

Volume III  
No. 9



Tuesday  
7th March, 1967

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT  
OF MALAYSIA

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DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN  
OLEH OOI THEAM HOCK, PENGUASA, IPOH  
1968

Harga: \$1

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

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Vol. III

Third Session of the Second Dewan Negara

No. 9

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*Tuesday, 7th March, 1967*

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

PRESENT :

- The Honourable Mr President, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).
- „ TUAN A. ARUNASALAM, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHIM BIN ABDUL MANAN, P.J.K. (Negeri Sembilan).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).
- „ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAP, P.P.N. (Melaka).
- „ PUAN BIBI AISHA BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).
- „ TUAN AWANG DAUD MATUSIN (Appointed).
- „ DATU TUANKU BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN KEONG HON (Appointed).
- „ TUAN CHAN KWONG-HON, J.M.N., S.M.S., J.P. (Selangor).
- „ DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, D.P.M.K., D.M.K., J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, D.P.M.P., J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).
- „ DATO' FOO SEE MOI, D.P.M.K., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN GAN TECK YEOW, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN GOH CHEK KIN, P.J.K. (Trengganu).
- „ TUAN HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).
- „ TUAN C. D. ISMAIL, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN ANDREW JIKA LANDAU (Appointed).
- „ TUAN KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).
- „ DATO' Y. T. LEE, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN LIM HEE HONG, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Kedah).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED ADIB BIN OMAR, P.J.K. (Trengganu).
- „ TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, D.P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED SAAID BIN HAJI ABU BAKAR (Appointed).
- „ DATO' ATHI NAHAPPAN, D.P.M.S. (Appointed).

- The Honourable **TUAN S. P. S. NATHAN** (Appointed).
- „ **NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N.** (Appointed).
- „ **TEMENGGONG OYONG LAWAI JAU** (Sarawak).
- „ **TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K.** (Appointed).
- „ **TUAN SAIDON BIN KECHUT, A.M.N.** (Appointed).
- „ **DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA AL-HAJ, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.** (Johor).
- „ **TAN SRI G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P.** (Appointed).
- „ **TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N., S.M.K., J.P.** (Kedah).
- „ **TUAN SYED DARUS BIN SYED HASHIM** (Perlis).
- „ **TUAN WILLIAM TAN** (Appointed).
- „ **TAN SRI T. H. TAN, P.M.N.** (Appointed).
- „ **TUAN S. O. K. UBAIDULLA, J.M.N.** (Appointed).
- „ **DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai** (Pahang).
- „ **WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI WAN ALI, S.M.K.** (Kelantan).
- „ **WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K.** (Appointed).
- „ **TUAN YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD** (Perak).
- „ **TUAN YEOH KIAN TEIK** (Perak).

ABSENT :

- The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, **TAN SRI ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.** (Appointed).
- „ **PUAN AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI** (Appointed).
- „ **DATO' JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ANGIAN ANDULAG, P.D.K.** (Sabah).
- „ **TUAN CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P.** (Penang).
- „ **TUAN D. S. DORAI RAJ, A.M.N., P.J.K.** (Appointed).
- „ **TUAN HONG KIM SUI** (Appointed).
- „ **DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P.** (Negeri Sembilan).
- „ **DATU PENGIRAN MOHAMED DIGADONG GALPAM, P.D.K.** (Sabah).
- „ **RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY** (Selangor).
- „ **DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P.** (Appointed).

IN ATTENDANCE :

- The Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry, **DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P.** (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, **TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.** (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, **TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB** (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, **ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.** (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, **DR NG KAM POH, J.P.** (Telok Anson).

## PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY  
MR PRESIDENTMESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE  
SENATE

**Mr President:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, saya ma'alumkan kepada Dewan ini ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat. Sekarang saya jemput Setia-usaha Dewan membachakan perutusan itu.

(*The Clerk reads the message*)

"Mr President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills:

- (1) to provide for the use of the national language.
- (2) to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (3) to alter and harmonise the rates of Stamp Duty payable under the legislation relating to Stamp Duty in the different parts of Malaysia.
- (4) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1966 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes.

(*Sgd.*) C. M. YUSUF,  
*Speaker.*"

## BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to give notice that at this sitting of the Senate I shall move the second and third readings of the following Bills:

- The National Language Bill, 1967.
- The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.
- The Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) (Malaysia) Bill.
- The Supplementary Supply (1966) Bill, 1967.

**Mr President:** So be it.

## BILLS

## THE SUPPLY (1967) BILL

## Second Reading

Order read for resumption of Debate on Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time." (6th March, 1967).

**Tuan Amaludin bin Darus:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, menyambong ucapan saya yang di-buat pada petang samalam—dalam ucapan saya samalam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menyentoh Jabatan Perdana Menteri—bagaimana kenyataan yang pernah di-sebut oleh Perdana Menteri ia-itu akan ada usaha penyatuan pentadbiran agama di-seluruh Malaysia. Tentu-lah perkara ini menjadi satu perkara yang sangat menggembirakan hati kita dan ada-lah satu langkah yang sangat baik jika pentadbiran agama di-seluruh Malaysia ini dapat di-satukan, supaya semua perkara<sup>2</sup> yang mengenai agama, seperti apa yang difahamkan pada masa ini, dapat di-satukan dan di-samakan dan tidak-lah orang akan melihat bahawa ada perbezaan<sup>2</sup> di-antara negeri<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Malaysia ini.

Di-dalam melaksanakan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika Kerajaan telah mendapat persetujuan daripada Duli<sup>2</sup> Yang Maha Mulia Raja<sup>2</sup>, sa-orang Pegawai Pentadbir yang kanan, yang mempunyai pengalaman dalam pentadbiran, patut di-lantek dengan gelaran Pengarah Besar Jabatan Uagama. Pengarah Besar ini saya maksudkan sa-orang Pegawai Pentadbir yang cekap dan berpengalaman yang dapat menge-lolakan dengan baik perjalanan pentadbiran jabatan ini, sa-hingga jabatan ini menjadi jabatan yang hidup dan memberi faedah yang sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya kepada negara kita ini. Ketua Jabatan ini sa-patut-nya, jika di-adakan nanti, bukan-lah sa-orang Islam yang pe-minum arak dan bukan juga sa-orang Islam yang mempunyai kuda<sup>2</sup> lumba untuk berlawan lumba kuda dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi yang boleh memalukan uagama Islam dan umat Islam sendiri, kerana yang menjadi ketua hal-ehwal uagama itu sendiri mempunyai kuda<sup>2</sup> lumba dan sa-bagai-nya.

Apabila jabatan ini ada, tidak shak lagi susunan pentadbiran akan bertambah baik dan natijah-nya tentu-lah baik pula. Chuma apa yang saya harapkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harapkan Perdana Menteri dapat memahami kan baik<sup>2</sup> bahawa dalam menyatukan pentadbiran ugama di-negeri ini, sa-bagai langkah yang sangat baik, janganlah pula chuba<sup>2</sup> hendak di-gunakan ugama sa-bagai alat politik. Sa-baleknya apa yang patut ia-lah menjadikan kita ini semua-nya alat daripada ugama itu sendiri. Banyak boleh di-buat untuk menjadikan ugama sa-bagai alat politik, saperti sekarang ini pun di-buat ugama sa-bagai alat politik, membikin masjid<sup>2</sup>, membikin surau<sup>2</sup> tanpa memperdulikan orang, dengan 'akidah dan keyakinan-nya tetapi mendahului membuat sa-suatu yang tidak begitu penting kita meninggalkan sa-suatu yang lebeh penting sa-hingga akhir-nya, masjid ada—hanya sa-minggu sa-kali orang membuka pintu masjid dan ini di-buat kerana gerakan<sup>2</sup> politik, sa-hingga ra'ayat sudah tidak mahu lagi bergotong-royong—tidak mahu lagi menchari pahala untuk mengeluarkan 10 sen atau sa-ringgit kerana membeli papan untuk memperbaiki masjid.

Saperti di-cheritakan oleh Ketua Menteri, Tuan Ghaffar Baba, dari Melaka—untuk membaiki satu mimbar, tempat berkhotbah itu pun, terpaksa di-minta wang daripada Kerajaan, dengan ada perlumbaan parti politik—di-Melaka juga ada PAS. Untok menjaga kedudukan politik mahu tidak mahu terpaksa di-layan, kerana layanan ini membawa ra'ayat kita hilang semangat perlumbaan dan hilang semangat membuat kebajikan dan perkara saperti ini yang tidak mesti di-galakkan. Tetapi apa boleh buat kerana ini ada kepentingan<sup>2</sup> politik maka ini telah berjalan di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini yang mengakibatkan wang yang perlu di-gunakan pada tempat yang lain telah di-gunakan pada satu tempat saperti masjid dengan kerana maksud<sup>2</sup> politik.

Bantuan kapada masjid, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh di-bagi tetapi bantuan<sup>2</sup> yang berpatutan bukan bantuan<sup>2</sup> yang merupakan perlumbaan untuk memenangi politik. Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya tidak di-tadbirkan dengan betul<sup>2</sup> chuma dengan harapan kalau dapat di-control atau dapat di-jadikan satu jabatan menyatukan pentadbiran ugama ini dapat-lah di-keluarkan pendapat<sup>2</sup>, dapat di-minta pendapat<sup>2</sup> daripada Jema'ah Pejabat Ugama supaya mengiakan apa yang di-buat oleh pemerintah, oleh Kerajaan, ma'ana itu juga merupakan satu ikhtiar atau satu usaha pengkhianatan, mempergunakan ugama bagi maksud<sup>2</sup> politik. Apa yang saya harapkan Jabatan Ugama ini ia-lah bagi Kerajaan melancarkan dengan bantuan<sup>2</sup> yang sunggoh<sup>2</sup> untuk mendapatkan pentadbiran ugama dan pimpinan ugama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada saya sentoh dalam ucapan saya kelmarin ia-itu Jabatan ini patut mempunyai satu badan atau jawatan-kuasa penyelidekan (research), yang akan menyelidik mengenai hal perundangan Islam oleh kerana Undang<sup>2</sup> Islam yang ada pada kita ia-lah karangan beratus<sup>2</sup> tahun zaman dahulu dan itu boleh-lah di-semak kembali, boleh di-susun kembali di-sesuaikan dengan kehendak<sup>2</sup> Al-Quran dan Sunat Rasul kerana Undang<sup>2</sup> Islam itu ada-lah "flexible" boleh di-pakai untuk sa-lama<sup>2</sup>-nya dan apa yang kita dapati warithan daripada beratus<sup>2</sup> tahun daripada ulama' fekah tidak berarti dapat di-sesuaikan dengan keadaan sekarang dan kerana itu sa-buah jawatan-kuasa atau badan penyelidik yang dapat merangka undang<sup>2</sup> sesuai dengan zaman kita ini tidak bertentangan dengan kehendak Al-Quran dan Hadith. Itu-lah yang patut di-usaha dan di-adakan oleh pihak Kerajaan melalui Jabatan Ugama ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi maksud kebaikan negara kita ini yang menjadikan Islam ugama rasmi, maka di-dalam menggubal sa-barang undang<sup>2</sup> di-negeri kita ini ada baik-nya jika Jema'ah atau jawatan-kuasa atau badan yang saya maksudkan tadi badan penyelidik, di-minta pendapat-nya supaya dalam membuat satu<sup>2</sup> undang<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-jalankan kuat-kuasa di-dalam negara kita ini tidak bertentangan dengan ugama Islam, ugama rasmi negeri kita ini sendiri. Undang<sup>2</sup> yang kita akan buat di-dalam negara kita

untuk ra'ayat semua-nya. Jadi sa-tengah orang berpendapat tidak ada sebab hendak di-bawa kepada soal ugama, tetapi pada saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Islam menjadi ugama rasmi maka ia mesti di-hormati sa-barang undang<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri ini yang bertentangan dengan pengajaran ugama Islam sangat-lah tidak 'adil apabila kita meletakkan Islam sa-bagai ugama rasmi bagi negeri ini. Apa yang saya maksudkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan bertanya kepada Jema'ah ini pendapat<sup>2</sup> mereka hendak-lah di-pakai bila menggubal satu<sup>2</sup> undang<sup>2</sup> apabila sahaja undang<sup>2</sup> itu tidak bertentangan dengan pengajaran Islam atau undang<sup>2</sup> itu sesuai dengan pengajaran Islam maka dia sudah-lah boleh di-terima dan tidak bertentangan dengan kepentingan ugama Islam sa-bagai ugama rasmi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada banyak chontoh<sup>2</sup> yang boleh di-kemukakan dalam soal ini, penggubal Kerajaan, penggubal undang<sup>2</sup> menggubalkan Undang<sup>2</sup> Income Tax yang di-buat-nya di-sesuaikan dengan perjalanan income tax England tetapi undang<sup>2</sup> itu akan terkena kepada ra'ayat negeri ini dan ra'ayat negeri ini sa-bahagian-nya Islam dan Islam menjadi ugama rasmi, ada mempunyai undang<sup>2</sup> pula di-dalam zakat dan sa-bagai-nya dan undang<sup>2</sup> Islam itu meliputi dengan segala aspect hidup manusia dengan kerana itu dia ada hubungan dengan berbagai<sup>2</sup> kepentingan kehidupan manusia dari segi sosial dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi. Maka kerana itu jika Undang<sup>2</sup> Income Tax itu di-gubal dan di-minta pendapat daripada jema'ah yang saya maksud dalam Jabatan Ugama jika di-tubuhkan, yang boleh memberi pandangan-nya, maka satu undang<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan Parlimen ia-lah undang<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-tapis sesuai dan tidak bertentangan dengan kepentingan ugama Islam yang menyuroh sa-tiap manusia, sa-tiap orang yang menjadi kepala keluarga bertanggung-jawab terhadap anak<sup>2</sup>-nya, terhadap keluarga-nya, terhadap orang<sup>2</sup> yang dhaif di-antara-nya, dengan kerana itu undang<sup>2</sup> yang di-buat sekarang ini dengan kerana tidak memerhatikan kepada spirit Islam, ugama rasmi yang ter-

chatit di-dalam Perlembagaan telah menyebabkan undang<sup>2</sup> itu zahir sama sa-kali tidak memperdulikan kepentingan ajaran Islam yang menjadi ugama rasmi negeri ini. Lima orang anak di-tetapkan sa-bagai anak<sup>2</sup> yang di-kira bagi satu orang kepala keluarga yang menchari wang ia-itu dia sendiri di-beri potongan kiraan, isteri-nya dan lima orang anak-nya, bagaimana dengan anak<sup>2</sup> yang lebeh, bagaimana dengan keluarga<sup>2</sup> yang patut di-tolong, bagaimana dengan kerana emak mertua-nya yang terpaksa di-pelihara, bagaimana dengan sepupu-nya yang telah menjadi janda yang terpaksa di-layan di-tanggung dan ini semua-nya hendak-lah di-fikirkan habis<sup>2</sup> supaya kita tidak membuat satu<sup>2</sup> pertentangan dengan kepentingan ugama kita sendiri yang ugama itu telah menekankan supaya tiap<sup>2</sup> orang itu harus memberi tanggung-jawab bukan sahaja kepada anak isteri-nya, tetapi kalau boleh dia lebeh memberi tanggung-jawab juga kepada lain<sup>2</sup> sa-takat yang dia mampu.

Demikian juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam soal kawalan beranak (birth control) yang baharu<sup>2</sup> telah kita debatkan. Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran, sa-bagai menjawab ucapan saya dalam Dewan ini sa-waktu membathatkan perkara itu menyebutkan, di-Timor Tengah pun orang buat. Alasan di-Timor Tengah sahaja orang buat tidak boleh menjadi alasan. Sa-kira-nya Arab yang asal-nya sa-bagai orang yang pertama menerima Islam di-dalam dunia ini semua berpaling daripada Islam, ada-kah kita berkiblat kepada Timor Tengah, kita tidak akan mengikatkan diri kita kepada Timor Tengah, kita mengikatkan diri kita kepada pelajaran Islam itu sendiri.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, harus kita berbuat bagi mencheegah beranak bukan dari segi takut tetapi dari segi kesihatan ibu, itu-lah yang di-haruskan oleh Islam. Tetapi malang-nya kerana benda ini tidak mahu di-minta pertimbangan, kalau pun di-minta pertimbangan ulama' di-minta menchari jalan bagaimana boleh di-halalkan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan saperti berlaku-nya kepada Undang<sup>2</sup> Loteri. Ulama<sup>2</sup> di-panggil dengan anjoran

Perdana Menteri ka-Kuala Lumpur bukan bagi maksud untuk membahathkan loteri tetapi bagi maksud untuk membahathkan wang loteri itu sendiri. Jadi ini semua menyalah guna agama bagi kepentingan politik.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa patut Kerajaan insaf benar<sup>2</sup> dalam hal ini dan chuba-lah mendapatkan persetujuan Duli<sup>2</sup> Yang Maha Mulia Raja<sup>2</sup> Melayu bagi menyatukan agama di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini dan sa-bagai menutup kapada perkara yang saya kemukakan tadi, sukachita saya hendak betulkan sadikit, takut ada salah faham tentang bantuan kapada masjid. Saya tidak-lah bertujuan mengatakan tidak baik bantuan<sup>2</sup> kapada masjid sa-hingga menjadi salah tafsiran pemberita<sup>2</sup> akhbar. Tetapi yang yang saya maksudkan, jika perlumbaan ini di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan, akibahnya banyak kepentingan<sup>2</sup> lain yang tidak dapat di-jalankan sedangkan apa yang di-buat itu motif-nya dapat difaham sendiri oleh Kerajaan yang menganjorkan bahawa ini tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah dengan kerana memberi bantuan untuk menarek penyokong<sup>2</sup> supaya ra'ayat jangan menyokong PAS. Kerajaan pun faham, sebab sa-orang pegawai tinggi UMNO pernah mencheritakan kapada saya benda ini yang fact-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu, ini telah dijadikan satu perkara yang lumrah yang berjalan dengan banyak-nya di-Malaya maka timbul iri hati, entah bagaimana, mungkin barangkali kerana bagi bantuan banyak sangat kapada masjid, maka timbul iri hati gulongan<sup>2</sup> lain, maka untuk menjaga gulongan lain pula jangan lari daripada Parti Perikatan maka bantuan kapada to'kong<sup>2</sup>, kapada berhal<sup>2</sup>, kapada lain<sup>2</sup> yang bukan rasmi di-negeri ini telah juga diberi bantuan pula dengan membelanjakan wang orang ramai yang sa-patutnya tidak boleh di-belanjakan bagi kepentingan lain daripada yang rasmi. Ini semua-nya kerana politik, kalau tidak-lah kerana politik perkara ini tidak terjadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara lain yang akan saya sentohkan dalam perkara menyusun Jabatan Ugama tadi tidak perlu-lah ada sa-orang Mufti

Negara tetapi chukup-lah dengan apa yang saya sarankan ia-itu Pengarah Besar Jabatan Ugama itu dan Mufti Negara ini tidak perlu kalau sa-kadar untuk hendak menyuroh membacha do'a di-majlis rasmi—tidak patut bagitu. Sebab di-dalam Islam, Mufti itu saya katakan kelmarin boleh disifatkan sa-bagai Attorney General (Jaksa Agong). Jadi kalau untuk adakan Mufti Negara hendak membacha do'a rasmi, tidak ada do'a<sup>2</sup> rasmi, siapa pun boleh membacha do'a dan tidak mesti Mufti<sup>2</sup> yang di-suroh membacha do'a. Di-dalam Islam ini tidak ada uniform bagi ulama'-nya yang Mufti<sup>2</sup> mesti memakai jubah hitam panjang, kopiah keras belit puteh—tidak ada uniform dalam Islam. Jadi tidak ada persamaan Islam dengan agama lain<sup>2</sup>, dengan kerana itu biar-lah Kerajaan negeri ini chuba insafi. Kalau hendak di-pandang PAS ini kolot dan orang<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan merasa diri advance lagi dalam Islam, chuba-lah, jangan pakai beras kunyit, tabor<sup>2</sup> sana tabor sini, jangan chuba bacha<sup>2</sup> do'a semua orang boleh bacha do'a dengan tidak payah panggil To'guru, To'alim dan Dato' Mufti berdo'a.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang hendak saya sentoh dalam Jabatan Perdana Menteri ini ia-lah soal raswah. Soal raswah (corruption) satu penyakit yang menular, penyakit yang berjangkit, yang menjahanamkan negara dan menjahanamkan budi, yang menjahanamkan social, masharakat, semua sa-kali dan ini bukan-lah berlaku di-negeri kita sahaja, berlaku di-mana<sup>2</sup> negeri—ada yang lebeh burok, ada yang lebeh tenat, jadi negeri kita ini pun tidak kurang jenatnya juga. Chuma saperti mana Tunku Abdul Rahman kata dalam lawatan-nya ka-Johor baharu<sup>2</sup> ini, banyak benda<sup>2</sup> yang Pembangkang buat kachau tetapi banyak benda<sup>2</sup> juga yang mereka tidak tahu, tidak boleh kachau. Jadi mereka tidak tahu, kalau tahu tentu banyak kachau lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, raswah sudah ada jabatan—Jabatan Penchegeh Raswah. Tetapi kita tidak pernah dengar banyak benda<sup>2</sup> yang di-katakan raswah ini di-kemukakan ka-tengah pengadilan kechuali dalam beberapa hari baharu<sup>2</sup>

ini case yang di-anggap khalwat bagi satu chek \$20.00 dan wang \$10.00—itu ada. Yang besar<sup>2</sup>, bapa<sup>2</sup>-nya semua tidak ada berbunyi. Jadi ini patut-lah di-cheritakan kerja<sup>2</sup> dalam menchari di-mana sarang tempat bersembunyi-nya raswah. Tentu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, raswah ini macham pelachoran juga. Dia ada dua—pelachor laki<sup>2</sup> dan pelachor perempuan. Jadi raswah ini pun juga ada dua—pemberi dan penerima itu tentu-lah dari pegawai Kerajaan. Dan penerima itu kalau dia bernama Osman, dia tidak akan menerima suatu apa pun kira-nya Osman itu dudok di-rumah. Tetapi Osman itu menjadi ketua, jadi pegawai yang tertentu maka dia boleh menerima sesuatu di-sebabkan dia berjawatan sesuatu.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah membayar gaji kepada pegawai Kerajaan, apabila gaji di-bayar dia harus bekerja dengan penoh khidmat terutama dalam sa-buah negara yang merdeka. Menerima raswah ada-lah satu perbuatan khianat yang paling besar yang meruntuhkan ekonomi dan moral di-dalam negara kita ini. Dengan kerana itu, jika dapat, kalau dapat di-tangkap pemberi raswah dan penerima raswah, kalau boleh, untok tujuh atau lapan orang di-hukum tembak lebeh baik.

Sebab, Tuan di-Pertua, pengkhianatan terhadap negara daripada raswah ini sangat besar dan apa yang saya katakan ini, kejam bunyi-nya, kerana hukuman tembak kepada orang yang menerima raswah dan pemberi raswah—kejam! Tetapi maksud undang<sup>2</sup> ia-lah untok menegakkan keadilan bagi kepentingan ramai. Untok menegakkan keadilan kita harus berbuat sa-suatu supaya dapat di-cheritakan kejahatan. Kalau di-dalam Islam, konsep Islam di-dalam membuat undang<sup>2</sup> bukan bermaksud membalas dendam kepada orang yang dapat di-tangkap sebab banyak lagi orang jahat yang melakukan penyelewengan yang tidak dapat di-tangkap. Maksud di-kenakan hukuman ia-lah untok memberi peringatan dan tauladan kepada yang lain supaya dapat mengawal diri jangan melakukan kejahatan. Sebab itu saya rasa kalau di-kenakan huku-

man yang di-pandang kejam sa-kali pun sa-hingga di-tembak pengkhianat<sup>2</sup> ini, tidak-lah di-sifatkan kejam kerana kita mahu mencheegah perkara ini daripada berlaku terus-menerus.

Banyak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mithal-nya. Satu chontoh yang saya boleh cheritakan, dua tahun dahulu, saya tidak berchakap, baharu hari ini hendak berchakap. Dua tahun dahulu saya naik keretapi hendak balek ka-Kelantan. Di-Gemas ada tukaran keretapi. Saya turun di-Steshen Keretapi Gemas kira<sup>2</sup> jam 1.00 malam berjumpa dengan beberapa orang yang saya kenal rupa tetapi tidak tahu nama—kami berchakap<sup>2</sup>. Sa-orang pegawai mencheritakan ia akan balek ka-Kelantan kerana urusan motokar-nya—motokar-nya accident. “Motokar itu nama isteri saya,” kata dia. Semenjak saya dudok di-Perak sudah boleh saya membeli motokar—jadi yang berchakap ini bertiga. Kalau dudok di-Kelantan payah sadikit, tetapi di-Perak ini sudah boleh membeli motokar. Jadi saya menjaga satu kawasan sa-bagai Mata<sup>2</sup> Gelap. Ada banyak sarang judi—jadi tentu-lah ada komishen dan daripada wang itu dapat-lah membeli motokar dan memakai nama isteri dan kehidupannya sudah mewah.

Satu hari, kata-nya, ketua saya panggil, di-Ipoh. Kata-nya, “Saya dapat berita yang awak ada sadikit<sup>2</sup> bagini<sup>2</sup>—panjang juga cherita-nya. Apa kata orang ini. Kata orang ini, “tuan” kerana Ketua Polis sekarang kena panggil tuan. “Tuan, saya buat sadikit<sup>2</sup> sahaja tuan, tuan pun banyak lagi, biar-lah saya sadikit apa salah-nya.” Jadi kata tuan dia, “Hes! jangan chakap macham itu, pergi keluar, lain kali jaga sadikit.” Mudah sahaja. Jadi ini satu cherita yang benar<sup>2</sup> yang di-cheritakan kepada saya, dan tentu-lah saya sa-bagai ahli Dewan ini tidak berchakap bohong (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini berlaku di-Station Keretapi Gemas—di-Plat-form. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada, jadi yang kecil makan kecil yang besar makan besar, jadi apabila di-bongkar hal yang besar, yang besar kata, “Tutup jangan chakap lagi jaga diri sudah-lah, pergi keluar-lah.”

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak lagi kejadian yang boleh berlaku yang besar, smuggle barang semua-nya dapat di-jalankan melalui corruption, kalau tidak corruption Kerajaan dapat mencegah sebab pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita ini banyak, tetapi kerana ada-nya corruption, maka itu-lah menyebabkan payah hendak di-kawal. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila saya katakan tadi ini penyakit social, penyakit social ini mesti-lah di-chegeh mula<sup>2</sup> daripada Menteri<sup>2</sup> dahulu. Dahulu pernah saya katakan bila so-orang jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat, bila sa-orang menjadi Menteri, beberapa tahun dahulu pernah saya katakan, patut-lah di-kenakan satu peratoran merupakan Undang<sup>2</sup> tiap<sup>2</sup> mereka itu hendaklah mendaftarkan segala harta benda milek mereka termasuk kepunyaan isteri mereka supaya dapat Kerajaan perhitungkan bagaimana penambahan harta berlaku di-sa<sup>2</sup>at mereka itu.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification, all Ministers have to declare their property before they take up their jobs, including the property of their wives.

**Tuan Amaludin bin Darus:** Terima kasih. Saya chakap ini beberapa tahun dahulu dan saya maksudkan semua Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat termasuk Dewan<sup>2</sup> Undang Negeri di-jadikan peratoran. Daftarkan semua sa-kali, dan kemudian itu dapat-lah perhitungan bagaimana chara-nya penambahan itu halal atau haram.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chontoh patut di-buat oleh Menteri<sup>2</sup> juga dan pemimpin<sup>2</sup> jangan menerima hadiah. Sa-orang Perdana Menteri mithal-nya—mithal-nya, sa-orang Perdana Menteri kerana menjadi Perdana Menteri boleh jadi sampai satu tong White Label di-rumah-nya—itu hadiah. Sa-orang Perdana Menteri kebetulan kena hari jadi-nya sampai hadiah<sup>2</sup> bertimbun<sup>2</sup>, kalau dia tidak menjadi Perdana Menteri tentu tidak sampai, dan hadiah<sup>2</sup> seperti ini tidak patut di-terima oleh sa-orang pegawai dan semua hadiah ini hendaklah di-serahkan kepada khazanah negara. Kalau di-katakan ini satu perkara yang tidak boleh di-buat, saya katakan bahawa negara<sup>2</sup> Islam di-zaman dahulu telah pernah membuat,

segala hadiah yang di-berikan kepada pemimpin negara ada-lah di-serahkan kembali kepada khazanah negara.

Jadi, kalau dapat ini di-kawal daripada pemimpin atas, baharu dapat di-chegeh yang bawah. Ini semua hadiah<sup>2</sup> ini raswah. Kadang<sup>2</sup> kalau di-minta satu<sup>2</sup> yang nampak-nya susah dapat, di-pakai orang tengah pergi ka-rumah bawa rantai emas satu, hadiah kepada isteri pegawai. Dan kalau ini di-amalkan, corruption itu-lah berlaku, tidak lain perkataan, tidak ada hadiah yang erti-nya sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya, sebab tidak ada sebab. Mithal-nya, Ahli Meshuarat Bandaran dapat tiket perchuma menuntun wayang sa-tahun. Mengapa? Corruption! Kerana sa-suatu yang di-harapkan oleh pengurus wayang gambar itu pehak bandaran dapat memenohi kepentingan-nya. Kalau tidak, tidak ada sebab, semua orang mesti gentlemen membayar tiket hendak menuntun wayang. Bagaimana hendak di-betulkan ini, mesti di-mulai daripada pemimpin<sup>2</sup>. Dan saya harap Kerajaan Persekutuan berchakap tentang keadilan dan gentlemen boleh memulakan ini dan kemudian dapat-lah ditekankan orang lain pula.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang ingin saya sentoh ia-lah soal pilehan raya di-Sabah. Kelmarin ada satu Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang di-bahathkan, tetapi kerana saya kerosakan kereta di-Dungun, lewat sampai, tidak dapat perbahathkan penchen untuk bertanding pilehan raya di-Sabah. Tetapi hari ini saya hendak chakap soal polisi pilehan raya di-Sabah.

Tidak lama lagi pilehan raya Sabah akan di-adakan, kemudian tidak lama lagi kita harap Sarawak pula dapat di-adakan. Pilehan raya di-Sabah ini mempunyai pengertian-nya sangat besar, kerana Perikatan telah bersiap lama, beberapa orang chalun Perikatan yang kalah di-Kelantan telah di-kirim dudok di-Sabah, bekerja untuk memperkuatkan Parti Perikatan, tetapi itu tidak menjadi soal. Yang menjadi soal kepada saya pilehan raya Sabah ini ada di-dalam perhatian dunia. Sebab Sabah maseh merupakan satu claim national kepada Filipina. Sabah merupakan satu daerah bagi Malaysia yang ada hubongan sengketa

dengan Indonesia. Maka dengan kerana itu perkara Sabah ini tidak-lah boleh di-pandang ringan, tetapi harus di-pecahkan dengan cara yang sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya supaya dapat menjaga<sup>2</sup> perpaduan di-antara negara<sup>2</sup> satu keturunan di-Tenggara Asia ini dalam usaha untuk mengekalkan perpaduan bagi ketiga<sup>2</sup> negara Maphilindo.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam perjanjian kita dengan Indonesia—pertemuan di-antara Tun Abdul Razak dengan Tuan Adam Malik di-Bangkok—membuat “Persetujuan Bangkok” mengenai tamat-nya konfrantasi ada dikaitan perkara mempercepatkan pilihan raya di-Sabah dan Sarawak yang di-pertalikan kepada persetujuan Manila ia-lah mahu melihat ra'ayat di-sana itu menentukan hasrat mereka. Dengan sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak hairan-lah kalau dalam masa dua tiga minggu yang lalu ada berita akhbar—berita luar negeri, yang menyebutkan bahawa pihak Filipina dan Indonesia akan mengirim pemerhati kerana menyaksikan pilihan raya Sabah. Tetapi dengan chepat-nya di-jawab oleh juruchakap Kementerian Luar Negeri Malaysia, perkara itu tidak timbul.

Saya harap Kerajaan boleh menimbangkan perkara ini. Kerajaan harus toleran, harus berani lapang dada, berani menghadapi kenyataan dengan tidak payah di-desak<sup>2</sup> oleh pihak Filipina dan Indonesia. Kerajaan patut memperlawa pemerhati<sup>2</sup> rasmi dari Filipina dan Indonesia menyaksikan perjalanan pilihan raya di-Sabah supaya mereka itu puas hati dan ra'ayat Sabah akan memilih Malaysia kerana khabar-nya Manifesto yang di-susun di-Sabah itu pun merupakan satu platform Malaysia. Jadi biar-lah Filipina dan Indonesia puas hati dan kemudian daripada itu kita mengharapkan perpaduan negara ini kekal dan kita mengharapakan Indonesia memasoki ASA atau apa jua yang akan di-namakan kemudian. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita mendiamkan atau menganggap sepi perkara ini, tidak mustahil akan timbul sungutan<sup>2</sup> pihak Filipina dan Indonesia yang menyebabkan sungutan<sup>2</sup> itu kalau di-lawan sungutan, maka

berakhir-lah dengan retak kembali perpaduan yang telah dapat di-sambung dengan Filipina dan ia telah kembali dalam ASA—active kembali dalam ASA dan juga Indonesia telah mahu memberhentikan konfrantasi dan sedia untuk menimbang soal<sup>2</sup> lain lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya ingin untuk menyambong sedikit lagi soal politik luar negeri kita. Politik luar negeri kita ini, kalau mengikut da'awaan Kerajaan, bebas-lah, tetapi saya tidak pernah per-chaya—apa boleh buat, maka saya tidak mahu perchaya apa yang dikatakan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan yang politik Perikatan itu bebas. Saya katakan dia dudok dalam raga Barat. Di-dalam satu majallah—saya sudah lupa pula itu, saya pinjam sahaja, yang dikeluarkan di-Kemboja, dia membuat kerkator gambar Tunku Abdul Rahman, Perdana Menteri kita, memakai chermis mata hitam, putih sa-belah, hitam sa-belah. Yang hitam itu di-tulis-nya Inggeris, jadi mata Tunku Abdul Rahman tidak pakai yang itu, mata Inggeris yang pakai. Jadi sa-belah sini mata Tunku Abdul Rahman, mata yang sa-belah lagi itu hitam, jadi hitam itu pemandangan Inggeris. Jadi itu merupakan penghinaan terhadap kita, merupakan orang tidak menghargakan kita, merupakan orang tidak respect kepada kita, dan ada orang<sup>2</sup> yang menulis, wartawan<sup>2</sup> luar negeri menulis tentang kita ini Negara Polis sa-kali pun kita di-dalam hal ini menapikan yang kita ini Negara Polis, tetapi di-luar negeri orang menulis kita ini Negara Polis. Betul atau tidak, kita tanya-lah kepada Tun Dr Ismail.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya mahu supaya politik luar negeri kita ini hendak-lah betul<sup>2</sup> kita berikhtiar ka-arrah membebaskan diri sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya. Kita boleh-lah bersahabat dengan sa-siapa pun, tetapi kita chuba membawa politik kita ini bebas sa-betul<sup>2</sup>-nya dan chergas. Politik kita mengenai luar negeri dengan Commonwealth maseh banyak berikat. Pada kita, Commonwealth itu terlalu penting, tetapi pada saya itu ia-lah keagongan dan kemegahan kepada bangsa British, kepada England, kepada United Kingdom dan bukan kepada kita sebab

itu pada saya tidak perlu ada didalam Commonwealth—British Commonwealth. Kita boleh memikirkan kawasan<sup>2</sup> kita sendiri dan chukup-lah dengan United Nations—Pertubohan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu, tempat merupakan forum dan menchari penyelesaian, menchari pertolongan dan sa-bagai-nya. Keadaan sekarang ini bagi British sendiri pun chukup goyang. French tidak bagitu gemar British masuk Pasaran Bersama Eropah, kerana dia hendak menjadi hero di-Eropah. British sudah merupakan orang sakit di-Eropah macham Kerajaan Turkey dahulu. Ketenatan British dalam ekonomi menyebabkan dia mahu menarek banyak tentera<sup>2</sup>-nya. Sa-bahagian anggota Parti Buroh sendiri telah menentang dasar Kerajaan-nya dan dengan kerana itu kalau sa-kira-nya mereka itu sudah berani di-tentang oleh France, berani di-halang oleh Peranchis dan memasoki Pasaran Bersama, tentu-lah ada sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya. Jadi British sedang menghadapi satu kenyataan, satu alternative, ia-itu memilih Commonwealth-kah atau memilih Pasaran Bersama Eropah, kerana ada hubungan-nya dalam ekonomi dengan negara<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth dan kita boleh melepaskan British dan kita boleh hidup sendiri dengan negara<sup>2</sup> lain. British boleh hidup sa-bagai orang Eropah dan kemudian boleh berniaga dengan kita, kerana pada saya tidak-lah banyak untong kapada kita system British Commonwealth ini, kerana pernah saya berchakap dahulu tentang sejarah Commonwealth itu sendiri daripada penjajahan kapada Dominion, Dominion kapada Commonwealth. Jadi ini semua-nya tidak menguntongkan kita, semua-nya di-buat untuk kepentingan British sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang sangat menarek perhatian kita ia-lah ucapan Perdana Menteri mengenai communist di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan di-luar Dewan Ra'ayat. Sekarang ini Kerajaan Perikatan atau lebeh tegas kapada Tunku Perdana Menteri, communist itu sudah ada yang baik<sup>2</sup>, yang boleh di-buat sahabat, yang boleh di-buat kawan, yang boleh di-ajak masuk kelambu pula. Jadi dahulu PAS pun di-chap communist kerana benchi ka-

pada communist itu terlampau tinggi, sa-hingga PAS—Pertubohan Islam pun di-chap ekor communist. Sekarang ini ada pula tafsiran baharu, communist itu sudah baik, communist Russia ini bagus, dia mahu hidup rukun damai dalam dunia ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua. ....

