara yang telah mempermainkan bangsa Melayu ia-itu bangsa saya sendiri, yang menjadi tuan punya negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak menyentoh sedikit sahaja Kementerian Pengangkutan, sayang Menteri yang berkenaan itu tidak hadir. Sebab dia pernah berhutang kepada saya, sampai sekarang tidak di-bayar tetapi di-bayar kepada lain tempat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Dewan ini tiga atau empat tahun dahulu saya pernah mengeshor supaya nelabohan Port Swettenham (Selat Klang) yang sudah siap—bandar Port Swettenham kalau sudah siap esok—ishtiharkan terus, jadikan Pelabohan Tun Perak atau dengan perkataan lain, bandar pun bukan Port Swettenham lagi, bandar Tun Perak. Jadi Menteri Pengangkutan bangun menyatakan

“Bagus shor itu, akan di-pertimbangkan bila tiba masa-nya.”

Tiba-lah masa-nya pembukaan pelabuhan baharu, saya pun sa-bagai dzif ikut hadir—nama tidak ubah! Saya tunggu<sup>2</sup> lagi, dia kata hendak di-ubah, di-timbang, minta fikiran lagi. Tiba<sup>2</sup> satu masa saya terbacha surat khabar Menteri Pengangkutan kita itu pergi ka-situ menghadiri isti'adat kerana Kerajaan Jepun hadiahkan kepala keretapi (rail car), di-namakan rail car itu Tun Perak. Ini saya minta hutang ini tidak terbayar—di-bayar ka-tempat lain. Saya minta di-bayar kepada Port Swettenham, dia bayar kepada kepala keretapi.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengapa saya menekankan perkara ini dalam Dewan Negara ini? Di-Indonesia, Pateh Gajah Mada—di-Melaka (masa itu Selangor nun tidak ada), Me'aka masa itu kerajaan besar bukan Melaka sekarang. Di-Melaka, Bendahara Tun Perak (Bendahara Paduka Raja). Di-Indonesia, mereka meletakkan Gajah Mada pada nama sa-buah universiti di-Jakarta—di-Jokjakarta kalau tidak salah saya, saya pun tidak pernah pergi ka-sana, dan kita di-sini saya minta letakkan-lah Tun Perak itu menggantikan nama orang puteh yang pernah menjadi pegawai penjajah menjajah bangsa kita. Kebetulan Tun Perak itu pula dia-lah menjadi Gabnor di-Klang sa-belum di-lantek menjadi Bendahara Paduka Raja bandar Melaka. Mengapa Bendahara Paduka Raja yang hidup sa-zaman dengan Pateh Gajah Mada di-beri nama kepada kepala keretapi?

Sangat-lah malang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbuatan yang telah kita lakukan kepada sejarah kita sendiri, satu bangsa yang berbudi, satu bangsa besar yang jiwa-nya pun besar menghargai sejarah-nya sendiri. Kita meninggi dan mengekalkan nama penjajah Inggeris tetapi tidak mahu menerima fikiran<sup>2</sup> untuk meletakkan sa-suatu yang baik di-tempat yang baik seperti menamakan bandar Port Swettenham kepada nama Tun Perak. Pelabohan itu akan menjadi pelabohan yang di-kenali oleh dunia kerana

singgah-nya kapal<sup>2</sup> dari seluroh dunia akan datang, akan mengenali siapa dia Tun Perak seperti orang Indonesia telah menamakan Gajah Mada kepada universiti-nya supaya orang kenal siapa Gajah Mada. Ini-lah satu perkara yang sangat saya kesalkan.

Tun Yang di-Pertua, kalau Menteri Pengangkutan ada tentu-lah seronok juga jawapan-nya nanti. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa chukup, sebab saya nampak kalau saya terus berchakap saya prepare banyak bahan<sup>2</sup> nya untuk di-kecham.

**Mr President:** Beri peluang kepada orang lain.

**Enche' Ama'uddin bin Darus:** Ya! Saya fikir untuk orang lain, terutama Yang Berhormat Enche' Nik Hassan nampak-nya siap hendak pukul saya sahaja. Jadi saya harap apa yang telah saya chakap tadi di-perhatikan, di-fikirkan bagi kepentingan dan muslihat kita bersama (*Tepok*).

**Datu Pengiran Mohamed Digadong Galpam:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap perkara yang mana telah di-binchangkan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat hingga ka-Dewan Negara. Saya rasa puas hati kechual berkenaan dengan kenaikan chukai<sup>2</sup> barang<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap di-sini ia-itu berkenaan perkara<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah pada masa ini.

Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak di-minta supaya menyegerakan Bill ini ka-Sabah dengan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> luar bandar yang mana telah di-chadangkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat peruntukan ka-Sabah tahun yang akan datang sa-terus-nya juga di-Sarawak. Juga di-sini Yang Berhormat Menteri Tanah dan Galian di-minta Yang Berhormat dan pakar<sup>2</sup> di-dalam soal tanah<sup>2</sup> dan galian melawat ka-Sabah untuk menyelideki tanah<sup>2</sup> dan galian<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah. Demikian juga Menteri yang berkenaan memberi nasihat-nya kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sabah supaya perusahaan<sup>2</sup> atau kompeni<sup>2</sup> yang besar<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah tidak boleh menambah lagi kompeni<sup>2</sup>-nya di-Sabah seperti sekarang ini. Saya suka menyentoh sadikit

berkenaan dengan Menteri<sup>2</sup> tetapi saya fikir mereka tidak ada di-sini—hanya dua atau tiga orang.

Di-sini saya juga berchakap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran di-minta supaya menambahkan bangunan<sup>2</sup> sekolah rendah di-kampong<sup>2</sup> dan memperbaiki keadaan sekolah<sup>2</sup> yang ada pada masa ini di-Sabah. Demikian juga mengadakan Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan untok tiap<sup>2</sup> daerah di-Sabah. Di-minta juga menambah bilangan guru<sup>2</sup> yang berpengetahuan dan berpengalaman yang bukan sahaja bahasa saperti yang lazim-nya di-ajar di-sekolah<sup>2</sup> pada masa ini di-Sabah tetapi juga di-dalam tulisan Jawi menambah di-dalam jadual pelajaran di-sekolah<sup>2</sup> termasuk pelajaran Jawi.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan menambahkan pusat<sup>2</sup> latehan guru<sup>2</sup> dan menyamakan tangga<sup>2</sup> gaji guru<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah dengan tangga gaji guru<sup>2</sup> di-Tanah Melayu serta membaiki pusat latehan guru<sup>2</sup> yang ada pada masa sekarang di-Sabah.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sedikit saya suka berchakap di-sini, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan di-minta supaya mengadakan pusat kesihatan kecil untok tiap<sup>2</sup> daerah di-Sabah dengan mengadakan klinik bidan di-kampong<sup>2</sup> yang di-fikirkan perlu dan patut di-Sabah.

Jadi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan menambahkan bilangan bidan<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah dan menambahkan pegawai<sup>2</sup> kesihatan untok melawat ka-kampong<sup>2</sup> yang jauh daripada bandar<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Sabah.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-minta Yang Berhormat Menteri Perumahan supaya mengadakan rumah<sup>2</sup> tumpangan untok tempat pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang datang berkhidmat ka-Sabah; sa-buah di-Jesselton dan sa-buah di-Sandakan dan sa-buah di-Tawau. Ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perlu kerana saya ketahui pegawai datang daripada Kerajaan Pusat ka-Sabah yang selalu-nya payah sedikit kerana rumah tumpangan tidak ada. Jadi sekarang Menteri Perumahan yang berkenaan, saya fikir, mustahak supaya di-adakan di-Sabah.

Sekarang, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya suka berchakap sedikit kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Penerangan di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan menambah Pejabat Penerangan di-daerah Labu dan daerah yang di-fikirkan mustahak, dan menambahkan pegawai<sup>2</sup> Melayu daripada pusat ia-itu ka-Sabah. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-sini sa-benar-nya pegawai yang saya katakan ia-itu berkenaan dengan Menteri<sup>2</sup>, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya saya tengok di-sini Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan itu tidak-lah dapat hadir, saya fikir barangkali dia orang pun ada meshuarat.

Di-sini saya suka berchakap kepada Menteri Kewangan yang berkenaan, Enche' Tan Siew Sin, di-minta supaya menyamakan harga barang<sup>2</sup> makanan di-Sabah dengan harga<sup>2</sup> barang di-Malaya ini. Oleh kerana, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, semenjak kenaikan<sup>2</sup> harga barang<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah pada masa ini saya suka bertanya ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedang mengetahui mengenai kenaikan harga barang<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah pada sekarang ini.

Saya fikir Menteri yang berkenaan tidak berapa mengetahui kerana apa yang saya ketahui di-Sabah macham yang sekarang di-Malaya satu kotak mancis api di-sini harga-nya 5 sen, di-Sabah pada masa ini sudah menjadi 15 sen. Jadi sa-benar-nya ini perkara yang menjadi susah kepada ra'ayat yang miskin<sup>2</sup> oleh kerana barang makanan ini kebanyakan semua ra'ayat yang menggunakan. Jadi barang makan ini sa-benar-nya ini-lah yang saya rasa naik harga-nya. Jadi saya berharap Menteri yang berkenaan dapat menyelideki atau memberi macham mana pertolongan untok memudahkan atau pun memperbaiki harga barang<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah pada masa ini. Di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil langkah bagaimana chara hendak mengatasi keadaan kenaikan harga barang<sup>2</sup> itu untok meringankan bebanan ra'ayat di-Sabah pada masa ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini yang saya suka membawa ka-dalam

Dewan ini supaya Menteri yang berkenaan dapat mengadakan perhubungan dengan Menteri<sup>2</sup> atau pun Ketua Menteri di-Sabah supaya ra'ayat disana tidak terlalu berat menanggung kenaikan chukai barang<sup>2</sup> makan sebab yang saya ketahui, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, barang makanan ini ada-lah di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat.

Ada satu perkara yang saya rasa tidak puas hati atau pun saya rasa ini perkara bukan-lah orang yang miskin yang menggunakan: ada-lah perkara ini di-gunakan oleh orang yang kaya<sup>2</sup> atau pun kompeni<sup>2</sup> atau pun saudagar<sup>2</sup> ia-itu trekter<sup>2</sup> yang masuk ka-Sabah dengan tidak ada chukai. Maka barang ini benar<sup>2</sup> mendatangkan hasil kepada orang yang kaya<sup>2</sup>. Jadi saya rasa perkara ini ada-lah meringankan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang kaya tetapi pula kenaikan harga barang<sup>2</sup> makanan itu mengena pula kepada ra'ayat yang miskin diseluruh Malaysia.

Jadi di-sini saya berpendapat itu-lah tadi saya katakan, saya menyokong Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang mana ada pada hari ini, tetapi kechuali berkenaan dengan kenaikan harga barang<sup>2</sup> itu diminta-lah Menteri yang berkenaan supaya menyelideki atau pun memeriksa dengan baik, meneliti ka-Sabah kerana barang<sup>2</sup> makan kalau-lah kenaikan begitu yang berlipat-ganda, ra'ayat kita yang susah. Jadi ini saya suka menerangkan di-Majlis ini supaya Yang Berhormat<sup>2</sup> atau Menteri<sup>2</sup> kita yang berkenaan dapat memikirkan supaya mengatasi berkenaan dengan kenaikan chukai barang<sup>2</sup> pada masa ini di-Sabah.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap, tetapi itu-lah yang saya katakan Menteri yang berkenaan, saya fikir, tidak ada di-sini tetapi saya berchakap juga-lah. Kerana kalau saya tidak keluarkan ini perkara memang saya sudah fikirkan dan mustahak-lah juga saya terangkan di-Majlis Dewan ini.

Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama di-minta-lah menambahkan memberi nasihat-nya kepada Kerajaan Negeri supaya menambah hasil<sup>2</sup> pertanian<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah dan memberikan panduan<sup>2</sup>

kapada petani<sup>2</sup> dan chara<sup>2</sup> membuka perusahaan<sup>2</sup> mereka sendiri untok memajukan mereka di-Sabah dan di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan menguasai Jabatan Sharikat Kerjasama yang ada di-Sabah pada hari ini. Juga di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan mengadakan beneh<sup>2</sup> yang baik seperti getah, kelapa sawit, dan padi untok petani<sup>2</sup> dan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> pekerjaan di-Sabah. Sebab perkara ini, kalau tidak ada, sa-benar-nya tuan<sup>2</sup> atau pun Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan tahu di-Sabah ada juga getah atau pun kelapa sawit dan padi, tetapi saya rasa daripada Tanah Melayu ini memang ada lain-lah daripada Sabah tetapi yang baik-nya kita dapat beneh yang lebeh baik atau pun yang memang sudah terkenal di-Malaya supaya di-bagi ka-Sabah.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, juga di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mengadakan Pusat Pertanian Kechil di-tiap<sup>2</sup> Daerah dan memperbaiki chara Pusat Latehan yang ada di-Sabah pada hari ini. Saya perchaya di-Sabah ada juga, tetapi yang saya kehendaki lebeh dapat sokongan daripada Kerajaan Pusat—menghantar wakil<sup>2</sup> atau pun pegawai<sup>2</sup>-nya membantu menjalankan perkara<sup>2</sup> yang saya katakan ini di-Sabah. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka Menteri yang berkenaan dapat mengadakan latehan pertanian kepada petani<sup>2</sup> bumiputera di-Sabah seperti mana yang ada di-jalankan di-Malaya pada hari ini. Kerana Sabah dan ra'ayat Sabah tidak ada banyak fikir atau pun tidak ada sedikit pun membantah apa<sup>2</sup> daripada mula-nya Sabah masuk Malaysia sa-hingga pada hari ini sedikit pun Sabah tidak ada mungkir atau pun tidak ada bertukar fikiran melainkan Sabah merdeka menerusi Malaysia yang ra'ayat Sabah semuanya kaseh kepada Kerajaan Pusat sa-terus-nya kepada Perdana Menteri Malaysia kita dan Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-negeri ini. Jadi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah yang saya katakan di-sini untok menjadi satu pengetahuan ra'ayat di-Sabah yang mana Sabah ini betul maseh muda tetapi barangkali juga pada hari ini boleh menjadi seperti negeri<sup>2</sup> yang lain juga yang telah maju dan telah berjaya pada hari ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga berchakap di-sini ia-itu meminta Menteri yang berkenaan menghantar kan bumiputera Sabah yang berke layakan untuk berlateh menjadi Pega wai Pertanian yang berkebolehan. Apabila pelateh<sup>2</sup> itu kembali dari Pusat Latehan Pertanian di-Malaya, mereka boleh-lah melateh petani<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-Sabah pada masa ini. Jadi ini juga, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sangat<sup>2</sup> berpuas hati yang dapat saya peluang berchakap pada hari ini yang mana mustahak ia-itu Sabah meminta kepada Kerajaan Pusat dan kepada Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan supaya perkara<sup>2</sup> yang mana saya terangkan di-sini dapat-lah di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa segera nya dan dengan menjadi kebaikan kepada Kerajaan Sabah dan sa-terus nya Kerajaan Pusat juga ia-itu di-Federal ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya juga suka menyentuh sedikit berkenaan dengan Menteri Perdagangan dan Per usahaan. Menteri yang berkenaan ini di-minta memberi peluang kepada Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Bumiputera supaya mendapat bantuan<sup>2</sup> saperti factory<sup>2</sup> atau pun yang patut di-fikirkan, di-guna oleh anak bumiputera di-Sabah pada tahun yang akan datang. Fasal apa saya kata, sekarang rasa saya tinggal dua tiga hari sudah lain tahun. Jadi di-minta pada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat membantu anak bumiputera di-Sabah sa-terus nya juga dalam Malaysia ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-sini pula saya bangkitkan dan saya suka berchakap berkenaan dengan Menteri Keselamatan. Di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan supaya menambahkan lagi Balai<sup>2</sup> Polis di-Sabah untuk anak penduduk Polis yang kurang di-Sabah dan di-minta ikut-lah sa-bagaimana yang ada di-Persekutuan (Malaya) ini. Sebab apa, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kerana kekurangan banyak sebab, saya sendiri dapati apabila siapa yang masok bekerja dengan Polis, kebanya kan rumah tidak ada. Jadi di-minta-lah Menteri yang berkenaan supaya menambahkan lagi bangunan<sup>2</sup> itu di-untokkan kepada pegawai<sup>2</sup> Polis atau pun pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan di-Sabah.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ini yang penghabisan saya hendak berchakap ia-itu kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan mengadakan di-pekan<sup>2</sup> atau di-kam-pong<sup>2</sup> talipon box untok orang ramai sa-bagaimana yang saya tengok ada di-Malaya ini, oleh kerana di-Sabah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah saperti di-Tanah Melayu ini, di-sana kebanyakan nya sungai, jadi talipon itu tidak chukup baik di-mana satu district saya perchaya kebanyakan pegawai<sup>2</sup> daripada Persekutuan ini yang melawat ka-Sabah, sa-benar nya kadang<sup>2</sup> boleh berchakap, kadang<sup>2</sup> tidak boleh dapat berchakap. Fasal apa, dia punya talipon tidak begitu baik-lah. Jadi saya minta Menteri yang berkenaan supaya berusaha untok melawat ka-Sabah supaya tempat<sup>2</sup> yang jauh dapat di-fikirkan di-perbaiki dan di-beri talipon atau pun wireless supaya senang berhubong dengan bandar saperti yang saya ketahui di-sabelah Laboh itu atau di-Kanabinatangan itu selalu juga di-sabelah Kanabinatangan ini saya rasa tidak berapa jauh-lah daripada sempadan. Jadi di-sana kita selalu dapat tahu yang talipon atau pun radiophone apabila kita mahu berchakap dia bilang sudah rosak. Jadi ini perkara sa-benar nya kalau ada yang mustahak, apabila dahulu kita punya ra'ayat mati baharu kita dapat bantuan.

Jadi perkara ini di-minta-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya boleh membantu dengan sa-berapa yang segera nya. Sebab masa ini kita di-tempat yang dekat sempadan<sup>2</sup> atau pun di-pelusok<sup>2</sup> itu, saya perchaya nanti satu hari jadi kesusahan-lah kepada ra'ayat kita dan, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-minta Menteri yang berkenaan menambah lagi jabatan<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah untok ra'ayat di-sana supaya mereka senang membawa hasil<sup>2</sup> tanaman dan buah<sup>2</sup> untok di-jual di-bandar<sup>2</sup> sa-bagaimana yang ada di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Jadi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir tidak ada lain tidak-lah banyak saya berchakap di-sini hanya mana sahaja chakapan tadi itu-lah sahaja yang saya bawa kepada Dewan supaya

semua Ahli Yang Berhormat dan Menteri<sup>2</sup> juga dapat membantu dan memikirkan untuk menjadi keselamatan di-negeri Sabah. Ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, seperti di-Sabah, kerana sa-benar<sup>2</sup> yang saya ketahuī, saya ini ada-lah wakil daripada Sabah. Jadi saya sangat faham di-sabelah Sabah sa-belah Persekutuan saya fikir cherita ini juga keadaan tempat kita masing<sup>2</sup>. Jadi ini hanya dapat saya terangkan di-bahagian Sabah. Jadi, Tuan yang di-Pertua, kira-nya kata<sup>2</sup> saya tadi ada tersilap barangkali ada juga di-ambil chakapan<sup>2</sup> ini di-tulis<sup>2</sup> saya harap-lah saya ada satu kopi di-sini juga mana<sup>2</sup> yang saya chakap tadi itu.

**Enche' Chan Keong Hon:** Mr President, Sir, much has been said in both Houses on the merits and demerits of Malaysia's first Five-Year Plan. Some sections feel that it is bold yet realistic, a programme which will bring added prosperity to the nation and to the people. But others are of the opinion that much more should be done to up-lift the living standards particularly of the rural population. I am, however, inclined to share the sentiment that the Plan is definitely going to greatly improve the living conditions throughout our country. By 1970, the many projects set out in the Development blueprint, costing a colossal sum of \$10,500 million, are bound to set the whole machinery of our nation humming in greater activity. With more irrigation and drainage schemes, agricultural production will certainly be stepped up, leading our country closer to self-sufficiency, particularly in the staple food of rice.

Mr President, Sir, the various industries of our nation will also churn out more manufactured goods, both for home consumption and for export to other countries. The per capita income will also and generally the people of Malaysia will become more prosperous. Now all these will result in a better life for all.

But, Mr President, Sir, there is one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. Sir,

the First and the Second Five-Year Plans for Malaya were generally a success. The various projects benefited the people, especially those in the rural areas. Unfortunately, there were a number of schemes which I felt had cost more than they should. It is a common utterance amongst the ra'ayat that our Ministers while inspecting various development schemes, were always pleased to hear from the officers in charge that so many millions had been spent, but they were generally not aware whether the amount was properly spent. In other words, the cost of these projects could have been pruned down if closer scrutiny was exercised. So, for the next five years, I hope the Government will exercise greater care in planning and in implementing the various projects.

Mr President, Sir, as every one is aware, the achievement gained in Malaya's Second Five-Year Plan was due mainly to the hard work put in by all, from the Ministers right down the line to the labourers in the field. Now, this splendid co-operation was the result of proper planning and division of responsibility. Committees were set up at National, State, District and even Kampong level to discuss, formulate, and implement the various schemes. Every project was closely examined before implementation. I am sure that with the same spirit, dedication and determination, the First Five-Year Plan for the whole of Malaysia can also achieve the same success. However, I wish to point out that when Malaya's Second Five-Year Plan was launched in 1960, the all-round enthusiasm was great and there was keenness everywhere. Unfortunately, from personal experience, I noticed that the same enthusiasm began to wane in the closing stages, i.e. during the last two years of the Plan. This slack in enthusiasm and lack of spirit could easily wreck any programme how—every well planned it might be. This attitude must be corrected, if the First Malaysia Plan is to be carried out successfully. We must, therefore, call for the revival of enthusiasm and resurrection of this spirit.

Mr President, Sir, there is another point which needs a little emphasis. I refer to the question of red tape. As our Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Haji Abdul Razak, had repeatedly stated in the past five years, civil servants must do away with all unnecessary red tape, if the pace of development is to be accelerated. No undue obstacle or hindrance must be created for the smooth and speedy implementation of the various schemes. I know of one definite instance where a simple small project to supply water to a kampong with a population of 3,000 has been held up for four years; and up till today this project is still on paper. I understand the delay is due to differences of opinion among some of the officers concerned. This has resulted in a marathon correspondence and the public is made to suffer. Sir, I am sure that this is one of the many cases in which projects are held up. I hope the Government will see to it that such nonsense will not be repeated for the First Malaysia Plan.

Mr President, Sir, I now wish to refer to page 596 of the Estimates of Federal Expenditures for 1966 under the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, where a provision of \$14,334,700 is budgeted for the Maintenance of Public Roads and Bridges. I appeal on behalf of the residents of Jinjang New Village and Kepong that a certain sum from this vote be used to widen the bridge leading to the Jinjang New Village. This bridge is hardly 20 feet wide . . . .

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar:** Sir, on a point of order, could the Honourable Member refer to details in the Estimates?

**Mr President:** I do not think he is referring in detail. He is just quoting in passing.

**Enche' Chan Keong Hon:** Thank you. This bridge, as I said, is hardly 20 feet wide with no provision for a pedestrian walk, and it is sited at a very sharp bend. There are about 5,000 people, tappers, labourers, school children and others, using this bridge everyday to go to work and return

in the evening. This bridge because of its narrow width has caused many fatal motor car accidents. I have personally seen an accident where a mother and her baby were drowned. During the past five years this bridge had claimed not less than 30 lives. I have taken this matter up with the Public Works Department, Selangor, sometime ago and I was given to understand that a plan is ready for the construction of a wider bridge. I appeal to the Minister for his sympathetic consideration and release of funds for its early implementation.

Mr President, Sir, I would now like to refer to the problem of squatters and low-cost housing. My spotlight will be on Kuala Lumpur. Sir, it is true that several multi-storey flats have been built in the Federal Capital as part of the Government's programme to re-house squatters and to clear up slum areas. The Government's effort is praiseworthy, because it is an open secret that these slum areas are not only a death trap but also serve as a hide-out for gangsters and thugs. It is equally well known that many squatters are renting cubicles in the already small huts and it is these people, the tenants, who rightly deserve any alternate accommodation. Therefore, in allotting low-cost flats, I hope the authorities will ensure that the real occupants and not the owners of squatter huts are given any consideration.

Another matter which I wish to point out is this. I have been informed that there are quite a number of private developers, who are prepared to build low-cost flats to help in the Government's programme to solve the squatter problem; but, unfortunately, they face a big obstacle. I refer to the exorbitant sums demanded by squatters or tenants as compensation before they are prepared to shift out to make way for any housing scheme. I hope the Government will also look into this issue, so that slum areas in the capital could be speedily cleared up. Perhaps, Mr President, Sir, to this end, certain form of legislation is the answer. I am sure Honourable Members will

agree with me that squatter huts are an eye-sore to visiting V.I.Ps and foreign tourists.

Before I conclude, I wish to associate myself with my colleagues in congratulating the Honourable Minister of Finance for his so called mild Budget for 1966, and I hope he will be able to present to the House a less controversial Budget for 1967 in the light of constructive public criticisms and experience gained in its implementation during 1966. Thank you, Sir. (*Applause*).

**Mr President:** Persidangan ini ditangguhkan sa-hingga pada pukul 2.30 petang.

*Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.*

(Mr (Deputy) President *in the Chair*)

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, oleh sebab kita ada lagi 17 Bill yang kita mesti habiskan pada hari ini, saya harap-lah Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat itu boleh memendekkan ucapan mereka berkenaan dengan Supply Bill ini dan saya akan meminta Menteri<sup>2</sup> menjawab-nya pada pukul 3.30.

**Enche' D. S. Dorai Raj:** Mr President, Sir, first of all, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister of Finance for presenting a well balanced Budget to the nation. His national consciousness and farsightedness is leading the nation towards a just and prosperous society. As the Alliance is dedicated towards national progress and the creation of equal society, the Minister of Finance has spared no time in achieving this object.

On scrutinising the Budget, I have certain observations to make particularly on the estimates for Agriculture and Co-operatives. As an ex-employee of a rubber plantation, I am gravely concerned over the fragmentation of rubber estates in this country. Fragmentation gives rise to many social problems, such as unemployment, housing, and economic ruin to the nation. The National Finance and Land Co-operative Society and its leadership have agreed to battle against

fragmentation. For this purpose, it is my humble opinion that legislation by the Government is absolutely necessary to prevent fragmentation. When we discuss fragmentation, we must at all times bear in our minds the human factor involved, and it cannot be disputed that fragmentation is a social evil. Therefore, I call upon the relevant Ministry to undertake the prohibition of fragmentation by enacting appropriate legislation.

Sir, I will also fail in my duty if I do not comment on estate hospitals. Some of the estate hospitals are an eye sore and their present plight reflects on our national integrity and dignity. It is time that the estate hospitals are brought under the supervision of the Government. Such a move will enable an efficient and effective health service in estates.

**Enche' Lim Joo Kong:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchap ribuan terima kaseh, sebab saya dapat peluang berchakap sekarang dan sunggoh<sup>2</sup>-nya daripada kelmarin sampai sekarang lebeh kurang 20 kali saya sudah bangun tetapi sa-kali pun ta' dapat peluang boieh berchakap.

Mr President, Sir, I rise to join my other colleagues in congratulating the Honourable Minister of Finance for his ability in drawing up such a comprehensive, bold and progressive Budget, without adding much extra burden to our tax-payers, despite so much development having been achieved by the Alliance Government under the brilliant leadership of our Tunku within such a short time and in the face of Indonesian confrontation. Sir, human nature is such that it is more pleasant to take rather than give. Hence, the job of the Minister to take money from the pockets of the people to run the Government is not a pleasant one no matter how little he tries to tax the people.

Sir, on behalf of the people of Kedah in particular, and the people of Malaysia in general, I thank the Minister of Finance and our Alliance Government for the successful conclusion of the agreement whereby our country obtains a loan of \$135 million

from the World Bank for the purpose of the development of the Muda River project. The completion of this project would enable a quarter of a million acres of padi fields in North Kedah and Perlis to plant two padi crops a year, thereby increasing the padi planters' income by more than one hundred per cent, thus improving the standard of living of our planters and of our people which comprise most of the indigenous people. This will no doubt bring us nearer to our goal in the production of sufficient food for the people of Malaysia, saving our country much of the \$600 million which goes to the cost of the food which we are now importing into our country yearly. I sincerely hope that all Government officers responsible for the construction of this project will put their heart and soul into achieving the completion of this project at the earliest possible date.

It is most regretful to note that in the implementation of the Government's most important self-sufficiency policy, there have been some snags about which we have been informed by some Honourable Members of this House—e.g. that padi was allowed to rot in the padi fields and that some padi planters were only able to obtain as little as \$8 for a pikul of padi, whereas the Government guarantees them that they would receive not less than \$16. I fervently hope that the Honourable Minister of Agriculture will make every effort to find out the causes of such snags and take whatever immediate action necessary to remedy the defects.

As I pointed out in this House before, the Government has been pitifully slow in the payment of rice money to the millers and as a consequence the millers have suffered heavy losses and are unable to buy much of the padi from the planters. It will be no use asking our farmers to grow more padi when they cannot market their padi. Our Government would lose the confidence of the people, if it could not carry out its pledge, guaranteeing that the padi planters would not get less than what is guaranteed by the

Government to them. Therefore, unless the millers are in a position to buy all the padi, the Government's aim would be defeated. The padi harvest in Kedah will be in full swing in the next few weeks and, therefore, I sincerely hope that the Honourable Ministers will find all the ways and means to remedy this defect without delay.

Sir, it is wise for the Government to diversify industries throughout the length and breadth of the country, either in time of peace or war, and it would be advisable to have factories established at places where raw materials can be obtained in abundance. For example, it would be no use to put up rice mills in Kuala Lumpur, or in Ipoh, where you cannot grow padi and to put up smelting factories in Kedah, where we do not have tin ore. I say this, because some Members of this House have been clamouring for the establishment of paper manufacturing factories elsewhere. Sir, Kedah is our country's biggest producer of padi, and we are proud of being always referred to as the granary of Malaysia. So, there is no argument that there is an abundance of padi straw, which is one of the best raw materials for paper manufacturing. The establishment of a paper factory in Kedah would surely bring in much extra income to the padi planters, as they can cash in on their padi straw, which is now just thrown away, or left to rot in the fields, or burnt. I hope the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry will kindly and carefully consider my suggestion for the establishment of a paper factory in Kedah, which will no doubt provide employment for many thousands of farmers, who are idle for six months of the year during the off season.

Sir, I was given the honour by the Prime Minister to have samples of paper, which I manufactured by hand from padi straw, tested at the Government laboratory in Ipoh. The paper was found to be much more stronger than that manufactured from rubber wood pulp. Therefore, there should not be any reason to suggest that straw paper is no good.

