



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 883]

MOTIONS:

- The Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Speech (Address of Thanks) [Col. 862]
- The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1966 [Col. 939]
- The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1966 [Col. 940]
- The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) Order, 1966 [Col. 944]
- The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1966 [Col. 945]
- The Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) Order, 1966 [Col. 947]

BILLS:

- The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill—Appointment of a Select Committee [Col. 948]
- The Tunku Abdul Rahman Foundation Fund Bill [Col. 958]
- The National Archives Bill [Col. 973]

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH—

- Malayanisation of the Rubber Industry [Col. 979]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 20th June, 1966

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUAN TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ 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 Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Telok Anson).

- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance,
TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T.
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSAIN (Lipis).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH,
A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON (Bruas).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK
RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).

- The Honourable TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, J.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).

- The Honourable TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TAN SRI V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATO' TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).

The Honourable TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN UNDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER, SINGAPORE, RE FUTURE OF CHINESE IN MALAYSIA

1. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether Government has lodged an official protest with the Singapore Government over the speech made by the Prime Minister of Singapore in Stockholm, expressing concern over the future of the Chinese in Malaysia and thereby interfering in the affairs of this country, and if so, to disclose the contents of the protest note.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Malaysian

Government has not sent a protest note to the Singapore Government over the statement so made by the Prime Minister of Singapore, but a press statement by the Prime Minister of Malaysia was issued.

“The Chinese in Malaysia had lived in peace and harmony with the other races in the past and have continued to do so to this day under the Alliance Government. This is evidenced in their overwhelming support for the Alliance Government's policy. They are capable of taking care of themselves and need no outside element to tell them. In fact, the Chinese in Malaysia are a very happy and contented community.”

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan, ada-kah Kerajaan menyedari atas ucapan yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri Singapura di-Stockholm itu sama nada-nya dengan ucapan yang di-buat oleh Setia-usaha D.A.P. di-Seremban baru² ini.

Tun Dr Ismail: Ta' ada.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan, dengan sedar ini boleh tak Kerajaan memberitahu Dewan ini bahawa satu perjumpaan dengan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita dengan Perdana Menteri Singapura baru² ini di-Kuala Lumpur. adakah masalah ucapan-nya di-Stockholm itu di-binchangkan dalam Dewan ini.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana yang telah di-siarkan dalam pertemuan Tengku Perdana Menteri dan Perdana Menteri Singapura dalam satu pertemuan surat khabar ia-itu pada masa hadapan ka-dua² buah negeri ia-itu negeri Malaysia yang merdeka dan Singapura yang merdeka hendak-nya jangan champor tangan hal dalam negeri masing².

TRADE MISSIONS TO COMMUNIST BLOC COUNTRIES

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs if he is aware that Singapore has opened its door to trade missions to Communist Bloc countries and both their Ministers and trade missions have been to these countries as well. In view of this whether he would not liberalise travel to Communist Bloc countries and even send a trade mission to China as well.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, the Malaysian Government is aware of what is happening as mentioned by the Honourable Member, but the Honourable Member must realise by now that Malaysia and Singapore are two separate and independent countries and whatever is being done by Singapore is within her rights. Of course, Malaysia will take the necessary action to advise the Singapore Government if whatever measures taken by Singapore affect the security of Malaysia and the special relations between the two countries. With regard to travels to communist bloc Countries the Malaysian Government's policy is primarily dictated by the national interests, the need for security and the importance

of conquering Communist subversion. At the same time, the Government will have to consider the nation's trading interest and the widening of Malaysia's markets as much as possible. For this reason the Government has imposed a ban against travel to Communist China which is known to be dedicated toward the destruction of the integrity of this nation. On the other hand, there is some flexibility where the Government is convinced that visits, for example, to the Soviet Union or other East European countries would bring benefit to the nation as well as to the individuals concerned. In such cases the Government would be prepared not only to allow such visits but even to sponsor them.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: In view of this new spirit enunciated by the Honourable Member for Sitiawan—that we should have a neutralist, non-aligned policy and that we should be friendly with countries whose ideology we need not necessarily agree with—will the Honourable Minister not agree that, in view of what I have stated, the sending of a trade mission to China and the vast potentiality of new markets there is to the good of this country, despite the fact that we may disagree ideologically with the regime that exists in the Peoples' Republic of China?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, as I have stated in my answer to his original question, it is not the question of ideology. If it is a question of ideology, then we would not have encouraged, or even sponsored trade missions to Russia and other Communist countries in Europe. In the case of China she has made known in clear terms her intention to subvert and to cause the downfall of the present Malaysian Government. I don't know if the Labour Party, if it ever comes to power, probably is prepared to subjugate this country to Communist China! But in our case, as I have said, it is not because of the difference of ideology but because of the clear intention of Communist China to subvert and cause the downfall of the Alliance Government. And

we know that in the case of Communist countries their avowed aim is to conquer and to make use of subversion, and one of the means of subversion is through trade. The Honourable Member himself knows that. So it is for that very reason that we have to be very cautious with Communist China until she subscribe to the precept of co-existence; and not until then will we sponsor trade relations with Communist China.

MEMBETULKAN SALAH FAHAM DI-KALANGAN ANGGOTA² DI- KEDUTAAN MALAYSIA DI- JEDDAH, ARAB SAUDI

3. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok) bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa salah faham telah menjadi² di-kalangan anggota² Kedutaan Malaysia di-Jeddah, Arab Saudi, dan jika sedar, nyatakan langkah² yang akan di-ambil untuk membetulkan keadaan.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tidak mengetahui ada-nya salah faham yang menjadi di-kalangan keanggotaan Kedutaan Malaysia di-Jeddah dan di-Saudi Arabia, tetapi oleh sebab perkara ini telah di-bawa ka-Dewan ini, maka sudah tentu-lah Kerajaan akan membuat segala penyelidikan yang mustahak.

HUBONGAN DIPLOMATIK DE- NGAN KUWAIT, IRAQ, LEBANON, SYRIA DAN JORDAN

4. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengadakan hubungan diplomatik saksurangnya pada peringkat Konsul di-Kuwait, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria dan Jordan pada tahun 1967.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah menjadi chita² Kerajaan untuk memperluaskan lagi hubungan diplomatik antara Malaysia dengan negara² lain. Persediaan² akhir sedang di-buat sekarang ini untuk

mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Kuwait, Jordan dan Lebanon.

MENGURANGKAN TENTERA BRITISH DI-MALAYSIA

5. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan berura² hendak mengurangkan Tentera British di-Malaysia, dan jika benar, apa-kah yang menyebabkan Kerajaan mengambil tindakan itu dan ada-kah langkah ini akan menyentuh kedudukan Tentera Australia dan New Zealand di-sini.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan tamat-nya konfrantasi tentera² British dan juga tentera Australia dan New Zealand yang ada di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah menolong Malaysia mempertahankan negara ini akan di-undorkan. Soal mengurangkan tentera² British, Australia dan New Zealand di-Pengkalan² yang tertentu di-Malaysia oleh sebab konfrantasi sudah tamat ada-lah dalam pertimbangan dan akan di-rundingkan dengan Kerajaan² itu.

PERBADANAN WANG SIMPANAN BAKAL² HAJI DI-MALAYA

6. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah [S.O. 24 (2)] bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar:

- (a) berapa banyak wang Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal² Haji Malaya yang telah di-keluarkan sa-bagai tanaman modal bagi tiap² tahun semenjak tertubohnya Perbadanan ini, dan
- (b) berapa banyak untong yang telah di-perolehi bagi tiap² tahun yang tersebut; berapa banyak keuntungan yang telah di-bahagikan kepada penanam² modal dan berapa ramai dari pada penanam² modal itu telah menerima pembahagian keuntungan.

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, (a) jumlah pengeluaran modal sa-hingga

bulan Mei, 1966 ia-lah sa-banyak \$1,907,939.15. Pengeluaran modal pada tiap² tahun ia-lah saperti berikut:

1964	...	...	\$479,306.00
1965	...	...	715,265.15
1966	hingga Mei		713,368.00

(b) Jumlah keuntongan yang telah di-dapati sa-hingga bulan Mei, 1966 ia-lah \$76,114.12. Keuntongan pada tiap² tahun ia-lah saperti berikut:

1963	...	...	\$ 22.87
1964	...	...	5,844.07
1965	...	...	70,247.18
1966	belum lagi		

Pembahagian keuntongan belum ada di-buat lagi. Dengan yang demikian tiada sa-siapa pun menyimpan yang menerima keuntongan kerana keti-adaan Wang Peruntukan Khas (Reserve Fund). Sunggoh pun wang keuntongan ini tidak di-keluarkan pada tahun² yang lalu ini bukan berma'ana menyimpan tidak akan menerima keuntongan-nya. Kini Perbadanan telah berikhtiar mengeluarkan keuntongan ini dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Saya berharap supaya mereka yang mungkin menerima keuntongan ini akan menambah simpanan-nya supaya mengukuhkan Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal² Haji itu lagi.

PENUNTUT² SEKOLAH MENE-NGAH DI-SARAWAK DAN SABAH MENYEBERANGI SEMPADAN KA-INDONESIA

7. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah benar bahawa penun-
tut² Sekolah Menengah di-Sarawak dan Sabah telah menyeberangi sempa-
dan ka-sabelah Indonesia atau telah menerima latehan perang gerila, dan jika benar:

(a) berapa-kah bilangan penuntut² itu dan mereka daripada keluar-
ga mana, dan

(b) sama ada tindakan sedang di-
ambil oleh Kementerian itu
untuk mengatasi perkara penun-
tut² itu di-pengarohi oleh Komi-
nis atau anasir² sabersip yang
merachun fikiran penuntut² yang
mentah.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-
Pertua, di-Sabah, tidak ada apa² rekod
yang menunjukkan ada-nya penuntut²
Sekolah Menengah China yang telah
menyeberangi sempadan ka-wilayah
Indonesia atau pun apa² rekod yang
menyatakan yang penuntut² Sekolah
China di-Sabah telah juga menerima
latehan perang gerila.

Ada-lah benar, ada-nya penuntut²
China dari Sekolah² Menengah China
di-Sarawak yang telah menyeberangi
sempadan ka-sabelah Indonesia. Jum-
lah penuntut² tersebut ia-lah 60 dan
umur mereka ia-lah di-antara 16
hingga 19 tahun. Ada-lah di-jangka
juga bahawa ada lebeh kurang 240
orang pemuda² China yang sa-umur
dan mereka yang maseh di-sekolah,
yang telah menerima latehan perang
gerila.

Berkenaan soalan cheraian (a)—ke-
banyakan penuntut² tersebut datang
dari keluarga² petani dari kawasan
luar bandar.

Berkenaan dengan soalan cheraian
(a)—pehak Jabatan Penerangan dengan
bantuan dan nasihat dari Bahagian
Peperangan Saraf, Kuala Lumpur,
telah mengambil tindakan untuk me-
nunjukkan kepada penuntut² tersebut
bahawa mereka telah di-gunakan oleh
gejala² kominis bagi kepentingan
mereka dan mereka juga di-beri tahu
bagaimana pehak² kominis telah
merachunkan fikiran penuntut² yang
tidak mengetahui muslihat burok
mereka.

**Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar
Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan
tambahan. Dari jumlah penjahat²
kominis di-Sarawak yang di-tawan atau
di-bunuh, ada-kah kita dapat menge-
nali ada di-antara mereka itu penuntut²
sekolah menengah bagaimana yang di-
katakan oleh Yang Berhormat tadi.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-
Pertua, soalan itu saya kata tadi
memang ada dalam negeri Sarawak
kapada mereka² itu di-sabelah sem-
padan Indonesia tetapi tidak ada di-
Sabah. Saya tidak mengerti bagaimana
soal yang di-datangkan ini ia-itu ada-
kah kita kenal ada-kah maana-nya

kenal nama mereka itu di-mana dia datang, sudah kahwin atau belum, berapa anak-nya, ini butir² samacham ini susah-lah hendak memberi di-dalam Rumah ini.

ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICER IN BACHOK IN MARCH/APRIL, 1966

8. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state :

- (a) the action the Government has taken against a civilian who was alleged to have assaulted a Police Officer in Bachok in March/April, 1966;
- (b) whether he will relate to this House the events leading to the unseemly incident;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the transfer of police personnel from one place to another is effected on the advice of prominent persons in the Alliance Party in the place concerned.

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, a person alleged to have assaulted a detective police constable in Bachok on 10th April, 1966, will be prosecuted in court on the directions of the Deputy Public Prosecutor, Kelantan. I am unable to relate to this House the events leading to the incident in question, as the matter is *sub-judice*. No person outside the Police Force has anything to do with the matter of the transfer of Police Officer from one place to another. The matter is the sole concern of the Inspector-General of Police and the Senior Officers charged by him with responsibility in the matter of transfers.

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, Question No. 9. (*Long pause*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know what has happened? Is it that some backroom boy is absent? I have given enough notice of this Question Mr Speaker, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Minister has just gone out for a while, and he will be back in a minute.

Mr Speaker: We will hold back the question for a while.

PRICES OF GOODS IN SHOPS

10. Tuan Ramli bin Omar (Krian Darat) asks the Minister of Finance whether the Government is aware that even though the turnover tax has been removed the prices of goods in shops have remained high, as though this tax is still in force.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that turnover tax is still in force. It will be recalled that the $\frac{1}{2}\%$ multi-stage tax, effective from 1st January, 1965, was converted into a 2% single-stage tax from 1st January, 1966. If it is assumed that the Honourable Member is concerned with the high prices of goods in shops despite the modification made to the turnover tax, it should be pointed out that there has been no apparent change in prices as illustrated by statistics on retail price indices. For the year 1964, the average retail price index was 102.4, and for the year 1965, the average index was 102.3. Taking the first four months of 1966, the monthly retail price indices for the month of January, February, March and April were 103.5, 102.6 and 102.7 respectively. All the figures quoted treat 1959 as the base year. It will, therefore, be evident that turnover tax has not materially affected the prices of essential goods.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: May I ask the Minister of Finance whether he is aware that quite a number of firms, especially drug firms, now charge additional 1 per cent above the 2 per cent tax that is imposed because they consider that it is fair that they should charge to the cost of accounting and keeping new clerks, etc., in the collection of this tax.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Member in question, on anybody else who feels that traders have been charging excessive prices, should, I suggest report these cases to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Tuan Ramli bin Omar: Soal tambahan Tuan Yang di-Pertua. saya faham turn-over tax telah di-tarek

balek tetapi ada perubahan mithalnya minyak petrol. Sa-masa turn-over tax di-adakan minyak petrol dinaikkan tiga sen, tetapi tax ini apa kala di-ubah kenaikan minyak petrol itu tidak berubah. Apa-kah sebab-nya demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I should also mention that one of the changes made was that the tax as from 1st January, 1966, would be levied only on import—that was quite a material change—and I am not sure whether the petrol in question was imported or was refined in this country.

HAWKERS AT JINJANG SOUTH AND NORTH

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware of the harassment amounting almost to persecution of hawkers at times by the police at the markets at both Jinjang South and North; and if so, whether he will instruct the police at Jinjang to take a more sympathetic view of the plight of the hawkers who are after all trying to earn an honest living.

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I render my apology for not being here when the Honourable Member asked this question. Sir, I am aware that a complaint was made to the police in January, 1966 about obstruction to public roads caused by hawkers in the vicinity of the Jinjang market place and that the police subsequently took action to clear the public roads of such obstruction. I am satisfied that the police acted within law and had not exceeded their powers. There is no question of persecuting the hawkers. Police action was merely directed at clearing the public roads of obstruction.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if it is the purpose of the police merely to clear hawkers who are causing obstruction, would the Honourable Minister consider hawkers who are plying their wares behind the drains as constituting obstruction to the traffic on the main road?

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, the police are only the executive

arm of the Government and of the laws of this country and it is for the police to take action if somebody contravenes the law. It is not for the police to interpret the law that is passed by Parliament or by corporate bodies. So that is the only general answer I could give to the Honourable Member.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister, with due deference to him, is begging the question. What I am asking, Mr Speaker, Sir, is this: Is the Honourable Minister aware that time and again both in Jinjang North and in Jinjang South, hawkers who are plying their wares behind the drains, and thereby in no way constituting an obstruction to the traffic along the road there have been arrested? If so, the Minister agrees that plying one's wares behind the drain does not constitute obstruction, then will he instruct the police at Jinjang not to arrest these people?

Tun Dr Ismail: I have to look carefully into this question, Sir, if, for example, what the Honourable Member suggested could be done, then I think the best way to do it is to appeal to whatever authority that is responsible for the law to change that law to exempt hawkers plying in that part. If the hawkers contravene the law, I am reluctant to go and authorise the police not to take action, because I cannot interfere in this matter. If I were to do that as a Minister, that means I am encouraging the police to make a mockery of the law.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, all the time the Minister is saying that the hawkers are contravening the law, that the hawkers are in the wrong. Here I wish to point out to the Minister and ask him whether he is aware that in Jinjang South, there is a sort of a market where no licence has been issued by the local council there. And in that place I have seen hawkers who are plying their wares behind the main drains. There, you have a situation where no licence is required, and the hawkers are plying their wares behind the drain and yet

these people are harassed by the police.

Tun Dr Ismail: I think the Honourable Member should address that question to whatever authority is responsible for it. He says that hawkers have no licences. I do not know whether that is contravening the law or not.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If I may to interrupt, Mr Speaker, Sir, no licences are required in Jinjang South for the information of the Minister.

Tun Dr Ismail: I wish to thank him for that elucidation, Sir, question is that whether the hawkers are in any contravening the ordinary of the country. If the Honourable Member can enlighten me on that, then naturally I would look into the matter. If, for example, all he asks me to do is to advise the Police to be silent and not to execute the law, then I am afraid I have to think very carefully because I am reluctant to encourage any public officers to ignore the law.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am just as anxious as the Honourable Minister for the maintenance of law and order. Here I am merely asking, Mr Speaker, Sir,—here is the drain and here is the back of the drain—if a hawker is plying his wares here and the traffic is moving there, does that constitute obstruction to traffic, because the very reason for the Police harrassing hawkers is when they ply their wares along the roadsides? If they are behind the drain and they cannot, in any way, obstruct the traffic, I wish to have the Minister pass an opinion whether that constitute an obstruction. I am also with the Minister in the question of maintaining the law and order but to me in this instance it seems to me that all the various Police officers are harrassing the hawkers who are trying to make an honest and decent living.

Tun Dr Ismail: I think the Honourable Member and myself are unfair to one another. In one respect the Honourable Member is very conver-

sant with the geography of the place and on the hand I am ignorant of the geography. Now, all I can promise the Honourable Member is to see if these people do not in any way act against the law, then naturally I will advice the Police to leave them alone.

SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN PEKAN LABU KUBONG DAN SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN KOTA SETIA—BANGUNAN TAMBAHAN

11. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak) bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah dia sedar bahawa Sekolah Kebangsaan Pekan Labu Kubong dan Sekolah Kebangsaan Kota Setia sangat sempit dan bahawa bangunan tambahan bagi kedua² sekolah itu hendak-lah di-bena; jika sedar, bila-kah ini akan di-buat.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian saya sedar tentang kekurangan bilek² darjah di-tiga buah sekolah yang berkenaan itu dan rancangan telah ada untuk meluaskan sekolah² ini sama ada lewat tahun ini atau pun pada awal tahun hadapan.

SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN PASIR SALAK—PEMBENAAN SEKOLAH BAHARU

12. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah dia sedar bahawa Sekolah Kebangsaan Pasir Salak hampir diruntuhkan oleh Sungai Perak, dan bahawa pada masa ini sekolah itu hanya beberapa kaki letak-nya dari tebing sungai. Jika sedar, bila-kah Kerajaan berchadang mendirikan sa-buah sekolah baharu bagi kawasan itu.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ya, saya sedar Kementerian telah meluluskan peruntukan untuk membena sa-buah sekolah baharu di-Pasir Salak. Tender² akan di-pelawa apabila sahaja pelan sekolah itu siap.

RECOGNITION OF NANYANG UNIVERSITY DEGREES

13. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister of Education whether

in view of the re-organisation of the Nanyang University, the Government would consider according recognition to the degrees awarded by the Nanyang University.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, the recognition of degrees from institutions of higher learning in foreign countries is now a matter which is receiving the attention of a Special Committee for the evaluation of foreign degrees appointed by the Government.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, supplementary. May I enquire as to how long it will be before these recommendations are made public when they are finalised?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it will take some time.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Assistant Minister for Education inform this House whether the degrees from the Nanyang University are amongst those degrees that are being considered by this Committee that he spoke about.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is purely a matter for the Committee concerned.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, could we have a definition from the Honourable Assistant Minister as to exactly how long "some time" will be? (*Laughter*).

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Committee will submit a report as soon as practicable.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, still the definition—how would "as soon as possible" be defined? (*Laughter*).

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is purely a matter for the Committee to decide (*Laughter*).

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: What I am trying to get at, Sir, is to find out whether the Government, like all of us, lives in time or it lives in eternity.

COMPULSORY NINE YEARS EDUCATION

14. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government would consider introducing compulsory nine-year education for every child in the country.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I consider that for various reasons the time is not yet ripe now for the introduction of compulsory nine-year education for every child in this country. This matter will, however, be reviewed from time to time.

SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS, NURSES AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS IN SARAWAK

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the shortage of Doctors, Nurses and Hospital Assistants in 5 Divisions of Sarawak, and whether his Ministry would consider to revise the salary for Doctors for encouragement and to recruit more Nurses and Hospital Assistants for urgent training to meet the shortage.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health (Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang-nya ada kekurangan Pegawai² Perubatan di-Sarawak, tetapi segala usaha sedang di-tumpukan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak untuk mengambil Pegawai² Perubatan bagi memenohi kekosongan dalam Jabatan Kesihatan. Tidak-lah boleh di-nafikan yang tangga gaji bagi Pegawai² Perubatan sekarang ini tidak sa-bagitu tinggi untuk menarek orang² baharu tetapi perkara ini telah di-bawa kapada perhatian Surohanjaya Gaji.

Berkenaan dengan kaki-tangan kejururawatan, sungguh pun kedudukan mereka tidak bagitu menarek hati tetapi boleh-lah di-katakan memuaskan dan bilangan jururawat dan Pembantu Rumah Sakit sekarang ada-lah mencukupi untuk menjalankan kerja² di-Rumah Sakit dan gedong² ubat (dispensaries) di-seluruh negeri. Dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu telah didapati bertambah-nya kemasokan jururawat pelatoh dan Pembantu Rumah

Sakit ka-Sekolah Latehan supaya dapat meneruskan kerja² yang bertambah yang di-sebabkan oleh ranchangan pembenaan baharu di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Peruntukan telah pun di-buat untuk pembenaan Sekolah Latehan yang kedua di-Sibu supaya ranchangan latehan dapat di-segerakan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Supplementary question, Mr Speaker, Sir. Is the Honourable the Permanent Secretary aware that there have been recent advertisements in the Medical Journals for Doctors in the United Kingdom and in the advertisements—I have seen one but unfortunately I did not bring it along with me, not thinking that I will have to ask this question on behalf of the Honourable Member concerned—it is stated clearly that “applicants who are normally citizens of Britain and Northern Ireland.” Is the Ministry of Health aware of this stipulation in the Medical Journals? If so, is it aware that such stipulation will discourage others from India, Ceylon, Australia, etc. to apply for vacancies in Sabah and Sarawak?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Kementerian Kesihatan tidak sedar berkenaan dengan advertisement dalam Medical Journals.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan, kalau sekarang Kementerian Kesihatan sedar, apa langkah² hendak Kementerian tersebut mengambil untuk perkara ini? (*Ketawa*).

RUBBER STOCKPILE RELEASES BY U.S.A.

16. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry how many times the United States has broken the gentlemen's understanding about her rubber stock-pile releases; and what action the Government proposes to take to ensure that the future of the Malaysian economy will not be subject to the whims and fancies of the General Services Administration.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing and Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, since the gentlemen's agreement reached between the United States Government and the rubber producing governments in 1962 in respect of the method of sales of rubber from the United States stock-pile, the action taken by the United States in March this year, i.e. 1966, was the first time where the United States Government did not consult the producer countries prior to modifying its sales programme. As a result of protests by producer countries and the subsequent consultations between the Natural Rubber Committee and the United States Government in London in May this year, the United States Government has given an assurance that it will consult producing countries before modifications are made to its stockpile sales programme. Malaysia has also put forward in the Committee on Commodity Trade of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development proposals to ensure that future releases from any stockpile should be made under agreed international practice. Work on this is still progressing.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Has the Government made any attempt to discover why in the first instance the Government of the United States failed to consult producing countries like Malaysia?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: For the enlightenment of the Honourable Member, Sir, the United States Government is a government with its own independence and sovereignty and this is a matter which no country can force that Government or direct that Government what to do.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: I think the Minister has got me wrong, Sir, . . .

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Will the Honourable Member let me finish. I stated just now that the 1962 Agreement was a gentleman's agreement and it was not a written agreement. It was purely a gentleman's agreement.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Is the Honourable Minister suggesting that a gentleman's agreement can be treated in an ungentlemanly fashion and only written agreements can be treated in a gentlemanly fashion? In any case, I was not suggesting that Malaysia should attempt to colonise the United States; all that I was trying to ask was: why in the first instance did the United States fail? What were the reason? Did the Government attempt to find what the reasons were which prompted the United States Government to decline to consult the Malaysian Government?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: It is quite simple. Because the United States Government failed to consult us, we protested and as I said in the Committee on Commodity Trade of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development we have put forward proposals and work is still progressing on this. We want to get down to the reasons why we were not consulted and to ensure that further consultations will be made before any modifications will be made in the future and, as I said, work is still progressing in this direction.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The Honourable Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry has told us that this Government has not been consulted over the release of stockpile by the G.S.A. On the other hand, the State Department of the U.S.A. has stated in no uncertain terms that they have consulted this Government. Can the Honourable Minister enlighten us which Government is speaking the truth?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I think it is better for the Honourable Member to believe whether the Malaysian Government is telling the truth or the United States Government is telling the truth. I state categorically in this House that we were not consulted and all the natural rubber producing countries were not consulted and as a result of that the natural rubber producing countries are meeting together and taking this matter up with the United States Government.