**The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh):** Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau Yang Berhormat memberi jalan—Kerajaan Pusat tidak berchakap Communist ini baik atau Communist itu baik, tetapi Communist di-negeri itu kita tidak mahu di-kachau, tetapi Kerajaan Pusat ini tidak mahu Communist mari kasingi—itu sahaja.

**Tuan Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya faham dari apa yang di-katakan oleh Tunku Perdana Menteri dan dengan kerana itu-lah anggota penyokong Kerajaan sendiri di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat atau Ahli dari Johor Tenggara telah bangun menentang chara berfikir Tunku Perdana Menteri itu sendiri dan ini sudah memberi satu kenyataan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak boleh hendak ber-lindung di-balek lalang sa-helai. Chara berfikir daripada Tunku Abdul Rahman ini telah kita nampak longgar—tidak stand firm, tidak berdiri tegas.

Dahulu kita kata kita tidak mahu berhubung dengan communist, kerana ada gerakan<sup>2</sup> communist dalam negeri kita—sekarang sudah boleh. Sekarang ini tidak apa tetapi Communist China tidak lagi. Communist Russia sudah tidak apa, Eropah Timor sudah tidak apa, sedangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahaya communist ini sama. Russia telah sampai kapada peringkat yang maju di-dalam industrial daripada sa-buah negeri agriculture kapada peringkat negeri perusahaan, telah maju dan dia telah naik sa-tingkat terpaksa mengubah system-nya, kerana communist itu sendiri belum merupakan negara communist maseh merupakan negara socialist. Communist itu idea yang entah ka-mana dan mimpi bila-kah yang akan sampai kapada communist itu sendiri. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun tektik Russia berubah, faham communist yang di-anuti oleh Parti Communist, oleh orang<sup>2</sup> Russia,

communist tidak berubah dan mereka itu tidak pernah mengatakan yang kami ini berhenti daripada menghasut kaum buroh sa-dunia memberontak untuk menegakkan negara communist. Jadi sebab itu, kalau kita bermain<sup>2</sup> mata dengan communist, maka perchaya-lah influence communist ini akan masuk ka-dalam negara kita dan mereka akan melakukan apa sahaja yang boleh bagi menghidupkan gerakan communist di-dalam negeri kita ini dan ini akan mengancham negara kita, kerana di-mana<sup>2</sup> juga communist tidak melakukan sa-suatu melainkan kerosakan di-muka bumi ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Kerajaan dapat menjaga betul<sup>2</sup> termasuk juga perhubungan perdagangan dengan communist terutama dengan Communist China yang berjalan sekarang ini. Saya tidak mahu berchakap, tetapi Kerajaan boleh memerhatikan, memikirkan dan menimbang-kan betul<sup>2</sup> apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Star Selatan—kalau tidak salah-nya, ia-itu Dr Mahathir, sangat-lah bernilai untuk di-pertimbangkan benar<sup>2</sup> oleh Kerajaan untuk keselamatan negeri ini. Dari segi psychology ra'ayat negeri ini yang terdiri dari berbagai<sup>2</sup> keturunan, sangat-lah tidak baik hubungan dengan China Communist sa-hingga melem-pah<sup>2</sup>-nya barang<sup>2</sup> buatan communist di-dalam negeri kita ini di-benarkan masuk yang merupakan satu ikhtiar<sup>2</sup> yang baik kepada communist untuk melancharkan dan menjayakan perang urat sarap mereka, perang propaganda mereka di-luar negeri khusus-nya di-Tenggara Asia ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah Kerajaan memikirkan dan menimbang-kan betul<sup>2</sup> dalam perkara ini supaya kita tidak kehilangan tongkat dua kali.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi ia-lah soal Maphilindo. Saya tidak mahu berhenti daripada berchakap soal Maphilindo ini walau pun pehak Kerajaan mengatakan, ini kita patut lupa, dia sudah mati. Tidak betul untuk mengatakan dia telah mati. Sebab Maphilindo telah di-bangunkan dengan persetujuan bersama antara Indonesia, Filipina dan Malaysia, dengan chadangan daripada President Macapagal.

Kita tidak boleh mensifatkan ini mati dengan kerana pengundoran Indonesia sebab bukan President Sukarno yang menchadangkan Maphilindo dan bukan President Sukarno yang menyebabkan terhapus-nya perjanjian ini.

Perbuatan President Sukarno itu di-sangkal dan di-tentang oleh sa-bahagian ra'ayat-nya juga dan kerana itu kita tidak patut menchari jalan untuk mengatakan ini telah mati sa-mata<sup>2</sup> dengan kerana tindakan Indonesia melancharkan konfrantasi terhadap kita. Kalau kita dapat berlaku gentle-men sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang bermoral, apa salah-nya kita mengakui wujud-nya tetapi perlu di-kaji sa-mula. Saperti sikap yang di-ambil oleh Filipina apabila Malaysia mengatakan dia patut di-lupakan kerana telah mati dalam bedongan, Setia-usaha Luar Filipina mengeluarkan kenyataan ter-peranjat, sebab sa-tahu dia belum pernah lagi di-rundingkan dan belum pernah lagi di-matikan soal Maphilindo ini. Kalau hendak di-katakan mati, mesti-lah ketiga<sup>2</sup> pehak ini mengadakan persidangan dan memamatkan, melupakan Maphilindo dan kemudian Indonesia masuk ASA di-tukarkan nama ASA pada nama yang lain atau kekal dengan nama ASA baharu-lah di-sifatkan mati. Tetapi dengan keadaan kita sekarang ini untuk mengata-kan mati tentu tidak baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya katakan Kerajaan patut bersikap mempunyai moral dan gentleman kerana Kerajaan Filipina yang Setia-usaha Luar-nya berchakap patut di-rundingkan dahulu baharu di-katakan mati ia-lah Kerajaan baharu, Kerajaan Parti lain bukan Kerajaan Macapagal—Kerajaan Parti lain. Macapagal telah kalah pilihan raya, Parti-nya telah kalah pilihan raya. Kerajaan Parti lain telah naik memerintah tetapi dia pegang kepada apa yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan yang terdahulu. Jadi kita maseh kita juga, Kerajaan Perikatan maseh Kerajaan Perikatan juga. Bagaimana kita boleh melakukan satu yang menyebabkan image kita rosak. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan patut tidak membangunkan perkara ini, tidak membangkitkan perkara yang di-lupakan,

tetapi elok-lah di-chari ikhtiar, rundingan perkara ini di-meja, kemudian itu elok-lah di-chari ikhtiar meluaskan ASA itu dengan memujuk Indonesia supaya masok sama di-dalam ASA atau nama lain-nya yang akan dinamakan kemudian daripada itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi, beberapa hari yang lalu pehak Kerajaan Siam ada memberi satu kenyataan yang barangkali salah report akhbar dan terasa menyinggong kita, ia-lah soal yang di-katakan kita tidak melayan baik kepada ra'ayat keturunan Siam di-negeri kita dan Kerajaan Siam sanggup menerima orang<sup>2</sup> dia balek ka-Siam dan dia mengungkit<sup>2</sup> pula tentang dia telah menolong Malaysia waktu banjir, dia telah menangkap dan membebaskan orang<sup>2</sup> nelayan<sup>2</sup> kita. Saya tidak mahu membangkitkan perkara ini terlalu banyak, saya tidak mahu mengulas. Saya lebeh suka Kerajaan Persekutuan bertindak mengulas dengan bijaksana menjawab kenyataan Kementerian Luar Negeri Siam. Itu-lah yang lebeh baik untuk menjaga perpaduan kita.

Tetapi oleh kerana berita surat khabar ini di-bacha oleh dunia dan bo'eh jadi ini timbul salah faham daripada report Konsul Siam (Konsul Thailand) di-Kota Baharu atau entah dari sumber mana yang terjadi bagini, kita patut-lah membetulkan chepat sebab tidak patut-lah sa-buah negeri jiran menchampori atau interfere masalah dalam negeri kita. Kerana apabila sa-kali sahaja orang<sup>2</sup> keturunan Siam itu telah menjadi warga negara Malaysia, maka tidak ada hak kepada negara Thailand menchampori urusan ra'ayat atau warga negara Malaysia, lain-lah kalau mereka bukan warga negara Persekutuan. Tetapi mereka itu telah menjadi warga negara dan mereka telah di-beri layanan yang sama seperti orang<sup>2</sup> lain tidak patut-lah chuba di-beri tafsiran yang boleh menimbulkan salah faham di-antara negara kita yang sama<sup>2</sup> sedang menchari jalan bagaimana dapat menggabongkan kuasa dan tenaga kita menghadapi bahaya kominis daripada utara dunia ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak akan mem-bisu sa-lama<sup>2</sup>-nya dalam soal ini. Patut

di-beri penjelasan kepada dunia dalam soal apa yang di-keritikkan mungkin salah faham daripada pehak Kerajaan Thailand sendiri.

Satu hal lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal luar negeri ini ia-lah soal Vietnam dan masaalah perdamaian. Bagi kepentingan strategi kita yang tidak mahu melihat kominis mara, Vietnam tidak-lah mesti menjadi kominis. Vietnam mesti tidak di-tangan kominis. Sebab di-antara Saigon dengan Kota Baharu lebeh kurang 400 batu sahaja. Sa-barang angkatan laut armada musuh boleh menyusor pada tiap<sup>2</sup> musim tengkujuh dan kapal<sup>2</sup> terbang susah hendak menchari gerakan<sup>2</sup> kapal<sup>2</sup> perang yang berjalan dalam waktu musim tengkujuh seperti yang telah berlaku dalam tahun 1941, waktu Jepun menyerang Malaya, kapal terbang pengakap British telah tidak dapat mengesan pergerakan kapal<sup>2</sup> perang Jepun daripada Telok Siam.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal-nya sekarang ini Amerika mengambil peranan yang paling besar di-Vietnam, dan telah bertahun<sup>2</sup> peperangan itu berjalan membunuh manusia, mengorbankan manusia, sedangkan Amerika sendiri telah sedar di-dalam keadaan yang berlaku di-Vietnam itu sendiri, Amerika tidak dapat membedzakan mana yang Viet Kong, mana yang Vietnam, mana yang tidak kominis dan mana yang kominis. Berlainan di-Malaya, dalam gerakan kominis dahulu mudah di-perbedzakan tetapi di-Vietnam tentu-lah sukar untuk di-bedzakan. Dengan kerana itu peperangan telah menjadi lanjut dan bertambah<sup>2</sup> lama Amerika tinggal di-sana maka bertambah berat-lah bagi dunia bebas memikul beban ini dan bertambah banyaklah musnah harta benda dan nyawa manusia dengan kerana peperangan yang di-anjorkan oleh kominis bukanlah juga peperangan yang kechil kerana dia berjuang dengan akidah—dengan keyakinan.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-barang ikhtiar untuk mendamaikan itu hendak-lah di-alu<sup>2</sup>kan. Tetapi Amerika nampak-nya tidak begitu bersedia untuk berdamai sebab dia kuasa besar, dia tunggu, tetapi banyak syarat<sup>2</sup> lain yang berjalan rundingan<sup>2</sup> di-belakang

layar yang tidak dapat di-terima. Sebab itu tidak ada persetujuan akhir-nya dia bom balek. Dia taroh periok<sup>2</sup> api di-sungai<sup>2</sup> ini membahayakan bukan sahaja bekalan<sup>2</sup> yang di-bawa oleh kominis untuk menolong Selatan, tetapi membahayakan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> lain. Kalau betul<sup>2</sup> Amerika tidak mahu menerima shor daripada Tuan U Than, U Thant sa-bagai Setia-usaha Agong Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu, merentikan serangan bom Vietnam Utara—arti-nya Amerika ingin meluaskan peperangan daripada Vietnam Selatan kepada Vietnam Utara. Kalau Amerika memikirkkan betul<sup>2</sup> bahaya kominis ini berat, bahaya kominis bukan Vietnam Utara yang sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya, bahaya kominis di-Tenggara Asia ini di-kawasan dunia sa-belah sini, ia-lah China Kominis sendiri.

Kalau Amerika telah bersedia hendak berperang untuk menghanchorkan kominis, melanggar negeri China, masok ka-ibu dia, serang dia betul<sup>2</sup> baharu-lah betul. Tetapi jikalau tidak bersedia untuk berperang besar<sup>2</sup>an chari-lah jalan perdamaian. Kerana perkara ini telah tergantung semenjak dari Perjanjian Geneva. Perjanjian Geneva yang di-pengerusi bersama oleh British dan Russia telah mempersetujui supaya di-adakan pilihan raya. Tetapi pilihan raya telah tidak di-adakan di-Vietnam untuk menyatukan sa-mula Vietnam, untuk menegakkan sa-buah Kerajaan Vietnam—akibah-nya berlaku peperangan—peperangan yang tidak habis<sup>2</sup>. Ini yang kita tahu.

Di-negeri Vietnam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut saya ma'alumkan juga, ada lagi satu gerombolan yang berjuang—gerombolan Melayu yang menentang Amerika, menentang Vietnam Selatan dan menentang Viet Kong. Di-dalam Vietnam Selatan asal-nya negeri Melayu, chempa di-situ ada lebeh kurang empat juta lagi orang keturunan Melayu dan mereka itu ada gerakan<sup>2</sup> untuk mengembalikan Kerajaan Melayu, tetapi tidak di-dengari oleh dunia—ada gerakan yang menentang Amerika, menentang Vietnam Selatan dan menentang Vietkong sama sa-kali.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perdamaiian itu-lah mesti di-chari dan Amerika menerima nasehat daripada

U Thant. Kalau activity United Nations—ikhtiar<sup>2</sup> United Nations pun tidak mahu di-perhatikan betul<sup>2</sup> oleh Amerika, dan dia telah bertindak sendiri maka itu-lah yang pernah saya katakan, apa-lah erti-nya United Nations itu sendiri?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua—habis-lah, sekarang saya chuba hendak masok kepada soal pertahanan negara kita ini. Dahulu, lebeh kurang tiga tahun ia-itu tahun 1963, ada saya mengeshorkan dalam Dewan ini supaya Kerajaan membuat kilang peluru dan sa-tahun kemudian saya dengar Kerajaan mengishtiharkan, ada kemungkinan hendak buat kilang peluru—bagus-lah, dan sampai sekarang kilang itu belum ada. Kita harap kilang peluru itu dapat-lah di-usahakan chepat dan di-adakan dalam negeri kita ini kerana bahan<sup>2</sup> itu ada sadikit sa-banyak dalam negeri kita untuk membuat peluru. Saya tidak mahu ulas apa sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya lagi, kerana perkara peluru telah pernah saya berchakap.

Kemudian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah pertahanan negara kita ini—tidak dapat saya mengelakkan diri daripada memperkatakan soal tentera<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth yang ada di-negeri kita ini—ya'ani tentera British, Australia dan New Zealand. Akibah pergolakan politik di-England, British sudah mahu menarek sa-bahagian tentera-nya di-luar negeri untuk mengurangkan beban perbelanjaan yang begitu besar. Jadi pada kita, mengeluarkan tentera Inggeris itu harus di-rundingkan dengan kita dan pehak British pun tentu-lah hendak berunding dengan kita. Apakah tidak boleh bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan, mengambil kesempatan bila British hendak merundingkan perkara penarekan tentera-nya sadikit sa-banyak, supaya British menarek keluar semua tentera-nya dari negeri kita dan kalau sa-kira-nya perjanjian itu hendak di-ringankan—tidak mahu di-batalkan, di-adakan perjanjian baharu yang meringankan—ya'ani British boleh-lah menempatkan alat<sup>2</sup> kelengkapan perang-nya, kerana dia tentu tidak mahu keluar dengan mudah—alat<sup>2</sup> kelengkapan perang di-letakkan di-sini dan ada satu pasokan mechanic (engineering) yang menjaga itu, yang

lain<sup>2</sup> semua-nya balek-lah. Kalau berlaku peperangan—musoh luar melanggar negeri ini, baharu-lah tentera British datang—sementara itu tentera Amerika pun sudah ada dengan Angkatan Laut yang Ketujoh-nya. Jadi dengan jalan itu beban British pun hilang dan Malaya pun merasa moral-nya tinggi sedikit kerana tidak ada tentera asing menduduki negeri kita. Peluang ini patut di-ambil oleh Yang Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak merundingkan dengan British, tolong dia balek semua sa-kali dan biar-lah barang<sup>2</sup>-nya tinggal di-sini. Kalau dia tidak mahu pakai, kita pakai-lah perlahan<sup>2</sup>.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika British telah tidak ada di-sini, Australia telah tidak ada di-sini, New Zealand telah tidak ada di-sini—berdasarkan kepada Perjanjian Pertahanan Bersama di-buat sa-belum merdeka sa-bagai satu paksaan kepada kita sa-waktu kita belum merdeka—perjanjian yang tidak 'adil itu, kita buat sa-mula perjanjian baharu—boleh kita rundingkan ikhtiar<sup>2</sup> baharu, usahakan ikhtiar<sup>2</sup> baharu dengan menyatukan Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Philipina, Malaysia dan Thailand ka-dalam satu perjanjian pertahanan bersama bagi kepentingan dunia sa-belah sini yang kebetulan kita semua, yang saya sebutkan tadi, yang memang orang yang dudok di-sini, bukan seperti British yang dudok-nya berbelas<sup>2</sup> ribu batu daripada negeri kita ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau perjanjian di-antara New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philipina dan Thailand di-buat, lebeh baik-lah bagi kita dan itu-lah yang sa-patut-nya kita lakukan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Tun Abdul Razak sa-bagai Menteri Pertahanan baharu<sup>2</sup> ini mengishtiharkan dalam tahun ini, pegawai<sup>2</sup> tinggi tentera kita akan bertukar dan ini ada-lah satu berita yang sangat baik, ya'ani negeri ini sendiri yang akan menjadi pegawai<sup>2</sup> tinggi tentera negeri kita, dari semua angkatan laut, udara dan darat. Tetapi dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana kita negara muda, pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang berpengalaman maseh di-kehendaki, saya fikir sa-kira-nya Kerajaan boleh melanjutkan atau boleh menun-

jok supaya pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita yang berpengalaman sa-bagai pemimpin<sup>2</sup> tentera negeri kita ini dari anak negeri, patut-lah tidak di-benarkan bersara pada waktu yang boleh bersara, pada hal waktu itu dia boleh lagi mengetuāi pasokan atau boleh lagi memegang pimpinan menjalankan tugas<sup>2</sup>-nya sa-bagai Panglima Tentera—biar-lah agak<sup>2</sup> dekat nyanyok, kalau hendak berhenti pun. Kita tidak timbul dengan masalah itu menghalangkan kenaikan pangkat pegawai<sup>2</sup> bawah, sebab pasokan tentera ini patut di-perbesarkan lagi dengan alat<sup>2</sup> senjata yang moden, dengan kilang peluru yang kita buat sendiri—tidak payah banyak beli peluru daripada luar negeri, dan kemudian dengan ada-nya pasokan<sup>2</sup> volunteer macham Tentera Wataniah dengan di-pimpin oleh kepala<sup>2</sup> tentera yang berpengalaman yang bercommission betul<sup>2</sup>, jadi dengan itu banyak-lah peluang<sup>2</sup> kenaikan pangkat itu ada dan kita ada satu tentera simpanan yang bersedia berjuang pada bila<sup>2</sup> masa sa-lain daripada tetap yang tidak mampu kita membayar gaji-nya terlalu besar kalau hendak di-besarkan tentera dengan kedudukan kewangan negeri kita. Jadi saya harap ini dapat Kerajaan usahakan supaya pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang berpengalaman tidak-lah di-biarkan penchen—macham sekarang ini, kita mendengar banyak Major<sup>2</sup> pun ada penchen, Bregedier<sup>2</sup> pun ada penchen—pada hal kalau kita tengok orang itu muda, sedap lagi berbual dengan kita, tetapi telah bersara.

Penchen<sup>2</sup> ini yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sebab<sup>2</sup>—ada sa-suatu yang tidak puas hati di-kalangan tentera yang menyebabkan pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini berasa bosan dan dia rasa peluang penchen sudah sampai, dia minta penchen. Pada saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika ada kebosanan itu dari satu<sup>2</sup> sebab, maka satu<sup>2</sup> sebab itu hendak-lah di-chari dan hendak-lah diperbaiki dalam tentera kita supaya ke'azaman berjuang itu mesti-lah menjadi darah-daging kepada semua tentera kita untuk mempertahankan negara kita yang pada bila<sup>2</sup> masa boleh terchebor dalam satu keadaan yang burok.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi saya berasa sukachita beberapa orang

pelajar<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang pergi belajar di-Masir—di-sana mereka telah masuk Cadet Officer, masuk Accademi Tentera Masir, Republic Arab Bersatu, dan mereka balek, alhamdulillah, Kerajaan kita pun telah bermurah hati menerima mereka sa-bagai pegawai<sup>2</sup> tentera kita. Oleh kerana itu saya fikir peluang<sup>2</sup> yang sa-macam ini tentu-lah menguntongkan pelajar<sup>2</sup> kita yang di-Masir sekarang ini—ada lebeh kurang sa-puluh orang yang pergi belajar ugama di-sana, kemudian dia pindah masuk dalam Accademi Tentera untuk menjadi officer. Dan kalau sa-puluh orang ini balek, mereka pun boleh di-terima oleh Angkatan Tentera kita. Tetapi satu perkara yang saya berasa kechewa oleh kenyataan Kerajaan ia-itu kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Masir hendak terima masuk latehan officer di-negeri Masir, patut-lah ambil yang lulus F.M.C., jadi kelulusan ini di-sharatkan. Saya rasa tidak-lah bagitu baik sebab bagi pelajar<sup>2</sup> yang telah menyambong pelajaran ka-Masir yang telah di-terima masuk ka-Accademi Tentera di-Masir itu tentu-lah yang kelayakan-nya lebeh daripada pelajar<sup>2</sup> yang telah lulus F.M.C.—ada pengetahuan umum dan lain<sup>2</sup> yang melayakkan dia itu di-terima berlateh.

Dengan kerana itu kalau di-sharatkan itu susah-lah penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang belajar ugama daripada Malaya yang mengerti Arab, dia tidak mengerti orang puteh dan Kerajaan tentu-lah lebeh mementingkan orang puteh walau bagaimana pun untuk mendapat latehan tentera di-sana tentu-lah perlu kepada Arab, dan ada baik-nya pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita ada yang akan menyusahkan tentera kita juga dengan kerana kebetulan kalau boleh berbahasa asing sa-lain dari bahasa Inggeris. Mithal-nya kita pergi ka-Congo mujor-lah boleh berchakap orang puteh sedikit<sup>2</sup> tetapi kalau kita kena menjaga keamanan di-negeri Arab pula, mithal-nya di-Yaman, jadi tidak ada pegawai yang mengerti Arab, mengerti orang puteh belaka, jadi susah. Jadi patut-lah jangan di-ketatkan perkara yang sa-macam itu. Beri-lah peluang negara kita ini mempunyai sa-banyak<sup>2</sup> pemimpin<sup>2</sup> tentera daripada saloran mana sakali pun dengan tidak mengikat syarat<sup>2</sup>

yang terlalu ketat kerana contoh-nya telah ada pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang balek baharu<sup>2</sup> ini daripada Masir telah di-terima oleh Kementerian sedangkan mereka tidak lulus di-sekolah<sup>2</sup> Inggeris di-Malaya ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, habis-lah bab itu, saya chuba hendak sentoh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan pula—Menteri-nya tidak ada. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini satu daripada beberapa Kementerian yang sangat penting bagi sa-buah negara. Ini tidak shak lagi di-aku<sup>2</sup> oleh kita semua-nya. Satu Kementerian yang sibok, kerja-nya banyak, tanggungjawab-nya pun besar juga kalau tidak kachau-bilau negeri ini, ra'ayat pechah, gudang<sup>2</sup>, kedai<sup>2</sup>, kerana dia lapar kerana hendak chari makanan, hendak juga itu dan hendak jaga ini. Tetapi yang saya hairan mengapa Menteri Muda, Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, ini yang dahulu-nya ia-itu Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid, entah bagaimana, entah apa-kah sebab pula tahu<sup>2</sup> di-kirim ka-Bonn jadi Duta kita di-German Barat dan Belanda tidak berganti<sup>2</sup> sampai sekarang ini. Ada-kah kerana Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan kita ini terlalu gagah orang-nya (superman) dia boleh menjalankan kerja yang bagini berat atau ada-kah dia fikir kalau ada Menteri Muda sa-orang tentu kena pilih orang Melayu macham Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid barangkali menyusahkan dia hari<sup>2</sup> atau macham mana yang sa-benar-nya kita tidak boleh faham. Kita tahu kerja ini terlalu berat dan patut ada Menteri Muda, kita pun tidak tahu sebab<sup>2</sup> yang betul fasal apa Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid itu di-kirim ka-luar negeri menjadi Duta di-luar negeri. Angin<sup>2</sup> itu kita dengar-lah tetapi sebab<sup>2</sup> betul itu kita tidak tahu tentu-lah pehak Kerajaan tahu tetapi tidak patut-lah Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan tidak di-isi sa-telah bagitu lama kosong.

Saya perchaya sa-sudah saya berchakap hari ini, Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan kita tentu-lah teringat barangkali dia lupa tentang kekosongan

jawatan itu dan dia akan menimbangkan meminta kepada Tunku supaya melantek sa-orang Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan bagi menolong kerja<sup>2</sup> yang banyak dalam Kementerian itu dan dengan ada-nya Menteri Muda dapat-lah kita menjalankan kerja<sup>2</sup> untuk membangunkan ekonomi negeri ini yang orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu pun berasa hendak bangun juga dalam ekonomi dan boleh-lah berhubung dengan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, kalau tidak ada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, boleh berjumpa dengan Menteri Muda. Jadi seperti di-dalam Kementerian Pelajaran ada Menteri Muda Pelajaran, jadi mudah-lah bagi gulongan<sup>2</sup> yang menjalankan kerja<sup>2</sup> pelajaran di-dalam negeri ini berjumpa dengan Menteri Pelajaran kalau tidak ada Menteri Pelajaran berjumpa dengan Menteri Muda Pelajaran seperti itu-lah yang saya harapkan biar Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan itu pun ada Menteri Muda-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini patut benar membuat kajian samula terutama dasar liberal—dasar kebebasan berniaga (free enterprise) patut di-buat kajian samula di-dalam negeri kita ini. Sebab kesungguhan yang ditunjukkan oleh Kerajaan di-dalam memajukan Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama boleh-lah di-puji sa-kali pun tidak bagitu berjaya. Bagitu juga usaha<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan mewujudkan FAMA bagi menampung segala usaha<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat di-kampong<sup>2</sup> boleh-lah di-puji sa-kali pun tidak termasuk membeli getah dan bagitu juga langkah mengkuborkan RIDA yang telah gagal dengan menggantikan MARA sambil mempelajari sebab<sup>2</sup> kesalahan<sup>2</sup> dan kesilapan<sup>2</sup> RIDA dahulu, boleh-lah di-puji akan tetapi segala usaha<sup>2</sup> itu susah hendak berjalan lancar jika tidak ada perimbangan antara Jabatan<sup>2</sup> baharu seperti MARA, FAMA dan Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama dengan dasar perekonomian bebas, dasar "free enterprise", dasar perniagaan bebas yang ada di-dalam negeri ini.

Jadi kalau mahu success, kalau mahu kejayaan di-dalam usaha<sup>2</sup> MARA, usaha<sup>2</sup> FAMA dan usaha<sup>2</sup> sharikat kerjasama, hendak-lah di-kaji samula dasar perniagaan bebas sa-hingga mem-

bolehkan perimbangan yang sama, membolehkan dasar perniagaan berjalan tidak tersentuh, tidak merosakkan, FAMA boleh berjalan, MARA boleh berjalan dan sharikat<sup>2</sup> kerjasama di-dalam ini boleh berjalan untuk kejayaan—semua-nya itu pengorbanan mahu tidak mahu terpaksa di-lakukan. Arti-nya dasar perniagaan bebas sekarang ini mesti di-korbankan sedikit sa-banyak bagi membuka jalan kepada kejayaan MARA, FAMA dan sharikat<sup>2</sup> kerjasama. Kalau sa-kira-nya dasar perniagaan bebas yang berjalan hari ini tidak mahu di-tinjau, tidak mahu di-betulkan kembali, tidak mahu di-perbaiki keadaan yang membuka jalan kepada yang lain<sup>2</sup>, maka Kerajaan akan menchurah wang sa-mata<sup>2</sup> sedangkan hasil-nya bertahun<sup>2</sup> kemudian-nya ia-lah kerugian dan penyesalan sa-mata<sup>2</sup>.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu menyentuh soal Kementerian Pelajaran walau pun saya telah menchatitkan sedikit sa-banyak, saya rasa sudah cukup-lah Menteri Pelajaran ini kalau dia merasa terlalu berat dia notis 24 jam berhenti sebab dia dengan bekas Menteri Pelajaran, Yang Berhormat Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib, sudah bertengkar di-Dewan Ra'ayat sudah cukup-lah orang ramai boleh faham, betapa failure-nya, betapa gagal-nya Penyata Razak dan Penyata Rahman Talib itu sendiri dalam pelaksanaan-nya di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Sebab itu terkapong<sup>2</sup> bahasa kebangsaan di-dalam negeri ini tidak sampai ka-mana dan tidak ada jaminan bagi penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang keluar Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan sa-kali pun.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu berchakap banyak dalam hal itu sebab sudah nyata Kementerian Pelajaran yang mendapat peruntukan terlalu banyak di-tahun ini—\$286 juta lebeh tidak akan berjaya membawa kepada dasar yang baik yang konkrit kepada perpaduan negara kita di-masa hadapan. Tidak ada sekolah kebangsaan yang first class, sekolah<sup>2</sup> jenis kebangsaan maseh berjalan terus sampai sekarang pada hal kita mahu menyatukan satu bangsa Malaysia, anak<sup>2</sup> boleh di-satukan daripada kechil dengan menyatukan dan menggaulkan mereka itu seperti Inggeris telah menchelup

kita melalui sekolah<sup>2</sup> Inggeris "primary", anak<sup>2</sup> Melayu dan lain<sup>2</sup> kaum di-negeri ini yang masuk sekolah Inggeris dan dapat mesra daripada kanak<sup>2</sup> sa-hingga ka-sekolah menengah sampai ka-University tetapi hasil yang dijalankan sekarang ini dengan anak China dalam sekolah jenis kebangsaan China, anak Tamil di-sekolah jenis kebangsaan Tamil dan sa-bagai-nya, tidak boleh membawa kepada dasar penyatuan bangsa Malaysia dalam tempoh yang singkat. Jadi hujong-nya ia-lah gagal, hujong-nya ia-lah kecahauan, oleh kerana chara berfikir yang tidak sama yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan yang hanyut<sup>2</sup> di-dalam pelaksanaan dasar-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita hendak meninggalkan itu tetapi saya hendak menyentoh Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran sa-bagai satu alat yang penting kepada negara ini. Sa-sudah 10 tahun kita merdeka, tahun yang ka-sepuluh sekarang ini, Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran tidak dapat menunjukkan image nasional yang betul<sup>2</sup> melalui Kementerian ini. Radio tidak ada radio national. Sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka harus-lah mempunyai radio kebangsaan. Walau pun siaran<sup>2</sup> Inggeris telah di-kurangkan waktu-nya sejak beberapa tahun tetapi apa yang saya katakan ini terbukti dalam susunan Jabatan Radio itu ada yang di-katakan Perkhidmatan Melayu. Bila di-katakan Perkhidmatan Melayu artinya satu perkhidmatan tempal<sup>2</sup> (attach) kepada perkhidmatan yang besar dan ini tidak patut di-akan. Kita harus ada satu Radio Kebangsaan yang menyiarkan semua programme-nya dengan bahasa kebangsaan dan kemudian itu untuk hiburan, selingan<sup>2</sup> dalam bahasa China, bahasa Tamil, lagu<sup>2</sup> mithal-nya, untuk siaran bahasa Inggeris, untuk lagu<sup>2</sup> bahasa Inggeris mithal-nya bolehlah di-buat dalam waktu<sup>2</sup> lain yang di-buat programme khas supaya siapa yang hendak mendengar lagu<sup>2</sup> sedap dalam bahasa<sup>2</sup> lain di-tune-lah pada waktu radio-nya itu sendiri. Tetapi programme nasional mesti-lah dalam bahasa kebangsaan seluruh-nya dan kita boleh mengadakan siaran luar negeri yang menggunakan berbagai

bahasa boleh di-buka oleh warganegara Persekutuan yang ada di-negeri ini dan di-luar negeri dan boleh di-dengar oleh manusia<sup>2</sup> di-dunia lain. Tetapi bagi kita untuk mewujudkan lekas kedudukan yang bermutu kebangsaan, mesti-lah dengan berani kita bertindak menyatukan perkhidmatan ini dengan menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan sa-mata<sup>2</sup>.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang aneh-nya Kementerian ini telah tidak berjaya atau sengaja tidak melakukan sa-suatu apa dalam Kementerian ini. Sebab itu-lah berita<sup>2</sup> indok untuk siaran<sup>2</sup> Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini melalui radio, televisyen dan sa-bagai-nya di-dalam bahasa Inggeris kemudian di-Melayukan. Kalau laporan datang dengan Melayu di-terjemahkan ka-Inggeris dan kembali di-terjemahkan ka-Melayu tentulah sangat memalukan perbuatan ini. Kerajaan boleh melakukan semenjak bertahun<sup>2</sup> yang lalu kalau Kerajaan mahu menukarkan pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang tidak mengerti bahasa kebangsaan ka-Jabatan<sup>2</sup> lain atau dalam Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran boleh di-kirim ka-luar negeri dan di-isi dengan orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu atau bukan Melayu yang memahami bahasa kebangsaan di-tempat itu. Boleh di-lakukan bertahun dahulu, tetapi Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran tidak membuat sa-suatu sa-hingga mengikut ulasan akhbar beberapa hari yang lalu baharu<sup>2</sup> ini di-ambil satu orang lagi di-dalam Bahagian Pemberita yang tidak mengerti juga bahasa kebangsaan ia-itu dalam tahun<sup>2</sup> yang hampir kepada pelaksanaan bahasa kebangsaan. Jadi merupakan suatu pengkhianatan yang sengaja dari Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran. Jawapan di-da'am Dewan Ra'ayat baharu<sup>2</sup> ini untuk melepaskan diri sahaja dari kechaman<sup>2</sup> yang di-buat oleh anggota<sup>2</sup> Perikatan sendiri di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu<sup>2</sup> ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Talivishen pula sementara menanti studio yang baharu, Menteri mempunyai alasan banyak—konon tidak boleh buat apa<sup>2</sup>. Tetapi saya tidak fikir tidak boleh berbuat apa<sup>2</sup>. Kalau filem<sup>2</sup> yang di-tunjokkan di-dalam talivishen saperti

filem *Samurai* dapat di-dabingkan ka-bahasa Inggeris, mengapa filem *Samurai* tidak dapat di-dabingkan ka-bahasa Melayu—bahasa kebangsaan, mengapa filem lain tidak dapat di-ikhtiarkan supaya di-dabingkan ka-bahasa kebangsaan dengan ada sub-title Inggeris? Ini bukan maksud lain, bagi maksud supaya orang ramai dapat mengikuti bahasa kebangsaan melalui *cherita*<sup>2</sup> dan orang ramai yang kurang faham dapat mengikuti terjemahan sedikit dan memahamkan lagi bahasa kebangsaan. Ini juga merupakan satu ikhtiar mengajar dan mendidik bangsa kita dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Tetapi ini tidak di-buat. Saya tidak tahu apa yang di-buat oleh talivishen, apa yang di-lakukan oleh Pengarah-nya, apa yang di-lakukan oleh pegawai<sup>2</sup>-nya sehingga penchabulan terhadap lagu kebangsaan negara kita pun boleh diizinkan melalui talivishen.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dua tiga minggu yang lalu saya menuntun satu filem talivishen—“Song of Memories”, satu filem Mandarin. Filem itu ada menyanyikan satu lagu. Lagu itu betul<sup>2</sup> berentak Terang Bulan. Jadi rentak Terang Bulan ini sa-benar-nya ada dalam lagu Pakistan, ada dalam lagu Italy, ada dalam lagu China dan ada dalam lagu Indonesia dan kemudian kita pinjam lagu ini dengan irama-nya di-pakai oleh lagu kebangsaan Perak menjadikan lagu kebangsaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan sekarang Malaysia. Jadi kalau telah kita jadikan lagu kebangsaan pehak Indonesia sewaktu kita merdeka telah melarang sama sa-kali di-seluruh negara daripada memainkan atau menyanyikan lagu Terang Bulan kechuali di-lakukan oleh Soekarno sa-bagai penghinaan terhadap kita waktu mula<sup>2</sup> konfrantasi dahulu, sebab memang-lah lagu Negara Ku kita patut di-hormati. Tetapi kita dapati sekarang ini pegawai<sup>2</sup> talivishen kita sendiri mengizinkan Talivishen Malaysia sendiri membiarkan satu filem yang menyanyikan satu lagu mempunyai tempo lagu kebangsaan negara kita. Jadi ini satu perkara yang tidak boleh di-ma’afkan, kechuaian pegawai<sup>2</sup> itu sendiri di-dalam tugas-nya.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu kesilapan yang pertama dan mu-

ngkin beberapa kali kesilapan akan berlaku ada lagu Hindustan pula masuk sebab ada lagu Hindustan yang berirama Terang Bulan. Jadi saya sukachita-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menchadangkan kira-nya Tunku Abdul Rahman bermurah hati untuk menimbangkan fikiran Pembangkang, adallah sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya di-tukarkan lagu kebangsaan kita ini kapada lagu jenis lain, dengan shair yang lain atau shair yang sama tetapi lagu-nya lain. Tidak ada sebab tidak boleh di-tukar satu lagu kebangsaan sebab beberapa hari ini Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Selangor telah berkenaan mengatakan lagu rasmi bagi negeri Selangor yang baharu yang di-karang oleh Saudara Saiful Bahri akan di-perdengarkan dengan rasmi-nya pada hari keputeraan baginda besok. Jadi kalau negeri Selangor boleh mengadakan satu lagu kebangsaan yang baharu, sama sahajalah, negara kita Persekutuan pun boleh mengadakan lagu kebangsaan yang baharu.