Now, Sir it is with regret that I have some criticisms to make against the administration of the Department of Radio and Broadcasting. I am reluctant to do so, because the Honourable Minister is my own kinsman or countryman, having come from the same State and moreover one of my sons is serving under him in his Ministry, but, for the sake of advancement and for the benefit and good of our people and country, I have to point out some of the defects of this Ministry to Honourable Members of this House. Recently, I wrote a letter to the Director, trying to correct some mistakes, but the reply gave me such a shock that I had to swallow one full packet of Aspro before I could recover. It seems to me that our radio broadcasting system is some sort of foreign secret agency, doing propaganda work for some foreign countries at the expense of our country, because the reply given to me was that they got the information in respect of our local rice from a foreign source. It makes us a laughing stock, Sir, when it cannot even pronounce correctly the name of our Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr Lim Swee Aun. I hope the Honourable Minister will find a quick remedy for this defect, and direct Radio Malaysia to do more publicity for our local products for the benefit and good of our people and the country.

Sir, our country produces some of the best rice, such as jarum mas, rambut pandan, ramai ringan, beras umai, etc., which are second to none in comparison with the other types of rice in any other part of the world. Radio Malaysia daily broadcasts and quotes the prices of Kedah rice for \$20.50 per pikul, which is hopelessly misleading and ridiculous, because even the cost of broken rice of some other countries are higher than this price. Therefore, this creates a very wrong and bad impression in the mind of our people that our Kedah rice must be very, very bad indeed and unpalatable to human beings, because broken rice is usually used as animal fodder. No wonder, Sir, when I visited some of the rice shops in Kuala

Lumpur, I could not find any local rice being offered for sale to customers and when I called at some eating shops asking for a plate of Kedah rice, I was in fact served with foreign rice and was told that our local rice is no good. Sir, here again, we can clearly note that unless we can put a stop to this state of affairs, all our efforts in encouraging our farmers to grow more rice would be thrown overboard and our aim to make our country self-sufficient would be defeated. The actual fact is that the Government purchases rice from Kedah in Alor Star at \$26 per pikul. Therefore, the price in Kuala Lumpur should be very much higher—moreover it is only for the ordinary type—and therefore, the prices of other special varieties should be much higher. Hence, I say the quotations by Radio Malaysia is hopelessly misleading and ridiculous.

Sir, I wish to make this opportunity to point out to the Honourable Member from Perlis in respect of what he said yesterday in connection with the purchase of padi, as I am directly concerned in this line. He told this House yesterday that rice-millers in Kedah and Perlis paid more than \$16 for a pikul of padi in June or July this year, and I am indeed grateful to him for telling the truth. The Government guarantees the padi planters \$16 per pikul of good, dry and fully matured padi free of empty grains, dust, straw and any other foreign matters, and the padi is to be delivered up to the Government's mill door; that is to say that, unless the private millers are prepared to pay in accordance with what is laid down by Government regulations, the padi planters can sell all his padi to the Government mill because the Government undertakes to buy whatever quantity of padi offered to the Government for sale. Therefore, the interest of the padi planters is fully protected and well looked after by the Government, and I hope this will not worry our Honourable Member. However, that does not mean to say that the planter can ask the miller to go to the padi field and collect his padi—in other words, the miller will

be supplied with padi straightaway from the padi fields, without drying, full of moisture contents, straw, empty grains, dust, and be asked to pay \$16 for a pikul of padi. We have heard the Honourable Minister said yesterday that he found out that actually the millers in Tanjong Karang were buying at \$13 after all the deductions, and not at \$8 as alleged by some Honourable Members in this House—the planter must harvest his padi after it is fully matured and then have his padi sufficiently dried up to a required standard of dryness, which can be measured by a certain moisture metre. The Honourable Member from Perlis has also admitted that conditions differ in each State and that in his State of Perlis the area of operation for a haulier is less than a distance of ten miles. But, Sir, in Kedah the distance between its northern and southern frontier is more than one hundred miles and a rice-miller would usually send out his lorry to collect padi for a distance of nearly fifty miles. To suggest that charges for carrying a bag of padi should be fifteen cents is senseless, unless the lorry can operate on air and water. As the Member himself has also admitted, in accordance with the Road Transport Regulations, a haulier is entitled to charge twenty-five cents per ton per mile. Working on this basis of calculation, it would amount to \$1.25 per bag for a distance of fifty miles. So, I hope this will satisfy that Honourable colleague of mine, and I hope my explanation is quite clear to him. That is all I wish to speak today. Thank you very much.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Mr President, Sir, I am conscious of the fact that this is a debate at large and an annual opportunity to air one's views, and every conceivable view might appear to be relevant. In view of the fact that there is little time ahead of us and that a number of other Bills have to be debated, I should like to resist the temptation of making a long speech and try to be as brief as I possibly can, in view of the fact that other Members may still want to speak on this Supply Bill.

Sir, in the first instance, I should like to congratulate the Honourable Minister for his very able speech which he was very kind enough to distribute to us here. As usual, it presents the entire economic vista of the country and the approach is very rational. As in the past, it covers the international aspects of economics, particularly projecting those countries which determine the cost of economics in the world, it also states the problems and in the end the Minister proposed various taxes that he would like to introduce.

Since last year, we have gone through an important change; much water has flowed under the political bridge of our country; and last year none of us had any idea at all that Malaysia would be bifurcated, but, as we know, the country is now no longer as it was last year. Despite that, as has been stated by our Prime Minister, the bifurcation has brought about better stability in the internal affairs of the country, and we hope it will continue to be so.

In so far as the Honourable Minister of Finance is concerned, the Supply Bill this year has been generally well received—it is said to be mild and various epithets have been attributed to it, such as a painless Budget, “or as a mild Budget”. But having regard to the one that we had last year, one might say that this is certainly not a very “biting” Supply Bill. Last year, the Honourable Minister made inroads into various new avenues of taxation, such as the turnover tax, the capital gains tax and the payroll tax. All these were new taxes to the country and these were introduced in the interest of the country mainly for three reasons; development, defence and diplomacy. On all these three fronts the country had to make frontal attacks and, therefore, the country had to raise the necessary money to meet the commitments. Last year the country received the Supply Bill with a great deal of misgivings, doubts, anxiety and fear, and during the last whole year I should say that the economic market of this country has been rather tight—buying and selling, particularly land transactions, had come to standstill; the sellers

were chasing the purchasers, yet the prices did not seem to come down very much though appreciably it had in some respects. I know that a number of building projects had come to a standstill half-way, because of the credit squeeze imposed by the banks as a result of the monetary policy of the Government, the Supply Bill last year itself, and various impositions of taxes and so on. I hope a better climate would be introduced, so that the buoyancy of economy will be maintained and the fluidity of transactions will continue, so that there will be a healthy economic atmosphere.

Sir, I am glad to note that the Minister has opened himself to persuasion. Very often, he has been criticised as a very stern and strict Minister, who would not easily give in, but he has admirably shewn that where sufficient convincing argument is put forth, he would reconsider his proposals. His position is not enviable; his job is a thankless one, and he has got a dual role of having to raise money for the requirements of the country—mainly, to meet the three dimensions of defence, diplomacy and development—and to release what he collects on the basis of fair-play and equilibrium between the various claims. Both these jobs are not easy, and both these jobs attract a good deal of criticism, so much so that the Minister himself said that he had developed, I think, a crocodile skin to all these criticisms. But even though he might have developed this skin, he has shown that he is prepared to reconsider things as in the case of the turnover tax, where he has reconsidered it and is now limiting it to a single-stage levy.

In the case of the capital gains tax this was another source of anxiety to a lot of people, and particularly land transactions which, as I said, came to a stop because of this capital gains tax. But, Sir, I am glad to note that this again is to be reviewed, and the experience of other countries is to be taken into consideration to see whether or not it is to be implemented. I would ask the Minister to drop the whole capital gains tax, as I do not think

that it will keep up the healthy economic growth of the country. I know there are a number of countries which have capital gains tax, but if in the case, for instance, of lands the graduated scales are proposed, I would suggest that if the Minister wants money there, I suppose the easiest way is to increase the stamp duty which can be quite easily collected. At the moment we pay \$10 per \$1,000 which is less when compared with other countries—I was in India for the whole of last month, and I came back only 3 or 4 days ago; there, they have a higher level of stamp duty; I am told that they pay something like \$10 for every \$100 of transaction which is very high indeed—but certainly we can raise it and instead of \$10 for every \$1,000 of transferred properties—land, I mean—it can be raised to \$30 or \$40, and it can be very easily collected because the transaction would not be completed unless the stamp duty is paid. From the point of view of administration, it is simpler and would keep alive the land liquidity; and the Government it bound to get higher revenue from that angle rather than going to this complicated structure of graduated scales of capital gains tax.

Sir, on the whole, I think the proposals are quite reasonable having regard to the fact that we have not rid ourselves of the onslaught or external threat from Indonesia. The threat is there, the pressure is there, and we have been compelled to increase our defence expenditure from about 7 per cent to 15 per cent or so, and that accounts for the second claimant in the appropriations of our expenditure. This is of course, unnecessary, and though we do not want to do it, but when faced by a challenge we cannot simply sit back and expect God to help us. We have help ourselves and, therefore, this need for greater expenditure has come about.

I am particularly impressed that in the appropriations, the field of education has attracted the largest amount. It is somewhere around \$300,000,000 out of a total of \$1,500,000,000 of expenditure, roughly speaking and—

I made a quick calculation—this is somewhere around 21% of the allocation of the entire expenditure. This is something very high indeed. I have had the occasion to look into the figures of countries elsewhere. For example, Thailand nearby only spends about 16 per cent with no confrontation, whereas we who are in the midst of various tensions and pressures, are spending more on education—and certainly this is a very good investment, because in the modern world education is regarded as the soundest form of investment. It is intangible but it is likely to produce results in the growth of a nation in the course of time.

I had occasion the last time to mention that our educational policy, as the Minister of Education is always brimming with ideas, and he is a man who is receptive to new ideas, had been subjected to changes from time to time, and to some extent this was causing anxiety to parents, because the parents did not know where their children were standing, in so far as education was concerned, and it had been said that in Singapore education had been rather stable. However, we have this problem of having to create a nation and national consciousness and national personality, and our education policy will have to be geared and tied to that. That is understandable. Having accepted that, then I think it is only fair that the parents of this country have the right to expect some kind of stability in the educational system of the country and not for it to be changed from time to time, thereby creating all kinds of convulsions. I asked and pressed for the last time that our education should be given science orientation. We have been relying too much on the British pattern of paying great respect to arts. I think the time has come for a country like ours to create a science orientation and, therefore, our science orientation should begin right at the primary level itself.

The Honourable Minister of Finance in his Budget speech delivered elsewhere has mentioned that arrangements are being made to establish a National Institute of Scientific and

Industrial Research, a Standards Institute, and an Institute of Industrial Technology. All these are, of course, most welcome steps. They should have been established a long time ago but many of these things are, of course, relative; they do not grow out of a vacuum; they have to grow in the context of general development. Now that we are industrialising, all these Institutes are necessary, but then these are at the higher level. What we need is scientific knowledge being imparted to children right from a young age, so that our educational policy will be geared not merely from the point of view of acquiring knowledge but also from the point of view of securing full employment. If we are going to rely too much on the three arts, then, I am afraid we are going to create a lot of problems for ourselves, as happened in India for instance where too many people with arts degrees are loitering in the streets seeking jobs. We do not want to create a situation like that. What we want to create is a community with sufficient scientific knowledge and knowledge of general affairs, so that they could be fitted into the various aspects of life when they reach the appropriate ages; and in this it is very important that that emphasis should be laid more on applied science rather than fundamental science.

As I said, when I was in India, I had made certain enquiries in this respect. Where that country went wrong was that they had been paying a great deal of respect to fundamental research, abstract science. As a result, they have not made much headway in spite of the fact that they say that they are now in the economic take-off, industrial take-off; but in spite of that, they have not gone to the kind of speed that Japan had when she took off economically years ago. In fact, Japan paid greater respect to applied science first, and then got on to fundamental research later. That is why I emphasise that the sciences should be taught right from the primary level, where applied science can be taught to children so as to develop scientific thought, scientific attitude and a scientific frame of mind.

Now, Sir, while talking on education, I would like to touch on, as I have mentioned earlier, this question of full employment, because education is related to full employment and it is now accepted that the responsibility of a modern Government is to provide jobs for its citizens. Gone are the laissez faire days, when the Government left the people to fend for themselves, Now, the Government has to provide society with the necessary means of livelihood. Every State, no matter whether it is right or left, wants to be a welfare state. Therefore, with our free enterprise economy, we believe nevertheless, that we should create the necessary conditions for full employment. How far we can have this, consistent with free enterprise, is a matter of practical application, and probably the idea of free enterprise in its entire sense may not be enforced strictly. It will have to be modified from the point of view of enforcing employment. There, again, it is a matter of empiricism, and as we go by we may have to evolve our policies. But what is alarming is what the Minister for Finance has pointed out on page 15 of the speech; he has rightly drawn attention to the fact that, for instance, last year itself, 115,800 boys and girls left school and again a similar number is expected at the end of this year, and he said—I quote, “Last year about 115,800 boys and girls left school. At the end of this year at least another 100,000 boys and girls would be leaving school. Unless many more jobs are created in the future than have been created in the past, the position will deteriorate progressively” This is a very sound warning. How are we going to do it, the Minister has not mentioned very much by way of concrete suggestions in his speech although he has pointed out the problem. He has also drawn attention to the Malaysia Development Five-Year Plan, which makes provision for 65,000 jobs in 1966 and thereafter annually 70,000 jobs during the period of the Plan. If you are going to take this figure as the maximum correct figure envisaged, then if we compare it with the Minister’s figure that every year about 100,000

students, boys and girls, are going to come out seeking for jobs, whereas the Malaysia Development Plan is only going to provide jobs for about 70,000 there is a short fall of about 30,000 every year. How are we going to find jobs for them? This is a very important problem—I find the Honourable Minister for Labour is here—because I remember in the Indian Government Second Five-Year Plan they created jobs for 8 million people during the Five-Year Plan period and during the same period about 12 million people came into the labour market seeking for jobs, and in the end there was a net loss and not a net gain.

A similar situation may arise here, considering the fact that our rate of population growth is one of the highest in the world and it is 3 per cent. Now, if we allow this rate of growth to continue, I am afraid that we will be having in our hands quite a problem of unemployment, unless our education policy is so geared as to provide jobs for all these youngsters, who are coming out. As our country is not very big and we have only limited resources this will be a tremendous social problem.

Again the Minister, on page 16 of his speech, has spotlighted the fact that in 1964, for instance, and I am quoting the Minister:

“The pattern of unemployment by age groups of both sexes followed the same pattern as in 1964 with the highest rate for unemployment occurring in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24”.

Now, this is the age group that is by and large unemployed. We are a strange nation here, because roughly about 50 per cent. of our people are below the ages of 21. We have got a very youthful population and they are coming out every year in large numbers seeking for jobs, and something should be done in this direction—and one of the long-term projects is, of course, population control through family planning. That has also been mentioned, and I am glad to note that the Minister in his speech has said, and I quote—

“The Government has decided to encourage family planning as a matter of policy

as a result of the findings of a high level committee headed by the Minister of Education."

I am glad that the Government has agreed to encourage this as a matter of policy. Hitherto, this was left in the hands of family planning associations, voluntary bodies, and they could just carry on in a very moderate way. However, I think it is only proper that the Government should take it over and see that this idea of family planning is spread, so that we would have manageable families, families with quality than quantity. Of course, at the moment it can be said that, having regard to the fact that only about 17 per cent. to 18 per cent. of the States of Malaya is developed and even lesser proportions of Sarawak and Sabah are developed, there is greater room for human expansion. Strictly speaking, we are an underpopulated nation, but at this stage of development we are overpopulated. Maybe, as we industrialise and we create more jobs, we can have the luxury of having unlimited numbers in our families; but at the moment of economic development, our industrial set-up, we are not in a position to have large families. Even in highly developed countries like Sweden, 85 per cent. of the average family there has got only one child and about 10 per cent. two children, and the rest three children. So, even in countries so highly developed, they believe in the theory of limiting their families, and I hope that the Government will put teeth into this and not merely be hamstrung by other irrelevant considerations, because this is a very important matter of national importance and consequence.

Now, Sir, the other point that I would like to touch upon, without taking much more time, is (*Laughter*)—I am trying to cut it short—the question of foreign affairs, which is a matter of close interest to me and to other Members here. In this field various Members have expressed their opinions—unfortunately, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is not here, but we hope that what we have said will fall into the ears of the appropriate authorities. Now, on the whole, our

foreign affairs has been a pragmatic one, not merely tied down to high sounding platitudes; and it has been growing in terms of our national needs and experiences. It has been said that the fundamental principle in evolving a foreign policy is your own interest—national interest is the primary interest—and we cannot simply be carried away by illogical consideration because we cannot afford the luxury of it. Some other countries tried it, and now they are coming around to the pragmatic way. For instance, again, I quote India, where at one time they considered themselves the harbingers of peace, and Nehru's leadership was like that, but now they are coming around to the view that their primary interest must prevail in their thinking of their foreign policy.

Now, some time ago, the Honourable Prime Minister, who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, more or less succinctly stated what the policy of the Government is in regard to foreign affairs. The policy is broadly laid down in the Alliance Manifesto and it is very clear to anyone, but in the light of the experiences gained he recently said this—and I quote this because this was an answer to a question raised in the Lower House:

"The Government's policy was to cultivate the friendship of countries friendly to Malaysia."

He also said:

"Foreign policy could not remain stagnant. It has to expand to keep pace with the changing world trends."

Then, also, the question of having diplomatic relations with communist countries was raised, and he said:

"The question of Malaya establishing diplomatic relations with communist countries depends very much on the desire for friendship on their side."

We have now come to this stage, in our foreign policy, of having relationship with communist countries. We have gone through the terrible experience of internal communist trouble—but that is internal. However, in so far as international affairs are concerned, our thinking has come to this stage of now having diplomatic relations with communist countries.

The main thing is whether the other sides are willing to show friendship. If they are willing to show it, then we are willing to reciprocate—that is a highly pragmatic approach.

The Prime Minister also mentioned about having connections with Belgrade, but he said that merely by having diplomatic relations with communist countries does not mean readjustment in Malaysia's foreign policy. Having stated this, I should now like to draw attention to what my colleague, Senator Aishah Ghani, mentioned about Taiwan. She did raise one or two questions, and the way that she put it alarmed me a bit, because she said, "If we are going to have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, what will be the attitude of the Chinese here towards the Nationalist Government?", thereby raising almost a doubt as to the attitude of the Chinese; and this was replied to by the Honourable Senator Lim Hee Hong, who has said that the Chinese loyalty to this country is second to none and that it cannot be doubted. I am only taking this purely from the rational argument point of view. If that is the argument, then we can take the same argument *vis-a-vis* the Indians. We have got the Indian High Commissioner here—and he has been here all along. Are we going to say that it is dangerous to have the Indian High Commission here because there are lots of Indians in this country? And then can you ask, "What will be the attitude of the Indians towards the Indian Government or to . . . . ."

**Che' Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani:** There are no two Indias, but there are two Chinas.

**Enche' Athi Nahaapan:** She says it only now, but she did not give this point yesterday. In fact, I am now coming round to the point as to why. If she had mentioned this point yesterday, then she would have had a stronger point in her favour. The reason why Malaysia has not recognised Taiwan up till now is that there are two Chinas, and Malaysia has at some time or other even though of

the possibility or recognising both: if we recognise one, we have to recognise the other, or recognise Taiwan, and the mainland China as China. However, in view of various other reasons both could not be recognised, but not on the ground that there are Chinese here and if Taiwan comes in here it might upset the Chinese attitude here. As a matter of fact, hypothetically, I would even say that assuming China had not become communist and China had remained nationalist, there would in fact have been a Chinese embassy here a long time ago. Because the mainland China went communist and Taiwan remained in the nationalist hands, and there was this problem of having to recognise both or not to recognise any, this problem was simply left in abeyance. The question that was raised by the Honourable Senator Aishah Ghani, as to what would be the attitude of the Chinese in this country, somewhat impliedly raised a doubt as to their loyalty, and that is why Senator Lim Hee Hong had to answer that. Of course, as far as Taiwan is concerned, the policy as laid down by the Tunku is this—I quote, "Government's policy is to cultivate the friendship of countries friendly to Malaysia." If this is the criterion, then I would say Taiwan is friendly to Malaysia, because of the relationship we already have with them, particularly in the field of agriculture, and also to some extent in education, and they have been showing their friendship towards us quite openly, while on the other hand Red China has been trying to crush us. I do not say this but, it has been said by no less than the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, Dato' Ghazali Shafie. He said this while addressing the Ipoh Rotary Club, and he referred to "Red China's grand design"—he said that Red China's policy is to encourage hostilities, if possible, between Asian countries, while not involving their forces directly. "For China's grand design to succeed, Malaysia had to be crushed"—that is what Dato' Ghazali Shafie said. Not merely Malaysia had

to be crushed, she tried to crush us through Indonesia and she also tried to reduce India to size, because these two countries are now the only remaining true democracies in Asia, and she does not want these two countries to carry on this democratic pattern of society for fear that if they succeed, other Asian countries would emulate, and thereby defeating her own policy of international revolution to establish the communist society throughout the world. Therefore, Red China is definitely against us. We know that. She has not minced her words about it. She has openly said about it. On the other hand, Nationalist China has shown us friendship, and is showing us friendship. So, if our policy is to have friendship with countries who show friendship to us, then it is only logical that we should reciprocate and the opening has been made by having Nationalist China's Consul here. I only hope that eventually we will be able to have diplomatic relations with Nationalist China at the appropriate time. I think the time has come for us to take bold stands on foreign policies. While we are forging ahead to have relations with communist countries on matters of principle and self-interest, we should also be quite bold enough to have relations on matters of principle with countries like Nationalist China. Of course, across the Causeway, they try to have all kinds of juggleries but let us be quite candid in our views, even though at the risk of being misunderstood at some stage rather; but in the long run an honest foreign policy will be well appreciated. There is one other point and that is the last. The Honourable Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah in his speech has suggested that it is time for Government to participate in industrial projects, and I am glad that this also has been somewhat echoed by the Honourable Minister of Finance in his speech on page 12, where he says that . . . . .

**Mr (Deputy) President:** How long more will you take to finish?

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Another five minutes Sir. He said this:

"The Government intends to play a more active role in industrial promotion. To achieve this, the Government has enlisted the services of a wellknown industrial consultant from the United States to identify specific investment opportunities in Malaysia."

This has been one of my pet theories, and I have been advocating it in this forum from time to time, because though we believe in free enterprise, there are a number of basic industries which cannot be conveniently started off by free enterprise, and if we are going to wait for them, the country will not be able to forge ahead. Now, the time has come for the Government to start off certain basic types of industries either exclusively by itself or in conjunction with private capital and thereby lay the necessary industrial fabric. I hope some positive steps would be taken in this direction and even if it is termed "socialism" it does not matter, because we are committed to creating a welfare society.

That is all, sir. Though I have so many other points to mention but in view of the shortness of time. I conclude here, and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:** (*rises*).

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Berapa lama Ahli Yang Berhormat hendak berchakap?

**Nik Hassan:** Saya tidak berani berjanji kerana banyak orang yang berjanji telah melanggar janji; saya memendekkan chakap saya itu sa-berapa rengkas yang bo'eh.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Saya berilah 15 minit!

**Nik Hassan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menyokong chadangan yang di-bawa bagi Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1966 ini, saya memberi ucapan tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan kita kerana keberanian-nya mengemukakan Anggaran Belanja tahun ini, walau pun dia di-serang oleh berbagai<sup>2</sup> pehak dalam berbagai perkara. Tetapi ini sudah perkara biasa. Apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan itu tentu-lah ada tegoran dan pandangan yang di-datangkan daripada

wakil<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat. Ini-lah demokrasi, ma'ana-nya satu orang ahli pembangkang ada berkata Kerajaan hari ini ia-lah satu Kerajaan yang telah tidak lagi dapat kepercayaan daripada ahli UMNO sendiri oleh kerana dalam perbahathan<sup>2</sup> ini ahli<sup>2</sup> pehak Kerajaan pun telah juga memberi bingkangan atau pun tegoran kapada ucapan<sup>2</sup> dan dasar<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan.

Bagi saya, saya rasa ini-lah demokrasi yang sehat; siapa yang mewakili ra'ayat dia berhak bersuara apa yang ra'ayat mahu kapada Kerajaan, mahu pun dia pembangkang, mahu pun dia dari pehak wakil daripada golongan Kerajaan; tetapi dia berhak menyuarakan apa yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat dalam kawasan-nya itu. Bagi Dewan Negara ini berhak-lah wakil<sup>2</sup> daripada Kerajaan<sup>2</sup> Negeri itu menyuarakan apa yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan Negeri—itu-lah demokrasi. Tetapi bukan-lah ma'ana-nya kalau bagi pehak ahli Kerajaan menentang atau pun memberi fikiran, memberi pendapat-nya, itu menunjukkan sudah tidak ada kepercayaan. Ini tuduhan yang liar dan berat sa-kali.

Kita Kerajaan Perikatan, Kerajaan Pusat ini, tidak sa-bagaimana Kerajaan PAS di-Kelantan. Saya hendak beri tahu kapada Dewan di-sini semenjak PAS memerintah di-Kelantan, daripada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun Meshuarat Budget-nya wakil ra'ayat tidak boleh berchakap membentangkan fikiran dan pendapat dari ra'ayat kampung. Kerana Menteri Besar-nya menahan wakil<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat itu berchakap. Jadi yang boleh berchakap chuma wakil<sup>2</sup> yang bukan mewakili daripada pehak Kerajaan. Ini baharu sahaja berlaku dalam Dewan Negeri yang bersidang baharu<sup>2</sup> ini dalam Budget tahun ini juga. Tiap<sup>2</sup> wakil daripada pehak Kerajaan yang bangkit hendak berchakap di-beri arahan supaya dudok jangan berchakap. Tiada siapa pun wakil ra'ayat dalam Kelantan yang boleh berchakap. Ini menunjukkan demokrasi mati di-Kelantan, di-bawah Kerajaan PAS.

Kita tidak mahu Kerajaan Persekutuan yang bagini besar mematikan demokrasi, kita mahu hidupkan demokrasi. Kita mahu beri kebebasan

supaya wakil ra'ayat berchakap. Di-Kelantan demokrasi telah mati, telah di-bunuh oleh Kerajaan PAS. Tidak dibenarkan berchakap dalam Dewan Negeri sa-hingga apabila bangkit satu ahli dalam Dewan Negeri, Menteri Besar tahan tidak mahu bagi dia berchakap. Dia mahu berchakap juga, Menteri Besar bangun berchakap lebeh dahulu daripada wakil yang hendak berchakap. Ini sama<sup>2</sup> pada wakil Kerajaan, jadi ma'ana-nya ra'ayat Kelantan terpaksa bergantung kapada wakil daripada pehak pembangkang untuk menyampaikan hasrat hati-nya. Ini belum pernah berlaku dalam mana<sup>2</sup> negeri pun dalam Persekutuan Malaysia ini. Di-Perak, di-Trengganu, di-mana negeri kita beri kebebasan wakil ra'ayat boleh bersuara apa yang dia hendak suarakan, begitu juga di-Dewan Parlimen kita di-sini.

Jadi bukan berma'ana apabila kita mengemukakan pendapat kita itu kita tidak ada kepercayaan kapada Kerajaan—jauh sa-kali! Ini kita sa-bagai wakil Ra'ayat yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat, kita mahu bentangkan apa yang ra'ayat mahu dalam kawasan kita. Itu tidak salah, tidak salah pada 'adat demokrasi. Itu point yang saya hendak terangkan pada Dewan ini supaya semua orang tahu demokrasi sudah mati di-Kelantan.

Perkara yang kedua saya menyokong kata pehak Pembangkang tadi, Kerajaan hari ini patut segera menubuhkan 'Surohanjaya Bebas' untuk menyiasat rasuah kerana kata-nya apabila jadi macham case Rahman Talib, jadi panjang cherita. Kalau Surohanjaya Bebas pendek cherita, ra'ayat boleh tahu hal. Saya sokong, dan Surohanjaya Bebas yang paling utama yang patut di-dirikan ia-lah untuk menyiasat Kerajaan Kelantan hari ini (*Ketawa*). Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam Odit Report tahun 1964, satu bab yang di-sebut oleh Auditor-General . . . . .

**Wan Mustapha bin Haii Wan Ali:** Kalau tidak tersilap, di-bawah peratoran Meshuarat 35, sa-orang Ahli hendak-lah menghadkan perchakapannya kapada perkara<sup>2</sup> yang di-binchangkan dan tidak boleh mengeluarkan

apa<sup>2</sup> perkara yang tidak berkait. Saya, pada pendapatan saya, perkara ini tidak pun berkait dengan wakil ra'ayat di-Kelantan itu boleh berchakap atau tidak boleh berchakap—itu bukan menjadi bahathan, dan jika wakil ra'ayat ta' boleh berchakap itu barangkali Ahli Perikatan sendiri barangkali tidak mengikut atoran Standing Order yang di-tahan oleh Menteri Besar tidak di-benarkan berchakap.

**Nik Hassan:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Ahli itu silap sadikit, saya suka terangkan . . . . .

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Saya fikir di-bawah Supply Bill dia boleh berchakap.

**Nik Hassan:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong di-atas apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Pembangkang. Jadi sekarang sa-orang ahli Pembangkang berchakap dia hendak tahan saya berchakap pula dalam masaalah itu juga, jadi tidak 'adil-lah. Itu tidak ada demokrasi. Jadi chara tidak ada demokrasi di-Kelantan, jangan bawa ka-dalam Dewan Negara ini. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong. . . . .

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Yang Berhormat, tujuan dia jangan-lah berchakap berbalek<sup>2</sup> sa-mula, satu kali sahaja sudah-lah.

**Nik Hassan:** Point yang kedua yang saya suka hendak chakap ia-lah berkenaan dengan Surohanjaya Bebas. Saya kata mustahak Surohanjaya Bebas ini di-tubuhkan—saya sokong—bagaimana wakil tadi hendak tubuhkan Surohanjaya Bebas—saya sokong. Kerana Surohanjaya Bebas yang pertama patut kita dirikan di-Kelantan, kerana saya suka hendak terangkan ia-itu dalam Odit Report yang dinyatakan oleh Auditor-General sendiri bagi tahun 1964 kata-nya "Kerajaan Kelantan telah menyalah gunakan wang Kerajaan Persekutuan, berjuta<sup>2</sup> ringgit dengan mengambil wang itu dan di-masokkan dalam Bank untuk faedah mengambil bunga daripada Bank itu untuk pergunaan Kerajaan Negeri-nya yang mana menyalahi pada peratoran dan Perlembagaan Persekutuan".

