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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

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1965

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 15th October, 1964

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

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.

„ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).

„ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).

„ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

„ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).

„ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).

„ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

„ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

„ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).

„ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

„ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).

„ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).

„ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).

„ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).

„ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

" the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

" the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

" the Assistant Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR (Trengganu Tengah).

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

" ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).

" ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).

" WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL (Kuala Trengganu Utara).

" ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).

" WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).

" TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).

" ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).

" ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).

" ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).

" DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

" Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).

" TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

" ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).

" TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).

" ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

" TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).

" O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).

" DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).

" ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

" ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).

" PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).

" ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).

" ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).

" ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).

" ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).

" ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).

" ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

" DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).

" DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).

The Honourable Enche' S. Fazul Rahman, a.d.k. (Sabah).
„ Datu Ganie Gilong, p.d.k., j.p. (Sabah).
„ Enche' Ganing bin Jangkat (Sabah).
„ Enche' Geh Chong Keat, k.m.n. (Penang Utara).
„ Enche' Hamzah bin Alang, a.m.n. (Kapar).
„ Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus, a.m.n., j.p. (Kulim Utara).
„ Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain, a.m.n. (Jerai).
„ Enche' Harun bin Abdullah, a.m.n. (Baling).
„ Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud (Tumpat).
„ Enche' Stanley Ho Ngun Khiu, a.d.k. (Sabah).
„ Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan, a.m.n. (Raub).
„ Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin, a.m.n., p.j.k. (Parit).
„ Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan).
„ Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi bin Haji Saman (Kota Bharu Hulu).
„ Enche' Ikhwan Zaini (Sarawak).
„ Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah).
„ Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan).
„ Penghulu Jinggut anak Attan (Sarawak).
„ Enche' Kam Woon Wah, j.p. (Sitiawan).
„ Enche' Khoo Peng Loong (Sarawak).
„ Enche' Kow Kee Seng (Singapore).
„ Enche' Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak).
„ Enche' Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore).
„ Enche' Lee San Choon, k.m.n. (Segamat Selatan).
„ Enche' Lee Seck Fun (Tanjong Malim).
„ Enche' Amadeus Mathew Leong, a.d.k. (Sabah).
„ Enche' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak).
„ Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong).
„ Enche' Lim Huan Boon (Singapore).
„ Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat).
„ Enche' Lim Pee Hung (Alor Star).
„ Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan).
„ Enche' T. Mahima Singh, j.p. (Port Dickson).
„ Enche' Joe Manjaji (Sabah).
„ Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas, d.p.m.p., j.p., p.j.k. (Kuala Kangsar).
„ Enche' Mohd. Arif Salleh, a.d.k. (Sabah).
„ Orang Tua Mohammad Dara bin Langpad (Sabah).
„ Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut).
„ Enche' Mohamed Idris bin Matsil, j.m.n., p.j.k., j.p. (Jelebu-Jempol).
„ Enche' Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid, s.m.s., p.j.k. (Kuala Langat).
„ Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud, a.m.n. (Temerloh).
„ Enche' Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail (Sungei Patani).

The Honourable WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
„ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
„ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
„ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR (Sarawak).
„ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
„ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.M.J.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
„ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
„ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
„ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
„ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
„ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
„ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
„ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
„ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR (Kuala Selangor).
„ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
„ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
„ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
„ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
„ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
„ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
„ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
„ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
„ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
„ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
„ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
„ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
„ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
„ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).
„ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

„ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

„ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).

„ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).

„ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

„ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).

„ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).

„ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

„ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).

„ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).

„ DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T. (Singapore).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).

„ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

„ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

„ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).

„ DATO' DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

„ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).

„ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT (Amendment to Employment Ordinance)

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether Government will amend the Employment Ordinance so that employees are not dismissed on the whims and fancies of the employers as they are at present under the Employment Ordinance which only requires a month's notice or a month's salary in lieu and whether he is aware that because of this ease with which workers can be dismissed, employers cheat the employees of E.P.F. and Maternity Allowances without fear of the workers reporting such violation.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is fully aware of the likely problems connected with the termination of employment. It is because of this awareness that the Government has supported the adoption of the general standards and procedure set out in I.L.O. Recommendation No. 119—Termination of Employment Recommendation, 1963.

As a matter of fact, my Ministry has taken the initiative to submit a Paper embodying this I.L.O. Recommendation for consideration by the National

Joint Labour Advisory Council at its meeting on 25th August, 1964. The N.J.L.A.C. has accepted the Recommendation in principle and a Sub-Committee of the Council is at the moment examining ways and means to put it into effect the various provisions of the I.L.O. Recommendation. I will certainly consider this matter further after the Sub-Committee has completed its deliberations and submitted its Report to me.

As regards the statement that "employers cheat the employees of E.P.F. and Maternity Allowances without fear of the workers reporting such violation", I would like to state that dismissal by itself does not absolve the employer from his liability to pay contributions to the Employees Provident Fund and Maternity Allowances, as the case may be, in respect of his employee. Any contravention of the law in these cases will always be looked into by my Ministry.

Sir, if the Honourable Member for Batu knows of any specific cases of infringement by employers, I would be very glad to have details.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister of Labour assure this House that, if and when he has examined the question of termination of service by employers, the Government will consider passing a legislation to this effect?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I have stated just now, Sir, that as soon as I get the Report of the Sub-Committee, I would consider what appropriate action is necessary—if legislation is necessary, I would consider that too.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, coming to the question of the employers' evading the E.P.F. and Maternity Allowances—and the Minister said he was not aware—does he not aware that this practice is widespread? If he is not aware, then I shall bring to his notice individual cases if and when they are brought to me.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, I welcome them, and if he has got anything to say, I shall look into them.

INAUGURAL FLIGHTS BY AIRLINES

(Acceptance of Free Trips by Ministers)

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state the necessity for him and other Ministers and their wives to accept free trips by Air Lines on their inaugural flights.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri[2] Kabinet tidak-lah di-larang menerima jemputan[2] dari Duta[2] Besar, atau pun Wakil[2] Luar Negeri untok mengambil bahagian dalam penerbangan pertama bagi Sharikat[2] Penerbangan Kebangsaan mereka dari Malaysia ka-negeri[2] mereka.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that the recent journey of at least two Ministers in an inaugural flight to Europe of an Airways, has given rise to public apprehension that these companies may use these means as the means of getting permission to have the flights to and from our capital to their own home countries?

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak faham oleh kerana pertanyaan-nya itu berpusing[2]. Tidak ada tujuan yang burok atas jemputan[2] yang sa-macham ini, kerana negeri[2] yang ada hubongan diplomatic dengan kita tentu-lah mengadakan perjanjian supaya kapal terbang negara mereka boleh terbang ka-negara kita dan kapal terbang kita boleh terbang ka-negara mereka. Maka ini-lah satu chara yang saya suka terangkan kapada Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Batu. Jika kita hendak membuat perhubongan baik dengan negara lain, maka kita mesti-lah mengadakan perhubongan di-antara negara kita dengan negara mereka. Ini-lah yang saya katakan tujuan yang mustahak, tetapi tidak payah saya terangkan. Tetapi kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu tidak faham, saya akan beri penjelasan lagi. Tujuan semua parti[2] yang berkenaan ia-lah hendak berbaik[2] dengan mengadakan hubongan antara sa-buah negara dengan sa-buah negara yang lain yang ada perhubongan dengan negara kita.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I must confess that while I have given the Minister a little bit of confusion, he has confused me. I merely want to know whether this acceptance of flights by Ministers may cause apprehension on the part of the public, and whether undue influence has been brought to bear on Ministers to grant them these flights.

BILL

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1964) BILL

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time". (14th October, 1964).

Mr Speaker: Perbahathan atas Rang Undang[2] Anggaran Belanja, 1964 di-mulakan. Lebeh dahulu daripada sa-orang ahli hendak menyambongkan bahathan-nya, saya suka mengingatkan lagi kapada Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat ia-itu Rang Undang[2] ini mengikut Per-atoran Meshuarat 67 (3) hanya satu hari dan dua hari di-untokkan dalam Jawatan-kuasa. Kita hanya satu hari sahaja tinggal ia-itu pada hari besok. Perbahathan ini kita telah mulakan pada petang sa-malam, dan saya suka hendak menyatakan kapada Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat ia-itu daripada petang ini saya memberi peluang kapada Menteri[2] dan Menteri Kewangan menjawab apa[2] hujah atau pertanyaan daripada Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam uchapan saya pada petang sa-malam saya telah mengata-kan ia-itu seluroh mata dunia me-numpukan perhatian kapada Malaysia oleh sebab pencherobohan Indonesia. Kita telah pun mendapat sokongan besar di-Majlis Keselamatan dan juga sokongan moral di-persidangan Cairo. Negeri[2] saperti Amerika, Britain, Australia dan New Zealand sa-hingga bukan sahaja memberi sokongan moral, tetapi sanggup memberi sokongan material atau benda[2] untok menghadapi pencherobohan Indonesia, hanya negeri Russia, tetapi saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Russia tidak akan melibatkan dalam peperangan, kerana Russia sendiri telah menghadapi perang ideology di-antara gergasi tabir besi dengan gergasi tabir buloh, kerana Russia dan Tito berpendapat lebeh penting dan sasuai mengamalkan dasar hidup berbaik[2] ia-itu co-existence dengan negara[2] kapitalis sa-chara aman dan damai, tetapi bagi pendapat China pula ia-itu Mao Tse Tang lebeh yakin kapada dasar berkeras dengan teori mereka, akhir-nya perang akan timbul dan kapitalis hanchor, maka dapat-lah kominis hidup sa-bagaimana yang di-amalkan oleh Indonesia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa dukachita sunggoh pun negara[2] yang saya katakan tidak ada pertalian atau perjanjian dengan Seato, Anzus, Nato, Meto dan lain[2], tetapi kita mendapat sokongan moral dan material daripada negara[2] ini. Tetapi ada dalam negara[2] itu orang[2] dari Britain, New Zealand, Amerika ia-itu wartawan[2] yang saya sebutkan sa-malam saperti Dennis Bloodsworth dan John Stubb, saya rasa manusia saperti John Stubb yang saya maseh ingat lagi di-Dewan yang lama, John Stubb ini sa-orang wartawan yang dudok di-belakang saya, muka-nya manis, tingkah-laku nampak-nya ramah-tamah, tetapi berani dan sang-gup mengkecham dan menghina Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri dengan satu penghinaan yang tidak dapat ra'ayat Malaysia ini melupakan. Jadi, orang[2] atau manusia yang sa-bagini saya rasa dalam masa Jepun kepala-nya sudah hilang, kalau zaman dahulu kala hukum-nya di-sula sampai mati. Saya berharap kapada Kerajaan manusia[2] saperti ini mesti-lah di-adakan *persona non grata.*

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan berita[2] yang di-siarkan oleh wartawan[2] asing di-luar negeri saperti *Times Magazine* di-Australia, *Sunday Telegraph, Sportsman* dan lain[2] patut sangat-lah Press Attache atau Pegawai[2] Penerangan kita yang di-luar negeri mengambil peranan yang lebeh penting dan aktif lagi bagi menjawab dengan serta-merta kalau sa-kira-nya di-dapati berita[2] yang mengelirukan berkenaan dengan Malaysia, tetapi hanya saya dapati Enche' Sopie sahaja yang men-jawab. Saya perchaya di-Australia dan

di-negeri lain[2] lagi ada Press Attache, tetapi mereka berdiam diri sahaja. Jadi, saya berharap Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri mengambil perhatian berat supaya perkara[2] ini jangan berlaku lagi dan saya berharap juga kalau boleh kita adakan satu international press atau persuratan antara bangsa sa-bagai Reuter dan U.P.I. Di-Indonesia juga ada "Antara", Russia ada "Tass" dan "Pravada". Jadi, sa-kira-nya ada international press yang di-anjorkan oleh Malaysia ini, maka dapat-lah wartawan[2] itu mengeluarkan berita dengan serta-merta dan dapat kita menghebahkan pada masa itu juga. Perkara ini saya chakapkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandangkan keadaan kita yang genting sekarang. Soal pertahanan itu bukan merupakan kapal terbang, kapal selam atau askar[2] yang banyak, tetapi perang urat sarap juga mustahak ia-itu kita mesti mengadakan lebeh banyak publicity bukan sahaja dalam negeri ini tetapi juga di-luar negeri.

Jadi surat-khabar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sangat penting dan paling bahaya sa-kali. Napoleon pernah berkata—"I am not afraid of 1,000 or even 10,000 bayonets but I am most scared of two newspapers." Jadi dia takut kapada dua surat-khabar daripada 1,000 atau 10,000 tombak. Kalau wartawan[2] ini dapat memberi penerangan yang penting, maka dapat kita mengelakkan daripada perselisehan atau akan dapat lagi banyak sokongan[2] moral daripada negara[2] luar.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubong dengan soal hal ehwal luar negeri dan juga penerangan, saya berharap supaya banyak lagi kita adakan perhubongan diplomatik dengan negara Afrika yang mana saya telah pun berchakap dalam meshuarat yang lalu, kerana sunggoh pun kita tidak ada perhubongan diplomatik yang banyak dengan negara[2] di-Afrika yang ra'ayat-nya 145,000,000 itu, tetapi bukan soal bilangan pendudok, ini soal bilangan pengundi dalam Bangsa[2] Bersatu. Sunggoh pun hanya 145,000,000 orang tetapi bilangan undi dalam Bangsa[2] Bersatu banyak, kerana banyak negara[2] di-Afrika telah pun mendapat kemerdekaan dan dapat mengundi dalam Majlis Bangsa[2] Bersatu.

Rombongan yang di-pimpin oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri Singapura tidak memadai dengan ada-nya membuat lawatan yang bagitu. Saya berharap kalau sa-kira-nya ada diplomatic relations dengan negara[2] ini, maka dapat-lah kita sokongon banyak lagi dalam Perhimpunan Agong Bangsa[2] Bersatu yang akan datang ini.

Dalam soal pertahanan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya uchapkan banyak[2] terima kaseh kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kerana menguntokkan hampir[2] $11.6 juta untok Pasokan Tentera Wataniah (Territorial Army). Territorial Army ada-lah terdiri kebanyakan-nya daripada pemuda[2], dan saya telah berdamping rapat juga dengan pemuda[2] ini dan saya dapati banyak di-antara pasokan territorial army ini belum lagi dapat senapang, uniform dan alat[2] yang sa-wajar-nya. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, saya perchaya tentera wataniah ini selalu mengamalkan kata pepatah orang Padang yang mengatakan:

Berakit[2] ka-hulu,
Berenang[2] ketepian,
Bersakit[2] dahulu,
Bersenang[2] kemudian.

Mereka memang bekerja untok mempertahankan negara. Jadi $11.6 juta yang di-untokkan kapada tentera wataniah ini saya harap dapat di-gunakan wang itu dengan baik-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya tidak mahu menjawab berkenaan dengan rungutan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada PAS kelmarin yang mengatakan supaya Kerajaan mengambil timbangan ia-itu jangan-lah di-ragukan kapada ahli PAS, kerana orang PAS sedia berkhidmat kapada negara. Saya takut rayuan yang di-buat kelmarin sa-bagai "crocodile tears" atau "menangis buaya". Jadi, sama ada sunggoh atau tidak, tetapi saya rasa sa-bagai "mengeluarkan ayer mata" buaya sahaja. Sekian-lah sahaja.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words in this general debate on the

Supplementary Estimates. May I start off by saying that a considerable amount of the expenditure required is no doubt connected with the emergency situation now existing in this country, and that while I support all expenditure necessary to protect the integrity and sovereignty of this nation, it is necessary for us, as citizens of this country, to caution ourselves against a possible misuse of the so-called Emergency in this country. I address these words to the Cabinet, or to the Government itself, because of the recent pronouncements by the Honourable Minister of Finance indicating, according to the newspapers, and the *Straits Times* is usually reliable from Government sources, that there may be an increase in taxation. I have also been informed through the Press that sirens are being installed in Kuala Lumpur and other parts of this country to sound warnings of danger. I am sure the people of this country will now consider whether or not what the Opposition said during the election campaigns is coming true or otherwise, because during the election campaigns the Opposition Parties suggested that the Budget presented before the elections was a bogus Budget—proposals not in any sense true and that it was the intention of the Government at that time to increase taxation in the very near future. Now, the installation of sirens according to public opinion in this town of Kuala Lumpur and elsewhere is this: blow your sirens loud, increase taxation, and the people will say, "It is necessary because of Indonesian confrontation," and that is the excuse this Government can have for increasing taxation. Therefore, perhaps, instead of blowing off the sirens so early, we should blow them off just before the Budget session which may be better for the Government. Therefore, I do hope that these Supplementary Estimates are going to be properly used and that the blowing off of sirens is not going to be merely an excuse for the increase of taxation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking on these Estimates, one has to ask oneself: is the Emergency situation in this country really so serious, is it so dangerous that what we are asked to do in this House is so necessary and should be done without question by the Opposition? I am not suggesting at all for one moment that Indonesian confrontation is not serious, but I am suggesting that this Government, although asking for supplementary votes for Information and Broadcasting, for example, or for Defence, is not giving the people of this country the information which they are entitled to have before supplementary votes are asked for or approved in this House. We have from sources other than the local Press—from international press reports—known of landings in Malaya, landings other than those disclosed in the local Press, true or untrue, confirmed or unconfirmed. This Government is not prepared to confirm or deny to our local Press whether there had been subsequent landings. For example, last Saturday was there a landing by sea craft on Malayan territory, was there an attempted landing by sea craft on Malayan territory? Is it confirmed or is that not confirmed? But it appeared in international press reports. Did it not appear in international press reports? Why is it that the people of this country themselves are not informed of it? Why is it that suddenly we find curfew areas declared on Malayan soil, leave alone Malaysian soil? Why is it that suddenly there is police activity in various parts of the country—extreme police activity? Why is it that there is no indication to the people of this country as to how serious is the invasion of Malayan soil? Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Emergency was declared and we were asked to give approval to the declaration of such Emergency, we gave support to that declaration, but it is a matter of regret that I have to stand up today and say that the possible abuse of the powers under that declaration of Emergency is already apparent to the people of this country.

Here, speaking on the question of the Malaysian Police Force, Mr Speaker, Sir, in reply to a civil question or civil observation made by the Opposition that permits for public meetings in open spaces were refused by the

Police at Ipoh, we got a reply from the Honourable Minister concerned which was not at all satisfactory, an answer which is indicative of the arrogant attitude being adopted by the ministerial bench in this House which is becoming more and more apparent, more and more annoying to the Opposition. If that is the attitude being adopted by the ministerial bench, then we will have to reconsider the attitude which we have to adopt to the Government side. A civil question requires a civil answer, but if we are not going to get civil answers, then we shall not be civil in our questions either. Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer given was: "You can have your public meetings in enclosed places." That is quite so. I have the information, and this cannot be denied, that the directive from higher sources to the Police was this: "You can allow public meetings of a political nature in buildings. The Police at local levels should not allow public meetings of a political nature in open spaces unless there is an election campaign on." Mr Speaker, Sir, if we are asked to approve supplementary votes for the Royal Malaysian Police, then I ask this: "What is the reason why public meetings in open spaces of a political nature are not to be allowed?" From the answer given by the Honourable Minister concerned, I have got the impression that there may be communal trouble if such meetings are allowed. Mr Speaker, Sir, I ask, "Where is the evidence of the possibility of communal trouble; where in the past has there been communal trouble on Malaysian soil? Bukit Mertajam—was that communal trouble? It was certainly not. It was trouble which started in a market place over the splashing of water, and if that is to be called communal trouble, then I say that those who call that communal trouble are fostering communal trouble in this country; those who call that communal trouble are people who are trying to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. It was just a brawl in a market place because water was spilled on one person and there was a fight between a group of persons and another group of persons. It was finished there. There is no reason whatsoever to say that there is an indication of possible communal trouble. Then the Honourable Minister said that he has a duty to protect even Opposition Members. If that is the argument or the logic which this Honourable Minister is going to use in this House, then it is no surprise that in the Security Council or in the United Nations we do not get better results and that Russia vetoes whatever we want to do either in the Security Council or in the United Nations.

Mr Speaker, Sir, answers must be logical, answers must be sensible. (*Laughter*). It may raise a laugh amongst your backbenchers, but a laugh amongst your backbenchers means nothing, because a laugh amongst those who do not understand, or who are not prepared to understand, means absolutely nothing whatsoever.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we in this country, who say that we pride ourselves in democracy and the practice of democracy, must appreciate one thing: that democracy can only survive if the Government in its execution of its duties allow the public, the people who establish democracy, to know what is happening in the country, and for the purpose the votes asked for under the Royal Malaysian Police must be such that the Police Force must be prepared to allow public meetings in public places. It is all very nice to say, "You can have public meetings in an enclosed place." But I ask this question, "Where are you going to get your kampong folks, where are you going to get your new villagers to come to an enclosed place to listen to the political trends and political events happening in this country? How many persons can come to an enclosed place to hear a political speech by a political party leader in this country?"