Saya berharap Perdana Menteri akan bersetuju dengan saya bahawa sa-buah lagu yang baharu sa-bagai lagu kebangsaan patut-lah di-fikirkan dan di-adakan menggantikan lagu yang ada. Lagu yang sekarang ini yang bertempo Terang Bulan yang mungkin akan berlaku lagi beberapa kekhilafan<sup>2</sup> di-sengaja atau tidak sengaja oleh orang<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri atau bangsa lain di-luar negeri yang menyebabkan kita merasa tersinggong kerana lagu kebangsaan dan bendera kebangsaan ia-lah benda<sup>2</sup> yang paling tinggi nilai-nya pada satu<sup>2</sup> bangsa itu sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi saya sukachita hendak menyentoh dalam soal talivishen dan Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini, saya suka kira-nya dapat di-ikhtiarkan mithalnya ada derama moden Tamil, ada derama moden China yang kadang<sup>2</sup> Cantonese, kadang<sup>2</sup> Mandarin, ada derama Melayu. Saya suka kalau dapat di-Malaysiakan ya’ani hendak-lah Kerajaan merupakan penggalak yang paling besar, yang paling bersungguh<sup>2</sup> ia-itu sa-barang derama, sa-barang apa juga yang di-kemukakan berupa bagitu hendak-lah di-Malaysiakan ya’ani

hendak-lah di-champorkan pelakun<sup>2</sup>-nya di-dalam sa-suatu derama itu yang berchampur dari orang<sup>2</sup> Malaysia yang menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan. Inilah satu langkah yang boleh encourage, yang boleh menarek perhatian, yang boleh menggalakkan kepada pemakaian bahasa kebangsaan dan menunjokkan image Malaysia kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang maseh ragu<sup>2</sup>, dan saya rasa kalau itu di-buat ada lebih baik dari apa yang di-buat sekarang ini dengan menggunakan berbagai<sup>2</sup> bahasa berarti mahu tidak mahu di-aku<sup>2</sup> penggunaan multilingualism itu berjalan di-tanah ayer kita itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita hendak menyentoh soal Kementerian Tanah dan Galian. Di-Dewan Ra'ayat heboh juga dan dalam ucapan penanggohan kelmarin. Susah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab kelmarin ini kata orang Utara Malaya dan Indonesia pun menggunakan kelmarin, tetapi orang Selangor ini sa-malam—jadi saya pakai kelmarin yang betul-nya. Soal pemecahan estate, ini pada dua pendapat, pendapat pertama daripada kajian ekonomi ia-itu daripada Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz dari segi kehidupan pula ia-lah dari buroh<sup>2</sup> kita sendiri. Buroh<sup>2</sup> menentang pemecahan estate, kerana boleh merugikan kepentingan mereka dan akan hilang facilities mereka yang sa-lama ini mereka dapati saperti perubatan, persekolahan dan sa-bagai-nya. Dari segi ekonomi pula arti-nya akan merugikan ekonomi negara. Ini telah banyak di-perchakapkan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan juga di-dalam akhbar<sup>2</sup>.

Pada saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita melihat pemecahan estate ini hendak-lah di-lakukan sa-chara bersunggho<sup>2</sup> oleh Kerajaan sendiri melalui badan<sup>2</sup> saperti MARA, melalui badan<sup>2</sup> apa juga-lah, tetapi mestilah di-lakukan dengan sa-chara bersunggho<sup>2</sup>. Sebab itu akan memecahkan monopoli.

Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, waktu kita baharu merdeka dahulu kedudukan tanah di-negeri kita ini, kedudukan tanah di-dalam negeri kita ini, tidak kira Malaysia Timor, kita di-Tanah Melayu. Daripada kira<sup>2</sup> tujuh

juta ekar tanah di-dalam Semenanjung Tanah Melayu yang telah di-buka, yang telah menjadi bandar, yang telah menjadi kebun dan telah menjadi kampong, empat juta ekar ada-lah milik kapitalis<sup>2</sup> asing dari Eropah. Tiga juta ekar milik ra'ayat negeri ini atau pun orang<sup>2</sup> dagang yang bukan orang Eropah. Jadi, kerana itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, o'eh kerana estate<sup>2</sup> monopoli kepunyaan orang<sup>2</sup> Eropah itu membayar chukai<sup>2</sup> ada yang satu ekar satu sen ada yang sa-puluh sen sa-lama ada mata hari dan bulan dan ada juga 999 tahun—maka sa-barang usaha yang membolehkan pemecahan monopoli orang<sup>2</sup> barat terhadap tanah<sup>2</sup> di-negeri ini hendak-lah di-galakkan dan di-tolong bersunggho<sup>2</sup> o'eh Kerajaan supaya terpechah monopoli orang<sup>2</sup> dagang terhadap tuan<sup>2</sup> tanah di-negeri kita ini. Chuma yang di-takuti oleh kaum buroh ia-lah peluang<sup>2</sup> mereka itu hidup. Itu betul dan ini hendak-lah Kerajaan bersedia dan saya dan siapa juga tentu-lah bersimpat, bertimbang rasa degan kaum buroh yang akan terkorban jika estate<sup>2</sup> itu di-pechah menyebabkan mereka itu kehilangan pekerjaan dan menjadi penganggor. Mereka dapat kerja tetapi kehilangan hak<sup>2</sup> perubatan perchuma dan sa-bagai-nya yang di-dapati melalui estate sa-lama ini, dan ini hendak-lah di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan dengan apa ikhtiar juga supaya keadaan itu dapat di-timbangan kembali bukan sahaja kepada buroh<sup>2</sup> estate tetapi kepada semua ra'ayat Malaysia hendak-lah di-susun satu ikhtiar yang membolehkan ra'ayat mendapat faedah<sup>2</sup> yang baik terutama ra'ayat yang miskin dan bergaji kechil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya melihat kalau estate<sup>2</sup> ini di-pechah, mithal-nya kalau hendak di-jual oleh pehak tuan punya itu ada orang yang membeli-nya Kerajaan kenakan undang<sup>2</sup>, kenakan syarat<sup>2</sup> pemecahan itu dan hendak-lah di-jual terutama-nya kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang menjadi buroh itu sendiri. Kalau Kerajaan mampu melalui MARA meminjamkan wang kepada mereka itu membeli tanah<sup>2</sup> itu atau kalau Kerajaan tidak mampu Kerajaan mesti-lah adakan undang<sup>2</sup> yang tanah itu hendak-lah menjadi tanggong jawab, jaminan

Kerajaan dan Kerajaan akan memungut bayaran ansuran kemudian memulangkan harga tanah itu kepada tuan punya yang asal. Ini mesti-lah dilakukan dengan undang<sup>2</sup> dan ini tidak-lah berat jika di-pandangan dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> yang baharu merdeka, yang telah merampas hak milik pedagang<sup>2</sup>, tuan<sup>2</sup> punya, bukan warganegara dari negara<sup>2</sup> yang lain.

Jadi, ini-lah langkah yang patut di-buat dan hendak-lah di-beri tanah itu pada buroh<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja di-situ terutama-nya kemudian dari itu orang<sup>2</sup> lain mengikut politik ekonomi. Kalau ini di-lakukan sa-chara perkampongan, sudah merupakan perkampongan bukan estate lagi sebab hak<sup>2</sup> itu sudah di-kechil<sup>2</sup>kan, dalam perkampongan mereka hendak-lah di-kekal wujud-nya hospita<sup>12</sup> yang telah ada di-situ, hendak-lah di-kekal wujud-nya sekolah<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-situ bagi kepentingan manusia<sup>2</sup> dan anak<sup>2</sup> mereka yang ada dalam perkampongan baharu yang tadi-nya bernama estate atau kebun<sup>2</sup> getah. Jadi, mereka tidak akan hilang hak untuk anak<sup>2</sup> mereka be'ajar dan akan tidak hilang hak<sup>2</sup> kemudahan mendapat perubahan dan tidak ada sebab yang Kerajaan mengelak diri daripada mengadakan doktor<sup>2</sup> bagi jumlah ra'ayat-nya bagitu banyak di-satu<sup>2</sup> kawasan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita besarkan lagi hospital, jadi ra'ayat yang berdekatan dengan situ pun dapat datang ka-hospital itu dan ini ada-lah di-kehendaki oleh negara kita sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu lagi yang di-takutkan ia-lah mutu getah yang akan di-ke'uarkan oleh saudagar<sup>2</sup> kechil, tuan<sup>2</sup> punya kebun kechil ini akan jatuh dan bila mutu getah-nya jatuh, jatuh harga-nya, jatuh mutu-nya, jatuh-lah pula harga-nya, maka akan merugikan ekonomi negara dan saya mengakui ini ada-lah benar. Kerajaan tidak-lah boleh mempertahankan estate<sup>2</sup> sa-lama-nya. Sementara itu bimbang pula terhadap merosot-nya ekonomi negara kita. Tetapi Kerajaan harus memikir dengan berani bahawa bukan sahaja kebun<sup>2</sup> getah yang di-pechah<sup>2</sup> itu dari estate<sup>2</sup> itu yang mesti di-fikirkan, tetapi keseluruhan-nya perusahaan getah di-negeri ini

hendak-lah di-ikhtiarkan supaya ra'ayat, baik yang mampu atau yang tidak mampu, yang mempunyai pengetahuan atau tidak mempunyai pengetahuan, mesti di-beri pimpinan dan di-kuat kuasa dengan undang<sup>2</sup> yang memestikan mereka itu menjual susu getah kepada, sama ada Persatuan Peladang, peladang getah, mithal-nya, atau kepada FAMA mithal-nya, mesti di-masokkan kuasa FAMA memberi getah, di-kuat kuasakan undang<sup>2</sup> supaya getah kita semua-nya first quality.

Kita tidak mahu getah kita yang bersepah<sup>2</sup> tetapi mutu-nya jatuh. Kita mahu getah kita bermutu tinggi, dapat first grade. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya, Ranchangan RIDA dan kemudian MARA membeli susu getah banyak penipuan berlaku, banyak pengelatan berlaku, banyak orang tidak menjual getah akhir-nya tutup, banyak tempat<sup>2</sup> pembelian getah telah tutup, kerana ini hanya di-buat dengan galakan<sup>2</sup> sahaja, tidak ada kuasa undang<sup>2</sup>. Ini ia-lah soal nadi negara ini sendiri, sebab itu-lah saya chadangkan di-buat undang<sup>2</sup>, kerana sa-hingga ini getah dan bijeh timah maseh merupakan puncha wang yang besar bagi negara kita.

Jadi membiarkan getah<sup>2</sup> kita kurang mutu, berarti kurang-nya hasil negara, merugikan ekonomi negara. Sebab itu mesti-lah di-ikhtiarkan supaya semua getah<sup>2</sup> kita itu di-keluarkan menjadi mutu yang baik dengan undang<sup>2</sup> memaksa ra'ayat menjualkan susu getah mereka tidak di-benarkan memeshin getah. Ada banyak negara<sup>2</sup> yang membuat sa-suatu dengan berani, yang sa-kali pun nampak tidak demokratik, tetapi tujuan yang di-buat walau pun tidak demokratik sedikit mithal-nya, tidak liberal, ada maksud yang baik, baik kepada ekonomi negara, baik kepada ekonomi orang<sup>2</sup> yang punya getah itu sendiri, dia dapat harga lebeh baik, tetapi jikalau mereka itu bebas sa-macham sekarang mereka itu dapat hasil sedikit, bila hasil sedikit mereka mampu membuat sedikit<sup>2</sup> dengan wang yang sedikit.

Jadi, Kerajaan harus-lah menchari jalan supaya mereka mengubah chara berfikir dan menerima perubahan.

Banyak Rancangan<sup>2</sup> FLDA juga gagal dalam pelaksanaan ini, kerana bersifat galakan, bersifat anchaman sedikit<sup>2</sup> boleh buang daripada kawasan FLDA tetapi orang itu mahu juga menchuri, memesinkan sendiri dan menjual getah sendiri, kerana dia mahu wang sendiri, kerana dia tidak mahu peduli pada orang lain. Kalau Kerajaan adakan undang<sup>2</sup> getah tidak boleh di-beri lagi, melainkan badan<sup>2</sup> tertentu ini yang membeli susu dan siapa yang ada membeli getah—salah, boleh di-tangkap, boleh di-hukum, maka tidak ada tempat orang menjual getah lagi. Baharu-lah susu ini tertentu satu tempat dan quality, mutu getah Ma'aya dapat di-keluarkan dengan mutu yang paling baik dan dapat di-kekalkan getah<sup>2</sup> seperti perkeluaran<sup>2</sup> estate<sup>2</sup> sa-lama ini.

Saya sukachita lagi hendak menambah, saya suka sungoh<sup>2</sup> supaya estate ini di-pecahkan kerana estate ini merupakan sarang<sup>2</sup> yang boleh jadi bermacam<sup>2</sup>. Dalam satu estate ada empat lima ratus orang buroh<sup>2</sup> yang tuan manager-nya, tuan pengurus-nya, menjadi tuan besar di-dalam estate itu. Di-dalam-nya ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> tempat itu menjadi sarang judi dan itu private property—payah hendak di-kawal. Masa pilehan raya ini bukan main susah—parti kami ini orang puteh tidak berapa setuju. Dia menjadi Manager Estate itu dia chari helah macham<sup>2</sup>, jangan boleh masuk kempen dalam estate itu. Dia ugut dia gunakan ketua<sup>2</sup> kuli, mandor<sup>2</sup>, overseer<sup>2</sup> mengugot kepada pengundi<sup>2</sup> supaya jangan mengundi Bulan Bintang, pada hal PAS mahu menang.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak macham<sup>2</sup> boleh berlaku sampai demokrasi kita pun chachat. Sarang judi pun jadi, yang sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> pu'a ada estate<sup>2</sup>, ada beberapa orang<sup>2</sup> yang merupakan gangster<sup>2</sup>, bukan gangster<sup>2</sup> macham di-bandar, tetapi gangster chara sana-lah kepala<sup>2</sup> samsing; itu pun bagus juga bagi manager<sup>2</sup> itu pelihara, menyimpan orang<sup>2</sup> macham itu hendak menjaga kuli<sup>2</sup> yang lain. Jadi saya fikir, kalau sa-kira-nya telah di-pecahkan jadi kampung baharu dengan ada-nya hospital<sup>2</sup> di-kekalkan, balai polis telah di-buat, maka kita dapat mengawal

keadaan itu lebih baik dengan sharnya hendak-lah di-kawal kedudukan getah, bukan sahaja getah dari bekas<sup>2</sup> estate, malah seluruh getah dalam negeri ini hendak-lah di-jual susu, kedai membeli getah tutup dan tidak ada siapa pun yang boleh membeli getah keping. Kalau dia beli getah keping, maka itu salah. Dengan chara itu susu sahaja yang akan sampai ka-tempat yang sah, yang benar, baharu-lah mutu getah ini dapat naik. Ini berkorban, berkorban kerana kepentingan negara dan kepentingan orang<sup>2</sup> yang mengusahakan getah yang sekarang ini chuai menyebabkan getah-nya menjadi grade tiga. Dengan ini ekonomi ra'ayat dapat di-pelihara dengan undang<sup>2</sup> kerajaan sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua . . .

**Mr President:** Persidangan ini digantungkan bagi sementara.

*Sitting suspended at 11.40 a.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 12.00 noon.*

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Debate resumed.

**Tuan Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi telah saya sebutkan soal pemecahan estate. Saya juga telah mengatakan di-antara alasan saya, di-dalam estate<sup>2</sup> ada juga gulongan samseng yang sengaja di-pelihara oleh pengurus<sup>2</sup>—tetapi tidak-lah bererti saya mengatakan semua estate di-dalam negeri kita ini begitu. Sa-kadar yang saya boleh buktikan, pengalaman saya sendiri sa-waktu bertanding pilehan raya tahun 1959 di-dalam Hulu Kelantan. Saya tahu dan polis sendiri tahu—perkara ini telah di-ma'alumkan kepada polis—dia menyaksikan sendiri betapa saya telah di-baling dengan batu, betapa saya telah di-baling dengan buah<sup>2</sup> asam belimbing yang bulat<sup>2</sup> yang maseh mentah, betapa saya telah di-baling dengan telur di-beberapa tempat oleh gerombolan<sup>2</sup> yang sengaja mengikutisa-panjang sungai di-Hulu Kelantan itu, yang memang orang itu ada-lah daripada satu estate khusus dan memang orang<sup>2</sup> itu mendapat galakan daripada pengurus-nya sendiri. Jadi bukti yang saya bicharakan ini tidak bererti keseluruhan-nya semua begitu—tetapi ada. Jadi pemecahan itu ada lebih baik dengan mewujudkan perkampongan<sup>2</sup> baharu dan apa yang boleh

menolong mereka itu ia-lah dengan jalan mengawal dengan Undang<sup>2</sup> Pembelian Susu Getah. Hanya itu-lah satu jalan yang saya percaya boleh ra'ayat mendapat pendapatan yang lebih banyak jika susu getah itu di-machinekan di-satu tempat oleh Persatuan<sup>2</sup> Peladang Getah, mithal-nya, atau Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama yang di-anjorkan bersungoh<sup>2</sup> oleh Kerajaan, tetapi dengan syarat mesti-lah ada perubahan kepada policy Kerajaan dalam free enterprise dan perdagangan bebas yang saya maksudkan tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita juga hendak menyentoh sedikit dalam Kementerian Tanah dan Galian ini—soal lombong<sup>2</sup>. Kita telah banyak mendengar cerita—cerita<sup>2</sup> Ali Baba dan Ali John, ini barangkali sangat-lah susah hendak di-habiskan. Di-Perak, Kerajaan Perak nampak-nya ada bergerak kepada arah yang sangat baik, mengkhaskan kawasan<sup>2</sup> untuk pelombong<sup>2</sup> Melayu dalam kawasan<sup>2</sup> Melayu. Tetapi pada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> kapitalist yang telah merasa ni'mat monopoly perniagaan yang menguntungkan besar ini daripada perut bumi negeri bangsa Melayu, merasa tidak begitu senang kalau perusahaan lombong ini hendak di-galakkan kepada orang Melayu. Sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> berpendapat, kalau-lah orang Melayu melombong, tentu tidak pandai—tidak ada pengalaman, tidak ada pengetahuan. Tetapi saya tidak berpendapat demikian sebab di-Tanah Melayu ini, sa-belum daripada kemasokan orang<sup>2</sup> bukan Melayu dalam negeri ini—sa-belum kemasokan Inggeris, bijeh telah di-lombong oleh orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu, tetapi dengan chara primitive. Dan kalau di-zaman ini—zaman moden, tidak ada sebab orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu tidak boleh memasoki lapangan lombong seperti orang<sup>2</sup> lain juga, chuma barangkali, oleh kerana keadaan terbiar dalam masa penjajahan—keadaan yang sengaja di-biarkan oleh pehak penjajah bagi kepentingan divide and rule-nya, orang Melayu telah di-lumpuhkan—sadikit sekolah-nya—sadikit-nya itu pun yang mengeluarkan untuk pegawai<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan dan tidak ada galakan bagi perniagaan dan tidak ada pendidekan ka-arrah meninggikan usaha<sup>2</sup> orang<sup>2</sup>

Melayu. Kita harap sa-sudah merdeka patut-lah Kerajaan menggalakkan dan menolong orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu dalam memajukan ekonomi orang Melayu dengan kerjasama dan petolongan daripada ra'ayat negeri ini yang mempunyai pengalaman di-dalam soal perlombongan dan perniagaan.

Tetapi satu perkara yang mengechewakan—kita tidak dapat mengharap pada masa yang sudah<sup>2</sup>, tetapi saya mengharap pada masa akan datang, kita boleh mengharap kerjasama daripada keturunan China di-negeri ini yang mempunyai pengalaman dalam hal lombong—menolong membangunkan orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu supaya dapat juga menikmati hasil tanah ayer-nya sendiri yang sa-lama ini di-angkut di-hadapan mata mereka, seperti bermurah hati-nya orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu memberi hak<sup>2</sup> politik mereka kepada orang<sup>2</sup> asing di-negeri ini yang tentu-lah dapat kita akui bersama—tidak ada hak<sup>2</sup> politik yang dapat diberi oleh mana<sup>2</sup> negeri dalam dunia seperti yang telah pernah di-beri oleh Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kemurahan hati orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu itu sampai hari ini belum di-balas. Sa-orang Melayu mendapat P.P. dan telah berusaha memprospect kawasan lombong bijeh dan di-dapati kawasan itu mengandungi bijeh yang dapat di-kerjakan. Oleh kerana kekurangan modal dia telah chuba menchari jalan untuk mendapat pertolongan tetapi banyak tempat yang dia gagal. Berita yang dia telah mendapat bijeh yang ada isi yang boleh di-kerjakan itu sampai kepada telinga kawan<sup>2</sup>-nya dan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> lain yang mendapat berita hal ini. Ramailah orang<sup>2</sup> yang datang yang sudah biasa dengan pengalaman<sup>2</sup> melombong berjumpa dengan beliau ajak minum kopi, jamu nasi dan sa-bagai-nya. Bukan hendak menolong dia tetapi meminta supaya di-serahkan hak-nya kepada orang ini dengan dia ini di-beri tribute sa-ringgit dua pada satu tan—bagitu-lah.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara yang sa-macham ini tidak patut berlaku di-dalam negara kita ini, tetapi apa yang patut di-lakukan ia-lah dengan penoh rasa persaudaraan antara kita

sama kita menolong memimpin orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu supaya orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu juga menggali kekayaan negeri ini untuk kepentingan orang Melayu dan kebaikan negeri ini. Orang Melayu tadi, sa-panjang yang saya tahu, telah tidak mahu menyerahkan hak-nya dan dia telah berikhtiar berhutang di-situ dan berhutang di-sini, berpakat bergadai tanah dan sa-bagai-nya memulakan lombong dengan \$100,000 modal dan dia-lah khabar-nya yang saya tahu satu<sup>2</sup>-nya lombong orang Melayu yang 100% orang Melayu dan telah berjalan bertahun<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri kita ini dan saya telah mengambil peluang melawat lombong itu melihat kerja<sup>2</sup> yang dijalankan 100% daripada orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu kechuali satu orang, orang keturunan China yang menjadi Penolong Ketua Kuli di-dalam lombong itu. Jadi kesanggupan orang Melayu menjalankan kerja melombong terbukti ada dalam tanah Melayu ini dan saya telah melihat sendiri, telah makan bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan buroh<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja di-lombong itu dan saya perchaya orang Melayu boleh melombong tetapi bagaimana Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan mereka itu kalau sa-kadar untuk memberi bantuan meminjamkan alat<sup>2</sup> melombong yang kemudian apabila telah berjaya dia hendak-lah menggantikan balek barang<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-beri pinjaman oleh Kerajaan supaya dapat di-pinjamkan pula di-tempat lain saya fikir teori-nya baik tetapi di-dalam praktikal-nya tidak begitu baik.

Saya rasa jalan yang paling baik di-antara-nya ia-lah apabila telah didapati sah ada mengandongi logam di-situ, kalau orang yang mempunyai tidak sanggup menjalankan sendiri, pehak MARA patut-lah memasoki modal-nya sa-bagai sher-nya dan ikut mengendalikan bersama<sup>2</sup> dan pehak Kerajaan boleh memberi bantuan pinjaman barang<sup>2</sup>, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya kalau ada sedikit wang barang<sup>2</sup> itu dapat di-bayar dengan ansoran dan boleh di-beli di-mana<sup>2</sup>.

Apa yang lebeh penting kepada orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu sekarang ini ia-lah pengalaman di-dalam hal ehwal ini. Pengalaman ini-lah yang mustahak untuk menjayakan usaha<sup>2</sup> orang Melayu di-dalam negeri ini dalam perusahaan

melombong, baik bijeh atau pun besi. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-patut-nya Persatuan Pelombong<sup>2</sup> China di-negeri ini, warganegara Malaysia yang saya perchaya "undivided loyalty" tidak berbelah bahagi ta'at setia kepada negeri ini tentu-lah ikut bersimpati kepada bangsa Melayu yang miskin di-dalam negeri ini sendiri dan tentu-lah mereka boleh membuat sa-suatu dengan memberi pimpinan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu merupakan pelajaran<sup>2</sup> yang berguna bagi sa-saorang pelombong dengan mengeluarkan risalah<sup>2</sup> kepada orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu dan menjemput orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang mahu mendapat pengetahuan dan pengalaman dalam hal ini, mendapat tiori<sup>2</sup> melombong dan mendapat pengalaman<sup>2</sup> praktikal di-tempat<sup>2</sup> melombong sa-bagai satu daripada budi yang boleh di-beri oleh Persatuan Pelombong China kepada budi baik orang Melayu yang bangsa lain dalam dunia tidak berbudi kepada siapa pun yang berdagang di-negeri-nya saperti orang Melayu telah berbudi di-negeri ini memberi segala hak-nya kepada bangsa lain di-dalam tanah ayer-nya sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi kalau ada baki<sup>2</sup> sedikit, hampas<sup>2</sup> daripada kawasan<sup>2</sup> tanah dalam negeri Melayu ini pun hendak di-ikhtiarkan supaya jangan dapat kepada orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu tetapi hendak serahkan semua-nya kepada orang yang bukan Melayu kerana pengalaman mereka itu, maka alangkah malang-nya nasib orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu di-dalam negeri-nya sendiri. Jadi saya perchaya persatuan pelombong yang mempunyai pengalaman kalau di-bawa meshuarat jawatan-kuasa bersama barangkali mahu dia menimbang apa yang saya chadangkan untuk mendidek dan memberi pimpinan kepada orang Melayu supaya dapat juga ikut melombong. Saya tidak menentang jika sa-kira-nya ikhtiar<sup>2</sup> di-buat dengan keikhlasan bagi mewujudkan perkongsian<sup>2</sup> di-antara orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu dengan orang<sup>2</sup> bukan Melayu di-dalam perusahaan melombong ini tetapi sangat-lah tidak adil jika di-gunakan kesempatan orang Melayu yang terkapong<sup>2</sup> dengan tidak ada pengetahuan dalam soal melombong yang terkapong<sup>2</sup> di-dalam keadaan tidak

mempunyai modal dengan chara menekan mereka itu dan memujok mereka itu dan mengajak makan di-restoran<sup>2</sup> yang besar menjamu makan dua tiga puluh ringgit kemudian memujok mereka itu supaya menyerahkan hak mereka dengan di-bayar tribute sedikit sebanyak. Ini tidak patut di-lakukan oleh saudara kepada saudara oleh ra'ayat Malaysia kepada ra'ayat Malaysia terutama di-dalam usaha Kerajaan sebagai hendak melihat pembangunan ekonomi yang sa-imbang di-antara kaum<sup>2</sup> maka kaum yang paling terkebelakang ia-lah tuan punya asal negeri ini sendiri.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kepada ra'ayat Malaysia yang memainkan peranan di-dalam lapangan ini mempunyai "tolerance" mempunyai kesedaran dan lapang dada dan tanggung jawab ikut membimbing sama supaya sampai-lah hasrat Kerajaan untok melihat perimbangan ekonomi dan kemajuan bersama bagi semua gulungan warganegara Malaysia untok menchapai perpaduan dan keamanan yang kekal abadi negara kita yang di-chintai dan Kerajaan boleh berbuat sesuatu tetapi bagaimana sa-kali pun kata saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah hendak di-kaji sa-mula sikap "free enterprise" dan sikap perdagangan bebas—yang di-amalkan di-negeri ini sejak masuk-nya penjajahan, yang mana dengan undang<sup>2</sup>-nya menyebabkan kuchar kachir ekonomi bumiputra-nya sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuba pergi kepada Kementerian Pengangkutan. Kementerian Pengangkutan ini satu daripada Kementerian<sup>2</sup> yang mustahak sa-bagai alat penghubung ra'ayat, alat<sup>2</sup> pembawa barang<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri ini. Di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat timbul masalah keretapi—ini langsung di-bawah Kerajaan. Kerajaan telah memodalkan, beri modal terlalu banyak, tetapi tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun keretapi menanggung kerugian. Saya pernah terbaca satu masa dahulu kenyataan yang di-keluarkan oleh Pengarah Keretapi India yang mengatakan keretapi ada-lah satu perniagaan yang tidak boleh rugi dan sa-benar-nya perniagaan keretapi di-India mendatangkan keuntungangan. Di-Asia, negeri Jepun paling maju dengan

keretapi dan tidak mengalami rugi tetapi malang-nya di-negeri kita ini rugi. Saya tidak hendak menchadangkan supaya keretapi ini di-tutup sebab saya tahu apabila Kerajaan mengawal transport<sup>2</sup>, keretapi ini, dapat-lah di-adakan balance harga<sup>2</sup> tambang<sup>2</sup> kepada transport<sup>2</sup> jenis lain yang di-punyai oleh saudagar<sup>2</sup>. Jadi degan keretapi dapat menetapkan sekian harga maka dengan ada-nya harga tambang keretapi itu dapat mengawal tambang<sup>2</sup> kenderaan<sup>2</sup> yang lain, dan ini satu perkara yang patut di-kekalkan. Chuma perlu di-adakan satu Jawatan-kuasa menyiasat betul<sup>2</sup> mengapa keretapi ini rugi, mengapa tidak ada kesungguhan bekerja dalam keretapi, mengapa tidak ada kejayaan yang sunggoh<sup>2</sup> dalam keretapi saperti negeri<sup>2</sup> lain dan mengapa terjadi sa-suatu yang menyebabkan ke-lambatan dalam keretapi.

Banyak orang<sup>2</sup> yang berniaga yang mendatangkan hasil pada negeri ini, misal-nya saudagar<sup>2</sup> balak, mereka sahabat<sup>2</sup> saya orang bukan Melayu, orang China-lah, yang berniaga balak membayangkan kepada saya bahawa keretapi juga ada banyak yang lubang<sup>2</sup> yang di-adakan untok corruption, orang<sup>2</sup> yang mahu mendapatkan wagon, gerabak<sup>2</sup>, susah hendak mendapat. Sudah dapat wagon lambat sampai; sudah lambat sampai, kalau sudah dimuat kayu balak atas wagon boleh di-santing. Santing itu di-kuatkan dan kadang<sup>2</sup> terbalek maka rugi-lah masa dan wang pembalak. Jadi kalau semua-nya mahu chepat, mahu dapat wagon banyak dan lain<sup>2</sup>, tiap<sup>2</sup> lubang itu mesti di-tutup, tiap<sup>2</sup> lubang itu mahu di-tutup. Jadi kalau tidak lambat-lah, lambat arti-nya keretapi kurang hasil. Tetapi chepat pun tidak chepat mana juga. Ra'ayat rugi, hasil negara kurang.

Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mesti di-siasat betul<sup>2</sup> supaya tidak terjadi perbuatan<sup>2</sup> ini semua-nya. Saudagar<sup>2</sup> terpaksa membayar kerana mahu mengeluarkan hasil negeri dan Kerajaan tentu-lah mahu kepada bertambah-nya hasil export. Dengan kerana itu tidak patut di-lakukan ke-lambatan dan ke-chuaian yang di-sengaja saperti yang pernah di-chakapkan oleh beberapa

sahabat saya orang<sup>2</sup> China yang berniaga kayu banyak lubang yang kechil chara kechil, yang besar chara besar. Semua-nya terpaksa di-tutup lubang itu kalau mahu dapat kejayaan perusahaan.

Perkara yang lain lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau di-siasat betul<sup>2</sup> tentulah kita berjumpa dan kita hendak-lah memberi kesedaran yang betul<sup>2</sup> kepada semua pegawai<sup>2</sup> supaya mereka itu mahu bekerja untuk kepentingan negara kita yang telah merdeka ini dengan penoh rasa tanggung jawab dan ikhlas. Sebab kalau kita mengkhianati Kerajaan kita, menchuaikan tanggung jawab kita, itu bererti kita mengkhianati negara kita sendiri, mengkhianati amanah yang di-pertanggung jawabkan, yang di-bayar gaji kepada kita bagi mengawal kepentingan negara kita sendiri. Sebab itu-lah saya marah benar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, fasal corruption ini sampai saya kata yang membagi dan yang menerima semua-nya kena tembak semua sa-kali. Tetapi sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya mesti di-chari, bukan-lah hukuman ini mesti di-jalankan, kalau ia pun di-terima oleh Kerajaan. Mesti di-chari dan di-fikirkan halus<sup>2</sup> dan di-tutup semua lubang<sup>2</sup> itu dengan berbagai<sup>2</sup> chara di-antaranya civic course kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan termasuk keretapi ini sendiri supaya mereka itu sedar akan tanggung jawab kepada sa-buah negara yang telah merdeka.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada pula Menteri Pengangkutan. Keretapi Sumpitan Mas, express, daripada Gemas ka-Tumpat satu keretapi yang istimewa. Kalau lain keretapi tidak di-panggil Sumpitan Mas atau Sumpitan Perak, tetapi di-Pantai Timor ini ia-itu keretapi daripada Gemas sampai ka-Tumpat ini di-gelar Sumpitan Mas. Jadi sudah bagus, istimewa. Jadi kalau-lah Kementerian Pengangkutan dapat menimbangkan, saya rasa nama yang begitu chantek "golden", patut-lah di-perbaiki perkhidmatan keretapi Sumpitan Mas ini supaya dia jadi chantek. Chantek bukan sahaja untuk kebaikan semua kita penumpang tetapi chantek sa-hingga menjadi daya penarik kepada tourist<sup>2</sup>, pelanchong<sup>2</sup>, dari luar negeri. Jadi saya maksudkan di-negeri Pantai Timor itu di-aku<sup>2</sup> baharu<sup>2</sup> ini o'leh Professor

Jaspan, orang Inggeris yang menjadi pensharah di-Universiti Indonesia yang boleh menguasai bahasa kebangsaan dalam tempoh 6 bulan tidak seperti Menteri<sup>2</sup> kita 10 tahun tidak dapat berchakap bahasa kebangsaan lagi dan dia baharu<sup>2</sup> ini dalam lawatan-nya mengkaji sejarah orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu pergi ka-Chempa, pergi ka-Vietnam. Dia sekarang mengajar di-Australia dan singgah di-Kota Baharu dan membuat suatu cheramah dan dia mencheritakan juga kepada kawan<sup>2</sup> dalam chakapan biasa bagaimana di-Pantai Timor ini atau di-Kelantan maseh terdapat kebudayaan<sup>2</sup> yang asli yang dapat di-siasat dan dikajikan hubungan, misal-nya, masjid yang hendak di-runtohkan di-Kampong Laut itu kata-nya tidak patut di-runtohkan dengan kerana ada dua buah masjid lagi di-dalam dunia Melayu ini seperti masjid itu. Jadi hendak-lah di-simpankan. Di-Indonesia ada dua buah. Mengikut chertia orang yang membena ada tiga buah—dua di-Indonesia, satu ada di-Kampong Laut. Mesti-lah di-simpan jangan runtoh walau pun Tun Haji Abdul Razak telah memberi sa-banyak \$95,000 untuk membuat masjid baharu. Kerana ini ada-lah menjadi bahan kajian sejarah yang dapat di-kaji bagaimana perkembangan Islam di-negeri ini. Jadi kerana keadaan di-negeri Pantai Timor ini sendiri merupakan negeri bersejarah dan mempunyai bahan kajian untuk mengkaji asal usul Melayu dan perkembangan Islam, sa-patut-nya-lah negeri ini di-galakkan pelawat dan keretapi satu daripada alat kenderaan yang baik dan sesuai dengan nama-nya ke-emasan "Sumpitan Emas".