MADE IN MALAYSIA GOODS— PRICES

17. Tuan Ramli bin Omar asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that "Made-in-Malaysia" goods are at times more expensive than similar foreign products.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer to that question is "Yes" and this is not only peculiar to Malaysia, this is also the position in many other countries.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry aware that not only one made-in-Malaysia goods more expensive but they are much more expensive? Is the Honourable Minister aware that before the setting up of the flour mill at Lumut the price of flour was between \$6.50 and \$6.80 per 50-pound bag; today the price is more than \$9.00 per 50-pound bag. Is the Honourable Minister aware that this margin of profit of more than 40 per cent is far in excess and is totally against the interests of the consumers of this country?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Will the Honourable Member enlighten me whether he is asking a question or making a statement regarding flour, in this House?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I am asking whether the margin of 40 per cent is totally against the interests of the consumers in this country.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it constitutes quite a separate question, in respect of which I require notice. But in reply to his supplementary question generally, it is quite true in many countries where industrialisation has just started that the costs of such goods are usually very much higher in the initial period of industrialisation programme and it would require a period of settlement and usually it is a matter of 5 to 7 years. The prices will then settle down to a much lower price commensurate with the prices before the industrialisation programme. There are many

reasons to this increase because the cost of production in large-scale production can be quite low as in countries where industrialisation has taken place for a long time, unlike Malaysia, where we started industrialisation only around about 1958. Again, also it is the practice of exporters to subsidise the price of exports while maintaining a fairly high price for the home markets. Here we have a lot of instances where we have found, for instance, I think urea and other fertilisers in producing countries are sold at much higher price than sold in this country when imported to this country. There are many instances. If the Honourable Member requires details of such instances, I will be quite prepared to supply to him with comparisons of prices prevailing for each commodity in the producing countries which is much higher than the price prevailing in this country to which these goods are exported—i.e., imported into this country. It is quite often that goods are sold very much cheaper to the countries exported than in the very countries where they are produced. Steel, for example, is another commodity; it is quite often sold at a very high price in Japan whereas at a low price in this country, although the steel is produced in Japan and sold in Malaysia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry aware that not only are goods made in Malaysia at times more expensive than similar foreign products, but right now there are certain local products that are not obtainable. I refer to this question of flour. Local flour is not produced in enough quantities to meet local demands and yet there is a clamp on flour imports into this country.

Mr Speaker: On the question of flour, I believe the Honourable Minister has said that he would require notice of that question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am asking him whether he is aware that in addition to this increase of price there are also goods which as a result of this industrialisation are not obtainable?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I will try to answer that question, Sir. There has been a lot of rumours of shortage of flour and things like that. But if the Honourable Member will supply me with specific details of each consumer failing to obtain flour rather than general allegation of such nature, I will certainly look into it and, if necessary, relaxation will be made on quota to import flour. I can give that assurance to the House, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am glad that the Minister has given us this assurance because it was only yesterday that I had a merchant coming to my dispensary telling me that he had paid \$3,000 for flour to Lumut and yet for about four weeks or so he has not got any flour. His workmen are all idling. Is this the sort of industrialisation we want in this country?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, as I have said, if the Honourable Member will let me have as many instances as possible of such shortage of flour, I will certainly look into it with a view of relaxation of the quota.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan sadikit. Saya bersetuju dengan jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu bahawa, apabila di-jalankan perusahaan, pada mula-nya tentu-lah kita mengalami kesulitan tentang harga barang² yang kita keluarkan itu, dan boleh jadi barang yang kita keluarkan itu lebih mahal daripada barang² yang kita bawa masuk, dan ini sudah di-akui oleh Menteri kita. Kata-nya sa-kurang²-nya enam tujuh tahun baharu perkara itu dapat di-atasi, dan Kerajaan sedar perkara ini. Masalah-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sedar atau pun tidak, apa-kah langkah yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan dalam perkara ini, ada-kah Kerajaan memandang perusahaan yang sa-macam ini, walau pun harga-nya lebih tinggi, patut diteruskan sa-hingga lima enam tahun pun di-rentikan dengan chara import daripada kita hendak mengeluarkan sendiri itu. Itu yang patut Menteri kita memberi tahu bukan sedar sahaja.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not say the high price will prevail for five or seven years. I said there will be a period of settlement and normally the high price will probably taper off as we start from the first year towards the fifth or sixth year. The price will taper off and again there is no absolute stoppage of all commodities in respect of which industrialisation attempts will be made. On the contrary, there is a Tariff Advisory Board appointed for this matter, and this Board considers all aspects of control, tariff protection, prices and things like that, and this matter is being continuously reviewed by the Tariff Advisory Board. As I have said just now, there is no absolute general stoppage of importation of such commodities, and it is a matter of imposition of quota. As I said, if the Honourable Members in this House will supply my Ministry with as much details as possible of shortages and such like complaints, it is up to this Ministry to look into this matter. As I have said earlier, if there is a genuine shortage of such commodities produced in this country, relaxation on the quota will be made.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan lagi ia-itu Menteri kita meminta kalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini dapat memberi beberapa kenyataan untuk menolong Kerajaan mengatasi perkara itu, tetapi dalam jawapan-nya yang pertama ia-itu Kerajaan sendiri sudah sedar, perkara ini berlaku, kalau begitu sa-takat yang Kerajaan sedar itu, apa-kah action atau pun langkah² yang telah di-ambil.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not say the Government is aware. The Government is aware of the High prices prevailing, and I have given my explanation in respect of that. In respect of the shortages, there had been a lot of reports, but my Ministry requires specific instances of such shortages, and as soon as specific instances of such shortages are received and channelled through my Ministry and analysed, we will definitely look into the question of relaxation of quota to enable more import to be made.

PURCHASE OF RUBBER BY COMMUNIST BLOC COUNTRIES

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if the Malaysian Government, in conjunction with other producer countries of rubber, have been successful in persuading the U.S.A. to consult us before the U.S.A. releases rubber from its stock-pile, whether he is aware that but for the purchase of our rubber from Russia, Red China and other communist bloc countries our rubber market will be in real trouble, and if so, to state what steps the Ministry has taken to improve trade relations with those countries.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, as a result of a protest made by producer governments and the subsequent consultations between the Natural Rubber Committee, which comprises all the main producers of natural rubber and the United States Government, in London in May this year, the United States Government has given assurances that it will consult producing countries before modifications are made to the stockpile sales programme. The Communist bloc countries have always been and are still buying our rubber.

(Questions No. 19 and 20 were not asked as the Honourable Member concerned was not present—see Col. 859)

PERUNTOKAN WANG BAGI PENDUDOK, PANTAI TIMOR, UNTUK MENGADAKAN KURSUS² TATA-RA'AYAT DAN LAWATAN SAMBIL BELAJAR

21. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran, oleh kerana penduduk² Pantai Timor sudah ketinggalan sedikit, maka boleh-kah beliau menimbangkan supaya di-untukkan wang bagi maksud mengadakan kursus² tata-ra'ayat, lawatan sambil belajar ka-luar² negeri dan ka-tempat² lain dalam negeri ini atau ka-Pantai Barat, untuk penduduk² ini.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

negeri² di-Pantai Timor, Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang, telah pun ada perundingan bagi maksud pelajaran tata-ra'ayat atau kursus² tata-ra'ayat, lawatan sambil belajar dan peruntokan wang-nya bagi tahun 1966 ini, ia-lah seperti berikut: Kelantan peruntokan daripada Kerajaan Pusat sa-banyak \$24,000, Trengganu peruntokan daripada Kerajaan Pusat \$9,880 peruntokan daripada Kerajaan Negeri \$16,000 jumlah \$25,800. Pahang peruntokan daripada Kerajaan Negeri sahaja 70,000. Kursus² tata-ra'ayat ini hanya di-adakan di-negeri masing². Lawatan sambil belajar ka-Pantai Barat adalah juga di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Penerangan, oleh penduduk² Pantai Timor. Sa-lain daripada itu, penduduk² Pantai² Timor juga di-beri peluang untuk menghadiri kursus tata-ra'ayat di-Pusat Latehan Tata-ra'ayat Negara, Kuala Lumpur. Lawatan sambil belajar keluar negeri itu juga termasuk dalam urusan Kementerian ini.

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Husain (Lipis): Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah berma'ana bahawa tidak ada kesanggupan Kerajaan Pusat membantu, maka Kerajaan Pahang sendiri membiayai lawatan sambil belajar itu.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak dapat memberi jawapan itu di-dalam Majlis ini, tetapi saya perchaya ada bantuan daripada Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kerajaan Negeri Pahang juga sa-bagaimana kapada tiap² Negeri.

Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman: Adakah Kementerian sedar bahawa Kelantan di-beri \$24,000 itu men-chukupi?

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Berkenaan dengan menchukupi atau tidak, juga soalan ini tidak dapat saya jawab di-sini, tetapi apa yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kelantan ia-lah lebeh daripada yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada Negeri² lain. Kalau Yang Berhormat itu telah mendengar apa yang saya sebutkan tadi, Kerajaan Pusat memberi chuma \$9,800 kepada negeri Trengganu, tetapi kapada Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan \$24,000.

MENGADAKAN MOTOBOT ATAU KERETA PENERANGAN DI-ULU KELANTAN

22. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan) bertanya kapada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran boleh-kah beliau timbangkan atas perkara meng-adakan motobot atau kereta penerangan di-tiap² daerah di-negeri ini, dan di-satengah² kawasan pendalaman yang menggunakan kenderaan sungai dan darat mithal-nya di-Ulu Kelantan maka kedua² jenis pengangkutan ini tidak boleh tidak mesti di-adakan, guna menjalankan kerja² Penerangan.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada waktu ini unit penerangan yang menggunakan motobot ia-lah 9 buah dan kereta² 82 buah ia-itu berjumlah semua-nya 91 buah. Ini di-gunakan untuk menjalankan kerja² penerangan dalam 70 buah atau 70 daerah di-negeri ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, pasokan penerangan yang menggunakan kemudahan keretapi Tanah Melayu juga melawat beberapa kawasan yang berhampiran dengan station keretapi. Kementerian ini memang mengambil berat terhadap kegunaan saloran penerangan yang sumpama ini dan tindakan telah pun di-ambil untuk menambahkan lagi bilangan pasokan penerangan tersebut. Saya dapat memberi pengakuan di-dalam Majlis ini kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa Kementerian saya sentiasa mengambil perhatian. Rancangan² sedang di-ambil untuk menambahkan lagi bukan sahaja motobot, tetapi juga kereta² dan alat² penerangan dan segala yang dapat memberi keuntungan kapada ra'ayat seluruh sedang di-ambil perhatian oleh Kementerian saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri kita itu memberi jaminan bahawa perkara² yang di-janji akan di-berikan itu boleh di-lakukan pada tahun ini juga, sebab dalam kawasan Ulu Kelantan ini kalau lambat sampai perkara² menolong penerangan² ini harus PAS membaik di-sana dan kachau pula Ahli Yang Berhormat itu (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan chepat atau lambat, saya tidak dapat sebutkan di-sini. Kalau sa-benarnya apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat PAS akan membaik di-Ulu Kelantan, itu akan saya beri timbangan sa-berapa chepat dan istimewa (*Ketawa*).

Mr Speaker: Masa Pertanyaan Bagi Jawab Mulut telah sampai.

NOTE: Question Time was up and the answers to Oral Questions Nos. 19 and 20 and 23 and 24 are given below:

INFORMATION FIELD OFFICERS IN SARAWAK—EQUIPMENT

19. Tuan Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting whether his Ministry would consider to equip his Information Field Officers in all the Districts of Sarawak with Tape-recorders and Cameras in order to help them to supply correct news together with photographs to his State Information Head Office for the publication of the District News.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The primary function of Information Department Field Officers is to bring Government and people into closer and more effective contact. It is their task to explain Government policies and actions to the people and to organise civics courses and assemblies so that the people may better understand how their Government works. They also help to provide district news but this is secondary to their other functions.

It is not considered practicable to provide all Field Officers with cameras and to train them in their use. The Honourable Member will appreciate that with twenty districts and an approved strength of 60 Field Officers in Sarawak it would be quite unmanageable to have all Field Officers taking photographs and sending them to Headquarters. The Department has full time photographers who provide photographic coverage of important events. Their work is supplemented by

photographs taken by Assistant Press Officers. Tape recorders are not provided for Field Officers nor are they qualified or trained to make recordings for broadcasting.

FILM NEWS FOR RURAL THEATRES IN SARAWAK

20. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting whether he would consider to supply Malaysian Information Film News regularly to the rural theatres in the Districts and Sub-districts of Sarawak for screening in order to make known to the rural people the Malaysian News and rural development projects which have been done by Government.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Filem Negara Films including news film are already being regularly sent to the 27 theatres in the rural and urban areas of Sarawak. Because of the shortage of funds only one copy in Malay, one in English and one in Chinese are sent for circulation among the theatres. In 1965, 63 films were released to these theatres for screening and 23 films were released so far this year. In addition, the Mobile Cinema Units of the Information Department, Sarawak, are also screening Filem Negara Films regularly in the rural areas.

REHABILITATION OF PADILAND IN EAST COAST, MALAYA

23. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan) asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state whether the Government is aware of the benefits to be derived by paying special attention to the rehabilitation of padi lands in the East Coast, especially in the Pergau Valley of Ulu Kelantan; if so, to state whether he plans to do so.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): The Ministry of Agriculture is always aware of benefits arising from the rehabilitation and improvement of padi lands whether such lands are in the East

Coast or West Coast. A very good example of the rehabilitation of padi lands in Kelantan was the improvement of acid padi lands in Bachok, Tumpat and Pasir Puteh under the lime subsidy scheme carried out in the Second Five-Year Development Plan. Before lime was applied to the padi lands no crop was produced. After liming a definite harvest was obtained.

With regard to the Pergau Valley of Ulu Kelantan the Department of Agriculture has been helping the padi planters in the area to improve their padi lands. In addition many of the First Malaysia Plan projects have also been introduced to the small-holders in the area.

KILANG PADI KERAJAAN DI-TELOK ANSON

24. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah dia sedar bahawa Kilang Padi Kerajaan di-Telok Anson tidak dapat melayani hasil padi dengan memuaskan di-Sungai Manek dan Labu Kubong. Jika sedar, ada-kah Kerajaan berse-tuju mendirikan sa-buah gudang di-dalam kawasan itu dan bila-kah Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Perse-kutuan akan mengambil langkah itu.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Kilang Padi Kerajaan di-Telok Anson ia-lah di-bawah jagaan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusa-haan yang ada juga membeli padi daripada petani². Pengeluaran padi yang di-jual dalam kawasan Sungai Manek dan Labu Kubong ada-lah di-anggap lebih kurang 250,000 pikul tetapi Kilang Padi Kerajaan itu hanya dapat boleh membeli lebih kurang 100,000 pikul sahaja di-sebabkan kekurangan tempat simpanan padi (gudang). Pehak Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan akan mengada-kan satu penyiasatan yang lanjut tentang pemasaran padi di-kawasan ini dengan harapan hendak mengada-kan satu ranchangan pemasaran dan sa-telah penyiasatan ini siap Lembaga ini akan membuat chadangan² supaya kesulitan² ini boleh di-atasi.

MOTION

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

(ADDRESS OF THANKS)

Order read for resumption of debate on Question.

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows:

"Your Majesty,

We, the Speaker and Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat of Malaysia in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Third Session of the Second Parliament has been opened".

The Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, several Members congratulated the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister for leading the successful delegation for talks with the Indonesian delegation in Bangkok. These kind words, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Government have noted with thanks and deep appreciation. We pray that with the success of the talks, confrontation would soon end, so that peace and prosperity will not only return in Malaysia and in Indonesia but also in South-East Asia. I must reiterate here that the two delegations met in Bangkok in an atmosphere cordiality and abundance of goodwill. Both parties were anxious to see that the three year old dispute between Malaysia and Indonesia end as soon as possible and an honourable settlement reached for the mutual satisfaction of both sides. On Malaysia's part the Government has already approved the agreement reached between Tun Razak and Dr Adam Malik, and although on the part of Indonesia the process of approving the same agreement may yet take some-time, we do hope and pray that the Indonesian Government would approve the agreement as soon as possible.

While on this subject, I wish to put it on record in this honourable House the most grateful thanks of the Government of Malaysia to the Government of Thailand in her efforts and invaluable assistance to bring about a peaceful and honourable settlement between Malaysia and Indonesia, and especially for the facilities Thailand had extended for the meeting between Tun Abdul Razak and Dr Adam Malik in Bangkok.

Again, I would like to put on record that the reapproachment between Malaysia and Indonesia does not mean that the non-Malay communities in Malaysia, especially Malaysians of Chinese Origin, will be put at a disadvantage. The Alliance Government hereby declares that such reapproachment will not jeopardise the position of non-Malays and there is no intention on the part of the Government to discredit them in any way as Malaysians. (*Applause*).

The Honourable Member for Sitiawan in his speech on the motion to thank His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his Speech in opening the Dewan Ra'ayat, said that Malaysia's foreign policy is not one hundred per cent non-aligned, neutral and independent. But as far as Alliance Government is concerned, Malaysia's foreign policy has always been consistent in the desire to co-exist in peace and harmony with all friendly countries. We are always independent in our foreign policy thinking, and while we accept no dictation from any quarter, there is always the genuine desire on the part of Malaysia to see that peace and prosperity reign over South-East Asia, while preserving our territorial integrity and sovereignty and the furtherance of our national interest and security. We are not committed to any power bloc, and we crystallise our attitude on any issue strictly on its merits in the light of our national interest. In that sense, we are non-aligned. We never claim ourselves to be neutral. In the realm of ideas, and in the choice between right and wrong, we can never remain neutral. We must play our role independently,

and give our contribution positively for the attainment of peace and security of the world.

The Honourable Member also mentioned that the American foreign policy in Asia is "cock-eyed" and blunderous, quoting American involvement in Korea and Vietnam. I have no desire to comment on the general American policy in Asia, as what the Honourable Member and some other members did. It is not the belief of the Government of Malaysia, that is the Alliance Government, that whatever is done by the American in Asia is always right, or always blindly supported by us. We are not, as the Malays say "Pa 'Turut"; we always judge every issue on its own merits, and if we consider a certain American policy in Asia is right, Malaysia then without fear or favour will support it. Thus Malaysia supports the American policy in Vietnam, because we feel that if the United States has not taken the stand it has done in Vietnam, South Vietnam would have fallen as a victim of Communist expansionism. By doing so, it does not mean we have become a tool of the United States, as alleged by the Honourable Member for Batu. Similarly, if Malaysia considers any part of such a policy to be contrary to our interest or to that of Asia as a whole, Malaysia will then criticise it. This has been our well-established and well-known attitude in conducting Malaysia's foreign policy with any other country. And we will remain consistent and constant to this attitude.

The Honourable Member for Menglembu is, therefore, not correct to say that the Honourable Member for Sitiawan had contradicted the declared policy of the Alliance Government for, as I have mentioned earlier, what the latter really said was that the Alliance Government's policy according to him is not one hundred per cent non-aligned, neutral and independent.

The Honourable Member for Menglembu and other Honourable Members said that Malaysia should have relations with Communist bloc countries. Honourable Members might realise by

now the Alliance Government's stand in this respect. We are not against communism as an ideology, although we ourselves believe in democracy. But we are against its militant form and those countries practising it, and through subversive and militant means try to export this ideology to other countries. In this way, Malaysia is against the communism as practised by Communist China, but we are not against other communist countries whose declared policy is to co-exist with other countries in peace. We even want to have diplomatic relations with some of these countries, but this process will take some time due to many factors, not the least among them is our lack of finance and personnel.

In respect of Communist China, the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat stated that China is not expansionist and that China adopts certain strategy due to the policy of the United States. I am indeed very surprised to hear the Honourable Member's attempt to defend China in the face of realities that we have seen in Africa, and lately, in Indonesia. The Honourable Member must realise that being an expansionist is not only in terms of open acts of conquest or aggression. China's stand on communism is dedicated to exporting her ideology of militant revolution to subversion and infiltration, causing problems to many parts of the world. It does not accept co-existence, but is dedicated towards the use of force to topple sovereign governments, an example of which is clearly seen in the case of Indonesia. Malaysia, therefore, cannot recognise Communist China as suggested by some Honourable Members, not from the viewpoint of militant communism alone but also from the viewpoint that Peking Government claims also to have control over the 12,000,000 Chinese in Taiwan. Similarly, Malaysia cannot recognise the Government in Taipeh, which claims itself to have control over Mainland China. Although in this respect we may find some methods of intercourse with Taipeh, since Taipeh has been in constant touch with Malaysia through its Consul in K.L. As long as this attitude is maintained

by both governments, that is, Communist China and the Government in Taipeh, Malaysia could therefore recognise neither government, nor advocate the entry of Communist China into the United Nations, as suggested by the Honourable Member for Batu, if the entry would entail the displacement of Taiwan representation in the world body. This attitude of the Malaysian Government has been made known time and again in this House and at the United Nations. I think the Honourable Member for Ipoh, or Menglembu, was totally ignorant of the problem of China and Formosa when he advocated that we should recognise Communist China and we should recognise Formosa.

The Honourable Member for Menglembu also attacked the Government on its attitude towards Britain, since Britain did not respond to our request for economic aid for our development projects as far as the military side is concerned. It is not our attitude that since Britain offers us no economic aid therefore Britain is not our friend. What I have mentioned earlier in this House is that Malaysia has to readjust her thinking towards the British Government. To the many Honourable Members, who raised this subject, I have this to say: in as much as the British Government has to review its policy and the commitments East of the Suez, the Malaysian Government has also like-wise to review her own policy with regard to her relation with Britain, and in such a review certain adjustments may be necessary. I have categorically stated earlier that any emotional outburst over the issue will serve no useful purpose and will benefit no one. In the circumstances, we could only look to other avenues to get financial assistance. My colleague, the Honourable Minister of Finance, has given the reasons why we failed to get aid from Britain, and has explained what measures are being looked into to obtain aid. We are on the other hand not ungrateful to the British assistance in the defence of Malaysia during our time of need, and it is therefore wrong for Honourable Members to say that

Malaysia no longer regard Britain as a friend.

The Honourable Member for Menglembu expressed whether the meeting in Bangkok leading to the reapproachment with Indonesia might lead Malaysia into a trap. Similarly, the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat stated that Malaysia might be outmanoeuvred by Indonesia. All I can say in this respect is that there was goodwill and sincerity on the part of Indonesia to seek an end to confrontation as soon as possible. The process may take some time yet, but the people of Malaysia will pray that the Indonesian Government will approve the agreement reached in Bangkok as soon as possible, so that peace and prosperity will again return to Malaysia and Indonesia and to this region of South-East Asia as a whole. With abundance of goodwill from both sides, I see no reason to be pessimistic like the Honourable Member.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar said that with the British intention to withdraw its commitments in this part of the world the Alliance Government does not seem to care for Malaysia's future and does not seem to have specific plans. To this, I say that Malaysia has a plan. It is our intention to stand on our own feet. As the Minister of Defence has said, the Malaysian Government will continue to step up its Army, Navy and Air Force, even if confrontation has ended. I am sure the Honourable Member will subscribe to this attitude, being a so-called socialist and, therefore, self-sufficiency would be the main aim.

With regard to his statement that Malaysia might have closer relation with Formosa due to lobbying by members of the M.C.A., I have already stated that the Malaysian Government's stand is towards relationship with Formosa.

Tuan Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara telah menggesa Kerajaan supaya lebih chenderong kepada negara² Afrika dan Asia. Kata-nya masa hadapan Malaysia lebih bergan-

tong kepada wilayah² tersebut daripada wilayah² Afrika dan Amerika. Memang, ada-lah sikap Kerajaan Perikatan hendak bekerjasama lebih rapat lagi dengan negara² Asia dan Afrika kerana kebanyakan-nya negara itu-lah developing countries dan dengan yang demikian kesulitan² dan masalah² dan pembangunan negara mereka ada-lah juga sama seperti yang dihadapi oleh Malaysia.

Ahli daripada Pasir Puteh telah menyatakan bahawa image Malaysia di-wilayah Timor Tengah ada-lah merosot. Kata-nya kedutaan Malaysia di-Kahirah dan di-Jiddah tidak cukup tenaga dan anggota untuk menghebahkan image Malaysia. Saya suka menapisan tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Perkara ini memang tidak benar. Seperti Ahli Yang Berhormat maalam Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh baru sahaja kembali dari wilayah² tersebut sa-lepas membuat lawatan muhibbah di-sana. Dalam laporan-nya ada-lah terang bahawa pendirian dan sikap Malaysia di-negara² Afrika dan juga Asia memang di-kenali di-wilayah² itu. Mengenai anggota dan tenaga di-Kedutaan² Malaysia di-luar negeri saya mengaku bahawa pada masa ini kebanyakan perwakilan Malaysia tidak mencukupi anggota-nya, tetapi perkara ini ada-lah di-awasi oleh pihak Kerajaan untuk memperbaiki lagi keadaan itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat telah juga menuduh bahawa anggota² kedutaan Malaysia di-Jiddah telah membuat perbezaan politik terhadap bakal² haji di-sana, dan perbuatan² ini dan perbuatan² yang lain yang tidak memuaskan. Jika sikap diskriminasi ini ada seperti yang di-tuduh oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dan juga perkara lain, saya suka mendapat tahu hal² yang sebenar-nya supaya perkara ini dapat di-perbaiki dan di-siasat oleh Kerajaan.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Johor Bahru Tenggara dan Pasir Puteh juga telah menyatakan ia-itu Perdana Menteri, Tuan Lee Kuan Yew tidak patut di-terima oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri di-Kuala Lumpur—menurut-nya apabila Indonesia hendak meng'itiraf Singapura,

Perdana Menteri itu berdiam² sahaja dan tidak memperdulikan, tidak mema'alumkan kepada Kerajaan Malaysia, tetapi apabila sa-tahu-nya konfrontasi akan tamat sa-lepas perjumpaan antara Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Adam Malik di-Bangkok maka terburu² pula Tuan Lee Kuan Yew datang berjumpa dengan Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri. Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak-lah mengaku bahawa Singapura sekarang ini ada-lah sa-buah negara merdeka dan berasingan dari Malaysia dan perjanjian kemerdekaan Singapura yang telah di-tanda tangani pada 7hb Ogos, tahun 1965 telah menyatakan bahawa kedua² Kerajaan hendak-lah bekerjasama rapat dalam beberapa lapangan. Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri telah menerima Tuan Lee Kuan Yew sa-bagai sa-orang Perdana Menteri sa-buah negara yang berdaulat. Sa-masa perjumpaan di-Kuala Lumpur mereka dapat bertukar² fikiran yang berfaedah sa-balek-nya Malaysia dapat mengalami sikap Singapura terhadap beberapa perkara, dengan ini Malaysia akan dapat mentaksirkan sikap² Malaysia terhadap negara ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah bertanya

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi . . .

Tun Dr Ismail: Saya belum lagi habis. Mana tuan tahu pula apa yang saya hendak chakap.

Tuan Speaker: Mana tahu Ahli dari Pasir Puteh ada apa² hendak di-chakapkan-nya, biarkan-lah dahulu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tahu di-atas perkara ini.

Tuan Speaker: Ya-lah, dia tidak ada berchakap lagi.

Tun Dr Ismail: Ini-lah orang Islam tidak ada mengalami—sikap Islam mesti sabar sa-belum membuat chabaran.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya sudah berdiri dua kali; yang saya

hendak sebutkan Menteri Yang Berhormat mengatakan ahli daripada Kota Bharu Ahli daripada Kota Bharu tidak ada di-sini, Ahli daripada Pasir Puteh yang menegor itu.

Tun Dr Ismail: Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu, atau pun mengikut Ahli Kelantan Hilir, Ahli daripada Pasir Puteh, tidak tahu mana satu yang betul, telah bertanya ada-kah pihak Malaysia mengeneipikan chadangan Maphilindo yang telah dipersetujukan di-Manila untuk Malaysia, Indonesia dan Filipina. Saya suka menerangkan di-sini bahawa konsep Maphilindo telah di-lahirkan supaya negara² anggota² persatuan itu bekerjasama untuk faedah bersama sambil menghormati kemerdekaan dan keadulatan antara satu sama lain. Sa-lepas terbentok-nya Malaysia, oleh kerana Filipina dan Indonesia tidak meng'itirafkan kita, maka chadangan Maphilindo itu pun telah selesai, buat sekarang ini tidak guna lagi kita menuleh ka-belakang atas perkara ini.