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is clear, and I say it is clear to my mind, that this Government intends to use, as a cover for dictatorial methods, the Emergency declared in this country. It may have

been declared for genuine purposes, but it is being misused by the Government of this day; and the fact that it has been misused is so clear and so blatant, because there is absolutely no sign of communal trouble. There has been no communal trouble and those who foster communal trouble are those who constantly speak of communal trouble when there is no indication of communal trouble in this country at all.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very simple for this Government to say, "There is an Emergency, there is Indonesian confrontation. Therefore, we must all be united; therefore, we must all be one." All that is very good and all that is very true. But in being one, I am sure the people of this country are not foolish to sacrifice what they want to get for themselves and for their generations in this country, and the only way they can do it is by being given the freedom to discuss, to debate, to hear and to understand. If that right is going to be denied, then I say this Government is not going to get the co-operation or the unity which it should get but which it will not get if it abuses the powers under the Emergency declared in this country. It is my genuine and my sincere hope that the Ministers concerned on this issue will seriously reconsider the directives sent out to the Police at various levels. If there is indication of trouble, then, perhaps, such action may be justified. But where there is no indication of such trouble, then I say it is in the interest of this nation that you should allow public meetings in public places by political parties to inform the public of political events in this country. We who are politicians, even if you want to call upon the people to support the Government, are being denied that right to call upon the people to support the Government. We want that right, and we want the right to criticise this Government and to criticise it violently if we so desire within the framework of the laws of this nation. I appeal to this Government in its interest, in the interest of the nation and in the interest of everybody concerned, to reconsider that decision, because it is of vital importance, because so long as that decision remains, then for so long at least I and my Party shall go on a campaign to expose this Government in its vicious attempt to muzzle all public opinion which may be contrary to Government policy in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking on Police again, and on Justice, Prime Minister, and Defence, I would like to refer to the question of trials in relation to the Emergency declared in this country in respect of Indonesians, or in fact all foreign nationals, who may invade our shores and are captured in our country. According to the laws of this country, and under the Emergency, they are to be tried in our civil courts and if found guilty in the majority of cases will be sentenced to death and in the normal course of events will be executed or hanged by the neck until they are dead. With regard to traitors—and here I make a distinction, I use the word "traitors" as meaning—those who are our nationals or Federal Citizens who have turned hostile to this country, now, with regard to the second category of persons, I would agree that whatever the situation, they are to be tried by our courts and if found guilty should and will be hanged by the neck until they are dead. There should be no other alternative for that. Now, I ask this question: "What is the situation in Malaya and for what are we being asked to approve these supplementary estimates?" Mostly to fight Indonesian aggression. Now, there is no war in the true sense of the word, because no war has been declared. But I say this: that is a formality—a declaration of war is only a formality. What, in effect, has happened is that in Malaya there is a shooting war. There can be no denial of that. Foreign nationals have invaded this territory. There have been shooting; there have been killing. In actual fact, in physical fact, there is a war on in this land—a war which I predicted at the time Malaysia was planned, and I am glad to say my words are not far wrong.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this Government says that Indonesians of Indonesian nationality should be tried in our civil

courts and should be hanged. Technically you are, perhaps, right; legally, perhaps, you are right, because there is no declaration of war. But have you thought of the implications of such action? Have you thought, for one moment, what are the implications on an international level of such action? You are going to try soldiers of Indonesia, in this particular instance, who are acting on orders of their country in obedience to directions of their leaders whom, perhaps, they do not like, whom, perhaps they do not agree with, who, perhaps, they would like to assassinate, let us say, but who, in loyalty to their nation they have to obey. They come into this land; they are captured; you try them in civil courts; and you hang them by the neck till they are dead. Have you considered the repercussions of such action? What are the Indonesians going to do when they capture our fishermen, when they capture our soldiers? They would not even give them a trial and, perhaps, they will put them before a wall and shoot them dead without a trial. They will say, "Malaya is not treating our soldiers according to the Articles of War. Therefore, we will do the same; we will shoot them even without a trial." Is that what you want to foster? I know what argument is going to be put back to me; I know what answer will be given to me from the Government Bench. They will say, "Indonesia is now doing that, they are killing our men without a trial. Therefore, why not we kill them, and with a trial?" That is no answer. Two wrongs do not make a right.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I say that this Government should treat the situation in Malaya as a situation of war. Our traitors should be tried in our civil courts, traitors to this nation should be tried and condemned and hanged until they are dead. But foreign nationals should be treated as prisoners of war, because that is the situation in Malaya and, if we treat them as prisoners of war, then I say we can expect reciprocal treatment for our young men if they fall into the enemy's hands on the other side. The argument that Indonesia may not give such treatment cannot stand, because if Indonesia does not give such treatment, then she will be condemned by the free world, and the United Nations will be compelled to act—the United Nations must act if it is a body worthy of its salt. And I say that this is a matter of importance because it concerns the lives of the soldiers of this country—the lives and the right to live of our soldiers of this country. I hope this Government will be able to reconsider the decision to try them in civil courts as ordinary criminals under the civil law. In making this statement, I fully appreciate that there is no declaration of war, but what I say is that this Government must consider whether it is right and proper to apply the criminal laws to foreign nationals who are invading this territory as soldiers of foreign countries. I say it is wrong because in actual fact there is today in Malaya an existence of a war.

Mr Speaker, Sir, next, I would like to speak on the question of the Ministry of Health and say this—that the situation of health and hospitals is still in the same state that it was and that improvement is very slow. But, since we have an energetic Minister of Health, I am sure the situation will improve very quickly. However, I regret to say that in Ipoh the situation is still bad, and I ask for very urgent action from the Honourable Minister of Health in respect of Ipoh Hospital.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming to the Supplementary Estimates again under Defence and Police, the alarming feature in this country and outside this country now is the question of detention—and I see estimates for expansion of places of detention; and one has only to bring to mind the case which appeared in the newspaper reports—I think it was referred to by the Honourable Member for Batu—of a detainee who died whilst in detention in Sarawak. He was found hanging. Now, medical authorities, the pathologists from our land of Malaya—I say "our land of Malaya" . . . .

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I have looked into this case. The resumption of inquest has been fixed for October

21st, and so I do not know whether it is *sub judice* or not for the Honourable Member to bring the subject up here. He is a lawyer and he should know; but I am giving him that information.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not going to touch on the facts of the case at all. I say that in Sarawak a case is pending, it is *sub judice* all right, but it proves one thing that, from the newspaper reports, there is strong evidence of malpractice. That is one case. What is the Government going to do? How many cases of brutal beating in Malaya have been reported to the Police, of men's teeth being knocked out in the Police Station, of Indian estate labourers'—and here the Minister of Labour will be very interested—teeth being knocked out in the Police Station, Police reports were made at the Police Station but no action whatsoever was taken—no investigation, no enquiries, nothing whatsoever, were made. Why? One man lied, two men lied, three men lied, twenty men lied, everybody lied, except the Police? Now, what is always the answer that comes back, Mr Speaker, Sir? It is this: "Where is your evidence that you were beaten?" You expect the evidence in a dark room? You were beaten by one policeman and you expect the witness to say, "I saw this policeman beat you"? Is that the way the Police works? Is that the way the Legal Department works? Is that the way the Attorney-General's Department looks after the interests of the citizens of this country? I ask you those questions and I also ask, therefore, what is the necessity for increased votes, if you are going to allow that situation to carry on in this country? I ask, what is the protection that this Government is going to give to citizens who are locked up in Police Stations and walloped in Police Stations by policemen? Not only I know that, but even the Alliance Members of Parliament know that it has happened; and I see that the Honourable Member from the Penang area is smiling at me, because he knows that himself (*Laughter*) and he himself has been to the Police Stations trying to help those people. What is the protection you are going to give? Ask for evidence to show that policemen have walloped another man in a dark room? You are asking for the impossible. It is the circumstances that we must look through, and I ask that if you are going to approve the Supplementary Estimates, you must certainly set up a procedure of independent prison visitors or jail visitors, if necessary, and see that the fundamental rights to bail at the earliest opportunity is not denied to those persons who are locked up in Police Stations. The International Commission of Jurists, in the latest issue of its magazine, has commented on this question of bail and allowing relatives, counsel and legal advisers to visit persons in Police custody. I see Supplementary Estimates being asked for, but I ask the Minister, are you going to assure this House that there will be no hindrance placed for relatives to visit persons who are arrested, no hindrance against legal advisers to see them when they are arrested? Now, we find that the relatives are not allowed to see them, and the answer given is, "We have not completed our investigations."

Mr Speaker, Sir, the International Commission of Jurists does not approve of that action. They do not approve of the statement that relatives or legal advisers should be deprived of the right to see arrested persons on the ground that investigations have not been completed, and the sinister implication of "investigations have not been completed" is that you have not walloped the man long enough to get what you want out of him. I ask for an assurance from the Honourable Minister that relatives of arrested persons and legal advisers duly appointed by such persons will be allowed within the hour of their arrest, if necessary, to visit them to have a few words with them in the presence of police officers.

I have raised this matter before, and I raise this again. What harm can there be, or what wrong can there be, in the presence of police officers to visit these persons? Are you going to deprive them of that right—and you are going to ask this House to give you more

money to carry on the brutal torture, the merciless beatings of these persons?

Mr Speaker, Sir, those are the points which affect the people of this country generally and with which comment I am sure many in this House will agree with me, but who are not saying it for obvious reasons. I do hope that my comments, few as they may be, will be considered in the spirit with which they have been given in this House, and due action will be taken to remedy that situation; and may I end by saying "The louder you blow your sirens, perhaps, the larger your taxation may be".

Enche' Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, we heard the allegation made by the Honourable Member for Batu yesterday accusing the Central Government of transporting political detainees from Sarawak to Batu Gajah, Malaya. In his speech yesterday, this Honourable Member suggested that these political detainees shifted from Sarawak to Malaya should be permitted to visit some places in Malaya to see things, as this might turn them into good and useful citizens. Here, I have to remind this Honourable Member that these detainees are political detainees, who are found to be detrimental to the security of the country and its people. Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government should not take such a playful measure as suggested by the Honourable Member for Batu. Whether these political detainees be permitted to get back to Sarawak after undergoing their trying and scorching punishment, as suggested by the Honourable Member for Batu, I am sure that their interested friends would follow their political tactics in view of having such enjoyable punishment. By doing so it means giving more chance to these political detainees to cause further trouble in Sarawak.

Sir, I would like to thank the Central Government for this sensible step taken against these political detainees, who are enjoying themselves in Batu Gajah Detention Camp, where they should be detained as long as necessary. The right thinking people of Sarawak now realise that such step taken by the Central Government against these political detainees is a very desirable measure, as this has a deterrent effect on the people who often try to cause political troubles and disturbances in our country. They know that by imposing such punishment we can get rid of the C.C.O. and other subversive elements in Sarawak. Thank you, Sir,

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, when I rose to speak against the last Development (Supplementary) Estimates, I prefaced my speech in this House by saying that with this new demand for supplementary expenditure a sigh will go through this House—and this sigh is the reflection of the sigh that goes out throughout the country. Now, we are asked, within another seventy-two hours, to pass a Supplementary Supply Bill for a larger sum of money, and the sigh, of course, will naturally in turn become bigger. Sir, we must understand why that should be so. It is so because, in particular, during the last election, the Alliance Members had gone around the country giving the people a false picture of things to come. They had gone around telling the people that with Malaysia there will be greater prosperity, greater peace, greater happiness; but they did not choose to tell the people the facts of life. Now, within a matter of less than twenty-four months, they have completely been forced to reverse their attitude, and in so doing they naturally stress the unforseen issue of confrontation—and the dangers to this country—as the reason for the increased expenditure, or the major reason for the increased expenditure.

Sir, we all accept confrontation as a reality, and we all accept the absolute necessity for this country to gird itself up, to unite itself, to fight and defeat the enemies who are trying to destroy us. However, Sir, at the same time I do ask the Honourable Minister of Finance to try and alleviate some of the burden of the people of this country by exercising greater care and stringency in trying to limit unnecessary expenditure. Sir, to some extent, we can say that the degree whereby the Alliance Government was unable to assess the size of the problem, and the complexity of the

problem of the formation of Malaysia, is reflected by what we have now got to pass in this House and what we have to ask the people in this country to bear.

The Honourable Minister of Finance is an extremely capable man in his own field. I am sure the tributes from his own backbenchers in the past must have given him great assurance in the post that he fills. I clearly remember that when the last Parliament passed the Budget, which broke through the barrier of the thousand-million-dollar mark in this country, it was heralded as an example of the strength, the development and the foresight and the power of the Alliance in providing further progress to this country. If you will look at the very beginning of the Command Paper 28, you will notice that the expenditure approved for 1964 was $1,122 million—in actual fact, the Honourable Minister of Finance speaking very softly yesterday had already told us this; but the total expected expenditure this year is, as he has told us, $1,690—over million. I am not as pernickety as the Member for Batu to go down to $513, but roughly the ratio of the under-estimation is of the order of 25 per cent.

Sir, we have to take into consideration what has already happened this year. We have also to bear in mind what is going to happen next year and what this House will have to debate at the next meeting; and we have to bear that in mind, particularly in view of the intimation that the Minister of Finance has already let out, when he addressed a meeting at the *Tong Aun Kim Har Kong Hoay* in Malacca, where he hinted to the gathering of future increased taxation. It might well be the privilege and the honour of the Minister of Finance not only to break the $1,000-million barrier but also the $2,000-million barrier. Sir, I say this, because wherever increased expenditure has to be met—if the increased expenditure means the fulfilment of our plans and will naturally help the progress of this country will naturally go to the defence and security of the sovereignty of our country then I am afraid whether we like it or not, not only the Members of this House, but all the people throughout the country must be ready to meet it. However the Government can assist greatly if they begin right now to cut out the unnecessary frills of expenditure. Sir, it is not my intention to talk very long in this particular debate, but I would like to prepare the way for the debate that will be forthcoming by just referring to a few items in Command Paper No. 29.

If we refer to page 10, there is a token vote of $10—in actual fact, the amount spent was $1,200. You will read under the item the explanation that it has been possible to quote savings from within the amount already appropriated under Head S. 7 and that only a token sum is required. That is a good example whereby savings are made by the Government and expended in an appropriate manner for something that is very necessary.

However, Sir, if we refer to other items, which have been previously referred to by the Honourable Member from Batu, but from a slightly different point of view—and I refer to several items, item (40) and so on—we will find that savings have been found from the existing provision under Sub-head 1—Personal Emoluments, but the savings are being used for an altogether different purpose. Much more important is the question of the savings that were found from Student Teachers' Allowance which were used for other purposes—it comes under the Head of Education. Sir, I do suggest that the words that are used by the Treasury Memorandum itself give some concern to the country at large. They are not savings: these are monies that were not spent because a Government project was delayed or was not fully implemented. So they were monies that were not spent. If they were in fact savings, the country would be very thankful, even if the Government saved $1,000 or $5,000 and put it back into the "kitty" and later on used it for the same purpose, i.e., for the provision of Student Teachers' Allowance. But these monies that have not been spent, however, have been reallocated for

other projects which we consider unnecessary, a matter of frill and a matter of prestige maybe, but unnecessary prestige. Sir, I refer to the fact that part of the savings that were found under Education is being spent for the purpose of preserving the Monuments of Nubia. Sir, however honourable and however wonderful the idea of saving the monuments of Nubia may be, we feel that if savings could have been made it need not necessarily have been spent, particularly at this time, for a project of that nature.

Here is another indication, Sir, of the type of expenditure which we would not like to see incurred again—in page 18 of Command Paper 29, item (41) we have a provision under the Ministry of External Affairs that to mark the occasion of the launching of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial the Malaysian Government has decided to issue special postage stamps and so on to the face value of $52,500. Sir, everybody in this world who has some pretension to democracy and also who understands something of the nature of human kindness in this world appreciates the great work that had been done by the late Eleanor Roosevelt, and Malaya in trying to show our appreciation of the international character of her work in the sphere of humanity should show some mark of respect on the occasion of the launching of a memorial to her. But I ask the members of the Government whether they realise that the stamps of the North Borneo territories, Sabah and Sarawak, still, at the present time, carry their old former old colonial vestige—they still carry the picture of Queen Elizabeth. Sir, if we are going to spend any money at all in changing stamps or the issue of stamps, I feel that properly such an expenditure should be used for our own national advancement and for the development of, what we have tried to say again and again, a truly Malaysian consciousness and to develop our own stamps. Sir, under those conditions, in view of the difficulties that we face, I would certainly ask this Government to consider that our own internal affairs must come first and this idea of prestige should be cut down to a minimum at this present time.

Sir, there is another issue on which I would like to talk and that comes in page 19, item (45), where a sum of $150 million is provided as a contribution to the Development Fund. Yesterday—perhaps at the wrong time—I did raise the question of the Port of Penang and the future of Penang. But, Sir, the essential problem is a much more important one. We have no quarrel with the Government's determination of carrying on with our progress in two fronts. We are being attacked by external forces; so we have to counter the external enemy. At the same time, we must do everything we can to lay down the framework for our future progress and that is the reason, I presume, for the provision to the Development Fund. Therefore, I urge the Government that, under these circumstances of great danger to this country, they should make every effort to make every cent count, to make every cent play its part, because there has been criticism in the past that development projects are made with no real integration of our future progress in view, and I bring up the question of Penang and the question of an examination for the possibility of the provision of new ports on Penang Island, for the development of industrial sites in Province Wellesley as well as in Penang Island as an example of the type of integration, the type of development that the Government should embark upon so that the Government will spend whatever monies the people are asked to provide wisely and with more clearcut returns to the people.

Sir, in the case of Penang—I am using it as an example—we have a very important issue. The importance of the issue, as I have mentioned briefly yesterday and I would not go into it again, arises from the fact that the Honourable the Prime Minister had agreed that the implementation of the proposal to include Penang Island in the Common Market should be kept in abeyance until such time as Penang can be persuaded to accept it. Sir, the words are so guarded; we do not know

how long the time of abeyance will be. We are a little bit worried about the forthcoming Budget, because time and again the Minister of Finance had always eyed the $400,000 over per year which the elimination of the free port status of Penang would bring to the Federal revenue. Sir, I do maintain that the Government in this instance should make up its mind very clearly and should try and assess the feelings of the people of Penang before it made up its mind. There are two alternatives for the people of Penang to do for their future livelihood, and I refer in this particular instance to the people of Penang Island in particular: they either have to retain their free port status and try and develop industries which are more in the line of tourism, or else they have to understand that these words by the Honourable the Prime Minister are words which are writings on the wall—"they have to be persuaded to accept the question of entry into the common market." However, Sir, the importance, therefore, is on the word "persuaded". How can you persuade the people?—and I hope the word "persuade" is not just a euphemism to coerce or to force.

Sir, I do feel that if a plan of development could be made tangible to the people of Penang to provide for greater industrial development in the Island of Penang, greater industrial development in Province Wellesley, increased communication between the Island of Penang and Province Wellesley, the provision of greater port facilities on the Island of Penang not only for passenger, not only for cargo, but also for instances or circumstances like the fishing industry—we already have a tuna fishing industry in Penang Island—whether port facilities could not be made for more trawlers and so on and so forth. We know that Government has already earmarked a plan for the reclamation of 300 over acres in Weld Quay area, spending a proposed total of about $3 million for that reclamation. Sir, when I listened to the remarks made by the Honourable Minister of Transport the day before that there were no alternative sites for the port of Penang, I considered that if Government were going to spend $3 million to reclaim the land in Weld Quay, it could well consider how it can best reclaim that land and at the same time provide for the possibility of port extension in future. After all, experts can be wrong, and experts can be made right again. The port at Butterworth is an outstanding example. The experts were proven wrong for 30 years. We have now got new experts who say that you can put up a port in Penang with six deep water wharves. However, that is not the issue. The issue is whether this type of development, our expenditure for development, will really bring progress to improve the livelihood of the people in the area. I only use Penang as an example, because we are only talking of the Development Estimates, but the example can be applied elsewhere. In Penang a promise was made by the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, especially during election time, about the development of the Mak Mandin industrial sites of Penang, 300 acres, with no known projects and, from the admission of the Chief Minister of Penang, with no calculable benefit to the people of Penang. We do not know how many people are going to get employment, what the provision of these industrial sites will bring in terms of benefit. We have also heard from the Minister for Housing that low cost houses have been constructed in Penang, but these low cost houses are in Penang Island and not in Province Wellesley. But, obviously, if the deep water wharves are being placed in Province Wellesley, the trade and the increase of livelihood is going to be focussed in Province Wellesley, then housing should be integrated as a programme in the development over in Province Wellesley; but housing was put nearer home, at Kampong Bahru. We have also heard from the Minister of Labour that he has tried to persuade the waterfront workers of Penang to seek alternative employment at the present time, but there are no inducements for them to go except on the question of getting a job. You must provide proper housing, provide all facilities for employment and ensure prospects

of development for their livelihood before people can make changes.