Jadi satu perkara lagi keretapi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia berjalan daripada pukul 8 malam di-Kuala Lumpur sampai ka-Gemas, belakang itu terus daripada Gemas sana melalui zaman siang yang panjang. Zaman siang yang panjang ini kalau tourist, dia duduk Kelas I dia tidak boleh duduk di-dalam cabin itu kerana terlalu panas—tidak ada air condition, chuma di-bilek makan itu-lah yang ada air condition, itu pun kadang<sup>2</sup> rosak. Jadi kalau cabin ini semua di-adakan air condition, sejk, maka hawa panas itu dapat-lah menyegarkan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang mengambil

peluang menggunakan keretapi dan ini menggalakkan tourist pergi ka-sana. Kalau tidak, siapa yang dudok bayar harga tambang-nya mahal tetapi panas hampir<sup>2</sup> macham neraka sementara hendak sampai ka-Kelantan pukul 5 petang baharu sampai di-Tumpat.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi saya sukachita hendak sebut, keretapi ini patut-lah menyediakan makanan istimewa masakan Melayu kerana gelaran-nya Sumpitan Mas, dia berjalan di-sepanjang<sup>2</sup> Pantai Timor dengan gelaran itu pula harus di-istimewakan untuk menarek pelanchong<sup>2</sup>. Jadi bila pelanchong<sup>2</sup> datang turun di-Singapura, dia datang sampai Gemas masuk Pantai Timor dia dapat chium alam kemelayuan. Masak kemelayuan pun dia dapat rasa atas keretapi lagi. Jadi keretapi itu mesti istimewa.

Untuk dapat apa yang saya maksudkan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tender yang di-keluarkan untuk orang<sup>2</sup> yang masuk tender bagi maksud menyiapkan makanan di-keretapi itu hanya di-buka kepada orang Melayu sahaja. Masakan tidak boleh kerana yang lain banyak, Penang—Kuala Lumpur bagi kepada orang lain. Penang—Singapura bagi juga pada orang lain. Gemas sampai ka-Tumpat itu apa salah-nya bagi pada orang Melayu. Jadi bagi peluang orang Melayu sahaja masuk tender dan makanan-nya di-siapkan makanan Melayu, jadi bila tourist sudah naik dia rasa Melayu. Bukan-lah kita hendak naikkan sangat Melayu kerana Melayu serupa belaka dengan orang lain pun. Tetapi kita mahu memperkenalkan negeri ini baharu nampak image. Jadi, itu pun satu rancangan yang boleh menarek pelanchong<sup>2</sup> ka-Pantai Timor. Keretapi itu boleh di-hiasi, adakan gambar<sup>2</sup> membayangkan Pantai Timor sa-hingga orang semua tertarek. Saya perchaya Menteri Pengangkutan kita ini pandai dalam perkara ini.

Ada satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini fasal Kapal terbang. Kita di-sabuaih negara, dahulu pun belum merdeka kita ada Malayan Airways. Sudah merdeka jadi Malaysia kita namakan Malaysian Airways. Fasal Singapura keluar, sabuaih pulau kecil sahaja, sher-nya

ada 15 per cent sahaja di-dalam itu kita terpaksa korbankan nama Malaysian Airways yang begitu baik—jadi Malaysian-Singapura,—Malaysian-Singaporian-Airways. Jadi, MSA. Saya fikir tidak patut boleh terjadi bagini sebab kita mempertahankan Malaysian Airways itu sebab Malaysian itu lebih besar dari Singapura. Kalau Singapura tak mahu masuk dia keluar-lah, tarek balek sher dia itu, takkan-lah Malaysia tidak sanggup membayar sher sa-banyak itu, dia boleh membayar sher sa-banyak itu, saya perchaya Malaysia boleh. Biar Singapura sendiri kalau dia hendak buat kapal terbang dia buat-lah, kita ini buat sendiri. Sher Singapura boleh di-tolak balek di-antara-nya barang<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-Singapura sekarang ini yang menjadi Headquarters kepada Malaysian Airways termasuk ibu pejabat-nya, berapa beli, berapa harga-nya, tolak dekat dia. Kita buat, apa guna padang kapal terbang besar kalau sa-minggu sa-kali pun kapal<sup>2</sup> dunia tah mahu singgah. Dahulu saya katakan, buat \$55 million, buat perchuma sahaja, Singapura juga orang pergi, kita pindahkan pejabat di-sini. Biar-lah Singapura dengan Singapura sendiri kita pindahkan pejabat di-Kuala Lumpur dan kita usahakan dan majukan Malaysian Airways.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ibu pejabat Malaysian Airways ini kalau kiranya di-jadikan Malaysian Airways balek, untuk menghilangkan arang di-muka kita, saya harap kita boleh jadikan pusat atau ibu pejabat Malaysian Airways di-Kuala Lumpur dan kalau Malaysia tidak chukup untuk membesarkan perusahaan ini, kita usahakan-lah mengadakan Sharikat Penerbangan ASA atau apa pun nama yang kemudian akan kita namakan sa-hingga masuk Indonesia pula, kita buat merupakan international, buat sementara ini kita buat-lah kecil<sup>2</sup> dahulu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap shor saya itu boleh di-timbang oleh Menteri Pengangkutan kita.

Kemudian saya hendak pergi-lah pula kepada Kementerian Kesihatan. Kementerian Kesihatan ini pun banyak juga memakai wang negara, tetapi doktor<sup>2</sup>-nya maseh tak chukup, doktor<sup>2</sup> yang kita minta dengan chara kontrek

datang daripada luar negeri. Ada sungutan yang tidak puas hati, saya tidak mahu menyebutkan apa yang tidak puas hati itu daripada orang ramai kerana tidak mahu menyenggong perasaan orang<sup>2</sup> yang telah sudi berkhidmat dalam negara kita dalam lapangan kesihatan. Tetapi, walau bagaimana pun ada rasa tidak senang oleh sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang kita oleh kerana sikap, layanan dan kemudahan dalam pemeriksaan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> sakit di-hospital<sup>2</sup> termasuk doktor<sup>2</sup> anak negeri ini.

Kemudian itu pada 'am-nya saya minta supaya Kementerian ini, Menteri Kesihatan, supaya mengambil berat hal doktor<sup>2</sup> semua-nya supaya orang<sup>2</sup> sakit ini hendak-lah di-beri perhatian sadikit, bersungguh, daripada sekarang. Kalau famili saya sendiri, mithal-nya, saya bagi satu surat di-tujukan kepada doktor tolong pereksakan famili saya ini dan kalau perlu dia masok dalam wad, sila masokkan. Ini senang sahaja dia teruskan hal ini dan terus masok dalam wad. Tetapi, kalau saya biarkan famili saya pergi dengan tidak ber-surat, dan masok jumpa doktor di-tanya apa sakit, bila di-cheritakan apa sakit-nya, oh, baik, dia tulis<sup>2</sup> surat beri ubat dan suroh keluar. Dan ini berlaku berkali<sup>2</sup> dan ini berlaku kepada ra'ayat negeri ini. Jadi, sangat-lah tidak patut kejadian ini berlaku, barangkali tidak semua doktor, tetapi ada doktor<sup>2</sup> yang bagini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi oleh kerana kekurangan doktor maka mahu tak mahu kita menawarkan peluang kepada doktor luar negeri masok berkhidmat dengan chara kontrek dalam negeri kita ini. Saya rasa kalau kita melakukan ini terus menerus doktor<sup>2</sup> kita hendak-lah minta datang daripada Amerika juga, daripada negeri<sup>2</sup> lain juga, tetapi bagaimana pun dalam sain kontrek, dalam sain kontrek itu patut-lah di-tekan satu perkara, di-tekan satu perkara ia-itu doktor<sup>2</sup> yang sain kontrek dengan kita itu hendak-lah mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan. Ini boleh di-buat, sebab Indonesia menerima pensharah<sup>2</sup> universiti daripada Jerman, daripada Mesir, daripada England di-sharatkan harus menguasai bahasa Indonesia dan

boleh bagi lecture dan di-bagi masa dalam tempoh sa-tahun dalam kontrek-nya. Orang ini boleh bagi lecture, kadang<sup>2</sup> tak sampai sa-tahun, satu professor Jaspén enam bulan dia boleh menguasai bahasa Indonesia dan boleh bagi lecture ilmiah dalam bahasa Indonesia. Jadi, apa salah-nya sa-bagai rombongan<sup>2</sup> Amerika yang datang menolong kita—Peace Corps—sa-belum datang dia sudah belajar bahasa Melayu dan boleh berbahasa Melayu. Maka kita boleh meminta juga kepada doktor<sup>2</sup> yang mahu datang ka-negeri kita ini di-sharatkan di-dalam perjanjian ini dan harus mempelajari bahasa Melayu dalam tempoh sa-tahun sa-kurang<sup>2</sup>-nya sa-lewat<sup>2</sup>-nya dapat menguasai, supaya dia dapat bichara dan berchakap sendiri dengan si-sakit di-dalam negeri ini yang datang meminta rawatan dan baru-lah dapat puas hati dalam pemeriksaan si-sakit itu.

Kemudian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal orang sakit, hal orang sakit ini memang-lah banyak ragam, ada orang sakit itu berasa serabut kerana sakit dia, dia kompelen doktor, dia kompelen makanan, dia kompelen nyamok banyak, tak bagi kelambu, lambat nurse datang, macham<sup>2</sup> dia kompelen. Tetapi, tidak semua yang mesti kita pandang besar kerana kadang<sup>2</sup> itu peribadi orang itu sendiri pun tak patut pula. Tetapi, dalam sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> hal ada yang patut di-pertimbangkan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungutan orang<sup>2</sup> sakit ini kalau patient atau pesakit itu memberitahu kepada wartawan maka marah-lah Kementerian, marah-lah pegawai<sup>2</sup> di-hospital itu, matron-nya marah, ketua dan doktor besar-nya marah nanti habis sampai kepada pegawai<sup>2</sup> rendah pun kena marah, dan Kementerian pun mengawal.

Tetapi, kalau tak di-beritahu kepada orang ramai melalui surat khabar, siapa yang hendak di-bagi tahu, pelawat hospital tak dapat rahsia. Sebab macham saya, satu daripada pelawat juga tetapi dalam condition yang di-bagi kepada kita itu apa tugas kita dan kuasa kita pergi melawat hospital<sup>2</sup>, melawat hospital itu mengikut masa<sup>2</sup>-nya yang di-tentukan oleh pehak hospital. Bila kita pergi hospital

tidak boleh berchakap dengan orang sakit, hendak bertanya sendiri tak boleh, orang sakit pun bimbang chara ini menggambar zaman penjajahan. Jadi, orang sakit tidak boleh mengadu sa-benar<sup>2</sup>-nya kerana dia takut, kalau ada reaction nanti bila pelawat ini balek. Sa-patut-nya amalan yang dibuat di-zaman penjajahan itu tidak boleh di-amal sekarang ini, kita mesti membiarkan orang sakit itu menyatakan kerana semua kita menghendaki kebaikan dalam negara kita, dan hendak-lah kita sedar yang kita semuanya menerima bayaran daripada wang orang ramai. Mengapa kalau orang ramai bersungut, hendak kita marah, kalau tak betul kita betulkan, kalau silap kita minta ma'af, dan perbaikilah keadaan ini supaya negeri kita ini bertambah baik. Tetapi tidak-lah dengan chara melarang, melawat dengan sendiri dengan tidak melalui rombongan yang di-ator.

Mithal-nya, kalau saya hendak pergi hospital melawat orang<sup>2</sup> sakit di-hospital, dan bertanya orang<sup>2</sup> sakit itu, sudah tak senang pegawai. Pada hal dengan chara itu-lah kita boleh mendapat keadaan yang sa-benar-nya. Tetapi, ini tidak di-benarkan.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungutan orang<sup>2</sup> sakit itu lambat laun bila negara telah merdeka, ra'ayat telah berani, dia tahu nilai merdeka dan dia tahu harga diri dia dalam sa-sabuaah negara yang merdeka sa-bagai tuan, maka lambat laun akan banyak lagi kritik<sup>2</sup> yang sampai pada surat khabar, sebab itu Kementerian Kesihatan patut-lah bertindak supaya keadaan<sup>2</sup> ini semua-nya tidak akan timbul pada masa hadapan.

Kemudian daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, surat khabar kelmarin ada menyebutkan soal ikan kering busok dan ikan kering busok itu di-jamu kepada orang sakit. Ini kesilapan, bukan kesilapan Menteri, tetapi tentulah kesilapan-nya dudok pada orang yang bertanggung jawab terhadap perediaan<sup>2</sup> makanan kepada pesakit<sup>2</sup> dalam hospita<sup>2</sup> itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Kota Bharu pernah kejadian ikan kering yang tidak patut di-beri makan kepada binatang, telah di-beri makan kepada orang<sup>2</sup>

yang kena T.B. dalam wad T.B. Ini berlaku lebeh kurang dua tiga tahun yang lalu. Sa-waktu itu saya tidak menjadi lagi anggota melawat hospital, tetapi saya pergi kebetulan ada keluarga saya sendiri yang ada dalam wad T.B. itu dan saya bertanya supaya saya tidak mengambil sa-suatu kesimpulan yang dzalim dan bertanya orang<sup>2</sup> sakit itu betul dan ada yang menyimpan, menunjokkan, saya perchaya tidak ada binatang yang sanggup memakan-nya, tetapi malang-nya itu telah di-beri kepada orang sakit dan ini benar berlaku—Menteri Kesihatan tidak salah—berlaku-nya perkara saperti ini dengan kerana pembekal makanan itu daripada orang<sup>2</sup> yang dapat tender yang mahu mencari untong banyak dan pegawai yang bertanggung jawab pejam<sup>2</sup> mata, kerana understanding. Ini soal-nya. Ini semua-nya tidak boleh di-ubah, tidak payah Menteri Kesihatan marah. Soal-nya, soal peri kemanusiaan, soal-nya kesedaran sa-bagai manusia; soal-nya, soal amanah dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawab; soal-nya ia-lah soal ikhlas dalam bekerja bagi diri sendiri, kerana makan gaji menolong orang ramai, ikhlas kepada ketua, ikhlas kepada Menteri, ikhlas kepada Kerajaan, ikhlas kepada manusia dan lebeh daripada itu hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-bagai manusia terutama kepada orang Islam ada tanggung jawab-nya akan di-persoalkan di-akhirat esok tentang perbuatan yang di-lakukan oleh sa-orang manusia di-dalam tanggung jawab di-dunia ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kena di-betulan-lah, kalau tidak, sampai bila pun tidak boleh betul. Saya sendiri dalam wad ada di-beri pisang<sup>2</sup> yang kemetot<sup>2</sup>, kata orang Kedah. Pisang yang kechil<sup>2</sup>, pisang<sup>2</sup> yang bila kita hendak koyak kulit-nya pun tidak jadi, tetapi itu juga di-sajikan. Pernah kita menjumpai ini, tetapi saya tidak komplek, tetapi saya tidak mahu menyusahkan, saya hanya senyum sahaja. Orang ramai lain tentu-lah komplek. Kita mahu supaya timbul kesedaran betul supaya keadilan itu di-alankan di-dalam semua lapangan. Jadi semua-nya itu adil—adil itu terlampau luas.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Kementerian Kesihatan dapat menjalankan tindakan menasihati dan memasukkan perasaan tanggung jawab yang betul<sup>2</sup> dari segi kemanusiaan, kejadian ini semua-nya tidak berlaku dan orang sakit pun juga harus insaf, tidak patut hendak keritik buta tuli atau tersentuh perasaan-nya sedikit dia keritik, kerana harus juga bertimbang rasa terhadap pegawai<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan yang bekerja itu pun penat dan banyak tanggung jawab-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya sedikit kalau Menteri Kesihatan itu boleh menjawab betul<sup>2</sup>, mengapa orang<sup>2</sup> haji yang balek daripada Mekah banyak yang saya jumpa di banyak<sup>2</sup> negeri, di-Johor ada saya berjumpa dengan orang<sup>2</sup> yang balek dari Mekah, di-Melaka ada, Negeri Sembilan ada, Selangor ada, Perak ada, di-Kedah ada, di-Perlis, di-Pahang, Trengganu ada, semua saya jumpa, bukan semua orang<sup>2</sup>, tetapi tiap<sup>2</sup> Negeri itu ada orang yang saya berjumpa. Mereka menceritakan lebeh baik kita pergi jumpa doktor Indonesia atau doktor Thailand yang mengirim rombongan doktor-nya daripada kita berjumpa dengan rombongan perubatan daripada Malaysia sendiri. Saya tidak mahu comment, saya tidak mahu menghentam Menteri Kesihatan, tetapi saya mahu bertanya apa sebab-nya orang<sup>2</sup> Malaysia mengatakan, lebeh baik kami pergi berjumpa doktor Indonesia dan atau pun doktor Thailand yang sedia menolong kami daripada kami berjumpa dengan doktor<sup>2</sup> dan pegawai<sup>2</sup> rombongan perubatan daripada Malaysia sendiri. Jadi, ini soalan yang mesti di-pecahkan oleh Menteri Kesihatan dengan amalan dan perbuatan supaya di-masa hadapan tidak terjadi lagi kejadian<sup>2</sup> yang di-kesalkan oleh orang<sup>2</sup> yang pergi ka-Mekah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada banyak lagi, saya hanya hendak berchakan sedikit lagi fasal Kebajikan 'Am. Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am ini satu Kementerian yang sangat baik, tetapi Kementerian yang boleh di-sifatkan Kementerian yang miskin. Ada chita<sup>2</sup> hendak menolong manusia, tetapi tidak boleh buat, apa fasal?

Duit tidak ada! Jadi Kementerian ini patut di-tolong kalau betul<sup>2</sup> hendak menyampaikan maksud, kalau tidak lepas batok di-tangga-lah sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mithal-nya banyak orang<sup>2</sup> mengadu dan saya juga mengusahakan menolong ra'ayat yang saya dapati betul<sup>2</sup> patut di-tolong kerana kemiskinan. Buatlah surat minta rayuan kepada Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, lambat pegawai<sup>2</sup> datang. Belakang itu kalau datang menyiasat, kemudian di-beri-nya beras satu gantang sa-bulan—tidak cukup. Duit empat lima ringgit tidak cukup. Dia menanggung keluarga tiga empat orang hanya perempuan yang menanggung keluarga, kerana tidak ada laki<sup>2</sup> yang menanggung-nya, mesti-lah di-beri bantuan yang agak mencukupi, sementara itu patut juga di-beri kerja. Patut di-ikhtikarkan kerja, kalau dia itu sihat, baharu-lah kita kurangkan bantuan, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak boleh menolong dia, Kementerian Kebajikan ini tidak boleh mengusahakan melalui Kementerian Buroh atau apa juga jalan untuk menolong mendapatkan pekerjaan dan hanya beri bantuan \$2 satu bulan, \$3 satu bulan atau beras dua gantang, ikan kering satu kati sa-benar-nya seperti tidak memberi apa<sup>2</sup> nama-nya. Apa-kah manusia boleh hidup dengan begitu, anjing makan lebeh baik dalam negeri ini daripada sa-orang manusia yang tinggal di-kampong<sup>2</sup> dapat bantuan daripada Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat, tidak cukup untuk makan walau pun seperti sa-ekor anjing. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah Kementerian ini benar<sup>2</sup> dengan nama dan benar<sup>2</sup> dengan amalan.

Dalam waktu banjir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada pegawai yang di-tempatkan sa-bagai Ketua Pejabat Kebajikan, tetapi jiwa-nya sendiri tidak jiwa kebajikan. Dia hendak menjalankan kerja dari segi jawatan-nya dengan gaji-nya, tetapi tidak kerja-nya dari segi jiwa-nya sendiri bekerja dengan sa-penoh rasa dan perasaan peri kemanusiaan kepada ra'ayat yang menderita. Timbul takut<sup>2</sup> dan tidak langsung ada mempunyai initiative dalam bergerak sa-hingga bertemu kejadian<sup>2</sup> yang malang kepada ra'ayat

dalam waktu kesusahan yang memang telah di-ketahui akan berlaku banjir baharu<sup>2</sup> ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patutlah Kementerian ini mengator sa-mula dan membuat persiapan<sup>2</sup> menghadapi masa<sup>2</sup> akan datang terhadap ra'ayat, dan meminta bantuan wang peruntukan yang lebeh banyak, peruntukan wang yang lebeh banyak daripada Kerajaan supaya Kementerian ini mempunyai wang yang chukup untuk menolong.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu berchakap banyak sangat fasal saya tahu dia tidak mendapat peruntukan banyak, jadi kalau kita hentam dia pun tidak guna, tetapi ada satu perkara yang menarek hati saya. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini Yang Berhormat Menteri Kebajikan 'Am ada mengishtiharkan bahawa tidak lama lagi Kerajaan akan mengemukakan kepada Parlimen undang<sup>2</sup> mengenai pelachoran. Barangkali sataip manusia yang baik yang menjadi warga negara negeri ini, menanti<sup>2</sup> undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Beberapa lama dahulu pernah saya berchakap supaya di-adakan Anti Vice Ordinance. Adakan undang<sup>2</sup> menchegeh kerosakan akhlak dan saya telah katakan Singapura telah buat, mengapa kita yang menjadikan Islam ugama rasmi tidak boleh buat? Tetapi sekarang ini kita dengar khabar Menteri Kebajikan 'Am akan bawa Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> itu pada masa hadapan. Tetapi satu perkara yang saya hendak ingatkan dalam menggubal undang<sup>2</sup> itu hendaklah di-kaji keseluruhan-nya.

Banyak soal moral yang rosak disebabkan beberapa puncha<sup>2</sup> daripada penyakit<sup>2</sup> dari dalam masharakat sebab itu Kementerian ini harus memikirkan dengan kerjasama Kementerian lain tentang filam<sup>2</sup> yang masuk mesti di-kawal supaya dapat di-kawal keadaan akhlak, chontoh<sup>2</sup> yang baik harus kita dapati bukan chontoh yang jahat. Demikian juga di-talivishen dan lain<sup>2</sup> maka Kementerian ini baharu dapat success kalau dia ada undang<sup>2</sup> yang baik, kalau tidak, di-kambus dengan tangan kanan tangan kiri pula menggali, tidak jadi guna. Sebab itu kalau hendak di-adakan undang<sup>2</sup> khusus dalam soal pelachoran dia

hendak-nya di-fahami betul<sup>2</sup> bahawa pelachoran ini satu perdagangan yang tua di-dalam dunia yang sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang mengatakan tidak boleh di-hapuskan. Memang saya tahu susah hendak di-hapuskan apabila ada kemahuan bersama<sup>2</sup> untuk melakukan, mereka akan menchari jalan untuk melakukan sa-suatu yang burok tetapi baik kepada mereka. Tetapi ini adalah penyakit moral yang sangat merbahaya yang merosakkan manusia membawa penyakit sipilis (syphilis) yang merosakkan jenerasi oleh kerana kuman<sup>2</sup> yang hidup bersambong<sup>2</sup> maka sebab itu hendaklah di-basmikan sa-beberapa daya yang boleh dengan membuat undang<sup>2</sup> yang betul<sup>2</sup> ketat. Kalau kita fikirkan hendak membasmi pelachoran itu dengan mengadakan rumah pemulehan akhlak, tangkap perempuan<sup>2</sup> lachor di-simpan di-sana itu-lah ikhtiar<sup>2</sup> untuk menghapuskan pelachoran, saya kata. "ini tidak betul". Sebab pelachoran ini ada-lah pelachoran laki<sup>2</sup> dan pelachor perempuan. Kita hanya memikirkan perempuan mesti ditangkap, mesti di-kurong, mesti di-baiki akhlak. Tetapi pelachor laki<sup>2</sup> tidak pernah kita pedulikan. 10 tahun sa-orang pelachor perempuan menunggu di-rumah yang di-siapkan dengan bedak dan powder tetapi kalau tidak ada pelachor laki<sup>2</sup> datang ka-rumah itu tidak berlaku perzinahan dan tidak berlaku pelachoran dalam negeri ini.

Ada-nya pelachoran ia-lah dengan kerana ada-nya pelachor<sup>2</sup> laki<sup>2</sup> sendiri. Jadi apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan terhadap pelachor laki<sup>2</sup>. Dalam Islam, Quran mengajarkan (*in Arabic*)—itu bahasa Arab sadikit. Jadi dia kata, pelachor<sup>2</sup> laki<sup>2</sup>, penzinah laki<sup>2</sup> dan penzinah perempuan, tetapi dalam undang<sup>2</sup> kita, kita hanya kenal pelachor perempuan itu sahaja. Hendak di-adakan rumah pemulehan akhlak, hendak begitu, hendak bagini, itu hendak difikirkan. Pelachor laki<sup>2</sup> itu-lah yang paling penting sa-kali. Kalau kita tidak mahu menjadi orang jahat, kita tidak mahu menjadi sa-orang yang berzinah, tidak mahu melakukan sa-suatu perbuatan pelachoran, maka tidak ada perempuan<sup>2</sup> yang mengharap-kan yang dapat hidup dengan wang

pelachoran. Sebab tidak ada pelachoran maka pelachoran yang ada itu kerana ada-nya pelachor laki<sup>2</sup>.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang<sup>2</sup> hendak-lah di-buat untuk mengawal bagi seluroh ra'ayat negeri ini terhadap bahaya<sup>2</sup> dari penyakit masharakat pelachor laki<sup>2</sup> dan pelachor perempuan. Jangan undang<sup>2</sup> hanya di-buat dari sudut hendak mengawal pelachor perempuan, kedua<sup>2</sup> mesti di-sifatkan pelachor, laki<sup>2</sup> dan perempuan. Dan undang<sup>2</sup> yang saperti itu hendak-lah di-buat dengan mengadakan hukuman<sup>2</sup> yang tepat terhadap orang<sup>2</sup> yang melakukan pelachoran dan mengawal tempat<sup>2</sup> yang boleh menimbulkan pelachoran dan mengadakan kawalan yang ketat<sup>2</sup> terhadap hotel<sup>2</sup> dan mengadakan lain<sup>2</sup> apa juga yang di-fikirkan perlu yang boleh mencheegah ada-nya perhubungan haram di-antara jenis manusia.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak boleh buat apa, kerana manusia yang membuat sa-suatu itu dia berkira sa-sama dia dan di-luar pengetahuan kita, itu bukan-lah soal kita dan ada-lah tanggung jawab mereka dan akibat-nya di-tanggongi oleh diri masing<sup>2</sup>, tetapi sa-kadar yang boleh buat oleh Kerajaan, Kerajaan tidak boleh memejamkan mata bahawa wujud-nya pelachoran itu ia-lah kerana ada-nya laki<sup>2</sup> jalang yang menyebabkan timbul-nya perempuan<sup>2</sup> dan rosak-nya kehidupan moral<sup>2</sup> perempuan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berlaku adil-lah kita kapada kaum perempuan dengan tidak meletakkan perempuan ini sabagai perempuan bunga raya, perempuan sundal dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi mari kita katakan laki<sup>2</sup> bunga raya, laki<sup>2</sup> sundal dan laki<sup>2</sup> jalang juga ada yang menyebabkan Kerajaan harus bertindak untuk mengatasi masaalah ini dengan menghadapi kedua<sup>2</sup> jalang ini bukan satu gulungan sa-mata<sup>2</sup>.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa ada banyak benda lagi saya hendak berchakap (*Ketawa*), tetapi saya mengharapkan dengan ringkas-nya hendak bagi chukup masa sahaja, jalan raya Timor Barat itu biar-lah Menteri Kerja Raya kita ini tolong chepatkan sadikit. Lama sudah kita dengar di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun tetapi belum

lagi jadi<sup>2</sup>, walau ikut mana sa-kali pun tetapi dari segi ekonomi kepentingan negeri ini patut dari Sungai Siput ka-Kuala Brang dan dari Bukit Hantu dalam Kelantan bawa naik ka-Kota Baharu—itu lebeh baik. Tetapi dari segi Defence, pertahanan negara kita patut-lah sepanjang negeri Siam di-buat jalan untuk bawa ka-sempadan Kedah. Jadi oleh kerana kedua<sup>2</sup>-nya patut dan kedua<sup>2</sup>-nya mustahak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir kalau Kerajaan boleh membelanjakan beratus<sup>2</sup> juta untuk Sarawak dan Sabah, tidak ada sebab bertahun<sup>2</sup> di-biarkan Kerajaan Kelantan itu, apa salah-nya kalau Kerajaan belanjakan beratus<sup>2</sup> juta untuk membuka dua batang jalan—baik melalui Sungai Siput melintas Gua Musang dan Bukit Hantu ka-Kuala Brang atau sapanjang sempadan untuk mencheegah daripada bahaya kominis menyusup ka-dalam negeri kita. Kedua<sup>2</sup>-nya di-buat bagi kepentingan ekonomi dan pertahanan negeri kita sendiri dan ini ada-lah khidmat pada manusia pada pembangunan negeri dan menambahkan hasil dengan pembukaan tanah disapanjang kawasan jalan raya hutan rimba di-ulu negeri Kelantan itu. Sekian, terima kaseh.

**Mr President:** Persidangan ini ditanggohkan hingga pukul 2.30 petang.

*Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.*

(Mr Deputy President in the Chair)

## MOTIONS

### ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DAY

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg leave to move a number of motions, the first of which reads:

That at its rising today the Senate shall stand adjourned till 10.00 a.m. on Thursday the 9th of March, 1967.

**Tuan Lim Hee Hong:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That at its rising today the Senate shall stand adjourned till 10.00 a.m. on Thursday the 9th of March, 1967.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move:

That pursuant to Dewan Negara Standing Order 13 (2) the following two Bills be inserted immediately after the Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) (Amendment) Bill in the Order Paper for today:

1. The Supplementary Supply (1966) Bill, 1967.
2. The Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) (Malaysia) Bill, 1967.

This follows the message received from the Lower House today.

**Tuan Lim Hee Hong:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That pursuant to Dewan Negara Standing Order 13 (2) the following two Bills be inserted immediately after the Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) (Amendment) Bill in the Order Paper for today:

1. The Supplementary Supply (1966) Bill, 1967.
2. The Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) (Malaysia) Bill, 1967.

## EXEMPTED BUSINESS

### MOTION

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move:

That notwithstanding the provisions of Dewan Negara Standing Order 11, the Senate shall not adjourn today until consideration of the following Bills set out on the Order Paper for today has been completed:

1. The Supply Bill, 1967.
2. The Finance Bill, 1967.
3. The Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
4. The Supplementary Supply (1966) Bill, 1967.
5. The Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) (Malaysia) Bill, 1967.

**Tuan Lim Hee Hong:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Dewan Negara Standing Order 11, the Senate shall not adjourn today until consideration of the following Bills set out on the Order Paper for today has been completed:

1. The Supply Bill, 1967.
2. The Finance Bill, 1967.

3. The Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

4. The Supplementary Supply (1966) Bill, 1967.

5. The Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) (Malaysia) Bill, 1967.

## BILLS

### THE SUPPLY (1967) BILL

#### Second Reading

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, sekarang kita sambong samula perbahathan di-atas Supply Bill, 1967.

*Debate resumed.*

**Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1967. Sir, this Budget seems to be the least controversial of the Budgets that we have had so far, and for this I would like to thank the Minister of Finance for putting up a very nice Budget for us. I say this because even some of the Opposition Members agree that this Budget is not so bad as the previous ones—to them it is the least controversial among the Budgets that we have had for the last two or three years.

Mr President, Sir, last year, during the Budget debate, I spoke quite a lot and asked the Government for certain things. I am very pleased indeed that most of what I asked of the Government have been given. Last year I asked for Form VI (Arts) for the Ibrahim Secondary School, Sungei Patani, and I am happy to say, Sir, that this year the Ministry of Education has given us one class of Form VI (Arts)—we had Form VI (Science) two or three years ago. This school is a bit unique compared with other schools in that we have started with Science first, not Arts, but the other schools have started with Arts. That is why I said last year that we, the Sungei Patani people, were supposed to be scientific minded, and that was why the Government gave us Science first. I am sorry that the Minister of Education is not here but, anyway, I would like it to be recorded here that I take this opportunity to thank him very much for giving us the Form VI (Arts) this year, so that now we have a complete Form VI, Arts and Science, for that school.

Sir, I also would like to assure the Minister, although he is not here, that we are doing our best to help maintain the standard of the school in that area. I would like to quote here, with your permission, Sir, that in our School Certificate results for 1963, we had 77.2% passes, and L.C.E. 84% passes; in 1964 we had S.C. 75% and L.C.E. we had again 87% passes; and in 1965 we had S.C., 88% passes and L.C.E. we had 83.6% passes. What achievements have we obtained! The best achievement which we had obtained was in 1965 in respect of the L.C.E. Examination. In that year, this particular school—Sekolah Menengah Ibrahim, Sungei Patani—produced two students with seven distinctions and no other schools in the State of Kedah have ever produced even one with seven distinctions—and in that year, Sir, the whole State of Penang could produce only two students with seven distinctions. So, our one school is more or less equivalent to the whole State of Penang. That, Sir, is a very good achievement and for that, Sir, I think credit should be given, firstly, to the Headmaster, then to the masters, and then to the students concerned. But, Sir, what has surprised me most and pained me most is that the very Headmaster, who has produced the seven distinctions was last month suddenly transferred to a much lower and smaller secondary school, which has an enrolment of only 700 odd students. This particular Ibrahim School has an enrolment of about 1,500. So, if we have just now praised this Headmaster and have given him credit for getting good results, for the Ministry of Education suddenly to demote him to a lower school, I do not know what to say. Sir, I want the Ministry of Education to ponder over this: is it fair for a man, who has done so much for a school to demote him to a smaller school? What will other people say? They will say, "Might be the Headmaster has done something wrong, and that is why he has been demoted." I think it is most unfair. The reason given by the Ministry is that he is being sent down to a lower school simply because he has Pass Degree (B.Sc.) without Honours. Is

that why he was demoted to a smaller school? I would like to ask the Minister of Education that but, unfortunately, he is not here. However, I hope the people down below there will let him know. Further, what is the yardstick by which one is considered to be a good Headmaster and a teacher? Is it that an Honours Degree is the yardstick for one to be a good Headmaster or a head teacher? I have not found any book, or any paper or any professor saying that an Honours Degree, or something like that, is the yardstick by which one is considered as being a teacher or Headmaster. Can anybody prove to me that because a man has an Honours Degree he can be a very good Headmaster or head teacher, and that because he has no Honours Degree but just a Pass Degree, he is not good?

Now, Sir, I would like to remind the Minister of Education—he happened to be studying in the Sultan Abdul Hamid College pre-war, and I was also studying in that College pre-war—that we had at that time one master who was teaching us mathematics. He was a Malay master and he taught us mathematics. He was teaching Standard 7, Standard 8 and Standard 9 in pre-war days. Sir, during those years for every year the passes in those standards were 90% and above. It was good result indeed! But, Sir, what is the qualification of the Headmaster? If the Minister of Education cannot remember the man, I can tell him that the master was called "Pak Teh". He passed only Junior Cambridge from a secondary school, and yet he came to our school and taught Senior Cambridge, Junior Cambridge, and Standard 7, and we got 90% passes. So, what is the yardstick to be used for that man, who did so well, when he had a very low qualification, if he were still living and teaching now? Unfortunately, Sir, he is dead—May God bless his soul. I am sure, Sir, the Ministry will not allow him to teach in a secondary school, not even a lower secondary school, because he is under-qualified according to this reckoning. What is the Minister going to answer, if I ask "What is the yardstick that is

to be used for that teacher?" I do not think he can answer me. The only thing he can say is this: "That teacher was exceptionally brilliant." I agree. But, Sir, if there was a brilliant teacher 30 years ago, there must be some brilliant teachers 30 years hence—now. So, maybe this Headmaster of Ibrahim School is in the same category. He is also a brilliant teacher by a standard compared to that teacher I was talking just now. Sir, if there are brilliant teachers like that, I think we can have some sort of an exception to the rule and not care so much about whether one has an Honours or a Pass Degree. After all, between an Honours and a Pass Degree there is not very much difference in that one has qualified from a college a little bit more—a wee bit more.

Sir, coming back again to this very same school, I am afraid that I have got to speak some more about this school, because I happen to be a member of the Board of Governors of that school for the last six years, and out of that period I happen to be the Chairman of the Board of Governors for the last three years. What surprised me is that, Sir, when this teacher, Mr Koshi was transferred last month to another smaller school, I was not even informed of the transfer of the Headmaster—not only I but also the other members of the Board were not informed of that. So, the man, being a very good man, once he got the memo advising him that he was transferred, he came to see me right away. I saw the memo which was written in Bahasa Kebangsaan, and it says:

"Ini-lah di-ma'alomkan bahawa Enche' pada hari ini juga telah di-tukar ka-Sekolah Menengah Bakar Arang dengan serta merta."—Sain di-bawah Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran Negeri Kedah. Di-bawah lagi, tidak ada satu salinan kepada Lembaga Pengurus—no certified copy to the Board of Governors or anybody else.

So, I, being the Chairman of the Board of Governors, naturally felt hurt. If you, Sir, were in my place you would feel hurt too, because you were not informed. So, I told him, "You just follow obey the order and go." Sir, I am also, incidentally, a member of the Board of Governors in the Malay College in

Kuala Kangsar. I remember that when Mr Rine, the Headmaster, was about to go on Malayanisation, the Ministry of Education told us that Mr Rine's post was going to be Malaysianised on such and such a day and asked us to choose anybody, whom we thought fit to be the Headmaster of that school—in other words, the Ministry consulted us, and not only informed us. But in this case, not only did the Ministry not consult us but also it did not even inform us. I do not know what to call the attitude of the Chief Education Officer of Kedah—to call it high-handedness or sheer rudeness? Whatever it is, it does not augur well for the school. So, I would like the press today to publish something for tomorrow (*Laughter*) on this high-handed attitude or rude attitude of the C.E.O., Kedah, for not informing the members of the Board of Governors about the transfer of the Headmaster of the school. This is a serious thing. What are the Governors there for, if they are not informed? Even in the constitution of the Board of Governors, it is stated, "Whenever a teacher is going to be transferred out of the school or transferred into the school, the Board must confirm." It is stated there clearly, but this C.E.O. not only did not ask us but even never informed us about this headmaster's transfer. So, that is why I want the Ministry to look into this and see what it is all about, and I leave that affair for the time being.