Ini jelas satu kesalahan mengikut segi Perlembagaan Persekutuan. Dan ada beberapa bab dalam penyata Auditor-General itu berkata "Wang<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan telah di-belanjakan dengan tidak mengikut atoran dan peratoran *Financial General Order*". Yang mana orang yang tidak menjadi pegawai Kerajaan telah membelanjakan wang Kerajaan, dengan tidak mengikut peratoran *Financial General Order* ia-itu pegawai yang bukan pegawai Kerajaan membelanjakan wang Kerajaan. Jadi ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, satu kesalahan yang mana saya fikir merugikan.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** On a point or order . . . . .

**Nik Hassan:** Saya ta' beri jalan kerana saya takut ta' ada masa saya hendak berchakap.

**Wan Mustapha:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, jikalau sa-orang ahli bangkit di-bawah *point of order* terpaksa dia dudok.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Dia tidak bagi jalan.

**Wan Mustapha:** Saya minta di-sini pehak Pembangkang hendak berchakap *on a point of order* terpaksa dia kena dudok dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mesti dengar apa dia the *point of order* itu.

**Nik Hassan:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak sambungkan masa pendek ini.

**Wan Mustapha:** Tentang berchakap—*on a point of order*.

**Nik Hassan:** Jadi maksud saya itu Surohanjaya Bebas itu ia-lah supaya dapat kita menyasat apa yang sa-benar berlaku di-sabalek pergunaan wang<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan dengan chara tidak benar dan tidak mengikut peratoran ini, supaya tidak-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan ini menanggung segala kesusahan yang memberikan *grant* kepada State. Saya tidak nampak pada Perlembagaan kita hari ini. Pagi tadi saya chuba membelek<sup>2</sup>, menchari<sup>2</sup>kan di-bawah fasal mana dalam Perlembagaan yang boleh Kerajaan Persekutuan mengambil tindakan manakala satu<sup>2</sup> negeri menyalah-gunakan wang Kerajaan Persekutuan yang di-jalankan dalam negeri itu.

Jadi itu-lah sebab-nya pada saya Perlembagaan negeri kita hari ini patut di-pinda supaya Kerajaan Pusat mempunyai kuasa yang tertentu untuk mengambil apa<sup>2</sup> tindakan di-atas mana<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan yang menyalah-gunakan wang Kerajaan dengan tidak mengikut chara peratoran dan Perlembagaan.

Dalam Perlembagaan kita hari ini chuma di-adakan fasal<sup>2</sup> untuk memberikan grant kepada Negeri sahaja, umpama *road grant* dan berbagai<sup>2</sup> grant. Tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya *road grant* itu tidak di-gunakan untuk membena jalan, untuk membaiki jalan, di-gunakan wang itu untuk perkara lain, umpama-nya, apa-kah tindakan yang Kerajaan Persekutuan boleh ambil, Kerajaan Pusat boleh ambil? Saya tengok dalam Perlembagaan itu tidak ada satu kuasa yang boleh Kerajaan Pusat ini menahan wang itu diberikan kepada Kerajaan Negeri mengikut Perlembagaan yang ada ini. Jadi ini-lah satu perkara yang besar, satu perkara yang mustahak yang patut kita tarekkan perhatian Kerajaan Pusat supaya mengambil tindakan yang segera di-atas Kerajaan yang menyalah-gunakan wang<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan ini.

Jadi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat membangkang, itu berchakap chuma dia kata corruption itu supaya di-buat Surohanjaya untuk menyiasat corruption yang di-lakukan oleh orang. Tetapi kalau corruption itu di-lakukan oleh satu Kerajaan, apa hal? Jadi ini lebeh besar daripada corruption yang di-lakukan oleh satu manusia. Jadi, corruption yang di-lakukan oleh satu Kerajaan lebeh besar daripada yang di-lakukan oleh satu manusia. Jadi, ini lebeh besar—patut di-ambil tindakan, di-ambil perhatian yang berat oleh pehak Kerajaan Pusat.

Buku lain, saya rasa tidak banyak apa yang di-kemukakar oleh Pembangkang tadi, kerana semua-nya umum sahaja. Dan banyak lecture<sup>2</sup> macham kelas lecture sahaja—macham bagi lecture pada budak<sup>2</sup> sekolah berkenaan dengan Commonwealth History umpama-nya, berkenaan dengan geography umpama-nya, itu lecture sa-chara macham class-room lecture-lah. Jadi,

tidak payah saya kemukakan banyak—itu class-room lecture, macham Commonwealth History, berkenaan dengan Commonwealth.

Tetapi, bagi pendapat saya, saya suka hendak kemukakan satu perkara. Dalam surat khabar *Straits Times* hari ini, ada keluar berkenaan dengan perbinchangan di-House of Commons di-England berkenaan dengan Malaysia kita ini. Ada satu daripada Ahli Buroh, ia-itu Ahli Parti Kerajaan ada sebut di-sini, dia kata, ada baik-nya Kerajaan British ini berunding—ini berunding terus—umpama-nya untuk menarek balek pertahanan di-Malaysia ini, dan mengadakan satu pungutan suara yang baharu di-Borneo, di-Sarawak dan Sabah. Ini satu orang daripada wakil Parti Buroh, ia-itu Parti Kerajaan yang berchakap dalam perbinchangan ini.

Saya rasa, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sampai-lah masa-nya bagi kita, Kerajaan Malaysia ini, memberi tahu kepada Kerajaan British, Kerajaan Inggeris ini, berhenti-lah daripada champor-tangan dalam hal negeri kita. Itu lebeh baik. Kalau mereka itu mahu champor-tangan juga, lebeh baik kita beri tahu, angkatkan semua apa yang ada pada Kerajaan British dalam pertahanan ini, keluarkan daripada negeri kita. Tidak payah kita gunakan pertahanan British lagi. Lebeh baik kita chari kawan yang lebeh baik, yang lebeh hormat kepada kita, yang lebeh jujor pada kita daripada Kerajaan British hari ini. Ini, kita berunding, kita berkira, semua British champor-tangan. Dia-lah yang menjadikan satu alat yang mengkhianati apa<sup>2</sup> perkara yang berlaku di-Asia ini. Dia-lah yang merosakkan, yang mengganggu, yang mengkhianati perkara<sup>2</sup> dasar luar kita, apa perhubungan kita ini dia-lah merosakkan kita, yang memberikan gambaran sa-olah<sup>2</sup> kita ini maseh di-bawah penjajah lagi.

Jadi, saya rasa patut-lah kita beri tahu pada British, beri tahu-lah kepada Kerajaan Inggeris, supaya Kerajaan Inggeris beri tahu-lah pada anggota<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan-nya yang Malaysia ini sudah merdeka—tidak dudok di-bawah British lagi. Kalau dia mahu sifatkan kita

dudok di-bawah penjajahan dia lagi, kalau dia fikirkan kita ini anak jajahan lagi, lebeh baik keluarkan-lah apa yang ada, yang di-punyai oleh kuasa<sup>2</sup> pemerintahan yang ada pada British itu, baik-lah angkat ka-luar daripada Malaysia ini. Kita chari kawan yang lebeh baik, yang lebeh jujur dengan kita, yang lebeh suka menolong kita dengan ikhlas. Ini-lah saya hendak minta dalam perkara hal luar negeri—ini satu-lah. Kerana kita sudah Malaysia—Sarawak dan Sabah ini sudah jadi Malaysia. Perkara meng-ambil suara itu tidak bangkit lagi. Tidak payah di-bangkitkan dalam Dewan di-England, dalam mana pun, tidak payah di-bangkitkan lagi. Tidak jadi masalah besar, tidak jadi lagi masalah apa yang di-binchangkan itu—tidak jadi masalah lagi. Itu terdiri pada kita. Kita tidak mahu negara lain menchabul hak<sup>2</sup> kebebasan asasi kita—ra'ayat di-sini. Baik-lah Kerajaan beri tahu chepat supaya jangan terlewat masa-nya.

Sa-lain daripada perkara dasar luar itu, saya chuba hendak tarek perhatian kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan supaya memikirkan dalam beberapa perkara yang mustahak, ia-itu pada saya, satu perkara yang mustahak ia-lah supaya dapat kita tubuhkan satu jawatan-kuasa bersama yang terdiri daripada Kementerian, daripada pehak MARA, daripada pehak Dewan<sup>2</sup> Perniagaan yang ada di-Malaysia ini supaya kita joinkan—jadikan satu, adakan satu jawatan-kuasa yang boleh mengawasi atau membuatkan perhubungan berkenaan dengan modal<sup>2</sup> luar yang di-masokkan di-Malaysia ini, untuk di-adakan hubungan joint venture dengan bumiputera yang ada dalam negeri ini. Sebab apa, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, banyak modal<sup>2</sup> luar yang masok dengan tidak di-buat kawalan yang tertentu. Ini, kadang<sup>2</sup> modal luar itu boleh melakukan sa-suatu perkara yang boleh merosakkan ekonomi kita. Jadi, daripada kita beri kebebasan yang terlampau kepada modal luar yang masok ka-sini, kita salorkan supaya modal luar yang di-masokkan dit tanah Melayu itu di-jamin oleh Kera-

jaan dan di-salorkan, dan di-galakkan supaya dapat di-satukan dengan modal<sup>2</sup> anak negeri, terutama-nya bumiputera, supaya dapat-lah kiatang<sup>2</sup> yang di-bena dalam negeri ini bersama<sup>2</sup> di-bena dengan modal luar dan juga modal bumiputera.

Keputusan ini telah di-buat dalam Kongres Ekonomi Bumiputera dan telah ada di-situ, chuma terenti kepada Kementerian sahaja untuk melaksanakannya. Jadi, pada saya, kalau kita hendak letakkan kepercayaan dan segala harapan kepada MARA sahaja untuk melaksanakan semangat kesemua 69 keputusan yang ada dalam Kongres Ekonomi Bumiputera itu, maka itu terlampau banyak sangat bebas yang kita letakkan pada MARA itu. Jadi, patut-lah Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menguasai sendiri—adakan satu daya usaha-nya sendiri, menyatukan dewan<sup>2</sup> yang ada dalam Malaysia ini, kesemua Dewan-nya, MARA-nya dan badan<sup>2</sup> yang di-fikirkan, macham M.I.D.F.L-nya, supaya di-adakan satu jawatan-kuasa yang dapat menerima modal luar yang masok di-sini dan di-salorkan mengikut pada tempat yang baik. Dengan kita buat begitu, modal yang datang daripada luar itu mempunyai jaminan—jaminan keselamatan modal mereka dan juga jaminan kemajuan dalam perusahaan yang mereka bena itu.

Ini, pada saya satu shor kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, dan saya minta juga Kementerian ini supaya mengkaji 69 keputusan yang ada dalam Kongres Ekonomi Bumiputera itu, yang mana salah satu daripada keputusan yang saya ingat lagi, ia-itu Kerajaan hendak-lah memberi pertolongan kepada Dewan<sup>2</sup> Perniagaan Bumiputera dengan bantuan kewangan permulaan untuk mengadakan pegawai yang menjadi setiausaha yang boleh menjalankan Dewan Perniagaan Bumiputera itu sampai satu masa Dewan itu boleh bergerak sendiri. Jadi, bantuan ini patut-lah di-kaji. Dan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan, patut-lah ada supaya Dewan Bumiputera yang ada di-seluruh Malaysia ini dapat berdiri dengan kaki-nya sendiri pada satu masa nanti.

Hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Dewan<sup>2</sup> Bumiputera ini tidak dapat bergerak dengan lancar dan dengan kuat kerana mereka kekurangan wang, mereka kekurangan kaki-tangan dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi apa yang mereka harapkan ia-lah pertolongan daripada Kerajaan kita untuk membenakan mereka ini. Barangkali Dewan Bumiputera ini belum ada di-Sabah, belum ada di-Sarawak, belum ada di-beberapa buah negeri dalam Malaysia sendiri. Ini kerana kesusahan kewangan dan sa-bagai-nya.

Jadi dalam 69 keputusan yang telah di-terima oleh Kerajaan kita, oleh Tun Abdul Razak sendiri, di-antara-nya salah satu keputusan itu ia-lah Kerajaan hendak-lah memberi bantuan kewangan supaya Dewan Bumiputera itu dapat berdiri di-atas kaki sendiri dalam satu ketika yang tertentu. Saya minta-lah, saya terek perhatian Kerajaan, supaya melaksanakan keputusan ini. Saya minta supaya Kementerian Perdagangan hendak-lah mengkaji 69 keputusan itu. Saya tidak mahu jadi apa yang telah kita buat kepada Surohanjaya Tender.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, satu ketika dahulu satu perkara telah berbangkit berkenaan dengan tidak puas hati-nya orang ramai di-atas tender<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan dan Kerajaan telah menubuhkan satu Surohanjaya dan Surohanjaya Tender itu menyiasat dan telah memberi laporan yang penuh. Shor<sup>2</sup>-nya ia-lah untuk membaiki berkenaan dengan perjalanan tender Kerajaan. Tetapi sampai hari ini belum-lah ada perbaikan mengikut shor yang ada dalam Surohanjaya Tender itu. Mengikut Surohanjaya Tender itu, hendak-lah di-adakan pertolongan kepada Bumiputera dalam perkara kontrek, hendak-lah ada perbaikan kepada susunan Jawatan-kuasa Tender dan sa-bagai-nya. Dalam Surohanjaya Tender itu ada recommendation-nya, ada shor<sup>2</sup>-nya, tetapi Kementerian Perdagangan maseh belum melaksanakan shor<sup>2</sup> yang ada dalam Surohanjaya Tender itu. Jadi elok-lah Kementerian itu mengambil kajian yang teliti berkenaan dengan perkara ini.

Saya tidak hendak panjangkan kerana masa-nya sudah singkat jadi memada-lah dengan saya menutup ucapan saya dengan satu point lagi ia-itu saya rasa ahli<sup>2</sup> saudagar<sup>2</sup>, orang kaya, dalam Malaysia ini belum chukup lagi memberi khidmat-nya kepada negara Malaysia ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, apa yang kita dengar hari ini desakan hendak mengadakan Universiti di-Pulau Pinang. Mahu Kerajaan juga benakan Universiti di-Pulau Pinang. Semua kita mahu Kerajaan bena. Itu Kerajaan mahu buat, ini Kerajaan buat. Bila Kerajaan kenakan chukai, kita marah kepada Kerajaan, ini tidak 'adil.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya maseh ingat lagi saudagar<sup>2</sup> yang membena Nanyang University dengan belanja dan wang ringgit mereka sendiri. Kerana kuat-nya kechenderongan mereka dalam perkara pelajaran bagi anak<sup>2</sup> mereka, mereka telah membena Nanyang University di-Singapura. Kenapa tidak boleh ahli bijak pandai, orang hartawan, orang dermawan dan segala foundation yang ada ini—tidak boleh-kah bena satu universiti lain di-Pulau Pinang dengan belanja daripada harta kekayaan yang ada pada ra'ayat kita sendiri, daripada orang yang ta'at setia kepada negara kita sendiri, kenapa kita mahu harap kepada Kerajaan?

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak berjalan jauh tetapi banyak orang berjalan jauh. Kalau kita pergi ka-Amerika, kita tengok berapa universiti yang di-bena dengan harta orang kaya. Sa-orang mati, dia beri semua harta-nya kepada universiti bagi membena pelajaran anak<sup>2</sup> mereka. Kenapa kita orang kaya di-sini mahu simpan sahaja kekayaan itu, tidak mahu belanjakan untuk perkhidmatan. Kalau hendak derma chari derma yang Tun Razak sendiri terima derma itu. Kalau hendak derma nanti Tunku Abdul Rahman sendiri yang terima derma itu. Hendak tunjok gambar dalam newspaper, ini dia si-anu yang kaya ini derma kepada Tunku Abdul Rahman sendiri. Yang seko'ah robek hendak

runtuh itu tidak ada siapa mahu tanya khabar. Ini perkara berlaku dalam negara kita hari ini. Saya fikir bagi orang kaya, orang berhartaa, orang yang ada kekayaan, kalau dia mahu mati pun chepat<sup>2</sup>-lah dia derma (*Ketawa*) kapada universiti yang kita chadangkan hendak di-bena di-Pulau Pinang ini. Chepatkan! Sebab kalau tidak, lambat, susah. Sekian sahaja terima kaseh.

**The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam):** Mr President, Sir, I have a few replies to make here in connection with my Ministry. The Honourable Dato' T. H. Tan mentioned the dispute between the University and the Non-Acadamic Staff. I know that this dispute is causing some concern to the students of the University, who will be sitting for their examinations sometime next month. As Honourable Members would appreciate, the employer in this case is the University Council and we are not in a position to dictate terms. My officers have offered whatever assistance possible and some progress has been made in the negotiations, but certain issues still remain unresolved. My officers are still endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement, but it appears that they have been experiencing some difficulties in obtaining the co-operation of the negotiating team of the University Council which, I might point out to this House, includes some leading trade union officials. I am surprised at the attitude of the negotiating team, and I hope that they would as far as possible avail themselves of the services of my officers to bring about an early settlement of this dispute.

Sir, the Honourable Member Enche' Saidon bin Kechut raised the problem of union recognition in Securicor. As Honourable Members would know, an agreement had been reached on the various issues which resulted in a strike. The procedure agreed to for settling the question of union recognition is now being implemented, and it is hoped to finalise this question in the next few days. The Honourable Member suggested that the employer in this case was promoting a union of his

own. I do not know the truth of this allegation, but this House may be assured that the Registrar of Trade Union has powers to refuse to register a trade union, which is not in the interest of the workers. A union sponsored by an employer would definitely be repugnant to the principles enunciated by the I.L.O. and the freedom and independence of the trade union movement, and the Registrar, I am sure, would bear this in mind.

Sir, the Honourable Dato' Haji Mohd. Noah suggested that wage and other inducements should be offered for workers to move to Sabah. My Ministry has made certain suggestions to the Sabah Government in this regard and also to provide for other facilities to encourage the movement of workers to Sabah. I hope to finalise these arrangements soon and that we would be able to meet Sabah's needs for labour as far as possible.

Sir, the Honourable Dato' Shelley and the Honourable Enche' Samad too touched on the question of shortage of labour in Sabah. Honourable Members would have noted also in the press to-day the complaints of Sabah employers that they are unable to get suitable type of workers from here. I think, Sir, that the time has come for some cold facts behind this recruitment exercise to be stated. The difficulty at the moment is not as stated by the Sabah employers—the inavailability of skilled workmen to go to Sabah—but rather, I get the impression that Sabah employers are only half-hearted about recruiting labour from here. They do not want to break the established pattern of recruitment of cheap labour from outside the States of Malaysia. Let me give you some of the figures. In March this year, a group of building contractors from Sandakan arrived here on a recruitment mission. A number of workers were recruited, but it took more than 8 months before the arrangements to transport these workers to Sabah were finalised. Our reminders to them, both by cable and by letter, to expedite these arrangements apparently went unheeded. It is not surprising,

therefore, that when these transport arrangements were finalised in November, some of the workers recruited became tired of waiting and withdraw from their agreement to work in Sabah.

Sir, let me quote another example. A group of representatives from Sabah Association of Contractors arrived here in October this year on another recruitment mission. Over a hundred workers were interviewed, but even to this day we have not been told how many of them have been selected and what their transport arrangements are to date. Here again our cables and our letters, and the persuasion of the Commissioner of Labour, Sabah, do not seem to have succeeded in getting these people to make up their mind. I would not blame the workers interviewed, if they turn down any offer of employment at this stage. What is needed in this exercise is prompt action, from those who come here to recruit labour, in determining who they want to select and how they want to send them across to Sabah. Sir, my Ministry has always and will always offer all necessary assistance to expedite these arrangements. The group of workers who went to Sabah in November this year, probably, would not have gone even this month if my officers had not taken the keenest interest in the matter. I appreciate that there are a number of difficulties at the moment in recruiting workers from here for work in Sabah. These difficulties can be overcome, and measures are now being worked out in this regard, but more important than this is the necessity for employers in Sabah to desire whole heartedly to obtain workers from here and not still hang on to their old patterns of recruitment. The recruitment of workers from here for work in Sabah would go a long way in solving Sabah's labour shortage problem which is, I understand, causing inflationary tendencies in their building industry. It would also help to ease our unemployment here to some extent. Sir, along with the measures that we are now taking to work out smoother arrangements for migration of workers to Sabah, I am instructing the Employ-

ment Exchanges throughout the States of Malaya to fix a board in their offices with the slogan, "Go East Young men". I am thankful to the Honourable Dato' T. H. Tan for this suggestion of his. Sir, I can assure this House and the Sabah employers that, if a genuine effort is made to obtain workers from here and such workers are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, I will not stand in their way of obtaining the required number of workers from outside Malaysia. I am not prepared, however, to agree to the recruitment of workers from outside Malaysia where employers from Sabah make no genuine effort as is obvious from the two examples that I have quoted earlier. Thank you, Sir.

**The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak mengambil waktu yang singkat sahaja menjelaskan terhadap ucapan Yang Berhormat Enche' Amaluddin berkenaan dengan Tanjong Perak. Saya fikir semua orang suka hendak gunakan Tanjong Perak ini, minta ma'af Tun Perak. Yang sa-benar-nya saya sendiri telah memberi pengakuan nama Tun Perak ini akan di-pertimbangkan tetapi bukan saya mengaku telah terima yang pelabohan baharu di-Port Swettenham apabila di-sudahkan dinamakan Tun Perak. Jadi saya tak hendak di-tuduh memungkir janji walau pun saya telah rundingkan; kerana seluruh dunia telah terkenal pelabohan yang ada sekarang ini Port Swettenham dan pelabohan yang baharu sekarang ini ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada pelabohan Port Swettenham. Jadi kalau kita hendak mengenangkan nama yang baharu jadi dari segala perhubungan international kita akan rugi dan daripada perdagangan dan form<sup>2</sup> yang sudah ada semua sa-kali ini hendak di-pinda. Jadi oleh kerana itu daripada pehak<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan semua sa-kali di-persetujukan supaya nama yang lama itu di-pakai juga chuma ini sa-bahagian nama baharu daripada Port Swettenham.

Tentang kepala keretapi, di-tukarkan nama Tun Perak itu memang dengan persetujuan Pengurus Besar. Kepala<sup>2</sup>

keretapi ini ada nama<sup>2</sup> pahlawan, tetapi bukan fasal kepala keretapi itu boleh di-bandingkan dengan pahlawan, tetapi mengenang jasa<sup>2</sup> baik. Dan saya perchaya kepala keretapi ini boleh menarek banyak juga gerabak, kalau pahlawan itu sa-orang handal melawan beratus<sup>2</sup> orang barangkali kepala keretapi itu sa-buah boleh menarek juga sampai 60, 70 gerabak juga.

Saya fikir sesuai juga-lah mengine-nangkan nama<sup>2</sup> baik, jadi itu sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta-lah supaya di-jelaskan benda ini. Saya tidak berjanji nama itu mesti-lah nama Tun Perak tetapi saya berjanji menimbangkan. Dan kalau sudah di-timbangan tidak sesuai jadi terpaksa-lah kita gunakan nama Tun Perak dengan nama keretapi, kepala keretapi, terima kaseh.

**Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haii Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad telah menegor berkenaan dengan Kilang Gula di-Prai yang sa-mata<sup>2</sup> bergantung kepada gula yang di-bawa daripada luar negeri dan bertanya sama ada pehak Kerajaan mempunyai rancangan bagi menanam gu'a dengan chara besaran dan di-mana-kah akan dapat beneh<sup>2</sup> atau pun anak<sup>2</sup> pokok gula yang hendak di-tanam.

Satu penyata yang telah di-buat oleh Australian Colombo Plan Sugar Cane Expert, telah pun di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan dan sekarang ini sedang di-dalam timbangan satu jawatan-kuasa pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang terdiri daripada pegawai Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, Pegawai Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dan juga Pesuruhjaya Tanah dan Lombong. Manakala penyata ini di-semak dan di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan, Kerajaan akan menimbangkan dan membuat keputusan.

Berkenaan dengan pokok<sup>2</sup> tebu yang akan di-tanam itu kelak, maka perkara ini tidak-lah menjadi susah kerana sahingga hari ini pehak Jabatan Pertanian telah pun membawa masok lebeh kurang 40 jenis tebu ka-dalam

negeri ini daripada Australia, Amerika, Taiwan dan Republik Arab Bersatu. Dan tebu<sup>2</sup> ini telah di-tanam di-tempat perchubaan di-Serdang dan juga di-tanam di-Bukit Temiang Agriculture Station di-Perlis untok menchuba sama ada tebu<sup>2</sup> ini sesuai bagi di-tanam di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat, Tuan Haji Ahmad, telah meminta supaya Kilang Kertas di-Kepala Batas itu di-dirikan dengan segera-nya. Perkara ini pehak Kerajaan telah pun bersetuju yang Kilang Kertas itu di-dirikan oleh Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Kertas dan pehak Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan telah di-minta supaya berikhtiar mengadakan possibility report berkenaan dengan rancangan ini dan perkara itu sedang di-uruskan oleh Kementerian itu dan manakala selesai perkara itu akan dapat di-laksanakan. Dengan sebab rancangan membena Kilang Kertas itu akan di-bantu oleh Kerajaan, maka terpaksa-lah pehak Kerajaan menjalankan penyiasatan-nya supaya ia berpuas hati sa-belum daripada melancharkan rancangan yang memakan belanja yang besar ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah meminta supaya pehak Kerajaan memberi bantuan kepada Sharikat Kerjasama Bertam Estate untok membeli atau pun menghabiskan pembayaran berkenaan dengan Bertam Estate ini. Perkara ini, saya perchaya, Ahli itu sendiri sedia ma'alum pehak Jabatan Sharikat Kerjasama dan juga Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang telah pun menjalankan penyiasatan dengan teliti-nya berkenaan dengan ini dan satu rancangan telah pun di-sediakan. Anggaran Perbelanjaan telah pun di-buat dan perkara ini telah pun di-sampaikan kepada Perbendaharaan untok timbangan Perbendaharaan. Manakala Perbendaharaan membuat timbangan itu saya akan berhubung terus dengan pehak yang berkuasa Sharikat Kerjasama Bertam Estate.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Sabah, Dato' Pengiran Mohamed Digadong Galpam, telah meminta supaya pehak Kerajaan, khas-nya saya sendiri, menchari jalan dan ikhtiar bagaimana meninggikan taraf hidup

ra'ayat petani<sup>2</sup> dan juga nelayan<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-Sabah dan dengan itu meminta supaya Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama di-Sabah di-perbaiki. Saya suka-lah menerangkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu saya sendiri dengan semua Ketua<sup>2</sup> Jabatan di-bawah Kementerian saya telah pun mengadakan lawatan ka-Sarawak dan Sabah pada akhir tahun sudah dan di-dalam lawatan itu banyak-lah perkara yang kami dapat pelajari, yang kami dapat rundingkan dengan pehak yang berkuasa Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan pegawai<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan yang ada di-Sabah. Hasil daripada itu berhubung dengan Sharikat Kerjasama, saya sendiri telah pun menghantar sa-orang pegawai yang di-sifatkan kanan daripada Jabatan Kemajuan Kerjasama ka-Sabah sa-bagai Pegawai Perhubungan di-antara diri saya sendiri dengan pegawai<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah bagi memperbaiki keadaan Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama di-Sabah.

Sa-bagaimana tuan<sup>2</sup> atau pun Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan ini sedia ma'alum ia-itu berkenaan dengan pegawai<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah kita tidak dapat memenohkan tempat<sup>2</sup> sa-kira-nya ada kosong sa-kali pun dengan pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-Malaya atau pun di-sabelah Malaysia Barat dengan sebab ada-nya I.D.C. Report dan report itu dan report ini. Jadi dengan sebab itu apa yang dapat saya buat ia-lah menghantar sa-orang pegawai yang kanan, sa-bagai wakil diri saya ia-tu sa-bagai Liaison Officer dan bel'au akan menjalankan siasatan, memberi nasihat kepada pegawai yang ada di-Sabah untuk menjalankan Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama di-sana.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga meminta supaya beneh<sup>2</sup> yang baik, beneh padi, kelapa sawit dan lain<sup>2</sup> di-bantu atau di-hantar ka-Sabah dan Ahli itu juga meminta supaya latehan di-beri kepada petani<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah bagaimana yang di-beri.

Berkenaan dengan beneh ini, pehak Kementerian saya atau pun pehak Jabatan Pertanian di-Malaysia Barat, sentiasa ingin menolong ra'ayat<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-Sabah sa-kira-nya mereka mustahak kepada beneh<sup>2</sup> itu dan Maktab<sup>2</sup> atau pun Sekolah<sup>2</sup> kita yang

ada di-sabelah Malaysia Barat ini sedia menerima penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-Sabah—yang datang daripada Sabah. Tetapi harus-lah di-ingat satu perkara yang besar ia-itu pertanian ini ia-lah di-bawah kuasa Kerajaan Negeri Sabah, bukan di-bawah kuasa Kementerian saya. Chuma apa yang dapat saya buat, memberi nasihat dan ada kala-nya nasihat di-terima dan ada kala-nya tidak.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah meminta supaya ra'ayat di-Sabah dilatih di-Maktab Pertanian di-Serdang. Maka ini, pehak Kementerian saya akan menjalankan ikhtiar menyelesaikan masalah ini atau menolong dalam masalah ini sa-kira-nya ada ra'ayat daripada Sarawak atau pun Sabah yang berkelayakan hendak masuk Maktab Pertanian itu. Tambahan kepada itu dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama yang akan datang ini, beberapa buah Pusat<sup>2</sup> Latehan/Sekolah<sup>2</sup> Latehan akan didirikan atau pun di-perkemaskan lagi di-negeri Sabah dan itu akan dapat menolong ra'ayat yang ada di-Sabah.

Ahli Yang Berhormat, Enche' Lim Joo Kong, telah meminta supaya harga padi ada-lah rendah ia-itu ada kala-nya di-jual \$8.00 dan sunggoh pun harga padi \$16.00 sa-pikul. Jadi di-dalam masalah ini, pehak Kementerian dan juga pehak Kerajaan memang sedar, ada perkara<sup>2</sup> yang tidak di-ingini berlaku berkenaan dengan pemasaran padi ini, sunggoh pun harga padi yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan sa-kurang<sup>2</sup>-nya \$16.00 sa-pikul, di-terima di-pntu kilang, tetapi ada di-antara petani<sup>2</sup> kita, peladang<sup>2</sup> kita, yang menjualkan padi<sup>2</sup> mereka dengan harga yang rendah ia-itu \$12.00 atau \$13.00 dan ada sa-tengah tempat, mithal-nya, di-Kelantan \$10.00 ada berbagai<sup>2</sup> berlaku. Jadi dengan kesedaran ini pehak Kerajaan telah pun menubuhkan Lembaga Pemasaran Hasil Pertanian Persekutuan dan kita harap Lembaga ini akan dapat menjalankan perannya untuk mengadakan pemasaran<sup>2</sup> yang sesuai, tetapi dengan sebab Lembaga ini baharu sahaja di-tubuhkan lebeh kurang dua tiga bulan yang sudah,

jadi belum dapat berjalan dengan ter-ator, belum dapat menyusunkan masa-alah<sup>2</sup> ini. Jadi dengan sebab itu tidak-lah dapat pada masa ini kita memperbaiki keadaan ini melainkan kita berharap kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang membeli—orang tengah—dan sa-bagai-nya, supaya bertimbang rasa dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi walau macham mana sa-kali pun pehak Kementerian saya ada-lah sentiasa berunding dengan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Per-usahaan kerana urusan membeli padi/beras dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah di-bawah Kementerian Perdagangan dan Per-usahaan, bukan di-bawah Kementeri-an saya, tetapi walau bagaimana pun saya sentiasa berunding dengan mereka untok memberi harga yang berpatutan kepada petani<sup>2</sup> dan peladang<sup>2</sup> ini. Terima kaseh.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, fasal petani ini, satu pun tidak di-jawab. Itu sebab saya katakan Menteri mesti ada di-sini, dia terlupa.