Sir, I feel that in the case of Penang, the only way whereby Government can honestly and truly try to persuade the people of Penang to give up their free port status and join the common market would be to employ a much more careful system in using the development funds. It must try and provide real economic planning which can provide a scheme whereby the people of Penang can see tangible benefit. We think in terms of industrial sites, with planning of industries, amounting to say 1,000 acres on Penang Island and 1,000 acres over in Province Wellesley before the hopes and aspirations of the people of Penang can be met; and we think also in terms of further development of port facilities on Penang Island in order that Penang in the future can catch up and develop. Sir, I am not asking for provision to be made for all these projects; I am only asking for a token vote to be made, or provision to be made, to provide for a proper system of investigation and a proper system of thinking and planning so that we can evolve a plan, and stick to a plan which will ultimately make use of every single cent that we are providing for under "Development" for the benefit of our country. After all, Sir, in presenting an increased demand of money from the general public, we should ensure them that we spend it properly. There should be savings and savings are not to be misspent. We should try and make realistic estimates. We should at the same time ensure the people that every single cent that we use will be to their benefit in the future.

Sir, you will notice that I have not touched upon all the provisions that have been made for the Police, Defence, and so on, although one could comment on them from the point of view of appropriateness of expenditure. Just as an example, Sir, if we look under Head S. 14, Ministry of Defence, paragraph 27, you will see an example of what I am trying to drive at. It says "The Provost training aircraft of the Royal Malaysian Air Force are fitted with an obsolescent VHF transceiver." Sir, how old is the Malaysian Air Force that it is fitted with obsolete equipment! We do not quarrel with it, because if it is necessary to improve we must improve; and we do not quarrel with this particular item also because the sum of money that is being provided for under the Supplementary Estimates comes from an appropriate source—savings from "Air Technical Stores" within the Ministry of Defence. We think that is legitimate and we have nothing to quarrel over that. However, Sir, savings means savings, sums not spent and later misspent for some other purposes should be so stated. We can give some examples. For example, the visit of the Honourable Prime Minister to Britain and to the United States on behalf of the nation, which has brought many results, could have been better employed if at that time he had also not curtailed his visit to France. I mean to say that a slightly increased expenditure would have fulfilled a far greater scope and that will mean a much more careful planning, a saving and the lightening of the burden on the people.

Sir, there is another type of instance where we can . . . . .

Mr Speaker: How long are you going to take?

Dr Lim Chong Eu: One more item, Sir. There is another kind of situation where we can make savings. The Honourable Member for Batu has referred to the question of airlifting of detainees rather, I think, humorously and in some way trivially; and the Honourable Member for Seberang Tengah has referred to the good work done by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs in presenting the case of Malaysia at the United Nations. Sir, I am not talking on foreign policy at this present moment. But whatever the success and credit of the outcome of that particular visit to the United Nations may be, when we are discussing the Supplementary Supply Bill, we must bring to the attention of the House that somebody must have misinformed the Minister of External Affairs and the Government to the extent that we spend money to transport equipment, military equipment, which

was dropped in our country by Indonesia, and that we spend money to carry it all the way to the United Nations Security Council and lay it on the table of the Security Council only to be asked to take it out because it was against the Standing Rules and Orders. Sir, we must certainly have known the procedure and, if we were properly advised, we need not have spent that unnecessary sum of money to carry this unnecessary exhibit all the way to New York and brought it back, not being admitted. That is the type of savings, the kind of attitude of mind that we wish the Government to maintain when it asks for increased expenditure.

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday I heard the speech of the Honourable Member for Batu urging the Government to resolve the dispute with Indonesia by peaceful means, and another Member also from the Opposition suggested that we should have peace and not victory. These speeches from the Opposition convey the idea that our Government does not want to talk peace but wants war. Contrary is the case. Our Government has done everything possible to find a peaceful solution to the dispute with Indonesia. But, because of the act of aggression by the Indonesians, all efforts for peace on our part so far has not been successful. Those who read this booklet entitled "Indonesian Involvement in Eastern Malaysia" will be convinced that Soekarno's aim is to absorb Malaysia and create "Indonesia Raya".

This morning our Honourable Prime Minister is quoted in the *Straits Times* to have said, and I quote:

"I am quite prepared to meet Soekarno to end the present dispute, but Indonesia must respect our sovereignty and integrity and withdraw the troops from our country."

This is the attitude which has been maintained by our Prime Minister as well as Government, and I am sure this House will share my view that our Honourable Prime Minister is right in insisting the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from our territories before we talk peace again. How can we talk peace with our enemies when they are still inside our country?

Sir, yesterday I also heard the Honourable Member for Batu criticising the estimated expenditure of $6,000 required for the purchase of furniture for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I do not think this is a fair criticism. Last month, I led a 43-man Sarawak Trade Mission to Singapore and Malaya. We had the opportunity of visiting some of the offices under the Ministry of Finance in Singapore; and later we also visited some of the offices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the national capital. By comparison with what we saw, I agree that the present furniture in the offices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry need replacement. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is one of the most important Ministries in the Federal Government, and we want to see that it is brought up to date not only in furniture but other facilities as well.

Sir, in the previous Estimates tabled in this House, it was found that Sarawak was neglected and almost forgotten. However, I am grateful to the Honourable Minister of Finance for the inclusion of several important items for Sarawak in the Supplementary Supply Bill, 1964. May I be permitted, Sir, to comment on some of the items?

First, I would like to touch on Broadcasting and Information. In order to counteract the Indonesian propaganda, psychological warfare is essential, and the establishment of a psychological warfare team is vitally important as the battle is not won in the battlefield but in the men's hearts.

I now come to the Royal Malaysia Police in Sarawak. At present our Police Force in Sarawak is inadequate to cope with the situation in view of the Indonesian aggression. It is small in number and has a very wide area to look after. Therefore, it should be strengthened and brought up to a standard of efficiency, Sir.

Sir, I can give an instance to show the inadequacy of the Police Force in Sarawak. On the night of the 4th October, 1964, the eve of the birthday of His Excellency, the Governor of Sarawak, numerous handbills of an extremely seditious nature, calling on

the people of Kalimatan to unite and rise against the British imperialists and our Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, were distributed throughout the Kuching Town area. Slogans were written on the walls along the streets and on the road leading to the Kuching Airport—several miles long. The police station at the 24th mile Kuching-Semanagang Road was pasted with posters, and signboards of shops at the 24th mile not belonging to a certain political party were taken down and painted with black paint and thrown at the places some distance away. Judging from the magnitude of the work done, they must have mobilised a few hundred people to do the job. Sir, if we had enough Police to patrol the area, the incident, which is described, might not have occurred.

Sir, I congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance for making this allocation to strengthen the Royal Police Force in Sarawak, and I support the Supplementary Supply Bill, 1964, as a whole. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil bahagian sadikit di-dalam Rang Undang[2] Perbekalan Tambahan yang di-kemukakan semenjak sa-malam lagi. Di-dalam perbahathan ini saya akan menyentoh Kepala[2] sa-bagaimana yang ada tersebut dalam Command Paper 28 dan 29.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kelmarin kita baharu selesai membahathkan permintaan wang tambahan bagi Ranchangan Kemajuan Yang Kedua. Pada hari ini pula kita di-minta untok meluluskan wang tambahan bagi perbelanjaan tahun 1964. Ini ada-lah kali yang kedua tambahan yang telah di-minta oleh Kerajaan, sa-bagaimana yang telah diterangkan oleh wakil Batu jumlah wang yang akan di-belanjakan untok tahun ini lebeh daripada $1,600 juta. Nampak-nya sa-bagaimana yang saya telah tegor dahulu Kerajaan tidak-lah mengadakan satu penyelidekan yang teliti tatkala mengadakan estimates di-awal tahun. Pendek-nya, kerja Kerajaan nampak-nya terburu[2], apabila berhajat kapada wang pada masa itu-lah di-belanjakan kemudian baharu-lah di-minta kapada Dewan yang mulia ini meluluskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak menyentoh Head C. 12—Charges on Account of Public Debt sabanyak $75,000 dalam Command Paper 29. Wang ini untok membayar bunga dan lain[2] lagi yang bersangkut-paut dengan perkara hutang yang Kerajaan kita telah berhutang daripada Kerajaan German. Kita maseh ingat lagi dalam awal tahun 1964 apabila kita telah membahathkan Budget tahun 1964 kita telah dapat ketahui dan melihat sendiri bahawa 12 peratus daripada sakalian wang peruntokan itu telah di-gunakan untok membayar hutang sahaja. Kalau sa-kira-nya perjalanan Kerajaan terus berhutang daripada satu ka-satu masa dan daripada satu ketika ka-satu ketika, maka wang untok hendak di-belanjakan bagi kemajuan negara nampak-nya akan terganggu, kerana kebanyakan daripada wang perbelanjaan itu perlu di-untokkan membayar bunga sahaja.

Malang-nya pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak daripada ranchangan[2] yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan bukan-lah ranchangan yang productive atau memberi hasil, maka itu-lah satu perkara yang saya suka hendak menegor apabila kita tengok di-dalam Command Paper 29 banyak perkara[2] perbelanjaan membeli furniture dan lain[2] lagi boleh di-katakan bagi semua Kementerian.

Di-bawah Head S. 16—Ministry of External Affairs ada di-sebut belanja $6,000 untok Air-Conditioners and Ceiling Fans. Sudah ada air-condition hendak di-pakai juga kipas untok menyejokkan bilek itu. Jadi, saya tidak tahu-lah kalau belanja yang bagini di-jalankan oleh pehak Kerajaan nampak-nya ra'ayat-lah yang akan menderita.

Baharu[2] ini kita bacha dalam surat-khabar bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan membuat satu kenyataan di-Melaka ia-itu Kerajaan harus akan menambah chukai ka-atas anak negeri. Pendek kata, di-dalam tahun yang akan datang ini ra'ayat akan menanggong sa-berat[2] tanggongan kerana chukai yang lebeh banyak lagi akan di-kenakan ka-atas ra'ayat. Wal hal kalau kita pandang dari segi kehidupan ra'ayat

ada-lah kehidupan ra'ayat makin sahari sa-makin menderita. Baharu[2] ini ada tersiar dalam surat-khabar bahawa ada-lah bilangan orang[2] yang menganggor hampir 100,000. Angka 100,000 ini ia-lah orang yang menganggor yang mendaftarkan nama-nya di-Pejabat Buroh. Ada pun penganggor yang dudok di-kampong[2] yang tidak mendaftarkan diri mereka itu sa-bagai penganggor ada-lah bilangan mereka itu lebeh daripada 100,000 orang banyaknya. Ada-kah Kerajaan telah membuat satu ranchangan untok memperbaiki kehidupan beratus[2] ribu orang yang tidak ada kerja itu?

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, on a point of order—67 (3). Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir itu berchakap fasal ranchangan hendak beri kerja; tadi dia berchakap fasal hawa penyejok dan kipas; jadi tidak kena pada tempat-nya. Kalau mengikut Standing Order 67 (3) benda[2] yang di-bahathkan ada-lah berkenaan dengan peruntokan yang ada dalam Bill ini sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, we are on the second reading.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Speaker, I am calling for order now and I want your ruling, please.

Mr Speaker: Standing Order nombor berapa?

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Speaker, 67 (3) di-sini ada di-sebutkan:

"After the motion for the second reading of the Bill has been proposed and seconded the debate thereon may proceed forthwith but shall be confined to the general principles of Government policy and administration as indicated by the supplementary appropriations included in the Bill and estimates",

and not otherwise.

Mr Speaker: Saya suka menerangkan ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh berchakap sadikit sebab perkara itu dalam dasar 'am.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Nampak-nya Yang Berhormat itu tidak mengerti.

Mr Speaker: Itu saya tidak suka dengar. Bila saya sudah tegor itu jangan chakap lagi.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya minta dia tarek balek—saya mengerti.

Mr Speaker: Saya sudah larang perkara itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang baharu saya sebutkan tadi beratus ribu ra'ayat jelata di-dalam negeri ini tidak ada mempunyai kerja. Walau pun Kerajaan kita ada mempunyai Planning Unit dan National Economic Planning Council, tetapi apa-kah yang mereka itu telah buat untok membela nasib beratus ribu orang di-dalam negeri ini yang tidak ada kerja.

Baharu[2] ini kita telah mendengar dalam surat khabar bahawa sa-nya banyak pula harga[2] makanan, harga pakaian naik melangit[2] yang telah menjadikan kesusahan dan banyak-lah orang[2] kampong kita yang telah merayu hal di-atas kesusahan ini.

Sekarang saya berpaling kapada muka 11 daripada Command Paper 29, Head S. 13, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Di-sini nampak-nya ada peruntokan untok menambah dua orang lagi Assistant bagi Trade Commissioner di-London sana, nampak-nya memang sangat-lah baik tetapi kita maseh ingat lagi bahawa sa-nya Kerajaan Pusat membeli sakalian barang[2] sa-hingga pencil ini ada-lah di-beli melalui Crown Agent di-London sana. Crown Agent membeli sakalian barang[2] untok keperluan Kerajaan Pusat dan telah di-bayar beratus[2] ribu ringgit pada tiap[2] tahun kapada Crown Agent ini bagi perkhidmatan mereka kapada Kerajaan kita. Kalau sa-kira-nya Crown Agent ini telah menjalankan tugas membeli barang[2] ini apa-kah guna-nya lagi di-adakan Trade Commissioner ini? Kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan hendak membuat propaganda supaya barang[2] export kita dapat di-lebehkan export-nya ka-London sana, itu sangat-lah baik tetapi biar-lah Trade Commissioner pula menjalankan tugas yang sedang di-jalankan oleh Crown Agent di-London tadi. Tidak ada guna-nya kita membeli barang[2] daripada pehak

Inggeris walhal barang²-nya mahal; di-dalam negeri lain barang² itu lebeh murah dan lebeh baik lagi mutu-nya.

Satu lagi saya suka hendak menyebutkan tentang protection—masaalah protection. Saya telah bangkitkan dalam tiga empat tahun dahulu soal perusahaan batek di-negeri Kelantan. Maka jawapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan berkata, dia sedang mengkaji satu ta'rif atau pun definition supaya dengan ada-nya definition ini, dapat-lah di-beri protection kapada kain batek—perusahaan kain batek yang ada di-Kelantan itu. Tetapi sudah dua tahun dan sekarang masok tahun yang ketiga maseh definition itu belum dapat di-buat lagi. Walhal Kerajaan ada mempunyaï expert, ada mempunyaï professor, ada mempunyaï economist, ada mempunyaï technician dan lain² lagi yang kalau betul² Kerajaan jujor hendak membuat definition maka dengan ada-nya orang² ini dapat-lah di-buat definition itu dengan saberapa segera, dengan senang-nya dan dapat di-beri protection kapada perusahaan orang Melayu yang terbiar di-dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah perusahaan kain batek di-Kelantan ada memberi . . . . .

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order under Standing Order 67 (3), which reads as follows:

"After the motion for the second reading of the Bill has been proposed and seconded the debate thereon may proceed forthwith but shall be confined to the general principles of Government policy and administration as indicated by the supplementary appropriations included in the Bill and estimates."

The meaning of this provision, Mr Speaker, Sir, is that Honourable Members can only touch on subjects which are included in the present Supplementary Supply Bill. As far as I can see, the Honourable Member who is speaking now is touching on the textile industry in Kelantan, but no money is asked for this in the present Bill and I suggest, Sir, that you confine this debate strictly to this Supplementary Supply Bill instead of allowing Honourable Members to roam at will as if this were an ordinary annual Budget debate, because that would serve only to prolong this debate and waste the time of this House.

Mr Speaker: Sunggoh pun dalam Standing Order 66 menyatakan itu berkenaan dasar 'am pentadbiran Kerajaan, tetapi pada fahaman saya reference yang di-nyatakan oleh Menteri Kewangan itu jangan-lah di-teruskan lagi.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak menyentoh perkara Kementerian Pertahanan di-bawah Head S. 14 di-muka 13—Command Paper nombor 29. Saya menyokong dengan kuat-nya bagi peruntokan supaya dapat di-perkokohkan lagi pertahanan untok menjaga keselamatan negara kita daripada anchaman yang datang daripada luar. Pendek kata saya daripada tahun 1961 dan 1962 telah membangkitkan perkara² yang saya telah buat suggestion dan permintaan kapada Menteri yang bersangkutan supaya di-dirikan satu kilang untok senjata kechil supaya dengan ada-nya kilang ini dapat-lah kita mempertahankan negara kita dengan lebeh baik lagi, tidak-lah kita berharap² sa-hingga sampai sa-butir peluru pun mesti kita nanti dari luar negeri daripada Australia atau daripada negeri Inggeris. Kalau sa-kira-nya peperangan berlaku di-Australia dan England di-mana kita akan dapat peluru itu?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I rise on another point of order. Under what particular appropriation of the vote is the Honourable Member speaking?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Defence.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Which one?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: I am speaking on the general policy.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I tried to inform the Honourable Member that he can only speak on the general policy of an item for which additional expenditure is requested. He cannot speak on the general policy of a Head, because this is not a full scale Budget debate.

Mr Speaker: Sudah habis atau belum?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Belum lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana saya di-usek[2] (*Ketawa*), tetapi saya tidak lupa, ada di-sini.

Mr Speaker: Tolong pendekkan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu[2] ini telah kita bacha satu siaran dalam surat khabar bahawa saya konon telah memberi seruan kapada orang kampong, jangan mengambil bahagian dalam pertahanan kampong, itu adalah satu fitnah yang di-buat oleh pemberita[2] surat khabar. Jadi di-sini saya dalam Rumah yang bahagia ini di-hadapan sekelian wakil[2] ra'ayat saya hendak menyebutkan bahawa saya tidak mengeluarkan perkataan yang bagitu. Sekarang saya menyentoh muka 14.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, on a point of clarification, would the Honourable Member be prepared to say that he is prepared to fight Indonesia?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: I think we will be the first to fight Indonesia.

Mr Speaker: Sudah habis?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya belum habis lagi (*Ketawa*).

Mr Speaker: Habiskan-lah (*Ketawa*). Jemput-lah rengkaskan, kerana ada ramai Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat yang hendak berchakap.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya berchakap di-muka 14 dalam Kementerian Pelajaran. Di-bawah elaun guru dan lain[2] lagi, perkara yang bersangkutan dengan tambahan wang sabanyak $2,580, dan lain[2] lagi perbelanjaan di-minta di-sini. Saya di-sini suka hendak menyebutkan satu perkara yang kechil sahaja, saya mintalah kapada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengizinkan saya membachakan sadikit sahaja surat khabar ini.

"Anak[2] Melayu dengan biasiswa ranchangan Colombo sangat di-kesalkan. Tiap[2] kali rombongan penuntut[2] dari Malaysia melanjutkan pelajaran keluar negeri dengan biasiswa Colombo, maka sentiasa hati orang Melayu berasa sedeh."

Saya akan bachakan sadikit sahaja lagi.

"Sa-bagai chontoh baharu[2] ini penuntut[2] Malaysia telah terbang ka-Canada di-bawah biasiswa Ranchangan Colombo untok melanjutkan pelajaran di-dalam jurusan Sain dan pendidekan Sain. Daripada 13 orang hanya sa-orang Melayu sahaja yang di-beri scholarship."

Ini satu lagi chontoh kapada kita ra'ayat jelata orang[2] Melayu bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan telah kechiwa dalam perkara untok membela nasib orang[2] Melayu.

Baharu ini saya telah sebutkan perkara rumah murah, dan telah di-jawab oleh wakil dari Saberang Tengah dan Pulau Pinang Selatan, tetapi alhamdulillah dalam surat khabar hari ini bahawa jawapan mereka itu telah menyebabkan 35 chawangan UMNO sendiri akan mengadakan satu rapat tertutup membantah di-atas jawapan yang tidak betul yang telah di-keluarkan oleh wakil mereka itu sendiri dalam Rumah ini.