Walau bagaimana pun, Malaysia sentiasa berpegang kepada konsep bekerjasama dengan negara² lain di-Tenggara Asia dalam semua lapangan untuk kema'moran dan ketenteraman wilayah ini. Malaysia akan bersetuju menjadi anggota kepada persatuan yang sa-demikian di-bawah apa nama sahaja, baik nama-nya ASA atau lain² nama. Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara, Kota Bharu atau pun Pasir Puteh dan Kuala Kangsar, barangkali juga ahli² yang lain telah menyentuh hal ucapan Enche' Ramani di-Bangsa² Bersatu yang menyebabkan, kata mereka, perpisahan Malaysia dengan Pakistan.

Sa-lain daripada itu ahli² tersebut telah menela peribadi dan nama baik Enche' Ramani. Sa-balek-nya Kerajaan Perikatan berpuas hati dengan kerja² dan perkhidmatan Enche' Ramani dan saya suka membela bahawa tuduhan terhadap Enche' Ramani itu tidak berasas. Perkara yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat ada-lah perkara lama dan Kerajaan telah pun menerangkan hal ini dengan panjang lebar dalam meshuarat yang lalu di-Dewan

ini. Jadi tidak payah-lah saya menerangkan lagi atas hal ini. Banyak ahli² yang lain telah menyambut baik atas tindakan yang baru² ini untuk menguatkan sa-mula ASA dan sa-tengah-nya menchadangkan supaya banyak lagi negara di-jemput untuk menjadi ahli Persatuan ASA ini. Ini ada-lah pendapat Kerajaan Malaysia dari mula²-nya lagi apabila chadangan Persatuan ini telah di-lahirkan. Dengan tindakan yang sedang di-jalankan, dapat-lah Kesatuan ini menunjukkan kepada negara² lain beberapa faedah sekarang bahawa negara² Tenggara Asia bekerjasama lebih rapat antara satu sama lain dan dengan demikian negara² lain akan masuk menjadi ahli Persatuan ini dengan tidak payah di-jemput lagi. Saperti Ahli Yang Berhormat terma'alum, tujuan ASA ia-lah untuk keuntungan bersama bagi tiap² negara anggota, oleh itu apa² tindakan dan ranchangan yang di-jalankan oleh Persatuan itu ada-lah untuk hasil bersama bagi negara² anggota sama ada ranchangan ini untuk mengadakan satu ASA, di-wilayah economic research atau pun ranchangan lain.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh atau pun Kota Bharu telah juga menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia tidak ada dasar yang tegas dan tertentu terhadap Israel. Saya suka menjawab bahawa Kerajaan ini memang ada dasar yang tertentu terhadap Israel. Dalam Dewan ini juga pehak Kerajaan telah menerangkan pendirian dan dasar Malaysia terhadap Israel dan tidak payah lagi saya menyebutkan dasar itu oleh kerana Ahli Yang Berhormat semua sudah pun terma'alum.

Harga paspot untuk bakal² Haji pergi ka-Mekah yang berharga \$20 itu ada-lah termasuk bayaran² untuk semua kesenangan² yang lain yang disediakan untuk bakal haji itu dan bukan-lah sa-mata² untuk harga paspot itu sahaja. Dengan mengenakan harga sa-banyak \$20 itu maka dapat-lah pehak Kerajaan mengadakan lebih banyak lagi kemudahan² saperti rawatan dan perubatan dan lain² kemudahan yang menyebabkan Kerajaan

membelanjakan banyak lagi daripada jumlah yang di-pungut dari bayaran \$20 dari tiap² bakal haji itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berucap dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, saya menguchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh, dan jikalau saya tidak dapat memberi ulasan atau jawapan yang puas hati, saya uchapkan juga banyak terima kaseh dan memberi sanggupan bahawa segala ulasan dan chadangan mereka itu akan di-beri perhatian oleh Kementerian saya.

Now Sir, I stand up in another role of that of the Minister of Home Affairs. Sir, in the debate on the King's speech, the Honourable Member for Ipoh mentioned the Abdul Rahman's case in respect of which public funds were spent and asked that in view of what was said about collective responsibility would it not be collective responsibility for Cabinet to resign? Sir, as I have stated in the House, the Alliance Government had given a great many reasons why it thought it fit that public funds should be spent on the Rahman Talib case, but it certainly never said that it was on the ground of collective responsibility. Any Minister who fails in any way to live up to his responsibility of being a Minister must himself resign, and the Cabinet as a whole will only resign on any collective responsibility issue which fails to command majority support in the House.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh asks why is it that one always read of policemen being corrupt and what is the Anti-Corruption Agency doing about the big fish: a Commission of Enquiry was established for Seremban and the Penang Port Authority, but why is it that a Commission of Enquiry for Members of this House is not instituted. Sir, I cannot accept the Honourable Member's contention that one always read of policemen being corrupt, because corruption is not the monopoly of the Police. In fact, if statistics on corruption is taken on all sections of the community, I believe

the incidence of corruption is very low in the Police. As to his question on what is the Anti-Corruption Agency doing about the big fish, my answer is that unless the Agency adopts totalitarian method, which I am sure the Honourable Member would be the first to deplore then there is very little it could do under the present set-up without public co-operation. However, a Committee of the Cabinet under my chairmanship to review the whole set-up of the Agency with a view to make it more effective is now sitting and we will see what new methods which we should adopt, in order to make these anti-corruption measures more effective; and if those measures are painful to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, or Menglembu, I hope he will not howl in this House.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh also said that this country does not practise democracy and cited as an example that the Internal Security Act is being used against individuals to curb their freedom and liberty. He also said that the Government is not upholding the United Nations Charter in maintaining the rights and liberties of individuals. He requested the Government to review the Internal Security Act, so that those detained could be tried in court. Now, Sir, this question of whether this country is practising democracy or not is a constant theme whenever this House meets. All I can say is that the record of the Alliance Government in these cases is clear for all to see. It is clear that the Honourable Member for Ipoh and his learned brother from Menglembu and other Members of the Opposition would not have been in this House, if we do not practise parliamentary democracy in this country. They definitely will be under detention and not only will they be not allowed to speak but they will not even be allowed to go to the customary joints or to whatever places of entertainment they would like to go to.

Now, Sir, the Honourable for Ipoh keeps on harping that our Internal Security Act is totally different from the Internal Security Act, or similar

legislations as are in India and other countries. Sir, I would like, for example, to bring to the attention of the Honourable Member and also to this House Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, which provides that persons arrested and detained should be brought before a court and if charged shall have the right to be defended by a lawyer of his own choice,—and I would like to emphasise this—but it also says that Clause does not apply (a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien, or (b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention. Now, Sir, the Preventive Detention Act of 1950 of India provides that if a person is to be detained for more than three months, he is to be brought before an Advisory Board of Inquiry. Under the Indian Constitution, Parliament has power to legislate about preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs, security of State, the maintenance of public order and maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. I would like to remind the Honourable Member for Ipoh that under the Indian Constitution in the chapter dealing with fundamental rights, article 22 envisages legislation in respect of preventive detention in normal times. The power of Parliament to legislate on preventive detention is very wide and the only limitation is that, if a person is to be detained for more than three months, it has to be enquired into or reviewed by an Advisory Board but not by a court. Some detainees in India took the matter to the court on the ground that either the order made by the Minister is not made in good faith, or is not a valid order. But the court is not entitled to go into the merits of the order of detention and see whether there is reasonable cause for passing such an order. I take India, Sir, as an example because it is a country which practises parliamentary democracy and which strongly advocates the rule of law.

If the Honourable Member for Ipoh were to examine the laws of the

other countries relating to detention with trials in Court, I am sure he will think twice before criticising our Internal Security Act, which has the approval of the majority of the electorate, and which is the safeguard of our nation and democratic form of parliamentary government and our personal liberty. The Internal Security Act is not to limit liberty but as I have always said to safeguard and enlarge our freedom.

Then the Honourable Member for Ipoh mentioned that many Members—I presume Members of Parliament—had received letters from parents of detainees from the Borneo States and he said that some detainees were found to be insane or died. He has asked why should that be so and were they tortured. Sir, I have always said in this House that no detainees are tortured while under detention, because that mode of investigation is obsolete. As far as I am aware, the two detainees whose cases have been raised in this House by the Honourable Member for Batu, one concerns a detainee by the name of Hew Seng Lin who died soon after arrival in Kuching after having been flown from Batu Gajah. As I have explained, this detainee had been suffering from a stomach ailment for about twenty years, and he died from a cause not directly attributable to his detention. Secondly, another detainee by the name of Lim Ah Hiang of Sibul, who was brought to the Batu Gajah Detention Camp on 12th October, 1964, because of his active participation in the Sarawak Clandestine Communist Organisation. He appeared ill on 10th January, 1966, and was immediately treated at the Batu Gajah Hospital, and later transferred to the Mental Hospital Tanjong Rambutan for observation. The consultant psychiatrist at the Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, reported that he was not insane but was suffering from mental depression, and on the recommendation of the psychiatrist he was released from detention unconditionally on the 16th March, 1966.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh says that at present no public meeting is allowed in public places due to confrontation, but such meeting is permitted during election time and he asks whether the Minister would consider lifting the ban since confrontation has already ended. Sir, the ban on public meetings was imposed in public places not due to the confrontation alone, but also because of the efforts of the Communist United Front Organisation to exploit such occasions. In view of this, I do not consider that, at present, it is desirable to lift the ban on public meetings in public places, although confrontation might be considered as over.

The Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan said that there are elements within the country trying to play on racial differences when the country's relation with Indonesia is getting better. Actions should be taken to amend the Internal Security Act, so that such people can be dealt with. Sir, I would like to inform this House that there is already such provision in the Internal Security Act to deal with persons who act in a manner prejudicial to the security of Malaysia. That this provision has not been interpreted too literally, I think, is a credit not only to myself but to the Alliance Government.

The Honourable Member for Melaka Selatan said that Government should consider releasing Enche' Abdul Hadi because the Member feels that he is no longer a security risk. Sir, in accordance with the Internal security law, cases of persons detained under the Internal Security Act are reviewed periodically by an independent Advisory Board chaired by an ex-judge and two independent members of the public. If this independent advisory Board, after reviewing a detainees' case, considers that a detainee is no longer a threat to the security of Malaysia, it would make a recommendation for his release to me. Therefore, when the Advisory Board makes a recommendation after reviewing Hadi's case, I will give due consideration to it.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan said that with regard to newspapers—in particular, the *Straits Times* there is a group where the majority of the shareholders are not citizens of this country and that their policies do not conform to national aspirations. He said action should be taken to break the monopoly in this newspaper business. Sir, although this is not actually an issue that I should reply in toto but since the control of publications comes under my Ministry, I would like to say a few words by way of reply. Sir, the *Straits Times* Group as a business concern, like all other big businesses in this country, I am sure will take heed if it has not done so already, of the Honourable Member's speech in regard to the point of larger local participation not only from the point of view of shareholding but also controlling interest in the Group. Having said that, Sir, I am not so sure that even after the majority of shareholders and controlling interest are in the hand of citizens, we can make it conform to national interest in the sense that national interest at the moment is interpreted differently by different people, especially by different political parties, in this House. The only sure way to make newspapers conform to national interest is to nationalise them. This method is not acceptable to the Alliance Government, because we believe as always in the freedom of the press.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak tahu sedikit, ia-itu dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri kita ini menjelaskan, ia-itu untuk menjaga national interest di-dalam Press Strait Times ini, Kerajaan sudah pun melantek beberapa orang di-dalam Editorial Board. Betul-kah perkara itu berlaku.

Tun Dr Ismail: Saya beberapa kali telah berchakap kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat hendak-lah kita menghormat sedikit Rumah yang mulia ini, jikalau dengar² angin dari kedai kopi, itu tinggalkan di-kedai kopi sahaja. Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat suka hendak berbual di-kedai kopi berbual-

lah di-kedai kopi, tetapi ura² yang di-dengar di-kedai kopi jangan-lah dibawa ka-dalam Rumah yang Berhormat ini, jikalau tidak dapat tahu dengan tegas-nya, ia-itu ada satu alasan.

The Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan also, when touching on corruption, stated that in view of the fact that under the present laws the evidence adduced from baited traps are inadmissible to the court, although the effect of such a matter would have a salutary effect on those concerned, there is a need for change in the present law on graft. As Honourable Members know, special Cabinet Committee has been set up to review the functions of the Anti-Corruption Agency, and this fact suggested by the Honourable Member will be borne in mind, if it is found by the Committee to be not inconsistent with democratic practice.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar has stated that with the changing situation towards peace, no mention has been made in the King's Speech regarding the shape and direction of internal policy after the end of confrontation. He referred in particular to the restrictive laws and regulations, which were introduced in the name of security against Indonesian confrontation and said that indication is made in the speech when such laws or regulations would be repealed. I would like to say that the Internal Security Laws were promulgated, among other things, to prevent the threat of communist subversion, and as long as such threat exists it would be premature to repeal them. But, having said that, I am however constantly bearing in mind which laws and regulations can be repealed.

The Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh suggested that a bigger Royal Commission of Inquiry be instituted to assess the extent of success of failure of parliamentary democracy as is practised today.

Atas melantek satu Surohanjaya ini supaya mentaksirkan ada-kah demokrasi di-jalankan dalam negeri ini atau

tidak, saya fikir Ahli daripada Pasir Puteh, dalam soal ini, tentu lebih tahu di-mana-kah dalam Malaysia ini yang betul² menjalankan demokrasi atau pun tidak, tidak payah di-adakan Surohanjaya. Kita tahu apa yang telah terjadi di-negeri Kelantan, jadi kita hendak menyelamatkan mereka itu-lah yang kita ini enggan² sedikit melantek satu Jawatan-kuasa supaya mentaksir demokrasi yang ada berjalan dalam negeri ini.

Satu lagi atas soal demokrasi ini nampak-nya dalam masa atomic age ini, semua-nya menggunakan perkataan demokrasi. Negeri² Communist panggil negeri-nya Peoples Democracy, Kelantan pun mengatakan dia berjalan dengan chara demokrasi juga, jadi chorak demokrasi ini bertukar dengan fahaman tiap² parti. Jadi tidak siapa yang boleh mentaksirkan melainkan orang ramai. Yang menjadi satu anggota supaya mentaksirkan ada-kah demokrasi di-jalankan dalam negeri ini di-bawah panduan Perikatan, ada-lah bila pilihan raya di-adakan. Itu-lah hakim yang besar sa-kali (*Tepok*). Oleh sebab Parti Perikatan telah menang banyak kerusi dalam Parlimen, ini menunjukkan yang hakim besar orang ramai bersetuju dengan demokrasi berjalan dalam negeri Malaysia ini (*Tepok*).

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh telah merayu ia-itu sekarang konfrantasi, kata berakhir, patut-lah orang² yang di-tahan itu di-lepaskan dan syarat² yang di-kenakan kepada mereka yang telah di-lepaskan itu hendak-lah di-tarek balek. Kemudian dia telah memberi satu lagi chontoh ia-itu ia-lah Dr Burhanuddin.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Dr Burhanuddin ini di-lepaskan ia-lah sa-lepas Ahli daripada Pasir Puteh menyembah pada Tunku Perdana Menteri, mengatakan yang Dr Burhanuddin ini telah sakit kuat dan boleh jadi akan meninggal dunia, tidak boleh membuat apa² lagi dalam negeri. Jadi, Tunku Yang Berhormat ini, dengan belas ikhsan, memerentahkan saya, jika perlu, di-lepaskan dia dan kita telah mengkaji dan mengikut saksi daripada Menteri

Besar Kelantan, kita fikir betul-lah Dr Burhanuddin itu telah sakit kuat dan tidak lama lagi akan meninggal dunia dan kita lepaskan dia dengan syarat. Sekarang ini apa-kala telah di-lepaskan dia, dia sudah puleh sa-mula, hendak meminta lepaskan syarat² ini. Saya akan memikirkan sa-mula sama ada syarat² itu di-masokkan atau tidak atau pun jangan hendak di-tarek balek syarat² yang telah di-kenakan kepada dia itu. Kita melepaskan dia dengan chara belas ikhsan kerana dia telah sakit. Kalau di-pandang dari segi security dia tidak patut di-lepaskan.

The Honourable Khoo Peng Loong and several other members, especially the Member for Dato Kramat, consider the action that we have taken in asking Dato' Kalong Ningkan to relinquish the Chief Ministership of Sarawak as interfering in the affairs of the Sarawak Government. I have already stated our stand very clearly in Sarawak and have broadcast it to the people of Sarawak and have also made it clear by issuing a press statement to the local press, and so I will not weary this House by going over the grounds again.

The Honourable Member for Jerai has made a very long speech in regard to corruption, and I do not propose to reply to him, as I am sure that the Honourable Acting Prime Minister and other Ministers will reply to him. All I can say is that it is regrettable that the non-Alliance back-benchers who made allegations of corruption should think it fit not to co-operate with the Government by giving details to the Anti-Corruption Agency.

Finally, Sir, there is this plea for Enche' Ramli Omar of Krian Darat that people like the Member for Bungsar trying to subvert the ra'ayat should have kept their mouths shut (Tutup mulut-nya dengan chara yang halus).

We always say that the Alliance Government believes in democracy and the right of the people to voice their opinions within the confines of our Constitution; and so long as members of the public and Honourable

Members adhere to this, they should have no fear that they will be arrested on grounds of subversion.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not have many points or queries to reply to, and I shall try, therefore, to be as brief as possible.

The Honourable Member for Batu has urged me to re-examine all aspects of expenditure on confrontation, so as to ensure that all money saved would be used for development, and that Malaysia would not have to borrow so much from outside. I can assure not only the Honourable Member for Batu but all other Honourable Members, and indeed this country as well, that the economy drive is not just a single operation, it is a continuous exercise, and we in the Treasury will certainly try our best to reduce not only defence and security expenditure but all expenditure which is considered non-essential, or which we feel can be postponed in view of our difficult financial condition.

The Honourable Member for Bukit Bintang has suggested that the Treasury should seriously consider transferring some of our sterling investments now held in London, presumably, to other currencies. The question of diversifying our overseas investments is, of course, a very important one, and I can assure this House that this exercise has been going on for some time. I should, however, add that with regard to the assets of the Currency Board, it will require the unanimous agreement of all the participating Governments before any action can be taken in this regard. And even here we are initiating action to diversify our investments as much as is possible. I should, however, add that this cannot be one-stage exercise, it has again to be a continuous process and in view of the pressures on sterling, I should also add that any major moves or any precipitate moves could bring about the very thing we fear, because it is essential that whatever we do we should not bring about the very tragedy we fear. I think we must strike a balance between moving too fast and moving too slowly.

I would now like to refer to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Jerai that a Malaysian corporation should be established to replace the Crown Agents. In the first place, subject to the normal buying procedures, the Government now obtains goods from overseas only if they are not available in Malaysia itself. In such a case, the purchases will be effected either through agents in this country, or through the Crown Agents. It has, however, been found that when a purchase is effected through agents in this country, the price quoted by them is invariably higher than that quoted by the Crown Agents. Further, not all types of goods are available through agents in this country. Under these circumstances, the Government, for the time being at least, still has to make use of the services of the Crown Agents, because they have the organisation and expertise. Orders arranged with the Crown Agents are normally those with specifications and, as such, it is necessary for inspections to be made of the goods supplied, in order to ensure that they comply with such specifications. This is particularly important in the case of technical equipment, which require testing before despatch, and the Crown Agents are in a position to do this with their large staff of engineers, chemists and other technical and professional personnel. If purchases are to be made through agents in this country or through a Malaysian Corporation, it will still be necessary for such agents to see and ensure that the goods supplied are according to specifications laid down before they are despatched. It is clearly not satisfactory to lodge complaints about defects, omissions, and the like after the goods have already arrived in this country. It will, therefore, be seen that, even if it is the intention of the Government to replace the Crown Agents, this is an exercise which will take time to complete, because it will then be necessary to build up an organisation overseas, which will be staffed by personnel of very high professional and technical calibre. As an immediate measure, the Government is tightening the buying procedure of the Crown Agents in order to ensure that the policies laid down by us are carried

out, both in the letter and in the spirit. In fact, senior members of my delegation had fruitful discussions with the Crown Agents when we were in London recently, and the measures we are now taking are a follow-up of those discussions. At the same time, the Government is considering a long term solution to this question, and I can assure the Honourable Member for Jerai that the misgivings which he has in mind are very much alive in our minds also.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan mengambil bahagian sedikit sahaja memberi penjelasan atas perkara² terhadap Kementerian saya, terutama sa-kali wakil dari Sitiawan yang membawa usul, chadangan yang di-bahathkan ini, membayangkan berkenaan dengan Undang² Insurance terhadap penunggang² motorsikal konon-nya Insurance Company hanya berjanji kepada penunggang motorsikal itu sahaja tidak-lah kepada orang lain, sa-kari-nya motorsikal itu di-pinjamkan kepada orang lain dan berlanggaran atau melanggar orang. Maka Insurance² Company tidak bertanggungjawab. Perkara sa-macam ini tentu-lah boleh di-tentukan dengan Insurance Company, kerana perkara ini atas persetujuan antara orang yang punya motorsikal dengan Insurance² Company. Walau mamam mana pun saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh. Saya sedang berunding dengan Pesuroh Jaya Pengangkutan saya, supaya menyemak perkara Insurance bukan sahaja berkenaan dengan motorsikal tetapi juga berkenaan kenderaan² yang lain.

Yang kedua-nya, Yang Berhormat Wakil daripada Johor Bharu Timor telah membawa pandangan berkenaan dengan teksi sekolah, konon-nya, teksi sekolah kena bayar lebih chukai-nya daripada teksi yang betul. Barangkali bayangan yang di-bawa-nya itu, ia-lah bayangan daripada banyak teksi² sapu atau teksi yang ta' ada kebenaran, selalu-nya menggunakan kereta disel 190D. Maka 190D, kereta disel ini c.c. kuasa jentera-nya besar. Maka chukai-nya itu banyak, kerana sudah di-tukar

daripada horsepower—kuasa kuda kepada c.c. kira chukai atas kuasa jentera. Maka, kereta pakai pun kalau 190D memang membayar lebih chukai-nya mahal daripada sewa pun, tetapi yang di-tujukan oleh Kerajaan menolong kepada orang² yang membawa teksi yang ta' berkebenaran membawa budak² sekolah ini supaya di-beri kebenaran. Maka mereka apabila menggunakan kereta pakai, kena-lah bayar chukai mengikut besar kecil kuasa jentera-nya. Maka saya nasihatkan mereka² yang hendak membawa budak² sekolah, teksi sekolah ini tukar-lah kereta² yang jentera kuasa besar itu kepada yang jentera-nya kecil, umpama-nya kereta yang 700 c.c., satu c.c. 10 sen ma'ana \$70 sahaja dalam sa-tahun. Tidak mesti dia menggunakan disel 190D yang berharga sampai \$13,000.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Di-mana-kah ada motorkar yang 700 c.c. itu disel?.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Toyopet ada 700 c.c. (*Ketawa*). Kalau ta' tahu chuba tanya dahulu. Banyak lagi yang lain². Maka saya harap-lah pihak rombongan yang dari Johor itu telah pun berjumpa dengan Pesuroh Jaya Kenderaan dan telah di-terangkan, di-jelaskan, dan saya faham mereka itu telah faham dan mereka akan mengambil kebenaran itu. Dan chukai yang sa-benar-nya Kerajaan mengenakan ini, bukan fasal hendak dapat banyak hasil, chuma hendak menjalankan kuat kuasa undang². Chukai-nya hanya \$3 sa-buah kereta sa-bulan kerana membawa budak² sekolah, sa-lain daripada chukai kereta pakai—ia boleh pakai kereta itu sendiri, ia kena bayar lagi berapa banyak mengikut besar kuasa jentera kereta-nya.

Berkenaan dengan Insurance-nya, ini hendak mengamankan anak² buah kita, budak sekolah yang naik kereta² teksi yang maseh ta' ada Insurance. Jika tidak ada insurance kalau ada kemalangan ta' ada satu apa benda chagaran-nya. Maka, ini pun kita telah berunding dengan pihak Insurance biasa. Sa-buah kereta hanya dalam \$70, \$80 atau \$90 sahaja insuran-nya

lebih kurang 25% kurang daripada biasa.

Maka, saya harap-lah pehak² yang hendak memohon kebenaran ini sahaja tidak faham boleh-lah berhubung dengan Pendaftar² Kenderaan di-dalam tiap² buah negeri supaya diberi penjelasan yang penoh. Tetapi saya ta' hendak-lah teksi² sapu ini berselindung di-bawah teksi bawa budak² sekolah, kerana nampak daripada rayuan mereka, mereka tidak mahu di-taruh tanda kereta teksi sekolah di-pintu-nya—konon-nya malu. Maka perkara malu ta' timbul. Kita hendak menyenangkan pehak polis dan hendak mengamankan juga budak² yang hendak naik kereta sekolah ini. Dan saya menyeru-lah kepada mereka² yang berkenaan supaya dapat berunding lebih lagi tetapi tidak-lah mendatangkan chabaran, konon-nya sa-buah bas yang besar chuma \$70 sahaja sa-tahun, kemudian-nya kereta kechil kena bayar lebih. Beza-nya bas hanya boleh bawa budak² sekolah sahaja dan mengikut jalan yang biasa di-lalu² oleh bas itu dan satu batu di-kira satu bulan kalau ta' salah sa-ringgit sa-bulan satu batu dua cents. Maka ini kereta sekolah, teksi sekolah ini tidak kita hadkan tambang-nya dan dia boleh-lah bertentu berapa yang patut. Dan dia boleh di-gunakan pada waktu tidak bawa budak sekolah, kerana bawa pakai sendiri sahaja tidak bawa orang lain, kalau di-dapati bawa orang dewasa lain tentu-lah salah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka juga berchakap berkenaan dengan chadangan² yang dibawa oleh wakil Yang Berhormat dari Bukit Bintang berkenaan dengan shipping—perkapalan dan ASA. Yang sa-benar-nya Kementerian saya bersama² dengan Kementerian Perdagangan sudah pun mengadakan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa mengenai shipping ini dan sekarang maseh lagi dalam perundingan tidak-lah lagi habis². Apa² chadangan yang hendak di-buat oleh Kerajaan kena-lah menunggu pengakuan Jawatan-kuasa ini. Berkenaan dengan ASA, kerana Manila telah sekarang berhubung balek diplomatik dengan kita, Jawatan-kuasa yang

berkenaan bukan sahaja berkenaan kapal tetapi perjalanan kapal terbang dan lain² lagi, sedang berunding dan saya suka menerangkan kepada pehak² Yang Berhormat di-sini, pehak perkhidmatan kapal terbang Malaysia Airways, akan memulakan penerbangan-nya. Sunggoh pun belum lagi dari Kuala Lumpur, dari Singapura ka-Manila mulai 2 haribulan Julai ini. Ini satu langkah kita hendak menghubungkan Negeri² ASA yang sa-lama ini kita memang ada perhubungan ka-Bangkok dan kita akan mulakan hubungan pula ka-Philipina.