The second thing that I talked about last year was foreign affairs. I asked the Government to establish more Embassies and High Commissions. I am very glad, indeed, to know that in 1966 the Government decided to have a High Commission in Ceylon. Then, we have now Embassies in Rome, in Hague, and in Rabat—and probably very soon we might be having a Consulate in Taiwan. I am very glad indeed because this is a good thing, and as we go on year by year, we should establish more Embassies, so that we know more people, we get more contacts and more trade. However, Sir, there is one thing which I am still not pleased about and not very happy about, and it is this. For the last four

years, I have been asking the Government to establish a High Commission in New Zealand; for the past five years the New Zealand Government has been sending their High Commissioner here; but we have yet no High Commissioner there. What the Government says to this is the we have no money and we have not the men; and another answer is that we have already one High Commissioner in Australia, who is looking after New Zealand. But, Sir, Australia is a big country—it is almost a continent—and with one High Commissioner, he cannot cope with Australia, let alone go and work in New Zealand. I hesitate to remind this House that it was because our former High Commissioner in Australia was so overworked that he lost his mind for some time (*Laughter*). I do not want to remind the House about that again, but it happened, and I am afraid that our present High Commissioner there may also lose his mind temporarily. So, if Singapore, the new sister nation, which is just independent, with smaller resources in manpower and smaller resources in money, can send one High Commissioner, why cannot we, Malaysia, a bigger country? Why should we let ourselves be outdone by Singapore? Don't we have enough men? If we do not have them in the Lower House, we have them in the Upper House (*Laughter*). We have got plenty of men.

**The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):** On a point of information. Is the Honourable Senator prepared to serve overseas? (*Laughter*).

**Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman:** I am coming to that. As I said, we have got enough money and we have got enough men. Since the Minister has asked me, I am going to tell the House that I am prepared to volunteer my services (*Applause*), because I know that if I go to New Zealand—I went there the last time with Dato' Sardon—I can get on with the people there very well, because more than 60 per cent of the M.Ps. there are farmers and more than 50 per cent of the Ministers in New Zealand are farmers. Incidentally, I am a farmer and I know that the world over farmers can meet and talk to-

gether and can work together, because they have identical interests and things to talk about together. So, I do not mind going there—for one term only. (*Laughter*).

Now, I come to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Last year I asked that the Government should send some Trade Commissioners abroad. I am very happy that this year the Government has sent, if I am not mistaken, six Trade Commissioners abroad. It is a very good thing to send our Trade Commissioners abroad. However, there is one thing that I want to ask the Minister of Commerce and Industry: what is the job that we are giving our Trade Commissioners abroad? To my mind, the best thing is to give priorities, and the first priority to be given to our Trade Commissioners is that they, in the country to which they have been sent, should try to find ways and means as to how those countries can make use as much as possible of our raw materials, such as, rubber, tin and copra, so that we can export more. Thus we can naturally get a more favourable balance of trade. That is the first priority. The second priority should be that they should see what are the manufactured products there which can be bought cheaply and economically, so that we can take them back to our place for use by our nation. I think those are the two priorities which should be given to our Trade Commissioners.

Now, I come to the Ministry of Agriculture. I had wanted to talk quite a lot on this Ministry, but because the Minister is not here I dare not talk much because I do not know who is going to answer me. However, Sir, I would like to say that I am very pleased about the padi work that is being done by the officers of the Department of Agriculture—I refer to the attention given to the improvement of padi, selecting seed, fertilising, and all that sort of thing. Another thing that I want to speak about is padi Ria. We all have heard that Padi Ria is supposed to be one of the best padi ever sent to Malaya. This padi comes from the International Rice Institute in the Philippines and it is a hybrid

of Indonesia padi with Japanese padi. It has been sent here, and we are actually one of the sponsor States. I am very pleased, because our present Minister of Agriculture is not like our former Minister of Agriculture, Enche' Aziz Ishak. If the former Minister were here he would call this padi "wonder padi"—to him it is "wonder padi", but to me it is not yet a wonder padi, because it has not been yet well tested. I have visited many plots of padi Ria. It is a short padi and to the normal padi planter, he does not like the padi, because it is so short that he has to stoop down to cut the straw so that, as my Honourable friend Enche' Lim Joo Kong said, it is a backbreaking job—he is quite correct there. But though this padi has a disadvantage of being short, the yield is very high—much higher than our padi—and it is worth considering this padi as a good thing. However, what I am not so happy about is the enormous intake of nitrogen fertilizer by padi Ria. Padi Ria requires normally between 60 lbs and 120 lbs of nitrogen fertilizer an acre; that means that if a man wants to plant padi Ria he has to spend \$80 per acre on nitrogen fertilizer only. Whether that amount of money is economic to be spent to plant padi Ria is questionable. So, I would like the Ministry of Agriculture to go thoroughly and much more deeply into this to see whether the intake of nitrogen fertilizer can be reduced to the minimum, without reducing the production of this padi. If that can be done, I think this padi will be very economic, because one of the good advantages of this padi is that this padi stands erect so that it does not lodge and once it stands erect all the green portion of the plant, the leaves and the stem, will get the full rays of the sun, thereby encouraging and facilitating carbon assimilation from which the growth of grain is being derived. This is a very good character, one of the best characters, in the padi Ria we have here.

So, before padi Ria, though it seems very promising and very good, is released to the general public, I would like the Minister to sieve it through

the three Branches: (1) it should be vetted by the botanical side so that the botanical side can purify the selection of seeds; (2) when they say that it is all right then it can be sent to the agronomy side, so that the agronomists can plant this is different types of soil and give different doses of fertilizer, in order to find out the optimum requirement of fertilizer and the optimum type of soil that is suitable for this padi; (3) when that is all right, it can be passed to the last Branch, that is to plant pathologists, to see whether this padi is resistant to diseases. When these three Divisions say that it is all right, then only the Minister will be happy to say, "Well, this padi is good; it can be released to the general public, so that people can plant it. There is no trouble at all" I hope the Minister will look into this matter in terms of experiment, because as the old saying goes, "It is better to be slow and steady."

I come now to another subject—it is about over-worked Ministers. Some of our Ministers look much over-worked, because in some Ministries one Minister is not enough and these should get two Ministers or at least Assistants, but we do now have them. I will give an example—the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. As the PMIP Senator has said just now, formerly there was an Assistant Minister, but now there is no Assistant Minister. As we know, the work of the Minister of Commerce and Industry is so enormous; he has plenty of work to do, because we are going from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy, we are going to cope with industrialisation, and we must have another Assistant Minister to help him.

The second Ministry is the Ministry of Home Affairs and Justice. Formerly, we had one Assistant Minister of Home Affairs but now we have none. So, there is no wonder at all why our Yang Berhormat Tun Dr Ismail is going to retire because of ill-health. He cannot work alone. He is over-worked really. I pity him. He is so much overworked that he has got to go on retirement because of ill-health. By the way, Sir, as the Honourable

Tun Dr Ismail is going on retirement, I take this opportunity to thank him very much indeed for the good work that he has done for the nation. To me he is one of the best and the most sincere, honest and very very hard-working men. He is the most senior Minister among all the Ministers—I mean senior in service as he was a Minister before our Prime Minister became Minister himself, and therefore the most senior in the Cabinet. If his retirement had not been for health reason but something else, I would beg him, plead with him, to continue; but because he is going to retire on account of ill-health, I would not do that, because I remember what our Prime Minister said the other day. The Prime Minister has said that this family has already sacrificed one son to the nation, so he does not want another son to be sacrificed to the nation. The Prime Minister said: "One son in the family is enough." So, I say the same thing; One son in the family is enough. Our President is not here, but I think our President, being the father, should be proud of his son; he should be proud to have a very glorious son coming from a glorious father. (Applause).

The next Ministry which is over-worked is the Ministry of Transport. This comes under Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir—he is not here. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Superman!) He has no Assistant from the beginning up to now. He has no Assistant because he is a man who thinks that he is a young man—that he is a youth. The fact that he had been for the last ten years the Youth Leader of UMNO has made him to think that he is still a youth, a young man. (Laughter) So, he did not have one Assistant. But I tell him that he cannot cope with all that now, because now he has got to look after road transport, rail transport and air transport; and very soon he will have another one—sea transport: that means four. How can he go it alone? He must have another Assistant. I know, because three years ago I went with him to New Zealand; then he was thinking that he was a young man, and he tried to show his youth, but he nearly collapsed on

the dance floor. (Laughter) So, I say that it is high time for him to think that he is old enough now. (Laughter) He cannot do twisting any more now. (Laughter).

The last and actually the most over-worked Minister is the Minister of Agriculture, because in this Ministry the Minister of Agriculture has got to look after five Divisions—Agriculture, Co-operatives, Veterinary, Drainage and Irrigation and Fisheries. How can one man look after five things? So, he must have one Assistant to help him to do the work; otherwise split this one into two, make the Minister of Agriculture to look after Agriculture, Veterinary and Drainage and Irrigation and another one to, after the Ministry of Co-operatives and Fisheries. Then that will be all right, but not if you are going to have one man. It is lucky that our present Minister used to be a Field Officer in the Drainage and Irrigation Department before; he did a lot of work then, so he is fit, otherwise he will collapse. (Laughter). So, I would like the Government to see that this Ministry is well staffed—either divide it or an Assistant Minister is given to help to do the work of this Ministry.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu<sup>2</sup> ini dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ada-lah terbabit dengan elaun Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan Negara ini. Di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ada sa-orang Ahli daripada PAS, Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah yang telah menhadangkan bahawa elaun Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan Negara ini patutlah di-naikkan sampai \$750 sa-bulan kerana kata dia ia-lah supaya menjaga meruah Ahli<sup>2</sup> ini. Tetapi sayang, sariibu kali sayang, tidak sa-orang Ahli lain pun yang menyokong—Ahli Perikatan pun tidak menyokong, Ahli PAS pun tidak menyokong. Jadi saya perchaya beliau itu sunggoh pun dia PAS, permintaan dia itu bukan-lah untuk jalan politik, untuk segi politik kerana apa, di-dalam Dewan Negara ini chuma dua orang sahaja daripada Parti PAS yang lain semua orang Perikatan dan juga pro-Alliance. Jadi sa-benar-nya dia jujor, betul<sup>2</sup> jujor, sebab dia bertimbang rasa kapada kita, dia minta supaya di-naikkan jadi \$750. Tetapi

saya dapat jawapan daripada Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, Engku Muhsien—tidak ada di-sini—yang mengatakan Kerajaan tidak bolehlah timbangkan kenaikan elaun ini kerana Ahli Dewan Negara ini tidak ada kawasan.

Jadi saya suka-lah berkata kepada Ahli ini yang dia dahulu pun Ahli Dewan Negara juga, dia silap—jangan kata tidak ada kawasan. Kerana Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat datang dari satu saloran sahaja, semua di-pilih oleh ra'ayat baharu masuk di-sana. Ahli Dewan Negara ada dua saloran, yang pertama di-pilih oleh Dewan Negeri—satu negeri dua orang. Kalau orang itu dua orang datang daripada Kedah, yang ada di-sini Yang Berhormat Tuan Syed Ahmad dan Tuan Lim Joo Kong, ini ia-lah wakil negeri Kedah, kawasan mereka seluroh negeri Kedah—itu kawasan mereka sebab dia orang Kedah yang angkat. Satu saloran lagi yang di-lantek oleh Yang di-Pertuan Agong ia-lah Ahli Dewan Negara Malaysia yang di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong macham saya. Kawasan saya daripada Perlis sampai ka-Sabah (*Ketawa*) (*Tepok*).

Jadi nampak-nya perasaan itu salah dan saya bukan-lah sakit hati. Kerana dahulu Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda masa dia duduk dalam Dewan Negara dia pun suka juga minta naik elaun. Tetapi bila dia jadi Menteri bukan sahaja dia tidak sokong kita, tegah pula tidak boleh beri—amboi rasa kecil hati kita, itu-lah sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang—apa boleh buat! (*Ketawa*).

Yang penghabisan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Dewan Ra'ayat juga ada satu perkara berbangkit bersangkutan dengan Menteri Pengangkutan—tidak ada juga di-sini. Tidak apa-lah. Ia-itu ada satu soalan yang berthabit dengan hal memilih Air Hostess didalam bahagian Malaysian Airways, ada-kah statistic tuboh badan itu satu daripada syarat-nya? Maka jawab Menteri, statistics tuboh badan itu tidak jadi satu syarat, tetapi syarat yang hendak jadi Air Hostess itu ia-lah yang pertama, pelajaran, yang kedua, rupa paras yang elok, yang ketiga, ada personality.

Jadi saya kalau Menteri ada hari ini saya hendak kata tidak betul. Kerana sa-tahu saya sharat yang habis besar sa-kali ia-lah statistics tuboh badan bagi hostess. Tuan<sup>2</sup> dan puan<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-sini semua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita naik kapal terbang, baik Malaysian Airways, baik Cathay Pacific, baik BOAC, baik Air International, apa semua, bila kita tengok Air Hostess, tidak gaduh kita hendak bawa tali tape bagi menyukat berapa. Kita tengok kita boleh teka tuboh badan dia itu. Betul saya kata! Bila tengok, kita boleh tahu 30-22 (*Ketawa*)—tidak lari. Kalau lari pun 1-2 inchi sahaja. Jadi mana ada Air Hostess yang saya tengok yang ada 40-42-40—tidak ada dalam dunia ini. Jadi itu berma'ana statistics badan itu-lah yang paling utama sa-kali di-kira, dan saya juga-lah suka berkenaan Air Hostess ini saya tengok dalam Malaysian Airways kita kebanyakan—bukan saya chemburu—Air Hostess ini daripada keturunan orang China. Saya hairan kenapa tidak ada perempuan<sup>2</sup> Melayu atau India yang boleh di-jadikan Air Hostess. Ada-kah Melayu dan India ini tidak ada 36-22-36—tentu ada banyak? (*Ketawa*). Ada-kah tidak ada orang Melayu dan Hindu yang chantek?—Ada! Bukti-nya tahun 1966 ini ratu chantek dunia ia-lah orang India (*Ketawa*). Ini bukti yang menunjukkan orang India pun ada yang chantek. Maka dengan kerana itu-lah saya minta kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ini, tolong-lah dia berkira dengan Board of Directors dalam Malaysian Airways ini, pada hari hadapan apabila memilih Air Hostess ini beri-lah peluang sama kepada orang<sup>2</sup> keturunan Melayu dan India, supaya dapat bekerja sa-bagai Air Hostess. Kalau dia mahu menchari macham statistics yang saya katakan itu, saya boleh recommend, banyak ada! (*Ketawa*).

**Dato' Athi Nahappan:** Mr President, Sir, having to listen to a long speech after dinner is not always a proposition of attraction—early in the day, we have been listening to a very long marathon speech the whole morning—and I am sure the House would like to get through with this Bill as quick as possible. So, I would like to assure the House that I would not join the

Member, who made the longest speech this morning. I also understand that the Honourable Assistant Minister is about to leave for Manila, or elsewhere, tomorrow morning and he has promised us that he wants to sit through this meeting to listen to all the views and, probably, make an attempt to answer before he leaves. We certainly appreciate his gesture, and I should like to state that we would not like to keep him any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Sir, the Finance Minister's Supply Bill this year has received, generally, very appreciative remarks—no Minister ever reduces the taxes, and once they are increased they tend to stay there, or they keep on increasing. Even so, this year, we have two new taxes. The Minister has been complimented on the whole for a Budget which has been characterised as realistic, even reasonable, and so on. For the first time, three years now, we have debated the Supply Bill within an atmosphere free of national anxiety. For the last three years, since 1963, 1964 and 1965, we had been considering the Supply Bills in an atmosphere of crisis, war crisis, and a sense of preparedness caused by external sources which drained away our resources, much against our own desire. It is for the first time this year that we are debating without that anxiety. I think that itself is good enough an augury for the future of this country.

The Minister himself has presented to the Parliament a very able speech at the Lower House and he has deputised his Assistant here to give us a very short *resume* of it, which I thought he has done most beautifully and brilliantly. Everything was epitomised within a matter of five minutes which the Minister in the Lower House took about three hours to deliver. I do not like to attribute that as any kind of reflection upon this House on the part of the Minister concerned. Apparently it is presumed, or assumed, that all the Members of this House have had the opportunity of running through the Speech of the Finance Minister delivered elsewhere, a copy of which has been placed in our hands,

and anybody who took the trouble to read the Speech would have had the impression that here was a good document on the economics of the country. It is a very forthright, candid and—I should say so—objective statement, a very clear statement. He had dealt with the economic affairs of the country and he had also taken us into the realm of international economy, with particular relevance to our state of affairs here, and he had taken us from there into the problems of the country as a whole and then leading us rather smoothly and, I should say so, painlessly into the realm of new taxes; and on the whole the Lower House and the country have received his new budgetary proposals with calmness.

Sir, the economic situation, as being presented to us, has been in a state of stable and healthy condition generally. It has been stated that the Gross National Product is reasonably good and the capital formation of the country is in the region of 19 per cent. of the G.N.P. and that the G.N.P. itself is 6.3, though it was less than last year which was 9.7. But having regard to the average of the last five years, from 1960 to 1965, which was 5.7, it has been stated that last year's G.N.P. level is quite encouraging, despite the fact that this country has been going through the crisis and the strains and stress of confrontation. In spite of these figures, one would tend to come to the conclusion that it is not sufficient enough, having regard to the imbalance of the economic effects of regional discrepancies and also communal disparities and the growing gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots", whether they are in the rural areas or in the urban areas. The G.N.P. has got a long way to catch up to bring about a balance between all these discrepancies and disparities. In that sense, one can say that, though we are growing, we have a long way to go to reach our goal of creating a good and reasonable welfare State, having regard to our available resources. Even so, Sir, we can take a legitimate satisfaction that in Asia today we are second only to Japan in per capita level of income and that, despite all these pressures

that we have had during the last three years, we have been able to maintain this status. That itself is something to be taken note of and to feel a reasonable sense of gratification.

The important things this year, Sir, are two things, and we hope and pray that these two things will come into effect smoothly and without creating any kind of upheaval or problems. One is the question of the introduction of our own currency on the 12th June this year. The Bank Negara is going to be the issuing authority for the first time, and we will be having our own currency for Malaysia. Now, that is a very important step in the progress of the country. There are, of course, people who have different views as to the series of events that led up to it but, at any rate, it is in keeping with the status of a free and sovereign country to have its own currency, if a combination with other neighbouring countries could not bring about the degree of co-operation expected. The other thing of great importance this year is going to be the introduction of the National Language as the sole official language. Now, that Bill again will be coming before us, and this is going to be also a very major event.

Tun Razak has said in his speeches elsewhere, in the lower House particularly, that we should subscribe to make 1967 as a year of economic construction and he had asked the whole nation to rally around the First Malaysia Plan. As we all know, this Plan has been prepared with great care and it strives to bring about certain desirable objectives. The path is not quite easy. It is riddled with difficulties and problems, both internal and external, and we are, as you know, short of about \$1,900 million to fill up the gap and we propose to raise this, as it has been indicated to us, both by loans and by foreign aids. Towards this objective, our Minister of Finance and others have been going around the globe seeking wherever possible the friendly sources of aid and assistance, and it has not been up to the level of expectation. We still have a margin to cover and the financial problem of the Malaysia Plan is still there.

The financial problem of the Malaysia Plan has been made a bit difficult due to two reasons. One is the trend in the income of the country and the revenue of the Government getting less and less buoyant over the past few years, due to the slow growth of our exports because of the falling prices in our primary commodities, and the other reason being our ever-increasing recurrent expenditure in fields such as education, health, communications, defence, security and so on. All these have added up to be in the region of something like 70 per cent of the Budget during the last five years, and it looks as though gone are the days when we could hope to have a budgetary surplus. In fact, not long ago, in 1960 and up to that point, we used to hear every year of a budgetary surplus. In fact, in 1960 we had something like \$333 million but today the problem is just different. Today, we are nowhere near surplus but we are having deficit and that too in our current account, and the Minister has said that it is something very serious to have an imbalance of deficit in the current account—it is now, after making the necessary discount for the development expenditure, in the region of \$28 million. This may not be considered very big, but the fact that we are having a deficit in the current account is serious enough to reflect the state of affairs and this has got to be remedied and corrected, so that it may not repeat itself hereafter.

Now, Sir, it has been said that in order to keep implementing the Malaysia Five Year Plan, certain principles have been laid down. They have been postulated and along these principles this Five Year Plan will continue. I am trying to project some importance on this Five Year Plan, because it is very important for us and it has direct bearing on our annual budget and we not only have to keep our domestic requirements, the current side of it, but also we have to carry on with the development side of it, which is fundamental for any developing country, and it has been stated that there are five requirements which have to be always kept in mind and kept in balance.

Sir I would like to state, with your leave, just these five and project on one of these with some particular purpose in mind. The five postulates are that there should be financial stability always during this period of economic development. The Minister in his speech has also said that financial stability is one of the fundamental objectives even on the question of issue of the new currency; the other is the cumulative ordinary budget surplus—this has been laid down as a postulate in the Five Year Plan, but today we are faced with a deficit budget and that too on a current account; the third is no undue reliance on banking credit for the development purpose; fourthly, reasonable use of foreign exchange reserves; and, fifthly, reliance for development largely on private sector, and this is what I consider an important point in that we here, in our country, believe in building a nation of property—owning citizens—that is to say, we believe in free enterprise, and the Five Year Plan has been so conceived as to give the necessary degree of stimulus to the private sector as a source to be relied upon for development. If this is one of the objectives of the postulates laid down in the Malaysia Plan, then, Sir, I suggest that we should try to explore every available source of funds from the private sector.

Sir, a few days ago, I was talking to an accountant here. He came out with a very startling view, and he has requested me that this matter should be raised in Parliament and, after having given some thought to it, I thought that there may be some merit in it and for what it is worth I should like to state it here. He said that this is a realistic affair and if only the Government would be daring enough to conceive a policy and implement it, probably we might get a good source of funds coming in for development. What he said was that from his own knowledge there are lots of people in this country who have got funds nested up, funds which are black market funds earned by way of tax avoidance, or tax evasion, and these funds are there below the surface. Now, the question

is how to tap this source of funds. He told me that in Hong Kong there are lots of Malaysian dollars, particularly hundred dollar notes, which are flying around quite commonly. These notes have left the country, because the holders of this black market money find it difficult in bringing it to the legal surface, because the moment they bring it to the legal surface, immediately the Income Tax Department clamps down on them and asks for the sources of the money; and if they do not disclose the sources of the funds, they get into trouble, but if they disclose the sources of the funds also, they might be booked up, and then they are taxed quite heavily. Many people, I am told, are worried about being caught and, therefore, it has been suggested that if the Government could grant an amnesty to people who take up arms against the Government and start an insurrection at the borders, in order to attract them to surrender, why not have the same policy here, when we need capital so much and when we have to pass our hats around international countries asking for aid or loan, when we have our money right in the country here itself undetected, un-conceived? Why not let us declare an amnesty limiting it to a period and ask them to declare, so that there will be no action taken against them and that money can be brought to the surface and can be invested in the various fields? This is something one has to go into and probably make some investigation as to the depth of the story as to whether there is any real truth behind it or not.

However, Sir, one can generally agree with what the Minister said in the Lower House, not in his speech but he did say in the Lower House, that out of a total of 10 million people in Malaysia there are only 200,000 taxpayers. Now, Sir, this is a ridiculously low number of people, who are shouldering responsibilities as citizens or non-citizens of the country. Now, if that is so, it is a known fact that many many people in this country are not paying taxes. Of course, the Tax Department has a way of chasing people who pay, but they are not able

to discover people who have not been paying. In fact, it has been said, in our way of life, the Asian way of life, there are lots and lots of people, particularly the small-time businessman having his business on the roadside with no capital, except his hands and his wife and children, selling foodstuffs and probably earning about \$30 to \$40 a day. I know of a particular man who sells "kway-teow"; he starts off at 7 o'clock in the morning and finishes at 2 o'clock; he is helped by his wife and daughters. One day I counted that in one hour he was making up something like about 15 to 20 packets (at about 50 cents a packet). Now I am sure he is not paying income tax and there are many, many people like this, who are earning money. They keep this money and after some time it grows up. There is no declaration, the money is not banked, it is just kept in hard notes, and when they go and buy a house, they are caught. When they buy a house, the Income Tax Department steps in asking, "Where did you get the money to buy this?", and then they get into trouble. I know of a few cases where such people have got into trouble. Now, this is not a story; I am saying it in all seriousness: a woman bought recently two houses and then, the Income Tax Department asked for the sources of the money. She had to declare her sources. The Accountant advised her, "You must declare, there is no way of escaping from it"—and if she had to declare, she had to tell something most embarrassing as she earned the money by prostitution. However, she took up courage to say that. Then the Tax Department wanted to know, "How long did you carry on?" (*Laughter*) So, you see if the period is a longer period, of course, there is a tax consideration; (*Laughter*) if it is for a shorter period, the tax quantum goes up; and there is no evidence about it; and I am sure there are many people, particularly those who deal with the subtle art of massage and other things and so on, they do make a lot of money, both legitimate and illegitimate, and they have got this money in their hands. Now, the question is—and the question is a sixty-four thousand dollar question—how are we going to tap this

money? No amount of pious appeal is going to bring about result; no amount of experts from foreign countries trying to advise our officers here without knowing our way of life here, trying to go in a straight-jacket manner, asking for particulars and circulating forms, would bring about the desired results. Probably, we have to understand the way of life, of our people here. They are not used to this kind of tax responsibilities, tax principles and so on. The very essence of citizenship itself is something new to most Asian people, because in our way of life, for instance, Sir, to get something, they consider that it is normal to give something, whether it is a Government officer or not, and as a result you find that a lot of Government officers are simply offered something by a lot of people, who want something from the Government officer—and this is because they have no idea or clue as to the principle of corruption, because in Asian countries, it is considered fair that if a man does for you something you do something for him. This is quite rampant in the life of the people here. Now, that is where many of these principles and practices that we either import from Australia or the United Kingdom or elsewhere, where the rules of the game regarding citizenry have been developed in practice for many, many decades, cannot be applied in a straight-jacket manner without regard to human factors. I am not saying that we should disregard principles but, certainly, what I am saying is that we should take into consideration human problems as conditioned by the local way of life. Here, perhaps, is a field in which the Honourable Minister of Finance might like to go into, having regard to the fact that we are still searching for a good portion of the one thousand nine hundred million dollars for our Malaysia Plan. Sir, this is in so far as the general economic condition is concerned.

Now, Sir, I would like to touch on the question of Foreign Affairs, and will stop at that. Sir, this year, about 14 million-odd dollars have been allocated for the purposes of this Ministry and it is slightly less than a

million dollars more than that of last year, though during the last few months a number of missions have been opened.

Sir, the question of confrontation is over, and confrontation had a lot to do in our thinking during the last few years. In fact, it gave us a jolt, it was a bit of a shock treatment and all in all we emerged reasonably well out of this test and challenge. It has been said that our foreign policy is independent, based on the interest of the country. Someone also has said that the foreign policy of Malaysia is a committed neutrality—we are not an uncommitted neutral country but we are a committed neutral country. This epithet has been used against us.

Sir, having regard to our country's foreign policy, as practised over the past years, what is the analysis? We can analyse it by the stand that we took in the United Nations over the years on various issues, because there are a lot of people who are not quite sure as to our foreign policy itself, despite the fact that we have been saying that it is independent. In the United Nations, in the case of colonial issues, we have always voted with the Afro-Asian countries; in anti-colonial matters, we joined with the Afro-Asian countries; in the case of the cold war between East and West, we always took the side of the West generally—we lined up with the Western countries.

Now, in the case of developing and developed countries, problems of economic development and so on, such as the organisation known as "UNCTAD", we always took the side of the developing nations. From this, one gets the impression that we are merely testing or taking stand or stock according to our own judgment and according to the interest of our country. It may be committed in one sphere, it may not be committed in another sphere; so you, might say that it is just unsynthesized independence. In Commonwealth matters, recently, our Prime Minister took a sharp line between the attitude vis-a-vis the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth itself. Now this was, I felt, a constructive stand on the part of our country. This stand had to be taken

on the question of Rhodesia. We and Malawi, are the two countries which did not join the Afro-Asian Caribbean Caucus within the framework of the Commonwealth. This Afro-Asian Caribbean Caucus took a very strong view with regard to Rhodesia, and they were prepared to put Britain on the dock as being a sort of a guilty party and we, through Tunku, took the stand that Britain and Commonwealth are two separate issues, that we should not mix them up simply because we do not see eye to eye in regard to the attitude of Britain and the way that Britain wants to solve this matter, and that we should not be critical of the Commonwealth—that was a good classified stand of some merit.

Now, Sir, I understand that the Tunku is going to the Commonwealth Conference shortly, and it looks now that the Commonwealth itself is drifting, Britain herself wants to join the European Economic Community, and of late for some years she appears to have lost her confidence, or faith, or whatever it is, in the Commonwealth countries. There are very distressing signs both in the United Kingdom and also in Commonwealth countries. Insofar as we are concerned, for the first time in history, the Minister of Finance, not so long ago, removed the Commonwealth preferences in regard to import, and he stated in the Lower House the other day that there was a saving by way of import duty of \$37 million. However, he later on qualified it in answer to a question, saying that he could not be certain as to the extent or the quantum of import that has come down, in view of increased prices of goods imported from Commonwealth sources. It might be that some of these British goods are now not selling as well as they used to. Now, I am not in any way defending Britain, or being critical about this: I merely say that these are signs that even in Commonwealth countries within themselves, long established traditions and policies are giving way because of a clear discernible disintegrations of the Commonwealth. Further, what has been even more distressing was a recent attitude taken by the British

Government—and this was passed in the British Parliament—in that for the first time, they brought about a discrimination in the school fees, or the educational fees, to be charged for foreign students—that includes Commonwealth students, and the British students. As a result, it is going to be hereafter that, if your son is in England, and if he has been paying \$70 as fee for his university or college a year, he is required now to pay \$250, that is to say, he has to pay something like \$1,600 or even slightly more. Now, this is pretty hard hitting, and the Minister of Education of England has said that Britain cannot go on subsidising foreign students. At one time Britain took pride in being the seat of learning for all students throughout the world, so that they could learn the British Parliamentary system, British idea of democracy and civilization, and bring about a similar system elsewhere. But, unfortunately, even so, many countries which have had very close relationship with Britain and which have imbibed a certain degree of British traditions, particularly Parliamentary traditions, have tended to veer away from those traditions, particularly the African countries. There is an instance of Ghana, and there is another instance of Nigeria, which was considered to be a stable parliamentary democracy based on federalism such as ours.

Sir, these all tend to show that there is a disintegration process, and in passing I should like to state that in view of this, we should now do something to see that we provide local facilities for our children to study here. If Britain is not able or cannot afford the luxury of providing education on a non-discriminatory basis to students from whatever country they come, it is their problem. We are not to pass judgment on their economic ability, or otherwise. We are simply to take note of it as a warning to us that we should now provide something as an alternative for our children here and that we cannot forever be looking to foreign countries to provide education; and I understand that even in respect of other European countries, the early

enthusiasm of being the godfathers in the field of education to developing countries is not there or is slowly dying. I do not know whether it is for the good or for the bad of the world, but it is certainly a most disheartening trend and that, of all countries, Britain should take the lead in this.

Now, Sir, if that is the case, then we must provide for higher education of our own. There is the immediate project of increasing the number of students of our University to 7,000; there are also other suggestions made to have University Colleges elsewhere in Sabah and in Penang, and all these places. For education here, we have made provisions of something like 21 per cent of our Budget—\$385 million. This is a very large amount.

I was in Thailand recently, and they told me that their highest level has always been 16 per cent of the Budget. Here, we spend as high as 21 per cent, and that is a very tidy sum, and the Minister of Finance has given a warning in his speech that next year it may reach \$400 million and that it has got to come to a stop somewhere. I hope that day will never come, that we will never stop spending for education, because it is the only real investment that can bring a country forward and that should be given primary consideration.

Sir, as regards the Commonwealth, it is a pity, as I said, that it is disintegrating. It appears to be a club now without character; it appears to be a body without soul and it often talks without any feeling; it strives to seek consensus without any will, and it appears to suffer from schizophrenia, or a split mind. In this situation, if our Prime Minister is shortly going to the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, I hope our Prime Minister, in his usual charming and candid manner, will drive home some home truths about the Commonwealth, if that club is to carry on. He is one of the most senior members of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and is noted for his frankness. So, I hope he will really drive home some real truths in that direction—if our Ministry of External Affairs can be imaginative

and can see of some really good ideas, they will be most welcomed rather than just being along with the others.

Sir, it has been suggested in the Lower House—it was a very interesting debate on foreign affairs, and for the first time, we heard it—that we should establish a consular relationship with Peking; earlier on in this House, the idea or the move towards having a Consul in Taipeh was welcome, and it was said that we should have a Consulate office in Peking for two reasons—one, being to promote direct trade and the other to have direct opportunity of hearing what goes on there or seeing what goes on there. For these reasons, it has been stated that we might as well have diplomatic relationship with Peking. Now, Sir, it is one thing for us to desire to seek new friends but, of course, in trying to seek new friends, we should not discard old friends, because it was said by one of the Members elsewhere that we should get closer with Russia other than even with America—and of late, there has been some interest in getting closer to Russia, and in fact, we had sent a trade mission to Russia. Earlier on, there were overtures made to have diplomatic relationship with Yugoslavia, but what really became of that, one does not know. That move was made some time ago. However, any move of friendship must be on a reciprocal basis. It must be a two-way traffic. If we are going to be moving all the time seeking for new friends and not getting anywhere, we might as well stop where we are. We are not interested in friends merely to establish friendship, but any friendship must be to our benefit and to our national interest. That is primary consideration, and the other aspect of foreign policy is always conditioned by our local internal policy.

Sir, it has been said as an axiomatic truth that no foreign policy is divorced from internal policy. What is our internal policy vis-a-vis Communist countries? Someone criticised the Prime Minister, when the Prime Minister said that he was not really against Communism as such, but he was against the violent aspects of Commu-

nists. Therefore he was, impliedly, challenged: “If that is the case, would you say, if the Communists were to function in this country peacefully, constitutionally, would you allow them to function here?” That was the question that was impliedly raised. I do not know what the answer of the Government is, but one thing is certain—that within our country we are having our problems. We have had our problems for 12 long years; we still have our problems against Communists at the borders both here and in the Borneo States, and we are fighting. In this situation, if we are to have diplomatic relationship with Peking, for trade, or to know what goes on there, then it must be on a reciprocal basis. They would certainly want to have a foothold here and, with things being what they are here, once they are here, nobody can really check their activities. We know what took place in Indonesia and the ultimate result of it. So, it would be premature for us to think in terms of jumping into new contacts and friendships, just because someone elsewhere had said that our foreign policy now must be outward looking, that hitherto we were having an inward looking, narrow foreign policy. This was what said elsewhere—that we should be outward looking. These are the words—“inward” and “outward” “narrow” and “broadminded”. But, then, when we translate them, when we crystallise them into actual policies and implementation of policies, we find that they are not so easy. Now, what is “inward” about Malaysia? Has our foreign policy been an “inward” one all these years? It had been said that before the confrontation we were having no foreign policy at all. There was no problem and there was no foreign policy—we simply carried on; and then when problems came, we had a jolt, and we had to think and think fast. As a result we sought new friends. The Minister there went to the Middle-East countries, Tun Razak and Mr Manickavasagam went to African countries; we projected Malaysia; we tried to create an image for ourselves in the United Nations and in the Afro-Asian countries; and then confrontation

ended. As a result it has been suggested, or feared, that we should not again revert to an inward foreign policy and that we must not isolate ourselves. When it is talked in terms of an inward foreign policy, it is, I presume, borne in mind that when we associate with the Western countries, when we work with them in the United Nations, when we think in terms of seeking their protection here, when we are faced with external dangers and when we do not make sufficient noises from the rooftop and talk in mere ideological terms, we are considered to be narrow and we are considered to be inward. On the other hand, if we make sufficient noise and coin new terms and new phrases, as it has been the fashion in our neighbouring country, and then make long speeches, getting nowhere and take inconsistent stands, then we may be considered as very forward looking. It has been said that one symptom of a forward looking foreign policy is to have relationships with Communist countries. I think the attitude is now developing that there is nothing wrong in having connections with Communist countries, so long as it is fundamentally beneficial to us, and, secondly whether by having the connection it is likely to create other problems, definitely one can say without fear of contradiction that at this stage of our growth having relationship with Peking can be considered to be absolutely premature—that is an understatement, and I might even go on to say “disastrous”, knowing our elements within our country. People who talk like this are being very childish. On the other hand, if we can, to some extent, have relationship with such Communist countries as can be beneficial to us, so long as we can keep internal practice under check and control, I suppose that would not be seriously a departure from our stand of independent foreign policy. So, Sir, I would ask at this stage that our Ministry of Foreign Affairs must be well geared to go into all these problems and to take a certain stand in all these matters and not be simply sporadic in our views.