**The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh):**

Mr President, Sir, as I look around me, I find that I am in the midst of Honourable Senators, who are more or less of the age of my father, or at worse my elder brother. Mr President, Sir, this is a very sobering thought seeing that I have come to this House to reply to Members, whose wisdom and ex-perience, I am sure, far exceeds mine both in politics as well as in finance and commerce and industry. We have among us here business tycoons, millionaires, bankers, and experts in various fields, so it is with deep humiliation and respect that I stand up here to give my reply to the various suggestions brought forth by Honour-able Members.

As far as the Ministry of Finance is concerned, there are but a few things to reply to. Foremost amongst them that is most criticised is the levy of telephone calls. Honourable Mem-bers had argued that we can obtain as much money by increasing the rentals on telephones. Even this proposal of increase, I observe, Sir, is

not altogether unanimous—one Senator has proposed that telephone rentals should be levied on business telephones alone, and another has suggested that both residential and business telephone rentals be increased. So you see, Sir, there is no unanimity even between Senators over the question of taxation. The Minister of Finance has said in his speech that criticisms must be constructive, they must yield the same amount of revenue and have the same impact on the economy in general. He also said that the criticisms and taxations as a whole must be more equitable than that presented by him. Sir, in all the suggestions put forth so far, they have measured up to only two of the alternatives, i.e. the yield is, I agree, equal and the taxation easy, if we increase the rental by \$10 per month on business telephones alone. Taxation is easy, but in my opinion, Sir, is it equitable? That is the final criterion. Sir, a big business house, a big business tycoon, might use the telephone more often than a small businessmen, therein the inequality exists. This is the first issue. The second issue, Sir, is made in the speech of the Minister of Finance in which he says that with this 10 cent levy on telephone calls, calls to neighbouring areas—say within a range of 16 miles—for which one pays 20 or 30 cents per call, can now be made free of trunk call charges. If Honourable Members would only care to look up the Budget speech of the Honourable Minister, they will note that. These are the two strong points.

Again, Sir, to quote the speech of the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications given in the Dewan Ra'ayat, there were only 107,582 telephones on the 1st of January, 1965, and up to the 30th December, 1965, the number of telephones increased to 114,327. Sir, out of population of 9.6 million, to be exact, roughly 100,000 or more make use of telephones. Surely, Sir, this is an indication that only one per cent. or more of the population of the whole of Malaysia make use of telephones. So, where does the question of

necessity come to being? Therefore, Mr President, Sir, surely we are taxing the "haves" and not taxing the "have-nots". Those who can afford to use telephones come only under the one per cent. category. Mr President, Sir, though we do not shout from the roof-tops that we are socialists, this is practical socialism.

We will now come to the second question, Sir, the question of the two per cent. turnover tax at source. A few of the Senators referred again to the turnover tax, that is the tax at source. They say that it is difficult to implement and that they would prefer taxation on the point of entry, or perhaps after paying Customs levy to pay the tax to the Income Tax Department—and they prefer in most cases a Customs levy. Mr President, Sir, I fear that they do not know what they really want. During the Budget proposals last year, when the turnover tax was debated in this House—it was then a multi-stage tax—the various Chambers of Commerce in Malaysia pleaded with the Minister of Finance and asked for a tax at source. Now that we have given them a tax at source, what then is the complaint? I have heard a few Senators saying that they do not mind even if the tax is a bit higher, but that it should be a Customs levy. But, Sir, they have never asked for a Customs levy. They have only asked, as far as I can remember and as far as I know, a tax at source—and this is, Sir, a tax at source. A few Senators have said that with a Customs levy, payment would be made easy when goods are imported into this country. Mr President, Sir, drastic changes have been made to the turnover tax and it was converted according to the wishes of the various Chambers of Commerce. If the implementation of the tax at source is bothering the various Chambers of Commerce, I can assure this House that I am always available and I will always be at their service, should they want to come to discuss the implementation of this new tax with me. Sir, I know that I am only the Assistant Minister of Finance, but if it is below the dignity of the

various Honourable Members here to come to see me, then I regret I cannot be of value to them. They are at liberty to see the Minister of Finance directly.

A few Members from Penang have spoken on the Penang free port status. Some Members from Penang have complained in this House that they want to retain the free port status of Penang. They say that their ancestors have lived in the free port of Penang and they are living in the port of Penang, and they hope that their children, too, will live in the free port of Penang. Mr President, Sir, I have no knowledge whatsoever of any Government move to deprive Penang of its free port. But, as stated by the Honourable Senator Dato' Shelley, whether the free port of Penang will be an asset, or a liability, depends on things to come. You can still have a free port with a Principal Customs area. Penang can retain its entrepot trade and still join the Federation in the common Customs union—in other words a common market and at the same time industrialise without being discriminated against. I agree, Sir, that this is a complex problem. However, the Government had given Penang an assurance that they would send a team of experts from the World Bank to come and assess the economic problems of Penang and formulate, for the consideration of the Central Government and the State Government of Penang, a long-term economic development plan for the whole of Penang Island. But, Penang must remember that it has a growing population and a growing unemployment problem. Whether the free port of Penang is enough to contain unemployment is in the purview of this team of experts and I will not prejudice the findings of this team of experts from the World Bank.

Some Members from Sarawak have asked for a 30% rebate in taxation equivalent to a 30% rebate in the income tax. Mr President, Sir, I know that there is a saying "No taxation without representation" but I have yet to hear of "No taxation without deve-

lopment". Even then, Sir, we were never stingy with Sarawak. Although we did not promise them any money when they joined Malaysia and this is in the I.G.C. Report—they have asked for \$300 million, despite the fact that we have never said that we will give it to them. Yet, in the First Malaysia Plan, we have given them over \$400 million—to be exact, \$441.6 million, Sir (*Applause*). This shows the generosity of the Central Government towards Sarawak. I do not see how the Sarawakians, or Sabahans for that matter, who got also \$300 million from us, should haggle over this small bit of taxation.

Some Members have also brought up the question of taxation of spirits—whisky, gin and brandy. They say that the Honourable Minister of Finance, in the Lower House, has said that a second wife is a pleasure—I agree with him that a second wife is a pleasure—and they also say that whisky, gin and brandy are luxuries and pleasures. Incidentally, Mr President, Sir, I have only one wife (*Laughter*). Honourable members may not be aware that out of a bottle of brandy costing roughly \$20, approximately \$12 goes to taxation, and so you see that luxuries, where alcohol is concerned are already taxed and we have come to a point where the law of diminishing returns applies. In other words, if we increase the taxation on liquor, it does not necessarily mean that you would get a higher yield, because it becomes so expensive to drink brandy, whisky, or gin, that people will resort to illicit samsu.

Some Members spoke about tax evasion and tax avoidance. This all boils down, Mr President, Sir, to tax evasion. The Government is planning a full-scale war, as we have read in the newspapers, against tax evasion, and we are recruiting expert officers, both locally and overseas, so as to prevent persons in this very lucrative business from making a living. This I can assure the House.

Now, I come to tin. Certain Members have castigated the Government for not signing the International Tin

Council Agreement on tin control. Mr President, Sir, the Government has considered this question very, very carefully and has thought that joining the Tin Council at this juncture, when the demand exceeds supply for a considerable time to come, is foolish and foolhardy. This is the reason why we have refused to join the I.T.C. However, according to today's papers, there is a move by the I.T.C. to come to terms with Malaysia. Suffice it for me to say, Sir, that the Cabinet is still considering the matter, and before it decides on it, I am not in a position to confirm whether there will be a change of attitude.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to say that the Supply Bill together with the Budget speech presented by the Minister of Finance both in the Dewan Ra'ayat and the Dewan Negara has been a momentous one, and I can say without fear or favour that this Budget is one the like of which we will never see again. I have thought, Sir, that the Senate would be full of praise for this "Painless Budget" as presented by many newspapers but, instead, a few Members should pick on certain small issues to criticise the Government. Be that as it may, Mr President, Sir, I commend to this House, what the late President of the United States of America, John F. Kennedy said and in his inaugural speech—and I quote. "Think not what the country can do for you but what you can do for your country". Sir, at this stage, when we are facing a foe ten times our size, we should think not in terms of ourselves but in terms of helping and finding various ways and means to raise money to help the nation. Thank you Sir. (*Applause*).

**The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh):** Mr President, Sir, I wish to reply to two points raised by the Honourable Senator Enche' Chan Keong Hon in connection with my Ministry.

First, he asked whether low-cost flats are being allocated to occupants squatters' huts and whether we should confine to this and not extend the allocation to the owners. This is, in

fact, done in practice. Sir, it is also a condition that the squatters' huts are demolished after the tenant—occupiers have moved into the flats or the low-cost houses.

The next point raised by the Honourable Senator is that many private developers want to build low-cost flats and houses, but many have found it difficult in evicting squatters on their land and that the Government should help and give whatever assistance to these developers. The clearance of squatters is strictly a matter for the land-owners. Nevertheless, because of the serious squatter problems and slum clearance problems, particularly in urban areas, such as the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur, I have, in fact, a few months ago, appointed a special Committee to study the whole question of squatters clearance and slum clearance. One of the points that I have asked the Committee to look into is the question of clearance of squatters not only on Government land but also on private land, and I have also asked the Committee to look into and to submit recommendations to me as to whether it is possible to come to some sort of arrangements, whereby private owners will surrender a part of their land filled with squatters to the Government, so that low-cost housing, particularly multi-storey flats, can be built on such land—and the proportion of land to be surrendered will be such as to be sufficient for the removal of those squatters from any particular piece of land. Therefore, Sir, this matter is being looked into, and the Government is not only looking into the question of the removal of squatters in Government land but also in private land.

**The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdu'-Rahman bin Ya'kub):** Mr President, Sir, may I reply to a few observations raised by Honourable Senators. First, the Honourable Senator Dorai Raj, I think, urged the Government this afternoon to introduce legislation to prevent fragmentation of land. This morning I gave a press conference in connection with the

coming into operation of the National Land Code on the 1st January next year. I mentioned that under the Land Code there are provisions to control sub-division of land. As from 1st January, 1966, gone will be the days when landowners can indiscriminately, without the approval of the Government, sub-divide or fragment their land. Therefore, I think this is good news for the Honourable Senator.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat Senator Datu Pengiran Mohamed Digadong Ga'pam telah meminta supaya saya pergi ke Sabah untuk menasehatkan Kerajaan Negeri di-sana berkenaan dengan pentadbiran tanah dan juga untuk melicinkan kerja dalam Jabatan Tanah di-sana. Kita memang-lah bertujuan hendak bekerjasama dengan tiap<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Negeri dalam Malaysia ini, dalam masalah pentadbiran negeri, bukan sahaja masalah tanah, bahkan masalah<sup>2</sup> yang lain. Saya berharap akan dapat melawat Sabah, boleh jadi dalam bulan dua atau pun bulan tiga tahun yang akan datang.

Yang Berhormat Senator Nik Hassan ada menyentuh sedikit mengenai Foreign Affairs atau Hal-Ehwal Luar Negeri. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah membaca satu report dalam *Straits Times* hari ini, mengenai perbahathan dalam House of Commons di-England. Saya suka menerangkan di-sini, ia-itu faham yang di-keluarkan oleh sa-orang Ahli Parlimen dalam House of Commons itu, bukan-lah merupakan faham Kerajaan British, yang nampak dengan nyata-nya, daripada akhbar ini ia-lah faham sa-orang back-bencher Parti Buroh di-sana. Benar-lah seperti yang telah di-report dalam surat khabar ini, dia meminta supaya kerajaan British memberi tawaran kepada Indonesia dahulu, ya'ani peredaran Kerajaan British hendak menarik balik tentera<sup>2</sup> mereka daripada Borneo, dan juga boleh jadi berjanji supaya perasaan atau pun kemahuan rayayat di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah itu mengenai kemasokan Malacca di-kaji sa-mula. Ini ada-lah merupakan fahaman sa-orang wakil biasa seperti biasa fahaman Ahli<sup>2</sup> Senator yang bukan Menteri dalam

Dewan ini atau pun Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat yang bukan Menteri dalam Dewan Ra'ayat. Jadi pendirian kita terang. Walau pun Kerajaan British bersetuju supaya di-adakan petekan samula suara di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah mengenai kemasokan Sarawak dan Sabah ka-dalam Malaysia, Kerajaan Malaysia tidak sa-mesti-nya mengikut keputusan itu, kerana kita ada-lah sebuah negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat. Pendirian kita dalam masalah ini telah tegas, ia-itu Sarawak dan Sabah, sa-bagaimana yang telah ditentukan oleh Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu, telah pun memilih Malaysia—kemasokan Malaysia sa-bagai chara yang lebeh baik sa-kali bagi mereka menchapaikan kemerdekaan. Jadi, kita tidak akan berganjak daripada pendirian kita, ia-itu tidak-lah boleh kemerdekaan Malaysia itu menjadi perbincangan untuk berunding dalam masalah konfrantasi.

Mr President, Sir, the Honourable Dato' T. H. Tan raised a number of questions, some of them concerning trade with communist countries. Our stand in this connection is clear; we will only do so, if it will not prejudice our national interest, and that has always been our stand. If the proposal is considered to be prejudicial to the interest of Malaysia, then we will not have any trade or business with any country in the free world, let alone a communist country.

I agree with the Honourable Senator Dato' T. H. Tan that the money voted for foreign affairs is not enough. Frequently we receive requests from overseas missions to get more money but, Mr President, Sir, as in any other provisions in the Estimates, it is really a question of priority. We have limited resources; we have got to do the best with whatever money we have in the kitty.

I do not agree with him on the question of the attitude of the African nations concerning our admission to the Algiers Conference. He said that their attitude was rather lukewarm support for our admission. That is not so, Mr President, Sir. I, myself, just before the Conference was to be held,

visited all the Middle East countries, some Asian countries, and also some African countries, and, I found we received overwhelming support from the African and the Middle-East countries for our participation in the Algiers Conference, but their approach—this is quite understandable—was "Let us not talk about it, but if the question of voting comes, then we will come out in support of Malaysia." Egypt, for example, came out openly in support of our participation in the Algiers Conference.

The Honourable Senator Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah said that he thought it would be prudent to invite private capital investment to develop virgin land. I would like to inform this Dewan, Mr President, Sir, that several months ago the National Land Council has relaxed its former decision regarding alienation of land to people of Malaya. Before this decision in question, land could only be alienated to landless people. Now, we have relaxed that to the extent that now State Governments can allow companies to develop estates, and we have heard reports in the newspapers that there have been applications and, in fact, certain State Governments have already granted large areas of land for developments as estates, either as sugar plantations, as happened in Johore, or as oil palm industry.

Yang Berhormat Senator Saidon bin Kechut ada menyentoh masalah bahasa kebangsaan. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkata ada-kah bahasa kebangsaan ini akan di-lebor untuk menegakkan bahasa Inggeris. Yang Berhormat itu sendiri, agak-nya dapat menjawab soalan ini tentu sa-kali. Sa-bagaimana yang telah tertulis dalam Perlembagaan, bahasa Melayu menjadi bahasa kebangsaan dan akan menjadi bahasa rasmi yang tunggal dalam negeri kita ini. Dan jika Perlembagaan kata begitu, maka tidak-lah timbul hujjah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, ia-itu kita akan meleborkan bahasa kebangsaan untuk menegakkan bahasa Inggeris.

Tetapi, apa yang kita mesti ingat, bahasa Inggeris ia-lah satu bahasa

international yang boleh di-mengerti di-beberapa tempat di-dunia, dan dalam beberapa tahun yang akan datang lagi—agak-nya berpuluh tahun, kita mesti mempelajari bahasa ini, kerana pelajaran dalam sains dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi menghendaki kita mengetahui bahasa Inggeris. Dalam International Forum juga, kita menghendaki bahasa<sup>2</sup> Inggeris atau pun bahasa Pranchis. Oleh sebab kita di-sini dahulu diperintah oleh orang Inggeris, maka kita telah mempelajari bahasa Inggeris daripada bahasa Pranchis.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Yang Berhormat Senator Saidon juga telah menyentoh dasar luar negeri kita. Sa-benar-nya Yang Berhormat itu telah membaca daripada Mingguan Malaysia dalam beberapa masaalah—masaalah putus hubungan diplomatic kita dengan Pakistan, masaalah tarian Israel dalam Talivishen, masaalah barang<sup>2</sup> Israel dalam market kita, masaalah Konsul Formosa dan lain<sup>2</sup>, ada-lah fahaman itu fahaman daripada Mingguan Malaysia. Dan dia pun telah menerangkan dalam Dewan ini, apa yang dia kata itu ia-lah berdasarkan daripada keterangan<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Mingguan Malaysia. Pendirian Kerajaan kita mengenai pelawat<sup>2</sup> yang suka hendak melawat Israel—nyata sungguh kepada dunia kita tidak mempunyai perhubungan diplomatic dengan Israel. Kita tidak menggalakkan, memberi kemudahan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> kita hendak pergi ka-Israel. Kita telah berkali<sup>2</sup> menyatakan simpati kita, sokongan kita, terhadap kemahuan atau pun aspiration orang<sup>2</sup> Arab yang mempunyai tanah dan mempunyai hak di-dalam Israel.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah menyentoh alat<sup>2</sup> dan kereta<sup>2</sup> burok yang di-gunakan dalam Kementerian Penerangan. Boleh jadi perkara ini berlaku. Kereta saya pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terpaksa di-hantar ka-garage satu bulan lebih kurang dua tiga kali sungguh pun kereta itu tidak burok dan harga-nya selalu di-bangkitkan oleh Dr Tan Chee Khoon di-Dewan Ra'ayat lebih kurang \$13,000. Saya rasa bukan-lah semua kereta yang di-gunakan oleh Kementerian Penerangan itu

burok, barangkali ada satu dua buah, kita pun tidak tahu, tetapi sentiasa kita perbaiki jika kita nampak alat<sup>2</sup> itu burok atau pun kereta<sup>2</sup> itu burok kita chuba perbaiki. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah menudoh Kementerian ini telah tidak menjalankan tugas-nya dengan chekap dalam masaalah memberi penerangan<sup>2</sup> kepada orang<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar dan oleh sebab itu-lah kita telah tewas dalam pilihan raya kechil negeri di-Rahang.

Masaalah belanja perbicharaan Yang Berhormat Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib dan masaalah penchen bagi Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah, menurut Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tidak di-beri penerangan yang jelas kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri ini. Saya tidak bersetuju dengan pendapat Yang Berhormat itu oleh kerana talivishen kita, radio kita, telah memberi penerangan yang jelas. Ada sa-golongan manusia yang dudok di-dalam Malaya ini yang sengaja tidak mahu mendengar penerangan kita. Kapada mereka itu apa yang hendak kita buat walau pun kita korek telinga mereka itu sampai tahi telinga keluar berbuku<sup>2</sup> mereka tidak mahu dengar, mereka tutup telinga langsung. Jadi kita tidak boleh buat apa<sup>2</sup> pun kapada mereka itu.

Mr President, Sir, the Honourable Senator Dato' G. Shelley wanted a more definite assurance to be given by the Government regarding the establishment of a University College at Penang, I think another Honourable Senator also raised the same question. In reply, on behalf of the Minister of Education, I would like to say that the Ministry regrets that it is not able as yet to give a more categorical answer than the one already given in regard to the establishment of a University College at Penang. The establishment of such a University College, or for that matter any institution of higher learning, depends on the manpower need of the country which in turn will determine the courses of studies, discipline, etc., to be provided at such institution. Honourable Members, however, can rest assured that it is the belief of the Minister of Education, or

rather the Government, that higher education will have to be substantially expanded, in order to meet the need for professional manpower in all its development projects. On this basis the Ministry's Higher Education Planning Committee is giving the Penang University College project every consideration.

Yang Berhormat Senator Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman telah membangkitkan masaalah Form VI, kelas Sains, patut di-adakan di-Sungai Petani. Bagi menjawab-nya, saya suka-lah menerangkan ia-itu permohonan ini kita ambil ingatan tetapi pada ketika ini kita dukachita-lah sangat bahawa kita tidak dapat, di-peringkat ini, untuk mengadakan Form VI itu seperti yang di-kehendaki oleh Yang Berhormat itu oleh kerana beberapa sebab, satu daripada-nya ia-lah masaalah guru dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi. Kita dalam keadaan yang ada menghendaki untuk menyatukan atau menempatkan di-satu tempat sekolah<sup>2</sup> yang tinggi seperti ini di-tempat yang tersebut itu kita memusatkan di-Alor Star supaya kita berjimat chermat dalam masaalah guru dan masaalah pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang lain dan juga dalam masaalah perbelanjaan.

The Honourable Senator Dato' J. E. S. Crawford raised the question of the maintenance, or the unkeeping, of school buildings, and also teachers' quarters. In reply, I would like to say that the Ministry's Maintenance Vote for School Buildings and Teachers' Quarters including those that belong to estate management is of course not inexhaustible. Failure of the Ministry in the past to respond favourably to some requests from some of the estate managements has been due to shortage of funds and also the need to spend the limited financial provision available on more urgent maintenance projects elsewhere in other parts of the country.

The Honourable Senator Dato' Crawford also offered to supply the details if the Ministry wants them. I have been asked to say that the Ministry would very much appreciate it, if the details that the Honourable Dato' Crawford is prepared to give could be given to the Ministry.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** On a point of clarification—the details have been passed over.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Thank you, Sir.

Saya berbalek lagi kepada Yang Berhormat Datu Pengiran Mohamed Digadong Galpam. Yang Berhormat itu meminta supaya banyak lagi Police<sup>2</sup> Station dan juga tempat<sup>2</sup> tinggal bagi polis<sup>2</sup> di-buat di-Sabah. Bagi menjawab-nya saya suka menerangkan Police<sup>2</sup> Station itu ada-lah kita buatkan di-mana<sup>2</sup> tempat sahaja yang di-kehendaki dengan syarat kita ada chukup wang untuk membuat-nya. Dengan hal yang demikian di-bawah projek Malaysia Yang Pertama kita boleh-lah memberi jaminan kepada Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu di-mana<sup>2</sup> tempat yang di-fikirkan Kerajaan patut di-adakan police station di-Sabah, kita akan mengadakan police station. Kita sedar bahawa tempat<sup>2</sup> kediaman bagi polis<sup>2</sup> rank and file ada-lah kurang di-sana dan Kerajaan pun sedang mengambil tindakan pada masa ini untuk mendirikan beberapa buah quarters atau pun rumah tumpangan di-Sabah bagi polis<sup>2</sup> itu. Jikalau polis<sup>2</sup> tidak mendapat rumah atau pun quarters, maka dia akan di-beri oleh Kerajaan elaan rumah dan dengan chara itu dapat-lah dia menchari tempat kediaman yang lain. Sabah seperti juga di-Sarawak, dalam masaalah police station ini memang-lah tidak memberi puas hati kita kerana ketika British dahulu polis itu sangat kecil dan masaalah perkembangan memang tidak ada sangat di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ketika itu bertambah pula masaalah ketika itu tidak begitu besar seperti masa ini—dengan tidak ada confrontation dan kominis-nya, tidak begitu giat seperti masa ini di-Sarawak. Jadi sekarang oleh sebab banyak perkara masaalah security yang timbul, maka kita menghendaki membesarkan lagi polis<sup>2</sup> ini di-dalam masa dua tahun yang lepas masa untuk perkembangan itu sangat singkat tetapi bagaimana pun dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama kita

akan mengerjakannya dengan seberapa banyak boleh untuk menunaikan kewajipan<sup>2</sup> kita terhadap negara<sup>2</sup> itu.

Yang Berhormat Senator Amaluddin bin Darus telah menerangkan kepada Dewan ini ia-itu dia tidak dengar bahawa ada prosecution dalam mahkamah yang timbul daripada penyasatan<sup>2</sup> yang di-jalankan oleh Director, Anti-Corruption Agency. Boleh jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak membaca sangat akhbar<sup>2</sup>. Jika kita baca kita selalu dapat di-dalam mahkamah ada perbincangan mengenai korupsi. Banyak daripada kes<sup>2</sup> itu adalah timbul daripada penyasatan oleh Anti-Corruption Agency ini. Yang Berhormat Senator itu juga berkata bahawa pentadbiran di-dalam Jabatan tersebut tadi tidak memuaskan hati oleh sebab ketua-nya selalu bertukar. Ini tidak-lah betul. Semenjak Agency itu di-tubuhkan chuma ada dua ketua sahaja. Yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah Tuan Syed Abdul Rahman yang bekerja sa-bagai Director-nya sa-lama 3 tahun dan kemudian dalam bulan Mei tahun 1963 telah di-ganti oleh Director yang ada pada masa ini ia-itu Tuan Syed Agil Barakbah. Jika sa-benar-nya berlaku Director<sup>2</sup> itu selalu sangat berganti tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun atau tiap<sup>2</sup> 6 bulan, itu betul-lah akan merosakkan pentadbiran Agency itu. Tetapi yang sa-benar-nya perkara begitu tidak ada berlaku.

Yang Berhormat Senator Tuan Haji Ahmad (Pulau Pinang) telah melaporkan ia-itu alat<sup>2</sup> pelajaran di-kawasan Kepala Batas, Seberang Perai, serba kekurangan. Guru<sup>2</sup> tidak menchukupi di-Sekolah terutama sa-kali guru<sup>2</sup> sains. Tambahan pula alat<sup>2</sup> mengajar sains kurang dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi. Bagi menjawab-nya saya suka menerangkan kekurangan<sup>2</sup> yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memang di-aku<sup>2</sup> dan ini berlaku di-seluruh negara kita hasil daripada perkembangan pesat pelajaran yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Apa yang dapat Kementerian mengadakan sa-chara permulaan ia-lah kemudahan<sup>2</sup> asas dan dengan menggunakan per capita grant termasuk science teaching grant dan sa-bagai-nya

maka sekolah<sup>2</sup> harus-lah menambah kemudahan<sup>2</sup> asas itu. Berkenaan dengan Form VI pula, murid<sup>2</sup> Kepala Batas harus-lah pergi ka-Pulau Pinang, kerana di-sebabkan kekurangan kemudahan terutama guru<sup>2</sup> berijazah maka darjah<sup>2</sup> demikian terpaksa di-putuskan. Bagaimana pun pehak Kementerian mengambil perhatian atas apa yang di-cheritakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Yang Berhormat itu juga menerangkan ia-itu tidak ada tempat belajar agama sunggoh pun guru<sup>2</sup> agama diberi kepada polis. Pada menjawab-nya penjelasan yang akan saya beri ia-lah pada tiap<sup>2</sup> satu contingent sa-orang guru agama ada-lah di-khaskan bagi mengurus segala hal agama serta juga mengajar dasar<sup>2</sup> agama Islam kepada anggota<sup>2</sup> pasukan polis yang beragama Islam; biasa-nya pelajaran agama itu ada-lah di-jalankan di-surau<sup>2</sup> yang di-bena khas dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> contingent pasukan polis. Alat<sup>2</sup> keperluan bagi pelajaran agama di-jalankan memang-lah ada tetapi tentu-lah tidak sa-bagaimana yang terdapat di-Sekolah<sup>2</sup> bawah arahan Kementerian Pelajaran.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga menerangkan ia-itu di-Pulau Pinang ada polis<sup>2</sup> tidak mempunyai rumah dan mereka ini terpaksa menyewa rumah. Penjelasan yang saya beri ia-lah bagini: sa-bagaimana yang telah di-katakan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan, ya'ani Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, pemberian rumah bagi pegawai<sup>2</sup> rendah dalam pasukan polis ada-lah di-beri keutamaan dalam rancangan pembangunan polis. Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat tentu lebeh ma'alum bahawa kita tidak dapat membena semua rumah atau quarters yang di-perlukan dengan sa-kali gus. Di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama berikut ada-lah rancangan<sup>2</sup> bangunan bagi pegawai rendah dalam pasukan polis yang akan di-jalankan di-Pulau Pinang:

Di-Petani Road, 16 kelas G; di-Gelugor, 16 kelas G; di-Jelutong, 1 kelas F, 10 kelas G; di-Telok Bahang, 1 kelas F, 9 kelas G; Dato' Keramat, 1 kelas E Flat, 1 kelas F, 65 kelas G; di-Butterworth pula, phase yang pertama 16 kelas G quarters, bagi phase yang kedua 2 kelas C quarters, 4 kelas E, 3 kelas F, 70 kelas G; 1 berek

bagi mereka yang tidak mempunyai isteri atau pun bachelor quarters; dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini.

Yang Berhormat Senator Enche' Abdul Rahman Ahmad menerangkan ia-itu kad yang di-gunakan di-lapangan terbang kita menggunakan letter head Kerajaan Negeri S'ngapura. Sa-benarnya perkara ini telah di-bangkitkan di-Dewan Ra'ayat dan dalam Estimate bagi Kementerian Hal Ehwal Da'am Negeri, kita telah menerangkan dengan jelas-nya ia-itu kad yang mempunyai crest Malaysia akan di-keluarkan untuk di-gunakan di-lapangan terbang itu.

The Honourable Senator Athi Nahapan argued that our education system should have a bias on science rather than arts. He also said that emphasis should be laid more on applied science rather than on fundamental research. The Honourable Minister concerned, Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari, has already mentioned that it is the Government's policy to encourage more and more students to study science subjects. The value of studying science need not be explained here—everybody knows that we want more engineers, we want more doctors, we want more architects, and so forth. So, we will do our best. Of course, it is left very much to the students themselves as to whether or not they are inclined towards the science stream or to the arts stream. If a student prefers to study in the arts stream, we cannot force him to change to the science stream; but it is our intention to encourage more and more students to go to the science stream.