Akhir-nya saya hendak berchakap tentang perkara Royal Malaysia Police. Saya menerima kaseh di-atas tugas[2] yang telah di-jalankan oleh polis di-dalam Tanah Ayer kita ini, tetapi ada kejadian[2] yang merunsingkan fikiran kita telah berlaku lebeh[2] lagi di-negeri Kelantan. Di-sana nampak-nya sekarang ini polis telah menggunakan third degree method, ia-itu apabila di-tangkap, orang itu sa-belum di-tanya apa[2] terus di-pukul. Baharu ini ada satu kejadian ia-itu orang watchman satu store, di-Kota Bharu telah mendapat kechurian dan dia mereportkan perkara ini kapada pehak polis, tetapi dia yang mereport kapada polis telah di-tangkap dan di-rejam dan di-pukul sa-hingga sampai tiga suku nyawa. Perkara ini sudah di-bawa ka-dalam Mahkamah untok di-bicharakan.

Dalam Pilehan Raya di-Tumpat baru[2] ini, orang[2] PAS di-panggil ka-polis station, dan di-tudoh mereka menchuri ayam, di-pukul dan di-tumbok dan di-tahan dari pagi hingga petang kemudian baru di-lepaskan. Kalau bagini nampak-nya kerja[2] yang di-jalankan oleh polis maka demokarasi yang kita junjong tinggi itu

akan tinggal nama sahaja, dan kita akan menjadi demokrasi yang kejam yang akan di-chachi oleh bangsa[2] dalam dunia ini. Sakian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila saya mendengar uchapan[2] dari Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat dari pehak pembangkang, saya rasa mendengar lagu sumbang, mereka itu sa-mata[2] ka-Dewan ini untok memuntahkan bangkangan dan membangkang sa-mata[2] kerana hendak membangkang. Dari sa-malam Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu berchakap sampai kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir, saya ta' nampak titek-berat daripada uchapan[2] mereka itu membena, melainkan menghentam apa sahaja yang boleh di-hentam, walau pun perkara itu perkara yang baik.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu, umpama-nya, bila kita mendengar uchapan-nya, saya rasa beliau sa-orang Ahli yang paling tidak bertanggong-jawab, bangkang sa-mata[2] kerana membangkang dan memberi warna hitam kapada perkara yang puteh, mengechap perkara yang necessity sa-bagai perkara yang berlebehan[2]. Tidak ada-kah soal lain Ahli Batu hendak mengecham sa-lain daripada soal titek bengik: soal alat pejabat Menteri Perdagangan dan Menteri Muda-nya yang terpaksa di-ganti baharu[2] ini, alat rumah Menteri Muda Pertanian yang baharu dan baharu pun pindah ka-Kuala Lumpur dari Perak. Tidak ada lain cherita nampak-nya. Ada-kah dia mahu kita mengikuti Indonesia di-zaman Seriwijaya, di-zaman Majapahit, zaman Gajah Mada, di-mana segala pejabat di-jalankan di-rumah[2] yang di-dirikan daripada buloh dengan tidak beralatkan apa[2] pun, hanya sa-bidang tikar dan sa-buah tepak sireh. Semua orang datang dudok bersila, sambil mengunyah[2] sireh, sambil mengemukakan pengaduan, atau menjalankan perbicharaan, atau apa[2] lain urusan negara. Dan kalau sakit ta' payah panggil doctor, macham Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu, hanya panggil ahli nujum, ahli bertapa, bomoh dan pawang. Kalau ini-lah dunia yang hendak di-adakan dan di-wujudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu di-Malaysia ini, kerana chinta-nya melimpah[2] kapada Indonesia tua, atau Malaysia muda, ta' payah-lah kita terima peruntokan yang di-minta sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh beliau itu. Tetapi kita dalam dunia maju, kita hendak jaga kechekapan bekerja di-pejabat, dan kita hendak jaga kehormatan diri yang sa-timbal bagi negara kita.

Lagi pula, patut-kah perkara ini di-timbulkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dengan chara yang di-buat-nya itu pada masa ini, sa-olah[2] memberikan gambaran bahawa pejabat Menteri yang berkenaan itu di-salut dengan emas dan intan, bukan dengan alat[2] biasa yang sa-benar-nya ada di-situ sekarang. Tidak-kah ini akan di-gunakan oleh di'ayah Indonesia? Tidak-kah ini bererti Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu menolong di'ayah Indonesia? Bagitu juga tentang soal pejabat Kementerian Belia yang di-katakan-nya mahal sangat sewa-nya. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu hidup di-Kuala Lumpur, bekerja di-Kuala Lumpur, dan tahu bahawa sewa rumah di-Kuala Lumpur ini, atau di-Petaling Jaya, kalau rumah yang elok sadikit tiga bilek, sewa-nya sampai $700; $800; $900—itu untok satu family, satu keluarga—ini untok sa-buah Kementerian besar yang baharu di-buat. Ada-kah patut di-katakan sewa yang entah $1,000 lebeh sadikit itu di-katakan mahal?

Satu lagi perkara yang di-timbulkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu sa-malam ia-lah soal bantuan Kerajaan kita kapada soal pembenaan sa-mula Tugu Nubia di-Masir. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong pun membangkang juga dalam perkara ini. Ini lagi bangkangan—ini lagi menunjokkan satu chontoh bagaimana Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat itu sa-chara tidak langsong menyokong Indonesia. Apa yang kita buat ini ia-lah untok memberi sumbangan kapada Tugu Nubia, ia-itu satu gesture daripada kita, tanda kerjasama kita kapada Masir. Masir

ada-lah satu lubok tamaddun yang tua yang di-minati oleh seluroh dunia. Mereka berusaha hendak menyelamatkan Tugu Nubia daripada di-karamkan oleh limpahan ayer Ampangan Aswan; hendak menyelamatkan satu kesan sejarah yang besar yang berguna kapada dunia seluroh-nya. Sekarang kita nampak bahawa Masir berdiri di-belakang kita, bersimpati dengan kita dalam perjuangan, hidup atau mati kita dengan Indonesia ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu ta' mahu kita bantu Tugu Nubia, ta' mahu kita tunjokkan simpati kita dengan Masir supaya Masir ta' sokong kita, supaya Masir sokong Indonesia. Maka dengan sendiri-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu ada-lah orang yang sa-umpama Burong Nuri Indonesia dalam Dewan ini yang menyanyikan lagu yang di-rentakkan oleh Jakarta.

Bagitu juga saudara saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Saya samalam bila mendengar uchapan-nya saya ta' erti apa hendak di-katakannya, apa maksud dia, dia sendiri pun barangkali ta' faham. Dia berkata Kerajaan lebeh memandang perdamaian dari kemenangan. Dia pula menyalahkan Menteri Dalam Negeri yang memberi kenyataan ketika dia hendak berangkat ka-Bangsa[2] Bersatu bahawa kita akan mempertahankan diri sendiri dengan usaha sendiri, kalau Majlis Keselamatan mengambil keputusan yang tidak memuaskan kapada kita. Apa-kah maksud beliau berkata bagitu? Salah-kah Menteri itu berkata demikian? Ada-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok itu mahu kalau-lah umpama-nya keputusan Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa[2] Bersatu itu tidak memuaskan kita, maka kita ta' usah buat apa[2]; ta' usah mempertahankan diri kita, berserah sahaja kapada Jakarta. Maka dia juga, dengan ta' di-sedari, telah menyanyikan lagu Burong Kakak Tua Indonesia dalam Dewan ini, menyanyi rentak Jakarta.

Dia pula berkata hendak berhenti dari menjadi Ahli Dewan ini; berhenti-lah, siapa larang. Kenapa chakap kapada kami semua yang dia hendak berhenti. Ta' ada siapa yang melarang sa-saorang itu hendak berhenti daripada menjadi Ahli Dewan, sebab rasa merajok, atau marah sangat, atau sebab ada sa-orang Ahli yang tertentu berchakap sa-suatu perkara yang ta' senang kapada dia. Dasar Kerajaan terang dalam perkara kerjasama kita dengan seluroh ra'ayat—PAS atau tidak PAS, dan lain[2] parti Pembangkang, sudah terang. Kalau dia hendak marah juga, kerana ada uchapan yang kurang enak daripada sa-saorang yang tertentu—dan hendak berhenti, berhenti-lah—ta' usah-lah mengadu kapada kami! Hendak adakan pilehan raya sa-mula pun, kami boleh kempen balek, ta' apa.

Kapada PAS sa-benar-nya Ranchangan Pembangunan Yang Kedua—Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua yang sedang, atau akan di-lancharkan sekarang ini akan menjadi batu ujian yang besar. Tuhan memang nampak, kita hendak menengok—bagi pehak Kerajaan Pusat hendak menengok—sa-takat mana kerjasama yang akan di-beri oleh PAS dalam perkara ini dan sama[2]-lah nanti kita tengok.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tadi berchakap banyak dan panjang. Ada satu perkara—satu point dalam uchapan-nya yang saya dengar, saya hampir ta' perchaya yang dia berkata bagitu. Dia berkata bahawa Russia menggunakan veto di-Bangsa[2] Bersatu itu ia-lah kerana soal kita saperti yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Dalam Negeri itu tidak lojik. Jadi, kalau bagitu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh pun menyokong hujah Indonesia. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh yang salama ini menjadi sa-orang yang anti-Jakarta, anti-Indonesia, dengan tidak sa-mena[2] hari ini kita dengar dia menyokong hujah dan alasan Indonesia. Entah dia pun juga mahu jadi Burong Nuri Indonesia dalam Dewan ini, saya ta' tahu, kerana ini sangat menyedehkan. Chorak yang sa-benar-nya dari sa-saorang itu kadang[2] terkeluar dan ternampak pada masa dan ketika sa-saorang itu tidak sedar—keluar dengan sendiri saperti terkeluar dari mulut Ahli Yang Berhormat dari

Ipoh tadi. Dia mahu hak mengkeritik Kerajaan. Dia dudok mengkeritik salama ini, kerja lain ta' ada, kerja mengkeritik itu hak penoh bagi-nya—mengkeritik Kerajaan dari segala segi, atas bawah, kiri kanan, belakang depan, utara selatan—suka dia mengkeritik, keritik. Chuma kalau hendak keritik, jangan-lah jadi Burong Nuri Indonesia, kerana kalau Kerajaan ini mahu menchekek Pembangkang daripada bersuara, saperti yang di-tudoh dengan dusta-nya itu dalam Dewan ini, dia tidak boleh ada dalam Dewan ini, kerana dia ada-lah Pembangkang dari satu parti yang paling tidak bertanggong-jawab dalam soal[2] dalam negeri, atau domestic problem dalam negeri ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong chuba hendak memberi bayangan bahawa usaha Kerajaan kita membawa alat[2] pencheroboh Indonesia . . . .

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Sir, on a point of order. I understand that the Honourable Ministers will be replying this afternoon. Is the Honourable Member replying on behalf of the Ministers this morning?

Mr Speaker: Ya, saya juga suka hendak mengingatkan kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat—ada-lah hujah[2], atau soal[2] yang di-datangkan oleh pehak[2] ini, Yang Berhormat Menteri[2] nanti akan menjawab. Takut jawapan[2] yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menjawab takut bertelingkah dengan apa yang di-berikan oleh Menteri[2] ini. Jadi, dalam masaalah ini saya minta-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat tolong-lah nyatakan di-dalam peruntokan ini tentang dasar[2] Kerajaan sahaja, ta' usah-lah di-jawab itu, sebab itu hak Menteri nanti daripada pukul 4.30 sampai 6.30 untok menjawab-nya.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami juga berhak menjawab bagi pehak Kerajaan, kerana kami bukan dudok di-pehak Pembangkang. Dia mengatakan Kerajaan, kena juga pada kami sadikit, dan saya tidak menjawab dari semua segi, hanya satu dua perkara yang saya rasa boleh saya berikan sadikit untok pandangan.

Mr Speaker: Kalau sadikit[2] boleh, tetapi tidak semua.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Sadikit[2], Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kalau kami hendak di-napikan hak ini, ta' ada ma'ana lagi kami dudok di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir—satu dua perkara yang saya hendak berchakap. Dia pun kadang[2], kalau saya berchakap, memang ta' diam.

Dia marah sangat fasal berhutang. Soal dasar-nya akan di-jawab oleh Menteri Kewangan, tetapi saya hendak berkata bagini-lah: Negeri[2] lain, ta' ada satu pun yang ta' ada berhutang—Masir-kah, India-kah, Indonesia-kah, berpuloh[2] million ringgit berhutang; hutang untok pembangunan, dan ini akan memajukan negara kita. Ta' usah-lah ini di-jadikan modal politik, ini modal politik PAS, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Di-merata[2] tempat dan kampong ini-lah modal dia, modal lain ta' ada.

Dia marah lagi fasal hendak pasang alat pendingin di-Kementerian Luar Negeri. Kenapa bilek Menteri Besar PAS Kelantan tidak-kah ada alat peningin? Saya sudah masok bilek itu, alat pendingin pun ada, champakkan-lah sama alat itu, kalau tidak suka orang lain pakai alat pendingin atau kipas. Kita negeri panas, kita hendak orang bekerja boleh berfikir dengan tenang, maka alat dan kemudahan harus ada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Saya pula terperanjat hari ini mendengar Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir chuba hendak memomokkan fasal barang[2] hendak naik dan kain hendak naik. Ini perkara yang saya hadapi dalam kawasan saya di-tempat saya di-Pantai Timor. Ada orang yang tertentu pada masa ini pergi ka-merata[2] tempat mengambil peluang konferantasi; dia kata jaga[2] sadikit kita hendak susah ni, kain hendak mahal, beli chepat[2]. Tujuan dia supaya kain dia jual laku, dan di'ayah politik pun boleh masok. Saya shak dan churiga boleh jadi Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir ini-lah barangkali salah sa-orang ahli yang mengemudikan perkara ini

dari belakang, untok membuat kachau pada ra'ayat pada masa ini di-Pantai Timor.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kembali kapada peruntokan yang di-hadapan kita ini. Peruntokan tambahan yang di-minta untok Kementerian Pertahanan barangkali ia-lah untok menghadapi suasana konferantasi yang ada pada hari ini. Saya suka menyatakan kapada Dewan yang mulia ini bahawa konferantasi Indonesia, walau macham mana besar di-lancharkan, akan hanchor, kita akan buru, kita ra'ayat Malaysia akan buru pencheroboh[2] Indonesia, sa-bagaimana Aidit memburu tikus[2]-nya di-Bali. Chuma kita tidak mahu mengeringkan tikus[2] Indonesia yang kita buru di-sini itu, sa-bagaimana Aidit mengeringkan tikus di-Bali itu untok di-bawa makan ka-Jakarta.

Di-Pantai Barat pencheroboh[2] itu hanchor, ia-itu tempat di-mana ada banyak orang[2] yang berasal dari Indonesia, kerana mereka itu sa-bulat ta'at setia-nya kapada negara kita, dan kita memberi tabek yang sa-besar[2]-nya kapada mereka.

Saya beri amaran kapada pencheroboh[2] Indonesia, kapada regime Sukarno dan Aidit, jangan datang ka-Pantai Timor, jangan hampir di-Pantai Timor, kami akan kechai[2]kan pencheroboh itu (*Tepok*) sa-bagaimana kita mengkechai[2] timun. Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat tentu sama dengan saya kalau saya berkata bahawa kita semua Ahli Dewan ini bersedia mara ka-hadapan bersama ra'ayat menentang pencherobohan Indonesia. Saya minta Kerajaan bersetuju menerima Ahli[2] Parlimen sa-bagai pegawai yang bertauliah dalam Tentera Wataniah. Kita tidak ingin satu inchi pun bumi kita di-jajah oleh Sukarno dan Aidit. Kapada Sukarno dan Aidit saya hadiahkan sa-buah pantun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua:

Jangan tuan termakan nangka
Nanti tangan terkena getah
Jangan tuan salah sangka
Kami anak-chuchu Hang Tuah.

Saya suka juga mengambil kesempatan ini memberi tahniah kapada kebijaksanaan Kerajaan memainkan dasar luar-nya pada masa ini, sa-hingga kita telah menang di-Persidangan Negara[2] Berkechuali di-Cairo baharu[2] ini dengan tidak payah kita hadhir di-persidangan itu dengan rasmi, dan saya suka juga menyampaikan tahniah kapada pegawai[2] yang berkenaan yang menjalankan tugas-nya dengan sa-penoh-nya.

Saya sangat-lah suka hati membacha surat perutusan akhir yang di-utus oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita kapada President Nasser sa-bagaimana yang di-siarkan pada hari ini. Gesture saperti ini-lah yang harus kita lakukan dari masa ka-masa untok kita terus-menerus memenangi Afro-Asia di-sabelah kita. Dan saya rasa dalam suasana yang sekarang ini, rombongan yang hendak di-hantar oleh Kerajaan ka-Afrika itu sa-suai-lah di-hantar, dan juga pada masa ini Bangsa[2] Bersatu pun akan memulakan sidang baharu pada bulan November ini, dan harus-lah kita memainkan peranan yang sunggoh besar dalam persidangan itu bagi memenangi lagi sokongan yang lebeh besar kapada perjuangan hidup mati kita dengan Indonesia ini.

Dalam muka 17 ada peruntokan yang di-minta kerana membayar belanja utusan Lee Kuan Yew ka-Afrika dahulu. Saya rasa dalam masa kita hendak menghantar utusan baharu ka-Afrika, tidak usah-lah kita pileh orang macham Lee Kuan Yew ini, kerana sa-benar-nya sa-kali, sa-panjang yang saya dapat tinjau sadikit sa-banyak tempoh hari, sa-orang saperti Lee Kuan Yew ini lebeh mengutamakan di'ayah untok diri-nya. Dalam menjalankan perkara ini saya rasa di'ayah untok Malaysia berjalan, tetapi di'ayah untok diri-nya pun berjalan di-negeri[2] Afrika; dan orang sa-bagai ini saya rasa tidak payah-lah lagi kita memberi keperchayaan kapada-nya untok memimpin utusan saperti itu ka-Afrika.

Pada muka 17 juga ada satu peruntokan yang di-minta sa-banyak $144,935 kerana belanja Persidangan Tiga negara di-Persidangan Kemunchak. Saya rasa kita bersetuju-lah persidangan itu sudah kita jalankan dan telah terbukti kapada dunia bahawa kita ada-lah negara yang suka berunding, tetapi saya suka ingatkan

sa-bagai Ahli Dewan ini bahawa kami tidak bersetuju perundingan lanjut di-adakan, belanja lain di-minta, kerana berunding dengan Sukarno, sa-lagi pencheroboh[2] Sukarno dan sa-lagi tikus[2] Sukarno maseh ada di-tanah ayer kita ini. Mereka mesti di-tarek balek dan tidak ada tolak ansor sadikit pun dalam perkara ini.

Menyentoh tentang soal penerangan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyampaikan pujian kapada Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran bahawa semenjak beberapa kechaman di-hadapkan kapada-nya, maka sekarang kita nampak sa-makin baik dan segala usaha di-jalankan oleh Kementerian itu dalam bidang menghadapi konferantasi ini, baik dari segi radio-nya, filam negera-nya, T.V. dan Jabatan Penerangan-nya. Suatu filam yang sangat baik dan berkesan ia-lah filam "Peristiwa Kalabakan" yang di-mana[2] pun di-tunjokkan filam itu tahu-lah ra'ayat di-kampong bagaimana kejam-nya pencherobohan Indonesia itu.

Bagitu juga Jabatan Penerangan mengadakan kursus[2] anti-konferantasi di-serata tempat, dan saya harap usaha ini akan di-besarkan lagi. Hanya ada satu dua perkara—manusia ini tidak sunyi daripada salah, silap dan kekurangan. Dalam radio, chogan[2] kata yang di-sebutkan sa-bagai lagu sandiwara itu tidak usah-lah di-sambong lagi, orang kampong pun tidak mengerti. Chogan kata itu ia-lah untok menaikkan semangat orang ramai, tetapi jadi sa-bagai sandiwara, sa-bagai bunyi permainan bangsawan di-udara, jadi tiada apa[2] kesan kapada orang ramai. Bagitu juga tentang T.V. umpama-nya, baharu[2] ini Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah memberi briefing kapada Diplomat[2] asing di-sini, sunggoh-lah kita jumpa semua Diplomat di-dalam siaran T.V. itu, tetapi di-beri keutamaan gambar close-up kapada Duta dari Amerika dan British. Kita memang tidak ada kata apa[2] tentang hal itu, tetapi beri juga-lah close-up kapada Duta India, Arab Republic Bersatu yang juga bersama menyokong kita dan memberi moral support yang kuat kapada kita; tetapi ini tidak di-lakukan. Saya harap perkara ini tidak akan berulang lagi pada masa akan datang. Saya merayu supaya dari sekarang juga penyiaran untok luar negeri atau publicity ka-luar negeri di-perluaskan dengan sa-luas[2]-nya.