Berkenaan Yang Berhormat wakil Jerai membawa tuduhan² berkenaan Pejabat Pengangkutan, ada sa-tengah Enforcement Officer-nya, motokar-nya Jaguar Mark 10 yang besar² begitu, bagini, tetapi saya harap-lah bukan sahaja Yang Berhormat daripada pehak wakil Jerai ini, tetapi Yang Berhormat² yang lain dan orang ramai tiap² kali saya memberi penerangan merayu supaya bekerjasama memberi keterangan² kalau ada berhubung dengan Pejabat Rasuah atau Pejabat Pesuruhjaya Kenderaan, atau kepada saya sendiri supaya kami dapat menjalankan ikhtiar menghapuskan, kalau tidak sakali gus, dengan chara beransor² siapa² yang tidak di-ingini bukan sahaja dalam Kementerian Pengangkutan, tetapi di-mana² Pejabat Kerajaan, kerana Kerajaan Perikatan memang tidak suka bahkan benchikan perbuatan sa-macham ini, tetapi kalau orang ramai tidak mahu bekerjasama, tidak memberi hubungan dan keterangan² tentu-lah susah kita hendak menjalankan siasatan.

Yang akhir sa-kali, berkenaan dengan pertanyaan² berkenaan dengan keretapi yang keluar daripada landasan dan jawapan² saya dan ada juga di-terbitkan daripada pehak Persekutuan Pekerja² Keretapi yang telah pun diterangkan dan hari ini juga dalam berita pengarang surat khabar Inggeris mengatakan Rails Safety. Keselamatan Keretapi kita ini, tidak begitu baik dan begitu bagini. Saya suka hendak menghapuskan kekeliruan orang ramai terutama sa-kali mereka yang menggunakan keretapi. Perkhidmatan Keretapi Malaya, dan Kementerian saya,

sedia menchari jalan dan ikhtiar macham mana membaiki berkenaan dengan keamanan dan kebaikan perjalanan keretapi ini, terutama sa-kali keretapi yang membawa barang² yang sampai begitu panjang dan sekarang ini kita menggunakan locomotive yang kuat, sampai 1,500 kuasa kuda sebab itu kadang² tergelinchir tetapi walau macham mana pun saya memberi pengakuan kepada Rumah ini, kepada orang ramai yang menggunakan keretapi, saya telah berunding dengan Pengurus Besar, dan Pengurus Besar telah beritahu supaya Ketua² Pejabat² yang berkenaan supaya mengadakan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa daripada satu masa ka-satu masa bermuafakat dan menyelideki perkara² ini dan mengambil berat lagi daripada hari ini ka-masa ka-hadapan dan kita harap pekerja² keretapi, walau daripada apa tingkatnya, akan dapat membahagi kerjasamanya yang penoh supaya mengelakkan daripada kemalangan² ini kerana ini merugikan bukan sahaja orang yang punya barang tetapi merugikan negara. Oleh kerana itu saya harap-lah bagi pehak pemberita² akhbar dapat memberi penerangan yang jelas kepada orang ramai perkhidmatan keretapi dan Kementerian Pengangkutan sedia bekerjasama sedia akan menyiasat, sedia akan membaiki perkhidmatan keretapi daripada satu masa ka-satu masa untuk keselamatan dan kesenangan orang² ramai. Terima kaseh.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, during the course of the debate criticisms have been made *vis-a-vis* or in connection with the Sarawak crisis. Very briefly, the main points directed in connection with the crisis were that the whole thing was undemocratic, unconstitutional and interference by the Central Government. It is in these contexts that I would like to make my comment.

Sir, the Sarawak Constitution, or the Constitution of the State of Sarawak, is very clear on these matters. I would like to read, Sir, with your permission, three Articles of the Constitution of the State of Sarawak.

Article 6, sub-paragraph 3, is quite clear. It reads as follows, Sir:

"The Governor shall appoint as Chief Minister a member of the Council Negeri who in his judgement is likely to command the confidence of a majority of the members of the Council Negeri."

The operative words here, which are most important, are the words "in his judgement"—nobody's judgement, in his Excellency's judgement; and, furthermore, "a person who is likely to command a majority"—There is no absoluteness in this, the word is "likely".

The next Article of the Constitution we are concerned with is Article 7 (1) which reads as follows:

"If the Chief Minister ceases to command the confidence of a majority of the members of the Council Negeri, then unless at his request the Governor dissolves the Council Negeri, the Chief Minister shall tender the resignation of the members of the Supreme Council other than the ex-officio members."

Here again, Sir, nowhere is there to be found in this Article that the majority members who cease to have confidence in the Chief Minister shall vote in the Council Negeri in this respect. There is nothing in this Article which says that there should be a vote of no confidence in the Chief Minister. It merely says "If the Chief Minister ceases to command the confidence of a majority of the members of the Council Negeri."

Finally, Sir, Article 10 (2) reads as follows: "The Governor may act in his discretion in the performance of the following functions" one of which, Sir, is the appointment of a Chief Minister. So, there you are, Sir, under the Constitution of the State of Sarawak, it is quite clear that the whole question of appointment of a Chief Minister is at the discretion of the Governor, who is guided by Article 6 (3) that he can appoint any one who, in his personal judgement, is likely, not in his judgement of the Council Negeri but in his Excellency's judgement, to command the confidence of the majority of the members of Council Negeri.

Now, Sir, the ex-chief Minister, Dato' Stephen Kalong Ningkan, was elected to be the Chief Minister on the ticket of 26 elected Alliance members after the election in 1963. There were 26

Alliance members who were returned to the Council Negeri out of a total number of 36 elected members. Under the Constitution of Sarawak again, we have the Council Negeri which consists of 36 elected members three ex-officio members and three nominated members—the number of nominated members at the moment is three—totalling forty-two. Of course, the three nominated members and the three ex-officio members have no voice in such matters and, in fact, this opinion has been confirmed even in the editorial of the *Straits Times* of 15th June, 1966. The Chief Minister derived his position from the 36 elected members, out of which 26 were Alliance members who returned him to power; and out of these 26 elected Alliance members, 21 have indicated to His Excellency the Governor that they have ceased to have confidence in the leadership of the ex-chief Minister, and therefore under the Constitution the Governor has discretion to appoint another Chief Minister in his place.

From the Articles in the Constitution that I have pointed out and also from the surrounding circumstances, one can see that the accusation of being undemocratic, unconstitutional and interference by the Central Government is completely unfounded. Furthermore, the Party in power today is the Alliance Party, and as such—the Alliance Party is part of the Malaysian Alliance Party—quite naturally the members have all the right to refer this matter to the supreme head of the Alliance Party, who is our beloved Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.

A point which has been stressed repeatedly in this House, particularly by the Honourable Member for Batu in this debate, is that this should have been done by a vote of no confidence in the Council Negeri. It is only common in practice when the Opposition wants to topple the Government in power that a vote of no confidence is brought to the House, but certainly not when it is purely within the Party itself, and when the Alliance Party, which still commands the majority of the members in the Council Negeri in

Sarawak, wishes to change its leader in the House. In such circumstances, politically and under democratic process, there is no need for a vote of no confidence to be brought to the House to change the Chief Minister. As I have said, nowhere in the Constitution is there any stipulation that there should be voting in the Council Negeri by the majority, who cease to have confidence in the ex-Chief Minister. And from what I have said, Sir, once again, I repeat that the allegation that what has happened in Sarawak is unconstitutional, is undemocratic interference by the Central, all these accusations and allegations, are completely untrue.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah

(Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta penjelasan daripada Menteri kita. Saya tertarik dengan *legal point* yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri ini tidak berkenaan dengan masalah Sarawak itu, ia-itu menentukan Ketua Menteri itu tidak mendapat kepercayaan majority tidak mesti dengan undi di-dalam Council; tetapi Menteri kita juga menerangkan bahawa di-antara Ahli² yang di-pilih di-dalam Alliance terdapat 21 orang menyatakan kepada Governor bahawa mereka itu tidak lagi memberi kepercayaan kepada Ketua Menteri. Jadi, ada-kah ini bermakna bahawa member² yang di-pilih di-dalam Council itu boleh membuat undi di-luar Council menentukan nasib Council itu sendiri; itu yang saya hendak tanya. Ertinya Ketua Menteri itu *ceases to command the confidence of a majority of the Council* dengan tidak payah voting di-dalam Council, tetapi angka yang mengatakan 21 itu memberikan kenyataan kepada Governor tidak Perchaya kepada Ketua Menteri, di-mana angka ini boleh dapat 21 voting itu berlaku dalam Council atau di-luar. Jika di-luar Council ada-kah Ahli² yang di-pilih ini boleh membuat voting menentukan nasib Council di-luar Council?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Member has followed what I have said, I said 21 members of the Council Negeri made representations to His Excellency the

Governor, and, in fact, they made personal representations to His Excellency the Governor, stating that they have ceased to have any confidence in the ex-Chief Minister; and these 21 members constitute the majority of the Council Negri as the Council Negri has only 36 elected members.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tetapi masalah-nya, 21 orang yang mewakili Ahli² yang ramai menyatakan kepada Governor di-luar Council; mengapa-kah Ahli² yang 21 orang ini tidak menyatakan 'No Confidence' didalam Council itu, saya hendak bertanya, itu mengapa?

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have read the Constitution to Honourable Members of this House, and I have stated that nowhere in the Constitution is it stipulated, in the case of a change of the Chief Minister, that it is necessary for a voting to be done in the Council Negri. I will read again Article 7 (1):

"If the Chief Minister ceases to command the confidence of a majority of the members of the Council Negri"

It does not say, " ceases to command the confidence of a majority of the members of the Council Negri voting in the Council". It does not say so. And if it is the desire of the Legislature to insist on voting, it should be expressly stipulated in the Constitution itself. Nowhere is this stated. In fact—if he studies the constitutional history of the world—many Prime Ministers have changed their positions purely by internal party re-arrangement. Recently we have seen changes of Prime Ministers in the United Kingdom and under none of such events had there been a vote of no confidence in the House; and moreover a vote of no confidence in the House brought by any member of the House may mean the toppling of the whole Government, which means that there may have to be a general election all over again. But, as the Alliance Party is still in power in Sarawak, which we hope will always be, there is no question of a vote of no confidence arising in the Council Negri in Sarawak.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: I do agree on that point; but what I want to know is—If the law is silent we have to have a certain criterion to decide that—how can we know that the Chief Minister ceases to command the confidence of the majority of the members in the Council without voting? (*Interruption*).

Mr Speaker: Jika lebih bilangan dalam Council itu sudah bersetuju, tidak terpaksa hendak persetujuan itu di-dalam Council atau di-luar Council.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would first like to make a few observations on the remarks of some of the Honourable Members from this side of the House regarding my Ministry and the Essential Regulations concerning trade disputes in essential services. The Honourable Member for Bungsar also touched on this.

Sir, I would like to state that these regulations were not promulgated as a bolt from the blue. They were enacted after considerable thought, taking into account the trends and activities in the field of industrial relations and the need to ensuring that these do not seriously prejudice the national interest and the goals of national development especially during the period of emergency. The Regulations were not promulgated to suppress the rights or interests of either employers or workers. They were enacted to ensure that, in the exercise of these rights, they did not disregard the national and public interests. These Regulations have been so implemented that no one party took advantage of the measures contained in them, and that their main intent is not lost sight of.

The question has been asked by the Honourable Member for Bungsar as to what happens to these Regulations when the emergency is over. The straight answer to this, Sir, is that these are essential Regulations which by themselves have validity only during the existence of an emergency. However, Sir, these Regulations have given us valuable experience in the operation of our system of industrial

relations. The existence and use of these Regulations have averted the need for damaging and wasteful industrial action to settle issues which cannot be settled by the parties to the dispute themselves. Disputes have been settled amicably on the basis of equity and merits of the issues concerned, and not on the preponderance of sheer strength of one party or the other.

The operation of these Regulation has also, I think, laid the basis for sound labour management practices and atmosphere in some important sectors of the country's economy, especially where the workers faced difficulties as a result of their relatively weak position. Certain issues which previously proved difficult of solution are now being settled on the basis of sound principles and justice—I refer, especially, to such questions as union recognition and termination of employment for various reasons. There has been substituted for the use of rigid managerial rights, pressure and brute force, the intervention of a third party who could settle issues on the substantial merits of the case.

Sir, the experience that we have gained in the operation of these regulations has, therefore, been a valuable one, though limited only to essential services and industries. The working of these Regulations, the direction and intensity of growth of the labour situation today, and the increasing need to ensure the sustained growth and stability of the nation have pointed most definitely to the need to review our system of industrial relations itself. We have to examine our present system and practices and the Regulations to see if certain of the features of these Regulations cannot usefully be incorporated into the basic industrial relations legislation and practice. I have stated this intention of the Government both here in this House and outside. In fact, my Ministry had, as early as in 1963, submitted proposal to the National Joint Labour Advisory Council to review the completely voluntary system of industrial relations, as it was seen that this system could be used to further the advantage of the

party which was suitably located and which had the resources and strength without any regard to the intrinsic merits of the issues themselves. The council had discussed this matter on a number of occasions to consider ways and means of meeting the increasingly complex problems arising in the field of labour management relations. I propose to have this matter discussed again in the Council, with a view to formulating adequate procedures and principles for the settlement of trade disputes. I am sure that if our rights are firmly set on safeguarding the various vital interests involved in the conduct of labour management relations, that is the national interest and the legitimate interest of both workers and employers, then there would emerge a large measure of agreement on the issues involved. I can assure this House and employers and trade union movement that it is not the Government's intention to ignore their respective legitimate interests, and that the Government would endeavour to formulate measures which will protect and, in fact, promote these respective interests, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the nation and the public for which the Government has prime responsibility.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar stated that the trade union movement should realise that their salvation lies in their plunging headlong into the political arena, as the present Government is alleged to be hostile and unsympathetic to their existence and needs. Both the diagnosis of the situation and the treatment suggested are the Honourable Member's own, and I do not think that the trade union movement itself accepts them. The record of this Government is there for all of us to see. Though we may not have had the ideal partnership with a movement, our relationship has by and large been cordial and fruitful. This is because, as a Government, we have not endeavoured to run the affairs of the trade union movement and have been receptive to the needs of workers and their movement. Where legislation was required to protect and promote the interests of workers, we

have not hesitated to do so. The last parliamentary session alone is proof of this. His Majesty's Speech and Appendix to it clearly lays out the further measures that are planned, and I do not think that this record is anything to be ashamed of. We have meant well and done well for our workers, and will continue to do so. The movement itself continues to enjoy the respect and confidence of the Government, and I have no doubt that this will continue to be so. We do not play politics with our trade union, and we do not gag or muzzle our trade unionist. Trade unions here enjoy a degree of freedom, which is rare even in nearby surrounding countries (*Applause*) and trade unions have not hesitated to criticize and attack the Government when they felt that this was necessary both here and abroad. Their voice is also heard constructively in many boards and committees, where workers interests are involved. The growth of trade unions has always been encouraged by this Government. All these, the trade unions enjoy today because of the Alliance Government. They have been permitted to function with freedom and forcefulness. This includes the possibility of trade unionists participating in politics. I might point out, Sir, here, that this is not the first time that Bungsar Ward has produced a politician who is also a trade unionist, or at least aspires to the leadership in the movement.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of information, Sir, that is quite unfair, unwarranted. Never at any time have I aspired to the leadership of the trade union movement here. So, the Honourable Minister can sit back and rest quite satisfied.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Well, anyway, that is the impression he gives and I am entitled to my opinion, Sir.

With all this freedom, trade unions here have refrained from direct political participation and have resolutely defended the movement from succumbing to the wiles of politicians, who are straining to get a strangle-hold on the movement. Trade unions here have decided on their own that political

participation spells disaster for the movement itself. This decision of theirs, I think, is amply supported by both the turbulent experience that the movement had here in the days of the first Emergency and the experience of nearby countries where trade unions have found that running with the politician serves only the politician's interests.

The Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan referred to the difficulties of trade union formation and activities in the cinema industry. I am aware, Sir, that trade unions have not had too successful a career in the cinema industry. For various reasons, attempts at forming effective unions in the industry have not met with much success, though there are one or two small unions now existing. Conditions of work too, are not entirely satisfactory. It is for this reason that I have established a Commission of Enquiry under the Wages Council's Ordinance to inquire into the question whether a Wages Council should be established there. The Commission has completed its work and I expect to receive its report very soon. I can assure this House that I am especially concerned about the workers in the cinema industry and will do all I can to improve their lot.

Sir, some Honourable Members in this House have been concerned about the image of Malaysia abroad, especially in the Afro-Asian bloc. Much has already been said about this, and I would merely like to add that Malaysia today enjoys the highest respect and confidence of the countries of Africa and Asia. (*Applause*). This has been demonstrated both during the visits of Malaysians to these country and in the attitude of these countries to Malaysia in international affairs and bodies. As mentioned earlier by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, there is the considerable goodwill from these countries towards Malaysia, and this is based on the fact that we here share the goals and aspirations of the peoples of these countries to raise the dignity and standard of living of the ordinary man and give him a decent life.

Our plans for economic and rural development, and especially the Operations Room set up, are being spoken of in many of these countries and great interest has been expressed in our approach and technique of development. Our Prime Minister is held in the highest regard in these countries for his honest and forthright stand in the battle for human right and dignity. Our Deputy Prime Minister is held in the high esteem for his sober and dedicated approach to the questions of rural and economic development and national management problems. As in all things no doubt we could do more to enhance the image of Malaysia and perhaps even contribute in much greater measure in our international activity. We have been modest and sincere in our approach to both national and international questions, and this has paid, and will continue to pay, high dividend. Some of the directions of approach to this are highlighted in His Majesty's Gracious Speech, and I am sure that with our leadership and with the support and co-operation of our people, we will continue to enjoy peace and stability at home and respect in goodwill from others.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin with a few general observations on the criticism and comments made by the Opposition benches. It is noteworthy that the Opposition, as a matter of no specific example, normally have the inherent advantage of pulling things out of context and saying things as they please. This is done for obvious advantages. Firstly, this is one of the most reliable and time-honoured techniques of catching some limelight. Secondly, somehow or other, they have to justify their presence in the Houses of law making. Thirdly, they fully exploit this national stage to let their electorate know what they are doing for them. Fourthly, since they have no performance accredited to themselves, it is very simple to be critical of others. Besides many oppose for the sake of sheer opposition. Consequently,

they suffer from a sort of "opposition complex" from which it is hard for them to come out and appraise issues in different light.

Once these basic facts are understood, one begins to see through the Opposition benches. Then it is also not difficult to perceive the motivations behind their oratory and allegations.

All that I have said earlier is not only of relevance and significance to the tactics and strategies employed by the Opposition in general to further their ends, but I am certain the Opposition in this House are and have been far more responsible and realistic than to be just a mere collection of irresponsible and carping members.

At this juncture I shall endeavour to expose the shallowness and hollowness of some of the allegations made by the Honourable Members on the other side of the floor.

Democracy means government by checks and balances. It neither means rule by majority, ignoring the wishes of minority, nor does it mean majority thwarted and obstructed by a stubborn and recalcitrant minority. Democracy implies a responsible, happy and harmonious resolution of interests and conflicts within a constitutional framework agreed upon by the majority of interests and parties concerned.

In a multi-racial society like ours, which is replete with divergent and conflicting interests, democracy is open to a variety of interpretations and meanings.

To an Opposition it may mean an unqualified right and freedom to indulge in indiscriminate and destructive criticism. But it is not so. It cannot be so, because such misconception is not only detrimental to the creation of a broad consensus which is an essential pre-requisite of a democratic society, but will also eventually lead to the destruction of the very fundamental principles of democracy itself, as we have seen it happens many parts of the world.

To a capitalistic opportunist clique, it may mean unchecked freedom and uninhibited opportunity to exploit others for their own benefit and advantage, and to a mass fortunes at the expense of the masses. This interpretation is also unacceptable, because it is too selfish, immoral and retrogressive. If this were allowed to happen, society will, broadly speaking, be divided ultimately into two diametrically opposite, antagonistic and hostile camps—a few who are fabulously rich and the many who are extremely poor. Such a state of affairs will only lead to disaster, chaos and anarchy.

To a journalist it may mean unfettered freedom to write and publish as he pleases under the cloak of freedom of the press, and wittingly or unwittingly indulge in activities prejudicial to the interest of the country, its well-being and security, or damaging the national image and prestige abroad. This is not so. The responsible press has a role to play in promoting and fostering the growth of a democratic society within the framework of the political, social and economic environment of the country. This it can do by objective reporting, fair comment and constructive criticism, as well as putting the full facts squarely before the people without bias or slant. In addition, as many of our back-benchers have pointed out, the press in a developing society like ours should always reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people and their elected Government. This is possible only if the Press in the country should not only claim to be national newspapers, but justify their claim and truly give utterance in every sense of the word, to the national traits, interests, wishes and well-being of the people and country as a whole.

To a trade unionist, it may mean the instrument for the betterment of his position at all costs, irrespective of what may happen to the economy and the economic growth of the nation. But it is not so. The trade union, too, only go so far as it is possible within the bounds of happy accommodation and conciliation.

To the communists and the so-called radical socialists, it may mean a complete abolition of established social strata, replaced by a classless society in which private enterprise and initiative are eliminated as part of the drive against the capitalist and bourgeoisie. This is not so. With that will emerge a totalitarian State, where the fundamental rights of the individual are totally ignored and crushed.

To a Government, or party in power responsible for the conduct of the affairs of state and nation, democracy means an equitable balance or harmonisation of divergent and competing interest. To see that this state of affairs is maintained, the Government have to accept and accommodate as many interests as possible. Under such circumstances, at times, the Government's policy may appear one-sided, but once the whole picture is brought into focus a more balanced and realistic view will emerge.

This is one major point that is often overlooked by the parties and the personalities in the Opposition.

One of the allegations that has found considerable currency among a few of the Opposition members, the chief protagonist being the Member for Ipoh, is that there is no parliamentary democracy in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, nothing else could be further from the truth.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh should pose this question to his ownself. If there were no parliamentary democracy, as alleged by him the Honourable Member himself would not be here today, as stated by many Honourable Members. If there were no parliamentary democracy as contended by him, he would not have the privilege and prerogative of saying things in the manner and tone in which he so often says. If there were no parliamentary democracy as so very often asserted by him, he would not have the unfettered opportunities to be so openly and unkindly critical of the Government and the Alliance Party.

All these simple but eloquent testimonies point to the fact that in this august House there is an abundance of lively, fair and dynamic parliamentary democracy. Within the last few days, the Honourable Members present here have witnessed irrefutable instances of parliamentary democracy in act on. In the recent past, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has fought many by-elections, has addressed many election rallies and public gatherings and has made statements both to the public and the press. Are not these shining examples of living parliamentary democracy?

However, if the Honourable Member for Ipoh still persists in hurling those allegations at the Government benches, he is at complete liberty to do so. Mr Speaker, Sir, since we ourselves believe, uphold and practise parliamentary democracy we have no choice but to allow the Honourable Member for Ipoh to continuously repeat such things and on our part we give him a good hearing. "Is this non-parliamentary democracy?" I would like to ask him.

We have always sought friendly relations with Singapore. This goes for pre-separation as well as post-separation periods. However, it is abundantly clear from what I have heard and read lately that some Honourable Members of the Opposition seem more concerned with what goes on in and about Singapore than their own motherland. It is not my intention to cast doubts or aspersions upon their loyalty and allegiance to the Malaysian nation. But it would be desirable and healthy, if there was some change in their orientation and thinking, so that they would be less prone and vulnerable to influences and inspirations from there.

Only a short time ago, at his own request, Mr Lee was in Kuala Lumpur to talk things over with our Prime Minister. The outcome of that meeting has already been made known to the ra'ayat through the medium of the press.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that Mr Lee, while on his junket to Eastern and Western European countries in conjunction with the Socialist Internationale, carried out a deliberate smear campaign to blacken and tarnish the image of Malaysia and its leaders. Yet, I have not heard a single voice raised among the Opposition Members to defend Malaysia or to chastise Mr Lee for his unwarranted comments on Malaysia. The only loud and clear comment heard about Mr Lee sometime ago was by the Labour Party of Malaya. The Party kicked up great dust, when it was expelled from the Socialist Internationale, which according to the Honourable Member for Batu was due to the machinations of the P.A.P.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a very poor and sad reflection on the supposedly loyal and faithful Opposition within this House. I leave it to the Members of this House and the public at large outside to draw their own inferences and conclusions.

Now, I wish to touch upon the peace negotiations with Indonesia. Some Opposition members have given the peace negotiations dozens of perverse interpretations ignoring, perhaps, deliberately, the simple fact that we have been able to achieve some degree of peace and stability in this region.

The assertion made by the Honourable Member for Batu that he always sought peace, whereas the Alliance Government has been under the shadow of war-hawks is totally groundless and baseless. It is best to remind him that during the height of confrontation when the national honour and survival were at stake, it was his Party, which has been alleged to be heavily infiltrated by communist elements that indulged in subversive activities and openly opposed and obstructed national efforts to defend and preserve our national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Alliance Government in the past years have gone to great lengths to secure peace for Malaysia. The talks

held in Manila, Bangkok and Tokyo bear ample testimony to the honest and sincere desire of the Alliance Government to seek peace and cessation of unnecessary hostilities. The success of the Razak-Malik meeting between our Deputy Prime Minister and the Foreign Members of Indonesia in Bangkok is yet another shining example of the Alliance Government's good faith and desire to secure peace abroad and prosperity at home.

Once the Indonesians had established that they desired peace on honourable and equal terms, the Government have missed no opportunity to negotiate peace. It is heartening to note that a vast majority among the Opposition members have given due recognition to the services rendered by our Deputy Prime Minister on behalf of the Government in the cause of securing peace for Malaysia. Is it not a positive proof that the Party in power, the Alliance Party, does not only love and advocate peace but also unceasingly strives to promote greater harmony and goodwill both at home and abroad? However, if the Honourable Members on the Opposition benches are inclined to draw some other conclusions, we cannot help it. It is their right and privilege—this is yet another instance to prove the existence of parliamentary democracy here.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar has been critical of the wisdom and foresight of the Alliance leadership. It is pertinent to point out that since Merdeka the same leadership has been at the helm of national affairs. Since August 1957, the nation has made great strides in both domestic and international fields.

At home we have had peace and stability. The economic growth has been the highest in this part of the world. Our money enjoys an unchallenged strength and standing. While the earning capacity has increased the cost of living has not risen to any substantial degree. Foreign investment has been pouring in from many parts of the globe.

On the international scene, we have also done equally well. The image of Malaysia abroad stands high and it is an example to be emulated by other newly independent and developing countries. The nation has participated in numerous international meetings and conferences. Malaysian delegates and representatives have served with great credit in a large number of international bodies and organization.

All these are the fruits of the wise, temperate and dynamic leadership Malaysia has had since Merdeka. The record speaks for itself.

If there are any doubts, or misgivings, in the minds of the Opposition as to whether the same leadership can guide the destiny of the nation in time to come, they are purely figments of their imagination and misplaced apprehensions.

In regard to the Honourable Member for Bungsar's comments on the editorial of "Suara Malaysia" dated 12th May, 1966, Vol. 2 No: 20, I am sure that most, if not all, readers will agree with the sentiments and views expressed therein. History cannot be denied. The part played by UMNO in securing independence and in welding unity among the people is well-known. The speech of the Prime Minister, who is also UMNO leader, is of paramount interest to everyone. For this reason, the text of his anniversary speech was printed in full in the paper.