It has been said that we are very instinctive in our response, that we are

not sometimes very systematic, or rational, in our response and certain instances have been pointed out. Of course, it is for the critics to criticise, but on the whole we have gone on a policy of making friends wherever possible—countries who are friendly to us—and taking stands as would be consistent with our national interests and maintaining some degree of independence.

Today we have been served with a document concerning ASA and this is, of course, one direction where we can pursue and pursue with some deep thinking, so that this instrument of ASA can be utilised effectively. The question of defence, which is connected with foreign policy very much and which has been one of the main troublesome sources in our troubles with Indonesia can also be tied up eventually with ASA project, which at the moment is limited only to development consideration.

Sir, with this I would like to stop, though I have other points to mention, but one has to be mindful of the time, and my learned friend is already anxious to succeed me in expressing his views. So, Sir, I would like to thank the Honourable Minister of Finance for his reasonably fair Budget this year, and also the Honourable Assistant Minister for Finance for having stayed with us, even though he has to leave tomorrow morning.

**Tan Sri G. Shelley:** Mr President, Sir, I rise to join the chorus of supporters of the Bill before the House. As time presses on, I will not be making a long speech and I will get on straight to the points on which I wish to make comments.

The most heartening news recently was the summit meeting between the Prime Ministers of Malaysia and Singapore. All praise is due to our Tunku, who initiated this meeting. The meeting was both timely and fitting and most welcome, because of the wind of politics which was blowing hot and cold alternately over the Causeway. Sir among the man-in-the street, there is a tremendous reservoir of goodwill, friendship and understanding on both sides of the Causeway. This was amply

demonstrated very recently, when there were organisations for collection of funds, flag days and other functions, to assist the victims of the disastrous floods in Malaysia. Unhappily, the distressing factor is that there are politicians who will speak before they think, causing a tremendous lot of irritation in the two territories. Their utterances are hasty and irritable. The two Prime Ministers have demonstrated how easy it is to establish goodwill between the two countries. Indeed, I once again make the suggestion which I made at the last meeting of the Budget that there should be a "hot line" between the desks of the respective Prime Ministers, linking up their telephones, so that any problems that arise could be settled immediately before the politicians present different aspects on the problems.

Today, on either side of the Causeway, we see impressive structures being erected serving, as I am given to understand, to provide offices for the Immigration authorities. Despite these formidable-looking structures, I sincerely hope that the checking procedure on both sides of the Causeway will not involve difficulties, and I recommend that the authorities take another look at the simple and effective procedure that is being carried out at the present time and consider its adoption.

The geographical positions of Malaysia and Singapore demand that friendship, understanding and goodwill should prevail in the respective fields of economy. This is necessary, if the economy of the two countries should progress. The people on either side of the Causeway would like to see more factories, industries, and other avenues of employment, so that there will be more and more and more jobs for everybody. But to have more jobs, to have more factories and industries, we have to invite capital from abroad, and it is my guess that the financiers would focus their attention more on the Causeway than on Petaling Jaya or Jurong. The Causeway is indeed the barometer by which one could gauge the fraternity and peacefulness which prevails between the two countries.

Now, Sir, on the important subject of the monetary changes that will be effective in a few month's time, there is one aspect on which I personally would like to have a little clarification. Early in the year, there was a statement that our money would be pegged to the gold dollar. A little later, the Honourable Minister of Finance made a statement in London that, "sink or swim we could attach ourselves to the pound." As this is an important matter, I feel that a statement from the Government to clarify the position would be welcome.

Several speakers during the debate on the Budget have dwelt on the distressing administration of Government offices. I dwelt on this at length at the last Budget meeting. I referred to the official reports of the Auditor-General for the different States of Malaya. It was a sad story of inefficiency, indeed irresponsibility and indiscipline. Suggestions even by the Public Accounts Committee can do nothing about it. They drew the attention of the various administrators to this but the inefficiency continues. Rates appeared to continue to be more and more in arrears. I do hope that among these people who are in arrears there are no Councillors, as was once said that Councillors are some of the culprits among those who do not pay rates. I would recommend, in all seriousness, that a committee be appointed to look into these defects in our Government administration—much money is being tied down and being lost through losses, discrepancies, and so forth—not so much as to lay down the "Dos and Don'ts" but to pinpoint the people, the officers, who are not doing their job of work efficiently. I think there is some doubt about where responsibilities should lie.

I was given a bill recently from one of the District Offices. I did not realise that I had to pay quit rent on a piece of ground. I thought it was freehold, but I was three years in arrears according to the bill. I asked why a reminder could not be sent to me and the answer was that there was no such thing done. It is no wonder that arrears accumulate.

I bought a piece of land in Ipoh some four or five years ago, but up till today I have not as yet had my title deeds. This is surely reflecting bad administration somewhere down the line. Thank you, Sir.

**Tuan Andrew Jika Landau:** Dato' President, Sir, I rise to associate myself and give full support to the Bill before the House. Before I commence to say more, I would assure the House I would not speak at length. There were other speakers, who have had their say previous to me, and it would be futile for me trying to tread on old grounds. However, let me have my freedom to speak my mind.

Sir, looking back to the days before the formation of Malaysia, we recall the busy days of formulating and paving the road to reach our goal, i.e. to form an independent Malaysia. The birth, as we all remember, was quite painful and we thought that we might produce a still-born child, but it was not so. Then, all of a sudden, the Indonesians launched their confrontation policy. Sarawak, as we all know, is its nearest neighbour, sharing a common boundary with Indonesia and Sabah. We suffered most, although on a small scale. In spite of this undeclared war, we in Malaysia took little notice of it. We were making the best of what we could, some of us went gambling, horse racing, and such other things. In spite of the enemy's encroachment into our territories, into the Mainland itself—we did find encroachment by the Indonesian Tentera Nasional, or something of that kind—we followed our daily duties to feed our dependants; and we, too, were doing our duties to collect more taxes, more taxes had to be paid, so that the armed forces could get what weapons or arsenals they wanted for the defence of our shores and territories. We are happy today, Sir, that confrontation is over and it is almost a bygone dream. It has disappeared beyond the horizon, and so we are now looking forward to building our future and making it a bright future.

We are still paying taxes, and if we do not, then the whole machinery of Government would collapse. Where do we go from there? Something has got to be done to get machinery of Government into perfect running order. So, here comes the Supply Act for 1967, to lubricate and feed the machinery of Government. It is a large sum of money to spend. Well, most of the taxpayers will have to dig deeper into the inner sanctum of their pockets to defray the demand for funds. Some could—the "haves", I mean—while some could not tie the ends up together. I know, I myself could not very well catch up with the ever increasing cost of living. Why? I could not answer the question. Maybe, it is because we have to pay more for the imported goods and we have to pay for higher education.

The monies derived from taxes are meant for economic development to produce increased income, greater economic security and widespread higher education. Here, I have one or two questions to ask. I hope Honourable Members in this House would find these sensible, and the Ministers concerned too would find them sensible, if not horrible.

Sir, I would like to touch on the question of Foreign Service as my other colleagues have done previously. I have asked this same question for a written answer in this House, but I was not fully satisfied with the reasons given as to why none, or I should say, no representative from Sarawak had been selected to serve in the Foreign Service. I doubt whether that question is sensible or not. I am just asking, like one of my colleagues just now said. This is a big question I am posing now. Is that a sensible one? And if there is no suitable person to fit into this lurid picture of being in the "cloak and dagger" work, has the Ministry concerned ever given it a trial to test the quality or efficiency of anyone who could represent Sarawak in the Foreign Service? All these requests have turned on deaf ears. I could not find a way to put two and two together in this problem. So, we must reach a decision where we base our basic

foundation of creating the unity of diversity on the ideal of "let's live in equality". Nowhere could I find that policy cemented on facts. It had, I think, become an ego of the old, old story of "Come, my children. I'll pipe you to the land of bliss", and then, all of a sudden, to let them sink into the ravine of frustration and obsession. I am not asking to be posted to any part of the globe, not even to the North Pole. I prefer to stay here in Malaysia to serve the people, but if I am chosen, not that I am asking—not out of this furore—(*Laughter*) I would serve the nation and the country loyally. But, anyway, I am not asking that.

Sir, in the Supply Act and listed in the Schedule, we find under Head S. 57, Aborigine Affairs. This Ministry is allocated with a big sum of \$2.2 million—a big piece of cake to be devoured and shared among the aborigines in West Malaysia. I remember, that some time in November last year I asked a question in this House for a written answer, it was dated 7th November, 1966, and it reads:

"**Tuan Andrew Jika Landau** asks the Prime Minister what efforts have been taken to improve the living conditions of the Punans in particular and the minority (nomad) races who have lost contact with civilisations."

The answer I got reads:

"**The Prime Minister:** This is the first time that I have heard of the existence of the Punans and the nomad races in Eastern Malaysia.

However, I will get in touch with the State Government of Sarawak to see what should be done for them."

Sir, I do not know how they got that answer: somebody must have made mistake, or it might have been a printing error. Here in the Malaysia Act, if we look into Article 62, Clause 6, we will see that it reads as follows:

"In this Article "native" names—

- (a) in relation to Sarawak, a person who is a citizen and either belongs to one of the races specified in Clause (7) as indigenous to the State or is of mixed blood deriving exclusively from those races;"

In Clause (7) it is stated here:

"(7) The races to be treated for the purposes of the definition of "native" in Clause (6) as indigenous to Sarawak are the Bukitans, Bisayahs, Dusuns, Sea Dayaks, Land Dayaks, Kadayans, Kalabits, Kayangs, Kenyahs (including Sabups Sipengs), Kajangs (including Sekapans, Kejamans, Lahanans, Punans"—there is "Punans"—"Tanjongs and Kanowits), Lugats, Lisums, Malays, Melanos, Muruts, Penans, Sians, Tagals, Tabuns and Ukits".

I do not know why when was this Act, or the Malaysia Agreement, had been amended that the answer could be in this way; "This is the first time that I have heard of the existence of Punans", when this Act was formulated in July, 1963. However, the Punans live in the upper reaches of the Fourth Division of Sarawak. I would like to find out whether they could be given similar treatment to live in style, not like what we are in this House, but at least something to bring them into the open or some sort of a way of life where they could live like the other racial groups in the long house, or in such surrounding, in equality as any one of us. It is also interpreted in the Interpretation Ordinance of Sarawak. Here, in this book it is as plain as daylight that there is that type of racial group still in existence in Sarawak, and I think that the person who was responsible to the Prime Minister to prepare the answer to this question might probably have had bad eyesight for not reading the book itself, or was it a printing error? I doubt. I could have verified it, but my Honourable colleague, the Honourable Dato' Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau, who is living in the same area, could give the true picture of these people. The Punans and the nomad minority races live in lean-to-sheds in the jungle; they have no houses, they have no homes. I have known them for several years, but I have never made contacts with them except during the "tamu". In looking at them today, they are one of those people whom we call Malaysians—they have got the right to be Malaysian citizens. We should give them equal treatment.

While the male ones hunt for their food almost half-naked, because they have got their loin cloths around them, the women folks, they are topless and semi-bottomless. (*Laughter*) It is quite true. If any one likes to accompany the Honourable Senator, Dato' Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau, he could see it. That is the least I can describe their bearing and habitat. You see, Sir, they do eat what we eat, except that they do not eat rice but rather the flour from the wild sago, some other plants, young shoots; they eat frogs, rats and almost anything created by God, but not human beings. They come out every three months to be in time for the "tamu", that is at the appointed time when they meet Government servants or officials at a certain appointed place or in the nearest Government station, and while they are there, they dispose of their wild produce which they got for the previous three months and buy provisions to take back again into the jungle. They have no cooking utensils, nothing whatsoever except for their blow-pipe, which is one of their dangerous weapons, and a lethal one with poison tips. So, before they return to their jungle habitat they would be given a string of knots, a long string, and the Government official will tie 90 knots in each string and this is to be distributed to each group leader. It is equivalent to 90 days or three months so that every day they open up one knot and lessen the number of knots in the string and when find they could travel within one or two days' time before the expiry of the date for the meeting with the Government official, they will be back again meeting these people. That is how they are counting the dates. They are Malaysian citizens. I think they are almost equivalent to the aborigines in West Malaysia although they are not of the Negerito type. The Punans are one of the fairest people of Malaysia. They have fair skin, fairer than my own skin, I think—fairer still. The fair ones, the fair sex, they do not bother to cover up their bodies because they are living under the shade of trees and at night before they go to sleep they put on the fire and with that they warm up their

bodies. They are very clean, although they live in the jungle without seeing us, the civilised people. We call, for them after three months' time. They do not bother about politics and they pay taxes, because they come out to appear before the Government officials for the "tamu", and they too buy clothings and essential goods. They do not buy luxurious goods. The fair sex, the women folk, do not like to put on lipstick; they have got their own natural beauty. They do buy soap, which is one of those things being taxed, and tobacco.

I now propose to move another part of the Supply Act, the Development Estimates, wherein we see such items as the construction of roads and bridges for Sarawak, and also for Sabah. The amount allocated for this item is almost \$17 million, the actual figure being \$16.8 million. I was wondering as to whether this question is also a sensible one, if I were to raise up the same thing over and over again. I had, among other things, previously submitted a question as to whether any consideration could be given to building a bridge in Kuching. You see, Sir, it has always caused me a sort of embarrassment at times. I do own a car. It so happens that I live across the other side of the river. I cannot drive the car across the suspension bridge. I have to make use of the ferry, but the ferry has been out of order for the last three weeks. To cross the river with the ferry, to bring the car to the other side of the river, you have to pay \$1.50 per trip—so, for a day to and fro that will be \$3.00. So, if I were to travel at least four times a day to and fro, that means something, about \$6.00 per day; and if I were to travel almost everyday in a month, it may be \$180.00 per month and my allowance is only \$500.00 per month, and I have to subscribe towards the Party's fund and such and such a thing, I receive only \$445 a month and, minus \$180, and minus this and that, I have nothing to bring home. I would like, Sir, to give you my daily account or monthly account, if you would like to have a look at it. (*Laughter*). Now, Sir, the answer to the question of

building a bridge was obvious. The Minister concerned told me at a meeting some time last year, "Nothing doing, it is your State Government affairs." At another time again, Sir, not very long ago, it so happened that I met an Indonesian Army Officer during the "Berjaya Week." The chap patted me on the back and asked me how old was the suspension bridge over the river at a certain place. I replied, "Oh yes, you mean the suspension bridge at Satok West? It was built way back in 1924." He scratched his head and shook it, saying that it was the year he was born, and he made another remark, "Why don't your Government build a new one, if you say that Malaysia is a rich country?" Well, this was what actually he said. I wished I could have got into my mother's womb again, feeling so embarrassed. Sir, if a bridge is to be built in Kuching, build it, any bridge would do, provided that it is something to show to the people that we have achieved our independence—something to show them to commemorate the independence of Sarawak in Malaysia or through Ma'aysia.

Now, Sir, I go to another subject. It has been said that there will be a television complex set up in Sarawak and Sabah in 1967, 1968 or 1969—which year I cannot say definitely because there is no provision for such luxuries in the Development Estimates for Sarawak. All that I have seen in the Supply Bill, or in the Anggaran Perbelanjaan Persekutuan Tahun 1967, or the Estimates of Federal Expenditure for 1967, is that we have got only one Cameraman and one Television Reporter for Sarawak for 1967. It has something to do with the building of the complex, and we will ask for the money later. You have to import all these gadgets, import the television sets, themselves, you have to tax them, but where is the money if that is a sound policy? I do not infer or suggest that there should be television complex set up there. If the Government is sympathetic enough, we from Sarawak will appreciate that. We would like also to enjoy the same privilege of sitting in the evening with the family

rather than to go out to any of these restaurants and booze ourselves, returning home almost three-quarter drunk.

The reason why I mention this, Sir, is that the people—I mean the ordinary men in the street—do not ask every Minister this question; they do not go up and see the Minister and put up this question; but they do ask the representatives from either the Lower House or from the Senate, because they are the people who go around the town meeting them every day in their life, and these people prefer to mix with anyone, who cares to mix with them, and they are the people who give all the problems—but we cannot please everyone, none of us could do it. They did mention this while sitting in the coffee shop and paying for more beer and waiting for anything to materialise; and then I joined them with more beer and more beer everyday means more taxes to be paid; they agreed with this matter of television but what they did not agree with was why they had to be kept waiting and waiting.

Sir, before I conclude—I know some other speakers would like to stand up and say something—I would touch on the security side of the debate on the Supply Bill. By "security side", I mean on the part of the Police. Incidentally, Sir, we got the word "policy" or "politics" which is derived from the same root—in fact, they are one. The Police force in Sarawak is now almost experience the burden of being left alone to carry the baby of the security of the part of Malaysia, and they have in fact proved their mettle, because many of these new officers are well-educated and well-trained, not like during my time in the old days, Sir, when I was in the Police. They are the local boys, and they would like also to be promoted. When they are not given the chance or not considered for the service, they have a bleak future and when they feel that they are almost forgotten—that is what I felt myself—they are liable to think the other way round, that means either you put on the red cap or the blue one. During the colonial times, every one of us, I think, experienced the

same thing: you cannot argue your case, you cannot put up any argument, because that would land you on the disciplinary carpet—you may be given a one way ticket. Today, we are the masters of our own homes. Can't we get rid of the expatriates and get our own local boys either being seconded from here to serve there, or give priority to the local boys themselves, to take over the posts of the expatriate officers?

As far as I know, presently there is frustration in that the Police boys fear that if they are not considered, or if they are not fit to fill the posts of the expatriate officers, they might think otherwise. We have had so many Opposition political parties in Sarawak, and they are all capable of subverting the moral of the Police officers, and we cannot under-estimate the ways of subversion towards the Police boys in that if they could not persuade them with sweet promises, they could persuade them with the sweet red notes, the blue or the green notes, or any type of denomination of our Malaysian currency. This is the fear, and I do believe it and, I have every reason to believe it, Sir. Thank you, Sir.

**Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam:** Dato' Yang di-pertua, saya juga mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> Perbekalan, 1967 yang di-bentangkan oleh Menteri Muda Kewangan.

Di-samping itu saya menarek perhatian Menteri yang bersangkutan di atas perkara yang saya sebutkan ini. Dalam tahun 1961, saya sa-orang daripada ahli rombongan peiawat keluar negeri sambil belajar, yang pertama ka-Filipina, telah hadir di-suatu majlis makan malam. Bersama<sup>2</sup> di-situ ia-lah Enche' Hussein yang menjadi Konsol Malaya di-Filipina. Dalam majlis itu, suatu ucapan telah di-buat oleh pehak Filipina, mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan kedatangan rombongan kami. Di-dalam ucapan itu ada di-sebutkan Malaya, yang sekarang ini Malaysia, sa-bagai sa-buah Republic. Saya berasa terharu manakala mendengar sebutan itu. Sa-telah saya merunding dengan sa-orang sahabat saya dan di-fikir kata sebutan itu tiada sengaja di-perbuatkan, maka perkara itu di-tinggalkan bagitu sahaja.

Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini Dato' Yang di-Pertua, manakala saya baca buku ini, ia-itu hadiah daripada Kerajaan Filipina kepada tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-orang rombongan kami, maka terperanjat saya manakala didapati di-dalam-nya sa-benar di-sebutkan Malaya sa-bagai sa-buah Republic. Izinkan saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, memperkenalkan buku ini dan membaca keluar chabutan tentang di-katakan Republic itu. Buku ini ia-lah Official Directory tahun 1960-1961, dicetak di-Pejabat Kerajaan Filipina. Kandongan buku itu, saya perchaya, telah di-bacha dan di-dalam pengetahuan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Senate dan Congress Philippine. Saya bachakan chabutan<sup>2</sup> daripada buku ini saperti berikut: "Senator Domocao Alonto, member of the Philippines delegation to the independence celebration of the Republic of Malaysia," dan di-satu tempat lagi "Senator Alonto . . . . represented . . . . the Philippines in the Independence celebration of the Republic of Malaya".

Bagini, Dato, Yang di-Pertua, rupanya ada lagi suatu negeri jiran kita yang sangat berhampiran, tiada ketahu<sup>2</sup> adakah negeri kita beraja atau sa-buah Republic.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya harap perkara ini dapat di perbetulkan dan di-lakukan supaya kejadian ini tiada di-ulangi. Terima kaseh, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** Mr President, Sir, I rise to make some observations on certain subjects which, in my humble opinion, are vital to the interests of the workers of Malaysia and in particular to the nation as a whole. Malaysians are happy that the external confrontation from a neighbouring country is now over. However, some of the issues that have arisen within our country pose urgent problems that have to be dealt with in a calm, cool and level-headed way. Arrogant attitude of supremacy should give way to a give-and-take humane policy.

Sir, I would like to touch on certain Ministries during the course of my speech and express the general feelings of the ordinary working class people in this country. Some of the Honourable Members in the Dewan Ra'ayat have spoken well about the trade union

movement in Malaysia. However, some have expressed their views that strong measures should be taken against the trade unions. They have alleged that foreign investors were not willing to set up industries in Malaysia because they feared union leaders. They have also described some unions as 'illiterate trade unions' and the unionists as 'irresponsible'. Such remarks are naturally expected from illiterate and irresponsible political nit-wits. Since independence, unionists have been urging the Government to modify the labour laws to suit the status of free Malaysia. But, unfortunately, the Government has ignored the call and it has imposed the Emergency Regulations to further curb the freedom of workers.

The Government, as an employer, should lead the way in the field of good industrial relations. It should set an example for the employers in the private sector to follow, but many a time it has followed a course that spells disaster to good industrial relations. For example, I wish to refer to the problems facing the men in the Medical Service. Had the Labour Ministry and the Health Ministry tackled this matter more ably and quickly, the radiographers' question would not have arisen.

Till the end of September, 1966, the Government was paying an emergency rate of pay for emergency work done after the normal working hours to laboratory assistants, hospital assistants, X-ray assistants and X-ray developers. This rate was more than the overtime rate. Later a new interpretation was given, which abolished the term 'Emergency Rate' and made the workers accept overtime rate. This unilateral action of the Government has made workers to refuse to answer any emergency calls.

Again, by international standard, the radiographers are required to work only 35 hours a week, because of the harmful effects of radiation. Due to shortage of staff, they were asked to do more than this. On humanitarian grounds, the radiographers agreed to this in 1964 for an extra payment of

\$50 a month, provided that their willingness would not be misused. But the authorities misused their powers, which has resulted in the present dilemma. If the radiographers are on overtime pay, they would be receiving about \$200 to \$300 a month instead of the mere \$50 a month.

It has been the practice to include the dental service along with the laboratory assistants and assistant nurses when revising salary scales. For the first time, the dental service has been left out. Why this discrimination? Will the Government say why they have been singled out?

A lot is being said about the Malaysian Migration Fund Board and shifting workers from West Malaysia to Sabah for agricultural work. We are aware that a sum of \$140,000 was approved last year in the second Supplementary Estimates. The Labour Ministry has said that the response from the plantation workers has been very encouraging. It says that more than 7,000 workers have registered in various Labour Exchanges to migrate to Sabah. But from what we read in the newspapers, the employers in Sabah are not very willing to take workers from West Malaysia. Even the living conditions are said to be poor and not up to the expectation of our workers. The workers who went to Sabah were really keen to develop that part of Malaysia and not just for a 'boat trip', as claimed by a planter in Sabah. The plantation workers are willing to help that part of our country to prosper. The Honourable Minister of Labour says that there has been a tremendous amount of outcry concerning shortages of labour in Sabah. We are willing to fill the gap, provided the employers in that part of our country treat our workers as human beings and not like slaves.

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

On a point of information, Mr President, Sir. Would the Honourable Senator give details to the Minister of Labour himself as soon as possible that any worker who has been sent to Sabah has been treated as a slave?

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** I can assure the Honourable Minister that we will supply substantial documents.

Many Honourable Members in the Dewan Ra'ayat have spoken in favour of bringing effective legislation against fragmentation and controlling sub-division of estates. The plantation workers in this country are thankful to them. I sincerely hope that at least the Government would now realise that the hour has struck to introduce legislation to control sub-division of estates. The Minister of Lands and Mines has himself agreed that some clever fragmentors have misused the clauses in the National Land Code. This clearly shows that we cannot depend on this Code. What we need is a completely new effective legislation to stop sub-division of estates. The Central Government should consider the suggestions and advice given by economist and Mentri<sup>2</sup> Besar of this country. We still await what action the Honourable Minister of Lands and Mines is going to take against the illegal fragmentors.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** On a further point of information, Mr President, Sir. At one stage he says he would like to have legislation to control sub-division but in the same breath he says he wants legislation to stop sub-division—which does he want?

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** We prefer to have legislation similar to the one that they have in Ceylon. We are not going to be satisfied with the existing sub-clauses in the Land Code, Sir.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** What is it—stop or control? Is he against sub-division 100%? Is that what he means by “stop sub-division completely, or does he want some sort of control to be exercised on the sub-division of estates?”

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** We prefer to have a similar legislation as the one in Ceylon, Sir.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** What is it—control or stop? Has he studied the Ceylon legislation?

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** If the Minister is interested to study that legislation which is in existence in

Ceylon, we are prepared to send it free of charge to the Minister.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** I have read the legislation myself. I am only interested to know whether he wants to control or whether he wants to stop it, because I have here a copy of his speech: in one case he says he wants legislation to control sub-division, and in another breath, almost in the same breath, he says “stop sub-division”.

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** We want to stop sub-division.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Stop sub-division! Therefore, the first sentence in the speech is totally inaccurate.

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** The Ministers might give their own interpretations of the laws, the Honourable M.P. might raise their voices in the Dewan Ra'ayat, the unions in Malaya might go on agitating against this mal-practice of sub-division of estates, but the poor workers who have already been severely attacked by sub-division and fragmentation will go on writhing in misery. Who is there to look into their welfare? Most of the workers in the fragmented estates are just given one month's notice of termination. They are just called out of their own estates and thrown into the streets,—they have no shelter, no employment and no security. They have to wallow in misery. The Holmwood Estate in Selangor has been closed for several days. By the end of this month, Golconda and Sungei Serdang Estates are to be closed, awaiting fragmentation.

At this precarious moment, it is not proper for the Central Government to point an accusing finger at the State Governments, and in turn the State Governments doing the same to the Central Government regarding the question of fragmentation. This will in no way help the thousands of workers in the plantation industry who spend sleepless nights thinking of the horrors of sub-division. The 300,000 plantation workers in Malaya are now expecting that the Government will introduce an effective legislation to control sub-division of estates. Will the Government do it? I cannot say.

On the question of long-term policy, the National Union of Plantation Workers and the All Malayan Estates Staff Union would welcome the proposal made yesterday by my Honourable colleague, Senator Tan Sri T. H. Tan. The suggestion to create a corporation to buy foreign-owned estates is most welcome, because this would ensure, in addition to economic stability, the question of continuous employment for the workers in those properties. This would also take away the burden from the shoulders of the Government in relation to social problems, such as lack of medical facilities, housing, schools, creches, etc., created by sub-division of estates. While this is good from a long-term point of view, we still consider that, as a deterrent to sub-division, it is most important to have a law in our land based upon the majority report submitted to the Government in 1963 to control sub-division of estates on the same model or as the Ceylon legislation.

A few days ago, some 'jump over the wagon when the going is good' politicians levelled vituperative attacks on the National Union of Plantation Workers. These vicious attacks are not direct but suggestive. I might waste the precious time of this House, if I go on elaborating these utterances now. They have conveniently taken shelter under the privileges of the Parliament. Any bold man and an honest gentleman would not have done so.

Sir, I must point out that the Government is violating the good industrial relations existing in this country by issuing veiled threats. The threats issued by an official in the Ministry of Labour recently that the Police had been alerted during the Bank Employees strike were unwarranted. We understand that because of the goodwill of our Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, a possible loathsome affair was avoided during this strike. If the Ministries, that are expected to help and assist the workers in this country, are to wield a baton to frighten them, then we wonder what would happen to the prosperity of the country, which largely depends on them?

The politicians, who cry that strict measures should be taken against unions, keep their mouths shut when the question of corruption comes up. When the politician-cum-businessman hoodwinks the Government by not paying his income tax or the EPF contributions, these politicians pretend as if they do not know the matter. Sir, I have reliable information that an Asian employer of an estate in Kedah had been deducting EPF contributions from his employees' wages for a number of years, but had never submitted them to the EPF office. The total amount is estimated to be \$90,000. In spite of the complaints . . . . .

**The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh):** Sir, on a point of clarification, if the Honourable Member would allow me. Would he please submit the person's name to me as I am the Assistant Minister of Finance, and I will be only too happy to get such a person and take the money from him—I will be only too happy—and, as a loyal citizen, I am sure, the Honourable Member would not desist but would help me in every way to get this evidence, so that I can get the EPF contribution for the Government.

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** Mr President, Sir, as the head of a major organisation or a trade union in this country, I can assure the Minister of Finance that we have already submitted a written report to the Head of the EPF Board, Kuala Lumpur. If he is not satisfied, if he wants further details, we are prepared to send it to his office personally, Sir.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** I shall be thankful, Mr President, Sir.

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** Thank you. I would like to know the reason as to why the Government has been keeping quiet. A similar case was reported to the authorities in Perak and it was only after a long delay that the authorities began to look into the matter.

If the Minister wants the particulars of the complaints, I am prepared to send them to his office also.

Sir, I have often said in this House about this country, that it is rich in

all natural resources and that it should not depend upon foreign countries for simple products and materials. It is a long time since we achieved independence, and yet we depend on other countries for foodstuffs, textiles, newsprint, etc. The valuable foreign exchange that could be used for other more useful purposes is being drained away. We have abundant natural resources and manpower to grow all the necessary foodstuffs we require and to manufacture goods for day-to-day use. In my opinion, we can double our production, if only our Ministries are much more imaginative and active. But, unfortunately, some of the Ministries are so slow that they even take three or four months just to acknowledge receipt of a letter.

It is imperative for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to take more stringent measures to regulate and control the prices of foodstuffs and essential commodities from increasing further. As a result of price increases of consumer goods, the ordinary man-in-the-street suffers because the burden falls on him more heavily and he has not got the financial strength to take on the burden. The rich may not feel the pinch, but what about the poor wage earners?

Sir, with these observations, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

**Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan yang telah mengatorkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1967 dengan bagitu terator dan juga dengan bijak pandai-nya telah dapat menyusunkan kedudukan kewangan kita dengan bagitu tegoh semenjak beberapa lama ia-itu semenjak kita merdeka lagi. Saya rasa apabila kita pergi keluar negeri, kita dapat tahu bagaimana ketegohan kewangan kita. Wang Malaysia di-luar negeri sangatlah di-pandang tinggi dan mudah hendak di-buat pertukaran-nya kerana kedudukan ketegohan kewangan dalam negara kita ini. Saya rasa ini-lah satu tahniah yang patut bukan sahaja Dewan ini tetapi juga patut ra'ayat Malaysia berikan kepada Menteri Kewangan kita yang sungguh chekap

dalam menjalankan urusan Kementerian-nya itu.

Dalam masaalah<sup>2</sup> lain, saya rasa perlu saya berchakap tentang beberapa masaalah yang di-timbulkan o'leh pehak Pembangkang yang mana telah berchakap sa-tengah hari pada hari ini. Tetapi sunggoh pun beliau berchakap sa-tengah hari, tetapi beliau tidak banyak mengeluarkan butir<sup>2</sup> yang dapat kita pegang sa-bagai asas untuk berfikir. Banyak chakap<sup>2</sup>-nya itu ada-lah sama sahaja larian-nya, aliran-nya, saperti ia berchakap pada masa tahun<sup>2</sup> yang telah lepas. Perchakapan-nya ia-lah sa-mata<sup>2</sup> sa-bagai macham kelas lecture sahaja pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun sa-olah<sup>2</sup> sa-orang guru yang memberi lecture kapada kelas<sup>2</sup>-nya.

Satu sahaja yang saya rasa perlu saya berchakap dalam sa-panjang perchakapan-nya berkenaan dengan Kerajaan dan lain<sup>2</sup> ia-lah tentang perkara yang berkenaan dengan rasuah atau pun corruption. Pehak Pembangkang tadi ada mengeluarkan perkataan waktu mengemukakan pendapat-nya tentang rasuah ini mengeluarkan chontoh<sup>2</sup> yang membayangkan sa-olah<sup>2</sup> Tunku Perdana Menteri kita menerima rasuah sa-bagaimana juga Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang lain kerana ia ada berkata, "ada-kah patut Perdana Menteri menerima," di-buat-nya chontoh yang Perdana Menteri kita menerima hadiah pada masa hari jadi-nya. Sa-patut-nya mengikut kata-nya hadiah<sup>2</sup> hari jadi itu patut-lah di-masokkan kapada Khazanah Negara. Dan patut-lah Menteri<sup>2</sup> Perikatan ini mendaftarkan harta benda-nya dan kapada Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan juga di-seru supaya mendaftarkan harta benda-nya.

Saya rasa perlu kita bertanya kapada pehak Pembangkang itu ada-kah Menteri Besar Kelantan itu telah pun mendaftarkan harta benda-nya sa-belum dia menjadi Menteri Besar di-negeri Kelantan ia-itu Menteri Besar PAS di-negara PAS itu? Ada-kah hadiah<sup>2</sup> yang di-terima oleh Menteri Besar Kelantan ia-itu Menteri Besar Pembangkang kita yang dia terima pada hari<sup>2</sup> besar, pada hari<sup>2</sup> raya, pada hari<sup>2</sup> besar orang Tiong Hua, orang China umpama-nya, pada hari<sup>2</sup> besar orang

India umpama-nya yang bertalu<sup>2</sup> menyampaikan hadiah kepada Menteri Besar di-Kelantan itu, ada-kah harta<sup>2</sup> ini telah di-masokkan kepada Khazanah Negeri Ke'lantan atau kepada Khazanah Menteri Besar itu sendiri. Ini pertanyaan yang patut kita hadapkan sa-belum kita menjawab pertanyaan yang di-kemukakan kepada Dewan ini. Saya rasa perkara rasuah ini yang paling besar berlaku pada perengkat atas sa-bagaimana pehak Pembangkang kata tadi, apa-kah sebab-nya kita membicarakan rasuah di-perangkat bawah, kenapa tidak mengambil tindakan ka-atas mereka yang mengambil rasuah di-perengkat atas?

Saya rasa tafsiran rasuah ini luas ma'ana-nya. Rasuah ini satu tafsiran yang sungguh luas ma'ana-nya sahingga satu hadiah pun boleh di-anggap sa-bagai rasuah dan satu perbuatan yang luar biasa, yang ganjil, yang tidak pernah berlaku atau dilakukan oleh sa-saorang yang berkuasa boleh di-sifatkan rasuah. Jadi saya hendak bertanya kepada pehak Pembangkang perkara berkenaan dengan satu kawasan tanah sa-luas 500,000 ekar di-Kelantan telah di-berikan pajak kepada satu company, Timber Mines Singapura, dengan syarat company itu mesti menyerahkan bayaran pendahuluan sa-banyak \$2 juta. Tetapi apabila sampai satu ketika, company itu dapat membayar chuma \$1 juta sahaja, tidak dapat menyempurnakan kehendak dalam perjanjian itu ia-itu \$2 juta. Apabila sharikat itu tidak dapat menyempurnakan pembayaran pendahuluan sa-banyak \$2 juta itu, Menteri Besar Kelantan dengan tidak menghiraukan keputusan Kerajaan, melanjutkan perjanjian itu dengan tidak membatalkan perjanjian yang telah di-pechahkan oleh sharikat itu, yang sharikat itu tidak membayar yang \$1 juta lagi ia-itu yang sa-patut-nya di-bayar mengikut perjanjian itu. Tetapi Menteri Besar ini buat satu perundingan lain, meluluskan juga, membaiki perjanjian itu, memberi kepada Kerajaan meluluskan perjanjian itu dengan jalan mengechilkan kawasan dari 500,000 kepada 300,000 ekar, dan wang yang di-bayar satu juta ringgit itu

tidak di-rampas—di-sifatkan halal pembayaran itu dan sah pada segi perjanjian. Ada-kah ini bukan satu perkara yang ganjil yang belum pernah di-lakukan oleh sa-buah Kerajaan atau pun oleh sa-orang yang berkuasa? Dan kira-nya ini satu perkara yang ganjil tidak-kah ini merupakan rasuah dan tidak-kah ini merupakan satu rasuah yang peringkat tinggi sa-kali ia-itu peringkat Menteri Besar? Ini satu pertanyaan—satu perkara yang berlaku yang harus di-kaji dengan teliti, bukan oleh ra'ayat negeri kita ini, tetapi oleh seluroh pehak yang bertanggung-jawab. Kenapa-kah Menteri Besar Kelantan dengan initiative-nya sendiri berhubung dengan taukeh di-Singapura itu dengan tidak menghiraukan keputusan Ex-co untuk membatalkan perjanjian itu dan memintakan dan meluluskan, menjalankan segala usaha untuk menguruskan perundingan dan perjanjian untuk meng-gadaikan—tidak 500,000 ekar, tetapi di-kurangkan jadi 300,000 ekar—satu kawasan yang kaya-raya di-satu tempat yang akan di-buka jalan highway yang di-chadangkan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Malaysia.