Saya merasa pada masa ini lagu ia-lah satu alat yang besar untok membangunkan semangat negara. Kenapa tidak boleh lagu[2] kebangsaan yang bersemangat saperti lagu "sumpah pendekar" karangan Shaifulbahari yang kita dengar dalam radio itu di-sebarkan menerusi Kelab[2] Belia dengan kerjasama Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan ka-seluroh negara kita. Ini akan merupakan suatu gerakan untok menaikkan semangat yang kuat kapada ra'ayat seluroh-nya.

Satu perkara yang saya minta. Sekarang ini saya nampak kebanyakan negeri dalam Malaya sudah dapat T.V.—Pantai Timor bila lagi? Saya hendak merayu, kerana saya dengar ada kata tahun 1967, ada yang kata tahun 1968 baharu hendak sampai. Lambat sangat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kalau boleh usaha Kerajaan biar-lah di-jalankan dengan chepat kerana sekarang Pantai Barat dengan Pantai Timor tidak ada berbeza, supaya Pantai Timor itu juga dapat menikmati T.V. dengan sa-berapa segera.

Tentang soal pelajaran, perkara yang saya hendak sentoh sadikit ia-lah soal bersangkut-paut dengan perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan. Bagi perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan, satu lorong dan saloran yang besar ia-lah melalui sastra. Kalau sastra-nya maju, rimbun dan baik maka bahasa kebangsaan akan lekas berkembang. Satu usaha yang telah di-chadangkan dahulu oleh Kementerian Pelajaran ia-lah hendak memberi hadiah sastra daripada Kementerian Pelajaran, daripada Kerajaan, dan saya suka hendak bertanya bila-kah lagi hadiah sastra ini hendak di-adakan. Hadiah sastra itu la-lah untok memberi penghargaan negara kapada satu hasil sastra yang terbaik untok sa-tahun sa-kali-kah, dua tahun sa-kali-kah atau tiga tahun sa-kali-kah kita kumpulkan semua hasil[2] sastra yang ada dan di-timbang serta di-putuskan yang mana terbaik di-beri

hadiah. Maka itu ada-lah satu galakan bagi bertambah banyak-nya penghasilan sastra yang baik[2] di-keluarkan oleh pengarang[2], ahli[2] sastra kita yang ada di-serata tanah ayer kita pada masa ini. Dengan chara ini sahaja salah satu jalan yang besar bagi kita untok . . . .

Mr Speaker: Panjang lagi?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Sadikit sahaja lagi, Tuan yang di-Pertua. Dengan chara ini-lah kita dapat memupok kesuboran dan perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan kita. Perkara yang bersangkut dengan memberi galakan kapada buku[2] yang keluar—hasil[2] sastra yang keluar, novel dan yang lain[2] buku pengetahuan lagi, biasa-nya apabila di-chap sa-banyak 300 naskhah maka sa-banyak itu-lah dua tahun baharu habis. Kenapa tidak Kerajaan memberi galakan? Sekarang peruntokan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada, Kementerian Pelajaran pun ada, untok buku[2] Khutub Kanah Sekolah. Kenapa tidak Kementerian memileh buku[2] dan hasil[2] sastra yang baik ini, kemudian beli, kata-lah 5,000, 4,000 atau 3,000 buku yang baik[2] itu, bagi di-sebarkan kapada Khutub[2] Khanah Sekolah[2] dan Sekolah[2] Dewasa. Dengan ini kita beri galakan kapada penghasilan sastra yang baik[2], dengan demikian kita memberi saloran yang besar kapada perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan kita, dan memang-lah dalam bahasa kebangsaan kurang sangat keluaran buku[2] sastra yang baik pada masa ini.

Dan bersangkutan dengan-nya ia-lah soal hak menchipta. Belum ada lagi kita buat Undang[2] hak menchipta. Siapa pun boleh mengambil, siapa pun boleh menulis, jadi tidak ada jaminan kapada penulis[2] kita untok menyiarkan hasil karia sastra masing[2]. Saya beri satu chontoh. Sa-buah buku yang di-terbitkan oleh sa-buah Sharikat Penerbitan Inggeris di-sini ia-itu Oxford University Press, sa-buah buku kumpulan cherita[2] pendek, ada 10 atau 8 cherita pendek di-kumpulkan menjadi satu kumpulan buku cherita pendek, di-bayar $20 atau $25 kapada penulis-nya. Itu sahaja. Di-chap sudah 6 kali. Kompani ini dapat untong-nya, sedang penulis[2]-nya terkelip[2] sahaja macham chichak tengok kapor. Ini semua hendak-lah di-beri jaminan, dan saya rasa perkara ini mustahak-lah sekarang ini di-fikirkan langkah untok mengadakan perundangan dalam perkara ini.

Kemudian akhir sa-kali, Tuan yang di-Pertua, soal pembangunan luar bandar. Saya hendak sentoh sadikit perkara luar bandar ini. Satu[2] perkara-nya ia-lah soal membangunkan ekonomi orang di-luar bandar dan satu jalan Kerajaan buat ia-lah menerusi RIDA untok orang Melayu. Kita sedar sa-lepas peristiwa Singapura bahawa *ka-stablelan* negeri kita ini dan usaha untok membentok satu bangsa hanya akan berjaya dengan ada-nya perseimbangan ekonomi antara kaum yang ada di-negeri ini. RIDA satu jalan yang kita buat untok menolong dan meninggikan ekonomi orang Melayu, tetapi terlalu sadikit modal yang di-berikan kapada RIDA. Boleh chukup-kah 5 juta dalam usaha besar hendak membena kembali ekonomi orang Melayu? Saya harap dalam masa Kerajaan merangka budget tahun hadapan, lebeh banyak peruntokan di-beri kapada RIDA, supaya dapat-lah scope usaha itu lebeh luas menghadapi chabaran yang besar bagi mengadakan perseimbangan ekonomi untok membena kekuatan politik kita di-negeri ini, terima kaseh.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps the last speaker is not aware that he himself may be a parrot repeating what the Government benches have told us so often before, and it is rather amusing to find him so abusive although fortunately for him he did not go beyond the Standing Orders. But, of course, he like some people mistakes the violence of abuse for efficiency of debate.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard a lot of Opposition Members criticising the Government on expenditure and on waste. Of course, this would be normal and is to be expected. But since they have done so, I would not go over the same ground except to point out that it is not proper under our Standing Orders to refer to the members in this

House by their names. However, several speakers have referred to the Prime Minister of Singapore as Lee Kuan Yew. I think this is because they cannot do otherwise, for members from Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore do not have any other descriptive term other than the name of their State. The representatives from Malaya, on the other hand, I, for example, and my friend are described as coming from Dato Kramat and Batu; but members of Singapore . . . .

Wan Kadir: Penjelasan . . .

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, obviously he misses my point entirely. Of course, I can forgive him if he does not understand English (*Laughter*). What I am trying to say again is that it would save a lot of time if we signify the various divisions of the other non-Malayan States by proper names so as to enable us to refer to representatives from other States according to their separate division.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak today on something different to this. The Finance Minister has said that he is cutting out about $100 million from development but if we look at the figures today we find that about $18 million is to be spent on defence and on police other than the other amounts claimed yesterday. We also find that there is yet another request for $500,000 to be spent on telegrams due to the political situation arising out of continued Indonesian confrontation policy. It has been stated in the Press that our Prime Minister went to Canada and the United States and spent over $130,000—again because of confrontation; and we find under another Head the expenditure of $66,730 as provision for the expenses of officers who accompanied the Prime Minister of Singapore and his party on a mission to Africa for the purpose of establishing and marshalling support for Malaysia. There is no doubt that we are slowly being pushed into war. Even today we heard one Honourable Minister asking the Member for Kelantan Hilir, "Are you prepared to fight Indonesia?"—and put in that situation, everybody will say, "Yes, we are prepared to fight." But who really want war in Malaysia; who wants to fight in Malaysia? Yet, when pushed, we could not avoid being pushed into it. Let us, therefore, forget the propaganda statements; let us deal with the reality.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the very fact is that we have sent missions abroad, nag all over the world, to seek for peace. Here I would like to dwell briefly on the statement made by the Honourable the Prime Minister, the day before yesterday, about two Socialist Front members who went to Egypt. I want to correct the erroneous impression that might have been created. These people went on their own funds; they were voted by the Socialist Front and they went. There was no third person involved. They went there in the hope of getting an understanding world opinion. What they have done there, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not purport to know (*Laughter*) nor do we need to concern ourselves since I am very glad to hear the Honourable the Prime Minister stating that what they do outside the country does not concern us. It is what they do inside the country that concerns us. We hope that that will be the continued policy of the Government. But, nevertheless, the point is this: we are all moving towards war. Is there an alternative? If there is an alternative, should we seek it? I say "Yes".

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is already talk amongst many people, regretting that Malaysia took in the Borneo territories. There is talk that there have been quiet negotiations by certain parties . . . . .

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. May we know the item on which the Honourable Member is speaking?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I thought I pointed the items out clearly enough—the Visit of the Prime Minister of Singapore to Afro-Asia to influence world opinion and the request for half a million dollars to send cables regarding Indonesian conflict and the establishment of new Defence and Police forces. So, I am asking whether this expenditure is necessary and whether we should continue our present

policy which has involved the supplementary expenditure, and a threat of war.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysia is an artificial creation. It is against the historical trend. I remember that as late as 1960 or 1961, our Prime Minister himself referred to the Indonesians as "our blood-brothers", and at that time many backbenchers echoed those words. And in the Government pamphlet on Indonesian involvement in Eastern Malaysia, which has been referred to by one backbencher, we will find it stated that the Indonesians established a Consulate in Jesselton in January, 1962, and in Sarawak the Indonesian Army was supposed to be recruiting and training forces since March, 1963. Now, all this deterioration of our relationship with Indonesia came after the pronouncement of Malaysia. With the formation of Malaysia there is already created in Malaya artificial divisions which is leading very dangerously to a communal trend. One party claiming to be a non-communal party—I emphasise "non"—has been stating in London and in Kuala Lumpur the fact that there are 40 per cent Malays, 40 per cent Chinese and 20 per cent others, and that this should be the analysis of our internal structure upon which we have to base our political thinking. The danger is that if that happens, and there is a split, we get another Cyprus in Malaysia. This is a very dangerous communal trend, and it is supported by faceteous arguments which seem to be appealing if we look at it superficially: for example, the Malays want X and Y, we are non-Malays, we are excluded. Why? Are we not Malaysians? Therefore, we the non-Malays must be united if we are to survive. But this is not quite true. What must we mean by "Malays"? Well, "Malays" could be as defined by very narrow feudalistic Malay nationalist forces, some members of the Alliance, and sometimes in *Utusan Melayu* and also sometimes by the P.M.I.P., as people of Malay origin and of Muslim religion, but if we look at our South-East Asian context and the Malay speaking movement formerly called the *Melayu Raya* before the war, refer to 150 million Malay-speaking peoples of South-East Asia of different origins. These 150 million Malay-speaking peoples are variously referred to as Malays, and in Indonesia as Indonesians, and do not consist entirely of Malays in the racial sense, but merely Malay-speaking peoples in this area. Thus, for example, "Malays"—referring to Indonesians—means 85 million Javanese as well. If we, however, take this attitude that we are, all of us, Malays or Malayans in that broad nationalist sense, then there is a chance for communal harmony in this country. But as long as we talk in racialist terms of Malays, Chinese and Indians, there will always be artificial barriers—"Malays" meaning non-Chinese; "Chinese" meaning non-Malays or non-Muslims. By using racial divisions Malaysia thus creates amongst 10 million people the proportion of 40: 40: 20:. And as long as we are conscious of this racial division, we can never get a true unity or nationality in spite of whatever the Ministers may say.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. We are not discussing now about the composition of Malaysia, but we are debating the Supplementary Supply Bill. Our Honourable friend is trying to more or less preach a sermon in this House on the history of Malaysia, history of Malays and so on—and I think he is irrelevant under S.O. 44 (1).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is surprising that so many Members yesterday roamed all over the universe and were not stopped (*Laughter*) yet everybody today should have become so sensitive. Nevertheless, Sir, what I am saying is relevant, because I am dealing with the question of whether there is another alternative to our present situation. This is what everybody wants to know, and I must point out that this artificial creation of Malaysia is not only dividing the so-called Malay-speaking Malays from the Indonesian Malays but also creating within us this tendency to communal grouping which, if not checked, will

split the country into two and will create a "Cyprus" situation.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, there have been "peace feelers" as reported in the press from Indonesia. Our Prime Minister has said, "We do not want war", and I believe him. We cannot afford war, and therefore we do not want war. We can go on shouting jingoistic phrases, but this is to our detriment and this is going to break the whole idea of unity within the South East Asian context and Malaysia in that broad cultural sense. We are living in this area, we are not in Japan or Peking or London or Washington; we are in South East Asia and this is our context and unless we can find some formula whereby we can all live and work together, there will be a seething cordon of communal disturbances and nationalistic antagonisms which will be detrimental. There is no doubt that certain forces in Indonesia, in order to get support, have also preached racialism to their advantage. We want peace and peace we should have. Our Honourable Prime Minister himself has said, "We want peace". There have been peace feelers—so it is reported, from the other side. What is stopping any negotiation?—one pre-condition set by our Honourable Prime Minister that the Indonesian troops must withdraw from the Bornean territories.

Sir, the Bornean territories are disputed territories. Malaya is different from Borneo. The same considerations do not apply. The Bornean States are disputed areas. Since the last Afro-Asian Conference, over which a sum of about half a million dollars must have been spent by Singapore, there has also been talk of setting up conciliatory committees, and a Philippines representative has said that there is no need for a withdrawal from Borneo as a pre-condition to negotiations. If that is the only alternative left to us, we must seriously consider, if we want peace, whether or not we should discuss peace proposals and set up a peace committee whilst putting the disputed territories under international charge like the United Nations trusteeship or, if we like it and if that is not agreeable then the Afro-Asian Committee (*Interruption*)—I am only making proposals, Sir, and I am not saying that this should be done; if the Members of the Government Bench have other better alternatives, I would be only too happy to listen to them—or alternatively, a ceasefire could be declared whilst we negotiate. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, we have only two choices—war or peace. There is no doubt that if we go on like this we will get more and more involved. We must somehow try to find another alternative. Mr Speaker, Sir, why do I suggest that we seek for other alternatives? It is because "war" as understood by Indonesia may not be what we mean by "war". We think that this is a conventional military war, a war for a military victory, but supposing the Indonesian Government is not planning for a military but a political attrition, an attractive political war of subversion and continued dropping of paratroopers, landing of armed forces so that we would have to distribute our forces right along from the shores of Perlis up to 1,800 miles away to the shores of Tawau, supposing they are not looking to a military but a political defeat of our country, what then should we do? If we accept my proposition, then we have no alternative but to seek for some other avenues to end this war which is breaking . . . . .

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Can we seek a clarification from the Member for Dato Kramat, Mr Speaker, Sir? Is he saying that this is a political war and that Indonesia is taking the side of the Socialist Front and Party Ra'ayat?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether to state that this question is completely idiotic or, if I will be insulting him, if I said that perhaps he could not really understand my arguments, since he is not really academically qualified. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, on a point of clarification, in my own field of profession, I am fully qualified as he is in his field.

Mr Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am glad he has said that in his own field of activity, he is qualified. He is an electrician, I believe.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, on a point of clarification. For his information, I am a member of the Royal Society of . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, when we are dealing with this question, I realise that a lot of emotions would be involved. If I were to say that I am pro-Malaysia, then it is assumed that I am anti-Indonesia; and that if I am anti-Indonesia, then I must support national call-up; if I support national call-up, I must be prepared to fight; if I am prepared to fight, I must, therefore, be prepared to go to war. Well, I am not prepared to go to war. That is the first point.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as for Malaysia, it exists as a constitutional fact, whether we like it or do not like it, it is there. But I do not like it. I have made myself clear. But, Sir, that does not mean that I am anti-loyal (*Laughter*) or that I am pro-Indonesia (*Laughter*). But emotions of our opponents would have it otherwise. Nevertheless, I am aware that we are facing the reality of a threat of war. Let anybody deny it if they want to. If we are facing the reality of war, should we not seek all means to peace? I say, "Yes. let us seek all means to peace" and essentially—since I am not a Malay. I can say this—we here belong to a Malay-speaking world. This is the world of "Melayu Raya", and many of the Members of the Government Bench, who are involved in politics long before the Member for Penang Utara ever knew of politics, know what I am talking about. During the War, the Japanese set up an organisation to establish within its co-prosperity sphere this identity of the Malay speaking peoples—by Malay speaking people, I do not mean "Malay" in the racial sense. As I have said, eighty-five million people are Javanese in Indonesia who are not Malay or Malay speaking people but they belong to this part of the world and must identify themselves with it, and I say we must identify ourselves with it.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of clarification, does it mean, then, that the Honourable Member supports the formation of Melayu Raya and does not support the formation of Malaysia, and that Malaysia is part of Melayu Raya?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, since he has asked me that question. I have to ask him other questions. When I say we have to form a part of that Melayu Raya, when I say we belong to this area, does that necessarily therefore mean we must all come under one Government? No, the European Common Market proves it. There are separate foreign bodies—France, Italy etc.; in fact, six European powers attempting to come together into a Common Market. Then, there is also the examples of the Association of South American States to be considered. There on common matters the South American States have got together to have a common approach to common problems. There was an attempt here to set up ASA, that is to say the Association of South-East Asian States involving Thailand, Philippines and Malaya. So, I am not sure, Mr Speaker, Sir, when he refers to "Melayu Raya" whether the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry means "under the Indonesian Government", as it is formed, thus twisting the context of my words. I did not mean that. I meant that we must try to seek common grounds of conciliation; we must seek common grounds of identity; but politically we could be separate—and from the point of view of our Government, we might even be completely independent.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: If politically, Malaysia can be separate in this concept of Melayu Raya, why does he not support the formation of Malaysia?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it looks as though I am now performing the job of a Minister. I will explain, Mr Speaker, Sir. We have always maintained that we have not

been against the concept of Malaysia. The first release by us was that we are not against the concept of Malaysia, but we are against the way that Malaysia is formed and the terms of Malaysia, how Malaysia came together. We are not against the concept of Malaysia—we are against this type of Malaysia.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: What is that? (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Just like this: I generally like dogs, but I do not like his dog; but because I do not like his dog it does not mean that I do not like all dogs. (*Laughter*). So, Mr Speaker, Sir, coming to the point. It is because of our historical background and the fact that we all come from the same region that I feel we would not lose anything if we attempted to make approaches and seek for alternatives to take us out of this present *impasse*. Already it is clear, when we look into the Development Estimates and the present Supplementary Estimates, that the Government is bankrupt of ideas. There is nothing more they can do, except to spend more money—and that because of Malaysia. Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise today only to say this, and to ask the Government this question: Should not further avenues be explored to take us out of this *impasse* and this antagonism with Indonesia?

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid (Johor Baharu Timor): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah menyokong wang tambahan perbekalan yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kewangan pada hari sa-malam, dan saya perchaya sa-kira-nya wang tambahan ini di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini, maka dapat-lah pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan meneruskan segala ranchangan-nya bagi faedah negara kita. Di-samping itu saya suka juga mengambil peluang di-dalam perbahathan ini berchakap di-dalam satu dua perkara yang terkandong di-dalam Rang Undang[2] ini, ia-itu yang telah menarek perhatian saya ia-lah mengenaï Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam, ia-itu saya telah di-fahamkan baharu[2] ini Dato' Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid bekas Setia-usaha Tetap Jabatan Perdana Menteri telah di-lantek menjadi Pengerusi Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam. Ini saya perchaya dan saya berharap mudah[2]an beliau dengan ada-nya pengalaman yang chermerlang sa-masa berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan, maka dapat-lah di-jadikan lunas[2] yang baik, 'adil dan saksama di-dalam menjalankan tugas[2] yang baharu ini serta dapat menchari jalan yang segera bagi menyempurnakan tanggong-jawab-nya. Sebab pun saya menaroh harapan yang sa-demikian kerana saya telah difahamkan pernah terjadi beberapa jawatan[2] yang kosong terbengkalai lama menunggu pegawai[2] yang akan di-pileh memegang jawatan yang kosong itu walau pun jawatan[2] yang tersebut telah berbulan[2] di-iklankan di-surat-khabar. Dengan kerana itu saya berharap sa-moga dengan ada-nya Pengerusi baharu ini perkara yang sa-rupa itu tidak akan lagi berlaku di-masa[2] hadapan supaya kerja di-jabatan[2] atau Kementerian[2] tidak tergendala apabila hal[2] sa-rupa ini dapat di-atasi.