I am perturbed to hear charges of corruption in my Ministry by the Honourable Member for Jerai. Since the day I assumed office as Minister, I have been taking a personal interest in the affairs of my Ministry and of the departments in my portfolio, and I am satisfied with the manner in which my officers are discharging their duties.

However, in view of the Honourable Member for Jerai's observation, I assure him that if he would make specific charges, an immediate inquiry will be instituted to look into them.

Thank you, Sir (*Applause*).

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):

Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall be failing in my duty to the country, to the Civil Servants, especially those who are serving in my Ministry if I do not stand up to reply. The only point that I need to reply here, Mr Speaker, Sir, is in connection with the allegation by the Honourable Member for Jerai who said, among other things last week, that there is corruption, rife corruption, in the Ministry of Lands and Mines. The tenor of the speech on this question, Mr Speaker, Sir, gives the impression that the whole of the Civil Service in Malaysia is pervaded by corruption. The attack was very sweeping very indiscriminate. Mr Speaker, Sir, we must be proud of our civil servants. We have one of the best Civil Service in this part of the world, if not throughout the world. (*Applause*). In fact the report on Development Administration in Malaysia, submitted by two professors of the Ford Foundations Consultants, paragraph 4 says this in connection with corruption among Civil Service. "These proposals are intended to preserve the excellences of the present administrative systems in Malaysia—the relative freedom from corruption; the high *esprit de corps* of the Malayan Civil Service which permeates the top administrators to transact important public business informally and outside of routine channels."

I am fully aware, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Honourable Member has subsequently clarified to the press by making a statement on what he said in Parliament in connection with corruption. But I am bound to say a few words here, because the clarification later on by him will not appear in Hansard. Mr Speaker, Sir, last December, I think it was on the 17th or 18th December, I had occasion to have a talk with the Honourable Member for Jerai in the coffee lounge. Present were two other gentlemen, I cannot remember their names. There the Honourable Member said to me there was corruption in connection with the issue of a Mining Licence to so and so and so and so—I need not mention

to this House the actual company that was involved. He told me that he had in his possession proof to show that there was corruption and that I as a Minister must be aware of the existence of this.

Mr Speaker: Perhaps you would like to continue at 4 o'clock when the House resumes.

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

Sitting adjourned at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

(ADDRESS OF THANKS)

Debate resumed.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Mr Speaker, Sir, this morning I mentioned an event which took place in the coffee lounge some time last December in connection with an allegation of corruption against officials in the Department of Mines by the Honourable Member for Jerai. As a result of this allegation, Mr Speaker, Sir, I asked the Secretary to the Ministry of Lands and Mines to write on the 18th of December—the following day after the allegation was made—to the Director, Anti-Corruption Agency, and on the 28th of January, 1966 I received his reply, and among other things, it says:

"Bahawa saya telah dapati Yang Berhormat Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain tidak mengetahui dengan jelas-nya di atas tuduhan² rasuah terhadap permohonan tersebut, sebab menurut kata-nya, beliau ada mendengar sungutan² daripada orang² awam dan ia-nya tidak dapat memberi butir² yang terang terhadap tuduhan itu. Dengan hal demikian perkara ini tidak-lah mungkin di-siasat dengan tidak ada kerjasama."

The point that I would like to make here, Mr Speaker, Sir, is that after having said that he had in his possession proofs to show that certain officers were corrupt, when the Anti-corruption Agency started to investigate and asked for his co-operation,

that was the answer given by the Honourable Member. I urge upon Members of this Honourable House, Mr Speaker, Sir

Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussain (Jerai):

On a point of clarification, first of all, Sir, I would like to make it clear that when I spoke to the Honourable Minister in the coffee bar

Mr Speaker: I can't hear you.

Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussain: When I spoke to the Honourable Minister in the coffee bar I was not alleging corruption against any official of his Ministry. What I said was: "You know, Sir, there is corruption in the granting of mining permits." and I specified a particular area of land for which the granting of mining permit did not look good, correct procedure. Now, as I have said in the House, the difficulty with us here is to get evidence and how to complete further investigation. People came and informed me about this and the most I could do is

Mr Speaker: I would like you not to make a speech please. Make a clarification.

Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussain: No, Sir. That is a clarification in connection with this piece of land. I would have expected the Honourable Minister to follow up on this, because the clue had been given. I am only an Honourable Member for Jerai. I cannot just chase to get the evidence. That is all to it. I am not alleging corruption against any official. I say there is corruption and in fact as a matter of fact in this particular issue there was something fishy. Everybody knows it; it is public knowledge. Thank you.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Mr Speaker, Sir, I did follow up by immediately asking the Anti-Corruption Agency to carry out this investigation. The Honourable Member has stated that he heard from people, that people had told him, that corruption did exist in connection with the issue of a certain licence for a specific area. I said

just now that I would not like to mention it here, because this thing has, perhaps, not ended just there. Therefore, the least that he could have done was to tell the Anti-corruption Agency the names of all those people who had told him that there was corruption with regard to the granting of the licence, but from the information that I got from the Anti-Corruption Agency, he had not done that and therefore

Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussein: I am sorry to interrupt but I wanted to bring the people over, and the people would not inform me and they would not come forward. That is the difficulty.

Mr Speaker: I would rather that you listen to Honourable Minister out first, as he did you.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: It is not necessary for him to bring all those people to the office to see the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency. It would be suffice if he gave the Director the names of all those people. But from the reply which I have just read, it is stated here and I would read it again:

"Yang Berhormat Enche' Hanafiah Hussein tidak mengetahui dengan jelas-nya di-atas tuduhan² rasuah terhadap permohonan tersebut, sebab menurut kata-nya, beliau ada mendengar sungutan² daripada orang² awam dan ia-nya tidak dapat memberi butir² yang terang terhadap tuduhan-nya itu."

I have purposely refrained from mentioning specifically the particular area in question, but since the Honourable Member has requested me to follow things up, to state things very clearly, I would like to mention also one point and that is this: he has said that he could speak in Parliament and say it in Parliament—that was last December—and I challenged him to say so and he did not do that last December.

Now, let us not run away from the relevant point, Mr Speaker, Sir. Every time the subject of corruption is mentioned in this House, it is always the civil servants who are the target and not the members of the public who are equally, if not more, guilty. Those who offer bribes to civil servants or to any

other persons, are equally and, in my opinion, more guilty than the civil servants who receive bribes, because they can afford to give money. These are the parasites in the country. These are the people who corrupt the public. But none of the Honourable Members in this House has said anything against this group of people. We must make a distinction, a very clear distinction, between the actual existence of corruption, which can be proved, and the suspicion of corruption. It is an accepted principle of our law that no one is guilty until he is proved so in a court of law; and, therefore, when we say that there exists corruption in a certain Department, we are stating a fact and if we are stating a fact in this Honourable House, we must be prepared to produce evidence to support that allegation. If we are not prepared, or if we have not sufficient evidence, to support that allegation, then it is only fair to say, "There exists suspicion of corruption in a certain Department. Will Government please carry out investigation?" As far as the Government is concerned, Mr Speaker, Sir, be it my Ministry or any other Ministry, the moment we hear suspicion of corruption in any Department, we take an immediate step. In this particular case, the Honourable Member for Jerai mentioned it to me, if I am not mistaken, on the 16th or 17th December, and on the 18th December, my Secretary wrote immediately to the Anti-Corruption Agency, and the Anti-Corruption Agency, carried out an investigation immediately.

Mr Speaker, Sir, let me quote another example as to how the Alliance Government tackles this question of corruption. On the 20th April, 1965, an anonymous letter was sent to us by a person who calls himself "Gambang miners" alleging that a certain official in the Mines Department used to extort money in consideration for recommending for approval by the State Government applications for mining. Immediate investigation was carried out. One of the allegations was that how could he, who was drawing only about \$436 a month, buy a new house; how could he, when drawing only that

sum of money, that salary, buy a motor car and so forth? Investigations carried out showed this. He bought a house with the permission of the Government after he had obtained a loan from the Malaya/Borneo Building Society amounting to \$24,900. He was repaying the loan at \$128.20 per month. His wife was working as an insurance agent.

Sir, the seriousness of the allegation of corruption must not be taken very, very lightly. Our civil servants cannot defend themselves in this House. The only people who can defend them are the Ministers who are responsible for them. What I ask is only this: if there are one or two civil servants who are corrupt—I am not saying that none is corrupt—say that one or two are corrupt—be specific about it, but do not make a blanket, a sweeping allegation, giving an impression that the whole of the Civil Service is ridden by corruption. That is the objection that I take very strenuously in this House.

The Honourable Member has also requested or suggested that all the Ministers should declare their assets in order to prove to the people of this country that they are not corrupt. I, for one, am prepared, Sir, to declare my assets. I have no house—I have been looking for a piece of land for one year; I have not received any reply yet to my application to the State Government. The most valuable assets I have are the six daughters and a few sons, all of whom except one are in school. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: *Get some more!*) I am trying to get some more (*Laughter*), but I am not sure that Tuan Khir Johari will allow me to do so, Sir! (*Laughter*). As for other properties, I have none, except the salary that I receive every month from the Central Government.

With regard to land administration I would like to emphasise this well-known point. Land under the Constitution is essentially a State matter. We have a Ministry of Lands and Mines, but this Ministry is responsible for co-ordinating the policies that should be adopted throughout the States of Malaya. We formulate our policies

through the National Land Council. I cannot say in this House, Mr Speaker, Sir, as it will be wrong for me to say so, that the Land Officers in the States have not been doing their jobs properly, because, if I do that, the Menteri Besars may not agree with me and they are not responsible to me. But as far as those officers who are working in my Ministry are concerned, they are trying their very best to serve the members of the public. Recently—actually the course is still going on—they have just started a course at the Petaling Jaya Staff Training Centre in order to familiarise the District Officers and Assistant District Officers with the provisions of the new Land Code. The Central Government is doing its very best to streamline the land administration in this country. But we must realise that it will take some time for our officers to learn the new techniques, the new methods and the new procedures. It took us more than 3 years to get the National Land Code passed. It cannot take a few months to get all those people familiar with the National Land Code.

Other than that, with regard to his other criticisms regarding the need to protect the farmers from exploitation by the landlords in this country, I presume that the Honourable Member is referring to the padi cultivators tenancy agreements. We are awaiting reports from two State Governments. Actions are already being taken to implement the proposals and very soon I shall be submitting recommendations, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, of course, to the Cabinet for approval as to what we should do. But, because we are working in a Federal system of Government and because land is a State matter, it cannot be done as expeditiously as it can in a unitary form of Government. Thank you, Mr Speaker, Sir.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak mengulas perbincangan di-atas ucapan di-Raja dan menjawab beberapa pandangan² yang telah di-datangkan oleh Ahli²

Yang Berhormat terhadap dasar² kerajaan yang terkandung dalam ucapan itu.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my colleagues on this side of this House have already replied to a number of criticisms made by Honourable Members and it is only left for me to reply to those matters which have not been covered by my other colleagues.

Sir, I would like, first of all, to say that the Government is very grateful to the Members of this House who have shown their understanding and support for the policy of the Government, of our sincere determination to bring peace to this country, to carry out a bold, imaginative, economic policy to give our people, particularly the "have-nots" of all races, whether they be in the town or in the rural areas, a better and higher standard of living and a fair and new deal so that they will have a rightful place not only in our country, but a rightful place among civilised nations of the world.

It has been said, Sir, that the debate on the Royal Address, such as we are having now, is an inquest of the nation and of the country. Indeed, it is a clear evidence of our sincere belief in parliamentary democracy that once a year we provide this opportunity to Members of this House who are representatives of the people to deliberate fairly and fully on all aspects of Government policies. Some Honourable Members, particularly those on this side of the House have made many valuable suggestions, but, as usual, from the opposite benches we still hear the same old records being played time and time again.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh talked about collective responsibility of the Cabinet. He said that if a member of the cabinet has been found to do something improper, then the whole Cabinet should resign. I am afraid, Sir, that either the Honourable Member does not understand what collective responsibility means, or he is deliberately trying to confuse the House and the public. Sir, collective responsibility means that the whole

Cabinet is responsible for formulating the policies of the country and if the policies are not accepted by Parliament or by the country, then clearly the whole Cabinet must resign. In the implementation of those policies, each Minister is responsible to do so on his own and if a Minister, in carrying out those policies has been found to be doing so short of the highest level of integrity and honesty which is expected of a Minister, then the Minister alone must resign as did happen in the case of the Honourable Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Talib. It will be different, Sir, if matters of major policy formulated by a Minister of the Cabinet and that policy is voted against in this House or by some other means, it is clearly shown that the majority of the people of the country are against that policy, then it is the duty of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to tender their resignation to the King. This is, Sir, where collective responsibility begins and where it ends. Now, this continuous insinuation that we in the Alliance have not been following true parliamentary democracy does not hold water, because everyone in this country and, indeed, all those who have been following the progress of our country know that the Alliance Government have been following the principles and practice of parliamentary democracy faithfully and sincerely. Indeed, the only criticism or real criticism as I have stated before in this House that we in the Government have had is that perhaps we sometimes have been too democratic.

Now, Sir, a number of Honourable Members spoke about the Civil Service and a number of my colleagues here have already replied to the various criticisms raised by the Honourable Members. But the Honourable Member for Ipoh alleged that there is dissatisfaction in the Civil Service and that non-Malay members of the Civil Service are not getting a square deal. He said that promotion is being blocked because there are no Malays to fill the quota in the legal Service and in the Civil Service. This allegation, Sir, is completely untrue, because under our Constitution, all members

of the Public Service must be treated equally whatever their racial origin may be. It is true that there is a quota in the entry or admission to the Legal and Civil Services, but once officers have been admitted into the Civil Service they are treated equally, fairly and justly. Now, the Honourable Member also said that the Public Service is corrupt because the conditions of service are unsatisfactory and that their salaries are unsatisfactory. Sir, it has been the policy of the Alliance Government to endeavour to give a fair deal to members of the Public Service, particularly the lower income group, within the limit of our resources. We have from time to time reviewed the salary scheme of the Public Service and now a Salaries Commission, presided by a Judge of the High Court, is sitting to consider the salary schemes and conditions of service for the whole of the Public Service. Therefore, it is not right nor is it fair to allege that there is general dissatisfaction in the Public Service.

Our Public Service, Sir, as has been stated, Sir, has served our country extremely well during these difficult years of early independence. We in the Alliance Government are proud of our Civil Service, which we have always stated can be regarded as second to none in this part of the world. The Civil Service had to adapt itself to the changes brought about by independence and then had to implement Government policy of carrying out economic development in order to produce quick and tangible results. Our Public Service, in the whole, has done extremely well. However, as I personally stated on many occasions, there is still room for improvement. There is still the necessity to streamline further our Civil Service so that it will meet the needs of an independent country, of a young progressive nation. We in this country, Sir, knew only one type of Civil Service, i.e. the Colonial system of Civil Service and this type of Civil Service is no longer suited to our present condition as an independent sovereign nation.

Therefore, changes are necessary and, as we have explained to this

House, Government has taken steps to effect these changes. I can confidently state that when these changes have been made, we will be able to have a Civil Service which will be completely streamlined, able to stand the stress and strain of a young and dynamic nation, and able to serve the needs and aspirations of our people.

Some Honourable Members, particularly the Honourable Member for Ipoh, said that there is rampant corruption in the Civil Service. My colleagues have already adequately replied to this. It is true, Sir, that there is a certain amount of corruption, but it is by no means rampant. It has been the policy of this Government to try and stamp out corruption by every means possible. That is why we have appointed a Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of my colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs, to review our anti-corruption measures, so that we will have far more effective measures to deal with corrupt practices and to eradicate these practices completely. However, I would like to say that it will not be possible to stamp out corruption completely in the Public Service unless members of the public are prepared to co-operate. I would like therefore to appeal to members of the public to give every assistance and co-operation to the Government in its drive to eradicate this disease of corruption.

Sir, it is indeed strange that Members of the Opposition should have thought fit to criticise the Public Service and at the same time oppose Government measures to streamline the Public Services. The Government's proposal to transfer the powers of discipline from the Public Services Commission to senior Heads of Department is with the objective of streamlining the Public Service, to stamp out corrupt practices. With the disciplinary powers in the hands of senior civil servants, they will have effective means in their hands to supervise the work of their subordinates, to see that they carry out their work efficiently and expeditiously and economically, and also at the same time to see that they would not indulge in corrupt and undesirable practices.

Sir, the Member for Ipoh also alleged that the Government in assisting the less fortunate of our people—the bumiputras, the Malays—is doing so to the detriment of the other races in this country. Sir, it has always been the policy of this Government to be just and fair to all sections of our people. We are determined to help the less fortunate of our people, particularly the bumiputras and the Malays, but we are doing so not at the expense of the other races. Whatever help we give to the less fortunate of our people will not take away the rights and privileges of other races. This has been our intention, our policy, and we have clearly demonstrated in all these eleven years that the Alliance Government has been in power in this country.

Sir, on matters of foreign policy my colleague, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, has adequately replied to all the points raised by the Members of the Opposition. Members of the Opposition said that our foreign policies have not been independent nor have they been non-aligned. Sir, I would like to say that we have always carried out an independent foreign policy and always stated that the cardinal principle of our foreign policy is that we desire to be a friend of all friendly countries, irrespective of whatever system of government they may have. We believe, Sir, that it is just and right for any government to choose its own system of government and its way of life, provided that that country does not interfere with the internal affairs of another country or the independence and integrity of other countries. Malaysia will therefore be a friend of any country that respects the independence and integrity of another country. As a small nation, we want to live in peace with everyone. We want to co-operate with every country for mutual benefit.

Last year I had the privilege to visit a number of countries in Africa and in the Middle East, and during the course of my tour I assured leaders of those countries that it is our policy and our desire to work together with all peace-loving countries. Therefore in the Royal Address it is clearly stated that

we intend to be friend with as many countries as possible. We are not against any government or its ideology. We are only against any country which has expressed its policy which either directly or indirectly tend to interfere with the affairs of other countries. This is our foreign policy, Sir. We adhere to this policy faithfully. My colleague, the Minister of Labour, who has just returned from a tour of Africa, told this House that Malaysia is held in high esteem by countries in Africa.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to add to the words in the King's Speech that we in this country look forward with great pleasure to the prospect of peace with our great neighbour, Indonesia. We also welcome with a sense of real pleasure that our other neighbour, the Philippines, has now decided to resume diplomatic relations with us. We, therefore, look forward to working closely together with the Philippines in reactivating together with Thailand, ASA., in making it a real success as a regional co-operation. We in the Government have always believed in living in peace and friendship with our neighbours. The Honourable Member for Batu said that it was the Labour Party which suggested that we should make peace with Indonesia. I would like to say that we in the Alliance have always wanted peace and indeed, we agreed to meet President Soekarno and his colleagues several times in order to find grounds for agreement, so that Indonesia and Malaysia could live in peace. We found that there was no meeting of minds and that it was impossible to make peace. However, the moment there was a change of government in Indonesia and there was a prospect of a change of attitude towards Malaysia, we decided to have contact with the new government in order to find out the possibility of having talks to bring these two countries, our close neighbours, who have so many ties with us, to come together to work in co-operation and friendship and to end confrontation which has brought no one any good, neither to the Indonesians nor to ourselves. Mr Speaker, Sir, we lost no time in doing this because of our

desire to live in peace. The moment we saw there was a basis for formal negotiations we immediately agree to have formal talks. It is only by doing this, by careful approach, by showing sincerity and goodwill that we were able to talk in a friendly manner and able to reach accord in Bangkok. I would like to say here that I am very grateful, and the Government of Malaysia is very grateful, to the Indonesian leaders—to General Suharto and to Dr Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister. It was due to Dr Adam Malik's sincerity and frankness that we were able to reach complete agreement in Bangkok. There was, Mr Speaker, Sir, no vagueness in this accord in Bangkok. The only thing is that we are in no position yet to make the agreement public as we must wait for the approval by the Government of Indonesia before we can make it public. We stated in our communique that we had agreed on the principles on which our two countries could normalise relations and work together in co-operation and friendship. The only thing is that we are as yet in no position to make known these principles, although we on our part, the Government of Malaysia, has endorsed principles and I sincerely hope and pray that soon our friends in Indonesia will be able to give their approval to the Agreement in Bangkok. (*Applause*).

Sir, the fact that we were able to come together so suddenly and to be able to talk in a friendly and cordial manner has surprised the whole world. Indonesia agreed to send a military mission while confrontation has not officially ended to show their sincere desire for peace and to bring goodwill and friendship to us. It was the arrival of this mission that paved the way for the successful conclusion of the Bangkok Talks. We have shown to the whole world how two neighbouring countries could settle their differences in their own way and, as I have said, in an Asian way, and I do hope that we will be able to resolve all our problems in the future in the same way in a truly neighbouring and brotherly spirit.

Sir, it is a matter of regret for us, as has been explained by some Honourable Members, that our approachment with Indonesia has caused uneasiness in a certain section of the non-Malays in this country. I can assure the House and those who may entertain this feeling that there is no cause at all for this uneasiness. Indeed, there are people who have been spreading this mischievous rumour solely with the object of creating suspicion and sissension among the various communities in this country in order to upset the goodwill and harmony of our people of various races. All of us who have the interest and welfare and the loyalty of this country at heart would like to see peace in this region. Confrontation has brought no benefit to anyone. On the other hand, it has brought hardship, difficulties and sufferings to the people of both countries. Now, with the restoration of peace everyone will benefit. The Government will benefit in the reduction of defence expenditure; business people will benefit because of the prospect of resumption of trade with Indonesia; and others also will benefit. It is only those who have no loyalty to the country, or whose loyalty lies outside this country, or those who want to see chaos and disturbance in this country do not want to see peace restored. Therefore, Sir, I would like to ask Honourable Members to do whatever they can to try and counter this malicious rumour.

Now, Sir, some Honourable Members advocated that we should endeavour to have close and friendly relations with Singapore. My colleagues have already spoken on this matter. I should like to assure the House that it has been the wish of this Government since that regretful day of separation with Singapore, to work in close co-operation with the Singapore Government for the benefit of our two people. But the actions and the utterance of the leaders of Singapore Government since separation made it impossible to achieve this objective, to achieve this understanding and co-operation. Singapore is now an independent and sovereign nation, and the leaders of

Singapore must learn to appreciate that they should not interfere, directly or indirectly, with the affairs of Malaysia. (*Applause*). The affairs of Malaysia and of its people must be the sole responsibility of the citizens of Malaysia. Unless this is clearly understood and up-held, not only in words but in practice and in deeds, it would not be possible to have that trust or confidence between the two Governments of Malaysia and Singapore—trust and confidence which are essential if the two Government and two countries are to work together in co-operation in so many fields for their mutual benefit. I can assure this House that we in the Malaysian Government would not be found wanting in our endeavour and our efforts to bring about understanding and co-operation with Singapore.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about what some Members called the crisis in Sarawak. I would like to say, Sir, that there is no such thing as crisis. What happened in Sarawak recently is entirely an internal matter for the Alliance Party. The Alliance Party is the governing Party in Sarawak today. It is, therefore, within the right of the top leadership of the Alliance to change the leaders in Sarawak, the Ministers or the Chief Minister. The majority group of the Alliance Members of the Council Negeri have indicated that they have no confidence in the present Chief Minister and have asked that he be changed. We, the leaders of the Alliance, the Malaysian Alliance Executive Council, after due consideration, have decided that it was in the interests of the country and of the Alliance Party, that the leader of the Government of Sarawak should be changed. Surely, it is within our right to do so, to change the leader of the Government in a State which is governed by our own Party. The differences in the Sarawak Alliance, as I said are internal matters and it is for us to resolve these differences, as we have done.

Sir, again, on the question of our relationship with Britain, my Honourable colleagues have already spoken on this, but the Honourable Members

of the Opposition—the Honourable Member for Ipoh, the Member for Batu, and the Member for Bungsar—saw fit to criticise this Government for its decision to readjust its attitude towards Britain in view of the fact that Britain has now decided not to give further defence aid to Malaysia, as she, a few months ago had positively promised to do so. Sir, it is clear, as has been stated by British Ministers that Britain is reviewing its policy and its commitments East of Suez. Therefore it is right and proper that in the light of this that we in Malaysia should also review our policy and our relations towards Britain, because, as an independent nation, we must look after our own interests and our own survival: (*Applause*). Our policy should be to be friendly with any country that is prepared to be friendly with us, to show kindness to any country that is prepared to be kind with us and assist us. A country cannot expect to merely draw benefit from our country and at the same time is not prepared to return to assist us in a small way. (*Applause*).

Sir, as has been explained by my colleague, the Minister of Finance, we are a young nation in its early years of independence; now particularly with the addition of Sabah and Sarawak, we have much bigger commitments both in defence and in economic development. We have to spend a bit more in the economic development of Sabah and Sarawak than we can expect to get in return from those two States, and this state of affairs, as has been explained, is a legacy of the British colonial rule, and, therefore, it is only fair that in this early stage that Britain should assist us so that we will be able to meet our commitments in Sabah and Sarawak.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar still play the old record that we have so often heard from him and his former colleagues in this House, that the Alliance Government has not done anything to redress the economic disparity in the nation, and he deliberately refuses to see the enormous progress that Malaysia has made in the field of development, particularly rural development. Now, Sir, there is no

need for me to speak on the success of our rural development programme in this House, as many hundreds and thousands of projects in all parts of our country speak for themselves: There is no need for the Honourable Member to remind us of our responsibility, because we know our responsibility, and we knew this long before the Honourable Member came to sit in this House. (*Applause*).

The Honourable Member also said that as confrontation is now over, the country is going to have less and less democracy. The Honourable Member should ask himself what sort of democracy the Party which is ruling the country south of the Causeway, from which he draws his inspiration, is practising there. (Hear! hear!) (*Applause*).

Sir, I think the Honourable Member from Kuala Trengganu Selatan suggested that a Ministry of Economic Affairs be established to handle and finance the First Malaysia Plan and to ensure effective planning and implementation of the projects.

I should like to explain, Sir, that these tasks are already being undertaken by the Economic Planning Unit in co-operation with the Treasury and other Ministries concerned. Also we have the National Development and Planning Committee consisting of the various Ministries concerned in planning and development and this Committee and the Economic Planning Unit are responsible for national planning and for co-ordinating its implementation. The Economic Planning Unit is being expanded. Therefore, there is no necessity for creating a new Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu suggested that with the ending of confrontation, we should considerably reduce our defence expenditure. No doubt, with the end of confrontation our defence expenditure will be reduced, but I must explain to the House that with the ending of confrontation the British and Commonwealth troops in Sabah and Sarawak must leave Sabah and Sarawak. This

will mean that the task of maintaining law and order and of looking after the security of those areas will fall completely in our hands, our Police and Military. As there is still a strong, hard-core of Communist territories in Sarawak, which poses a serious threat to our security, it is therefore, necessary for us to continue operations in these areas against these territories, and it is necessary to look after the security of that long stretch of border from Sabah and Sarawak. We do hope that it will be possible to have co-operation with our friends, Indonesia, to patrol and look after those borders. Indeed, we have never planned for a big expansion of our Armed Forces. We have only planned for sufficient Armed Forces to look after our security, to guard our coast lines and to deal with minor infiltrations. As a small nation, we can never have enough forces to defend ourselves against external aggression. Therefore, despite the ending of confrontation the expansion of our Armed Forces must continue, although at a less accelerated rate. This is why we continue to need assistance from our friends in the expansion of our Armed Forces so that we will be able to stand on our own feet for the defence of our independence and our integrity.