Mr President, Sir, I have purposely left right to this very end my reply to the observations by the Honourable Senator Wan Mustapha. I understand that in the course of the debate on the Supp'y Bill, he again raised the question of the MARA Bill. He challenged me to take the matter to the Federal Court and not to ask the Government to do so. In fact, he was speaking very irrelevantly. We have already concluded the MARA Bill a few days ago, if I am not mistaken. Be that as it may, Mr President, Sir, we cannot really take any challenge by

any member of the P.M.I.P. seriously. They do not mean that this challenge should be taken seriously by us. To give an example, the P.M.I.P. Member, Yang Berhormat dari Bachok stood up in the Dewan Ra'ayat and challenged an Alliance Member saying, "Well, let us go to the party to-night and see who can perform the *changgong* better, either you or I can?" So, the Honourable Member accepted his challenge. We attended the party, and he was sitting at the same table as I was, together with a few others: after the music started, the Honourable Member from Bachok was invited, "Come let us do the *changgong*". Do you know what he did? He just hid himself underneath the table just like, as I have said in the Dewan Ra'ayat, a "*kuching kurap*". So, that is a clear example that we cannot actually take the challenge of the Honourable Member very seriously. In any case, his challenge shows, perhaps, his ignorance of the Constitution, which says that you need only go to the Federal Court for interpretation of a Statute in connection with constitutional matters. This is an ordinary interpretation of the MARA Bill. One does not have to go to the Federal Court, one can go to the ordinary High Court; and in any event the Court will not interpret a hypothetical case until a case comes up; until an offence is alleged to have been committed and a person is prosecuted before the Court, you cannot get any court to interpret that law.

**Wan Mustapha:** (*Rises*)

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** All right, I will allow you.

**Wan Mustapha:** The Honourable Minister knows very well that you can take anything to the High Court for a declaration. There is no need to wait until such time when something has happened or an offence has been committed. I think the Minister.....

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** I think he is ignorant of the law of declaration.

**Wan Mustapha:** I think the Minister is wrong.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Do you still want to speak? I will give you a chance.

**Wan Mustapha:** You are wrong in referring to what has happened to the Member of the P.M.I.P. in the Dewan Ra'ayat about this dancing business and going under the table. I mean that he is not Wan Mustapha. This is Wan Mustapha. (*Laughter*).

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Does he not belong to the P.M.I.P.? I should have thought that Members of the P.M.I.P. always stick together and follow one policy. Now, it would appear that there is one policy in the Dewan Ra'ayat and one policy in the Dewan Negara. No wonder, they do not get any support from any other State in Malaysia.

**Enche' Wan Mustapha:** On a point of clarification. We are not talking about P.M.I.P. Party. We are talking on personality, and you cannot just generalise. Probably, you have not studied logic.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr President, Sir, there is such a thing as a party system in our country. I am glad to hear the explanation by the Honourable Member. He does not follow the P.M.I.P. policy. Be that as it may, as I have said just now, he is very wrong on the question of declaration. A court will never give a declaration on any hypothetical case. I will give him \$10,000 if he can get a declaration from any court in Malaysia here to interpret Clause 33 of the MARA Bill. Of course, he will stand up and say, "Oh, no. We cannot bet", because he is a Muslim, but he was the one who threw a challenge. He said, "I bet a cent. I am right, and he is wrong." I accepted. I bet him \$100 and he said he is a Muslim and therefore he cannot bet. (*Applause*).

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Mr Minister, this is not a betting house (*Laughter*).

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Very good, Sir. This is the thing that I want to point out. When it suits the Honourable Member, he quotes Islamic law which does not allow betting—and therefore he does not

want to bet. But when it does not suit him—for example, I am sure, he loves to have a peg of brandy, if I offer it—then he will not quote Islamic law.

He raises many questions in connection with the Police, Mr President, Sir. Of course, I agree with him that it is not the duty of the Police to decide the guilt or innocence of an accused person, and that it is the duty of the Police to investigate into any complaint that may come before the Police, but the Police must be given a certain amount of discretion as to whether or not the case should go to the court—this has been very frequently remarked by judges. A few months ago, Mr Justice Ong in Penang said that the Police should not bring any case to the court, unless they have got some reliable facts. Now, here is an Honourable Member, who says that on every report the Police must take action and go to court. Well, that is not the practice....

**Wan Mustapha:** Mr President, Sir, what I was saying was that the Police would not accept the report. They would not write down the report. I never said that the Police should take action on the report and go to court: A person went to the Police station to lodge a report, a genuine one in the case where a man lost his wife—he is from Kelantan—and he did not know where his wife had been taken to—but the Police said; "Tidak boleh buat apa."

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masa telah lewat, dengan ini kita berhenti-lah.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** If he would quote a concrete example and if he were to write to the Minister concerned, we would take action in that connection. As a learned member of the Bar, he should know the attention of the Attorney-General who, under the Constitution, is vested with powers to order the Police to carry out investigation. But he has not done that, I suppose.

He raised the question of fees to be paid to lawyers assigned to defend

murder cases. He said that, if I remember correctly and I stand corrected, that he received only \$250, and that it was not sufficient for him—and perhaps not sufficient for others.

He said, “How can one expect a counsel to work hard receiving only \$250.” The sentence sounds rather mercenary, Mr President, Sir, and I leave my remarks at that only.

He also touched on the counting of votes in Malaysia. He said that the voters were not satisfied with the method of the counting the votes, because the clerks present at the counting of the votes belonged to a particular party. We are not aware of this, Sir. All these people are civil servants and if any case of malpractice had happened, surely the Honourable Member should bring it to the attention of the proper authorities and challenged it in court. We have counting agents everytime votes are counted. What were his counting agents doing if it was not to see that all the votes were counted properly? The purpose of having counting agents and polling agents is to see to the proper conduct of elections and also that the votes are properly counted.

He also urged upon the Government to recruit graduates only as ambassadors and not to recruit politicians. To that I would say that not all graduates will make good ambassadors and there are very good ambassadors, who are not graduates and who have just passed the School Certificate or the Higher School Certificate, but with experience in life and so on, they make very, very good ambassadors. A certificate from a university is neither here nor there as far as diplomacy is concerned, Mr President, Sir, and therefore certainly the Government will not confine recruitment as suggested by the Honourable Member, just to graduates only.

He said that our Ambassador in the United Nations should not be biased. None of our Ambassadors in the United Nations has been biased. Mr Ramani's remarks there were quite in accordance with Government's instructions from Kuala Lumpur. We

maintained, right from the beginning, that there was nothing in Ramani's speech, which could be interpreted to mean that Malaysia was on the side of India on this question of conflict between India and Pakistan. In regard to Pakistan's attitude and its action in severing diplomatic relations with us, here is a country which was virtually declaring war against India but still having diplomatic relations with India. With us there was no war, and assuming that Ramani did say something, which they did not like, and for that reason alone they broke off diplomatic relations with us—that we cannot understand. I do not think any Honourable Member in this House can understand.

The Honourable Member also raised this question of Malaya House, I think, in England. He should have read the *Straits Times* editorial today which explains the position quite clearly. Surely, Sir, the principle is that Singapore is now a foreign country, though in the Commonwealth—it is a foreign and independent sovereign State. The primary responsibility of the Federal Government, the Malaysian Government, is to look after the Malaysian students. The Malaysian students must be preferred to any other students from any other country in respect of facilities provided in educational institutions. Singapore Government is doing that in Singapore, not only in respect of students but also in respect of the workers. All the Malaysian workers have got to get permits. We do not do that in Malaya here. We are still more considerate. Therefore, this is nothing more than doing what is proper and right for our students. Let us not introduce politics into this sort of things, Mr President, Sir.

He mentioned the British Council. He has said that in England the British Council accepts students of all nationalities from different countries—I am not sure whether he did stay in one of the British Council residences but I did for a few years. Well, the whole purpose of the British Council hostels is to cater for overseas students,

especially students from Commonwealth countries and, therefore, they will not discriminate between the British students and the non-British students. Normally they do not accept British students in the British Council hostels, because British students can either live in digs, or in flats, or rather in university college hostels and so forth, and therefore the analogy, according to his own argument just now, is illogical.

He also said that in Television or Radio, non-Malays were asked to read Malay news and that they could not pronounce the Malay words properly. He appeared to take exception to that. I really take my hat off to a few of these non-Malays who have the courage to appear on the T.V., speak on the T.V., and read news on the T.V. Some of them, their Malay is very much better than the Malay spoken by the Honourable Member, the Senator from Kelantan. (*Some Honourable Members*: Hear! hear!) I was reading his speech just now, Mr President, Sir. Honestly, with due respect, I could not make head or tail of it. Thank you Mr President, Sir.

**The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan):** Mr President, Sir, there are one or two other matters raised by Members of this House to which I shall reply.

Mr President, Sir, the Honourable Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah asked if the Government would consider the granting of a royal award to industry along the lines awarded by the United Kingdom Government. Sir, the Honourable Member will be aware that the Queen's award for industry granted by the United Kingdom Government will be for achievements based on visible exports and recognition of technological achievement in industrial process of products. I wish to inform the Honourable Member that a Government Committee is at the moment looking into the question of granting export incentives to industry or the export of our products to other countries on a competitive basis and that the Ministry concerned will also be establishing the Interna-

tional Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research and National Standards Institution to provide research facilities for the technological advancement of local industries. The Ministry concerned will certainly look into details of the Queen's award to industry in order to consider the introduction of a similar award to industry by the Malaysian Government.

Yang Berhormat Senator Amaluddin bin Darus ada menudoh mengatakan Registering Officers tidak menjalankan kerja<sup>2</sup> mereka sa-bagaimana yang dikehendaki ia-itu tentang memasokkan nama<sup>2</sup> di-dalam register. Saya tidak faham-lah sa-kira-nya ada perkara sa-umpama ini berlaku, akan tetapi semua Registering Officers ini telah di-beri arahan supaya mereka menjalankan kerja-nya mengikut sa-bagai chara<sup>2</sup> yang telah mengikut peratoran bolehlah ahli Yang Berhormat itu membuat satu surat kenyataan kepada pehak yang berkenaan dan perkara ini akan di-siasat.

Yang Berhormat Dato' G. Shelley telah menyebut berkenaan dengan perenggan<sup>2</sup> yang tertentu di-dalam penyata odit bagi Negeri Sembilan dan Melaka. Bagi menjawab-nya, saya suka menyatakan bahawa perkara penyata odit ini ada-lah perkara Negeri dan terpulang-lah kepada pentadbiran Negeri yang berkenaan itu mengambil tindakan.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Ahmad telah menhadangkan supaya Tentera Wataniah ini patut di-luaskan lagi supaya dapat kaum<sup>2</sup> ibu boleh mengambil bahagian dalam-nya dan saya suka menyatakan di-sini ia-itu memang tujuan Kerajaan memperluaskan daripada satu masa ka-satu masa mengikut kehendak dan keadaan masa dan pada masa sekarang ini pun kaum<sup>2</sup> ibu ada-lah di-beri peluang untuk masuk dalam Tentera Wataniah itu.

Yang Berhormat Enche' Saidon bin Kechut menyatakan kesangsian-nya terhadap ketegasan rancangan pelajaran sekarang ini bagi melaksanakan matalamat pelajaran kebangsaan sa-bagai mana di-shorkan dalam para-

graph 12. Penyata Pelajaran tahun 1956. Yang Berhormat itu sa-terus-nya mengatakan bahawa pelaksanaan rancangan pelajaran sekarang ini ada-lah menyeleweng daripada mata'amat yang tersebut. Saya suka menjawab-nya dan menyatakan ia-itu Kerajaan ada-lah sentiasa berpandu kepada mata'amat yang di-nyatakan dalam paragraph 12 Penyata Pelajaran 1956 dan kemudian di-sahkan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Penye-mak pelajaran tahun 1960, tetapi walau pun ada hasrat Kerajaan melaksanakan-nya dengan segera, maka di-sebabkan oleh besar-nya masaalah itu bukan sahaja dari segi merombak dan menyesuaikan dasar dan susunan pelajaran yang di-warisi daripada pentadbiran sa-belum mer-deka, tetapi juga besar-nya membena satu susunan pelajaran kebangsaan yang lengkap menerusi bahasa kebangsaan daripada permulaan al'f lagi dan ada-nya pula pertentangan faham di-kalangan masyarakat yang harus di-sesuaikan, maka tidak-lah dapat pe'aksanaan matalamat itu di-jalankan, terpaksa-lah lambat dan perlahan<sup>2</sup>. Ini tidak-lah berma'ana Kerajaan telah lupa bahkan sava boleh memberi akuan di-sini bahawa Kerajaan, sa-bagaimana telah di-nyatakan beberapa kali di-masa yang sudah<sup>2</sup>, tidak akan berganjak daripada mata'amat pelajaran kebangsaan sa-bagaimana termaktub dalam paragraph 12 Penyata Pelajaran tahun 1956.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekian-lah sahaja untok menjawab pertanyaan<sup>2</sup> yang di-kemukakan oleh ahli<sup>2</sup> yang Berhormat di-Dewan ini. Sa-kira-nva ada apa<sup>2</sup> ket'nggalan boleh-lah Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat itu tujukan dengan chara bersurat kepada Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

### Third Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that the Supply Bill, 1966 be read the third time and passed.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** The sitting is suspended for twenty minutes.

*Sitting suspended at 5.25 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 5.50 p.m.*

(Mr President in the Chair)

## THE PREVENTION OF CRIME (AMENDMENT) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1959" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, Section 15 of the Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1959 empowers the Minister, who may by order direct that any person registered under Section 12 (2) be subject to Police supervision for any period not exceeding five years and such registered person shall be subject to certain restrictions as the Minister may decide: for example, his movements be confined to a certain Mukim or district. However, there is no provision in this Ordinance that authorises the Police to escort the restrictees to the place of restriction. An instance has occurred recently whereby a restrictee, upon his release from custody, failed to turn up at his place of restriction and, when questioned as to the reason, he stated that he had not the money to do so. To prevent this, it is thought that in all cases where police supervision orders are issued, the Police must, as a matter of routine, escort the restrictee to his place of restriction. The law as it stands at present does not allow the Police to escort a registered person to his place of restriction. In order to authorise the police to do so, the Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1959 has to be amended, and this Bill to amend the Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1959, merely confers the necessary power of escort to the Police.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment to the Prevention of Crime Ordinance. As stated by the Honourable mover, under the previous Prevention of Crime Ordinance, i.e. without this amendment, the Police, as far as I know, did not escort the restricted persons to the place where they should reside. For instance, there have been quite a number of cases in Kelantan, in which I appeared on behalf of the persons involved, where after the order was issued or given, it was the duty of these persons to travel by themselves without any escort with the result that, as Dato' T. H. Tan stated just now, some people did not have the money to make the journey. This amendment only says about the escort, but what about the fares for these people? I think it is quite possible that once the Police has got the power to escort such a person, they will escort him, either by Police truck or Police jeep, or by train and then probably the Police will arrange about the fares.

This Prevention of Crime Act, 1965, of course, gives the power to the Government to order a person to be restricted at a certain place. I would like to take this opportunity of saying that this Prevention of Crime Act should not be abused. It is a very good Act except that there are sections under this Act, especially during the trial, where there is a certain section which empowers the prosecution to give evidence; in other words the Police would try to produce a certain number of witnesses before the enquiry officer or the Magistrate about the man involved, and it was his duty to say whether an order of restriction should be given or not. However, during the hearing itself—in all cases—I find that, because there is a certain section under which the Magistrate has the power to prohibit the taking down of evidence in the presence of the accused person, Sir, or even his counsel, the Police will say to the Magistrate, "We would like to call our witnesses in the absence of the counsel or in the absence of the

accused person for the reason that if the evidence is given in the presence of the accused then there might be retaliation." I mean, the witnesses might be threatened. It is hoped that this section should be judiciously exercised, because if evidence is given to the enquiring Magistrate in the absence of the accused, or his counsel, naturally, of course, you cannot cross-examine the witnesses, though it is suspected that these witnesses called by the Police sometimes are not really genuine witnesses—they are witnesses who have a grudge personally against the person involved. It is only in that respect that I wish to comment on in regard to this Bill.

Sir, as I stated just now, I support this Bill, because it gives jurisdiction or power to the Police to escort the person involved and then the fare, I take it, would be paid by the Government, but during the trial, Sir, I find that the procedure is not very satisfactory. Sir we are living in a democracy and justice not only must be done, but it must be seen to be done and, perhaps, it is quite possible if the Government can take up this issue, for instance, that the Magistrate should not always listen to the Inspector or the Police officer who presents the case when there is an application that evidence should be given in the absence of the accused.

**Mr President:** Jika tidak ada Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat yang hendak berchakap lagi, saya akan kemukakan ia-itu Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini supaya dibachakan kali yang kedua . . . . .

**Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar:** Saya rasa Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap ini ada juga perkara<sup>2</sup> yang di-sebutkan, dia minta sedikit kenyataan daripada pehak Kerajaan. Tidak-lah ada satu jawapan daripada pehak Kerajaan dalam perkara ini?

**Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haii Sakhawat Ali Khan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri yang berkenaan tidak ada di-sini. Saya tidak dapat jawab.

**Mr President:** Sa-kurang<sup>2</sup> patut ada wakil-nya di-sini.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I would like to say here that the points raised by the Honourable Wan Mustapha will be noted and passed on to the Ministry for attention.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak ada Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab yang hendak menjawab-nya tanggohkan per-sidangan ini sampai besok.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## THE PASSPORTS BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that the Passports Bill, 1965, be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, at present the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak have in force separate written laws pertaining to passports. Rather than extending the Federation of Malaya Passports Act, 1960, to the other territories of Malaysia, it has been decided that it would be preferable to make a new Act for the whole of Malaysia, the reason being that the Federation of Malaya Passports Act, 1960, differs in an important respect from the passport laws at present in force in the other Malaysian territories. The difference lies in the fact that in the Sabah and Sarawak Laws, it is mandatory for a person leaving those States to produce his passport for endorsement within a specified time of his leaving, whereas in the Federation

of Malaya Law, there is no such requirement.

Mr President, Sir, the provisions of the new consolidating Act, which replaces the various existing laws relating to passports now in force in the component States of the Federation, are basically the same as those now contained in the laws which it replaces. However, in view of the special position of the Borneo States with regard to entry into those States, there has been incorporated into the draft Act a provision relating to the production by persons travelling between Malaya and the Borneo States of internal travel documents issued under the immigration laws. I refer, in particular, to Clause 3 of the Bill.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 8—*

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar:** Honourable Dato' President, Sir, I would like to refer to Clause 2, Sub-clause (4) of the Bill—I expect Dato' Tan will reply, Sir, if he can—and I would like to quote it: “An immigration officer may make on any passport produced under this section such endorsement as he thinks fit”. The words I would like to have a clarification on, Sir, are: “as he thinks fit”. These words, Sir, give an unlimited power to the immigration officer. “Immigration Officer” is not defined under this Bill. If it says that an “immigration officer” is, for instance, the Minister or Assistant Minister, then I would say nothing on it. Sir, if an “immigration officer” is not defined, then there can be an instance happening somewhere in Malaysia where the power of that immigration officer is delegated to a mere clerk, and in such a case, that power might be abused by the clerk.

Sir, I would like also to enquire, how far is the power given to the

immigration officer in respect of such an endorsement on the passport, and what sort of endorsement is contemplated by the Bill. This must be replied to by the Minister.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification—"Immigration officer" is defined on page 5; it is stated there that "immigration officer" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Immigration Ordinance, 1959".

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar:** My second and third points have yet to be replied to: what sort of endorsement, and how far is the power to be given to the immigration officer?

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Mr President, Sir, the language used here is wide—for instance, under Clause 2 (3), it says "An immigration officer may, . . . . ., put to any person producing such passport such questions as he thinks necessary; and such person shall answer any such question truthfully"; then sub-clause (4) says, "An immigration officer make on any passport produced under this section such endorsement as he thinks fit" I should imagine that, though the language is wide, he has still to function within the framework of the law itself, namely, matters pertaining to passport. It does not mean that he can ask any question under the sun, which would be irrelevant; and I can imagine that in such a situation a citizen, who is asked an irrelevant question unconnected with passport, may refuse to answer the question. In so far as the endorsement is concerned, one may expect that an immigration officer is not going to make any kind of entry which is totally unconnected or irrelevant to the question of passport. We can reasonably expect that an immigration officer will only be interested in matters assigned to him, and he will only ask questions connected with his responsibility and make endorsement relevant to his responsibility. It is to be expected that the language has got to be as wide as possible so as to give the immigra-

tion officer a wide range of discretion within his responsibility.

Sir, so far as the drafting of this provision is concerned, I do not see why there should be any misgiving that it will be misapplied. If it is misapplied, then there is always the provision that any person who is aggrieved thereby can apply to the proper authorities, that is, in this case, the judicial authorities and ask for the necessary writs—that is in Clauses 2, 3 and 4; if there is an abuse of power, it can be prevented by application for the necessary writ in the High Court, or, if there is a refusal a similar application can also be made for the necessary writ.

**Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar:** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the definition of "immigration officer" is not stated in this Bill at all. Normally, when we have a Bill of this nature, an officer of that kind is always defined.

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar:** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask whether the Honourable Member who spoke just now across the passage was answering my question.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Sir, I am not actually answering the Honourable Member's question, but I am merely making my own statement in the light of what the Honourable Member raised, and it is up to the Honourable Member to agree or disagree with me.

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya:** As he has answered my question, may I ask whether he is a Minister?

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** A Senator need not be a Minister in order to agree or disagree with the views of another Senator.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, here again, I must say that the questions raised by the Honourable Senator Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar, will also be noted and reply given to him in due course. (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

*Clauses 1 to 8 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.*

*Clauses 9 to 15* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

### THE IMMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

#### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1959" be now read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, with the formation of Malaysia, the Immigration Ordinance, 1959, was extended to apply to the whole of Malaysia and an additional provision was inserted in section 3 of the Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Controllers to be stationed in and to act for different parts of Malaysia.

It is considered that the Controller of Immigration, Malaysia, should have in addition to the power vested in the Controllers of each component State, the further power of general supervision and direction of all matters relating to immigration in Malaysia. However, as section 3 of the Ordinance stands at present, each of the Controllers appointed in the component States has the same power as the Controller appointed for the whole of Malaysia.

The purpose of this Bill is to vest in the Controller for Malaysia these additional powers and to change the title "Controller for Malaysia" to "Controller-General of Immigration."

**Enche' William Tan:** Mr President, Sir, may I be enlightened whether this Immigration (Amendment) Bill will eliminate the power of the Borneo States? At present, immigration is under State control.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr President, Sir, did I hear immigration is under State Control? (*Pause*)

Immigration is not State-controlled; immigration is under the Federal List, but as far as the Sarawak State is concerned, immigration into the State will be subject to further control by the State Government. That is the position. But Immigration from outside Malaysia, i.e. those who want to come from outside Malaysia, will be under the control of the Federal Government.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 5* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

### THE DIVORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

#### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that the Divorce (Amendment) Bill 1965, be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, the Federation of Malaya Divorce Ordinance No. 74 of 1952 was enacted at the time when Malaya was under the British rule. Section 5 of the Ordinance conferred jurisdiction on the Malayan High Court to dissolve marriage of persons who are domiciled in the United Kingdom. So long as the Federation of Malaya was under the colonial rule, this provision is completely satisfactory. But, once the Federation of Malaya became independent in 1957 and now forms part of the Malaysian Federation the provision of section 5 of the Divorce Ordinance is no longer compatible with international practice. It has always been the international practice for the High Court of any independent and sovereign state to exercise jurisdic-

tion over matrimonial and divorce practices only in cases where parties are domiciled in the country of that High Court. Thus the object of the Bill is to make out divorce laws to conform with international practice.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

### THE PENAL CODE

#### (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

##### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act further to amend the Penal Code", be read second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, a minor error, which has existed unnoticed for 17 years, has been discovered in the Penal Code. The reference in that section to sections 347 and 348 of the Criminal Procedure Code is a reference to those sections of the Penal Procedure Code of the former Federated Malay States.

As Honourable Members are aware, there are two Criminal Procedure Codes in force in the States of Malaya—the former F.M.S. Code in the 9 States and the former Straits Settlements Code in the States of Penang and Malacca.

The reference in the Penal Code to the two sections of the F.M.S. Penal Code ought therefore to have been expanded to include a reference to the corresponding sections 373 and 374 of the Straits Settlements Code, when the Penal Code was extended throughout the Federation in December 1948.

The purport of the provisions in question is that where, in answer to a criminal charge, the defence of intoxication is established, the law treats the accused as if he were a person of unsound mind.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

### THE RUBBER RESEARCH

#### INSTITUTE OF MALAYA BILL

##### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Bill" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, Honourable Members will recall that in 1962 the Senate passed the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Act, 1962. This Act was introduced in order to reconstitute the Institute after its long existence, which dated back to 1926, and to bring it into line with the major reorganisation of the Rubber Research Unit carried out in 1962 and financed by the Malayan Rubber Fund Board.

The Institute is charged with the responsibility of carrying out research and investigations into ways and means of increasing the efficiency of natural rubber production and improving the presentation and quality of natural rubber for export. It has a Board which is responsible for financial and administrative policies, and in its research activities it is subject to the direction and control of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, which provides

it with funds from the research cess collected on rubber exports.

Although the existing Act has brought about great improvement in administration and technical operations of the Institute, it has been found to contain some minor weaknesses and inconsistencies which sometimes led to difficulties in its administration. For instance, under the existing Act the Director of the Institute is also at the same time the Chairman of the Board of the Institute. The two roles of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman should really be separate because of the possible conflict of loyalties and responsibilities attached to the offices of the Director of the Institute and to the Chairman of the Board of the Institute. As the Director is an employee of the Board of the Institute and the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for its day to day administration, it is inappropriate for him to officiate as Chairman of the Board of the Institute in which capacity he would have to exercise judiciously the role of balancing the interests of the Institute and its employees on the one hand, and those of the Institute's Board and the Malayan Rubber Fund Board on the other. In order to remove this irregularity, it is proposed that the Controller of Rubber Research, who is also the Chairman of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, should also be the Chairman of the Institute's Board. At the same time, this proposed change will promote closer liaison between the Institute and its Board on the one hand and its parent body, the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, on the other. With this proposed change, the Director of the Institute will however remain a member of the Institute's Board.

Further, under the existing law, although there is provision for a person to be appointed to act as Director of the Institute, when its substantive Director is on leave or on overseas duty, there is no such provision to cover periods during which the post of Director is vacant, as, for example, between the date of resignation of the Director and that of the appointment

of his replacement. It is now proposed to introduce provisions which will enable the appointment of a person to act as Director during such periods. Besides this provision, there are other provisions in the existing Act which need to be amended so as to harmonise the relationship between the Institute and its Board on the one hand and the Malayan Rubber Fund Board on the other. From the drafting and presentation point of view, it would be easier to repeal the existing Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Act, 1962, and to re-enact a new piece of legislation, incorporating all the basic provisions of the Act of 1962 and the amendments now proposed.

Mr President, Sir, I would like to add that the present Rubber Research Institute of Malaya is today acknowledged as one of the world's leading institutions in rubber research. Through the skill, initiative and perseverance of its staff, the Institute has been able to build up, over the years, a fund of scientific knowledge on rubber research which is second to none in the world. Its scientific and technical officers have made notable contributions, not only in international scientific forums but also to industry and commerce the world over. With the rapid changes in the present position of the rubber industry, as a result of the phenomenal expansion of the synthetic rubber industry, both the Government and the Industry are keenly aware of the need for rubber research to proceed with the utmost vigour, if the natural rubber producers are to maintain a fair share of the world's expanding demand for new rubber. It is in the light of this need that this Bill has been presented with a view to strengthening and increasing further the efficiency of the Rubber Research Institute which is, and will be, a vital research organisation for the survival of the natural rubber industry in this country.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** Dato' President, Sir, in rising to give the fullest support to the Bill now before the House, I should like to take this opportunity to place on record the

deep appreciation and sincere thanks of the rubber producers of Malaya to the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and all its staff, past and present, for the wonderful and sterling efforts of this Research Institute, whose work has played a major part in placing our country at the top of the tree, as it were, as the greatest producer of natural rubber in the world.

Dato' President, Sir, in conclusion, on behalf of the rubber producers of Malaya, I would like to acknowledge the great debt the natural rubber industry of this country owes to the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, which Research Institute, I should like to add, has earned international recognition due to its wonderful work and many discoveries which have played so large a part in the battle against synthetic rubber. I support this Bill, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 18 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.*

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

### **THE MALAYSIAN TIMBER EXPORT INDUSTRY BOARD (INCORPORATION) BILL**

#### **Second Reading**

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled, "an Act to establish the Malaysian Timber Export Industry Board for the purpose of regulating and improving the timber export industry and to provide for matters connected therewith" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, Honourable Members are aware that during the last decade or so, the timber industry has become an increasingly

important industry and its main product, sawn timber, now ranks as the sixth largest export commodity of this country. From a total export of 116,380 cubic tons of sawn timber valued at \$17.7 million in 1954 it reached 570,431 cubic tons valued at \$86.5 million in 1964. Needless to say, this rapid expansion of the timber industry has contributed greatly to the economic prosperity and wellbeing of this country. However, in spite of this remarkable success, which in no small measure has been due to the initiative, enterprise and skill of the private sector, the timber industry in its export trade has been faced with numerous problems and difficulties, which have threatened serious damage to the industry.

On representations made by the timber industry, the Government set up a working party comprising Government officials and representatives of the trade and industry to examine the problems thoroughly and to recommend ways and means to improve and to stabilise the position of the Industry. The working party in its deliberations noted that many of the difficulties, facing the timber industry and export trade, were due to existence of part-time exporters and traders who indulge in unscrupulous trade practices and whose only interest was a quick profit without any regard for the prestige of Malaysian timber overseas. The working party, having examined the problems in the timber industry as a whole, came to the conclusion that a body to be called Malaysian Timber Export Industry Board should be set up to regulate and control the timber export trade so as to put it on a sound and stable basis, in order to maintain overseas confidence.

The Government has considered the report of the working party and has decided to accept its recommendations for the establishment of the Malaysian Timber Export Trade Industry Board as a corporate body. A Bill to enact the legislation for setting up this Board is now presented before the Senate.

Mr President, Sir, I would outline briefly the main features of the Bill.

The proposed Board will comprise a Chairman, two Federal Government representatives, one Singapore Government representative and seven representatives of the industry and trade, two of whom are from Singapore. The trade and industry representatives are to be nominated by recognised associations which are listed in the Second Schedule to the Bill. The Bill provides the Minister with powers to amend the Schedule of recognised Associations. The main functions of the Board will be to promote, regulate and control the export of timber, and for this purpose it will be empowered to issue registration certificates to exporters who satisfy conditions set out in Section 13 and Section 14 of the Bill. The Board will also be empowered to make regulations regarding types of contract to be used for the export of timber, methods of fixing prices, measures for the maintenance of proper standards of conduct in the trade and to deal with trading infringements. The Board will establish a fund into which will be paid all moneys collected from a cess or cesses on all timber exported and this fund will be used to defray all expenditure of the Board in carrying out its functions under the Act.