Perkara yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenaï pertahanan. Saya tujukan perchakapan saya ini kapada Kementerian Pertahanan sa-moga mendapat perhatian daripada-nya. Sa-bagaimana yang kita semua ma'alum di-dalam kawalan keadaan negara kita menghadapi anchaman luar di-dalam negeri, lebeh[2] lagi pada hari ini telah di-ishtiharkan dharurat, maka alat[2] yang penting sa-kali di-dalam tugas mempertahankan kedaulatan bangsa dan negara Malaysia ini ia-lah ra'ayat negeri yang berada di-dalam pasokan keselamatan. Mereka-lah yang bertanggong-jawab yang penting sa-kali menentang pencherobohan sama ada di-hantar jauh atau pun di-tempat di-sempadan juga di-arahkan berkawal di-kawasan yang sedang di-ancham oleh pendaratan pengkhianat Indonesia. Tetapi sapanjang yang saya tahu masaalah rumah-tangga mereka sangat-lah rumit jika di-bandingkan pengorbanan[2] mereka terhadap tanah ayer-nya. Kalau saya tidak salah dan silap bagi sa-orang askar biasa pendapatan mereka termasok elaun isteri tidak lebeh daripada $180 sa-bulan dengan di-tambah $20 lagi kerana bayaran sewa rumah, dengan

keadaan hari ini rumah yang sa-rupa itu di-mana dapat di-sewa dengan harga $20 sa-bulan, apa-tah lagi kalau di-Ibu Kota saperti di-Kuala Lumpur atau di-mana[2] sahaja di-kawasan bandar sedang kita semua tahu mereka itu tidak semua-nya dapat tinggal di-barek yang di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan. Bagi sa-orang askar yang di-hantar bertugas jauh daripada anak isteri sudah tentu $60 akan di-potong daripada gaji-nya kerana perbelanjaan makan di-tempat dia sedang bertugas itu, maka dengan baki gaji yang ada itu-lah menjadi habuan anak isteri yang mungkin pula kena menambah sewa rumah dan keperluan anak[2] yang bersekolah.

Saya membawa perkara ini bagi pertimbangan Kementerian Pertahanan ia-lah kerana memandangkan kesulitan yang mungkin mengganggu fikiran[2] parajurit[2] yang sedang menghadapi perjuangan. Kalau-lah masaalah rumah-tangga mereka semua-nya dalam keadaan lumayan tentu pengorbanan[2] dapat mereka berikan dengan dada yang lapang dan dengan fikiran yang tenang. Dengan itu saya merayu-lah kapada Menteri yang berkenaan dapat kira-nya di-pertimbangkan masaalah gaji mereka atau pun sa-kurang[2]-nya di-beri elaun sara hidup buat sementara, agar timbang rasa kita dapat menolong kerunsingan mereka sebab walau pun mereka hanya sa-bagai askar biasa namun tidak dapat di-nafikan yang mereka mempunyai anak lebeh dari 5 orang dengan tanggongan yang bagitu ramai tentu tidak memadai dengan menyewa sa-buah bilek sempit. Itu-lah menyebabkan mereka terdesak atau terpaksa menyewa rumah yang agak berpadanan dengan tanggongan keluarga-nya. Dengan kerana itu saya berharap peruntokan kerana pertahanan negara dapat di-perbesarkan lagi jumlah-nya supaya penderitaan parajurit tanah ayer kita dapat di-beri pembelaan yang sa-wajar-nya dengan tanggong-jawab mereka.

Perkara yang ketiga-nya . . .

Mr Speaker: Kata dua perkara sahaja tadi. Masa pun sudah chukup.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid: Lima minit lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: Masa sudah chukup. The sitting is suspended till half-past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1964) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like first of all to reply to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Batu in the course of his intervention in the debate. I would like to reply to him according to the way he brought up his observations.

First of all, Sir, he brought up the question of the 50 detainees who had been flown over from Kuching to Malaya and then on to Batu Gajah. He queried the necessity of flying these detainees. He suggested that these detainees should have been brought over in a boat. I can assure the Honourable Member that the question of bringing the detainees by boat was taken into consideration—it was found that there was no boat available; but what is more important, Sir, the decision to bring these 50 detainees by flying them here was taken as a matter of security precaution. For us it was easier to take security precautions when they had been flown over rather than when travelling by boat. The Honourable Member for Batu also suggested that the Government should adopt a paternal attitude towards these detainees by, as he suggested, taking them on a conducted tour throughout Malaya to let them see the good things of life that we have in this country. Well, Sir, I think when the Honourable Member for Batu visited Batu Gajah these 50 detainees had not been flown over then. Now, Sir, these 50 detainees had been flown over in order that they should not contaminate the other detainees in Kuching. In other words, they were the hard core. As you know, the Kuching

Detention Camp is overcrowded and these hard core Communists were allowed free play to indoctrinate the rest of the detainees. Sir, it may be that, when these people have a change of heart and they want to become loyal citizens of this country rather than traitors, they may be taken on a tour of the country to see the good things of life that they had missed when they chose to behave as traitors to this country.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the Honourable Minister for this assurance.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, the second point that the Honourable Member for Batu made was an observation dealing with external affairs. Now, I would like to quote him. He said, "The Socialist Front would like to urge the Government not to waste any further time, but straightaway accept a Conciliation Commission of Afro-Asian countries as agreed earlier and as suggested in the Security Council Resolution and in keeping with the views of the Afro-Asian nations." Sir, this observation in regard to the Afro-Asian Commission has been mentioned not only by the Honourable Member for Batu but by other Honourable Members on the Opposition bench also. I would like to make quite clear to this House what was intended by the Security Council Resolution on this Afro-Asian Commission, and to do that, Sir, at the expense of being tedious, I would like to quote from the Report of the Security Council which has been circulated to Honourable Members, who, I am sure, have not taken the trouble, especially Opposition members, to read what is contained in this valuable document. Now, Sir, I would not like to quote all the speeches there, because that would take too much time and we have not got too much time to spare, thanks to the time taken by the Opposition Members in introducing irrelevant matters when making their speeches. I would like just to quote the speeches made by Mr Nielsen when he introduced his motion, which was accepted by nine out of eleven members of the Security Council. Now, Sir, this is what Mr Nielsen has to say. I quote—I will not read the whole of his speech but that part that is relevant to the resolution. He said, "I shall now read out"—that is, read out the resolution:

"The Security Council,

Taking note of the complaint of Malaysia contained in document S/5930.

Taking into consideration the statements of the parties and of the members of the Council expressed during the discussion,

Deeply concerned by the fact that the armed incidents which have occurred in that region have seriously aggravated the situation and are likely to endanger peace and security in that region,

Noting with satisfaction the desire of the parties to seek a peaceful solution of the differences between them,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter,

1. Regrets all the incidents which have occurred in the whole region;

2. Deplores the incident of 2nd September, 1964, which forms the basis of the complaint contained in document S/5930;

3. Requests the parties concerned to make every effort to avoid the recurrence of such incidents;

4. Calls upon the parties to refrain from all threat or use of force and to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of each other, and thus to create a conducive atmosphere for the continuation of their talks;

5. Recommends to the Governments concerned thereupon '—mark the word 'thereupon'—' to resume their talks on the basis of the joint communique issued by the Heads of Government following the meeting which took place in Tokyo on 20th June, 1964. The reconciliation commission provided for by that joint communique, once established, should keep the Security Council informed concerning the development of the situation."

Now, let us hear what Mr Nielsen has to say in explaining the resolution. He said:

"First, in our view there can remain no reasonable doubt that the incident, as described by Malaysia, took place on 2nd September, 1964, nor can there be any reasonable doubt that other incidents have occurred in that whole region. We believe that it is the duty of the Council to express regret and deplore that such incidents have taken place. We can understand why it would possibly not be in accordance with the views of all members of the Council if it took upon itself to condemn; but surely, we should regret and deplore.

Secondly, there can be no doubt in our mind that the Security Council in dealing with this complaint, as well as in all its other dealings, must have as its guidance the

relevant provisions of the Charter. And one relevant provision of the Charter is quoted in operative paragraph 4 dealing with the obligation which Member States have taken upon themselves under the Charter:

> 'to refrain from all threat or use of force and to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of each other.'

I beg the members of the Council, as well as the parties, to be aware that this call is addressed to no party in particular—it is addressed to the parties. And it seems to us to be a very appropriate and well-justified call by the Council in matters of this character.

Lastly, this draft resolution has a very important operative paragraph, a recommendation to the Governments concerned to resume their talks, and also on the basis which is agreed by the three parties. I had noted that no member of the Council has disassociated itself from the result of the parties' conversations in Tokyo, nor had any member of the Council disassociated itself from a resumption of these talks. Therefore, I should think that this would be an operative paragraph which should command the unanimous support, I am sure, of the Council."

Then he says:

"There is a certain sequence, which I want to mention, built into the draft resolution. It stems both from the fact that the 'call' upon the parties, which I quoted and commented upon, precedes the recommendation to the parties to resume their talks, and from the fact that in the last paragraph—the fifth one—it specifically says 'thereupon'. This sequence is a sequence which to my Government is obvious. You do not negotiate, be it in business, be it in labour relations or be it in any other outstanding questions of an internal as well as an external political nature, under duress. I think it is fair to add to this that this goes for all three parties."

Now, Sir, how has the Member for Batu distorted the resolution of the Security Council, and how have the other Members of the Opposition of this Parliament distorted the intention of the resolution there? I may be excused if I accuse them of toeing the Indonesian line. This is what the Indonesians would like us to do—negotiate when their troops are on our soil. I do commend to the Honourable Members of the Opposition, who say that we should negotiate on any term, that they read this valuable document. I think they have the intelligence to understand it.

Then, the Honourable Member went on to explain why we should have this Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission on any term.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not say on any term.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Well, it is implied in any case. It is implied there when you do not qualify when you talk of an Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission. Let us not hear any more of this nonsense of going to talk with the Indonesians without pre-conditions; and we must talk only in accordance with the Security Council.

Now, Sir, his other observation was in regard to his visit to Batu Gajah Detention Camp, and here he began by thanking the then Acting Minister of Home Affairs, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, for having allowed him to do so. Sir, had he expressed his gratitude in more tangible forms, it would have been more appreciated by the Members of the Government Bench. Now, Sir, when the Honourable Member was given the permission to visit the Batu Gajah Detention Camp, it was understood that he would like to see to the welfare of the detainees there. It was never for once suspected by the Honourable the Acting Prime Minister that he would be acting in the role of a snoop, and that is what he had been doing. He had been asking questions from the Commandant of the Camp. Now, Sir, as a responsible Member of this House, he can ask the Minister responsible, he can make comments in this House, and not to go snooping around and asking the junior officers of the Camp who, knowing that he is an Honourable Member of this House, would naturally be frightened of the fact that he is a Member of the House.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. I did not go snooping around. When I was there, there was the Camp Commandant and there were two Special Branch officers. And I can assure the Honourable Minister that the Camp Commandant was in no way afraid of me; he wasn't afraid of me at all. I do not see how I was snooping around. I was seated in a room, and I was not allowed to move around, and I asked questions in the

presence of the Camp Commandant and two Special Branch officers.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not a crystal gazer. I do not know what the Honourable Member intended to say. But this is what he said. He questioned the Camp Commandant but he never said that he sat with the other detainees as well. (*Laughter*). How am I to know that? I am not a crystal gazer, and I have got to conclude my observation from what he said and not from what he was supposed to say. So, Sir, I would like—I would not say "to warn him" because warning is not liked by the Members of the Opposition—to say that this permission to visit detainees is a privilege which is only granted by the Minister when he considers it very necessary, and I would not like that privilege to be abused, because it would be withdrawn—I do not care what the Members of the Opposition may like to say in this House; it will not be given if Honourable Members choose to abuse that permission given to them to see the detainees. They are there to see to the welfare of the detainees and just to see how the detainees are getting on and not to go and ask questions from the members of the Detention staff who are completely under my authority.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I do not see how I abused the privilege. First of all, I thanked the Honourable Acting Minister of Home Affairs, the Deputy Prime Minister. During the course of my conversation with the detainees, certain facts were brought up, as I quoted yesterday, such as the study of the national language, the lack of recreational facilities and the like. I have brought these to the attention of the Minister concerned in the form of questions for written replies and merely quoted. So, I do not see how I abused my privilege. As I stated before, I was very grateful for this opportunity.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, since the Honourable Member does not understand, I will make it quite clear that when an Honourable Member is given permission to visit the detainees, he is not supposed to go and query the Commandant as to what his attitudes are, what should be done and should not be done in the Camp. If you do not want to go, you can ask questions in Parliament, you can write to those responsible in my Ministry—and not to embarrass any subordinate officers of the Administration who are incapable of giving the information that you may require, or they may give you the wrong information.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hate to interrupt the Honourable Minister . . . . .

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I do not give way because I have not much time to reply to all the points. I can see the number of pages taken to report his speech; and if I were to give way now to him, then there will be no time for my colleagues to answer the observations of the Members of the Opposition, and we will be accused of warming our seats and failing in our duties.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member quoted from the *Straits Times* about the case of Ong Geong Ing who, according to him, was found hanging in his cell. He did not make it clear that that report from the *Straits Times* was in respect of the last inquest by the Coroner; but it may be of interest to the Honourable Member to know that the resumption of the inquest has been fixed for October 21st. He may have given the wrong impression to this House that the verdict has been given on this case, whereas the inquest is going to be resumed on the 21st of October. Basing on that wrong conclusion, what did he say now? He said, "I hope the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs will look into this matter and punish the guilty ones." What kind of logic is that when you try to invoke the practice of democracy if, as is quoted from the *Straits Times* here, the verdict is open? Then he asked me to punish the guilty ones. Am I going to be a Gestapo chief and try to punish these people when the verdict of the Court is open and nobody is going to be blamed?

They talk about democracy in this country, and yet they ask me to do the very thing which you do not do

in a parliamentary democracy—to act contrary to the decision of the Court. This is what the Honourable Member says, " . . . . will he look into this matter and punish the guilty ones?", when by his very words from the quotation from the *Straits Times* the verdict was open; and who are the guilty ones that I am supposed to punish? Am I going to go and get a few warders and just make them scapegoats in order to satisfy the Honourable Member's pathological request? (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, may I rise . . . . .

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have got very much more to say, but I am not trying to be intolerant and we are fighting against time. The Honourable Member was given the opportunity to state his case clearly and not be so ambiguous so that the thing will boomerang against him. Now, when he has got the boomerang, he wants another opportunity to reply. I think this is a lesson to him to be careful when he makes a speech in this House, so that he will not be hanged by his own petard.

Now, Sir, I come to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, who happens to sit next to the Honourable Member for Batu. But, unlike the Honourable Member for Batu, he happens to be absent although outside the House I told him that I was going to deliver a barrage against him and he told me that he would be present, but as usual you cannot predict what the Honourable Member would do.

Now, in his speech, the Honourable Member for Ipoh accused me and the Members of the Ministerial Bench for being arrogant. Now, let us see on what grounds did he accuse us of being arrogant. Let me just quote him—he said:

"In reply to a civil question or a civil observation made by the Opposition that permits for public meetings in open spaces were refused by the Police at Ipoh, we got a reply from the Honourable Minister concerned which was not at all satisfactory, an answer which is indicative of the arrogant attitude being adopted by the Ministerial Bench in this House which is becoming more and more apparent, more and more annoying to the Opposition."

He goes on to say:

"If that is the attitude being adopted by the Ministerial Bench, then we will have to reconsider the attitude which we have to adopt to the Government side. A civil question requires a civil answer . . . ."

The Honourable Member goes on to explain why he disagrees with my answer to this question as to why public rallies are not allowed in open spaces. Now, Sir, can you accuse a political opponent of being arrogant when he happens to disagree with you, when his answer to your question is not to your liking or not to your satisfaction? Sir, I will accept the challenge from the Honourable Member for Ipoh—if he does not want to be civil, I can outmatch him in that respect. However, I would like to warn the Honourable Member for Ipoh that the tactics which may prove to be successful in the Courts, where he can bully and then try to placate the witnesses and gain his point, will not work with this Government. If he tries to bully the Government, we will bully him twice more. Let me warn him that according to the strength of his party in this House, he is just like a fly which sat on the axle of a wheel and said, "See what dust I raise!"—the two Members of the People's Progressive Party in this House make the loudest sound.

Now, let us come to the facts of the case, leaving aside his peculiar kind of logic. What did he say about this Emergency? I would like to quote him. This is what the Honourable Member for Ipoh said:

"Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Emergency was declared and we were asked to give approval to the declaration of such Emergency, we gave support to that declaration, but it is a matter of regret that I have to stand up today and say that the possible abuse of the powers under that declaration of Emergency is already apparent to the people of this country."

His examples of the abuse of powers, Sir, are these. Let us examine his reasons. He said, first of all, that the Ministry of Information,

"for example, ... is not giving the people of this country the information which

they are entitled to have before supplementary votes are asked for or approved in this House. We have from sources other than the local Press—from International press reports—known of landings in Malaya, landings other than those disclosed in the local Press, true or untrue, confirmed or unconfirmed. This Government is not prepared to confirm or deny to our local Press whether there had been subsequent landings. For example, last Saturday was there a landing by sea craft on Malayan territory, was there an attempted landing by sea craft on Malayan territory? Is it confirmed or is that not confirmed? But it appeared in international press reports. Did it not appear in international press reports? Why is it that the people of this country themselves are not informed of it? Why is it that suddenly we find curfew areas declared on Malayan soil, leave alone Malaysian soil?"

Those are his examples that the Government has abused the Emergency power. If he had been here to listen to the speech during the adjournment of the House by the Honourable Minister of Information, in reply to the speech made by the Honourable Member for Batu, he would have known the reason why some of the news trickled to the foreign press rather than to our local Press. However, unlike most parliamentarians, he only wants to come to this House to hear himself speak rather than others.

With regard, Sir, to the curfew that is imposed in Johore, we cannot inform the public the reason beforehand, as it may jeopardize the action, and it may give information to our enemies. But the news of the operation there, as a result of the curfew, are given to the Press and the Press had been reporting on how many Indonesians were killed and captured in that operation. This is a very good example of the pure imagination of the Honourable Member for Ipoh. He talks about we trying to be arrogant and dictatorial, but when he tries to stop the Honourable Members from laughing at jokes made by me he does not think that that is dictatorial. I think he should be sent, and I recommend it to the Honourable Prime Minister, to a parliamentary course to see how debates are conducted there.

Then he brought up this question about the Police—he always brings this question to the House. Now, let us see what he says about the Police:

"What is the protection that this Government is going to give to citizens who are locked in Police Stations and walloped in Police Stations by policemen?"

As a lawyer he should know that there is a law in this country prohibiting policemen from beating prisoners, and if he knows of such cases, he being a lawyer, he can probably act in defence of the men. He may charge or may not charge me, that is his own look out. But that is the remedy which is provided in any parliamentary democracy. Then he says:

"What is the protection you are going to give? Ask for evidence, evidence to show that policemen have walloped another man in a dark room? You are asking for the impossible."

Further, he goes on to say that I must take measures to punish these policemen. Now, when he himself cannot produce evidence to show that such acts had been done, how can he ask me to punish these policemen arbitrarily? He should be thoroughly ashamed to call himself a learned Member of this House, when he tries to urge the Honourable Minister of Justice to do an act contrary to what is meant by justice in any parliamentary democracy. Just because he cannot produce evidence to prove that a policeman has walloped a prisoner, he wants me to take action arbitrarily to punish that policeman. This is the kind of logic that the Honourable Member is trying to put to this House.

Finally, he goes on to the question about the procedure of a lawyer appearing before the Advisory Committee, or the procedure by which lawyers are allowed to defend a detainee when a detainee is arrested, and he quoted the opinion of the International Commission of Jurists. He says:

"Mr Speaker, Sir, the International Commission of Jurists does not approve of that action. They do not approve of the statement that relatives or legal advisers should be deprived the right to see arrested persons on the ground that investigations have not been completed . . . ."

Sir, as usual, the Honourable Member is quoting things out of context. I am not a lawyer, but this opinion of the International Commission of Jurists refers to ordinary court cases, whereas these detainees are being arrested under the Internal Security Act—and we have provided the procedure in the Internal Security Act. So, there is no point in trying to bring in quotations which are out of context.

I am indeed very sorry the Honourable Member is not here, because I can give him more blows than he can ever do in future. (*Laughter*). So much for the Honourable Member for Ipoh. Since he is not present here, I think I should not waste very much time on him.