Sir, I am grateful to the Members of this House for having accepted Government's policy on education and language, two very sensitive and controversial issues, with patience and with tolerance. On these two issues, the Alliance Government have always endeavoured to approach objectively and with fairness and justice, to all sections of our population. Ever since we formulated the education policy of 1956, we have always borne in mind our main objective, that is, to bring our people of various races together and strengthen their harmony, so that ultimately we shall be able to build a strong and united nation out of the people of diverse racial origins. We have also stated that while it is our policy to make Malay the national language, it is also our policy to preserve and sustain the

growth of other languages. That is why in approaching these two important issues, we always do it with patience and with tolerance. The Honourable Member for Batu has alleged that I stated that the solution of this trouble is found in the Constitution of our country. Sir, the Hon'ble Member has misquoted me. What I have said is, "we will stand by the words of our Constitution on", which was carefully worded after long and careful consideration. I again reiterate that we will uphold the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, that is, while making Malay our national language and the sole official language, the teaching, study and use of other languages will be preserved and sustained.

That is why, Sir, I said that we on the Government bench have always appealed to our people that in carrying out this policy, we must do it with tact, with understanding and with tolerance, so that our people of various races will always realise and appreciate that we are always fair to all sections of our community. It has never been our policy nor our intention to suppress any section of our community, but rather to allow them all to go forward together in peace, harmony and friendship. This has been our policy and will continue to be our policy, and we are confident that given the goodwill, the understanding and the support of our people of various races, the Alliance Government will be able to achieve our ultimate goal of establishing a strong and united nation from our people of various races.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab, terutama sa-kali kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada menyebutkan bahawa patut-lah di-tubuhkan Surohanjaya untuk mengkaji system democracy berparlimen yang kita amalkan di-negeri ini, sebab kata-nya system democracy berparlimen yang telah di-jalankan di-negeri ini mengikut keadaan² negeri barat dan tentu-lah tidak sesuai dengan keadaan² di-negeri kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri faham bahawa mustahak system democracy berparlimen yang kita amalkan di-negeri ini di-sesuaikan dengan keadaan² peribadi negara kita ini, akan tetapi chara hendak mense-suaikan perkara ini mustahak-lah di-jalankan dengan beransor mengikut pengalaman kita dan ini bukan-lah perkara yang boleh di-jalankan oleh satu Surohanjaya. Perkara ini mustahak-lah kita perbaiki dari satu masa ka-satu masa mengikut pengalaman kita, mengikut keadaan dan kebolehan kita.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu juga menyebutkan bahawa sunggoh pun Singapura telah berpisah dari Malaysia dan tujuan perpisahan itu ia-lah hendak mengurangkan segala masalaah² di-antara dua negeri itu, akan tetapi kata-nya sunggoh pun Singapura telah berpisah dari Malaysia, tetapi masalaah² itu maseh lagi ada. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti saya katakan tadi, sunggoh pun Singapura telah berpisah dari Malaysia, tetapi Singapura sa-buah negara yang sangat dekat dengan Malaysia dan ta' dapat tiada ada masalaah² yang berkaitan di-antara dua negeri itu yang mustahak di-selesaikan dengan kerjasama dan sa-fahaman yang baik di-antara kerajaan dua negara itu. Jadi, sa-hingga kita dapat mengadakan persefahaman dan kerjasama yang baik di-antara dua negara itu, maka ta' dapat tiada masalaah² yang tertentu akan timbul.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya suka-lah hendak menjawab ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Jerai. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa dukachita dan berasa sedih mendengar butir² ucapan yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang mengatakan dalam 10 tahun ini Kerajaan tidak ada membuat apa² pun perubahan² kapada ra'ayat yang dudok di-kampung² dan di-luar bandar dan Ranchangan Luar Bandar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan itu ia-lah umpama-nya sa-bagai memberi pisang kapada anak yang menangis sahaja. Jadi, ucapan ini saya katakan sangat mendukachitakan dan yang menyedehkan saya, sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat

dari Jerai itu dahulu-nya bekerja di-Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, bekerja di-bawah saya sendiri dan selalu mendapat fahaman² daripada saya sendiri bagaimana hendak menjalankan dasar² pembangunan negara dan luar bandar dan pada masa itu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyokong di-atas dasar pembangunan negara dan luar bandar. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat ini ada-lah membenarkan fikiran-nya melayang dengan tiada had-nya dan membenarkan sentiment-nya melayang mengikut kehendak² sentiment² itu. Jadi, sunggoh pun Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah membetulkan sedikit ucapan-nya ini, akan tetapi ucapan ini ada-lah rekod Parlimen ini dan ta' dapat tiada akan menjadi ingatan bagi Dewan ini dan terpaksa saya menjawab ucapan²-nya itu.

Saya kata saya berasa sedih, sebab bukan sahaja Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dahulu bekerja dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, bahkan semenjak Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menjadi Wakil Ra'ayat, menjadi Wakil dari Jerai, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada mempunyai perhubungan yang rapat dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, dan dia sendiri tahu apa yang berlaku, apa yang berjalan hari² di-Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tahun yang lalu pehak Kerajaan telah pun mengadakan kongres iktisad dengan tujuan hendak mendapat lebeh fahaman² dan juga chadangan² daripada pehak ra'ayat berkenaan dengan dasar² dan chara² Kerajaan patut melaksanakan dasar bagi memberi peluang² yang lebeh luas, yang lebeh sempurna, kapada ra'ayat di-luar bandar untuk mengambil bahagian di-lapangan ekonomi dan perniagaan dan untuk meninggikan taraf hidup mereka. Dalam kongres ini pun Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri ada mengambil bahagian yang penting dalam kertas² meshuarat yang di-binchangkan dalam kongres itu. Jadi, nyata-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tegoran yang di-buat ini, yang saya kata terkeluar daripada

Yang ketiga-nya, mengadakan pengurusan daripada bangsa Melayu sendiri. Berkenaan dengan mengadakan pengurusan daripada bangsa Melayu bagi satu² ranchangan di-mana peserta²-nya kebanyakan terdiri daripada orang Melayu itu ada-lah sedang di-ambil tindakan oleh pihak Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sa-berapa yang dapat.

Yang keempat, bersabit dengan pondok talipon. Tindakan sekarang sedang di-ambil oleh pihak Jabatan Talikom untuk mengadakan-nya di-dalam tahun ini.

Akhir sa-kali ia-lah kenaikan bagi peserta² dalam Ranchangan F.L.D.A. di-Kongkong. Dalam soal ini juga kenaikan untuk peserta² di-Ranchangan Kongkong telah ada perkhidmatan bas dan juga teksi untuk kemudahan peserta² di-dalam ranchangan itu.

Menteri Muda Pelajaran (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan chuba menjawab masaalah yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Dewan ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan meminta Kementerian Pelajaran menubuhkan lebih banyak lagi Pusat² Perguruan Menengah untuk meninggikan mutu pelajaran ra'ayat. Bahagian Latehan Guru Kementerian Pelajaran telah menubuhkan 30 Pusat Latehan Daerah dan 6 Maktab Perguruan Menengah untuk melateh guru² bagi tingkatan rendah di-sekolah² menengah. Bersama-nya ada lebih kurang 3,000 guru² yang telah di-lateh di-maktab² itu pada tiap² tahun dan apabila mereka lulus mereka akan memainkan peranan masing² untuk memelihara dan membaiki lagi mutu pelajaran di-tingkatan rendah di-sekolah kita. Ranchangan pada masa ini ia-lah untuk membena dua buah lagi maktab latehan baharu dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama seperti mengadakan lebih banyak tempat² di-maktab² yang telah sedia ada itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu dengan mengadakan tempat tinggal di-Maktab² Perguruan Menengah kepada penun-

tut². Sa-lama satu tahun sahaja, maka bilangan penuntut² yang masuk boleh berganda dan dengan jalan yang demikian bilangan guru² yang berkelayakan untuk mengajar di-tingkatan² rendah di-sekolah² menengah pun boleh bertambah lagi.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Selatan berkata tidak puas hati dengan layanan kepada penuntut² yang mogok di-Sekolah Menengah Pertukangan Johor Bahru. Pada pendapat-nya sambutan penuntut² itu ada-lah sebab² yang besar. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Bahru Timor berkata begitu juga. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pelajaran telah membuat penyelidikan sa-penoh-nya berkenaan mogok itu dan membuat keputusan bahawa kebanyakan daripada permintaan penuntut² itu ada-lah kechil² sahaja dan tidak patut melibatkan mogok. Guru Besar sekolah itu telah mengambil tindakan untuk memenuhi sa-paroh daripada tuntutan murid² itu, tetapi murid² tidak sabar dan menuntut permintaan mereka di-penuhi dengan serta-merta. Kementerian Pelajaran berpendapat bahawa tuntutan supaya permintaan² itu di-penuhi ada-lah tidak berpatutan. Lembaga Pengelola Sekolah telah membuat surat pada hari itu juga dan memberi jaminan kepada murid² sa-kalian ia-itu permintaan² yang besar akan di-pereksa dan uruskan, jika boleh, dalam masa yang sa-singkat²-nya. Meski pun telah di-beri jaminan murid² itu telah memilih mogok walau pun permintaan mereka telah di-luluskan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Melaka Selatan juga meminta Kementerian Pelajaran menubuhkan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan tingkatan enam seperti Sekolah Alam Shah Selangor di-Melaka sa-bagai satu langkah persediaan bagi tahun 1967 apabila Bahasa Kebangsaan menjadi bahasa rasmi yang tunggal.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung perkara itu penubuhan Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan tingkatan enam di-Melaka, Kementerian saya ada-lah mengambil ingatan tentang chadangan Yang Berhormat itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Perikatan bukan Kerajaan tolak ansor, ini Kerajaan kebangsaan. Jadi Kerajaan yang benar² mempunyai dasar kebangsaan dengan bertujuan hendak berkhidmat kerana kepentingan bangsa dan negara kita dan seperti Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengetahui, dasar pembangunan atau dasar iktisad yang kita telah jalankan telah menunjukkan kehasilan dan memuaskan hati melainkan barangkali negeri Kelantan sahaja, itu saya tidak dapat hendak elakkan kerana itu tanggung jawab Kerajaan PAS. Tetapi negeri² lain di-Malaysia ini, melainkan Sabah dan Sarawak, belum cukup lagi memuaskan hati dan kita berharap akan meneruskan dasar ini supaya kemajuan² yang lebih besar dan luas lagi dapat di-nekmati oleh rakyat negeri ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

"Ampun Tuanku,

Patek, Speaker dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia di-dalam Persidangan Parlimen, memohon ampun mempersembahkan suatu ucapan yang zalil daripada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat mengucapkan berbilang-banyak shukor dan terima kasih kepada Ka-bawah Duli kerana Titah Uchapan Ka-bawah Duli pada masa membuka Penggal Yang Ketiga Parlimen Yang Kedua."

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini di-tamatkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Sitting suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting resumed at 6 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker, *in the Chair*).

MOTIONS

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) ORDER, 1966

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

"That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 43 of 1966 be confirmed."

The purpose of this Order is to amend the tariff classification of motor vehicles in order to meet the requirements of the Policy Statement on Motor Assembly announced earlier this year by the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The old classification distinguished between old and new vehicles. In the Policy Statement referred to, it is stated that import duties on completely built up and semi knocked down vehicle will be imposed within 18 months from the date of the announcement. The present amendment to the Customs Duty Order will enable the imposition of such duty when the time comes.

The Policy Statement also mentioned that with immediate effect quantitative restrictions will be imposed on the importation of completely built-up vehicles. The Prohibition of Import Order which came into effect simultaneously with the announcement of the Statement provide for this. However, no legal basis exists as to what is the difference between a semi knocked down, a completely knocked down and a completely built up vehicle. The Order before the House provides for such a basis.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour (Tuan Lee San Choon): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 43 of 1966 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 4) ORDER, 1966

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 44 of 1966 be confirmed.

The Order before the House, is an attempt to provide domestic manufacturers of plastic advertising materials with additional protection. Hitherto, such materials were only dutiable if they advertised goods of Malaysian origin. This left an important part of the market for plastic advertising materials unprotected. Advertising materials for imported goods are in no way different from those for goods of Malaysian origin, and there is no reason why domestic manufacturers of such materials should lose out to similar manufacturers elsewhere.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek clarification from the Honourable Minister of Finance on the "Classification and description of advertising articles of plastic materials not elsewhere specified or included." According to the explanation given, it was to boost the local manufacturers and to provide them with protection where it was not already given. Sir, I need clarification on whether it covers articles or components for the manufacturing of these finished advertising products, or does it cover certain advertising articles that could not be manufactured locally because the manufacturers may not have the means or the technical know-how to produce such articles or the local manufacturers may find it not profitable enough to produce such articles. I know of some technical advertising articles used by the pharmaceutical firms—such as, plastic hearts, kidneys, and other organs for distribution among the doctors to help the doctors in explaining to their patients. There are many other items which perhaps we may not be able to produce for the reasons given by me.

Another point I would like to stress, Sir, taking advantage of this Statute Paper No. 44—here the Code Number is 893 207-2—is that perhaps code classifications have been too general and are not specific to the items which are intended to be covered. For example, I would like to take a Code

Number 200157 (b). Now this code classification was perhaps originally intended to cover by-products of rice—meehoon, or some other product.

Unfortunately it now includes locally made beans preserves and dried beans sticks. These are foodstuffs being produced locally in various prepared forms for the vegetarians and the non-Muslims. These products are made from beans, and the raw material beans, is exempted from duty, both in Penang and the mainland, and the duty imposed had caused more inconvenience than the advantage obtained from the prevention of the finished product from competing against the local manufacturers. These are not mass produced; these are foodstuffs and the bulk make it non-profitable and there is also inconvenience to transport these dried beans sticks to the mainland. These inconveniences have caused a lot of local factories to close down and many families have been affected, and I only request the Honourable Minister to find ways and means to re-classify these items so as to allow this locally produced foodstuff from being exempted. Perhaps as I said it was not intentionally roped in. So I would like to request the Honourable Minister of Finance to reconsider the classification of this product.

Talking on code number specifications again, according to what the Parliamentary Secretary has just mentioned, the tariff imposed is a form of protection for local manufacturers. I know of a certain item in which the classification also ropes in articles, perhaps it was not intended to, and it is not being produced by manufacturers or factories under pioneer status. For example, I know of locally manufactured collapsible steel doors, grills, metal window frames, sky light frames and other parts of steel structures produced from duty-free mild steel bars and angle irons. Sir, most of these products are not produced in mass. They are produced according to the designs and the requirements of the architects. Therefore, such items are made of duty-free material in the mainland but they are not mass produced but are made to suit the designs of the

various architects to suit the requirements of their clients. So it does not constitute a finished product from manufacturers, such as the metal window frames. So, if a protection which is meant to cover the metal window frames ropes in items that are manufactured to suit the requirements of the architects and the owners of houses who want specific designs that would be denying the people of having a free choice of products and also put a barrier on the people of the island of Penang from earning a living. Therefore, I would like to request the Honourable Minister of Finance to reclassify and include these two items for exclusion from tariff, to allow them to come into the mainland, exempted from duties. I am sure this will help the industries in Penang as they are non-competitors of the articles as defined in the protective tariff. I would like to say again perhaps they are being roped in unintentionally and I request for reconsideration. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, as these matters actually relate to matters concerning the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I beg leave to reply on behalf of the Minister of Finance. The Honourable Member for Penang Utara stated that the classification perhaps is too general and too embracing to bring in quite a large number of articles, which may include articles not manufactured in this country in any of the industries here. As this is a matter which concerns also the Tariff Advisory Board, perhaps it would be best for the Honourable Member to address my Ministry with specific details and I can assure the Honourable Member that the whole question of classification and perhaps reclassification or subdivision of classification can be gone into. As the Honourable Member is aware it is the Tariff Advisory Board which can advise the Ministry on such matters and of course if it is a straightforward case the Minister himself will decide. With reference to the over classification of foodstuff and steel articles, there again I would request the Honourable Member to provide this Ministry with specific details, I

can assure the Honourable Member that it will be looked into.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 44 of 1966 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (SABAH) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1966

Tuan Ali bin Hj. Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sabah Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 45 of 1966 be confirmed.

It was announced in the 1965 Budget Speech that a flat rate of 20 per cent on fish and other marine animals in air-tight containers would be imposed with immediate effect. This group of commodities includes sardines, herrings, brislings and pilchards, and the duty imposed apply also to Sabah and Sarawak except that in the case of sardines in these two States, only a 10 per cent duty was imposed on the grounds that this is a popular food for the lower income group. It has become apparent, however, that there is no scientific basis for any distinction to be drawn between sardines and pilchards, the sardines being the young stage of the pilchards. In such circumstances a different rate of duty in Sabah and Sarawak on basically the same type of fish can lead to confusion and evasion. To forestall this eventuality, the duty on pilchards and herrings was also reduced to 10 per cent in Sabah and Sarawak.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Lee San Choon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sabah

Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 45 of 1966 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (SABAH) (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) ORDER, 1966

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sabah Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 47 of 1966 be confirmed.

The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1966 in effect abolished the Commonwealth preference applicable to the enamelware classified under Tariff Code 697211 in Sabah. Prior to the making of this Order enamelware was dutiable at 7½ per cent preferential and 15 per cent full in Sabah. The low duty applicable to imports from Commonwealth sources virtually made the Sabah market on enamelware closed to the domestic products. The situation was carefully studied and the Government was satisfied that the proper course of action to take would be to raise the level of duty applicable to Commonwealth imports to that applicable to the non-Commonwealth imports. The abolishment of the Commonwealth margin made all enamelware imported into Sabah dutiable at 15 per cent. The Government is satisfied that at this rate of duty the domestic manufacturer should be able to sell his goods in Sabah. As a comparison, Honourable Members may wish to note that enamelware attracts a duty of 15 per cent (full and preferential) in Sarawak and 50 per cent (full and preferential) in the States of Malaya.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapatkah pehak Menteri kita memberi jaminan bahawa dengan mengubah

Undang² ini, meminda Undang² ini, maka chukai yang di-kenakan kepada barang² yang kita import daripada luar negeri, sama ada Commonwealth atau pun sa-bagai-nya, betul² tidak menyentoh kedudukan barang² yang di-keluarkan di-Sabah, sebab kalau sa-kira-nya sa-mata² menaikkan chukai tetapi barang² yang kita keluaran di-Sabah itu sendiri mutu-nya rendah, maka ra'ayat maseh juga berhajat kepada barang² dari luar negeri. Jadi, dapat-kah Menteri kita ini memberi jaminan dalam perkara ini.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the whole intention of this order is to raise the duty on the Commonwealth products from 7½ per cent to 15 per cent in order to allow the domestic manufacturers to have a chance in selling their wares to the Sabah people and that includes manufacturers of Sabah itself and that is the very intention of this Order. In making a decision of this nature, I think it has been repeatedly mentioned in this House, that it has always been a criterion that the quality must be the same and it is always the aim of this Ministry to ensure that the quality of locally manufactured goods must be at par when we start considering tariff protection or any such like protection.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara menentukan harga sama tentu-lah berdasarkan sama quality tetapi yang saya tanya tadi ada-kah Kerajaan dapat menjamin bahawa Kerajaan boleh meninggikan mutu pengeluaran barang²—itu yang saya tanya.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: It is always the policy of this Ministry to ensure the enchancement of quality of all goods manufactured by our own industries.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolve,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sabah Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 47 of 1966 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS (IMPORT AND EXPORT) DUTIES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1966

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sarawak Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 46 of 1966 be confirmed.

It was announced in the 1965 Budget Speech that a flat rate of 20 per cent on fish and other marine animals in air-tight containers would be imposed with immediate effect. This group of commodities includes sardines, herrings, brislings and pilchards and the duty imposed applied also to Sabah and Sarawak except that in the case of sardines in these two States only a 10 per cent duty was imposed on the grounds that this is a popular food for the lower income group. It has become apparent, however, that there is no scientific basis for any distinction to be drawn between sardines and pilchards, the sardines being the young stage of the pilchards. In such circumstances a different rate of duty in Sabah and Sarawak on basically the same type of fish can lead to confusion and evasion. To forestall this eventuality the duty on pilchards and herrings was also reduced to 10 per cent in Sabah and Sarawak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan meminda Undang² ini dalam Motion yang baru ini sama-lah juga dengan tujuan yang ada di-dalam Motion yang baru lepas ini. Di-dalam penerangan yang di-beri oleh Menteri tadi dan juga oleh Menteri yang baru sa-kejap ini kata-nya chukai yang akan di-kenakan itu berbeza dengan Sabah ia-itu di-Sarawak 20 per cent di-kenakan pada barang² saperti sardin dan sa-bagai-nya dan barang² ini merupakan barang² popular ia-itu yang di-hajat sangat oleh orang² berpendapatan kecil—lower income

group. Jadi, dengan menaikkan chukai lebih daripada Sabah ia-itu sampai 20 per cent, dengan sendiri-nya barang itu akan menjadi mahal. Jadi, ini menujukkan satu chara pindaan yang memberatkan lagi ra'ayat dan saya sifatkan Motion ini sa-bagai pepatah Melayu Mengatakan: "Hidong di-chium, pipi di-gigit", "Kissing the nose, biting the cheek" (*Ketawa*) Jadi, saya harap-lah Menteri ini, pehak Menteri ini, memberi penjelasan di atas apa-kah effect atau kesan menaikkan chukai ini ka-atas ra'ayat jelata.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think that the Honourable Member who has just spoken has caught hold of the wrong end of the stick. The broad intention behind this motion is to give a special preferential rate for sardines on the ground that the people, the lower income group, in that area are very fond of this particular commodity. Otherwise we would have bumped up the scale of duty for this particular commodity. So I think we are doing the very thing which the Honourable Member is urging us to do.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sarawak Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26), the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 46 of 1966 be confirmed.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1966

Appointment of a Select Committee

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, in moving the motion standing in my name, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to a slight omission, and that is, before the names No. (3) to No. (8) in the motion, the prefix "The Honourable" should be inserted. In other words, it will read:

"The Honourable Tuan Mohd. Zahir bin Ismail.

The Honourable Dr Awang bin Hassan.

The Honourable Tuan S. Y. Chan.

The Honourable Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah.

The Honourable Datu Ganie Gilong.

The Honourable Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam."

Subject to this slight amendment, Sir, I beg to move:

That a Select Committee comprising the following Members be appointed to consider the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 1966, and to make recommendations thereon—

1. The Honourable Minister of Home Affairs and Justice (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman) (*Chairman*).
2. The Honourable Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub).
3. The Honourable Tuan Mohd. Zahir bin Ismail.
4. The Honourable Dr Awang bin Hassan.
5. The Honourable Tuan S. Y. Chan.
6. The Honourable Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah.
7. The Honourable Datu Ganie Gilong.
8. The Honourable Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam.

Sir, it may be recalled that this House on 3rd June, 1965, after the second reading of the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, resolved that the Bill be committed to a Select Committee. The Standing Orders of this House provide that a Bill may be committed to a Select Committee after it has been given a second reading (Standing Order 54). However, under Standing Orders 55 (1), a Committee to which a Bill is so committed shall not debate the principle of the Bill but only its details. The effect of this provision, as explained in Erskine May's Parliamentary Procedure, is that the Committee has no power to make any amendment which, in effect, will negative the principles of the Bill. Its functions are, therefore, limited merely to amendments affecting the details of this Bill. On this ground, the Select Committee resolved that it would not proceed further with the consideration of this Bill.

The Government now proposes to bring up this Bill again during this session and to commit it to a Select Committee after it has been read the

first time. The Standing Orders of this House do not expressly provide for the committal of a Bill to a Select Committee after the first reading. Standing Order 48 provides that when a Bill has been read the first time, it shall stand for a second reading at the next or a subsequent sitting of the House. It is submitted, however, that it is possible for the Bill to be committed to a Select Committee after the first reading by applying the provisions of Standing Orders relating to Special Select Committees (Standing Orders 81 to 88) and in particular Standing Order 83 (4) provides that, and I quote:

"The deliberations of a Select Committee shall be confined to the matter referred to it by the House and any extension or limitation thereof made by the House, and, in the case of a Select Committee on a Bill, to the Bill committed to it and relevant amendments."

To invoke the said provisions, it will be necessary for a notice of a motion to be submitted to Parliament and for the motion to be thrown for debate after it has been moved and thereafter put to the House for adoption.

Sir, the proposed provisions of the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1966, contain, among other things, the introduction of a new procedure relating to committal for trial by the High Court and under this new procedure the practice of holding preliminary inquiries in respect of cases which are to be tried by the Court of a Judge is dispensed with. You will recall that in 1958 the Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Attorney-General "to examine the system of preliminary enquiries as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to recommending whether any modifications are required or whether any alternative procedure for the recording of witness's statements for the purpose of trials in the High Court might, with advantage, be adopted." Having considered both the advantages and the disadvantages of the present system, the Committee concluded that the present system should be altered so as to retain preliminary enquiries only in respect of very serious cases such as murder. Since the Report of

the Committee, however, it has been considered that all cases which are to be tried before the Court of a Judge, including murder, should be committed to the High Court without there being held a preliminary enquiry, but that instead of such enquiry there should be adopted a procedure whereby, upon an application being made by the Public Prosecutor in that behalf, the Magistrate shall be empowered to commit an accused person for trial in the High Court; and upon such committal, the Magistrate shall require the accused persons to give orally or in writing a list of the names and, so far as practicable, the addresses of the persons whom the accused person wishes to summon to give evidence on his trial. Not less than 14 clear days before the date fixed for the trial, the Public Prosecutor is to furnish to the accused person a copy of the statement of each witness whom the prosecution proposes to call at the trial, and such statement shall contain the summary of evidence the witness will give in Court.

The proposed provisions of the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1966 also include proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code applicable to the former Straits Settlements, namely, Penang and Malacca. Most of these proposed provisions are for the purpose of unifying the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the two States with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code applicable to the remaining States of Malaya. In particular, section 189 of the Criminal Procedure Code in force in Penang and Malacca will be substituted by a provision that jury trials shall only be required where the punishment which may be imposed in death. This follows the practice now existing under the Criminal Procedure Code now in force in the other States of Malaya. The proposed provisions in the Bill relating to an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code applicable to Penang and Malacca will also seek to abolish inquests and to bring in the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the other States with regard to enquiries of death. No substantial differences exists, and the

proposed amendments will in fact promote uniformity.

The only other proposed amendments, which involve any question of principle that I need say now, are the proposed provisions to amend both the Criminal Procedure Codes to make the offences of extortion "reportable" offences, that is to say, the public will, if the proposal is acceptable to the Committee, be legally bound to give information to the Police with regard to the offences of extortion. Then, there is also the provision in the present law that a person answering questions put orally to him by a Police officer making a police investigation, shall be bound to answer truly. However, such a person can choose not to answer at all. The proposed relevant provision in this Bill will require such person to answer all questions and to answer them truly. There are other proposed provisions contained in the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 1966 which do not involve any question of principle at all but which are merely consequential and about which I need not waste the time of the House.