Honourable Members will note that the jurisdiction of the proposed Board will not extend to the States of Sabah and Sarawak which are also important producers of timber. In view of the different circumstances prevailing in the timber industry in those States, the Government of the two States have advised that for the time being the jurisdiction of the proposed Board should not be extended to their States.

The Government, however, is glad to announce that the Singapore Government has agreed to participate with the rest of Malaysia in setting up a joint Board and has agreed to enact parallel legislation with Singapore which also has considerable interest in the timber trade.

As stated earlier, the timber industry has now become a major economic activity in this country. I have no doubt that with the establishment of the proposed Board, the industry will not

only be able to stabilise its position but will also be able to enhance its competitiveness overseas.

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak minta penjelasan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan, kalau tidak salah pada pendengaran saya, Dato' Tan kata, negeri Sabah dan Sarawak tidak bersetuju masuk bersama dalam badan yang di-tubuhkan oleh Kerajaan ini. Jadi, tentu-lah ada sebab<sup>2</sup> yang besar yang boleh menyebabkan dua<sup>2</sup> negeri ini tidak bersetuju masuk champor, pada hal-nya saya rasa, pengeluaran kayu balak daripada Sarawak dan Sabah ini, terutama-nya Sarawak, chukup-lah banyak. Dan kira-nya kita tidak control atau pun kawal daripada hari ini, saya bimbang takut menjadi kelewatan bagi kita hendak mengawal pada masa yang akan datang ini. Dan juga saya bimbang Kerajaan kedua<sup>2</sup> negeri itu mungkin juga di-pengaruhi oleh kapitalis<sup>2</sup> yang mengambil peluang pada masa ini untuk mengeluarkan kayu balak daripada Sarawak dan Sabah supaya menggunakan pengaruh yang ada pada-nya untuk menahan dua<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan itu berchampur dalam badan yang mustahak ini. Jadi, kalau Singapura sanggup berchampur sama dalam badan ini, kenapa pula Sarawak dan Sabah, dua<sup>2</sup> buah negeri dalam Malaysia ini, sanggup menarek diri daripada badan yang di-tubuhkan oleh Kerajaan ini?

Ini satu perkara yang sangat-lah mendukachitakan bagi kita mendengar berita yang sa-umpama ini. Saya rasa perlu Kerajaan kita atau pun Menteri Perdagangan kita, chuba-lah dengan sa-berapa daya upaya-nya memujuk dua<sup>2</sup> buah Kerajaan ini, supaya champor sama dalam badan yang kita telah tubuhkan ini. Kalau Menteri kita tidak boleh pujok ini, nampak sangat-lah lemah daripada pihak Kerajaan kita dalam menggunakan daya penarek-nya untuk menarekan dua<sup>2</sup> buah negeri ini untuk champor dalam badan ini. Saya rasa dengan kebijaksanaan Menteri kita ini, kedua<sup>2</sup> buah Kerajaan ini akan berchampur. Saya pernah pergi ka-Sarawak, saya melihat banyak kayu<sup>2</sup>

balak yang di-keluarkan daripada negeri Sarawak ini, yang mana ini-lah satu badan yang patut sangat menarekkan Sarawak ini, masok dalam badan ini. Bagi Malaya kita ini, barangkali kayu sudah tidak banyak lagi. Jadi badan yang kita bentokkan ini, sudah jadi lewat. Kalau bagi Malaya sahaja, saya rasa sudah kelewatan. Sebab-nya, negeri<sup>2</sup> di-Pantai Barat sudah tidak ada kayu lagi—tidak banyak kayu yang di-keluarkan. Chuma reserve yang ada di-Trengganu, di-Kelantan dan di-Pahang. Ini harapan kayu keluaran banyak yang badan ini boleh dapat menjaga dan mengawal.

Tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya tidak masokkan Sarawak dan Sabah—menunjukkan badan ini akan menjadi sangat lemah. Berapa kita usaha pun, dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> Malaya sahaja, saya rasa tidak cukup. Jadi, saya hendak minta-lah, jangan-lah jadi Sarawak dan Sabah ini, dalam masaalah kepentingan ekonomi bersama ini, dia hendak larikan daripada Malaya ini. Lupakan-lah yang Sarawak dan Sabah ini negeri yang berasingan. Sebab kita sudah jadi Malaysia hari ini. Jadi tidak perlu lagi kita memikirkan kalau kayu balak, jangan champor Sarawak dan Sabah. Kalau benda lain tidak apa—kita masok sa-kali.

Jadi, mana menguntongkan mereka, takut kena cess umpama-nya, jangan champor. Fasal apa tidak mahu champor? Takut taukeh<sup>2</sup> kayu balak ini beri tahu kepada pegawai<sup>2</sup>, pehak pemerintah atau pun mempengaruhi Kerajaan, kalau di-masokkan di-sini, kena cess. Kalau kena cess, harga sudah ada lebeh sedikit. Pada hal-nya, dia orang patut faham cess ini beri pertolongan juga kepada perusahaan itu sendiri. Bagaimana cess getah yang kita kena ini, ini tidak patut. Jadi, chara ini patut kita sedar. Jangan-lah satu Kerajaan atau pun dua<sup>2</sup> buah Kerajaan ini mudah sangat di-pengarohi oleh kaum<sup>2</sup> kapitalis. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya dalam kayu balak mereka boleh mempengaruhi sa-hingga asingkan daripada badan ini, barangkali perkara yang lebeh besar daripada kayu balak, perkara mengenai dasar<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan, boleh juga mereka<sup>2</sup> ini

mempengarohi kedua<sup>2</sup> buah Kerajaan ini supaya jangan bersefahaman dengan kita. Jadi, ini satu perkara bahaya, saya rasa—bahaya bagi Malaysia ini. Jadi, mustahak dalam perkara ini, kita jaga daripada awal. Jangan daripada kechil kita biarkan benda itu berlaku.

Umpama-nya, dalam perkara yang lebeh besar lagi, kalau kita tidak jaga yang kechil ini, yang lebeh besar lagi, nanti dia buat keputusan yang boleh menyusahkan kita. Umpama-nya dalam bahagian persekolahan, dalam bahagian immigreshen, dan macham<sup>2</sup> perkara lagi yang dia ada berkuasa sendiri, walau pun dalam Malaysia, tetapi ada sedikit hak di-beri kebebasan. Jadi, kalau kebebasan ini di-beri dengan sa-chara yang terlampau luas sangat, nanti membawa kepada bencana kepada Malaysia kita ini.

Jadi, saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan ini, satu Menteri yang cukup manis dan bijak ini boleh-lah memujuk dua buah negeri ini supaya terekkan sama, masokkan dalam badan ini.

Satu lagi pertanyaan saya dalam senarai pertubohan yang di-aku<sup>2</sup> ini, saya tengok di-Singapura—Timber Export Association, (Singapore Sawmillers Association). Tetapi Malaya ini sa-olah<sup>2</sup> belum ada sawmillers association. Ada-kah kerana tidak ada sawmillers association itu tidak di-masokkan dalam ini? Atau pun apakah sebab-nya ketinggalan sawmillers association bagi Malaya ini? Singapura itu Export Association pun di-masokkan, Sawmillers pun di-masokkan. Saya rasa tidak perlu Sawmillers Association macham di-Singapura itu di-masokkan sebab apa yang kita perlu barangkali berkenaan dengan export import sahaja sebab itu pelabohan. Jadi kalau sawmillers di-masokkan jadi tentu-lah terlampau banyak sangat kita beri suara atau pun hak kepada orang Singapura ini bersuara dalam kita punya badan yang kita tubuhkan ini. Memada-lah kalau kita katakan tempat bagi Sawmillers Association itu beri-lah kepada Sawmillers Association bagi Malaya ini kalau ada; kalau tidak ada, boleh-lah kita tunggu supaya di-adakan. Tetapi kalau bagi Singapura Sawmillers Association di-masokkan

juga dalam badan ini, saya rasa tidak perlu sebab apa yang kita perlu kepada Singapura ia-lah kerana Singapura itu pelabohan. Kalau kita hendak hantar kayu ka-Singapura baik-lah kita hantar kayu yang telah di-potong dengan tidak payah kita ambil suara Sawmillers Association di-sana. Jadi kalau kita terek Sawmillers Association daripada Singapura jadi mereka menyuarakan chara kepentingan perniagaan sawmill di-Singapura yang mana bertentangan dengan suara, barangkali sawmillers yang ada di-Malaya kita sendiri manakala sawmillers di-Malaya tidak ada suara di-sini. Jadi apa yang kita dapat dengar suara daripada sawmillers yang ada di-saberang Tambak Johor sahaja. Jadi saya rasa tidak kena-lah. Itu-lah sahaja pendapat saya. Saya minta-lah keterangan yang lebeh jelas.

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun):** Mr President, Sir, it is correct that this Bill does not extend to Sabah and Sarawak, and the reason is that before Sabah and Sarawak joined Malaysia, at the Inter-Government Committee stage, it was agreed that timber and the trading in timber should not come under central control. The second reason why Sabah and Sarawak were not asked to join in this Timber Export Industries Board is because their method of export, or their problems of export are different from those existing in the States of Malaya and Singapore.

In the States of Malaya we have many people, who exploit timber from the forests, who have more relatively small areas to work upon: some of them have their own sawmills, but most of them do not have their own sawmills and they sell their timber through the sawmills. Then these sawmillers, some own compartments, some do not own compartments, and they sell their timber sometimes to an exporter or export them direct. So, the timber trade here, where export is concerned, can be handled by several types of people, the people who work the forests, the people who own only sawmills, people who are purely

middlemen and exporters—and some, of course, go all the way to Singapore for export. As a result of this multiplicity and this competition to export timber, malpractices had arisen. Hence the need for this Timber Board to control the exports of timber in the States of Malaya and Singapore.

In Sabah and Sarawak, however, the picture is very different, because of the vast areas of forests available and relatively few people in the trade. There they talk in terms of square miles of forest reserve, or forest concessions, whereas here we only talk of acres. As a result, people in the timber industry in Sabah and Sarawak invariably own their own sawmills, or, if they do not have their own sawmills, they export these logs direct so that practically there are no middlemen. Hence, they do not have so many problems of export of timber in Sabah and Sarawak as we have in the States of Malaya and Singapore.

Sir, the other point raised was, why is there a Sawmillers' Association in Singapore, and why is there none in the States of Malaya? Sir, in the States of Malaya, the people in the timber export trade have grouped themselves into three associations: the Federation of Malaya Timber Export Association, the Timber Trade Federation of Malaysia and the Malay Timber Trade. Among these are already sawmillers. They have not themselves formed a separate association. These are the reasons.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 28* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedules 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957, and the Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Act, 1964" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** I beg to second the motions.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, the present legislations on the pineapple industry contain provisions to empower the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board to make regulations to register persons, who own or use land for planting pineapple intended primarily for sale to canneries, and who are not at the same time the owners of the canneries. These provisions, however, do not make it compulsory for growers to register, nor do they offer incentives for growers to register themselves with the Board. As it is essential for the Board to have a comprehensive record of all growers, so as to enable it to possess sufficient information pertaining to the various factors in the production aspect of raw pineapples, it is necessary to introduce provisions which provide the necessary stimulus and incentives to small growers to register with the Board. In order to achieve this, it is proposed to introduce a new clause in Section 14 of the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957, to provide that canners shall accept pineapples only from registered growers, except where the written approval of the Board has been obtained. Consequent on this amendment, it is necessary to amend Section 11(a) of the Ordinance to empower the Board to keep a register of growers.

At present without a proper register of all pineapple growers, the Board has to make very rough estimates of the acreage, yields, income, etc., of the pineapple growers, especially the small growers. The Board has to have accurate statistics on these items to enable it to plan a more effective rehabilitation and fertiliser subsidisation programme. With more accurate

statistics, the Board will be better equipped to help and advise other Governmental bodies regarding plans to alienate lands for pineapple growing and statistical research concerning the pineapple industry. The registration of pineapple grower will also enable the Board, from time to time, to have more accurate estimates of raw fruit production which can be related to the canning capacity of the existing canneries and to the world demand for canned pineapple.

The Bill also seeks to amend Section 5 of the Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Act, 1964, in order to remove certain ambiguities. It is proposed to substitute the word "Corporation" for the word "Act" so that it is clearly understood that the levy to be imposed under the section is to be used solely for the purpose of meeting the administrative expenses incurred in running the marketing corporation and not for any other purposes. It is also proposed to replace the word "to" with the word "through" in that section. This is because the marketing corporation is not the buyer of canned pineapple but is a body to which canned pineapple is to be sold for export.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS (Motion)

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move,

That pursuant to Standing Order 13(2), the Senate shall consider the National Productivity Council (Incorporation) Bill before the Women and Girls (Appointment of Places of Safety) Bill.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That pursuant to Standing Order 13 (2), the Senate shall consider the National Productivity Council (Incorporation) Bill before the Women and Girls (Appointment of Places of Safety) Bill.

## BILLS

### THE NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL (INCORPORATION) BILL

#### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to establish a body corporate to be called the National Productivity Council and to provide for matters connected therewith" be now read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, the plan of operation for the establishment of the National Productivity Centre provides for a review of the status of the Centre after two years of operation and also makes provision for reviewing the need to grant an increasing measure of autonomy by transferring to industry a substantial share of the responsibility for its administration and financing.

The National Productivity Centre has now been in operation for almost four years and, whilst its training programmes have proceeded very satisfactorily, its continuation as a Government Department presents some administrative and financial problems, particularly in matters of recruitment, selection and salary scales of its staff and in matters of charging fees for its courses. Judging, however, from the reaction of industry and commerce to the Centre's training activities, there is no doubt that the Centre, given the right impetus and reasonable facilities, can continue to be an extremely useful organisation to the economic progress of our country in general and to indus-

trial development in particular. The Centre has been providing for the nation the much needed training of managerial, supervisory and trade union executive personnel as proved by the impact of productivity on the organisations that have so far participated in the Centre's training programme, especially through short-term practical projects in plants, workshops, and offices of the participants. The demand for the Centre's training activities has been increased not only in the Western States but also in the Eastern States of Malaysia. The courses run by the Centre are also open to nominees of Government Departments as well as nominees of organisations sponsored by Government Departments with the approval of the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to establish an autonomous National Productivity Council which will run the existing National Productivity Centre, which at present operates as a Government Department under the guidance of its Advisory Council.

The Bill has provision for the Council through the Centre to charge fees, to borrow money and to receive grant and donation from Government as well as non-Government sources. The fact that industry and commerce will also have a share in the financial responsibility means that industry will have a bigger say in the running of the Centre.

The composition of the Council has, therefore, been carefully considered to ensure sufficient and equitable representation by industry, commerce, university, employers and trade unions. Those Ministries of Government involved with productivity problems will also be represented. The Council will be headed by a Chairman to be appointed by the Minister charged with the responsibility for commerce and industry. The Chairman, in conjunction with the Council, will appoint such other executive and administrative staff as the Centre may need. The functions of the Council are spelt out in the Bill and are briefly as follows:

- (a) to raise the standard of management in commerce and industry;
- (b) to improve the efficiency of industrial operations, sales and marketing;
- (c) to initiate training and other programmes;
- (d) to publicise the aims, objectives and activities of the Centre and obtaining the co-operation of employer and employees groups;
- (e) to advise the Minister and the private sector on productivity techniques;
- (f) to serve as a forum for discussing organisational, managerial and supervisory problems in commerce and industry;
- (g) to report annually to the Minister on the progress and problems of raising productivity in commerce and industry in the country and make recommendations on the manner in which such problems may be dealt with.
- (h) to undertake and perform consultant services;
- (i) to establish and maintain contact with similar or other agencies both national and international; and
- (j) to do all such acts and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the discharge of its functions under this Act.

Sir, I feel that the objects can be attained and the National Productivity Council will serve to accelerate the pace of industrial development, thereby raising the living standards of our people.

For a start, it is the intention that Government will give the Council an annual grant which will diminish proportionately until the Council is able to be fully self-supporting.

The productivity movement has been gathering momentum, especially in Asia and productivity drives are being intensified by almost all newly developing countries. Malaysia should be no exception. Through the autonomous National Productivity Council, we can increase efficiency in the industrial and

commercial sectors and also the rate of industrial expansion in our country. Government is keenly aware that on the shoulders of our rising managers and executives rests the important role of giving our country the image of progress and efficiency that will attract the capital so necessary for our economic expansion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 18* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

### **THE WOMEN AND GIRLS (APPOINTMENT OF PLACES OF SAFETY) BILL**

#### **Second Reading**

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled, "an Act to provide for the appointment of places of safety for the purposes of the Laws in force in different parts of the States of Malaya for the Protection of Women and Girls" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak tahun 1870, beberapa buah Undang<sup>2</sup> telah di-kuat kuasakan bagi perlindungan perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan gadis<sup>2</sup>. Pada masa ini, kita mempunyai lima buah Undang<sup>2</sup> yang berasingan yang maseh berjalan kuat kuasa-nya di-dalam Negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu dan kebanyakan daripada isi kandungan-nya di-dapati telah lapok dan tidak berfaedah lagi, oleh kerana Undang<sup>2</sup> itu telah di-bentok untuk di-sesuaikan dengan keadaan dan

kuasa pentadbiran yang ada pada masa itu. Kementerian saya bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan Jabatan Peguam Negara sedang berusaha menyediakan sa-buah Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang lengkap dan terbaharu bagi menggantikan Undang<sup>2</sup> yang sudah lama itu. Sementara menanti pelaksanaan Undang<sup>2</sup> baharu<sup>2</sup> ini, Kementerian saya akan terus mengambil tindakan bagi mencegah dan menghapuskan pelachoran dan peme-rasan perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan gadis<sup>2</sup> di-bawah kuat kuasa Undang<sup>2</sup> yang ada. Di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> yang berjalan sekarang ada terkandung syarat<sup>2</sup> bagi menahan perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan gadis<sup>2</sup> di-dalam tempat<sup>2</sup> perlindungan, sementara menantikan perbicharaan atau pun perintah Mahkamah, tetapi tidak sa-orang pun di-beri kuasa di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> yang ada itu bagi melantek tempat<sup>2</sup> perlindungan itu. Kuat kuasa yang dahulu yang di-kanun di-dalam Undang<sup>2</sup> Negeri Melayu Yang Bersekutu berkenaan dengan perkara ini telah di-hapuskan dengan kuat kuasa Undang<sup>2</sup> No. 27 tahun 1947.

Ada-lah di-anggap perlu supaya tempat<sup>2</sup> perlindungan yang di-gunakan bagi menahan perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan gadis<sup>2</sup> sa-chara halal di-sisi Undang<sup>2</sup> ini di-tentukan. Oleh itu mustahak-lah di-adakan undang<sup>2</sup> bagi menentukan siapa-kah pehak yang berkuasa bagi mengishtiharkan sa-sabuah tempat bagi perlindungan untuk maksud Undang<sup>2</sup> yang ada sekarang. Undang<sup>2</sup> telah di-bentangkan untuk di-letakkan kuat-kuasa kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am. Kementerian saya telah pun mengada-kan sa-buah yaysan di-Kuala Lumpur yang akan di-gunakan sa-bagai tempat perlindungan bagi penahanan dan pemulehan semua perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan gadis<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-perintah oleh Mahkamah untuk di-terima di-situ. Di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> Perlindungan Perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan Gadis<sup>2</sup>, sa-buah lagi yaysan di-Trengganu akan siap sedia di-bena sa-belum akhir tahun 1966 dan sa-buah lagi pula ada-lah di-ranchang-kan untuk di-bena dalam jangka Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya men-chadangkan mengishtiharkan yaysan

tersebut sa-bagai tempat<sup>2</sup> perlindungan mengikut Undang<sup>2</sup> yang saya bentang-kan kepada Dewan ini di-bawah kuat-kuasa Undang<sup>2</sup> Perlindungan Perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan Gadis<sup>2</sup>.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:**  
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya mendengar Menteri yang berkenaan berchakap berkenaan dengan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, saya suka Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, tujuan-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan dalam Explanatory Statement di-sini—tidak ada dalam bahasa Melayu, tetapi mengikut Explanatory Statements ia berkata :

"The Object of this Bill is to provide for the appointment of places of safety in which women and girls in need of protection can be detained. This is required because there are at present five different laws in force in the States of Malaya and consequently there is no provision for central places of safety . . . . ."

Jadi, saya sukakan tujuan Bill ini supaya di-beri kuasa kepada pehak yang berkenaan, umpama-nya mem-buat satu tempat khas untuk perlin-dongan wanita<sup>2</sup> atau pun gadis<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-tempatkan di-Pusat, umpama-nya di-Kuala Lumpur, dan hendak di-ubah segala Undang<sup>2</sup>, umpama-nya yang di-jumpai di-dalam lima Undang<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri di-Tanah Melayu. Te-tapi mengikut Undang<sup>2</sup> yang kedua ini, nampak-nya memberi kuasa kepada Kementerian ini supaya memilih satu tempat di-dalam Malaysia—bukan Tanah Melayu sahaja—mengikut Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, tujuan Kerajaan lain, tetapi mengikut Undang<sup>2</sup> ini memberi kuasa kepada Kementerian memilih satu tempat di-dalam Malaysia ia-itu berma'ana di-Sabah atau di-Sarawak di-mithalkan dan sebab itu ada terang<sup>2</sup> :

"(Whether or not that place is situate in a part of the States of Malaya to which that law applies)."

Boleh jadi ma'ana-nya katakan-lah, orang itu datang daripada Kelantan umpama-nya, daripada Kelantan da-hulu katakan-lah ada Undang<sup>2</sup> Perlin-dongan Gadis<sup>2</sup> atau Wanita<sup>2</sup> ini dan dengan Undang<sup>2</sup> hari ini, harus-lah di-luluskan. Jikalau-lah Kementerian ini dengan kehendak hati-nya sendiri dia berma'ana dia lebeh suka hendak

hantar gadis<sup>2</sup> atau perempuan<sup>2</sup> Melayu tidak mahu dudok dalam Tanah Melayu, kena buat sa-buah tempat perlindungan ini di-Sabah. Ini boleh. Jadi di-mana-kah jaminan, saya per-chaya wanita Melayu datang daripada Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perak atau mana<sup>2</sup> pun tidak mahu, tidak suka, tidak bersetuju, barangkali sa-umpama-nya di-hantar ka-satu tempat sa-umpama di-Sabah atau di-Sarawak. Bukan saya berniat hendak menjatoh-kan negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, tetapi memang-lah orang Melayu atau orang bangsa Melayu, memang patut suka jikalau-lah di-hantar dapat dekat negeri yang dia dudok lama<sup>2</sup>. Kalau Kelantan di-hantar di-Kota Bharu lebeh baik, di-Kuala Lumpur pun tidak mengapa, tetapi kalau di-hantar ka-Sabah tidak boleh. Jadi buat fikiran saya pelek di-atas ini berbunyi:

"Where any law in force in any part of the States of Malaya relating to the protection of women and girls provides for the detention of any woman or girl in place of safety, the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint any place in any part of Malaysia."

What I would like to ask is, why not, instead of that use:

"The Minister may by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint any place in any part of the States of Malaya."

Bagitu juga di-bahagian atas, sebab kita berchakap State of Malaya, undang<sup>2</sup> yang lapok, yang tidak bagus, yang kotor, yang dalam itu daripada lima enam undang<sup>2</sup> daripada satu dan sekarang kita pusing pergi kapada State of Malaysia dan yang kedua-nya, saya juga hendak bertanya juga ada-kah niat Kerajaan. Jikalau di-sini di-sebutkan women and girls, kalau girl; perempuan yang muda anak dara barangkali dan ada-kah niat Kerajaan hendak hantar kalau perempuan itu patut dapat perlindungan anak dara umur 14-16 tahun berchampur dengan perempuan yang lain yang berumur 30-40 tahun—perempuan juga yang kata-lah moral-nya tidak ada, umpama-nya saya tidak berani hendak sebut di-sini. Ada-kah dengan niat undang<sup>2</sup> ini . . . . .

Somebody has pointed out that we have got here an amendment. Well,

it is due to an oversight—not my oversight. Malaysia was mentioned in Clause 2 of the Bill, whereas it was intended to refer to the States of Malaya. I must apologise for this. I have not seen the amendment to Clause 2 which is to correct this mistake.

Explanatory Statement di-sini ia-itu berlainan dengan Bill yang warna hijau ini, yang puteh kadang<sup>2</sup> tidak nampak, fasal puteh ini, tetapi saya berchakap yang hijau ini. Dalam hal bagitu pun saya hendak bertanya kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan itu. Ada-kah niat Kerajaan hendak meng-hantar orang perempuan atau pun gadis seperti anak dara itu dan ada-kah beza-nya umpama-nya perempuan itu maseh dapat perlindungan, tetapi perempuan ini kata-lah anak dara, kalau tidak anak dara pun. Sunggoh pun lebeh dari umur 18 atau pun 20 tahun, tetapi bukan orang jahat sangat. Ada-kah kita hendak champor dengan kata-lah perempuan yang telah masuk jail lima enam kali yang berumur 25 tahun itu. Dan yang kedua pula, nampak-nya di-sini di-sebutkan 'where any law enforced in any part of the State of . . . . .' berma'ana apa undang<sup>2</sup> di-dalam sa-buah negeri Tanah Melayu ini boleh di-kaitkan di-sini. Ada-kah termasuk undang<sup>2</sup> Muslim Law? Ada-kah umpama-nya jikalau ada undang<sup>2</sup> Islam yang bagi perlindungan kapada gadis atau pun perempuan Islam itu? Ada-kah dengan Bill ini—Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini—Kerajaan Pusat ini boleh menarekkan bagi perlindungan kapada, umpama-nya, gadis<sup>2</sup> dan perempuan yang di-lindonekan di-bawah undang<sup>2</sup> Islam yang kecil?

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Mr President, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister, by way of elucidation, as to the main purpose of this Bill? It says "protection". What kind of protection is envisaged? It says "women and girls." Are all women and girls of whatever religious denomination and racial background covered by these words? And then the word "detention" is rather an unhappy connotation, because it implies some form of compulsion, it implies some kind of

misdeeds on the part of women and girls concerned. May be the Honourable Minister will give some explanation as to why this Bill is introduced as expressed.

**Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Senator Wan Mustapha tadi saya perkara<sup>2</sup> yang di-bangkitkan sama ada gadis<sup>2</sup> daripada sini hendak di-hantarkan ka-Sabah. Saya rasa, Bill ini telah pun di-edarkan dengan satu pindaan kepada Rumah ini.

Jadi perkara lagi satu di-tanya oleh sa-orang Ahli berapa-kah undang<sup>2</sup> atau sama ada masuk dalam undang<sup>2</sup> Islam dan sa-bagai-nya. Lima undang<sup>2</sup> saya sebutkan tadi yang ada berasingan bagi tiap<sup>2</sup> satu Negeri ia-itu sekarang ini 5 undang<sup>2</sup> ia-itu the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, Federated Malay States, the Women and Girls Protection Enactment of the State of Johore, the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, State of Kedah, the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, State of Perlis, the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance of the Straits Settlements dan lain daripada itu F.M.S. Enactment itu, ada-lah di-sambong ka-negeri Trengganu dan Kelantan juga mengikut the Women and Girls Protection Enactment Extension to Trengganu Ordinance, 1956, and the Women and Girls Protection Enactment to Kelantan Ordinance, 1956.

Jadi tujuan dan maksud ini ada-lah sekarang ini di-katakan orang<sup>2</sup> yang kena hukum di-bawah undang<sup>2</sup> negeri Kelantan, orang<sup>2</sup> itu hanya boleh di-masokkan rumah di-Kelantan sahaja, tidak boleh di-masokkan tempat yang lain, (Central Place) tidak dapat, orang<sup>2</sup> yang kena hukum di-Perlis tiada boleh di-letakkan di-tempat lain. Undang<sup>2</sup> ini memberi kuasa kepada saya, sa-bagai Menteri Kebajikan 'Am menerusi undang<sup>2</sup> yang di-kemukakan ka-Rumah pada hari ini supaya boleh di-masokkan ka-satu rumah (central) atau rumah di-mana sa-kali pun. Orang Kelantan boleh di-hantar ka-Kuala Lumpur, begitu juga orang Trengganu, begitu juga di-tempat<sup>2</sup> yang lain. Jadi

kalau tiada undang<sup>2</sup> ini dan kelulusan Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, saya tidak boleh buat demikian.

Tadi Senator Athi Nahappan bertanya, 'what kind of protection,—perlindungan sa-umpama mana? Jadi orang<sup>2</sup> ini ada-lah orang<sup>2</sup> yang di-hantar menerusi perintah mahkamah. Jadi orang<sup>2</sup> ini kita bagi perlindungan ia-itu supaya kita rehabilitate ia-itu di-beri orang ini latehan, latehan supaya apabila mereka telah di-beri latehan telah chukup masa-nya dia dalam perlindungan rumah<sup>2</sup> ini, apabila dia keluar, dia boleh-lah menchari nafkah-nya dengan chara yang halal. Itu tujuan-nya.

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:** Ma'ana-nya Undang<sup>2</sup> ini ia-lah undang<sup>2</sup> pemulehan bagi perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan anak<sup>2</sup> gadis. Perkataan "pemulehan" dengan perkataan "perlindungan" ini saya rasa kedua<sup>2</sup> sa-kali itu kena masuk kedua<sup>2</sup> sebab tidak ma'ana dia mesti berlainan. Kalau hendak kata "perlindungan" ma'ana si-laki<sup>2</sup> ini hendak kepada perempuan itu, jadi terpaksa perempuan itu pergi di-letakkan kepada satu tempat untuk melindung daripada satu perkara yang tidak baik. Jadi kalau kita kata "pemulehan" "perlindungan", pemulehan ma'ana-nya, kalau satu perempuan di-hambat oleh satu jantan, umpama-nya, kita bawa satu tempat melindungan dia sambil melindung itu mesti memulehkan dia kerana si-perempuan itu tidak baik perangai-nya. Jadi terpaksa di-puleh.

Jadi saya rasa ini mesti mengandongi dua perkataan yang berasingan, ini mesti di-masokkan dalam Undang<sup>2</sup> ini baharu-lah kena dengan kehendak Undang<sup>2</sup> itu. Kalau tidak di-masokkan "pemulehan", ada-kah Undang<sup>2</sup> itu mempunyai hak dan kuasa untuk memulehkan perempuan itu kalau tidak di-masokkan, kalau sa-kira-nya memada dengan perlindungan sahaja. Saya rasa chuma kita melindung, begitu-lah saudara kita Athi Nahappan bertanya hendak lindongan daripada apa? Jadi saya rasa itu pun menasabah sebab tujuan hendak melindung itu mesti ada satu benda yang hendak menangkapkan benda itu atau hendak

merbahaya umpama-nya, hendak lindong. Jadi kalau hendak memulehkan, itu perkara lain, satu budak yang sudah rosak akhlak-nya di-masokkan kapada satu rumah untuk membaiki akhlak, ma'ana-nya rumah pemulehan akhlak, umpama-nya, itu lain ma'ana-nya. Jadi saya meminta penjelasan.

**Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang<sup>2</sup>-nya ada-lah di-kandongkan dalam undang<sup>2</sup> yang lima yang saya sebutkan tadi. Undang<sup>2</sup> ini hanya memberi kuasa kapada Menteri Kebajikan supaya menentukan rumah<sup>2</sup> (to provide for places of safety) menentukan sahaja rumah mana boleh di-tempatkan orang<sup>2</sup> itu.

**Nik Hassan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maksud Bill ini ada satu Undang<sup>2</sup> main law bersabit dengan rehabilitation?

**Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan saya tadi, saya sudah bagi tahu ia-itu sekarang ini dengan pehak *Legal Draftman* dan Kementerian saya sedang menggubal satu undang<sup>2</sup> yang lengkap untuk menggantikan undang<sup>2</sup> yang lima ini, yang ada sekarang.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## THE MUI TSAI (REPEAL) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to repeal certain legislation relating to Mui Tsai" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang<sup>2</sup> Gadis dan Dara yang di-tunjokkan di-dalam Jadual kapada Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, yang sekarang di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini, telah di-kuat kuasakan sa-belum perang dahulu, bagi mengawal penjualan anak<sup>2</sup> perempuan yang berumur di-bawah 18 tahun, untuk inaksud menggunakan mereka sa-bagai hamba di-rumah ia-itu satu perbuatan yang biasa di-amalkan dalam negeri ini pada awal<sup>2</sup> kurun yang kedua puluh. Gadis<sup>2</sup> ini atau pun Mui Tsai, mengikut istilah yang di-gunakan oleh orang<sup>2</sup> China, telah di-perolehi dengan jalan pemberian hadiah atau pun pusaka, atau pun dengan jalan tebusan bagi menyelesaikan hutang-piutang. Sa-telah berpindah milek, anak<sup>2</sup> gadis ini biasa-nya di-gunakan sa-bagai orang<sup>2</sup> surohan yang tidak bergaji dan di-beri sara hidup yang sa-rendah<sup>2</sup>-nya, bagi perkhidmatan mereka. Amalan ini telah berjalan sa-hingga lebeh kurang sampai tahun 1932 apabila undang<sup>2</sup> telah di-kuatkuasakan bagi menahan pengambilan gadis dara dalam Negeri<sup>2</sup> Selat, dalam Negeri<sup>2</sup> Melayu Bersekutu, dan negeri<sup>2</sup> Johor dan Kedah. Kemudian Undang<sup>2</sup> yang sa-rupa juga telah di-kuatkuasakan di-Kelantan dan Trengganu. Di-samping tindakan menghapuskan pembahagian gadis<sup>2</sup> dara ini, undang<sup>2</sup> itu juga telah mengadakan berbagai<sup>2</sup> syarat bagi pendaftaran gadis<sup>2</sup> dara yang telah di-perolehi dengan jalan bagitu dan bagi mengawal akhlak, tuboh badan dan kepentingan mereka. Dengan ada-nya undang<sup>2</sup> ini, bilangan Mui Tsai telah berkurangan dan tidak berapa lama lagi sa-lepas itu, amalan ini telah hapus sama sa-kali.

Pada masa ini pemerasan perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan gadis<sup>2</sup> yang berumur ka-bawah daripada 14 tahun ada-lah dilarang di-bawah kuatkuasa Undang<sup>2</sup> Kanak<sup>2</sup> dan Orang<sup>2</sup> Muda tahun 1947. Sementara itu penambahan dan perniagaan gadis<sup>2</sup> dan perempuan<sup>2</sup> untuk maksud pelachoran pula, ada-lah ditegah di-bawah kuatkuasa Penal Code dan Undang<sup>2</sup> Perlindungan Perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan Gadis<sup>2</sup>. Undang<sup>2</sup> Gadis Dara yang di-nyatakan di-dalam Jadual kapada

Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini telah lapok dan lama dan tidak berguna lagi. Dan oleh itu mustahak-lah di-mansokhkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## THE EMPLOYMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled, "an Act to amend the Employment Ordinance, 1955" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, this Bill seeks to amend Sub-section (1) of Section 61 of the Employment Ordinance, 1955. By virtue of this amendment, every employer employing even one labourer has to maintain a register or registers containing such information regarding every labourer in his employ as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Ordinance. As it now stands, Sub-section (1) of Section 61 of the Employment Ordinance requires only employers employing five or more labourers to maintain such registers. There is, therefore, some difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Employment Ordinance in places of employment where there are less than five labourers. Besides this, the existing provision is also not in line with the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, the Second Schedule of which has been amended on 1st December, 1964, making it obligatory for an employer employing even one employee to contribute to the

Fund. The amendment proposed in this Bill is, therefore, necessary to bring the Employment Ordinance into line with the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance and to facilitate inspection and enforcement of both the laws.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** Mr President, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister of Labour if he considers that this is really practicable. Can he enforce it? To my knowledge, Sir, there is something like 250,000 small-holders, a large number of whom employ one person on what is known as 'bagi dua' system. Does he really think that these people will keep a register, Sir? I wonder if he could elucidate on that. Thank you.

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Sir, it is the intention to enforce this law and that is why we have brought the law, Sir.

**Nik Hassan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya faham pertanyaan Dato' Crawford itu—pada segi Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, termasuk barangkali juga orang<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja sa-bagai pawah, bukan buruh yang bergaji di-estate. Ma'ana-nya pekerja<sup>2</sup> yang menoreh getah yang berpawah dengan tuan kebun itu, ada-kah di-kira di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, mesti tuan kebun itu registerkan sa-bagaimana small-holders. Saya ingat itu patut difahamkan.

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Sir, this law would apply to those who come under the definition of "labourer", except those who are employed as domestic servants, and to enforce this, of course, people who are employing even one person, will have to keep the E.P.F. contribution slips so that we could be in a position to check.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Mr President, Sir, if I remember correctly, the definition of "labourer" in the Employment Ordinance relates to manual work, I think, and it provides an exception in so far as the domestic servants are concerned. I am wondering whether in the case of a gardener, say a full-time gardener, who does manual work in the garden, is he to be treated

as a domestic servant or a manual labourer, and if so whether he is covered by this?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Sir, if the gardener is employed in the household, he becomes a domestic servant. But if he is in a company where he receives his salary from a company establishment, then he comes under the Employment Ordinance. He does not get exception. But, Sir, all the same, if the domestic servant opts to contribute, the employer has to contribute under the amended E.P.F. Ordinance.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** On a point of clarification, can the Minister definitely say whether he expects all small-holders in this country to keep a register? That is the question I am asking on behalf of the small-holders who form part of the Rubber Producers Council, and I am very sure they will be interested to know, Sir. Thank you.

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** I think they will have to keep these E.P.F. contribution slips which we would be using for inspection purposes.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** The Honourable Minister just now said, "if the domestic servant opts to contribute". Is this question of option purely unilateral or is it mutual? In other words, if the domestic servant says, "I want to contribute", is the employer obligated to contribute or can he say "I do not agree"?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** The employer has to. It is obligatory.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** On further point of clarification—The Minister has just said that they have to keep the E.P.F. slips. May I take it, Sir, that that can act as a register?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Yes, Sir. The E.P.F. contribution slips, if they can keep it for six months, we take it as a sort of register.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** On a point of clarification, Sir—What kind of a register is a person expected to keep?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** In certain establishments at the moment, there are already registers kept by employers for wage purposes. Where we find that, under the new Ordinance, even one person has been brought into this E.P.F. contribution, we allow employers to keep these E.P.F. contributory receipts for proof of record.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita hendak menyatakan saya menyokong Bill ini. Tetapi sukachita saya hendak berchakap sedikit, kerana Bill ini di-buat bagi membeba kepentingan buroh, berdasarkan kepada tiap<sup>2</sup> majikan mesti *contribute*—membayar bahagian provident fund-nya. Oleh kerana Bill ini di-maksudkan bagi pembelaan nasib buroh, saya ingin mengetahui bagaimana rancangan Kerajaan tidak adakah di-fikirkan tentang nasib buroh juga mengenai soal<sup>2</sup> ini, ia-itu sa-orang buroh, mitha!-nya, kata lima orang buroh bekerja dengan satu majikan—majikan itu mesti *contribute* bagi provident fund. Tetapi kalau sa-orang daripada buroh yang di-daftarkan itu kemudiannya, seperti yang telah terjadi dalam negeri kita ini, ada orang<sup>2</sup> yang telah membayar provident fund, kemudian itu dia berhenti kerja, dan dia sudah meniaga, sampai sekarang 100,00 lebeh, ruling perniagaan itu sedang berjalan, dan menyimpan 50 labourers pula yang dia membayar provident fund—contribute pula. Sedangkan duit dia yang ada dalam provident fund itu tidak pernah di-dapati balek, dan memang tidak berhak dia dapat balek kerana tiga sebab tadi yang boleh mendapatkan balek wang itu. Jadi tidak-lah di-fikirkan oleh Kerajaan dalam membuat sa-barang undang<sup>2</sup> biar flexible. Kalau undang<sup>2</sup> itu tidak flexible, erti-nya mesti kaku, dia tidak ada memberi erti apa. Dan saya harap Kerajaan harus memikirkan juga masalah ini dari sudut kepentingan buroh itu sendiri.

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Mr President, Sir, first of all, this is outside the scope of this Bill; that comes under the E.P.F. Ordinance. Sir, the purpose of the E.P.F. Ordinance is

for old-age and as the Honourable Member just said, it is only for four reasons that they can withdraw. He says, if I get him correctly, that certain people who have been contributing may become employers themselves and employing more workers themselves. But, Sir, we also know of cases where people employ labourers today and they are themselves employed the day after tomorrow. So, if we allow people to withdraw, I am sure there would be a lot of synthetic employers! (Laughter.)

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolves itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1948" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang<sup>2</sup> Sharikat Kerjasama, semenjak berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya dalam tahun 1948 dahulu lagi, di-dapati perlu di-buat beberapa pindaan berdasarkan kepada pengalaman<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-pero'ehi dan kepada kemajuan<sup>2</sup> Sharikat Kerjasama sekarang ini. Beberapa kesulitan<sup>2</sup> telah di-hadapi dalam menjalankan peratoran<sup>2</sup> dalam Undang<sup>2</sup> Sharikat Kerjasama tahun 1948 terutama sa-kali di-sebabkan oleh tidak cukup kuasa yang di-berikan kepada Pendaftar Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama dan ketiadaan peratoran yang membolehkan

kan tindakan di-ambil ka-atas bekas<sup>2</sup> Pegawai Sharikat yang telah melakukan kechurangan.

Dengan ada-nya Fasal 4, 8, 9 dan 10 itu, maka Pendaftar telah di-beri kuasa tambahan yang mana amat-lah perlu bagi menjalankan peratoran<sup>2</sup> Undang<sup>2</sup> dengan lebeh berkesan. Dan dengan ada-nya Fasal 7 dan 12 pula, maka bekas<sup>2</sup> pegawai sa-barang Sharikat Kerjasama yang berdaftar, seperti yang di-terangkan dalam Fasal 2, boleh-lah di-saman oleh Pendaftar atau sa-barang orang yang di-tugaskan oleh-nya untok memberi keterangan<sup>2</sup> mengenai semua pelaksanaan<sup>2</sup> dan urusan<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-jalankan oleh-nya dan pegawai<sup>2</sup> tersebut akan bertanggung-jawab di-atas sa-barang pelanggaran peratoran<sup>2</sup> Undang<sup>2</sup> ini atau perentah<sup>2</sup> yang terkanun di-bawah-nya yang telah di-lakukan oleh mereka sa-masa memegang jawatan sa-bagai pegawai.

Sekshen 30 dalam Undang<sup>2</sup> lama di-pinda dengan cheraian dan dengan itu maka boleh-lah pinjaman<sup>2</sup> di-berikan kepada kakitangan<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja dalam sa-sabua Sharikat Kerjasama. Ini ada-lah di-fikirkan sa-bagai satu perkhidmatan yang harus di-perluaskan kepada pekerja<sup>2</sup> seperti tersebut. Cheraian 6 meminda dan menugas sa-mula Sekshen 37 yang membolehkan keuntongan<sup>2</sup> berseh sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama di-bahagikan mengikut ketetapan<sup>2</sup> yang terkandung da'am Sekshen 34 (2), tetapi sa-belum sa-barang pembahagian itu di-buat, maka sa-jumlah wang seperti yang di-tetapkan dalam Sekshen 34 (1) yang baharu, hendak-lah di-pindahkan daripada keuntongan berseh itu ter'ebah dahulu. Sekshen 58 dalam Undang<sup>2</sup> lama di-perkemaskan dengan Cheraian 12 dan dengan itu akan dapat memperhebatkan hukuman yang akan di-jalankan.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Mr President, Sir, in welcoming this Bill, I should like to make certain observations.

As the Exp'anatory Note states the various amendments soueht to the present Ordinance and the reasons

therefor, I shall not go into them, but I should like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to some of the amendments and ask for some assurances which are necessary in my opinion.

In regard to Clause 3 of the Bill, it enables anyone to appeal against the refusal of the Registrar within two months. The present provision is one month. The present provision is stated in section 7 of the Ordinance. I should like to ask whether, when the refusal is made, the grounds of the refusal would be made known to the parties concerned, so that when the application or appeal is made to the Minister, the appellant will have all the grounds of refusal and he can meet the case by stating the necessary defence. If simply a blanket refusal is given without stating the reasons, very often the appellant is at a loss and he may not be able to meet the case effectively.

As regards Clause 4, there is a new provision being introduced as section 11A to the present Ordinance. Under this every registered society shall give to the Registrar notice of all meetings. The words "all meetings" here cover, I imagine, every type of meeting—Committee meetings, Sub-committee meetings, whatever kind of meetings. If a society is required to give notice of all meetings, then how many days notice is necessary, i.e. how many days notice before a meeting is held, should be given to the Registrar? What kind of notice is to be given—oral notice or written notice?

This new provision, again, enables the Registrar or any person authorised by the Registrar to attend the meetings and to take part in the business of the meetings. This appears to be somewhat sweeping. If he is to take part in the meeting, what is his role, what kind of participation is envisaged by him? After all, we want the Ministry, the Commissioner of Co-operative Societies, to guide and to enlighten the societies but not to go to the extent of participating in the affairs of the societies. This would mean that even-

tually this might lead to the society being nose-led, too much paternalism might come in, and the spirit of self-reliance on the part of the societies may be infringed, and the societies may not cultivate the self-reliance attitude. I hope some clarification can be given on these.

The co-operative officer should not be expected to go and control and manage the affairs of co-operative societies, thereby almost killing the autonomous spirit of the societies. Since it is a new provision, I would solicit an explanation here, so that it will serve as guidance to the societies hereafter.

As regards Clause 5, this again is a new addition in that loans may be made to the employees i.e. employees should have this luxury of receiving loans from the societies, if they are not members. Under this provision, an employee need not be a member to receive benefits from the society. I should have thought that the society's main purpose is to help its members. An employee may be an employee today and he may some time later resign and go elsewhere. Is it safe to lend him money? After all, he does not bind himself to serve the society indefinitely: and if he goes away, then the society will be in an awkward position of having to take action to recover this money. On the other hand, a member may be deprived of the benefit to that extent. I should like to hear the reasons behind this and the principle on this. It seems to me that this cuts across the basic principle of co-operative societies. If he wants to seek the benefits of the society by obtaining loan, what is the difficulty in becoming a member or obligated to become a member before he seeks the benefit of the society?

As regards Clause 6, section 34 of the Principal Ordinance has been repealed and a new provision is introduced. Now, under this the Minister, not the Registrar, is given powers, and the first part of Clause 6 relating to Section 34(1) gives a mandatory power to the Minister, that is to have

one-fourth or such lesser sum as the Ministry may prescribe shall be carried to a Reserve Fund. Well, this is as it is now, except that the Minister takes over the power. Then the second part of it seems to intrigue me. Here it says "such sum as the Ministry may from time to time determine shall be paid to any educational institution or to any co-operative organisation established for the furtherance of the co-operative principles, or to both". This appears to me that all that is needed is for the Minister, whenever he likes, to stipulate a sum, whatever the sum is, and then to direct that sum be handed over to any educational institution or any co-operative organisation. This seems to give wide power to the Minister—I do not know why—and it seems to take away a certain asset of the co-operative society for the benefit, perhaps, of promoting co-operative principles or any co-operative institution. But it seems such a mandatory provision and I only hope that the Minister will use such mandatory provision with great caution and discretion.

As regards Clause 8, this again introduces a new section.—Section 37 (A). It is of course, both necessary and indeed very sweeping. It gives the Registrar power to suspend all or any of the activities of the society for such period as he shall specify, or suspend or dissolve the committee of the society. Now, in this case I hope that, when it is exercised by the Registrar, the principles of natural justice will be adhered to—that is to say, that before he suspends unilaterally, or dissolves unilaterally, he would give an opportunity of being heard, so that at least the principles of natural justice would be respected; otherwise, if the Registrar is simply going to suspend or dissolve, then the society would be simply left with the remedy of appealing to the Minister, and the appeal to the Minister may be only by way of record and there may not be the advantage of having to appear in person and to meet the case, whatever it is. The section here, or the Clause here, does not spell it out

adequately, so as to deem that there will be the right of being heard in person. It merely says that "the Registrar may, after considering the facts disclosed in an inquiry or inspection under Section 37 and if he deems it necessary in the interest of the society . . . . The word "inquiry" may imply that he may have heard the parties concerned, or he may have made his own departmental inquiry through his Co-operative Officers without actually giving opportunity of being heard to the parties concerned. That is what I would like to be clarified, so that it will be a guidance hereafter.

Again, Clause 8, Sub-clause (6) says "Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions the Registrar may by order remove any person or members of the committee or any employee of the society if it is in the interests of the society for him to do; and any vacancies created by such removal shall be filled in the manner provided in the by-laws of the society." Here, the word "inquiry" is absent. It looks that the Registrar from information received might simply take action of his own accord to remove a member of the committee from his post. Now, this might be a very serious or drastic action, which might involve not only, perhaps, the livelihood of a person but also the reputation of the person, and, if a person is removed like that, it carries the necessary implications, and before this power is exercised, it is only fair to expect that a member of the committee, before he is removed, should be given the opportunity of being heard—that is to say the natural principles of justice should be observed.

Sub-clause (7) says that any aggrieved persons may within 21 days appeal to the Minister. In practice, we know that if an appeal is made to the Minister—the Minister is a very difficult person to be seen—he may not hear any appeal in person and it is only usually by way of record, and after reading the record it is entertained or rejected. So, since this is a very sweeping power, I hope that, when it is exercised, it will be exercised

in great caution, and after making real enquiries and after hearing the parties concerned. These are the observations that I would like to make as the powers given to the Registrar are very sweeping, and I hope that they will be used with judicial discretion.

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya sedikit kepada Menteri yang berkenaan kalau ada Menteri yang boleh jawab—dalam Fasal 8, di-beri kuasa kepada Pendaftar supaya membubarkan atau menggantungkan satu<sup>2</sup> badan yang di-daftarkan di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> Co-operative ini dan di-beri kuasa pula kepada Pendaftar boleh melantek orang lain atau badan lain menjalankan society itu. Itu mengikut Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang ada ini.

Jadi saya hendak bertanya, sekarang kita katakan-lah ada satu Co-operative Society menjalankan perniagaan-nya dan di-dapati banyak terhutang, rugi, bengkerap, katakan-lah bengkerap ber-puluh<sup>2</sup> ribu, katakan hutang. Baik! Apabila Pendaftar ini menyiasat di-dapati nampak-nya Society ini tak boleh berjalan; bila ta' boleh berjalan dia gantungkan atau pun Pendaftar mengambil langkah membuang committee itu di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> ini—suspend-kah, atau dissolvekan committee Society itu, kemudian di-lantek orang lain menjalankan Society itu. Jadi sekarang ada-kah orang yang di-lantek oleh Pendaftar itu boleh membayar hutang<sup>2</sup> yang di-tanggung oleh Society itu? Kalau orang yang menjalankan kerja yang di-beri kuasa oleh Pendaftar itu tak boleh membayar hutang, siapa hendak bayarkan hutang itu?

Jadi maksud saya, kita beri kuasa kepada satu orang menjalankan sharikat itu tetapi kita tidak beri modal dia untuk menjalankan sharikat itu jadi ada-kah Pendaftar itu boleh rekomend, ma'ana-nya sharikat ini sudah tak boleh berjalan di-tarekkan kuasa daripada committee itu dan lantek orang lain menjalankan dan ada-kah Registrar itu sanggup memberi modal kepada orang lain untuk menjalankan sharikat itu? Kalau tidak kita ambil

kuasa kita tidak dapat bayar hutang. Nanti orang yang di-beri kuasa oleh Registrar itu di-da'awa di-mahkamah kerana tak membayar hutang. Jadi committee yang sedia sudah berhenti, sudah di-gantungkan jawatan, di-buangkan dari committee. Committee yang di-lantek oleh Registrar ini sudah kena da'awa pula kerana tidak membayar hutang. Jadi ini saya hendak tanya macham mana chara tadbiran itu hendak di-buat.

Kalau sa-kira-nya kita hendak champor hendak mengambil alihkan kuasa mentadbirkan sharikat itu, mestilah kita juga mempunyai kuasa, member wang untuk menjalankan sharikat itu untuk membaiki sharikat itu. Ini maksud saya. Barangkali harus-lah tujuan hendak membaiki, ada-kah Menteri ini berchadang akan di-beri wang yang chukup untuk dapat berjalan sa-mula sharikat itu?

Sebab-nya saya tahu hari ini banyak sharikat<sup>2</sup> kerjasama ini tak boleh berjalan, rugi-lah macham<sup>2</sup> hal-lah berlaku. Kemudian barangkali harus kalau Undang<sup>2</sup> ini berjalan, banyak society atau pun sharikat kerjasama yang akan terpaksa di-gunakan kuat-kuasa ini. Jadi ini-lah yang saya hendak bertanya sedikit.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tompang mengambil bahagian dalam Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Saperti mana yang tuan<sup>2</sup> sedia ma'alum, bahawa tujuan besarnya pindaan ini di-buat ia-lah kerana hendak membaiki keadaan perjalanan Sharikat Kerjasama dan juga hendak meluaskan gerakan-nya supaya dapat maju dan jaya dan beberapa kuasa yang tertentu telah di-beri kepada pehak<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan. Jadi khusus-nya ia-lah dengan di-terima pindaan Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, maka pergerakan kerjasama akan bergerak maju pada masa hadapan dan tanggung-jawab-nya akan bertambah lebeh daripada yang ada sekarang.

Jadi saya dalam perkara ini, saya hendak minta menarek perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan ia-itu pada masa ini tanggung-jawab Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerja-

sama ini chukup-lah luas yang mana ini meliputi semua pergerakan<sup>2</sup> yang mengandongi atau pun jurusan bahagian yang mengandongi orang<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar—kemajuan di-luar bandar, khas-nya. Jadi ada-kah pada masa tidak beberapa lama lagi kita perchaya pergerakan sharikat kerjasama ini macham mana, kata saya tadi, akan bertambah maju dan beberapa tanggung-jawab akan bertambah. Jadi ada-kah pada ingatan Kementerian akan menambahkan sa-orang Menteri Muda seperti mana yang ada di-Kementerian Belia, Kebudayaan dan Sokan? Kerana pada masa ini tidak kurang lima jurusan ia-itu Pertanian, Parit dan Taliayer, Kerjasama, Perikanan dan Haiwan. Jadi kalau di-tambahkan sharikat kerjasama ini yang mana akan maju pada masa hadapan, tentu-lah bertambah banyak tanggung-jawab dan kerja<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-jalankan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa yang lalu, pada tahun ini saya mithalkan, ia-itu dalam orang<sup>2</sup> yang bertanggung-jawab bagi memajukan, memberi nasihat dan mentadbir pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama ini ia-lah Pesuruhjaya Kemajuan Kerjasama. Jadi pada tahun yang lalu dalam masa yang tidak sampai sa-tahun, sampai tiga kali pertukaran, ada-kah sa-telah pindaan ini di-buat, sa-telah Sharikat Kerjasama bertambah maju, pertukaran itu akan berlaku sa-hingga tidak sempat si-tuan yang mengetuai itu membuat apa<sup>2</sup> rancangan?

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama dengan ini akan bertambah maju pada masa hadapan, tetapi seperti mana yang telah kita ketahui, beberapa halangan telah berlaku dan halangan itu akan di-atasi dengan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Jadi satu perkara yang berkait rapat sama dengan maju atau mundur gerakan Sharikat Kerjasama hari ini kerana ada satu perkara yang telah berakar umbi, yang telah membawa kepada sedikit sa-banyak kegagalan dalam Sharikat Kerjasama ini tentang hutang<sup>2</sup> lapok. Boleh-kah saya mendapat tahu ada-kah pada

ingatan Kerajaan sa-telah dapat kita menjalankan satu penyiasatan yang rapi, Kerajaan akan menghapuskan hutang<sup>2</sup> yang lapok yang ada pada hari ini? Sekian, terima kaseh.

**Dato' Foo See Moi:** Mr President, Sir, I would like to get clarification under Clause 4. After a little discussion with my colleague here, I find that the amendment is to entitle the Registrar to send anybody to attend any meeting and to take part in the business of the meeting. I would like to ask the Minister whether taking part is actually tantamount to sharing certain responsibilities of running the society. If it is so and the Registrar has the right under the power given under Clause 8 (Section 37A) to take action against the society, then I think that is a little bit conflicting. I would like the Minister to enlighten me whether taking part in business really means sharing in the discussion of opinions and putting up suggestions, etc. I have no grudge in giving power to the Registrar, but to take part in the business is sharing the responsibility of running the society.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr President, Sir, with respect to the observations made by the Honourable Senator Athi Nahappan concerning Clause 3 in respect of grounds for appeal, I would refer him to Rule 7 of the Co-operative Societies Rules which requires that the officer concerned must record his ground for coming to a decision.

As regards Clause 4, the number of days in respect of which the notice must be given that is covered again by the Co-operative Societies Rules—according to Clause 11, fifteen days' notice must be given. There are many things concerning meetings and so on which appear in the Co-operative Societies Rules rather than in the main Ordinance for obvious reason because we want a certain amount of flexibility. As we go along we will remedy the defects, and the easiest way to deal with that will be by regulations, except in matters of very important fundamental principles.

Clause 5 concerning loans to employees, Mr President, Sir, is really a matter of opinion. The Government feels that once a person has been employed by a society it should give him some sort of facilities so that he can feel that he really is being looked after by the society.

There is of course the point made by the Honourable Member that the employees themselves should be required to join as members of a society. I am not sure whether the majority of them do, but we do feel that even if they do not join, they should get this sort of facility as is given in many other employments. Of course, it is the duty of the Committee concerned to see that the loans will not be given which might prejudice the funds of the society.

Mr President, Sir, Clause 6 of the Bill concerns the disposal of profits. Actually, there is nothing very much new there, if one compares it with the present provision. The relevant paragraph which was raised by the Honourable Senator is paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) which says—

“Such sum as the Minister may from time to time determine shall be paid to any educational institution or to any co-operative organisation established for the furtherance of co-operative principles, or to both.”

The existing provision, Mr President, reads—

“Any registered society may, with the sanction of the Registrar”—now, with the approval of the Minister—“after one-fourth of the net profits in any year has been carried to a reserve fund, contribute an amount not exceeding ten per centum of the remaining net profits to any charitable purpose or to a common-good fund.” The purpose of having this new Clause is to have it more specific and also to raise funds for our Co-operative College at Petaling Jaya—it is more specific than the existing provision. That is the advice which we got from the Legal Draftsman. It is only a matter of wording.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** On a point of clarification, Mr President, Sir—Does the Minister mean that this provision under Clause 6 (section 34 (1) (b)) is an additional one, because

further down the 10% of the net profits also is provided for charitable purposes?

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr President, Sir, we want to be specific—like to raise funds for the Co-operative College—and I think we have decided that the Minister is the proper person to fix the amount rather than leaving it to the officials.

On Clause 8, both the Honourable Members, Senator Athi Nahappan and also Yang Berhormat Dato' Foo See Moi, have given the opinion that the new Section 37A is rather sweeping and would like some clarification.

Mr President, Sir, in a number of cases we discovered that under the existing legislation, we have no authority whatsoever to suspend or stop the operation of a society, although we know for certain that there is no good in continuing the work of the society without drastic changes. Now under the existing Co-operative Societies Ordinance, we do not have power, and we need that in order to protect the interests of members of the society. Of course, when the Registrar exercises his power, he will consider all the relevant facts which are disclosed as a result of inquiry or inspection in accordance with the Ordinance itself. I agree with the view made by the Honourable Member, Senator Athi Nahappan, that the principles of natural justice should be followed—that is so and officers are told to follow that. In other words, all the officers must give to Committee Members, who are going to be affected, and others also, an opportunity of being heard so as to present their views before a final decision is made.

In regard to Clause 8, sub-clauses (6) and (7) I have already said just now that the principles of natural justice as embodied in Clauses 6 and 7 will be followed. It is, again, a matter of opinion whether or not the Ministers are difficult to approach. I think the majority of us, as the Honourable Member knows, are very approachable. We can be seen almost anywhere, and sometimes we spend most of our time

in the coffee room where we can discuss things unofficially, and I do not agree with his observation that Ministers are difficult to see.

Yang Berhormat Senator Nik Hassan tadi meminta penjelasan, oleh kerana Clause 8 itu memberi kuasa kepada Pendaftar menggantungkan tugas<sup>2</sup> atau pun kerja<sup>2</sup> sa-sabua Sharikat Kerjasama itu, ada-kah mereka itu mempunyai kuasa juga supaya mendapat modal untuk menggantikan modal yang telah hilang. Sa-benar-nya tidaklah ada di-sebutkan di-sini apa tujuan Clause itu. Bila kita nampak satu Sharikat Kerjasama itu berjalan tidak baik dan kita hendak menyelamatkan, maka daripada membiarkan Sharikat Kerjasama itu terus menjadi rosak, maka Pendaftar itu boleh-lah champor tangan, dan jikalau di-fikirkan-nya patut, boleh-lah menggantungkan kerja<sup>2</sup> Sharikat Kerjasama itu.

Jikalau fund sharikat itu telah hilang, jika ada orang yang bersalah mengenai kehilangan wang itu, maka tindakan sa-wajar-nya patut di-ambil. Tidak-lah 'adil, mithal-nya, kalau Kerajaan atau pun ra'ayat sakalian, jika empat lima orang telah mengambil fund sharikat itu kemudian lari dan sa-terus-nya, kemudian Kerajaan mesti memberi wang untok membantu Sharikat Kerjasama itu. Jadi yang demikian itu tidak 'adil. Pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang bersalah akan di-tuduh menjalkan Sharikat Kerjasama di-bawah Clause 8.