Now, I come to the observation made by the Honourable Enche' Stephen Yong in regard to the transfer of detainees. I think he made the point that these detainees were flown here and their relatives were not informed. Sir, the relatives of these detainees were informed immediately after the detainees were flown here. The very fact that they could not be informed beforehand is purely for security reasons. He painted a pathetic picture of the feelings of their relatives and friends, and I am not going to belittle the agonies and sufferings of the relatives and friends of these people who have gone wrong. But, I think, there our sympathy must end. We must remember that these fifty detainees by their very activities are encouraging this overt confrontation, and many of the lives of our security forces are being sacrificed, both our own and those of the Commonwealth. Should not we be concerned with the feelings of the relatives of these soldiers, who have been killed by this act of confrontation by Indonesia, which these fifty detainees have supported? We must not think of this confrontation as a play. This is a matter of survival for our nation. We must not think of these fifty detainees as if they are loyal citizens. We must look upon them as enemy agents who support the enemy who are trying to destroy Malaysia, and that is how we should look at these detainees. Of course, living in a democratic country, we must treat these detainees as we should in a democratic country, but we must not go beyond that. We must not treat them as if they are loyal citizens of this country and as if they have done no wrong.

Saya hendak menjawab tegoran daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok yang mula²-nya dia mengatakan ia-itu bekas² Anggota Keselamatan yang telah bersara dahulu patut-lah di-ambil balek. Itu memang-lah tujuan Kerajaan, bila sampai masa-nya nanti orang² ini—mana² orang yang ada kebolehan, semua-nya kita akan ambil menjadi Security Forces.

Kemudian dia telah membuat satu tudohan ia-itu ahli² parti PAS ini telah tidak di-ambil menjadi ahli² . . .

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): (*rises*).

Dato' Dr Ismail: Nanti dahulu saya belum habis lagi. Awak punya tudohan mengatakan ia-itu yang ahli² PAS tidak di-ambil berkhidmat dalam negeri ini bagi menentang konfrantasi ini, betul-kah tidak?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya tidak berkata bagitu. Saya tanya ada-kah Kerajaan menyertai sa-orang ahli dalam Parlimen kita yang memberikan terima kaseh kapada pegawai Kerajaan yang tidak mahu mengambil ahli² PAS masok di-dalam pasokan itu.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Jadi awak membuat tudohan yang tidak bernama, itu susah-lah saya hendak siasat (*Ketawa*). Jadi awak katakan yang ahli² parti PAS ini tidak di-ambil untok masok dalam Pasokan Keselamatan, itu saya boleh jawab. Fasal pengambilan orang² baharu untok menambah tentera Malaysia, tidak memileh parti, orang yang masok tentera Malaysia tidak terhad kapada sa-buah parti pun bahkan terbuka kapada siapa juga yang di-anggap layak.

Atas tegoran-nya ia-itu Perdana Menteri telah berjanji hendak sediakan sa-keping tanah untok kubor

orang[2] yang telah mengurbankan jiwa dalam konfrantasi ini, saya di-beritahu ia-itu chadangan Perdana Menteri ini tidak-lah di-sambut oleh kaum keluarga yang meninggal dunia itu.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong—as usual, the Opposition Members are not here when we reply to them—accused that it was a waste of money and that I was misinformed when I brought specimen of arms to the Security Council as one of our evidence. Sir, the Honourable Member is totally ignorant of international politics, and not only ignorant of international politics but he has not even got the courtesy to read the Report which had been circulated to Honourable Members with regard to the proceedings in the Security Council—not because I was the Leader of the Delegation there but because that report is important to our country because it affects greatly our confrontation with Indonesia. If he had read the Report, and he had seen the pictures included in that booklet, he would see that the arms were displayed in the Security Council. So, it is not true to say that it was a waste of money to bring the arms to the Security Council. I have not got much time to tell you the reasons why we did not try to seek the permission of the President of the Security Council, because we knew that we could get our way without trying to secure such permission.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir, dia juga membuat tudohan samacham yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, ia-itu dia menudoh yang Polis ini menggunakan kata dia "third degree". Kemudian dia suroh saya supaya mengambil tindakan kapada orang[2] Polis ini. Sa-bagaimana saya terangkan dalam jawapan saya kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh ia-itu dalam negeri yang berdemokrasi ini, jikalau ada ahli[2] Polis yang menggunakan "third degree" ini, dia boleh di-bawa di-Court dan ta' usah-lah suroh saya ini menjadi macham tuan[2] hendak sipatkan sa-macham Gestapo, suroh memukul orang[2] Polis ini dengan aduan daripada parti PAS, ini yang kata orang puteh "adding insults to injuries".

Now, of course, we come finally to the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat, whom, as usual, it was difficult to follow; I don't think he knows himself what he was talking about (*Laughter*) because he talked at great length on the confrontation and about his party's attitude to it. He used the same arguments, that we should go and talk in order to secure peace. If I interpret him as best as I can, I think he wants us to adopt the policy of appeasement; in other words, to talk to Indonesia even when their troops are on our soil. Then he tried to justify why he did not support fully our fight against Indonesia because, he said, he is against the concept of Malaysia and so if he subscribes to our resistence to this confrontation, that means he is anti-Indonesia, which he is not, and therefore it is difficult for him to support our efforts against Indonesia. That is the involved thinking that is prevalent at this stage in the Socialist Front of Malaya. When groups of Socialist Front members are being arrested there are loud protestations from the leaders saying, "We are not responsible for them. They act individually, and we are not responsible for their acts." Now, what kind of party is it when you have no discipline, when you allow great numbers of your members to subvert this country, to be sent across to Indonesia to be trained? And then you say, "Well, we are not responsible for them." At least they should make an effort, even if they fail; we will help them. They should make an effort to close their branches and warn those members that they should not do such a thing.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir. That we have done.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I think it must have been done in the quiet (*Laughter*). It has never been published and I have never read it in the newspapers. This is the first time that I have heard about it (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, I always inform the House that it is always my objective—I know I cannot get it now—trying to make the Socialist Front a real, good Opposition Party,

trying to get rid of the Communists in that party. But they cannot do it the way they are carrying on. They cannot just disown them or just say "It has nothing to do with the party." Ten, twenty, hundreds of Socialist Front members go to be trained in Indonesia, and they say, "Oh, they act individually." Then they come to this House and by their speeches—I do not say that they are traitors to the country—by their very speeches they show that they are very naive. This is what the Indonesians said in the United Nations when I was there: I was informed that the political leaders in Malaysia are very naive. Now I know that that accusation is correct. They refer to these leaders of the Socialist Front (*Laughter*), because they do not know where they are going. So, let me extend a helping hand to them, let me help them: I say to them, "Come to our fold, come and fight Soekarno, and let us suspend all these politics for a few years and we will try to rebuild you as a good socialist party (*Laughter*). We believe in democracy. Disown all those who have gone across, disown them, close your branches. Don't try and force me to do it, please do it yourself and show that you support this confrontation (*Applause*). Thank you.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, this appeal by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, does it mean that he wants us on this side of the House to fold up and have only one party in existence, i.e., the Alliance Party, and let us all rally behind the Alliance Party?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, there are only a very few points raised by the Honourable speakers that I need to reply to as, I think, my colleagues have already given suitable replies to almost all of the points raised. Sir, there was one matter raised which falls within my portfolio—and that is the suggestion that the Borneo States should be made a trust territory of the United Nations. I do not know what the Honourable Member had in mind. As far as I know, a trust territory is one where the territory itself has not been able to make a decision for itself, and where there is nobody in that territory, who can take over the administration of that territory—and it is for that reason a territory is given over to the United Nations as a trust territory of the United Nations. We have a case in point in respect of South-West Africa, which is under the trusteeship of South Africa. But in the case of the Borneo territories, there has never been any dispute as to the desires of the peoples of the Borneo territories themselves. The Honourable Member has chosen to ignore the fact that there have been many commissions, or committees, to assess the views and the desires of the people in the Borneo territories and in the assessment of the views of these people, they are certain, except for a very, very small minority, that all the others would prefer to join Malaysia, and as a result of that we have set up Malaysia. There has been the Cobbold Commission, there has been the decision of the people themselves through their representatives called the Solidarity Committee, and, lastly, by the Committee sent by the United Nations. Therefore, there is no question of the dispute as to whom these territories belong. The desire of the people is to join Malaya and Singapore and set up or establish what we now call Malaysia. It is a foregone conclusion. The only trouble has been that Indonesia had taken exception to it and had opposed it, and as a result of their opposition had carried out what we called "confrontation". If the Honourable Member is clear in his mind, he should know that there is no rhyme or reason for this confrontation; there has been no ground for it whatsoever. The Security Council of the United Nations has decided, except for the votes of the Communist countries, that Malaysia is an established fact recognised by the United Nations, that Indonesia has no right whatsoever to violate this territory by any acts of aggression or acts of confrontation, and that they should try and settle any dispute, which they have in mind amicably—and that is as has been decided in the Security Council of the United Nations followed by another

decision taken by the non-aligned countries.

Malaysia is one of the countries that was refused admission into the non-aligned countries on the ground that we are neo-colonists. On the other hand, the qualification for admission is clear in that any country is a non-aligned country, if it has no multilateral treaty formed for the purpose of opposing another bloc, but there is no objection to any country with a bilateral treaty joining this non-aligned group. However, we were refused admission to join the non-aligned group on the ground that we were "neo-colonialists", and "neo-colonialists" has never been defined. On the other hand, a country like Cuba has been admitted freely as a non-aligned country. Cuba is decidedly communist. The idea of refusing us admission into the conference of non-aligned countries is only to stop us from making our defence against charges likely to be made by Indonesia. However, I took care that the members present would know all the facts and I circulated a letter to all those leaders present there. As a result of that, as Honourable Members are aware, the voting was very much in our favour and Soekarno felt rather awkward and embarrassed about it, so much so that he was not present to sign the declaration that was made at the end of the Conference. Therefore, there is no need for us to hand over these Borneo territories, which form part of ourselves, to the United Nations as a trust territory. There has not been any suggestion on the part of the United Nations for these territories to be handed over as a trust territory, except, of course, the suggestion that comes from the Socialist Front. All along, it has been the suggestion of the Socialist Front that they have never opposed Malaysia but that they only opposed the way it was brought into being. This is an old song and I have replied to it many times in the House, and there is perhaps no need for me to go back on that again. Suffice for me to say that Malaysia has been formed, it is a *fait accompli*, and there is no suggestion from any direction for Malaysia to be dissolved. As a result of that, come what may. We mean to stand by our commitment.

The other matter, which has been brought up again by the Honourable Member, is that perhaps I should really try and make peace with Soekarno. There has never been an instance, or any suggestion, at any time, that I refuse to talk to Soekarno. We have had talks in three places—first, in Tokyo; then, in Manila; and then in Tokyo again. If the Honourable Member had been present at these talks, he would have known that Soekarno never had any intention of making peace. He was only leading me on a wild goose chase on this idea of peace. In actual fact, the places where he had dragged me for these talks had been those places where he could find most amusement. (*Laughter*). And even now, as I have disclosed to the press yesterday, there had been, first, three approaches and then a further three asking me to talk with Soekarno. I have replied that I will talk to him at any time, any day, and anywhere, provided he has a real intention of talking peace, and provided too that he is ready to observe our sovereignty and our independence. If he does so, the only sensible thing, and the only logical thing for him to do, is to withdraw his troops from these territories of Malaysia. Until he has decided to do so, I cannot see any point in going to meet him, particularly when he has no real desire of making peace. Nevertheless, I say, and I reiterate, that I am prepared to meet him anywhere, provided he is keen, he is really anxious to make peace. That is, as far as I can say, in reply to the points raised by the Honourable Member from the Opposition which require any reply from me.

Another matter, which affects my Ministry, was raised by the Honourable Member for Batu. He has suggested, among other things, that there is delay in preparing the Official Report of the Parliamentary Debates. There has, unfortunately, been delay and as a result we have recruited further: first there were eight, and now action is being taken to recruit

an additional six reporters, so that we could get the Report ready in good time. It is also hoped that Members of Parliament will co-operate by returning scripts sent to them by Parliament as soon as possible after they have received those scripts.

Those, Sir, as far as I can see, are the points that were raised in respect of my Ministry.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I thank the Honourable Prime Minister for telling this House that the corps of parliamentary reporters has been increased? I can assure you that most of the Members on this side of the House will send back their speeches as soon as possible. (*Showing some papers*) This is a copy of the speech I made yesterday, and I must commend the parliamentary reporters for having been so prompt. As the Honourable Prime Minister can see, while hearing his speech, I am correcting my speech of yesterday, and I will send it back before I leave this House.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the Honourable Member for Batu drew the attention of the House to the high mortality rate of Alliance Ministers. He attributed this to occupational hazard. May I also be permitted to draw the attention of this House to the particularly high political mortality rate of Ministers of Finance in the world's Parliaments? Despite such heavy odds, our Minister of Finance has been blessed with longevity. (*Applause*) But for the increased crop of grey hair above his temples, he is enjoying the best of health (*Laughter*) both physically and politically. There are no indications that he will not be the Minister of Finance for many more terms in this Parliament. (*Applause*) Why? It is because he has all the qualities that a good and efficient Minister of Finance should have. Judging by his record, the country is fortunate to have him as our Minister of Finance. Ask any Member of the Cabinet if it is not true that it is easier for us to squeeze a drop of water out of stone (*Laughter*) than to milk a single cent out of the Minister of Finance if that expenditure is not justified.

Sir, no one is more aware of the financial and economic situation of Malaysia today, in the face of economic and military confrontation, than the Members of the Government Bench. I can assure the House that money has not been carelessly or unnecessarily spent as alleged by the Honourable Members of the Opposition. We all understand the need of the Members of the Opposition to criticise the Government—that is what they are here for. But to condemn all and sundry without careful investigation can be dangerous.

The Honourable Member for Batu belongs to the noble profession of medicine, and I am sure he will agree with me that it is malpractice for him to spot-diagnose every patient of his who has red spots on his face as suffering from leprosy. If he will only remove his myopic glasses and have a closer look, these spots might turn out to be probably pimples—a sign of maturity, not of depravity. Sir, as I have said . . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, with due respect to my worthy medical colleague, I do not see how leprosy can be a depraved disease! (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I did not imply that it was. As I have said, the Treasury goes through with a very fine comb before approving any expenditure. The six thousand dollars spent on the two offices of the Minister and the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, were to replace old and dilapidated furniture. You may not believe it, Sir, but it is true that a senior Treasury official called at my office to see for himself that there was justification for such expenditure. It was only after he was satisfied that money should be spent that the Treasury agreed to sign that voucher. Perhaps, the Honourable Member for Batu, knowing the already high mortality rate of Ministers, will now agree not to cause the mortality

rate to rise higher by exposing Ministers to the possibility of death by fractured skull through the use of dilapidated furniture. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu will also agree with me that, although he made the right diagnosis, through his error in his prescription of treatment he could cause the death of his patient. The Honourable Member correctly diagnosed the financial position of Malaysia today, but his prescription of treatment to curtail the Trade Commissioner's services can lead to economic death of Malaysia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I did not ask for the curtailment of the Trade Commissioner's services.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: But he objected to the expenditure, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I did not object, even, Sir. I merely stated that it was one instance where savings were diverted to furniture and then there was this request for $92,000. I did not object to those two appointments.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Anyway, Mr Speaker, Sir, he had his say, he made his comments and these are my replies. It is true that our expenditure is mounting and we are finding it difficult to meet this growing expenditure. It is correct that we should prune all unnecessary expenditure. There is, however, another concurrent and essential treatment, and that is, we must explore and endeavour to increase our earnings. Malaysia can only increase its earnings through greater export not only of the traditional primary commodities but also as much as possible of our manufactured goods. To increase our exports, we must have new markets. To find new markets, we must have better market intelligence. To obtain market intelligence and contacts, we must have Trade Commissioners. Conversely, by curtailing the expansion of the Trade Commissioner Service, as prescribed by the Honourable doctor for Batu, as a cure for our economic ills, we shall not be able to obtain market intelligence, or find new markets and contacts. No new markets means no increase of exports; no increase of export means less money earned; less money earned means we shall not be able to pay for our purchases. When we are in such an adverse position of balance of payments, our economy will be in chaos. Once our economy is not stable the country, in such a chaotic condition, would then be an ideal situation for the Socialist Front to fish in trouble waters. (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, so you see how dangerous the effects of the treatment prescribed by the Honourable doctor for Batu can be. I am happy to announce that the Alliance Government has approved the expansion of our Trade Commissioner Service and to place it directly under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The re-organisation of the London Trade Commission, which costs $186,366, is the first step in our expansion programme. We must increase our exports earnings or we face the danger of economic death. The Honourable doctor for Batu may be good at diagnosis, but his treatment can kill the patient—Malaysia. Was this dangerous prescription an honest error of judgment, or was there any intent to kill? Sir, that I leave to this House to judge.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong, also another Member of the noble profession, advised the Government that we should carefully investigate before investing in development schemes. That we accept. But for him to imply that the development of the Mak Mandin Industrial Scheme in Penang by the Penang State Government will not bring any benefit to the local people is not correct. Unfortunately, the Honourable Member is not here, but I would like to report to this House that sites have been allocated from the Mak Mandin Industrial Estate to ten different factories: one factory will make mosquito coils; another for a jute and textile mill; a third will be for servicing; a fourth to make joss-sticks; a fifth to make edible oil and coffee powder; a sixth a metal ware factory; a seventh, a factory to make tin

articles; eighth, a factory manufacturing powder; ninth, a factory manufacturing gunny bags and rubber compounds; and a tenth, a factory for manufacturing household ware. The jute and textile mill has already been awarded a pioneer certificate and the benefit to the people in that area in terms of employment is that 500 will be employed in one mill alone. So, I would suggest to the Honourable Member for Tanjong that he, too, should investigate, before he criticises the Government.

The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat in the opening of his speech inferred a criticism on you yourself, as Speaker of the House, when he said that Members of Parliament from Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah have their names printed on the cards which is against Standing Rules, and that in the debate here Members should not be referred to by their names but that these Members should be given districts. This learned Member, who is an authority on constitutional law, certainly knows that representation from Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah is not similar to representation from the States of Malaya, in that we here are directly elected from constituencies, whereas Members of Parliament from Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah are representatives of the Government through an indirect election to this Parliament—and, as such, it will not be possible to have us address them according to Members for certain constituencies. I am surprised at the Honourable Member's apparent lapse of memory.

I now turn to the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir. I can assure the Honourable Member that I, too, am as concerned as he is with the welfare of the people involved in the *batik* industry. However, I am very glad to be able to report to this House that *batik* has at last got a definition and it is defined as: "*batik* means any cloth commonly accepted in the trade as *kain batik* and any cloth processed—printed with patterns ordinarily found in *kain batik* so accepted." This definition was produced by a Committee of officials on which the Attorney-General's Department was represented, and they have decided that the Customs Department should take action to include this definition in the Customs classification. But, unfortunately, further action is required in order to determine the amount of *batik* that comes into the country under this definition, before this definition can be fully accepted by the Courts. This necessarily takes time. Perhaps, I should also report to the House that I have personally investigated the rejuvenation of the Thai silk industry, and I found that the main cause of its success, or the main reason for its success, was its ability to obtain an international export market. Since then, I have endeavoured to invite an expert, specialising in export markets on textiles, to come to Malaya to assist us in finding avenues for export for the *batik* industry, and I am glad to report that I have at last found one gentleman; and we are now in correspondence with RIDA to see when and how we can invite him to assist us in this industry. Thank you very much.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to reply to some of the observations made in this House concerning the Ministry of Health. The Honourable Member for Batu, in his speech on Wednesday evening, asked that a Malaysian surgeon be posted to the Lady Templer Hospital to understudy the present surgeon. Sir, I would like to inform the Honourable Member—he is not here today—that the Lady Templer Hospital is a private institution and is not under the control of my Ministry. It is administered by a Board of Governors, the Chairman of which is Tun H. S. Lee. My Ministry only gives financial assistance. Anyway, I shall convey the request of the Honourable Member to the Board of Governors.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh alleged that applications for supplementary funds have been made under the cloak of Emergency. Sir, I would like to assure Honourable Members

that in so far as my Ministry is concerned application for additional funds has no connection with the Emergency. On the contrary, it is because of necessity for such services. He also said that improvements to medical and health services have been slow and requested immediate attention be given to improvements to the Ipoh General Hospital. I would like to inform the Honourable Member that improvements and developments of medical and health services are being attended to with all the vigour that they require to meet the needs of the country subject, of course, to limitation of funds; but shortage of officers and trained personnel is a big problem and every effort is being made now to tackle this problem.