Finally, Sir, may I refer to an excerpt from Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, 17th Edition, at page 669, which reads as follows:

"When a bill which has not been a second time is referred to the consideration of a Committee, the Committee does not go through the bill, clause by clause, but simply inquires into the merits of the bill, or takes the proposals contained in the bill into consideration in the same manner as proposals embodied in any other document. No report or recommendation of the Committee with regard to the bill can have any effect whatever by way of advancing the bill a stage in the House."

Sir, I beg to move that the motion be put to the House.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr Deputy Speaker: The motion is open for debate.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill has aroused some disquiet, according to my knowledge,

among members of the legal fraternity; and there is always a tendency, Sir, for people who complain not to make their complaints heard even when chances are available. It is not often that the Government has decided to send a particular Bill which may be controversial to a Select Committee, and I wish to express the hope, Sir, that members of the Bar and of the legal fraternity and all those concerned about the provisions of this Bill will take this opportunity to make their representations to the Select Committee.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I too wish to say that while there are obvious merits in this Bill, there are many innovations in this Bill which may or may not be controversial, and as such, I hope that when this Bill goes to the Select Committee the widest publicity will be given to this procedure of sending it to the Select Committee, so that not only those of the legal fraternity will make their representations to this Select Committee but others who are interested in the rule of law will have a chance to make representations.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I would like to thank the Honourable Members for their suggestions. My only regret is that other Honourable Members do not take this opportunity to debate on the principles of the Bill for the guidance of the members of the Committee. Naturally, of course, the members of the Committee can go into the principles of the Bill under the proposed procedure which I announced to the House. No doubt, the Committee will invite the views of the legal profession and will give as wide publicity as possible to the public. As I said, my only regret is that Honourable Members of this House, who should be considering this Bill, have not given their views on the principles of the Bill, at least for the benefit of the members of the Committee. Thank you.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I was under a misapprehension, because I took it to mean that once a Bill has been sent

to Select Committee this House would not be able to discuss the principles of the Bill, but if that is possible, then I have some points to raise. I am sorry because I was under a genuine misapprehension that the principles of the Bill could not be discussed here.

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, since I made that clear now, the thing is now to ask the Honourable Members if they would like to give views on the Bill for the benefit of the Committee. With your agreement, Sir, I am sure the House will agree that it is good for the Honourable Members to give their views on the principles of the Bill before you take a voting on it.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: May I then, Sir, with your permission, just make two observations. I have in mind in particular, Sir, Clause 143, on page 5, "Statements of Witnesses to be supplied".—

"Not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the trial, the Public Prosecutor shall furnish to the accused person a copy of a statement of each witness whom it is proposed to call at the trial setting out the substance of the evidence such witness will give."

Sir, the present procedure is that the witnesses for the prosecution tender oral evidence in the Magistrate's Court during the preliminary enquiry and the evidence is recorded by the Magistrate. The Council for the accused is given an opportunity to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses after tendering their evidence in the Court and this, I would submit, has stood the test of time. This is now being replaced by a system where not less than 14 clear days before the date fixed for the trial, the Public Prosecutor furnishes the accused person a copy of a statement of each prosecution witness, and I refer to Sections 143 and 144 on page 5 again. This, Sir, might lead to serious abuse, since the statements of these prosecution witnesses would have been taken by police officers at police premises and there is no guarantee that this proposed statements are recorded with an emphasis on the elements of truth. The new procedure, in effect, Sir,

is another move to conduct the preliminary enquiry but not before a magistrate but at a police station and without the safeguards in the present system of preliminary enquiry where the witnesses come to the open court and tender oral evidence and are subjected to cross-examination. The explanatory statement in the Bill while giving the reason for the change states that the present system of preliminary enquiry is cumbersome and time wasting. Sir, we might submit that the law itself is so. One should not try to save time or streamline the procedure where criminal offences are involved, as there is a danger of sacrificing justice in the name of saving time and in the name of alleviating or streamlining cumbersome procedures. When a man's reputation or life is at stake, time and lengthy procedures are of little importance. Our system of justice is based on the Commonwealth system, the British system which has for its axiom, Sir, that a criminal may escape the noose but that it will not permit an innocent man to be hanged.

Another reason given in the explanatory statement is that the new procedures will relieve the magistrates of their recording work, to enable them to deal with the increasing number of cases which come before them, and I would suggest, Sir, that the remedy is not in the abolition of the preliminary enquiry but in the recruitment of more Magistrates.

Thank you, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, I too was under the misapprehension that we would be given a chance to debate the principles of this Bill. So with your kind indulgence, if I may, I would like to emphasise what has been said by the Honourable Member for Bungsar.

As I pointed out before, this Bill has a few innovations which are quite controversial. The doing away of this preliminary enquiry on the grounds that it will save time and, as the member for Bungsar has pointed out, it will also save the valuable time of Magistrates so that they can do other

work, while it may be valid from the Government's point of view, from the point of view of the accused, I am sure all of us who have the rule of law at heart, will want to see that justice is not only done but must be seen to be done. I also wish to point out that if we do away with this preliminary enquiry, it may well be that some innocent persons might well be convicted. The Member for Bungsar has pointed out about innocent people may be convicted; I wish to point out that and I think it is an axiom in law that it is far better for 99 persons to go free than for one innocent person to be convicted. I also agree with the Honourable Member for Bungsar on his warning this House of the danger of police personnel taking evidence. I think all of us are agreed that it cannot be emphasised too much that the taking of evidence by Magistrates in their Chambers already has time and again been challenged, and I myself had occasion to ask people about the evidence that they have given in chambers and they stated to me, "Doctor, I do not know what I was doing. They explained to me but I did not understand". Now, if that can happen in a Magistrate's Court where presumably the Magistrate is not interested in seeking a conviction but in recording the truth, then one can imagine the hazards that an accused can go through if he has to give statements in the hands of the Police who, despite all the goodwill that they have in the world, are interested in securing a conviction and thereby I think that is a very dangerous procedure. I need hardly remind the Honourable Minister of Justice that in America all these statements whether given before magistrates or before Police officers have all been thrown out by the High Court, and I think while that may be another extreme, we in this country should see to it that in the interest of justice we must not bring about any innovations, any amendments, to this Criminal Procedure Code if in the process an innocent person is convicted.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada dasar-nya saya bersetuju dengan pihak Kerajaan

supaya di-adakan sistem yang di-pinda daripada satu masa ka-satu masa sa-bagaimana Bill yang di-kemukakan ini, tetapi hendak turut juga berchakap berkenaan dengan chara mengambil statement daripada orang² salah. Memang pengalaman ra'ayat amat-lah sukar hendak memberi statement dengan bersejati jiwa-nya kepada sa-orang Pegawai Polis sa-lain daripada yang memberi statement kepada Hakim sendiri. Jadi waktu dia menghadapi Pegawai Polis dia berasa berlainan fasal dia tidak dapat memberi statement dengan sa-penoh² hendak-nya. Hal ini berlaku juga-lah kalau saya mithalkan, kalau saya hendak memberi statement kerana hendak mendapatkan wang bantuan daripada Menteri Kebajikan Masharakat dengan memberi statement nasib saya hendak di-bawa berhadapan dengan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak dapat hendak bersetuju bahawa hendak di-pindahkan penyiasatan yang pertama itu kepada Polis dengan alasan hendak memberi peluang kepada Magistrate kerja² yang lain, tetapi saya lebih suka di-adakan orang yang ketiga.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bungsar dan Batu menhadangkan supaya di-kekalkan juga ia-itu Magistrate itu sendiri menchatitkan kenyataan² itu, tetapi saya lebih suka kalau Kerajaan kita dapat mengadakan satu pehak lain yang bukan Magistrate dan bukan Polis untuk menchatitkan kenyataan² itu, dengan syarat orang itu juga mempunyai kelayakan dalam urusan undang². Jadi orang² yang hendak memberi statement tentu-lah tidak merasa takut dengan uniform dan tidak juga merasa takut dengan Hakim yang di-atas kerusi dan saya perchaya statement yang di-buat bagitu lebih menolong lagi kepada Hakim yang akan menyiasat.

Tun Dr Ismail: As I have said, we want to hear the views of the Honourable Members and the views of the Honourable Members will be taken into consideration by the Select Committee.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That a Select Committee comprising the following members be appointed to consider the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 1966, and to make recommendations thereon—

1. The Honourable Minister of Home Affairs and Justice (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman) (*Chairman*).
2. The Honourable Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub).
3. Tuan Mohd. Zahir bin Ismail.
4. Dr Awang bin Hassan.
5. Tuan S. Y. Chan.
6. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah.
7. Datu Ganie Gilong.
8. Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam.

THE TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN FOUNDATION FUND BILL

Second Reading

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon izin menhadangkan bahawa Rang Undang² Kumpulan Wang Yayasan Tunku Abdul Rahman di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan Rang Undang² ini ia-lah untuk menubuhkan satu Yayasan bagi menghormati Perdana Menteri kita dan bagi mengadakan biasiswa² dan bantuan pelajaran kepada ra'ayat negeri ini. Bagi menghormati Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri kita, maka Yayasan ini di-namakan dengan nama beliau. Chadangan hendak menubuhkan Yayasan ini telah di-datangkan oleh Enche' Mohammad bin Jamil, Pengarah Pertanian bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu. Yayasan ini di-chadangkan sa-bagai satu chendera mata yang kecil tetapi berpanjangan bagi mengenang dan menjunjung tinggi jasa² dan perkhidmatan² Perdana Menteri kita bagi mendapatkan kemerdekaan Tanah Melayu dahulu dan memimpin negara dan, sekarang ini Malaysia, melalui berbagai² rintangan dan pencherobohan ka-araf perpaduan, Kema'amoran dan kebahagiaan. Yayasan ini di-maksudkan untuk menjadi satu galakan semangat kepada keturunan masa hadapan untuk meningkatkan perpaduan dan kema'amoran negeri ini.

Enche' Mohammad bin Jamil telah menyampaikan chadangan-nya itu kepada Enche' Melan bin Abdullah, Penyunting surat khabar *Utusan Melayu*. Surat khabar itu telah menaja dan melancharkan Yayasan itu pada hari jadi yang ke-62 bagi Perdana Menteri kita ia-itu pada 8hb Februari, 1965. Yayasan itu telah mendapat sambutan yang baik daripada pehak orang ramai dan juga Kerajaan² Negeri. Kerajaan Negeri Pahang, mithal-nya, telah menderma sa-banyak \$40,000 dan telah berjanji untuk menderma lagi. Kerajaan Trengganu telah juga berjanji untuk memberi derma Tabong Yayasan itu, kalau saya tidak salah, sa-banyak \$250,000 yang telah di-janjikan.

Memandangkan kapada sambutan yang sangat baik yang di-beri kapada Yayasan itu dan untuk membolehkan Yayasan itu bergerak dengan lichen-nya, Kerajaan berpendapat elok-lah Yayasan itu di-tubuhkan di-bawah satu undang² Parlimen. Pehak² yang telah mengeshorkan Yayasan itu telah pun bersetuju dengan chadangan ini.

Pada mula-nya Yayasan ini telah diranchangkan untuk memberi bantuan kapada orang² Melayu sahaja, dalam lapangan pelajaran terutama sa-kali dalam lapangan professional dan technical. Penaja² Yayasan ini menyedari bahawa orang² Melayu ada-lah jauh ketinggalan dalam lapangan professional dan technical dan dengan tujuan hendak menggalakkan dan membantu orang² Melayu bagi menchapai pelajaran tinggi, maka mereka telah mengusahakan penubohan Yayasan ini. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan berpendapat bahawa satu Yayasan yang mengambil nama pemimpin negara yang juga di-gelar Bapa Kemerdekaan dan Bapa Malaysia, patut-lah di-bukakan pintu-nya kapada semua ra'ayat jelata negeri ini dengan tidak memandang keturunan mereka itu. Dengan sebab itu Yayasan yang akan di-tubuhkan oleh undang² ini ada-lah terbuka kapada semua ra'ayat jelata negeri Malaysia ini.

Kerajaan berharap supaya Yayasan ini akan dapat sambutan yang baik daripada semua pehak. Rang Undang²

ini bertujuan hendak menubuhkan satu kumpulan wang yang akan di-uruskan oleh satu Lembaga Amanah yang mengandongi ahli² yang di-lantek oleh Menteri Pelajaran dan dua orang wakil Kementerian Pelajaran dan Perbendaharaan. Pengerusi Lembaga itu akan di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Wang Kumpulan itu akan di-gunakan bagi mengadakan biasiswa dan berbagai² bantuan² pelajaran kapada mereka² yang memerlukan bantuan. Kerajaan berharap Kumpulan Wang itu akan dapat memainkan peranan-nya dalam lapangan pelajaran terutama sa-kali dalam lapangan pelajaran tinggi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Bill ini bagus sangat, kita patut menunggu chukup koram-lah—ini koram ta' chukup, 21 sahaja ada.

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

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Central Government on bringing a Bill to establish the Tunku Abdul Rahman Foundation Fund, and I wish to congratulate also the Government on what was explained by the Honourable Member the Minister for Lands and Mines that originally the purpose of this was for Bumiputras—he did not mention Bumiputras, he mentioned orang Melayu—but then, this being a Central Government project it was decided that it should open its doors to the ra'ayat jelata of this country. I hope that when this appeal is made to the public, less emphasis is placed (as is written down here) on this origin of *Utusan Melayu* and less of Bumiputra and the like is stressed, and more emphasis is put on the fact that this Foundation Fund will be open to all citizens of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, nobody can cavil at the objects of this Bill. The objects

of this Bill are to provide awards of "studentships, scholarships, study grants and study loans or any other awards as the Board may from time to time determine to be provided or awarded to persons as hereinafter mentioned".

Mr Speaker, Sir, as one who has been connected with the University of Malaya Council for a number of years, I wish to say that there is a great need for such a foundation, in particular, for providing bursaries or loans to the students studying in the University of Malaya. I think it is not generally known that there are studying in the University of Malaya a large number of students who cannot, by any stretch of imagination, afford to go to the University of Malaya, but who are brave enough to meet the challenge of the time and go to the University of Malaya despite the fact that they do not have the financial resources to do so. I shall quote but a few instances, Mr Speaker, Sir. I notice from the answers given by the Honourable the Prime Minister, in answer to a question by the Member for Bungsar regarding the M.C.S. officers who were taken in last year on page 73 of the Written Answers to Questions) that there is the name of Phang Pin Suan who has been taken into the M.C.S. last year. Now this young officer is the son of an Attendant at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, and he is one of a large family of about ten. Now, if he had not had a few people to help him, to see him through his H.S.C., and to see him through the first year in the University, and thereafter, by virtue of the fact that he proved himself to be good in his studies, he was given a State scholarship, today he would not be an M.C.S. officer. I do know of a chap who went through an Honours course, who before coming to the University of Malaya, earned his living as a lowly clerk and I do know of several students now in the University of Malaya who do not have any funds but who by teaching in the afternoons, in the evenings, and in the nights, manage to pay not only for their tuition but also for the expenses

that go with higher education. I will say that these people having gone through these hardships, when they graduate they will be all the better for it, but unfortunately in this country the opportunities like these are few and far between. Not everybody can find enough people to give private tuition to; and unlike other countries where you can wash dishes in the night or work as a waiter in the night, in Kuala Lumpur such jobs are not available to the students in the University of Malaya. Consequently, they have at this moment to depend on various student loan funds that are available in the University of Malaya. For example, the Asia Foundation has such a students loan fund, but that is a very insignificant sum. The Asia Foundation originally gave \$50,000, part of which was given up as loans and part of which was invested and the proceeds which were used to give as loans to the students. I believe the graduates of the University of Malaya have also started such a Fund, and there are one or two other such student loan funds available to the students. But they are not enough, and hence there is a great need for such a Fund and I would like to see this Fund made use of, not in terms of giving scholarships but as a loan Fund, because if you give it as a loan, when the student graduates he has to repay; but more than repaying, we hope when he graduates if he has a social conscience, and if he remembers the days when he was struggling to work his way through University, then he himself in turn will contribute to this Fund and thereby swell it and bring its benefits to future generations.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have only one or two more small points to make. On page 1, Section 4 says that "the Board shall have power at its discretion to accept any grants, donations, endowments, gifts or bequests made to or in favour of the Fund." Now, I would hope that the Government will incorporate in this Bill, or make a statement, that all donations to this Board will be exempted from income tax. That is an obvious thing, and if you do not do that, then the donors will

say if I give \$100,000, I have to pay \$50,000 income tax on it. Now, if the Minister when he winds up will make a public statement that such donations will be free from income tax, then it will encourage the tycoons in this country to loosen their purse strings a bit more.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I also wish to touch on Section 5 (1) (d)—the composition of the Board. It says here, “six other members to be appointed by the Minister.” I hope that the Minister will take great care in choosing these six members, because in the past I do know that people who have gone up to various State Governments for bursaries or scholarships have been penalised because they have associated with somebody who is not quite *persona grata* to the Government. Now, I would hope that in the granting of scholarships or loans from this Foundation, not only will the *keturunan*, the descent, of the persons will be of no consequence, but whether he is a right wing inclined or left wing inclined or a non-political animal should have no consideration whatsoever. What should be considered would be his need for assistance from this Fund and whether he is capable of making use of it in the University.

On final word, Mr Speaker, Sir. I notice from the Bill that it is not written throughout the Bill how it is going to be implemented. There is a procedure laid down that this Fund shall be managed by a Board consisting of a Chairman, a representative of the Ministry of Education, a representative of the Treasury and six other members appointed by the Minister. I would hope that in the actual allocation or giving away of the funds from this Fund, the University should be consulted and, if possible, should have a large say in it, because, after all, the university are the people who are in the best position to judge whether a student is in need or is not in need of assistance. May I add that right now I think there is an investigation carried out by a Professor in the University to find out whether students are really in need of financial aid. As you know, when you say there is such

a Fund all and sundry will apply and I regret to say sometimes the people who are not in need of such funds do apply, but the University has asked this Professor and it is not difficult for an academic person, by means of checks and counter checks, to find out whether a person is really in need of a financial aid, and as such I hope that this Foundation will in the implementation of its awards, consult the University of Malaya. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah mengambil peluang sedikit di-sini mengucapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Kerajaan, kerana membuatkan undang² berkenaan dengan Yayasan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman ini kerana dengan ada-nya Yayasan ini dan segala susunan dan atoran² bagaimana hendak menjalankan-nya, maka berma'ana-lah ia-itu nama yang Teramat Mulia itu akan berpanjangan sa-lagi ada-lah Yayasan ini berjalan barangkali 100 tahun, 200 tahun atau 300 tahun lagi.

Demikian juga, saya suka hendak memberikan tahniah saya kepada Enche' Mohammad bin Jamil, yang telah memula menjalankan segala urusan dan memerahkan tenaga-nya memajukan kerana mendirikan Yayasan Tunku Abdul Rahman ini. Maka tidak boleh-lah di-nafikan bahawa sanya ia-itu daripada segi yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri dan juga daripada segi orang² di-dalam negeri ini bagaimana-kah banyak faedah²-nya yang akan di-dapati daripada ada-nya Yayasan Tunku Abdul Rahman ini. Kerana daripada segi Tunku tadi, sudah-lah saya katakan, tetapi daripada segi orang² yang mempunyai anak yang ta' lalu membiayai segala bayaran² untuk membolehkan anak itu mendapat pelajaran yang tertinggi, maka ini satu daripada jalan²-nya maka anak² itu boleh mendapat pelajaran yang tinggi. Walau bagaimana pun pada perasaan saya tidak-lah salah, sunggoh pun ada banyak biasiswa dan juga bursary yang diadakan untuk membantu anak² muda kita laki² dan perempuan supaya dapat mereka itu memanjangkan pelajaran-nya kepada perengkat yang tinggi,

tetapi maseh ada juga anak² itu yang tidak dapat masok, sebab sharat²-nya bagi biasiswa dan juga bagi bursary² itu sangat-lah ketat. Maka di-sini, juga saya faham dan juga mengerti ia-itu Yayasan ini juga akan di-adakan atoran² dan sharat², tetapi saya berharap ia-itu kalau-lah sa-kira-nya Lembaga Pentadbiran atau Board of Management yang akan di-lantek oleh Kerajaan menjalankan Yayasan ini di-serahkan, bagaimana kata sahabat saya di-Seberang tadi, ia-itu kepada Universiti, barangkali juga penggunaan atau kebajikan yang terdapat daripada Yayasan ini akan berkurangan dan ada-lah Universiti itu satu daripada institution atau pun badan yang memikirkan daripada segi Universiti sahaja. Kalau-lah sa-kira-nya ahli² yang menjadi Lembaga Pengurus di-dalam Yayasan ini daripada Universiti itu saya setuju, tetapi kalau di-serahkan dengan bulat² di-jalankan oleh pegawai² Universiti, saya berasa banyak yang tertinggal kerana pandangan Universiti itu sendiri tidak begitu luas, ia akan memandang kapada penuntut² yang ada di-dalam lengkongan Universiti itu juga dan juga dalam lengkongan universiti² yang lain, Walhal-nya banyak daripada pemuda² pemuda kita di-sini ada yang berhajat dan berniat dan berhasrat tinggi hendak mengambil pelajaran tinggi bukan bahagian di-dalam Universiti yang ada di-dalam negeri ini tetapi, barangkali juga dalam Universiti yang berasingan dan lain chorak daripada Universiti² yang ada.

Jadi, buat kata sahabat saya tadi, universiti juga akan dapat dengan sa-benar² menchari satu ukuran ia-itu satu² peminta itu, ia-lah berkehendak dan bersesuai di-beri pertolongan daripada Yayasan ini. Tetapi rasa saya pada masa yang sudah² satu daripada jentera Kerajaan sendiri ia-itu Kebajikan Masyarakat kita boleh dengan ada pertolongan daripada mereka itu dapat menolong yang sharat² kemiskinan atau pun kedzaifan itu boleh di-sahkan oleh Kementerian itu dan kaki-tangan-nya.

Maka dengan itu saya berasa ia-itu ini-lah kali pertama yang kita mengadakan Yayasan ia-itu bagi memberi

terima kaseh kita serta menjunjung kaseh kapada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku, tetapi perkara yang sa-macham ini belum pernah di-buat oleh orang² bangsa lain, mithalan-nya ta' payah-lah saya sebut macham Lee Foundation di-Singapura, Ford Foundation, Hooper Foundation—macham² foundation ada, tetapi ini-lah julong kali-nya yang Yayasan yang sa-macham ini di-dirikan di-dalam negara kita dan mengingatkan bukti² dan juga jasa² Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku kita. Maka dengan itu saya rasa tiap² orang Melayu dan juga orang yang bukan Melayu di-dalam negeri ini kalau-lah sa-kira-nya tidak chukup dengan tapak tangan kita charikan nyiru berdo'a kapada Tuhan Rabbil-a-lamin mudah²an Yayasan ini akan membawa kebajikan kapada kita semua. Dan saya perchaya macham mana yang di-katakan oleh sahabat saya di-sa-berang itu tadi ia-itu daripada sa-masa ka-samasa orang² yang mendapat pertolongan daripada Yayasan ini dengan sendiri-nya akan dapat keinsafan ia-itu dia terhutang budi kapada Yayasan itu sendiri dan akan dengan sa-berapa boleh membesarkan dan mengembangkan Yayasan itu apabila dia mendapat ijazah-nya dan dapat menjalankan hal kehidupan-nya dengan menderma balek kapada Yayasan itu juga. Maka dengan itu saya kata bersama mari-lah kita sama² berdo'a ka-hadzrat Tuhan memberi shukor ia-itu Yayasan ini telah pun terdiri pada hari ini. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yayasan yang saperti ini memang-lah pada dasar-nya baik, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Dewan ini kapada dua tiga perkara mengikut pendapat saya sendiri. Yayasan yang pertama Tunku Abdul Rahman ini berbeza dengan Yayasan Lee Foundation atau pun Ford Foundation sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Kangsar itu, kerana Yayasan Lee atau Yayasan Ford, wang-nya pada asas-nya di-terbitkan atau di-beri oleh pihak itu sendiri kemudian kalau ada orang² lain yang hendak bagi baharu-lah di-masokkan ka-dalam itu, erti-nya daripada hasil Lee Rubber

atau pun Ford itu sendiri menjadi asas kewangan itu tetapi ini tidak, ini ia-lah nama sahaja kita mengambil tetapi wang-nya bukan menjadi asas wang Tunku Abdul Rahman sebab, sa- bagaimana yang di-kemukakan di-dalam keterangan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat yang mengemukakan tadi, bahawa Tunku Abdul Rahman ini sa-mata² kerana hendak mengenangkan jasa-nya menuntut kemerdekaan tidak ada kena mengena dengan kewangan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya Yayasan yang sa-macam ini pada permulaan-nya di-kemukakan oleh beberapa orang termasuk-lah Enche' Ahmad bin Jamil, kalau tidak salah saya, sekarang ini menjadi pegawai atau pun Pengarah di-dalam Jabatan Tanaman, kalau tidak salah saya. Tetapi pada masa itu Yayasan ini di-maksudkan kepada orang² Melayu, kemudian di-maksudkan pula kepada bumiputra, tetapi oleh kerana Undang² yang akan di-luluskan di-dalam Parlimen ini tidak sa-patut-nya berchorak perkauman maka bumiputra pun tidak dapat hendak di-namakan, Melayu pun tidak dapat hendak di-namakan, maka di-namakan-lah Tunku Abdul Rahman Foundation dan untuk menchari wang ini terbuka-lah kepada kesemua orang ia-itu nation wide, sama ada Melayu ta' Melayu, siapa pun boleh memberi derma ka-dalam Yayasan ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah kita hendak menamakan Yayasan ini Yayasan Tunku Abdul Rahman sa-mata² kerana dia hendak menuntut kemerdekaan dahulu, maka tidak-lah mesti kita menamakan-nya di-atas satu yayasan pelajaran yang sa-macam ini, kerana orang yang akan memberi derma itu termasuk-lah bukan Melayu ia-itu termasuk China, termasuk India, termasuk orang² Sabah dan bermacham² lagi. Ini membawakan sentiment, boleh jadi niat baik akan di-gunakan oleh orang² UMNO kata-nya tengok, Tunku Abdul Rahman-lah yang mengutip duit memberi kepada orang yang lain dan ini akan di-salah gunakan; saya tidak katakan kepada Kerajaan, di-salah gunakan. Jadi apabila hendak datang bagi duit macham tempat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Bachok pun barangkali orang hendak

derma, bila dia tengok Tunku Rahman, dia kata Tunku Abdul Rahman kutip duit UMNO-kah apa pula, jadi banyak menimbulkan confusion di-situ. Jadi, saya lebih suka kalau di-namakan Ra'ayat Foundation ia-itu orang ramai. Ada pun kita hendak mengenangkan Tunku berkenaan dengan kemerdekaan kita buat-lah perkara² yang lain. Kalau hendak buboh nama saya pun lambat lagi (*Ketawa*).

Jadi, dalam nature Bill ini saya nampak ada satu di-sini muka 2 Clause 5 (d) ia-itu dalam hendak melantek pegawai² kepada Lembaga ini termasuk-lah (d)-nya 6 orang yang akan di-angkat oleh Menteri; di-Kelantan sudah tentu orang PAS tidak dapat di-angkat. Jadi derma tentu-lah bila nation wide kami hendak kena derma juga sudah tentu dia tidak lantek kami, jadi kami bagi duit sahaja kami hendak tengok benda apa pun tidak boleh, bila tidak bagi dia kata ta' mahu tolong, bila bagi dia kata duit Tunku.