Sa-benar-nya telah di-nyatakan di-sini dengan terang dalam Fasal 8—Sekshen 37A, sub-section 4 dalam Undang<sup>2</sup> lama yang berbunyi demikian "a person so appointed shall not be liable to the society or any member thereof or to any person for any act done by him in good faith". Tugas<sup>2</sup> dia ia-lah membantu sharikat kerjasama itu. Jikalau ada apa<sup>2</sup> kesalahan yang telah lalu dan boleh di-hukum salah atau pun tidak, pegawai itu akan bertanggung-jawab atas apa yang telah di-buat oleh mereka dahulu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat, Enche' Wan Abdul Rahman, kalau saya tidak salah, bertanya, jika Kerajaan berhajat

hendak melantek sa-orang Menteri Muda untok membantu Menteri yang berkenaan dan menjalankan tugas<sup>2</sup> mengenai, terutama sa-kali Sharikat Kerjasama. Masaalah itu ada-lah ter-pulang kepada Tengku Perdana Menteri sendiri dan tidak-lah saya dapat memberi jawapan di-sini ada-kah di-kehendaki sa-orang Menteri Muda. Itu-lah saya katakan tadi di-bawah Perlembagaan kita, privilege melantek sa-saorang Menteri Muda itu ada-lah di-tangan Tengku Perdana Menteri. Sekian-lah sahaja agak-nya penerangan yang dapat saya berikan.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into to a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 13* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

## THE NATIONAL LAND REHABILITATION AND CONSOLIDATION AUTHORITY (INCORPORATION) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to incorporate the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority to be charged with the responsibility for the rehabilitation and development of any areas within the States of Malaya" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam bulan Ogos tahun 1964, Kerajaan Perikatan telah mengambil keputusan untok menubuhkan satu Lembaga yang

sekarang ini kita gelarkan Lembaga Pemuehan dan Penyatuan Tanah. Dan hasil keputusan ini, ia-lah Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, dan sa-benar-nya persetujuan daripada National Land Council, pada prinsip-nya, telah pun kita terima mengenai Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan utama Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ia-lah untuk menambahkan pendapatan penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar di-seluruh Malaysia ini.

Ada berbagai<sup>2</sup> chara dan jalan yang boleh di-buat untuk mencapai chita<sup>2</sup> ini, antara-nya termasuk-lah memperluaskan Rancangan<sup>2</sup> Pertanian, menggunakan pelajaran dewasa bagi menyebarkan pengetahuan<sup>2</sup> pertanian, melipat gandakan penyiasaan bagi menambah hasil pertanian, memperbaiki a'at<sup>2</sup> pemasaran dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi. Kebanyakan langkah<sup>2</sup> yang te'ah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan chuma dapat kita ketahui atau nampak hasil-nya da'lam beberapa tahun yang akan datang, tetapi banyak lagi ra'ayat<sup>2</sup> kita da'lam negeri ini, terutama sa-kali ra'ayat yang dudok di-luar bandar, yang menghendakkan bantuan yang segera. Dan ini-lah tujuan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini untuk menubuhkan lembaga dan lembaga ini untuk bertanggung-jawab pada pertama ka'i-nya bukan daripada segi penyatuan tanah tetapi pemuehan tanah, supaya kita dapat membantu mereka yang mempunyai tanah yang telah tidak di-gunakan untuk berchuchok tanam o'leh kerana berbagai<sup>2</sup> sebab, kita boleh membantu mereka itu dengan kerjasama Kerajaan Negeri dan juga kerjasama mereka yang mempunyai tanah<sup>2</sup> itu.

Di-da'lam Rancangan Ma'aysia Yang Pertama itu telah di-peruntukkan untuk Lembaga ini wang sa-banyak \$20,000,000 dan Dewan Ra'ayat telah pun meluluskan sa-banyak \$4,000,000 bagi Lembaga ini menalankan tugas<sup>2</sup>-nya di-da'lam tahun 1966.

Saya pada masa ini sedang berunding hendak menchari pegawai untuk bertanggung-jawab mentadbirkan lembaga ini dan jika saya dapat dalam sa-minggu dua ini, saya harap, dengan

persetujuan Dewan ini dan juga dengan undang<sup>2</sup> ini berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya, kita akan mulakan tugas<sup>2</sup> ini pada awal tahun 1966 bulan Januari atau pun bulan Februari, jadi dengan sa-berapa chepat mungkin. Dengan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini juga, menerusi lembaga ini, kita dapat membantu Kerajaan Negeri da'lam masaa'lah menja'ankan Rancangan<sup>2</sup> Tanah Pinggir. Di-mana tanah pinggir patut kita bantu bagi Kerajaan Negeri menjalankan-nya, kita boleh menyelenggarakan perkara itu.

Perlu saya tegaskan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu pengalaman kita da'lam masaa'lah ini sangat<sup>2</sup>-lah kurang. Oleh sebab demikian, pada permulaan<sup>2</sup>-nya, maka banyak-lah penyiasaan<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-ja'ankan. Saya bersukachita menerangkan di-sini bahawa Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah pun bersetuju untuk memberi sega'a kerjasama dengan lembaga yang akan kita tuboh ini. Dengan hal yang demikian saya haraplah Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat sakalian akan dapat mempersetujui supaya Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini di-luluskan. Terima kaseh.

#### **Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, da'lam menyokong Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, saya minta pehak Menteri yang berkenaan, apabila lulus sahaja Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, mengambil satu langkah yang segera untuk menyiasat ra'ayat yang ada di-kawasan Ulu Kelantan. Ia-itu mereka yang di-pindahkan masa dharurat dahulu dari kampong<sup>2</sup> yang jauh itu dan di-beri tanah di-tempat<sup>2</sup> yang mereka di-kumpulkan, tetari mereka itu tidak mempunyai modal untuk menanam getah atau pun tanaman yang layak di-atas tanah<sup>2</sup> yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan itu. Mereka ini ia-lah mereka yang kena pindah sa-masa dharurat masa kominis dalam tahun 1948 itu.

Jadi, saya rasa, mereka ini sangatlah berkehendak kapada pertolongan, kerana kebanyakan daripada mereka ini orang miskin yang susah menderita meningga'kan kampong halaman mereka sa-hingga terpaksa menga'ami masa yang sangat pahit sa-ka'i. Jadi

apabila berjalan-nya lembaga ini, saya minta-lah satu pandangan yang istimewa daripada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya menghantarkan pegawai bagi menyasat kedudukan mereka yang ramai ini supaya di-ambil satu langkah yang sesuai menyegerakan pertolongan kepada mereka itu. Sekian sahaja, terima kaseh.

**Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya sedikit sahaja berkenaan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini ia-itu di-dalam Clause 5 (2) (e). Masaalah di-sini berkenaan dengan kalimah "*may permit the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority*". Ada-lah masaalah tanah ini masaalah State, selalu biasa-nya kalau State ini bukan main chemburu lagi akan kuasa<sup>2</sup> yang ada pada-nya. Jikalau Lembaga ini hendak menjadikan satu kawasan di-bawah jagaan-nya dan Kerajaan Negeri tidak bersetuju, bagaimana akan jadi-nya? Sebab di-sini nampak-nya tidak boleh memaksa Kerajaan Negeri membenarkan dengan sebab kalimah "*may*" di-gunakan, jikalau di-gunakan "*shall*" ma'ana-nya terpaksa-lah pehak Kerajaan Negeri itu memberikan kebenarannya. Tetapi oleh sebab dengan ada-nya kalimah "*may*" itu boleh jadi ada Kerajaan Negeri besok kata dia ini tanah hak dia, Kerajaan Negeri ada berkuasa atas tanah; takdir-nya kalau dia tidak membenarkan begitu apa akan jadi pada masa akan datang?

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah yang di-timbulkan oleh Yang Berhormat Senator Nik Hassan tadi akan kita kajikan dan pertimbangan yang sawajar-nya akan kita beri. Tidak-lah saya berjanji bahawa Lembaga ini boleh membantu mereka itu dengan segera. Perkara itu akan di-kajikan dan saya akan mengarah Kementerian saya berhubung dengan segera-nya dengan Yang Berhormat ini memberi butir<sup>2</sup> lain lagi jika di-kehendaki kelak.

Masaalah Clause 5 (2) (e) ini sa-benar-nya-lah, tetapi, yang tepat sa-kali ia-lah masaalah Clause 4. Clause 4 ini menyatakan bagaimana yang telah diterangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Senator Dato' Haji Noah tadi, ia-itu

kita hanya dapat menjalankan tugas<sup>2</sup> ini tadi dengan kebenaran Kerajaan Negeri. Kita tidak dapat menaruhkan perkataan *shall* di-sana, kerana jika kita buat demikian, memaksa Kerajaan Negeri—harus ini akan bertentang dengan Perlembagaan. Kerana Perlembagaan telah menentukan bahawa masaalah itu ada-lah masaalah Kerajaan Negeri.

Perkara ini telah di-nyatakan dengan panjang lebar-nya oleh yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-Dewan Ra'ayat ya'ani kita tidak jangka bahawa Kerajaan Negeri akan bersikap tidak mahu bekerjasama dalam masaalah ini kerana ranchangan ini akan menguntongkan ra'ayat dalam negeri. Dan apabila menguntong ra'ayat dalam negeri, dengan sa-chara langsung atau pun tidak langsung, akan menguntongkan ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini juga. Sa-bagaimana saya telah nyatakan tadi, Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini telah pun kita nyatakan kepada *National Land Council*, dan *National Land Council* itu bersetuju. Jadi ini bererti bahawa Kerajaan Negeri semua-nya, termasuk-lah Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan, menyokong Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Dengan yang demikian kita berharap memang ada kerjasama yang penoh akan di-beri oleh tiap<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Negeri kepada Lembaga ini.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 14* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## THE SOCIETIES BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act amend and consolidate the

law relating to registration of societies” be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):** Mr President, Sir, I hope you and Honourable Members will bear with me, if I give a bit lengthy explanation in respect of this Bill.

The object of this Bill is to amend and consolidate the three Societies Ordinances now in force in the States of Malaya, Sarawak and Sabah. While the three Societies Ordinances are in force in Malaysia, a society proposing to operate throughout Malaysia is required to be registered separately in Malaya, in Sarawak and in Sabah as if these three territories are separate and sovereign States. This situation is obviously unsatisfactory. There is, therefore, the need for legislation on societies in accord with present day Malaysia.

Mr President, Sir, an important amendment has been made to the existing Ordinances. The number of members constituting a society has been reduced from ten to seven. Honourable Members may be assured that there is no sinister purpose in amending this provision of the law. The real purpose is to keep societies in line with trade union, which are organisations of at least seven employers or workmen each. The English law on friendly societies also provides that a friendly society must consist of at least seven persons.

In Clause 5, Mr President, Sir, the Minister charged with responsibility for the registration of societies may, in his discretion, declare unlawful any society which is being used for the purpose prejudicial to the security of the Federation, public order or morality.

This provision is not inconsistent with the provision of the Constitution relating to freedom of expression, assembly and association. I must also clarify that this provision is not new. The same provision exists as section

16 in the Societies Ordinance of the States of Malaya, as section 18 in the Societies Ordinance of Sarawak and as section 5 in the Societies Ordinance of Sabah.

Thus far, there has been no suggestion at all that the Minister has arbitrarily exercised his discretion in dissolving any society. This provision is necessary to enable the Government to take immediate action where a society is being used for the purpose of endangering the security of this country.

In Clause 6, sub-clause (2), Mr President, Sir, it is provided that until a society is registered it may not take part in any activity. It can be appreciated that after a society has applied for registration a little time is required to investigate into the real purpose of the society. During this period the society may not take part in any activity without the permission of the Registrar. In a vernacular society this permission is generally given. I should also add that this is also not a new provision. It is in the three Societies Ordinances now in force in Malaysia.

Part II of the Bill makes further and better provisions for the control of mutual benefit organisations which hitherto are known as “death benefit societies”. In rural areas and in new villages the spirit of mutual help and good neighbourliness still prevails. Mutual benefit societies operating there do no more than pass a hat round whenever death occurs amongst members. The societies do not pose any problem to the Administration.

The provisions of Part II of the Bill will apply to those death benefit societies operating in the towns. Existing societies are, therefore, free to continue operations, if they do not pay more than \$600 for one death, if they will not admit as members persons above the age of 55 years and if they confine their operation to the town or village in which they are situated. The maximum amount of benefit is fixed at \$600, because this amount is sufficient as the funeral expenses of one deceased member. The upper age limit for the admission

of members is placed at 55 years, because records in the possession of the Registrar of Societies show that the average life expectancy of persons of the age of 55 years, who join mutual benefit societies is eight years and in those eight years a member contributing, say, \$1 per month will have paid up only \$96 to the societies and all societies assure the payment of a minimum sum of \$100. The area of operation of a death benefit society is confined to a village or town, so that members can in fact practise mutual helpfulness. On the other hand, if any society is able to submit a benefit scheme which has been certified by a qualified actuary as sound and equitable, then such a society may pay higher benefits and operate in a wider area. It may be realised that a mutual benefit society assuring the payment of benefit on death is in effect carrying on the business of a life insurance. Any mutual benefit society wishing to operate in a big way is at liberty to do so by incorporating itself as an insurance company under the Insurance Act.

Honourable Members are aware of the crimes of violence, robberies and kidnapping that are being committed by secret society members. To stamp out these crimes and ruthless secret societies, more severe punishment must be meted out to members of these societies. Penalties for being members or office bearers of unlawful societies, or for allowing secret societies on premises have therefore been enhanced

Under Clause 50, a society may not adopt or display any flag, symbol, emblem, badge or insignia without the permission of the Registrar of Societies. These provisions are aimed at preventing societies from using secret societies' flags, emblems or insignia. Secret societies adopt insignia so as to identify their members and to enable members to recognise each other. This provision will also serve to prevent the use of flag and emblem similar to those used by the Communist.

The only two new provisions in Part III of the Bill are:

- (1) A member or office bearer of a registered society misusing the money or property of the society may be ordered by the Sessions Court to deliver the property or to repay the money improperly applied to the trustees of the society. Any person failing to comply with the order of the Court shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) Penalties for fraud, or false declaration, in connection with documents of a registered society are laid down in Clause 54.

Mr President, Sir, apart from the several Clauses in Part II and the two in Part III that I have just mentioned, which are new provisions, this Bill, as explained in the Statement attached to it, is in fact a repeal and the re-enactment of the existing laws relating to the registration of societies. Thank you, Sir.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Mr President, Sir, in welcoming this Bill, I would like to seek some clarification. Under Clause 5 of the Bill, the Minister is given absolute discretion to declare a society unlawful in the interest of the security of the Federation. Absolute power is granted to the Minister in so far as this condition alone—that is, if it is prejudicial or incompatible with the interest and security of the Federation, or any part thereof. It seems to me that the Minister has no discretion outside this particular state of affairs, and that if discretion is to be exercised for any other ground under Clause 7 in respect of registration, the Registrar can refuse registration.

Sir, under Clause 7, sub-clause (2), the Registrar has discretion to refuse registration under certain grounds. Then, under sub-clause (3) he is given mandatory power to refuse registration—it says here, “shall refuse, where it appears to him that such a local society is unlawful under the provision of this Act or any other written law, or is likely to be used for unlawful purpose or any purpose prejudicial to or incompatible with peace, welfare, good order or morality of the Federa-

tion;". This particular paragraph is very wide, as it says, "peace, welfare, good order or morality of the Federation".

Therefore, I only hope that under both these provisions, the principles of natural justice will be adhered to as far as possible.

Sir, under Clause 18, provision is made for appeal within thirty days of the decision of the Registrar, and the appeal may be had to the Minister, whose decision shall be final. In this regard, I hope that the grounds of the decision will be sufficiently recorded to enable proper representations to be made.

Now, I come to Section 2 of the Schedule which reads:

"Where a society is of a political nature, the constitution or rules thereof shall, in addition to matters enumerated in paragraph I, provide that—

- (a) every member of the society, every officer performing executive functions in such society and every adviser, other than a legal adviser, shall be Federal citizens; and
- (b) every member shall have a right to vote and shall be eligible to hold office in the committee or governing body in the society."

This means, and I am subject to correction, that any particular political party hereafter, under this Ordinance, shall have members only who are Federal citizens, and that a non-Federal citizen, however long he has lived in this country, or who is a potential waiting for his residential qualification to be completed, shall not be allowed to become a member of any political party. I am wondering in such a case whether a political party can have an associate member, who is not a Federal citizen. For instance, in the case of a person waiting to be registered as a citizen, because he lacks a year or two in residential qualification and he has intention of remaining in the country, he does not want to leave and he wants to become an associate member, is his associate membership the same as a member if he becomes one? An associate member has not even the right to vote and is not given the right to stand for election to any office, but

he may be given the right to express himself and take part in meetings, probably, as an observer and so on, without the right to vote. In such a case, would he be caught by the definition of a member under the Schedule because of the limited role he plays, even though in the meeting he may express an opinion and would he be considered as a non-member but only as an associate, thereby getting outside the orbit of this section? I would like to ask this because I know that a number of political parties do have associate members and a number of political parties do have members, who are not strictly Federal citizens but who are potential Federal citizens.

Now, Sir, I saw during election time that many people were being used. We have, of course, the Election Ordinance which says who can be an agent, who can be a canvasser and so on, and that only Federal citizens can play these roles. However, there are many ways, where a person can take part in an election campaign without holding nominal offices, in which case I would like to know whether he will be caught by this Ordinance and whether prosecution will be made, because it is very important that this thing should be clearly borne in mind by all political parties, and one way or the other we should get clear directions, so that political parties can take them as guidance and observe them strictly. Thank you, Sir.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:**  
Mr President, Sir, I agree with the Honourable Senator Athi Nahappan that this is an important Bill. In fact, in my personal opinion, I think that this is the most important Bill since we have been sitting here after tea time.

Sir, I welcome the purpose of this Bill, which is that Sarawak, Sabah and Malaya will have one Act and there will not be separate Acts regarding the registration of societies. However, Sir what concerns me is Clause 5 of the Bill which has been touched on by Senator Athi Nahappan, and I am rather concerned in that

wording was not indetical to section 16 of the present Ordinance.

Having heard what Senator Athi Nahappan has stated, I am getting worried, because the wording of the Clause has by itself, and without reference to any Act and in my opinion, very wide power. As long as absolute power is being given to a Minister, as long as absolute power, absolute discretion, which is given to the Minister, is confined to, say, any Society which, in his opinion, is being used for purposes prejudicial to or incompatible with the interest of security, public order or morality, then of course there is no need for us to worry. But having read carefully Clause 5—it says, “It shall be lawful for the Minister in his absolute discretion . . . .”—I do not mind saying that I do not very much like the word “absolute”—I am sure that the Honourable the Minister would agree with me that even the word “discretion”, and sometimes the word “absolute” could be abused. I am not proposing to say that the Minister should abuse his power, but discretion sometimes could be exercised not judiciously. In Clause 5 you are saying that the Minister in his absolute discretion by order to declare unlawful any society or branch or class or description of any societies which in his opinion . . . .” In other words, if the Minister is of the opinion, his own opinion, then he has got absolute discretion to declare any society as unlawful, and after that all he has to do is to publish in the *Gazette*—that is under sub-section (2) which says, “An order made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette* and shall operate to cancel immediately the registration of any such society”—and “society”, under the Interpretation Clause, page 2 of the Bill is defined as “includes any club, company, partnership or association of seven or more persons whatever its nature or object”—in other words, it might include any society or any political party. There is an absolute discretion here. Sir, I would like to have some clarification from the Honourable Minister. The wording here, deliber-

ately inserted in this Clause in to give absolute power to the Minister, so that there is no appeal at all to the Federal Court or High Court. This is not constitutional, because normally in any legislation, when there is power given to a Minister, where he can exercise his discretion, and if the aggrieved person finds that the Ministry, or the Minister, has not exercised his discretion judiciously, or if he has exercised his discretion unfairly, prejudicially, or biasedly or improperly, then he can of course go to the Court and ask the learned Judge for declaration that the discretion was wrong'y exercised. But by having the words “absolute discretion”, I fear that if a person takes the matter to Court, the Attorney-General, who is a'ways defending the Minister, will say that the Minister has got absolute power, absolute discretion, to declare this society as an unlawful one. I do not think there is any appeal because if you turn to Clause 18 of this Bill, it will be seen that it provides for an appeal to the Minister. Clause 18 reads: “Any local society, office-bearer or member of such local society who is aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar in the following cases”—then paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g); and then at the end, “may, within thirty days from the date of the decision of the Registrar, appeal against the decision to the Minister;”. What happens in the case where you want to appeal against the decision of the Minister himself? I am afraid by giving absolute power, absolute discretion, to the Minister, one cannot appeal.

No doubt, the Honourable the Minister states that this does not conflict with the *Perlembagaan*, because under the Constitution there is freedom of association. But if under Clause 5, power is given to the Minister, a power so wide, and he exercises it wrong'y, then of course it might conflict with the freedom of association as granted under the Constitution. It is quite all right for the Minister to say that Ministers are all honourable men, and they will not abuse it. But what is the guarantee? Is there a guarantee to safeguard our freedom, because we

belong to clubs? We might not be politicians and might belong to certain clubs and, for reasons unknown, the Minister might declare that such and such a club is unlawful. Then where can we appeal?

Sir, I would not like to take up more of the time of the House, as we have been sitting rather late but I would be grateful if the Minister would kindly reply to the points I have raised under Clause 5 of this Bill.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr President, Sir, as usual, I find it difficult to follow the argument of the Honourable Senator Wan Mustapha, because, as we lawyers call it, it is only a crab-tree type of argument—it is not to the point. He usually beats around the bush before he comes to the point he wants to raise. I will try to satisfy him, if I can. Clause 5 of the Bill is not identical to the existing Section 16...

**Enche' Wan Mustapha:** Sir, am I to understand that, according to my colleague here, the Honourable Minister has addressed this House by calling me *bodoh*?

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr President, Sir, I did not call him *bodoh*, I said that it is a crab-tree type of argument. I am sure he has read Sir Henry Cecil's book. Unless he wants me to explain, I will not proceed further.

Clause 5 of the Bill is not identical with the existing Section 16 of the Societies Ordinance of the States of Malaya, I agree. The existing Ordinance uses the expression, "purposes prejudicial to, or incompatible with, peace, welfare or good order in the Federation", but there is not very much difference.

As regards the discretion, it is admitted that it is absolute discretion, which means that there is no provision in this Bill which allows an aggrieved party to appeal to the High Court. The reason is clear. Under the ordinary rules of evidence, a Government officer, including a Minister, cannot be compelled to disclose to the Court matters

which are of national security, because if we do that, then we will endanger the lives of witnesses and others who have given evidence. That is the crux of the whole matter. As both Honourable Members will admit, there has been so far, since independence, no case of abuse of power under these provisions, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any abuse of power in the future for as long as the Alliance Government is in control of Malaysia (*Applause*).

I agree with the Honourable Member Senator Athi Nahappan that the rules or principles of natural justice must be adhered to. I am sure he knows fully well that all the Alliance Ministers have always adhered to the principles of natural justice. Clause 18 is of the essence that we must have our grounds clearly stated. As I said, Mr President, Sir, we do so, and I can assure him that wherever the Registrar is making any decision under the provisions of this Ordinance, he will record the ground of his decision.

Again, on Clause 5, the Honourable Senator Wan Mustapha has said that it may be in conflict with the Federal Constitution. It is not so, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution.

Further, Article 149, of the Constitution empowers the Minister to make laws in respect of the security of the Federation. Article 10 which I mentioned just now, is in connection with the freedom of speech and assembly and the Article clearly states that restrictions can be imposed by Federal legislation in the interest of security, in the interest of public order. I do not have the Constitution with me, Mr President, Sir, but I still remember the provisions.

As regards Schedule I, paragraph 2(a) where it is stressed that only Federal Citizens can become members of a political party, it is obvious that under our Constitution only citizens of Malaysia can exercise their political rights, such as voting. There is no reason why such rights should be granted to non-Federal citizens. Again, under Article 10 of the Constitution,

the expression used is "citizen" not any person. Therefore, it is quite in conformity not only with the spirit but also with the letter of the Constitution. That of course does not mean that a non-Federal citizen cannot become a supporter of a political party, a mere supporter of a political party does not necessarily become a member. He only becomes a member, if he applies to be a member and accepted as such by the society concerned. The question of associate membership will make no difference under the present legislation. Member includes the ordinary member and associate member and, therefore, associate members must also be Federal citizens provided, of course, it is a political organisation, as non-political organisations are not covered by paragraphs.

I think that is the only explanation I need give and, finally, if I have caused the Honourable Senator Wan Mustapha to feel that I have been rather offensive against him, then, I must apologise. I did not honestly use the word 'bodoh', I used the words "crab-tree argument."

**Nik Hassan:** Dia kata orang tidak menjadi ra'ayat Persekutuan ini boleh sokong dalam gerakan politik negeri ini. Betul-kah bagitu?

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Sokong—macam<sup>2</sup> chara sokong. Jika orang itu diam 15 tahun, 20 tahun, walau pun dia sa-belum menjadi Federal Citizen yang sah, yang mithalnya dia sa-orang yang bukan warga-negara hendak bagi wang lima ribu ringgit kepada political party, tidak jadi salah di-bawah undang<sup>2</sup>. Itu boleh sokong.

**Nik Hassan:** Undang<sup>2</sup> orang yang tidak jadi warga-negara ini jangan di-beri boleh champor politik dalam negeri kita ini. Itu lagi bagus.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Saya mahu terima siapa sahaja yang hendak beri wang dengan syarat tidak ada string, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 70* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule I* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule II* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

### THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

#### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, in order to give legal effect to an International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea signed in London on 17th June, 1964, and to International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960 and to enable Malaysian vessels exclusively employed in the fishing industry to be exempted from the provisions of Part III of the Ordinance" be now read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, an International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea sponsored by the International Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation was held in London from 17th May to 17th June, 1960. The Conference, after deliberations, approved the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and also the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960, to replace the outdated ones of 1948. The Malaysian Government has agreed to accept both the International Collision Regulations, 1960; and in order to bring into effect

their provisions, necessary legislation has to be made by way of amending the Federation Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952.

At the present time, our Merchant Shipping Ordinance, originated from the United Kingdom legislation on the subject, and the United Kingdom legislation itself is subject to international conventions, such as the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea and the Loadline Convention and a score of other maritime conventions relating to law of the sea. When our Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952 was passed, since Malaya at that time was not an independent and sovereign State, there was no need for any power to be provided in the Ordinance to enable the High Commissioner, as he was then, to make any rules which would enable the various international conventions to be applicable in Malaya. Thus, the international conventions under the structure of the Ordinance could only apply to the United Kingdom legislation, namely, to the United Kingdom Minister of Transport. Thus, no rules have ever been made locally in Malaya which would be applicable to shipping here. All rules applicable in this country originate from England. When Merdeka came, the Minister of Transport, United Kingdom, could no longer make rules applicable to Malaya and now Malaysia, and at the same time there was no power in our Merchant Shipping Ordinance to enable the Minister of Transport, Malaysia, to make rules having extra territorial effect. Thus, when Malaysia has become a sovereign independent nation, participating in the law of the sea, and now becoming a member of the International Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, a number of conventions will have to be made applicable to Malaysia and in order to assimilate these conventions into our law, power must be provided for the Minister of Transport to make rules; thus amendment has to be made to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance.

As it will be noted, Clause 2 of the Bill applies the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, to the new Convention. Clauses 3 to 11 give effect to the requirements of the Convention for the construction and survey of the hull, machinery and equipment of cargo ships. The rules to be made by the Minister under Clause 3 will apply to cargo ships registered in Malaysia and to foreign cargo ships while in Malaysian ports unless exempted. The requirements in the first place will only apply to ships of 500 gross tons or over, but the Minister is empowered to extend them to sea-going ships below that tonnage.

Clauses 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 deal with certification and enforcement of the new requirements. Clause 9 provides a transitional provision for cargo ships affected by the new Convention.

The Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, of Malaya has its root in the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and a number of subsequent legislations of the United Kingdom on the same subject. Since the Ordinance was passed in 1952 at a time when Malaya was still not an independent and sovereign State, the Ordinance was made specifically subject to the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Legislation. Thus power to make rules having extra territorial effect was only vested under the United Kingdom law, and up to date the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, contains no power for the Minister to make these rules. Thus, when the International Collisions Regulations came into effect, power must be provided for in the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, so as to enable the Minister to give legal effect to these international regulations; hence section 252 requires to be amended. Similarly, under the present Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, construction rules for passenger steamers are invariably made by the United Kingdom Minister of Transport, and though power is provided under the Ordinance for our Minister to make these rules,

this power is not specifically stated. Thus, an insertion of a new section 256A requires to be made.

The Bill has a Schedule which deals with minor and consequential amendments and some other important amendments. For example, opportunity is now taken to have section 69 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, amended for the purpose of exempting certain provisions of Part III of the Ordinance from being applicable to Malaysian fishing vessels. Section 208 is to be amended for the purpose of improving the present section.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 11* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

## THE ROAD TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958" be read a second time.

**Dato' Y. T. Lee:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dato' T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, the Government has recently been advised by the Attorney-General that he is not happy with the expression "the insured person" appearing in section 80(1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958. Although in all motor vehicle insurance policies, the insured person includes any person who is driving on the policy-holder's order or

with his permission, it might be argued that he was not the insured person. In order to put beyond any possible doubt that the third party who is injured through the negligence of a driver will get the compensation, the Attorney-General has, therefore, suggested that the expression "the insured person" be substituted with the wording "any person insured by the policy".

Prior to the introduction of the Road Traffic legislations for 1958 and 1959 there was no provision in the British Military Administration (Road Transport) Proclamation or Regulations made thereunder for Road Transport Officers to institute or conduct Court proceedings for offences against the Road Traffic Ordinance, or rules made thereunder. Owing to the absence of such provision, officers of the Road Transport Department have been questioned from time to time by magistrates whether they have authority to prosecute road traffic offences. The magistrates were of the opinion that section 380(2)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code did not provide authority for Road Transport Officers to prosecute. It was, therefore, considered necessary to supplement the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, to provide for Road Transport Officers to prosecute road traffic offences. This, in fact, is now incorporated in Section 142 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958.

With the introduction of orders under Section 62 of the above Ordinance relating to parking meters, it has been found that the institution and the conduct of prosecution for any breach of the provision of such orders could no longer be confined to persons specified in Section 142 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, and that officers of the Municipality and other Local Authorities must be depended on for this purpose. Therefore, with the introduction of orders relating to parking meters under Section 6 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, as re-enacted by Section 8 of the Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1964, an amend-

ment to Section 142 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, has become necessary so that prosecution could conveniently be left to the Municipality itself. The existing defect in the provision of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, will be remedied by the provision made in this Bill.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 3* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

*House adjourned at 9.35 p.m.*