Ini satu contoh rasuah pada peringkat tinggi—contoh yang saya dapat beri pada peringkat tinggi, tetapi tidak contoh sa-bagaimana yang di-beri oleh Pembangkang—satu hadiah umpama-nya satu cake, satu botol minuman atau pun satu rantai tangan—ini bukan-lah satu benda yang boleh di-buat satu pandangan yang besar, tetapi ini satu contoh, contoh yang boleh di-pandang sa-bagai rasuah pada peringkat tinggi dan merupakan satu pembayaran yang berjuta<sup>2</sup> ringgit, bukan berpuluh atau beratus ringgit. Saya rasa, saya bersetuju dengan Pembangkang itu, supaya tindakan berkenaan dengan rasuah ini hendak-lah di-jalankan lebeh dahulu di-negeri Kelantan—di-tempat Pembangkang itu memerintah, supaya dapat kita mengenali mana dia orang yang sa-benar-nya menjalankan kerja mengambil rasuah ini atau pun siapa yang sa-benar-nya yang jujur dalam memerintah negeri.

Saya berani berkata di-sini satu contoh lagi rasuah peringkat tinggi.

Timbalan Menteri Besar Kelantan dengan urusan dan perundingan-nya telah mengambilkan satu kawasan tanah 50,000 ekar di-Sungei Ref, Hulu Kelantan, dan menubuhkan sa-buah sharikat yang di-namakan Ref's Development Co-operation. 50,000 ekar untuk sharikat-nya—di-belakang-nya Timbalan Menteri Besar memerentahkan satu kawasan yang begitu luas. Ada-kah ini tidak boleh di-jadikan satu contoh bagaimana rasuah berjalan di-negeri Kelantan? Kenapa di-chontohkan kepada Perdana Menteri kita menerima satu hadiah cake atau pun minuman, hendakkan minuman itu dimasukkan ka-khazanah negara—kenapa pergi chontohkan kepada Perdana Menteri? Ini satu niat yang tidak baik hendak di-gambarkan kepada dunia—oh, Perdana Menteri Malaysia ini Perdana Menteri yang suka rasuah, umpama-nya begitu. Ini gambaran yang paling jahat—paling kotor dan paling jahat sa-kali.

Saya rasa dunia tidak dapat menerima gambaran yang sa-umpama ini, kerana dunia tahu, bahkan mereka yang menjadi rombongan Indonesia yang pertama kali datang ka-Malaysia menemui Tunku Perdana Menteri kita di-Alor Star, memberi tahu kepada dunia bagaimana kejujoran Tunku—duduk di-rumah yang kecil yang robek—sa-bagai sa-orang Perdana Menteri, yang boleh kalau sa-kira-nya duduk di-rumah istana sa-bagaimana President Soekarno. Tetapi dengan kerana kejujoran-nya, keikhlasan-nya, kesungguhan-nya, dalam menjalankan pentadbiran negara, maka itu-lah sebab-nya saya rasa patut kita junjong tinggi Perdana Menteri sa-umpama ini dan tidak patut Pembangkang menyentoh peribadi Tunku Perdana Menteri kita yang sa-umpama ini. Kerana kita tahu tidak ada orang yang boleh di-bandingkan dengan kejujoran Perdana Menteri kita. Jadi kalau Pembangkang menyentoh, Pembangkang ini sa-olah<sup>2</sup> mereka ini telah melupakan tangan itu-lah yang memberi makan kepada mereka, dan mereka hendak menggigitkan tangan yang memberi makan kepada mereka itu. Kalau tidak dengan kerana Perdana Menteri kita, Malaysia ini tidak timbul—kemerdekaan ini tidak ada. Bila kemer-

dekaan tidak ada, Pembangkang tidak ada. Bila Pembangkang tidak ada, tidak ada elaun \$500.00 dia tidak boleh makan. Ini sudah terang, jasa kejujoran dan perjuangan Perdana Menteri kita.

Saya merasa sedih, saya rasa dukacita kerana saya telah dengar bagaimana tuduhan Pembangkang di-Dewan Ra'ayat daripada Parti PAS juga, pemimpin-nya Dato' Mohd. Asri telah menudoh Tunku dengan berbagai<sup>2</sup> perkara dalam hal mengenai bahasa kebangsaan dan sa-bagai-nya yang mana akan kita bahathkan juga dalam Dewan ini dan apabila Pembangkang tadi menyentoh tentang corruption yang menggambarkan kepada Tunku menerima hadiah ini-lah yang menyakitkan hati saya dan saya rasa menyakitkan hati ra'ayat, dan mereka itu tidak boleh mempermainkan Tunku, kerana mereka akan jatuh—akan jatuh kira-nya mereka berlawan dengan kejujoran yang ada pada Tunku itu.

Saya beri contoh—dua contoh tadi, saya berani bertanggung-jawab. Kerana saya tahu, kalau contoh yang saya beri tadi di-paparkan dalam akhbar dan kira-nya ada chabaran<sup>2</sup> yang datang kepada saya, saya sanggup memberikan bukti dan kenyataan yang bertulis yang menunjukkan mereka ini menjalankan satu gerakan rasuah pada peringkat tinggi. Saya rasa bagi Pembangkang chukup-lah apa yang saya beri itu kerana itu boleh-lah menjadi teman hidup-nya dengan perkataan yang saya beri itu atau pun teman tidor-nya dengan apa perkataan yang saya hulorkan kepada Pembangkang itu.

Saya tidak banyak hendak berchakap kerana saya tidak mahu chabarkan Pembangkang—dia berchakap sa-tengah hari, saya berchakap sa-tengah hari, kerana itu nanti merosakkan suasana kita, kerana Menteri kita pun hendak pergi ka-Manila besok, jadi saya bertimbang rasa kepada dia dan bertimbang rasa kepada Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang lain, kerana mereka ini sa-benar-nya menjalankan kerja dengan bersungguh<sup>2</sup>. Kita tengok macham Tun Haji Abdul Razak—daripada satu tempat ka-satu tempat menjalankan tugas-nya dengan tidak menghiraukan masa dan penat-lebih-nya, tetapi bagi pehak orang

yang membangkang, dia tahu membangkang sahaja-lah—kerja dia membangkang sahaja.

Satu perkara yang saya suka memberikan pandangan kepada Kerajaan ialah supaya Kerajaan mengambil satu initiative untuk menyiasat atau pun membuatkan research berkenaan dengan ahli<sup>2</sup> perniagaan Melayu. Adakan research supaya dapat kita adakan satu statistic yang sa-benar-nya tentang kedudukan peniaga<sup>2</sup> dan perusahaan<sup>2</sup> orang Melayu. Sebab semenjak kita merdeka, sudah sa-puloh tahun sahingga hari ini, saya rasa belum lagi kita adakan satu statistic yang sa-benar-nya, berapa banyak ahli perniagaan orang Melayu, apa jenis perniagaan, apa modal yang dia ada, banyak mana modal bumiputra yang ada dalam perniagaan dan segala<sup>2</sup> kenyataan yang patut kita adakan untuk panduan kepada MARA menjalankan gerakannya daripada sa-tapak ka-sa-tapak untuk membena balek, untuk mengimbangkan keadaan yang timbul berkenaan dengan hal perniagaan dan perusahaan orang Melayu dan orang lain bangsa yang ada dalam negeri kita ini.

Saya rasa statistic ini perlu supaya mendapat menjadi bantuan kepada Dewan<sup>2</sup> Perniagaan, kepada badan<sup>2</sup> perniagaan, kepada perusahaan<sup>2</sup>, untuk menolong orang Melayu, bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan orang Melayu atau pun orang bumiputra dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Saya rasa kalau sa-kiranya Kerajaan tidak dapat hendak mengadakan satu jabatan yang boleh mengambilkan statistic ini, saya fikir bolehlah di-serahkan kepada Jabatan Statistic sendiri mengatorkan khas untuk bumiputra ini atau pun serahkan satu peruntukan wang kepada Gabungan Dewan<sup>2</sup> Perniagaan Melayu Malaysia, supaya menjalankan gerakan menyiasat dan mengadakan statistic, yang sa-umpama ini supaya dapat ditorkan ranchangan<sup>2</sup> bagi membenakan perusahaan<sup>2</sup> dan perniagaan bumiputra.

Saya dukachita benar mendengarkan cakapan Senator S.P.S. Nathan kita tadi yang mengatakan buroh yang datang daripada Malaysia ini bila pergi ka-Sabah di-buat macham hamba abdi.

Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mendukachitakan kapada kita yang mendengar-nya kerana sa-tahu saya orang<sup>2</sup> di-Sabah berkehendak sangat kapada perkerja<sup>2</sup> daripada Malaysia Barat ini dan saya telah bertemu dalam satu lawatan saya baharu<sup>2</sup> ini dengan sa-orang daripada tuan kebun getah di-sana, dia kata berapa mari buroh dia boleh beri dengan rumah, beri dengan gaji yang chukup, beri dengan tempat dudok yang baik, asalkan ada orang yang hendak bekerja. Mereka di-sana susah kerana getah<sup>2</sup> yang di-tanam itu tidak ada-lah penoreh<sup>2</sup> yang boleh menorehkan getah itu sa-hingga getah itu boleh meresap. Ada-kah patut satu orang yang berkehendak kapada buroh melakukan di-atas buroh itu sa-bagai macham hamba abdi? Ini tidak patut. Tidak ada lojik langsung, macham mana ada-nya lojik kalau sa-kira-nya getah sudah tidak boleh di-toreh sahingga pechah getah itu keluar sendiri tetapi hendak buroh, buroh hendak-nya buat hamba abdi. Ini tidak ada lojik-nya dan tidak boleh di-terima oleh akal. Tetapi perkataan Senator Nathan itu boleh merosakkan usaha Kerajaan untuk menghantarkan ra'ayat di-sini untuk berkhidmat di-Sabah. Perkataan Mr Nathan itu boleh merosakkan chara berfikir ra'ayat di-sini, mana ra'ayat yang tidak ada pekerjaan di-sini yang mahu pergi ka-Sabah dia dengar Senator Nathan kata, pergi sana jadi hamba abdi, dia takut nanti. Ini boleh buat kachau pula kita, ini patut Senator Nathan timbang halus<sup>2</sup> sa-belum keluarkan perkara ini. Kalau dia tahu ada tuan<sup>2</sup> kebun yang melakukan satu<sup>2</sup> pekerjaan yang tidak baik dia boleh tulis surat kapada Menteri Buroh beri tahu perkara itu dengan sa-chara bertulis dan minta Menteri itu mengambil langkah yang sewajar-nya. Tetapi kalau dia sudah buka di-Dewan Negara ini keluar dalam surat<sup>2</sup> khabar, keluar dalam talivision, keluar dalam radio, nanti orang<sup>2</sup> Kelantan, orang<sup>2</sup> Trengganu, orang<sup>2</sup> Pahang, orang<sup>2</sup> Selangor, orang mana hendak pergi ka-sana untuk berkhidmat, bekerja, di-sana. "Ah, ini jadi buroh, jadi hamba abdi di-sana, siapa hendak pergi".

Sekarang Kerajaan pujok<sup>2</sup> orang kita hendak pergi ka-sana pujok. Dalam

radio ada sebut kalau pergi ka-sana gaji besar, tidak tahu besar mana lagi kata-lah gaji besar. Hendak tarek orang di-sini suka pergi ka-sana gaji besar, tempat dudok baik, semua baik, layanan baik hendak tarek orang pergi, hendak tinggal rumah tangga ini bukan senang. Ini buroh walau pun dia tidak ada pekerjaan di-sini, kalau di-sini dia rasa boleh dua tiga ringgit chukup, kerana famili-nya, kerana rumah tangga dia ada di-sini, tanah ayer ada di-sini, tetapi kalau Mr Nathan kata pergi ka-sana jadi hamba abdi, apa buat saya kerja menjadi hamba abdi di-negeri Sabah itu!

Ini satu penyakit yang melamahkan usaha Kerajaan untuk menghantarkan buroh untuk kepentingan negara kita. Ini boleh merosakkan pula kepentingan negara kita. Jadi saya perchaya-lah sa-orang ketua dalam bahagian pekerja sa-bagai Mr Nathan itu, dalam mengeluarkan perkataan pada masa<sup>2</sup> yang akan datang, patut-lah berchermat sadikit sebab dia itu orang besar, ketua buroh seluroh Malaysia. Apa yang dikatakan itu akan mendapat perhatian daripada seluroh negara kita ini, jadi tidak patut-lah dia menudohkan satu perkara pada hal perkara itu boleh diselesaikan atau pun di-beri tahu dengan chara bertulis.

Satu lagi Mr Nathan ada menyebut tentang buroh<sup>2</sup> di-hospital, macham nurses, layanan-nya, pekerjaan satu masaalah buroh ini, pekerja ini, gaji dia hendak besar, chukup layanan bagitu bagini, tetapi kalau kita pergi ka-hospital dia tengok dekat, nampak kalau tidak ada necktie sadikit, dia hambat keluar. Kalau tengok baju coat dengan necktie itu baharu dia tabek, dia tidak tahu lagi pangkat orang itu apa, dia tidak tahu lagi. Kalau coat dengan necktie dari jauh lagi jauh, "apa macham tuan?"—tuan sa-macham. Tetapi kalau Senator pergi tidak ada necktie pakai baju kemeja sahaja pun dia kata, "apa mahu?"... "Apa mahu" dia kira hendak hambat keluar (*Ketawa*). Ini saya ingat patut Mr Nathan mengambil satu initiative dalam gerakan buroh-nya membasohkan fikiran pekerja<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-dalam Malaysia ini. Membasohkan, chuchikan dia orang punya otak ini.....

(*Ketawa*)—brain washkan baharu pa-dan. Tengok pada ra'ayat ini, timbang sana, necktie, tidak necktie ada kolar atau tidak ada kolar, ada bo atau tak ada bo, tidak kira, kirakan ini ra'ayat yang dia mesti beri khidmat dia—ini tidak, apabila gaji, hentam Menteri, mana gaji besar, layanan tidak chukup, Enche' Bahaman di-sana, Enche' Bahaman di-sini. Bila perempuan sakit di-hospital hendak layan pun tidak betul. Tengok apa yang telah terjadi di-hospital di-Kuala Lumpur sendiri—berkeriau dalam surat khabar di-situ heboh di-sini, fasal layanan. Gaji hendak besar, bekerja tidak sempurna, ini yang patut. Kalau saya hendak jadi chalun, saya tidak mahu berchakap macham ini, nanti buroh tidak pilih saya tetapi saya tidak peduli. Pilih tidak pilih, jadi chalun tidak jadi chalun, perkara yang benar mesti di-benarkan juga.

Saya rasa baik-lah Mr Nathan menjalankan satu initiative dalam gerakan buroh-nya satu daripada tujuan buroh ia-lah memperbetulkan chara berfikir, anggota<sup>2</sup> buroh-nya supaya sesuai dengan zaman kemerdekaan dan zaman pembangunan. Kita tengok pekerja<sup>2</sup> sa-bagaimana Tun Haji Abdul Razak pernah bersuara, ia memerintah satu benda—pekerja terpusing ikut lain. Tun Haji Abdul Razak sendiri terkadang<sup>2</sup> susah hati, bingung, memikirkan macham mana susah-nya hendak control pekerja<sup>2</sup> ini, gaji hendak besar, pendapatan hendak lebeh, motokar hendak besar lagi, tetapi dalam pekerjaan-nya tidak mahu mengikuti chontoh bagaimana Tun bekerja. Betul-lah pendapatan naik semua hendak gaji besar, Senator pun tadi bertemppek hendak elaun besar, semua hendak gaji besar—itu sudah ikut kaedah dunia negeri makin maju sara hidup makin naik, pendek atau pun darjah kehidupan itu bertambah tinggi. Kerana kalau dahulu pakai Austin fashion lama sekarang sudah mahu chari fashion baharu, kalau dahulu kereta kechil sekarang sudah mahu chari yang besar.

Jadi chara berfikir pekerja itu pun naik, tetapi jangan-lah chara berfikir untuk hidup sahaja naik, chara berfikir untuk kemajuan pun mesti-lah naik supaya chara bekerja itu lancar,

chara keikhlasan dengan Kerajaan pun lancar, ini tidak, kalau gaji tidak naik hendak mogok, mogok itu beri tahu tiga empat hari berasa hendak mogok, buat kachau akan timbulkan satu masaalah. Bila kita beri tahu Kerajaan ambil tindakan keras, marah kepada Kerajaan. Kalau Polis Riot Squad keluar, dia marah polis. Polis tidak keluar, polis hendak jaga keamanan, awak mogok beri-lah polis dudok di-situ. Kalau buat kachau tidak susah orang. Jadi itu-lah sebab-nya chara Kerajaan menjalankan kerja, Kerajaan menjalankan kerja, tetapi bagi kaki tangan Kerajaan patut-lah menjaga kewajipan-nya mencontohi bagaimana Menteri<sup>2</sup> kita menjalankan kerja, bagaimana Tun telah terangkan potongkan red tape itu, buangkan red tape itu banyak sangat surat kertas, chepatkan kerja. Ini kerja tidak jalan juga. Sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> kalau Tun kata, hari ini kita mesti buat ini, sa-bulan lagi, dua bulan lagi terpaksa Tun kena marah pula baharu keluar balek cherita bahan itu masaalah tidak kena, sini tidak kena. Ini-lah benda yang sangat besar bagi masaalah kemajuan negara kita ini.

Saya nampak kita mesti ada dua puncha kekuatan. Kalau kita hendak lancarkan gerakan Kerajaan kita untuk kemajuan negara kita, yang pertama kita ada wang. Sekarang Kerajaan bersusah untuk mengadakan wang yang chukup untuk pembenaan negara. Yang kedua, mesti kita ada kecekapan pegawai<sup>2</sup>. Banyak pegawai<sup>2</sup> bukan-lah kesemua, tetapi ada pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang tidak begitu chekap atau pun sengaja tidak mencheapkan sa-bagaimana perkara yang telah berlaku di-satengah<sup>2</sup> tempat. Jadi ini-lah masaalah yang besar. Masaalah yang besar ia-lah kecekapan, keikhlasan, kesungguhan dalam kerja<sup>2</sup> yang di-jalankan oleh pegawai. Ini dia yang besar dan penting bagi satu<sup>2</sup> negara.

Saya ingat lagi waktu British memerehntah kita sa-belum merdeka lagi, saya dudok dalam Federal Council. High Commissioner bila dia bersharah, dua perkara juga, wang dan kakitangan yang chekap. Daripada situ sampai kepada sekarang pun tidak boleh lari daripada wang yang chukup dan kakitangan yang chekap dan jujur dalam

menjalankan kerja. Alhamdulillah, hari ini kita ada kesungguhan dalam bekerja. Banyak kakitangan kita boleh di-katakan ada bahagian<sup>2</sup> kakitangan kita yang menjalankan sunggoh<sup>2</sup> kerja yang menunjokkan kemajuan dan hari ini kita telah maju. Saya katakan kita telah maju dan kita akan meningkat maju dan akan maju lagi. Apabila kita keluar negeri kita tengok di-negeri lain, negeri jiran kita yang merdeka macham Filipin berpuluh<sup>2</sup> tahun sudah merdeka dahulu daripada kita lagi, tetapi apabila masuk dalam negeri dia dan kita tengok, kita rasa megah, kita rasa besar hati kerana kemajuan yang kita ada ini mengatasi negara<sup>2</sup> lain yang berhampiran dengan kita yang telah dahulu daripada kita merdeka. Saya pergi ka-Filipin, saya masuk dalam bandar Manila di-sekeliling, bandar Manila, saya rasa Tuhan sudah bagi chukup ni'mat kepada kita di-Malaysia ini, dengan kema'moran, dengan kebaikan jalan raya, ranchangan<sup>2</sup> yang berjalan. Apabila kita pergi ka-Bangkok Menteri Kemajuan Negara Thai kata apa, bila dia bagi satu macham briefing, hendak beritahu satu rombongan Parlimen ini yang pergi ka-sana, Tuan<sup>2</sup> tahu, saya belajar daripada Tun Haji Abdul Razak. Dia chakap terang<sup>2</sup>, dia mengaku depan kita, dia belajar daripada Tun Haji Abdul Razak dalam ranchangan mengadakan bilek gerakan dalam segala hal untuk kemajuan negara Thai.

Dan apabila kita pergi ka-Manila, Menteri Pembangunan Negara Filipin kata apa, dia kata you orang lebeh maju pada kita orang apa yang kita hendak beritahu, awak lebeh maju daripada kita. Kita tahu betul awak baharu merdeka tetapi awak punya negeri lebeh maju daripada kita punya negeri. Ahli Pembangkang ada sa-kali sama saya, saya chuit dia, tanya, "apa macham, apa rasa", bila depan itu muka dia puchat. Baharu dia tahu kebaikan kita, kemajuan negara kita, kecekapan kita, kebagusan kita kebagusan pemerehntah Perikatan kalau dia pergi negeri lain. Kalau tidak hantar Pembangkang ka-negeri<sup>2</sup> lain dia tidak tahu. Patut hantar banyak<sup>2</sup> pehak Pembangkang pergi tunjokkan. Saya sokong, hantar dia pergi tunjokkan bagaimana kita

dengan negara lain. Itu belum dia tengok di-Indonesia lagi barangkali. Bawa pergi Indonesia, tunjukkan, baharu dia tahu bagaimana hal-nya di-Indonesia, bagaimana hal-nya kita di-sini.

Panjang sudah saya berchakap ini dengan sa-chara emotion, jadi saya berhenti-lah. Sekian sahaja terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** Mr President, Sir, I rise for one minute only to fully support the Supply Bill before this Honourable House. However, Sir, I do not support fragmentation; therefore, I fully support Tan Sri Tan's corporation, Sir, to put an end to this evil practice. Thank you.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, oleh sebab tiada ahli<sup>2</sup> yang hendak berchakap lagi saya tangguhkan persidangan ini 15 minit kemudian saya akan minta Yang Berhormat Menteri menjawab-nya.

*Sitting suspended at 5.35 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 5.50 p.m.*

(Mr Deputy President in the Chair)

## THE SUPPLY (1967) BILL

### Second Reading

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, kita sambong sa-mula berkenaan dengan Supply Bill, 1967 dan saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri<sup>2</sup> menjawab-nya.

*Debate resumed.*

**The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):** Mr President, Sir, I am very glad for the first time in my experience in this Senate that, when we give replies to observations raised by the Honourable Senator S. P. S. Nathan, he is present in the Dewan. He has been trying his level best to paint a picture that there exists in this country a class struggle between the workers on the one hand and the employers on the other. The sum total of his speech today is that the Government always throws its weight, in the event of any dispute between workers and employers, on the side of the employers. The logic of his speech tells us that in his view the question is not what is right but who is right, and to him if there is a dispute

between a worker and an employer the worker is always on the right side.

Some matters mentioned by the Honourable Senator, to say the least, are highly exaggerated. I, for one, would say it here that, when he says that the employers in Sabah treat the workers from West Malaysia not as human beings but like slaves, I do not believe that in his heart of hearts he himself believes that such treatment has been meted out to the workers from West Malaysia by the employers in Sabah. That allegation, though shocking to us who come from East Malaysia, has got a very bad political implication and I feel that the Honourable Senator has been trying to drive a wedge between the East Malaysians and the West Malaysians. I hope that he would be able to substantiate his allegation that workers from West Malaysia who have been sent to East Malaysia, have been treated as slaves. Mr President, Sir, I have been asked by the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence to look after his Ministry during the sitting of this Parliament and, as such, I would really be very interested to know the exact cases where the workers from this country have been treated in Sabah as slaves. If he cannot produce documentary proof as he said just now then when we meet at the next meeting of the Dewan, we, the Government side, would demand an apology from him. This is just to give him notice in advance.

On this question of sub-division—I would prefer to use the word “sub-division” in accordance with the definition contained in Professor Ungku Aziz's Report rather than confusing the two words, as is used in the speech by the Honourable Senator, “fragmentation” and “subdivision”—I wonder whether he himself has read the Report. “Subdivision” means dividing one big estate into several small portion of 10 acres, 5 acres, and so forth. Sir, on this question, when I went through the records of parliamentary debates several years ago, I came across many speeches by Honourable Members of the former Federal Legislative Assembly. One of the first men who urged upon the Government to take measures,

effective measures, to control subdivision is now in the Dewan, he is Yang Berhormat Captain Abdul Hamid Khan, in 1958. I followed that all through in order to understand fully the whole history behind subdivision. The Honourable Senator, or the N.U.P.W., cannot accuse me or any Federal Minister of not studying the problems thoroughly. As I said, I took the trouble to study not just the Report but also the speeches right up to the former Federal Legislative Assembly. That goes to show, Mr President, Sir, that far from the Alliance Government being a Government which always protects the interests of the employers only, it protects the interests of people who are on the right side. The question for us is not who is right but what is right in the particular circumstances of the case. That is the whole crux of the matter.

Now, I am not going to trace the whole history of this matter. The Honourable Senator, in his reply to me, said that the N.U.P.W., or he, wants legislation to stop fragmentation, but in the same breath soon after giving that reply, he said "to control subdivision". Here is a copy of his speech which he made yesterday, on the 6th March, 1967. So, he himself cannot make up his mind. Perhaps, he cannot understand the difference between stopping and controlling. I am not surprised because he was just reading the speech today and perhaps, quite rightly, prepared by many people on his behalf. We do not quarrel about that.

The picture that the N.U.P.W., or the Honourable Senator, has been trying to paint of the Central Government is that the Central Government has always been at fault—we have not taken any action to control subdivision of estates despite the fact that all the State Governments have been urging the Federal Government to do something about it. Sir, all the Governments in the States of Malaya, except Kelantan, of course, are Alliance Governments. The truth is that, Sir, none of these State Government is, as he said today, pointing an accusing finger at

the Central Government, and also the Central Government has not been pointing an accusing finger or putting the blame on the State Government on this question. We know that it will not serve any useful purpose. We know that the people of this country think of Government as one—the ordinary people are not interested whether it is the State or the Federal Government. We know that, and the Deputy Prime Minister has been telling us that all along.

Now, what did we promise in 1963? (1) Genuine subdivision as opposed to pseudo-subdivision should not be prevented—that is Government's policy as contained in Command Paper No. 29 of 1963; (2) Legislative and administrative measures would be taken to prevent abuses of subdivision and its undesirable effects; and (3) a rehabilitation programme with a view to remedying as far as possible all the ill-effects of subdivision, particularly the living conditions of workers in subdivided estates. It was also stated in the Government statement of policy that some of the legislative measures—I emphasise here "some of the legislative measures"—were under consideration in drafting the new National Land Code; that "some of the measures" are now contained in sections 135, 136, etc. of the National Land Code. The point I would like to mention here, Mr President, Sir, is that when we debated the National Land Code Bill at the end of 1965 here, the Honourable Senator S. P. S. Nathan kept quiet. Why? Why did he keep quiet when he knew fully well that some legislative measures were going to be embodied in the National Land Code? The Bill was fully debated in the Dewan Rakyat and in the Senate, but he just kept quiet—perhaps, he was not present in the Senate. Now he comes round and say, "The National Land Code is not effective; we want more effective legislation." He has, to me, failed in his duty to the workers, especially to the members of the National Union of Plantation Workers when he made not a single comment on sections 135, 136, 137, etc. of the National Land Code when the National

Land Code Bill was debated in the Dewan at the end of 1965.

Sir, he also mentioned that a Member of the Dewan Ra'ayat—he call him “someone who jumps over the wagon when the going is good”—made a very strong attack on the officials of the National Union of Plantation Workers. The Honourable Senator says this: “A few days ago some jump over the wagon when the going is good politicians levelled vituperative attacks on the National Union of Plantation Workers. These vicious attacks are not direct but suggestive. I might waste the recious time of this House if I go on elaborating these utterances now. They have conveniently taken shelter under the privileges of the Parliament. Any bold man and an honest gentleman would not have done so.” Does he expect an Honourable Member of the Dewan Ra'ayat just to keep quiet? Is it the duty of an Honourable Member of either the Lower House or the Upper House to speak outside the Dewan? Surely any Honourable Member is entitled and should speak on any matter touching the interest of the public. The allegation made by the Honourable Member is in connection with the Sitiawan Estate in Perak. Some of the workers have approached the Chairman of the Finance Corporation, the Chairman is Yang Berhormat Tan Sri Sambanthan. They asked him if they could join the Co-operative Society in order that they could buy this estate which was going out for sale. Then, according to this Honourable Member, a certain union official from Perak went to these workers and said: “Don't join this Co-operative Society or Corporation because the N.U.P.W. itself was going to buy the estate.” That was the allegation and the Honourable Senator has not refuted that allegation in this Dewan.

**Tuan S. P. S. Nathan:** Mr President, Sir, a point of clarification. The President of the National Finance Society did not go to the estate as promised because the root cause of the trouble, the main leader who fragmented the estate, is the Vice-President of the M.I.C., Perak Branch. We have issued a statement to that effect in the papers,

so I do not want to make any repetition here. It has already issued an open statement to the press day before yesterday. Thank you, Sir.

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** This is the problem, Sir. Anything that is done by a member of the Alliance Party is bad, anything that is done by any other person—not a member of the Alliance Party—is good. This is the sort of attitude. The crux of the matter is still this: is it or is it not the truth that an official of the N.U.P.W. persuaded the workers, who tried to join this Co-operative Society, not to join it, because the official said the N.U.P.W. was going to buy the estate? That is the crux of the allegation.

Now, then, I have issued a press release several days ago on this very question and, as I said, a committee of officials from the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Lands and Mines, Ministry of Commerce and Industry others, including a member of the Attorney-General's Chambers, are today studying a draft—and I have got a copy of the draft, in fact—of the proposed measures which Government should take, if the Cabinet agree to the proposal, on this very complex problem.

Sir, I say, again, and the Government says it again, that genuine sub-division which will not affect the economy of the country, which will give the landless people land to possess, should not be opposed just because one big estate is divided into several lots. I agree, and the Government agrees, if the sub-division has ill effects, bad effects on the economy of the country, in the interest of the country, in the interest of the workers, and considering the interest of the country as a whole, then sub-division should not be allowed. With this statement of policy in view, we drafted National Land Code Section 135, 136, 137. From 1st January, 1966, these fragmentors had become very clever. Rather than submitting their application for sub-division, as required by the National Land Code, they clinched private deals, made private agreements, for the sale of the estates to buyers of sub-divisional portions. Certain surveyors had persisted in what I call “this illegal sub-division” despite

the protest by the Chairman, Land Survey Section, Institute of Surveyors, Malaysia, which appears in the *Straits Times* today in the 'Letters' column. I say that, and I know for certain, I was told by the Surveyor-General, that at least one of the Licensed Surveyors has told him that after my statement he finds himself in a very difficult position, because I said that if they are helping the fragmentors to sub-divide the estate without Government permission, then they have been acting illegally. This letter says:

"Sub-division surveys are usually carried out by Licensed Surveyors only after an application for sub-division has been approved by the competent authority, for the purpose of obtaining titles in continuation over the several sub-divisional portions of the original lot".

It goes on to say:

"As Licensed Surveyors are acting within the framework of the National Land Code and the Licensed Land Surveyors Ordinance, they take strong exception to the inference that they have been acting illegally and irresponsibly".

The simple story is that if there are certain people, fragmentors, who, through private arrangements, tried to sub-divide their estates without the authority of the State Governments concerned and then got certain surveyors to carry out the survey of the lot, then according to the National Land Code, that is not allowed. Now, if the activities of such surveyors can be considered to be within the framework of the National Land Code, then I will say that the National Land Code is completely useless, then I would say that these people, the surveyors, have not studied the National Land Code at home. That is my reply to that one. But to cut a very long story short, Mr President, Sir, whatever the circumstances, the arguments, the *pros* and *cons* of the whole thing, the present position is this: the Honourable Minister of Labour and myself will have a meeting during the next few days, before I leave Kuala Lumpur for Mecca on the 12th of this month, and decide on the recommendation which we will submit to the Cabinet for consideration. I cannot state here what steps we are recommending because that will be presuming,

contrary to Cabinet practice, the Cabinet will agree with our proposal; we have to act collectively in accordance with the Constitution, and therefore I am sorry I cannot disclose what steps we propose to recommend to the Cabinet. We are not complacent about this problem, as the N.U.P.W. has been trying to tell members of the public. Here you are, the records will show, the official records, the press statements, and so forth, and I hope that after a few weeks' time we would be able to say definitely what steps the Federal Government think should be taken in this matter.

There is one thing I would like to state here. Land is a State matter. The Ministry of Lands and Mines, the Federal Government, cannot just bring a Bill in the Dewan Ra'ayat and in the Dewan Negara and have the Bill passed, without the concurrence of the State Government through the National Land Council, and therefore I cannot take steps as quickly as I would like to take. I must follow the dictates of the Constitution. After the recommendation has been approved by the Cabinet, it must necessarily take a bit of time before the thing can be put into effect. But Government policy on these things is that we are against sub-division where it will affect the economy of the country.

Untuk menjawab Ahli Yang Berhormat Senator Amaluddin mengenai mutu getah yang di-keluarkan daripada kebun<sup>2</sup> kecil maseh rendah daripada mutu<sup>2</sup> getah yang di-keluarkan daripada estate<sup>2</sup>. Di-dalam Malaya ini 80% getah<sup>2</sup> kita ada-lah mempunyai mutu first class (mutu nombor satu) sedang 50% estates<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri ini ia-lah small holders (estate yang kecil) dan 50% lagi yang di-gelarkan estate. Ini menunjukkan tidak mestinya jika estate yang besar itu di-pecahkan, di-bahagikan kepada 10 ekar atau pun 20 ekar atau pun 30 ekar—mutu getah itu akan turun daripada quality yang pertama atau pun mutu yang pertama kepada mutu yang kedua atau pun mutu yang ketiga.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga mahu supaya Kerajaan membuat satu undang<sup>2</sup>

memaksakan sakalian peladang<sup>2</sup> menjual susu kepada Kerajaan untuk menjamin bahawa mutu getah dalam negara kita ada-lah 100% nombor satu. Ini tidak dapat di-terima—kita tidak mahu membuat undang<sup>2</sup> yang seperti ini yang memaksa sa-orang yang mempunyai harta itu mesti menjualkan harta-nya kepada Kerajaan. Dengan tidak ada undang<sup>2</sup>, sekarang pun kita dapati—80% daripada getah dalam negeri ini mempunyai mutu nombor satu. Oleh kerana apa? Kerana menerusi Rubber Research Institute, kita mempunyai services yang boleh membantukan small holders di-dalam negara kita ini. Daripada satu masa ka-satu masa memang menjadi azam kita supaya mutu getah itu semua-nya 100% mendapat nombor satu. Dengan demikian negara kita akan mendapat keuntungan.

Yang Berhormat Senator itu juga berkata, empat juta ekar tanah dalam negara ini di-punyai oleh orang Eropah dengan chukai<sup>2</sup> yang di-bayar mereka itu satu sen satu ekar. Saya ingin mengetahui nama orang yang punya tanah itu, di-mana letak tanah-nya yang membayar satu sen satu ekar semenjak Undang<sup>2</sup> Tanah Negara berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya. Saya tidak akan menghabiskan ini di-sini, saya akan mengarahkan pegawai saya menghantar surat kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu untuk memberi penjelasan kepada Kementerian saya mengenai perkara ini.

**Tuan Amaluddin bin Darus:** Apa yang sebutkan tadi ia-lah dahulu, dahulu saya tahu di-dalam report.....

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Sekarang sudah tidak ada, jadi dia nampak-nya sekarang terima kaseh-lah kepada Kerajaan Pusat yang telah mengubahkan keburokan penjajahan dahulu. Jadi kalau begitu saya tidak akan menghantar surat. Kalau saya tidak buat begitu tadi dia akan terus sebar-lah satu sen satu ekar (*Ketawa*).

Saudara saya Senator Andrew Jika Landau telah menyentoh masalah orang<sup>2</sup> asli atau pun bumiputera di-Sarawak. Saya baharu sahaja dapat ketahu<sup>2</sup> perkara ini. Sa-benar-nya apabila Yang Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri berkata perkataan 'aborigines' tidak termasuk bumiputera Sarawak.

Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku ada-lah menerangkan ta'rif yang telah dinyatakan atau pun termaktub di-dalam Perlembagaan kita. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingat, satu rombongan daripada Malaya datang ka-Sarawak dalam tahun 1962 dalam per-golongan membinchangkan penubohan Malaysia. Apabila sa-orang daripada orang Sarawak bertanya apa yang akan di-buat oleh Kerajaan Malaysia nanti kepada bumiputera di-Sarawak. Kata orang Malaya ini, dia tidak tahu hal Sarawak baharu datang sahaja di-Sarawak, kita buat satu Jabatan Orang Asli. Maka orang yang bertanya itu marah, dia kata kita tak sama seperti orang asli di-sana, kita sini lebeh maju daripada orang asli di-Malaya. Jadi itu-lah sebab-nya oleh kerana Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak tidak mahu ta'rif 'aborigines' itu meliputi bumiputera di-Sarawak maka ta'rif yang ada sekarang ini kita simpankan dalam Perlembagaan. Dengan sebab itu-lah maka Kementerian saya yang bertanggung-jawab dengan kebajikan hal ehwal orang asli ini tidak membuat apa<sup>2</sup> ranchangan untuk orang Punan, orang bumiputera<sup>2</sup> yang lain di-dalam negeri Sarawak kita di-sana.