Sekarang saya pergi kepada muka 5 Clause 18; tulis-nya pula dalam bahasa orang puteh. Di-sini kalau saya tidak silap fahaman-nya ia-itu ahli² di-dalam Lembaga itu tidak akan bertanggung jawab terhadap sa-barang kehilangan yang berlaku di-dalam investment, ia-itu duit yang kita dapat dalam Yayasan ini tidak kita simpan sahaja, tetapi kita simpan juga dalam investment ia-itu hendak menchari untong di-situ, tetapi kalau kita rugi daripada investment itu maka tidak siapa pun pegawai yang akan bertanggung jawab. Jadi erti-nya kalau kita bagi kepada satu perniagaan itu rugi-lah perniagaan itu jadi Board itu atau pun ahli dalam Board itu tidak bertanggung jawab, jadi hilang sahaja-lah duit itu. Dan alang-kah banyak sekarang ini orang² yang hendak tunggu untuk invest sa-macam ini dan boleh jadi dalam Alliance pun ada orang² yang hendak buat perniagaan kita bagi dia as a priority hilang duit itu, orang ini tidak bertanggung jawab. Jadi saya tidak faham mengapa orang ini tidak bertanggung jawab kalau sa-kira-nya benda itu hilang di-dalam investment, pada hal dalam investment biasa-nya

sudah tentu beberapa persen yang wang itu di-kehendaki daripada wang itu. Jadi mithal-nya kita menyimpan dalam investment dia hendak memberikan kepada kita beberapa mithal-nya, jadi itu sudah tetap bagaimana pula Board ini atau sa-orang member dalam Board ini tidak bertanggung jawab di atas kehilangan itu sebab benda itu sudah tetap. Kalau-lah investment ini di-maksudkan membuat direct business yang samacham itu, maka itu tidak pernah berlaku dengan duit Yayasan orang—ini tidak pernah di-buat. Jadi saya tidak faham apa-kah motive di-dalam Clause 18 ini dan saya rasa barangkali ini ada satu chara yang hendak bawa lari duit ra'ayat besok².

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun turut sama mengalu²kan kelulusan Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini, sebab di-dalam maksud Rang Undang² ini dan juga telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tadi, sangat mulia tujuan-nya untuk memberi bantuan kepada pelajar² yang miskin yang berkebolehan dalam pelajaran ilmu yang melayakkan gulungan cherdek pandai untuk memberi faedah pada negara kita pada masa hadapan. Di-samping itu gemar saya menyampaikan tahniah kepada dua gulungan, pertama kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri yang sudi menerima Yayasan ini di-namakan dengan Yayasan Tunku Abdul Rahman. Tidak-lah benar sabagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli dari Bachok tadi hendak mengubah nama ini kalau boleh kepada Yayasan Ra'ayat sahaja. Atas Yayasan ini bukan sahaja orang Melayu yang menyokong orang yang bukan Melayu menyokong, termasuklah orang² PAS, chuma yang tidak mahu itu ia-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok sahaja. Yang kedua, gemar saya menyampaikan tahniah kepada Enche' Mohamad bin Jamil serta Utusan Melayu yang menganjorkan Yayasan ini sa-hingga dapat sambutan daripada orang ramai dan dapat melonggokkan wang hampir \$1 juta, kalau tidak salah ingatan saya, kalau salah saya, minta Yang Berhormat Menteri betulkan.

Sa-lain daripada itu chuma saya hendak menarek perhatian dalam dasar 'am undang² ini. Kalau boleh Rang Undang² ini atau Yayasan ini di-lanjutkan ka-negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, sebab saya perchaya tentu-lah dua² buah Kerajaan ini akan memberi kerjasama atau memberi keperchayaan, malahan pula tidak kurang anak² ra'ayat di-sana yang miskin yang patut di-beri bantuan dengan dasar Rang Undang² ini.

Yang kedua, saya nampak Rang Undang² ini ada mempunyai Lembaga Amanah-nya. Saya mengshorkan supaya Lembaga ini tidak sahaja di-peringkat Pusat-nya, saya mensarankan supaya di-adakan di-peringkat Negeri, di-peringkat Daerah dan di-peringkat Mukim, sebab daripada ini dapat menyalorkan semua ra'ayat dan dapat di-sedari oleh ra'ayat bertapa kuat-nya tanggung-jawab anak² mereka terhadap pelajaran. Saya menaruh keyakinan bagi pihak di-luar bandar akan memberi kerjasama kepada Yayasan ini. Kalau di-peringkat Pusat Lembaga-nya telah di-tubuhkan sabagaimana yang di-sebutkan tadi, saya fikir di-peringkat negeri dan juga di-peringkat Daerah, di-peringkat Mukim boleh-lah di-pertanggung-jawabkan kepada pegawai² kerajaan saperti Pegawai² Daerah, Penghulu², Pengerusi Majlis Bandaran termasuk ibu bapa dan guru² di-kampung².

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengharapkan Lembaga ini juga akan dapat sambutan dan akan dapat huloran derma daripada ahli² yang dermawan, ahli² jutawan sama ada ahli jutawan tempatan atau juga ahli jutawan yang menanam modal-nya di-negeri ini, sebab daripada pelajaran ini-lah juga yang akan menjamin ekonomi atau kekayaan mereka itu. Dan satu masa akan datang bahawa Lembaga ini bukan sahaja dengan menabongkan wang, tetapi akan memberi harta tetap yang berupa tanah dan rumah dan ini akan menjadi satu kenangan kepada jenerasi Malaysia pada masa akan datang dengan nama yang di-sebutkan Yayasan Tunku Abdul Rahman sa-bagai Bapa Kemerdekaan atau pejuang kemerdekaan. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I first reply to the Honourable Member for Batu. One of the points raised by him is that this Fund should be exempted from income tax and he hoped that some provision to the effect be included in this Bill. It is not necessary to do so, Mr Speaker, Sir, because there is a provision under the relevant income tax legislation to enable exemption to be made in respect of donations to charitable institutions. So appropriate action will be taken under the relevant existing legislation. The purpose of his suggestion, according to him, is that it will encourage tycoons to loosen their purse strings to give funds to this Foundation. I do hope that he will do the same thing, as I know that he is also one of the big tycoons in this country. He says that the Bill provides no provisions on how it is going to be implemented. I would draw his attention to Clause 19 of the Bill which provides for the rule making power by the Minister of Education; sub-clause (2) clearly sets out what can be done under the rule.

With respect to his suggestion that the University must be consulted, I am sure that the Board in question will have lots of contacts with the University as far as those who are proceeding to study in the University are concerned, but this Fund is not confined to give assistance to the students who are going to study in universities but also perhaps in primary and secondary education as well. Surely, in that respect he cannot suggest that the University would be in a better position to know whether a boy in Sarawak or Sabah can afford to go to a school or otherwise.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister, from the explanatory note, it states quite clearly that "with the object of assisting poor students who have the ability but not the means of pursue higher education in the fields of medicine, law, the science and other professions." Is the Honourable Minister wanting to open the doors wider to those in primary schools and secondary schools as well?

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Sir, Clause 8, Sub-clauses (1), (2) and (3) clearly state the objects of the Bill. It does not limit the granting of scholarships to just higher education.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah memberi tegoran berhubung dengan Clause 18. Sa-benar-nya, Clause ini chuma menerangkan peratoran atau pun undang² yang biasa mengenai law of trust, bukan-lah bererti jika sa-orang ahli itu menggunakan wang itu memasokkan dalam satu investment yang tidak di-benarkan oleh undang² dan dengan sengaja untuk merugikan Yayasan ini dia tidak akan di-kehendaki mengganti rugi. Clause itu dengan sendiri-nya menerangkan dengan jelas dengan menggunakan perkataan "... wilful negligence fraud or dishonesty; . . ." Dan juga jika Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membaca Clause 13 dalam Rang Undang² ini nyata sungguh investment itu chuma boleh di-buat dalam lapangan investment yang di-benarkan oleh undang² bagi investment trust fund. Jadi, bukan-lah bererti, seperti yang di-chadangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, Lembaga Amanah ini boleh meminjamkan wang kepada mithal-nya seperti Ahli dari Hulu Kelantan untuk berniaga batek, itu tidak boleh; atau pun untuk meminjamkan wang kepada dia untuk kempen pilihan raya di-Bachok, itu tidak di-benarkan. Chuma di-benarkan kepada satu investment yang di-benarkan oleh undang² bagi investment trust fund.

Mengenai tegoran daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Johor tadi nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak membaca Clause 1. Beliau menchadangkan supaya yaysan ini di-perluaskan kepada Sabah dan Sarawak sa-olah² Rang Undang² ini tidak meliputi Sabah dan Sarawak. Clause 1 nyata sa-kali berkata "This Act may be cited as the Tunku Abdul Rahman Foundation Fund Act 1966 and shall apply throughout the Federation". Mengenai chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu supaya yaysan ini di-adakan di-perengkat Negeri, di-perengkat Daerah ini meliputi seluruh Malaysia sama ada akan perlu mengadakan chawangan² itu terpulang-lah kepada

Lembaga Amanah apabila Lembaga Amanah ini telah tertuboh. Demikian sahaja 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.

Clauses 1 to 7—

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, oleh kerana saya menhadangkan tadi pada dasar-nya supaya Bill ini di-namakan "Ra'ayat Foundation" maka saya minta-lah dalam Clause² ini perkataan "Tunku Abdul Rahman" di-mana yang dapat di-gantikan dengan "Ra'ayat".

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Saya tidak sokong dia, Tuan Pengerusi.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tadi dia berjanji, Tuan Pengerusi, suroh saya bawa macham ini dia hendak sokong, ini dia kata pula macham itu, macham mana?

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Jika dia menghendaki, kalau dia hendak amendment, dia mesti membuat satu amendment motion.

Clauses 1 to 7 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 21 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon mengusulkan supaya Rang Undang² Archive Negara, 1966, di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Jabatan² Kerajaan menerima dan mengeluarkan banyak rekod² tiap² hari sa-tengah daripada-nya ada-lah amat tinggi nilai-nya bagi kepentingan pentadbiran masa ini dan masa hadapan, dari segi boki² tertulis atas dasar², hak² kewajipan dan tugas² Kerajaan dengan orang ramai dan negeri² asing. Pendek kata rekod² itu ada-lah merupakan ingatan Kerajaan, juga rekod² itu besar nilai-nya dari segi kebudayaan bahkan rekod² itu sama mustahak-nya saperti Tugu Peringatan, khazanah² dan muzium² dan sa-bagai-nya yang mana ke-semua-nya menjadi hak milek negara. Rekod² ini merupakan bahan² bagi penyelidikan tawarikh dan di-anggap oleh alhi² tawarikh sa-bagai satu ukoran bagi kemajuan sa-sabuah negara. Oleh kerana rekod² itu di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan maka ia-nya di-anggap sa-bagai hak orang ramai dan usaha menjaga dan menyelamatkan-nya ada-lah kewajipan orang ramai. Bagi menjalankan kewajipan ini-lah Kerajaan telah menubuhkan Jabatan Archive pada satu masa dipanggil Public Record Office sa-lepas Merdeka dalam bulan Disember 1957. Dalam tempoh yang sengkat semenjak tarikh itu, Jabatan ini telah mencapai banyak pengalaman dalam bidang penyelenggaraan rekod² malahan banyak pelawat dari luar negeri telah memberi akuan bahawa Jabatan Archive kita ada-lah satu²-nya Institution yang lengkap penyelenggaraan-nya di-kawasan dunia sa-belah sini.

Masa-nya telah tiba bagi Jabatan ini bertanggung-jawab bagi menguatkuasakan Undang² Archive sa-bagai yang sudah yang di-lakukan banyak di-negara² yang telah maju. Negeri Peranchis telah meluluskan Undang² Archive-nya dalam tahun 1790, Britain dalam tahun 1838 dan banyak lagi negeri² yang baru merdeka saperti Ceylon, Ghana, Nigeria, Tunisia. Tanzania sudah mempunyai undang² saperti itu. Tujuan besar Undang² ini ada-lah bagi menentukan jagaan rapi dan penyelenggaraan semua rekod² Kerajaan dan, jika perlu, kemusnahan rekod² yang di-anggap tidak bernilai dari segi kepentingan tawarikh dan negara. Rekod² Kerajaan yang di-pilih

bagi di-simpan sa-lama²-nya ada-lah di-pindahkan kepada Jagaan Pengarah Jabatan Archive. Memang sudah di-ketahui bahawa banyak rekod² yang tidak ada ganti-nya telah kehilangan atau di-musnahkan atau di-churi sama-sama pemerintahan Jepun dan sa-kali sa-kala di-bawa keluar oleh pemerentahan penjajah pada masa yang lampau. Undang² ini chuba mengelakkan daripada berulang-nya kejadian² yang saperti itu. Peruntokan² utama dalam Rang Undang² ini ada-lah:

- (a) Menubuhkan Jabatan Archive bagi seluroh Malaysia dan melantek sa-orang Pengarah dalam Jabatan ini oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan menentukan tugas² dan kewajipan²-nya.
- (b) Menubuhkan Lembaga Penasihat bagi menasihat Pengarah.
- (c) Membolehkan pemindahan kepada Jabatan Archive rekod² Kerajaan yang berusia lebih daripada 25 tahun dan juga rekod² yang di-dapati oleh Pengarah sesuai di-simpan. Dia meletakkan kewajipan kepada sa-siapa yang mempunyai rekod² Kerajaan supaya di-hantarkan ka-Jabatan Archive jika di-minta oleh Pengarah, ini melarang pembinasaan rekod Kerajaan dengan tidak persetujuan Pengarah.
- (d) Memberi kuasa kepada Pengarah bagi memusnahkan rekod² Kerajaan yang tidak mempunyai nilai yang berkekalan.
- (e) Membolehkan orang ramai menggunakan rekod² Kerajaan dan yang berusia lebih daripada 25 tahun untuk kerja penyelidikan dan peruntokan bergantung kepada sharat² yang di-kenakan sama-sama pemindahan rekod² itu ka-atas negara oleh Jabatan² Kerajaan.
- (f) Melarang pengambilan atau penghantaran rekod² Kerajaan keluar daripada Malaysia.
- (g) Mengadakan denda kepada orang yang bersalah dari segi Undang² ini sa-banyak \$1,000 atau pun penjara sa-lama enam bulan atau denda dan penjara, dan

(h) Membenarkan penubuhan Jabatan Archives di-negeri² dengan persetujuan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Undang² ini akan berkuat kuasa di-seluruh Malaysia dan kechuali bagi Sabah dan Sarawak sa-belum tertuboh Undang² ini tidak berkuat kuasa di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Saya suka menyatakan kepada Dewan ini bahawa banyak persediaan telah di-buat dalam usaha² mengadakan Undang² ini. Banyak undang² Archive negeri² asing telah di-periksa pendapat² pakar Antara Bangsa dalam UNESCO dan International Council of Archive telah juga di-minta supaya membuat Rang Undang ini. Rang Undang² ini telah juga di-kelilingkan kepada semua negeri² dalam Malaysia dan pandangan² mereka telah juga di-pertimbangkan. Sa-panjang yang di-ketahui Rang Undang² ini mengandongi segala dasar² pentadbiran Archive dan yang di-fikirkan sesuai dan boleh di-gunakan bagi kehendak² dan kedudukan negara itu. Dari itu saya harap Rang Undang² ini mendapat sokongan penoh dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:
Tuan yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah memberi terima kasih kepada Menteri yang mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini dan saya juga hendak menguchapkan dukachita kerana amat-lah terlewat Bill yang sa-macham ini di-kemukakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah 10 tahun kita merdeka boleh jadi banyak-lah rekod² kita yang sudah hilang atau pun di-churi dan baru-lah pada hari ini kita sedar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang-lah boleh yang sa-macham ini amat berguna supaya rekod², atau pun ia-lah rekod² bagi semua negeri ini dapat di-simpan dengan baik dan ini bukan sahaja untuk hendak meniru negeri² yang sudah maju, tetapi juga ia akan merupakan bahan sejarah dan bahan thesis bagi orang² yang hendak mengkaji perkembangan sa-sabuah negeri.

Ada dua tiga buah negeri—universiti yang saya temui, dalam lawatan saya baharu² ini, mereka itu sedang membuat thesis hendak mengambil Degree M. A. dan juga doktor di-dalam pentadbiran di-Tanah Melayu, sebab chara² pentadbiran di-Tanah Melayu ini mengikut system Inggeris, tetapi orang² yang bekerja di-dalam negara kita ini terdiri daripada orang² Asia dan berbagai² keturunan pula. Jadi, orang itu amat-lah tertarek hati di-dalam perkara ini, tetapi saya tidak tahu-lah sama ada perkara ini telah di-hubongi dengan Kerajaan kita atau pun tidak, tetapi saya tidak dapat menjawab, sebab saya tidak tahu, sama ada rekod² yang sa-macham ini dengan chara terator di-simpankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu apabila rekod² ini terselamat, apabila besok²-nya angkatan kita yang akan datang hendak melihat perkembangan negeri ini, maka dapat-lah mereka itu mengikut rekod² ini, terutama-nya Menteri² kita yang dzalim, yang sombong-nya, yang keras-nya, yang baik-nya, yang makan suap, kalau ada, dapat-lah mereka itu membuat sejarah yang elok dan ini-lah yang saya menyokong Bill ini dan saya menguchapkan dukachita kerana terlalu lewat sangat di-kemukakan.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² National Archives ini dan memang-lah Rang Undang² ini satu perkara yang telah lama patut di-kemukakan bagi menyusun kedudukan segala rekod² negara kita. Saya perchaya bukan sahaja rekod² yang lama, tetapi rekod yang baharu, yang ada kepentingan negara patut di-simpan dalam archives kita, sa-umpama-nya document² penting seperti yang dilakukan oleh Kerajaan Kelantan tentang penggadaian tanah 375,000 ekar itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali satu perkara yang menjadi perhatian kita sa-bagai warga negara dan pendokong negara kita ini ia-lah rekod² lama yang mempunyai kepentingan sejarah kepada negara kita dalam masa

penjajahan. Rekod² ini, barangkali banyak yang tidak ada dalam simpanan kita, dan telah banyak sejarah kita dalam masa penjajahan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-tulis oleh orang² yang bukan orang kita, yang di-tulis menurut tafsiran penjajah dan kadang² merupakan satu distortion kepada hal² sejarah di-dalam negeri kita ini semenjak 100/200 tahun dahulu. Saya berharap dengan lulus-nya Rang Undang² ini bahawa pehak negara kita akan dapat berikhtiar mendapatkan kembali segala document² penting, rekod² penting yang mengenai negara kita dalam masa yang lalu, mengenai sejarah orang² kita, sejarah di-dalam masa kita di-bawah penjajahan Inggeris dan berbagai² kejadian² dan peristiwa yang mempunyai kepentingan istimewa kepada negara kita pada masa ini; kerana tentu-lah pada masa ini dalam masa kita sedang membangun ini, satu sejarah yang baharu yang betul² merupakan sejarah national, harus di-tulis sa-mula untuk menjadi panduan dan menjadi inspirasi kepada anak² bumiputera kita di-masa yang akan datang. Untuk menchapai tujuan ini, saya rasa, segala usaha harus di-lakukan untuk mendapat kembali rekod² yang betul, yang ada di-simpan di-London, atau tempat² yang lain supaya menjadi panduan yang sa-benar bagi menulis sejarah yang sa-benar bagi bangsa kita dan negara kita untuk masa hadapan. Terima kaseh.

Engku Muhsein: Terima kaseh atas pandangan Kedua² yang Berhormat itu.

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 Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 20 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Tun Dr Ismail: I beg to move that the House do now stand adjourned.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH MALAYANISATION OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, on the 28th of April, 1966, Mr D. E. Teale in an address to the United Planting Association is reported to have protested that the premature retirement of experienced and trained personnel is economically unsound, and this has resulted in a rash of protests in the local Press. It is incredible that nine long years after independence a person of the standing of Mr. D. E. Teale should have the effrontery to warn against the speed and method of Malayanisation. What, may I ask, has the U.P.A.M. or Mr D. E. Teale done to train local people to take over from expatriates in the planting industry? If they are sincere in carrying out the policy of Malayanisation and if they had trained enough local people for managerial jobs in the planting industry, then there is no need for Mr D. E. Teale or his kind to try to impede the progress of Malayanisation. The fact is that the die-hards in the rubber industry have been half-hearted in training local people for higher jobs in the rubber industry and they are still recruiting expatriates, some of whom with no qualifications for managerial jobs in the rubber industry.

Mr D. E. Teale and his kind would also have us believe that there is a kind of special talent required in the planting industry which expatriates possess in abundance and Malaysians cannot hope to acquire unless they undergo a very long, long period of tutelage in the industry. The fact is that there are Malaysians who are adequately qualified to take up managerial positions in the planting industry. Thus there is an increasing number of graduates qualifying from the University of Malaya and from abroad. Quite

a number of these often offer degree training in agriculture, and besides Malaysians are familiar with local customs and languages which the young expatriates have to struggle to learn.

Let not Mr. D. E. Teale and the die-hards in the planting industry raise the bogey of speedy Malayanisation affecting the rubber industry adversely. Let them not behave like King Canute trying to resist the march of time. As one critic of Mr D. E. Teale, commented, the writing has been on the wall for a long time and Malaysians can hardly be blamed if they exercise their franchise to make it legible. Let me also add that I, for one, do not advocate a 100 per cent all-out Malayanisation in the rubber industry. There should, and must be, a place for expatriates with suitable qualifications, particularly on the research side of the industry. In this field too if Malaysians are given the opportunity, they too will make good as can be seen by the appointment of a Malaysian to the directorship of the R.R.I.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Minister, on behalf of the youth of this country, to see that expatriates without qualifications are not smuggled into the planting industry and that Malaysians should be given every opportunity to take their rightful place in the rubber industry. Thank you.

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can only answer the concluding part of the Honourable Member's speech, because the greater part of his speech seems to be a debate between himself and Mr Teale. However, I would take this occasion to state the Government's policy with regard to Malayanisation, including the rubber industry.

Sir, I had occasion in the past to state in this House that it is the declared policy of the Government that Malayanisation should proceed in the private sector. I wish to repeat that statement by saying that it is the policy of the Government to ensure that a satisfactory rate of Malayanisation in commerce and industry is being carried out during the coming years. With this objective

in mind, the Government had set up a Cabinet Committee to review the progress of Malayanisation in commerce and industry. To assist the Cabinet Committee in its work, a Standing Committee of Officials was later appointed. Since the Committee started functioning in late 1964 all applications from business firms and agencies to employ new expatriate officers are examined by this Standing Committee of Officials. Employment passes are issued only if the Committee is satisfied that (i) there is no suitably qualified Malaysian for the job; (ii) the employers have tried and failed to find a suitable Malaysian for the post; and (iii) the overall Malayanisation programme of the firm concerned shows a satisfactory rate of replacement of expatriate employees by Malaysians, and a satisfactory training programme for Malaysians to take over from expatriates is carried out.

By the end of 1965, the Standing Committee of Officials embarked on a Malayanisation exercise with the expressed purpose of speeding up Malayanisation in the private sector. It sent out specially designed forms to all private firms and companies calling for details of the staff employed in each company and requesting for their respective plans for Malayanisation of expatriate posts during the period 1966 to 1970. In considering the company's Malayanisation proposals during this period, the Standing Committee of Officials takes into consideration the following factors:

- (1) The extent of Malayanisation that firm or company had undertaken since Merdeka Day;
- (2) The proportion of expatriate officers as compared with Malaysians in the executive grade as on 1st January, 1966;
- (3) The company's plan to replace expatriates by Malaysians during the five-year period from 1966 to 1970;
- (4) The company's proposal or schemes to train Malaysians to take over from the expatriate officers.

The company's Malayanisation proposals during the period of five years, from 1966 to 1970, are examined by the Standing Committee in the light of the four factors which I have just stated. If the Committee finds that very little Malayanisation had been carried out in the past by a particular firm or company, and further that its proposed Malayanisation programme for the period 1966 to 1970 is not satisfactory, or that it has no training scheme, or an unsatisfactory one, the Committee will not be willing to accept or approve that company's Malayanisation proposals but will decide that more posts now held by expatriates will have to be Malayanised by 1970. If, on the other hand, the firm had voluntarily recruited many Malaysians over the past years and had placed them in positions previously held by expatriates, than the Committee will not insist on a Malayanisation programme that is made rapid than that proposed by the firm itself during the period 1966 to 1970. In other words, the Committee will allow the firm to have a breathing spell, but will expect that a more rapid Malayanisation programme be carried out by this firm during the next period of five years, that is, 1970 to 1975. By making such a decision, the Committee is in effect providing an opportunity for the Malaysian officers in the firm to gain five more years of experience to enable them to take over from the expatriates from 1970 onwards. In short, the Government is ensuring that Malayanisation in commerce and industry is being carried out by adopting two courses of action, namely, stopping the entry of additional expatriates as far as possible, and secondly, insisting that the serving expatriates should gradually leave the country.

Applications for new recruitment of expatriate officers by firms and companies are examined in the strictest possible manner and are approved only if the Standing Committee of Officials is satisfied that no suitably qualified Malaysian citizens are available for the job and, furthermore, that the company concerned has genuinely

tried but failed to find Malaysians for the posts.

With regard to serving expatriate officers, all firms and companies are required to plan for the gradual replacement of such officers by Malaysians, except those holding key posts. In addition, the Government is also insisting that firms and companies should provide a realistic training programme, including the sponsoring of Malaysians to universities and colleges by the companies. Such, then is the action which the Government is taking, and this exercise in Malayanisation covers the rubber industry as well.

Since the Committee of Officials started functioning no employment passes for inexperienced junior expatriate officers have been issued. This means that the rubber industry will henceforth no longer be permitted to bring in additional expatriate planters to work in rubber estates and will be forced to turn to Malaysians in all future recruitment of staff. The principle adopted by the Standing Committee towards Malayanisation in this rubber industry is that all expatriate planters, including the managers of estates, must sooner or later have to give way to Malaysians. This principle has been made known to the representatives of the rubber industry. The

speed with which individual estates can be made to Malayanise the staff depends on the number of Malaysian planters who have already been trained or are undergoing training. Those estates which already have a sufficiently large number of trained and experienced Malaysian planters to take over from the expatriates are required to Malayanise as much as possible during the period 1965 to 1970. Those estates which have recently started training schemes and therefore have a smaller number of qualified Malaysian planters, will have to be allowed to retain their expatriate planters for a longer period until the Malaysian trainees acquire sufficient experience to replace the expatriates. However, such estates are required to intensify further their training schemes to accommodate more Malaysian trainees. These estates must expect a more rapid stage in Malayanisation during the second period of five years from 1970 to 1975. The Government does not feel that progressive Malayanisation in the rubber industry, as has been outlined by me, is economically unsound or will adversely affect the industry. In the light of this, the Government will pursue its Malayanisation policy regardless of the attitude of the die-hards in the rubber industry. Thank you.

Adjourned at 8.15 a.m.