Saya bersetuju dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu masalah kebajikan ra'ayat dalam Malaysia ini tak dapat kita bagi, ini tanggungan Kerajaan Negeri, itu tanggungan Kerajaan Pusat. Kedua<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan mesti bekerjasama untuk menajagakan kepentingan ra'ayat kita sakalian. Jadi dengan hal yang demikian kerana keadaan di-dalam negeri Sarawak itu, jalan raya tidak ada banyak, hendak pergi tempat Punan ini kalau daripada Bera pergi ka-Hulu<sup>2</sup> tempat Yang Berhormat Senator Dato' Temenggong Lawai Jau, kalau naik perahu mengambil masa tiga bulan, hendak tunggu kapal terbang sa-minggu sa-kali, itu pula kadang<sup>2</sup> tidak dapat turun di-lapangan terbang. Jadi susah-lah hendak bawa ranchangan<sup>2</sup> kepada kawasan<sup>2</sup> mereka ini. Kita mesti-lah dahulu pergi kepada tempat<sup>2</sup> yang boleh kita kerjakan dengan sa-berapa segera seperti Lambir Scheme Tun Razak di-Bahagian Yang Pertama, Scheme Saker dekat Bahagian Kedua dan lain<sup>2</sup>-nya. Daripada satu masa ka-satu masa kita

berharap supaya dapat menikmati kemerdekaan daripada Malaysia dirasai oleh seluruh ra'ayat Malaysia. Bagaimana pun jika Yang Berhormat Senator itu dapat memujuk Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak, supaya mereka ini dimasukkan di-bawah ta'rif "aborigines", Kementerian saya akan sangat ber-sukachita menjalankan apa sahaja rancangan untuk mereka seperti orang Punan, orang<sup>2</sup> Bukitan dan lain<sup>2</sup> yang menghendakkan bantuan daripada Kerajaan.

Chadangan supaya orang Indonesia dan Filipina di-panggil sa-masa pilehan-rama di-Sabah, masalah ini sedang di-dalam pertimbangan. Jadi tidak-lah dapat saya memberi penjelasan yang lain daripada itu.

Mengenai Jabatan Hal Ehwal Ugama, masalah ini juga sa-belum di-laksanakan perlu-lah mendapat persetujuan daripada Majlis Raja<sup>2</sup>; yang demikian tidak-lah dapat saya memberi kata pemutus ketika ini sama ada itu akan di-buat atau pun tidak. Konsep-nya seperti yang telah dinyatakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri ada baik, tetapi kuasa-nya di-dalam tangan Majlis Raja<sup>2</sup> kita sakalian.

The Honourable Senator Lim Joo Kong raised a number of questions. One of them concerned the blue identity cards. On behalf of the Minister of Home Affairs, I would like to say that it has been the practice since September, 1964, to accept blue identity cards as *prima facie* proof of citizenship. This is purely an administrative arrangement, in order to minimise inconvenience to applicants for passports. In cases of doubt, however, the passport officers have the right to call for citizenship certificate which is the only legal document serving as proof of citizenship.

On the question of residents, who were born in Malaysia but whose parents are not Malaysian citizens and have since deceased, or on the question of their citizenship, I would like to say this. The law provides that such persons are only eligible to apply for citizenship when they have reached the age of 18. In so far as travel documents for such persons are concerned, since

they are not yet entitled to Malaysian passports, they should apply for their national passports from their respective Embassies or High Commissions. If, however, they are not able to obtain their national passports, whatever that may be, or they happen to be settlers and recongnized as permanent residents of Malaysia under the Immigration Law, they may apply for appropriate travel document other than Malaysian passport.

Saya lupa menjawab satu perkara lagi yang di-sentuh oleh Yang Berhormat Senator Amaluddin, ya'ani tentang hal perusahaan melombong. Beliau tidak puas hati dengan rancangan yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian saya pada masa ini. Menurut beliau supaya bangsa<sup>2</sup> lain yang telah mempunyai pengalaman dalam perkara ini membantu orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu dalam perusahaan ini. Jadi, kita telah mendengar beberapa kenyataan daripada orang<sup>2</sup> ini. Kenyataan sahaja ada, ada di-bawa kongsi bersama<sup>2</sup> kadang<sup>2</sup> kongsi Ali Baba dan lain<sup>2</sup> tetapi itu pun telah tidak memberi puas hati kepada kita. Maka hasil daripada keputusan Kongress Ekonomi Bumiputera, Kementerian saya telah dapat \$500,000 untuk maksud ini. Daripada tahun yang lepas tadi kita ada menjalankan rancangan per-chubaaan atau pun pilot project di-negeri Perak. Dalam rancangan ini berlainan daripada seperti yang di-fahamkan oleh Yang Berhormat Senator itu. Kerajaan membeli alat dan orang yang bekerja di-situ bukan sahaja pegawai daripada Jabatan Galian yang menjadi ketua-nya tetapi juga orang yang mempunyai tanah itu sendiri kita bawa bekerja. Dengan chara demikian mereka ini di-lateh menjalankan perusahaan itu sendiri. Apabila kita telah puas hati bahawa mereka itu dapat bekerja dengan sendiri-nya dengan tidak lagi payah di-bantu, di-tunjuk ajar oleh pegawai daripada Jabatan Galian, maka mereka itu sendiri-lah yang akan menjalankan perusahaan perlombongan mereka. Saya tegaskan ini pilot project, jika berjaya dalam pilot project ini, saya chuba akan chadangkan rancangan yang lain lagi kepada pehak Kerajaan.

Yang mendukachitakan saya dalam rancangan yang seperti ini, sunggoh

pun nampak kepada kita tanah yang di-pilih itu telah di-pereksa memang mempunyai bijeh tetapi ada-lah hantu sa-orang dua daripada luar itu, bukan sahaja orang yang bukan bumiputera, orang bumiputera sendiri pun hendak ajak orang Melayu itu tadi, jangan masuk dalam rancangan ini, ikut rancangan yang lain nanti kompeni ini boleh bagi \$3,000 boleh buat rumah dan lain<sup>2</sup>, tetapi segala perusahaan ini akan di-jalankan, di-laksanakan, oleh satu kompeni dan keuntungan akan di-bagi dua—25 percent kepada tuan punya tanah, 75 percent kepada kompeni yang mengeluarkan modal.

Saya sedang berunding dengan Kerajaan negeri Perak dalam masalah ini supaya jika timbul masalah demikian, jangan di-beri mining permit kepada kompeni yang mengachau rancangan Kerajaan ini tadi (*Tepok*) (An Honourable Member: Bagus!) Khabarnya Kerajaan Negeri Perak bersetuju dengan chadangan ini kerana pilot project yang di-buat oleh Jabatan Galian sekarang ini ada-lah hasil daripada permohonan daripada Kerajaan Negeri Perak itu. Jadi kalau Kerajaan Negeri Perak nanti tidak sokong permintaan saya supaya permit itu jangan di-beri kepada company yang hendak kachau ini, maka harus perojek ini akan gagal, tidak-lah dapat saya meminta kepada Menteri Kewangan wang lagi untuk membantu bumiputra dalam perusahaan melombong ini.

Ini-lah sahaja jawapan<sup>2</sup> yang dapat saya beri, rakan<sup>2</sup> saya pun hendak berchakap, kalau saya sa-orang berchakap nanti orang pun jemu. Jadi apa masalah<sup>2</sup> yang lain yang mengenai Kementerian saya yang tidak sempat saya jawab sa-chara lisan, akan saya hantar jawapan dengan chara bertulis.

**The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan menjawab satu dua perkara yang telah di-bangkitkan berkenaan dengan Kementerian saya dan juga bagi Kementerian<sup>2</sup> Kesihatan dan Pengangkutan.

Senator Amaluddin telah bangkitkan perkara<sup>2</sup> berkenaan dengan bantuan 'am kepada orang yang susah dan sabagai-nya. Dalam perkara bantuan 'am ini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu ban-

tuan 'am ada-lah daripada peruntokan yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan satu<sup>2</sup> negeri. Umpama-nya, bantuan 'am bagi negeri Kelantan ada-lah daripada wang peruntokan yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan. Bagitu juga bagi negeri<sup>2</sup> yang lain. Ini mengikut peratoran dalam Perlembagaan kita. Jadi jikalau-lah wang itu tidak chukup terpulang-lah kepada Senator Amaluddin untuk menggunakan pengaruh-nya supaya Kerajaan dia sendiri, Kerajaan PAS Kelantan, memberi peruntokan yang lebeh kerana saya perhatikan, sama saya ini ada satu senarai yang menunjukkan berapa bantuan 'am yang di-beri oleh berbagai<sup>2</sup> negeri dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Upama-nya negeri Perak ada memberi \$700,000 untuk bantuan 'am, negeri Selangor bagi \$400,000 tetapi Negeri Kelantan hanya beri \$150,000 bagi tahun ini berbanding dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> lain. Jadi pokok-nya ada-lah masalah ini ia-lah masalah rumah Senator itu sendiri dan tokeh-nya, Kerajaan-nya, sendiri dan boleh-lah dia menggunakan pengaruh-nya untuk meminta supaya Kerajaan Kelantan memberi bantuan yang lebeh kalau itu tidak menchukupi.

Senator ini juga ada membangkitkan berkenaan dengan Undang<sup>2</sup> Pelachoran yang sedang di-gubal. Dan saya suka-lah dalam perkara pelachoran ini menyatakan, memang ada undang<sup>2</sup> pada masa sekarang ini. Akan tetapi undang<sup>2</sup> di-peringkat tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri untuk menchegeh pelachoran dan terpulang-lah kepada pehak polis untuk menjalankan undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Akan tetapi chita<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan supaya di-adakan satu undang<sup>2</sup> yang meliputi kuatkuasa-nya bagi seluroh Tanah Melayu ini. Kita pun tahu ia-itu Senator ini berchakap bukan hanya perempuan melachorkan diri tetapi ada laki<sup>2</sup>. Dalam perkara ini sudah memang ada, kalau tidak ada orang hendak menjual siapa hendak membeli (*Ketawa*). Jadi jika perempuan tidak ada menjual macham mana laki<sup>2</sup> hendak membeli—benda itu tidak ada (*Ketawa*). Jadi ini satu perkara yang tidak betul yang di-katakan-nya itu.

Saya juga merasa dukachita mendengar daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu pada masa ayer bah ada pegawai<sup>2</sup> dalam Kementerian saya yang

pergi ka-sini, apabila sini sesak, dia datang ka-mari—ma'ana-nya sama<sup>2</sup> baik.

Jadi itu-lah sahaja saya hendak chakapkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh):** Mr President, Sir, this leaves me as the last person to reply to the various Honourable Senators who have spoken in this debate on the Supply Bill.

Before I begin, I would like to say that I bow to the wisdom of the Honourable Senators, I bow to their eloquency, I bow to their intelligence and, last but not least, I also bow to the time consumed by the various Honourable Senators.

I will first answer the various questions put forward by the Honourable Senator Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah. Before I begin, Sir, I would say that in no certain terms in this House I have heard the Treasury being complimented on in general and the Minister of Finance, in particular. I wish to thank the various Honourable Members who spoke for this Bill that we appreciate it very, very much because compliments coming from the Dewan Ra'ayat and the Dewan Negara to the Treasury and the Minister of Finance, in particular, are very few and far between.

The Honourable Senator, Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah, has said that the Honourable Minister of Finance be complimented for giving us a clear picture of the economy and for letting us know the challenges we shall have to face in the coming years. He goes on to talk about tax reforms and so on and so forth. I will deal with it in a short while.

First, the Honourable Senator said that we must forego temporarily some of our luxuries which we enjoy today. Mr President, Sir, compared to the other countries in Asia, which I have had the good fortune to visit I do not think that in any country in Asia, with the exception of Japan, have we such a variety of goods, so much freedom of thought, so much freedom of press and so much progress and economic growth as in this country, Malaysia.

Therefore, if we are to curtail ourselves some luxuries as suggested by the Honourable Senator, we would in a way curtail free enterprise, because free enterprise means that we compete with each other for the value and sale of goods. Coming to luxuries in particular, he has mentioned that we should levy a purchase tax of 100% on luxuries. Mr President, Sir, we do not have a purchase tax in this country for the simple reason that it is not feasible.

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar:** On a point of clarification. I did not suggest 100% purchase tax. That is what is done in England; I said it should be on a different rate here.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** I agree with the Honourable Senator. He said that it was in the United Kingdom. However, as I said before, in the United Kingdom and in the other advanced countries they have fixed prices for the sale of goods. In advanced countries, in the European and Western countries, when they sell the goods the manufacturer makes a certain percentage of profit—that is certain—and he charges it to the retailer. The retailer wants to make a certain amount of profit, and that is also certain. So, that is why there is a fixed price and on that fixed price you can fix a purchase tax. However, in Malaysia, Sir, the conditions are different. Here, you can go to the market and you can buy rice at \$1.60 a gantang, if you go to the next stall he might sell you at \$1.55; and if you go to the stall next to that he might sell you at \$1.80. So, there is an element of bargaining here, and the fixed price system has not been developed. So, the only way, instead of fixing a purchase tax, is to impose a tariff which we have done before. We had imposed a tariff of 25% on luxury goods like watches, perfumes and so on, but the Treasury has found to its dissatisfaction that it did not work because there was a two way traffic in smuggling. So, we reduced the tariff; when we reduced the tariff to 10%, we found that we got more money in Customs duty than when we had imposed a tariff of 25%, because there was less smuggling and people

were willing to pay the 10% Customs duty. So you see, Sir, we are in a difficult position: when we impose a high tariff, we encourage smuggling; and if we impose low tariff we do not get much return. So, we must impose a tariff wherein it discourges smuggling as well as it is remunerative to the Treasury. That, Sir, I hope will answer the questions of the Honourable Senator Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah.

He has also said that in advanced countries the ratio of tax revenue to the respective gross national product is normally 30%, which is quite correct. Mr President, Sir, our revenue is estimated to be roughly around \$1,800 million or more this year; our gross national product is about \$9,300 million. By mental arithmetic, I think it comes to about roughly 20%. We are not far behind—30% in an advanced country, and 20% in a developing country. Mr President, Sir, we are not very far behind. I do not say that we should stop at 20%. I agree with the Honourable Senator that we should broaden the base of taxation, because only 200,000 out of the 10 million people are fixed. I agree! But how are we going to broaden the base? We have tried one way—it is the development tax. This is going to hit, by and large, a larger number of people. I would not suggest a per capita tax on every person—man, woman and child—which would bring in more income. That would be ridiculous. Sir, the ra'ayat in this country by and large, 60% of our population, are in the rural areas and depend for their living on the rural economy. How are we going to tax these poor people? The only equitable measure of tax we can levy is on the rich, so that we can use this money to help the poor—something like Robinhood if you like. This is the socialism which we practice, but which the Alliance Government never shouts from the rooftops, like the members of the Labour Party or Party Rakyat and so forth; we do this, and this is the only equitable way of taxing.

Mr President, Sir, the Honourable Senator also said that we should choose the most appropriate taxes for deve-

lopment and then establish the machinery for assessing and collecting it in a more efficient manner than at present. We are doing that. For example, we are taxing rubber; if rubber goes beyond one dollar, it is subject to a heavier duty. If tin goes beyond a certain limit, they pay more. That is where the Rubber Export Tax and the Tin Profits Tax come in. Now, under the Development Tax, if you earn more, you pay more. He also said that we should not impose more direct taxation but instead more indirect taxation. Mr President, Sir, we have to impose both form of taxation, whether direct or indirect, to get the amount of money required for our country's needs. If, as he says, we do not impose direct taxation, which means income tax and development tax, then I think it would be unfair. We should skim the cream from those who can afford it. I can assure you, Mr President, Sir, that the income tax here is nothing compared to the income tax in England or the Western countries, where above a certain level they pay 19s. 6d. to a pound. We only pay a maximum of 50%. So, direct taxation is not, as stated by the Honourable Senator, destructive to the incentive to work.

The Honourable Senator also said that we should have a Royal Commission to study the taxation policy in this country. Mr President, Sir, I do not think that is necessary, because previously we had experts coming from the I.M.F. and the World Bank to sit in the Treasury to advise us. Now, they have gone back and our local officers have taken over their place. From what I understand from the speech of the Honourable Senator, what he wants are experts who know the local conditions. Now we have those experts. There are Tax Committees here that are composed of various members of the Administration, some of them are from the Ministry of Transport, some of them are from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and most of them are from the Treasury. So, you see, these are the local people who know, by and large, the local conditions; and when a tax

is imposed, we consider as best we can all aspects of taxation as to whether it hits the consumer, whether it hits that industry more, or whether it is appropriate for the country.

Now, I will come to the speech made by the Honourable Tan Sri T. H. Tan. In my opinion, what he said of the formation of a corporation of local people to take over foreign-owned estates is a very commendable idea: and, as you can see, from the sale of shares of the various industries to the public in general, there is always an over subscription of share, and that implies that the people of this country, especially the small people, have quite a lot of money in their pockets, not large sums but, maybe, a hundred or two hundred dollars where they can afford to buy shares in the companies. I am sure if the Honourable Senator Tan Sri T. H. Tan would initiate such a move, the Government would welcome the setting up of such a corporation.

The Honourable Senator Dato' Y. T. Lee has suggested that we should not in future use the money in wasteful spending. Mr President, Sir, I cannot agree with him more. I cannot remember an instance, since I become the Assistant Minister of Finance, where I have allowed any Ministry to use money on prestige projects, other than economic projects. Before that I cannot answer, because I do not know. I can assure the House that the Treasury in general, and the Minister of Finance in particular, will never allow prestige projects especially at this particular moment, when we have a budget deficit to go through the Dewan Ra'ayat and the Dewan Negara. We are very conscious and careful of how we spend our money.

The Honourable Senator Saidon bin Kechut commented on the pay and allowances of the servicemen of the Armed Forces. I wish to inform the Honourable Senator that a committee has been appointed by the Government to examine the pay and allowances of the servicemen of the Armed Forces and to submit recommendations. The committee has nearly completed its

work and it is hoped that the report will be submitted to the Government in the near future.

The Honourable Senator Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok of course, is very worried about our new currency and also about the economy of this country. I can assure the Honourable Dato' Dr Cheah that he need not worry. He has said that the First Malaysia Plan envisages the spending of \$4,550 million, of which the Government need \$1,900 million for the implementation of the whole First Malaysia Plan, which boils down, as he said, to borrowing \$190 per person. Mr President, Sir, much as I detest to say it, because this would reflect our country's economy to the various people from whom we borrow money our reserves are in the region of \$2,500 million to \$3,000 million. So this country is fairly rich, and this is the time, when you are rich, you can borrow money—like any other private individual. If you are a millionaire, you go to the bank and you ask for a loan, they will gladly give you; but, if you are a pauper and you go to the bank, they would not lend you a cent. This is logic, Mr President, Sir. So this is the time, and we can afford it, we go to the various countries and ask for a loan. We will get the loan of \$1,900 million. Of course, we find it difficult at the beginning, because they want to come here to look over our country and inspect our country, our economy, to see how we run things and how is our administration, what are the projects we want, and so on and so forth. So for the first year, we have not been very, very successful in getting loans. We did get a few hundred millions, but that is not very much. However, I can assure him that we will in the long run manage to get enough loans to finance our First Malaysia Plan.

Concerning the currency, if he had only read the Budget Speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance, he would have noted that the issuing power lies with Bank Negara. The Bank Negara of course, means the Government. He should have no worry as to whether our currency is viable or not, because currency is only

a piece of paper. The value of that piece of paper is backed firstly by either gold or foreign exchange. And, as I have said before, we have foreign exchange reserves between \$2,500 million to \$3,000 million. That is more than 100 per cent, backing for our currency. If you have only 80 per cent backing for your currency, it is considered hard currency. We have more than 100 per cent; in fact, we have 110 per cent backing for our currency. So, he need not worry. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Here! Hear!)

Mr President, Sir, the Honourable Senator from the Opposition has said that with one dollar before we could buy five things—he said it in Malay, and I understand a little Malay—and with one dollar now we can only buy three things, so the value of the dollar has grown smaller. Mr President, Sir, if you do not know finance, for Heaven's sake do not talk finance. I would advise the Honourable Senator from the PMIP to keep quiet. It does not mean that because those days you could buy five things with one dollar and now you buy three things with one dollar that the dollar has grown smaller. Let us take the United States as an example. Thirty years ago a dime was worth a dime and you could buy a lot of things. Now a dime means 10 cents, you just tip it to the shoeshine boy, but that does not mean that the United States dollar has gone down in value. Mr President, Sir, for well-nigh 50 years our currency, the Malaysian currency, is \$3 to one United States dollar. It is still now \$3 to one United States dollar. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! Hear!) Our one dollar, Mr President, Sir, is equivalent to 120 Japanese Yen, 90 Korean Won, roughly 6 to 7 Baht, roughly 1 Peso and 25 Centavos, roughly \$2 in Hong Kong—55 cents to a dollar. I cannot think of any more Asian countries we can talk about. Our currency is one of the hardest in the world.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: What about Indonesia?

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** We would not talk of Indonesia. I have a rupiah here, given to me by an American friend who went with me to Manila last time.

He says that it is not worth the value of the paper, so he gave it to me as a gift. But we would not compare Indonesia, because the value there is no value at all. Whatever currency they are using now they are borrowing it from the United States. There is only one currency I can think of in Asia which is a bigger buying dollar. It is the Australian dollar or the Australian pound, and beyond that I cannot think of any country—but let us go to the Western countries. Except for the pound, which is about \$8,— if you look through the Currency Exchange list, the only country I can think of that comes to our level—not even the Deutches Mark which loses to us—is the Israeli dollar. That is almost at par with us—Israel. Not even the Deutches Mark is bigger than ours. Mr President, Sir, why should we lose confidence in our dollar just because the Bank Negara on 12th June this year is going to issue currency? Why should we lose confidence, when we have all that money in reserve? We have not spent it. We have more gold now than ever before, because we have bought a certain amount of gold just to keep it in reserve. Why should we worry? Let this country know that when the Bank Negara issues currency, it is backed by 100/110 per cent of sterling reserves or foreign exchange reserves, or gold. That is a fact.

Mr President, Sir, I will try to reply to the Honourable Senator Dato' Foo See Moi who has asked for vocational schools and polytechnics. I am privileged, Sir, to be one of the members of the Higher Education Planning Committee and I can assure him that in the very near future we will not only have vocational schools but also a couple of polytechnics thrown in, depending on whether we have enough money to build those polytechnics and schools—subject to that proviso because, as you know, we have a budget deficit.

The Honourable Senator Athi Nappan has brought up a very interesting subject. He has brought up the question of an amnesty for tax evaders. Mr President, Sir, I do not know whether he is encouraging tax evasion

or not, but he has brought up a subject of, why not the Minister of Finance announces to the public that the Government will give an amnesty to the tax evaders just as we gave an amnesty to the border bandits who came to shoot us. Well, Mr President, Sir, has he forgotten that in 1961 we gave an amnesty to the tax evaders to submit their income tax, as a sort of whether you have evaded tax or not? In 1961 we did that, and you know how many of them actually come forward with that amnesty—not more than one dozen. I have a strange feeling Mr President, Sir, that because of this Anti-Evasion Drive that the Income Tax Department is launching on that they might have asked the Honourable Senator Athi Nahappan to come forward and asks for an amnesty. (*Laughter*). I am not very sure. We did give an amnesty in 1961, but not more than a dozen cases come forward,—so they are still evading. But this money, Mr President, Sir, however you keep it, you cannot run away from the Income Tax Department unless, of course, you take it in notes and bury it under the ground, or do something with it. You put it in fixed deposit, we get you. You buy a piece of land, we still get you. Even you buy a new motor car, we still get you. So, it does not pay, Mr President, Sir, to evade income tax. In the long run, if you buy property, we will always turn round and ask you where do you get the money from. We would not do anything to you, if you pay your fair share of income tax—we will release you. If you do not pay, of course something may happen. I think this is only fair for people who make money. I do not care how they make money. The Treasury is not interested in whether you smuggle the goods, whether you get money from smuggling, or from selling opium—this is confidential. (*Laughter*). As long as you pay your tax from the money you receive, we will let you free. The Police will take care of you if you smuggle opium and so on and so forth and the Customs will also take care of you. We are only interested in the income tax collection.

The Honourable Senator Dato' Y. T. Lee also suggested that we should have

the private sector in the Costs and Standards Sub-Committee. Mr President, Sir, I would like to inform him that the present Standards Sub-Committee consists of the Controller of Supply, who is a Treasury man, again, a member from the Economic Planning Unit, the President of the Federation of Malaya Society of Architects—he is from the private sector, and a representative of the Institution of Engineers—he is also from the private sector, and a representative from the Lembaga Letrik Negara, in other words the N.E.B., a representative from the Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, a representative from the Jabatan Kerja Raya, and Professor Chin Fung Kee. So, you see, Mr President, Sir, the private sector is also represented in the Cost and Standards Sub-Committee.

There is only one question which is a debated question, and that is the question of aged dependants, which has been brought up by Senator Amaluddin and Senator Tan Sri T. H. Tan. Well, it is commendable and agreeable that we, in an Asian way of life, should get relief for aged parents. It is sometimes difficult to implement such a policy, because our aged parents are quite old and someone might claim that "that is my father" who might have passed away long ago, and then he produces his birth certificate. The question of implementing this thing is a difficult process and that is why we do not allow relief by and large. This question has been brought forward many times in the Dewan Ra'ayat and in the Dewan Negara.

I will now reply for the Minister of Commerce and Industry concerning the questions brought forward by the Honourable Senator Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah that the more appointment of trade commissioners would not attract foreign investments but would only supply trade in information as well as information relating to development projects within the country that the Government should consider establishing an Export Promotion Council for the purpose of encouraging and attracting foreign investments. Mr President, Sir, the trade commissioners

stationed in the various countries not only provide information relating to trade and development projects in Malaysia but they also try to attract foreign investments by providing foreign investors with information relating to joint ventures and prospects of establishing pioneer companies within this country. Government is examining also the establishment of an Export Promotion Council. This Council, when established along with our Trade Commissioners will not only help to boost Malaysia's exports but will also encourage and attract more foreign investments. Mr President, Sir, so you see the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has not been idle. It has been thinking of ways and means of trying to attract foreign capital to this country. However, first and foremost, we must have some pre-requisites: (1) the most important, political stability; (2) economic stability; and (3) a climate for foreign investment, which in our country is very good because we have a policy of free enterprise.

He has also asked that the FLDA should have a wide policy of industrialisation with a view towards assisting Malaysia's exports. Mr President, Sir, FLDA, when it is fully established, will encourage the establishment of import substitution industries as well as export industries. The major aim of the Government's industrial policy is to speed up the development of export industries, in order to earn valuable foreign exchange which is necessary not only from the economic point of view but also to maintain a very viable and hard currency.

There have been a number of questions as to why the vacant post of Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry has not been filled. This has been asked by the Honourable Senator Amaluddin Darus and a couple of other Senators. This is a prerogative of the Prime Minister, as all other Ministers and Assistant Ministers are appointed by him. We are in no position—a Minister or an Assistant Minister—to appoint an Assistant Minister. This is a prerogative of the Prime Minister, and if he thinks fit, I think, he would in due course appoint Assis-

tant Ministers to the various Ministers if and when he thinks conditions are favourable.

There was also a suggestion that the Government's policy on free enterprise be reviewed. This has been stated by the Honourable Senator Amaluddin from the PMIP. The Alliance Government stands for free enterprise so as to get the fastest rate of economic development. In the First Malaysia Plan, there is a deficit of \$1,900 million, as was stated before, in the public sector, which is aimed at providing the infra-structure to the economic private sector, as suggested by the Honourable Senator, we would have to find more money which is not so easy. Hence, the necessity of free enterprise in the private sector. However, the Government has established FAMA and provided it with funds to help the producers of agricultural products to get a fair return on their labour. It does not conflict with the free private enterprise policy of the Government, as there is co-ordination between the different Ministries of the Government and our policy still remains the same.

I think, by and large, I have replied to most Honourable Senators except two more Ministries which I have to come to, because I have to reply for the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives in regard to the question brought forward by Senator Abdul Samad bin Osman and also Senator Lim Joo Kong. Senator Lim Joo Kong has said that padi *malinja* is not very palatable but padi *mashuri* is good, but *malinja* was released in February, 1964, to replace a Taiwan variety of padi introduced during the Japanese Occupation. In January, 1965, *mashuri* was found to be a better variety than *malinja* and it was later released for partial replacement of *malinja*. In due course, if *mashuri* could be found better than *malinja*, then, of course, *mashuri* will replace *malinja*. Padi breeding is a long-term project. As new varieties are developed they will be released to replace the older ones. Padi *ria*, which gives a better yield than either *mashuri* or *malinja* was released only in August 1966. The breeding is being continued,

and varieties better than *ria* are still being developed which will be released eventually to replace *ria*.

To the Honourable Senator Abdul Samad Osman, the answer is this. When he talked about fertiliser, he asked whether we need more fertilisers or whether we need less fertiliser and whether it is economical to grow padi *ria*. The Division of Agriculture has informed padi farmers as to how and what type of fertiliser to use in the planting of padi *ria*, in order to get the optimum yield. However, some of the padi farmers cannot afford to use the optimum requirements of the fertiliser. As such, their yields are necessarily lower. The Division of Agriculture at the moment subsidises thirty per cent of the fertiliser costs to the padi farmers. As for the Honourable Senator's request that the research on padi *ria* should be vetted, in other words it should go through the various processes by the various Technical Divisions, I can assure him that the Division of Agriculture wishes to inform him that it is already being done by the Rice Unit stationed in the Division of Agriculture. The Rice Unit is made up of a plant breeder, a senior agronomist, a plant pathologist, a senior entomologist and a senior soil scientist. They go through the various processes before padi *ria* is thought to be viable and then gives to the public for planting.

Finally, I come to the Ministry of Defence. The Honourable Senator Amaluddin suggested that some officers of the armed forces were retiring from the services because of dissatisfaction with the service conditions, and he suggested that the officers should be allowed to continue in service beyond the normal time and age. The Ministry of Defence is not aware of any officer having retired from service or having declined to continue to serve beyond the normal retiring age because of dissatisfaction with the service conditions. Any officer who wishes to continue in the service beyond the normal retiring age may apply to do so, and each application is considered on its own merits and the requirements of service. In fact, there are a few officers who

are today serving beyond the normal age of retirement, which is 45 years for officers up to the rank of major, 50 years for officers above the rank of major. If the Honourable Senator has facts and figures to produce, I shall be only too glad to take such facts and figures and pass them on to the Honourable Tun Abdul Razak, the Minister of Defence.

I will not go into further detail, Mr President, Sir, except to say that this debate has been a very, very stimulating one, and I wish to thank the House and you, Mr President, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

### Third Reading

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that the Supply (1967) Bill be now read the third time and passed.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

## THE FINANCE BILL

### Second Reading

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled, an Act to amend the laws relating to income tax and certain analogous taxes in Malaysia and the law relating to the registration of businesses in the States of Malaya, and to repeal the law relating to "Turnover Tax" be now read a second time.

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

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, as Honourable Senators will be aware, this Bill seeks to put into effect the Budget proposals, which come within the purview of the Department of Inland Revenue and on which the Minister of Finance spoke at some length in his Budget Speech. It is, therefore, not my intention to waste the time of this House by repeating what he has said.

I shall now, however, summarise the objects of this Bill which are as follows:

- (a) to amend the Income Tax Inland Revenue Ordinances of the three components of Malaysia for the purposes of—
- (i) imposing a new tax to be known as the Development Tax to be levied at 5% of net development income;
  - (ii) disallowing certain payments, namely 50 per cent. of royalty or export duty paid or payable to a State Government and the whole of any payment made for the use of a permit or licence to extract timber as deductible expenses for income tax purposes; and
  - (iii) improving the administration and collection of income tax.
- (b) to amend the Registration of Businesses Ordinance of West Malaysia and the Rules made thereunder for the purposes of—
- (i) increasing the fees payable for the registration of a business and for the issue or renewal of a certificate of registration of such business; and
  - (ii) effecting minor technical amendments to prevent avoidance of payment of registration and renewal fees and to improve administrative procedures.
- (c) to repeal the Turnover Tax Act, 1965.

Sir, in regard to the assessment of development income, I should make it clear, once again, that this income will be determined in exactly the same manner as income is determined for income tax purposes, i.e. expenses incurred in producing the income will be allowed as deductions. Similarly, capital allowances on industrial buildings, plant and machinery and business losses will be allowed.

The new tax is operative with effect from the year of assessment 1967, and since the basis of assessment for deve-

lopment tax is also the same as that for income tax, development tax payable for the first year of assessment, that is 1967, will normally be on the income of 1966.

There will, however, be one major difference between income tax and development tax, and that is in the field of company tax. Development tax payable by a resident company cannot be deducted from dividends paid by such a company. Therefore, where a resident company is liable to both income tax and development tax and pays a dividend, the company will be allowed to deduct only the income tax and not the development tax from any dividends paid, so that the shareholders will not be allowed credit for development tax paid by such company.

Since development income is assessed for a full year of assessment, relief will be given where all the sources of development income of the taxpayers in question have been in existence for an aggregate period of less than twelve months by a proportionate reduction in the amount of the minimum tax payable. There is also provision to aggregate the income of a married woman living with her husband with that of the latter for the purposes of assessing this tax.

In regard to the proposal to disallow 50% of the amount of royalty or export duty paid or payable to a State Government for the extraction of timber as deductible expenses for income tax purposes, it has been said that this is a tax on a tax. I venture to suggest that this is hardly the way to look at this proposal.

The principle of this measure is important and has to be emphasised. Unless the Central Government establishes this principle, we could reach a stage where State Governments could seriously reduce Central Government revenues from this source by increasing royalty or export duty rates to levels which could have dangerously adverse repercussions on us. Without such a disallowance the Central Government will lose roughly 40 per cent of any amount taken by a State Government in the form of royalty or export

duty, though I admit that this figure could be revised upwards, or downwards, depending on the effective rate at which the taxpayer is liable.

The other provisions of the Bill require no further remark from me because the explanatory statement attached to the Bill is sufficiently comprehensive and clear.

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 President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 4* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedules 1 to 4* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

### **THE RACING CLUB (PUBLIC SWEEPSTAKES) (AMENDMENT) BILL**

#### **Second Reading**

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled, "an Act to amend the Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) Act, 1965 and to provide for matters consequential thereupon" be now read a second time.

**Puan Bibi Aishah:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, the Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) Act, 1965, allows the selling of sweepstake tickets promoted by a racing club to persons who may not be members of the Club. Though the Act applies only to West Malaysia, there is some doubt as to whether the provisions of the Act apply only to racing clubs in West Malaysia. As a result of this uncertainty, sweepstake tickets from outside Malaysia are being sold here, thus affecting the sale of tickets of racing clubs in this part of the country as well as Social and Welfare Services lottery tickets.

It is, therefore, necessary to move this amending Bill, in order to provide

that only tickets of sweepstakes promoted by racing clubs in West Malaysia can be sold to our public.

The Bill also provides for consequential amendments to be made to the Betting and Sweepstakes Duties Ordinance and the Common Gaming Houses Ordinance, 1953.

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I am not going to deal with the principles of this Bill, because I am totally in agreement with them.

I have just one request to make to Government, and that is this: in Singapore, the newspapers are not allowed to carry the results of the Social and Welfare lotteries; I think similar action should be taken in the Federation and the results of the Singapore lottery, as well as the sweep, should not be published in the Federation's newspapers.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, the Treasury will consider it and will bring this matter possibly to the Cabinet.

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 President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 3* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

### **THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1966) BILL**

#### **Second Reading**

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund of additional expenditure for the service of the year 1966 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes" be now read a second time.

**Puan Bibi Aisha:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, Clause 2 of the Bill seeks authority

for the additional expenditure of \$42,908,420 for the service of the year 1966, and this total amount is shown in the Schedule of the Bill. Further information is obtainable from Command Papers No. 52 and 53. Thank you, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

### Third Reading

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be now read the third time and passed.

**Puan Bibi Aisha:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

## THE STAMP DUTY (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) (MALAYSIA) ACT, 1967

### Second Reading

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to alter and harmonise the rates of stamp duty payable under the legislation relating to Stamp Duty in the different parts of Malaysia" be now read a second time.

**Puan Bibi Aisha:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, this Bill, which is to be made effective from 1st April, 1967, is to harmonise the rates of stamp duty throughout Malaysia and at the same time to effect a number of minor revisions to some of the existing rates. The exercise is part of the process of harmonising tax law on a Malaysia wide basis. The change in revenue arising from the harmonisation and minor revision proposed in the Bill is estimated to bring only an additional \$2 million a year.

Honourable Senators may wish to note that the 10 cents stamp duty on each cheque remains unchanged. The rate of duty on conveyances,

assignments and transfers is harmonised at 1% which means a reduction from the existing rate of 2% in Sabah, that the duty on the transfer of shares, stock and debentures are unchanged, that the duty on receipts which is 10 cents in East Malaysia, 6 cents in West Malaysia is to be harmonised at 10 cents per receipt. Honourable Members may note that provision is made to enable instruments on which stamp duty is paid in one part of Malaysia to be moved to any other part of Malaysia without being liable to additional duty. At the same time, the opportunity is also taken to make stamp duty chargeable on instruments executed outside Malaysia for the transfer of property situated within Malaysia and of shares in companies registered in Malaysia.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 6* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

### ADJOURNMENT (MOTION)

**Tan Sri T. H. Tan:** Mr President, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Senate shall now adjourn till Thursday 9th March, 1967 at 10 a.m.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That the Senate shall now adjourn till Thursday 9th March, 1967 at 10 a.m.

*Adjourned at 7.55 p.m.*