With regard to the Ipoh Hospital I have visited this Hospital and instructions have been given to make the necessary improvements. I shall be making another visit on the 29th of this month and the Honourable Member for Ipoh has kindly agreed to come along with me to see the Hospital.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong mentioned something about stamps. He asked why new stamps have not yet been issued for Sabah and Sarawak. We are planning new stamps for the whole of Malaysia and these should be ready for issue some time next year. At the same time he questioned why we should have issued stamps for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial. The fact of the matter is that we issue three commemorative stamps every year and this happens to be one of them and we issued this because this is a worldwide tribute made to this old lady by many countries and we thought that we should be a party to this endeavour, particularly as it is associated with cancer research, help for the underprivileged and for world friendship. We felt that this was a good cause and we have taken part in it. As for his suggestion that we have lost money on this, I think he should check up his facts before he says such things again.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana biasa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu yang mewakili Socialist Front telah mengecham dengan hebat-nya dan dengan suara yang lantang menyerang chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan. Perbuatan-nya itu tidak-lah di-hairankan oleh Dewan ini kerana beliau terpaksa berbuat demikian untok menutup kekalahan parti-nya dalam pilehan raya yang lepas. Kalau dahulu-nya 8 kerat Socialist Front menggunakan satu pertiga daripada masa persidangan Dewan ini, sekarang dua puntong wakil-nya terpaksa memenohkan masa itu untok menonjol[2]kan kapada ra'ayat dan dunia yang parti-nya itu maseh lagi hidup. Tetapi saya suka hendak membuat telahan yang umor-nya tidak panjang, ta' lama lagi dia akan berkubor. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya asaskan telahan itu atas dasar bahawa nama parti itu dalam bahasa kebangsaan ia-lah Barisan Socialist dengan rengkas-nya B.S. Pengundi[2] di-kawasan saya mentafsirkan B.S. itu parti Bodoh Sombong. Tetapi . . . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Kami Socialist Front tidak menggunakan nama Barisan Socialist. Kami panggil Socialist Front Ra'ayat Malaysia bukan Barisan Socialist.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Terjemahan Socialist Front itu dalam bahasa kebangsaan (*Ketawa*). Tetapi apabila saya mendengar uchapan[2] Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu dan daripada Dato' Kramat, saya mengambil kesimpulan bahawa tafsiran B.S. yang di-pakai oleh pengundi[2] di-kawasan saya itu tidak tepat. Yang lebeh tepat-nya ia-lah B.S. itu Budak[2] Soekarno (*Ketawa*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, budak[2] dalam rangkaian kata ini bukan berma'ana "children" tetapi orang[2] surohan atau hamba tebusan Soekarno. Saya katakan bahawa sabarang parti yang tidak berjejak di-atas bumi Malaysia akan menemui ajal-nya di-tangan ra'ayat Malaysia kerana ra'ayat negeri ini tidak ingin negara ini di-jajah kembali. Dengan demikian saya chadangkan kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu supaya

menunggu ketika dan masa parti-nya akan masok kubor.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya berpaling kapada kechaman yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu terhadap Kementerian Pelajaran. Dia telah menudoh saya telah melakukan kebodohan jenayah—Criminal Folly—kerana menggunakan wang peruntokan elaun guru[2] pelateh dan di-belanjakan bagi kehendak[2] lain. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tudohan itu sudah melampaui batas dan di-buat dengan tidak menghiraukan kuasa yang di-berikan oleh Dewan ini kapada Menteri Kewangan yang berkuasa memberi kebenaran menukarkan peruntokan daripada satu sub-head kapada satu sub-head yang lain. Untok pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu, saya suka hendak menerangkan peruntokan elaun guru[2] pelateh itu dapat di-jimatkan ia-lah kerana dua sebab, pertama bilangan penuntut[2] yang layak masok Maktab[2] Latehan Guru ada-lah kurang daripada yang di-jangkakan. Peruntokan di-buat bagi 2,750 orang penuntut[2] atau bakal[2] guru tetapi sa-telah di-adakan pilehan temuduga hanya di-dapati 2,400 orang penuntut[2] sahaja yang layak di-terima.

Yang kedua, oleh sebab[2] pentadbiran, penuntut[2] yang terpileh itu hanya memulakan latehan mereka pada bulan April tahun 1964. Jadi dengan sebab[2] di-atas sa-bahagian daripada peruntokan elaun guru[2] pelateh sa-banyak 4.6 juta bagi tahun 1964 telah tidak di-belanjakan. Dan sa-bahagian daripada-nya telah di-chadangkan untok di-belanjakan kapada sub-head[2] yang ada di-dalam Anggaran Belanjawan ini. Dan satu daripada-nya ia-lah sumbangan kapada kempen antara bangsa untok menyelamatkan tugu[2] peringatan di-Nubia. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan atau pun projek menyelamatkan tugu[2] peringatan di-Nubia itu ada-lah satu projek antara bangsa ia-itu yang telah di-anjorkan oleh Pertubohan UNESCO. Oleh kerana negeri ini menjadi ahli dalam Pertubohan itu dan menimbangkan bahawa untok kepentingan tamadun dan untok penghargaan muhibbah kapada Kerajaan Masir yang telah memberikan beberapa banyak kemudahan kapada penuntut[2] daripada negeri ini, maka Kerajaan telah mengambil keputusan untok menderma sumbangan sa-bagai yang di-kehendaki itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa bahawa perbelanjaan yang di-minta bagi Kementerian Pelajaran dalam Anggaran Tambahan ini ada-lah belanja[2] yang sangat mustahak daripada segi kebangsaan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil dari Kelantan Hilir, sunggoh pun tidak ada peruntokan berkenaan dengan biasiswa di-dalam permintaan ini, tetapi telah menyebutkan biasiswa ranchangan Colombo. Tegoran[2] yang di-buat oleh beberapa orang Ahli Dewan atas kurang-nya bilangan penuntut[2] Melayu yang mendapat biasiswa ranchangan Colombo ini ada-lah di-kesalkan. Di-dalam dua tiga bulan yang lepas banyak kechaman[2] yang tidak berasas telah di-terbitkan di-negeri ini berkenaan dengan biasiswa ini dan satu siaran yang lengkap dan jelas akan saya keluarkan tidak berapa lama lagi. Bagi sementara ini saya suka hendak menjelaskan perkara yang di-kemukakan oleh wakil daripada Kelantan Hilir itu, ia-itu biasiswa ranchangan Colombo—Biasiswa Kerajaan Canada.

Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai biasiswa Ranchangan Colombo, pemberian Kerajaan Canada bagi tahun ini, hanya 12 orang pelajar telah di-beri biasiswa itu, dan biasiswa itu ia-lah untok Jurusan Sain dan Perubatan. Yang sa-benar-nya daripada beberapa orang yang meminta biasiswa ini, hanya 4 orang sahaja daripada pelajar[2] Melayu. Dan keempat[2] yang meminta itu telah di-beri biasiswa ini. Tetapi malang-nya sa-orang daripada 4 orang yang telah di-berikan biasiswa itu meninggal dunia sa-belum dapat berangkat ka-Canada. Sa-orang daripada-nya telah menarek diri daripada menerima biasiswa itu, dan sa-orang lagi oleh sebab kurang kelayakan[2]-nya telah tidak di-terima masok ka-University Canada, dengan sebab itu hanya sa-orang sahaja penuntut Melayu yang telah pergi ka-Canada bagi tahun ini. Itu-lah sebab-nya bilangan orang Melayu yang pergi itu kurang. Jadi jika permintaan daripada pelajar[2]

Melayu kurang bagi menerima biasiswa itu, itu tidak dapat-lah di-salahkan Kementerian Pelajaran atau pun Kerajaan Perikatan. Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir raised the point regarding unemployment in this country. I wish to state that Government is fully aware of the problem and is doing all within its means to encourage and assist in the creation of more jobs and opportunities and also help to train our youths in acquiring the necessary skill required by the various trades. Furthermore, an Employment Planning and Research Section has been set up under the Prime Minister's Department with a view to ascertaining labour availability and requirement and wherever necessary to arrange for accelerated training programmes. My Ministry is closely associated with this Section which already has an expert advising on the planning.

The Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara pagi tadi telah meminta supaya dalam peruntokan tahun hadapan Kerajaan hendak-lah memberi peruntokan yang lebeh banyak lagi kapada RIDA supaya RIDA dapat memberi bantuan lebeh banyak lagi kapada orang Melayu dalam soalan perusahaan dan perdagangan. Sa-benar-nya perkara ini tidak-lah ada kena-mengena dengan perbahathan kita di-bawah Supplementary Estimates ini.

Soalan[2] yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong mengenai Kepala 16 dan Pechahan-kepala 66, perkara ini akan saya jawab dalam committee stage, bagitu juga mengenai soalan daripada wakil Kelantan Hilir Pechahan-kepala 43 saya akan jawab dalam committee stage juga.

Berhubong dengan perkara[2] yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah mengenai penubohan duta[2] kita dalam negeri Africa, telah bertalu[2] Kerajaan menyatakan memang kita sedar perkara itu patut di-tubohkan dengan sa-chepat mungkin dan perkara ini juga sedang di-usahakan pada masa ini dengan sa-berapa boleh-nya. Kita terpaksa-lah menimbangkan soalan wang dan terpaksa dalam perbelanjaan kita, kita mesti mengadakan perhubongan duta[2] kita dalam semua negeri Africa. Perkara yang lain yang di-sentoh oleh beliau ia-lah kerapkali apabila ada satu[2] berita menudoh Kerajaan kita selalu nampak-nya Kerajaan kita, terutama sa-kali mengenai soal konfrantasi, terlambat sadikit menghantarkan jawapan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya tidak-lah bagitu—apabila sahaja tudohan[2] yang tidak betul di-lemparkan kapada Kerajaan, Kerajaan mengambil tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya untok membetulkan tegoran[2] itu.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member from Sarawak—I have to mention his name, Mr Stephen Yong—raised the question of the efficiency of certain Federal Departments in Sarawak; he referred to the Department of the Registrar-General. Mr Speaker, Sir, for his information (in fact it is not necessary to tell him since he knows this subject very well) this Department came into being at the end of 1962. The first Registrar-General, who was appointed by the former colonial Government, was a legally qualified expatriate officer by the name of Mr Walker, but no sooner had he been appointed to hold the appointment, than he was assigned to do other duties, the reasons of which are best known to the former Government of Sarawak, in connection with the formation of Malaysia. Soon after the formation of Malaysia, the officer concerned was transferred to serve as Assistant Federal Secretary in the Federal Secretariat in Kuching; and for some time—several months in fact—the Deputy Controller of Immigration of Sarawak, who has no legal qualification, very little experience, or almost nothing at all, in the duties connected with the Registrar-General's Department, was asked to act as the

Registrar-General. Not until about two months ago was a senior officer, Mr Lo Suan Hiang, who is now the present holder of the post, was appointed as the substantive Registrar-General. The Department is a rather complex one, as he has pointed out quite correctly. Under the Registrar-General we have the administration of estates, companies registration, identity cards, immigration, and birth and death registration. The original intention, as far as I could ascertain, was to appoint someone legally qualified, but the present holder is not so. He has, however, very wide and long experience in the general administration in the country. We, therefore, have a situation where in the space of a few months three Registrar-Generals are running the Department. The logical consequence is that the efficiency of the Department is very much affected.

But I would like to clear one point, Mr Speaker, Sir. If the allegation by the Honourable Member from Sarawak means that the present holder of the post and his subordinate officers have intentionally neglected to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the Department, I would like to refute that allegation most emphatically. Mr Lo Suan Hiang is a very capable person, he has served in several Departments. He was an administrative officer, he was an establishment officer and he was a District Officer. In any event, we are not complacent about what is going on in respect of this Department in Sarawak, and I personally have issued instructions to those sections of the Registrar-General's Department, which come under the Ministry of Justice, to see how things can be improved in order not to cause undue delay, undue hardship, to the people in Sarawak.

Now, I would like to touch on some of the observations made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. He has said that although a state of war has not been declared between the Federation of Malaysia and Indonesia, nevertheless, for all practical purposes there exists a shooting war in Malaysia. For that reason, he argues that we on our part should treat Indonesian soldiers, Indonesian saboteurs, who have been arrested in this country, as prisoners of war. We should not, according to his argument, bring them before the ordinary civil Court and treat them as ordinary criminals. His fear is founded on the wrong premise that if we treat these Indonesian saboteurs as prisoners of war, then our fishermen who are arrested by the Indonesians, some of them perhaps, will be treated with fairness and justice. Another false presumption is that—his argument necessarily implies that—some of our soldiers will be arrested in Indonesia. We have made it clear umpteen times to the world that we do not attack Indonesia. No instruction has been issued to any one of our soldiers, Border Scouts and so on to transgress upon any part of Indonesian territory. So, there has been no instance .....

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Assistant Minister of Justice whether he is aware of many statements emanating from British sources that they will attack Indonesia?

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Sir, the fact that the statement says that they will attack does not necessarily mean that they have attacked and that they have transgressed upon the Indonesian territory—they are two different things. What I am saying just now is that not a single incidence has occurred where our men, our soldiers, our Border Scouts, etc., have been arrested in Indonesian territory by Indonesia. The fact, which I am sure my friend over there cannot deny and will agree with me, is that some of our men have been taken from our side of the border to the Indonesian territory except, of course, in the case of some fishermen, innocent people, who want to earn their living, and there occurred such instances. The main argument is this: we do not send our soldiers to Indonesia and, therefore, the argument by the Honourable Member for Ipoh that Indonesia will reciprocate, will treat our people properly, justly and fairly when they are arrested, does not hold water at all. Whether or not there

exists a declared state of war between Malaysia and Indonesia by international standard, even on humanitarian principle, it should, if a country is in fact a democratic country, treat ordinary civilians, who have committed ordinary criminal offence in the country, as ordinary criminals and bring them before the ordinary civil Court in Indonesia. But Soekarno has not done that, for the simple reason—to quote one expression used by one gentleman in giving his lectures—"that Soekarno is an unguided autocrat", he has no qualms about arresting people, about killing people and so on, and he has no sense of fair-play and justice at all." So, by international practice, accepted international law, if there exists no declared state of war between two sovereign nations, those who committed offences under our criminal law, must be tried in accordance with the ordinary principles of criminal law in our country—as simple as that.

His other observation related to the treatment of arrested prisoners and persons who were going to be charged in Court. Of course, everyone knows in this House, although I am new and have been here only a few months, I have heard him saying in every sitting of Parliament that the members of the Police Force are torturing people who are arrested in order to force them to make confessions, etc. I am sure, during the Budget Session, the Honourable Member for Ipoh will repeat the same allegation. Now, I need only remind the House, particularly the Honourable Member for Ipoh—he needs reminding very frequently—about the provisions of Article 5 of our Constitution, particularly sub-clauses 3 and 4 which I would like to quote for the benefit of the Honourable Member for Ipoh who may be listening outside and also others like him. Sub-clause 3 says:

"Where a person is arrested he shall be informed as soon as may be of the grounds of his arrest and shall be allowed to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice."

Sub-clause 4 says:

"Where a person is arrested and not released he shall without unreasonable delay, and in any case within twenty-four hours (excluding the time of any necessary journey) be produced before a magistrate and shall not be further detained in custody without the magistrate's authority."

What other guarantee do we need than this sacred Constitution of Malaysia?

Apart from that, he must be well aware of the provisions of our Criminal Procedure Code, particularly sections 28 and 117 which say that a person can be remanded in custody at a time for a maximum period of fifteen days. In my view, and I do not think the Honourable Member will disagree with me on this point, this practice ensures that an arrested person who has been detained will have ample time to consult his legal adviser if need be.

A very mischievous allegation frequently made by him is that the denial of visits by, for example, legal advisers, made by the Police is for the sole purpose of exercising illegal force upon a person arrested. This allegation is indeed to be regretted, Mr Speaker, Sir, coming as it does from the Honourable Member for Ipoh who is very learned in law and who has a long-standing practice in this part of the world. However, as I said earlier on, nothing is really novel in his allegation, and I expect he will bring up the same question during the Budget Session.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir. There is actually very little for me to add to what has already been said by my Honourable colleagues on the Government front bench, who have dealt adequately with most of the points which have been raised in the course of this debate. The happy situation in which I now find myself is, of course, due to the fact that this debate has, as usual, run true to form in the sense that Honourable Members of the Opposition have ranged over practically every possible topic except that of finance. I, therefore, have very little to reply to, and the only points on my paper are, in fact, two which had been raised by the Honourable Member for Batu.

He has asked the Government why it has taken the trouble to present another set of Supplementary Estimates to this House when one was presented as recently as July. I can assure the Honourable Member for Batu that I, for one, am not wildly enthusiastic about presenting any set of Supplementary Estimates, whether ordinary or development, to this House, because the work borne by the Treasury in presenting these Estimates is far greater than that borne by Honourable Members of the Opposition. Apart from that, it does necessitate my officials and myself, apart from other Government Ministers, having to sit here and listen to one speech after another, speeches which normally touch on everything except the relevant points which are raised in a Supplementary Supply Bill.

One way, of course, of avoiding Supplementary Estimates is to make the appropriations so large that into forseeable or unforseeable circumstances will a supplement be required in the course of a year. But if we were to do that, as Honourable Members will appreciate, there will be no incentive to economy and Departments and Ministries will be able to spend without any restraint. And I, therefore, feel that the Opposition should congratulate the Government whenever Supplementary Estimates are presented, because that shows that the estimating has been very closely calculated, and hence if ever something unforeseen were to occur, or a slight hitch were to develop, it is necessary for the Government to come to this House to get additional appropriations for certain services.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir, the converse may well be true in that the calculation of expenditure may be very badly done, so that the necessity for a supplementary budget may be necessary—the converse may well be true.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir. That, of course, depends on the definition of "badly done". If "badly done" means that we err on the side of prudence, in the sense that we give no more than what we consider is absolutely essential, then I think even the Honourable Member must concede that supplementaries are inevitable during the course of a year. That is the point which I am trying to make.

He also, I think, has got a mistaken idea of the function of a virement. The function of a virement is to enable a transfer of funds, or savings, from a sub-head which is in surplus to a sub-head—in the same Head—which is in deficit. Therefore, it will be appreciated that virement is a useful way of getting round a shortage of funds which occurs in the same Head. The very fact that we have made a number of virements does not, I think, indicate either prudence or lack of prudence, one way or the other. It is just a matter of book-keeping, and I cannot understand why the Honourable Member should get so hot under the collar.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification—I do understand this business of virement. My point, when I spoke on this "Furniture in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry", was that there was no saving at all. At one point there was a saving of $6,000 and it was quietly vired on to furniture and when I read on the top of the same page there is this request of $92,000. Consequently, I do not see how this question of savings has occurred and to my mind, at least, the virement to furniture was incorrect. It should have been queried by the Treasury.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: (*Rises*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if I may continue a little—I am grateful to the Honourable Minister of Finance for pointing out to the *Malayan Times* a correction, where he said that he did not make use of the word "malicious" with reference to me, but that it was a "facetious" remark of mind. I am grateful for that, because he knows and this House knows, I hope, that I do not intend to make any malicious statement against any one in this House.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware of that little apparent inconsistency to which he has referred. What probably happened, I think, was that—I am not absolutely sure of the details—originally the vote in the Personal Emoluments section of that Ministry was in excess and when this furniture vote, which is after all a very small vote, was required we transferred the amount required from the Personal Emoluments section to the O.C.A.R. section. It later transpired that the Personal Emoluments section would have been overspent, because the proposal to create a Trade Commissioner Service did not come, as far as I can remember, much later on; hence we found that even that vote would have been exhausted and hence the necessity to pump in fresh funds from outside.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

ADJOURNMENT

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

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

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

INADEQUATE AND POOR CONDITION OF ROADS, KUALA LUMPUR

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, recently a survey was published showing the appalling conditions and inadequancy in the roads in Kuala Lumpur. It recommended, amongst other things, the construction of several expressways for the easing of traffic in Kuala Lumpur. But I am more concerned, like thousands others, about the deplorable condition of the roads of the poorer sections of this Capital City of Kuala Lumpur where there are virtually no roads except footpaths. Even the survey has a strong indictment about this. In the section on the inadequancy of existing streets, it says, "Some large and densely populated areas of the Municipality have no streets at all, except road paths. These areas are virtually inaccessible by motor vehicles and at the same time constitute severe barriers to through traffic to town." Mr Speaker, Sir, is there any wonder that the only salvation for such places is a big fire, which all the fire brigades cannot prevent as they are inaccessible, and where ambulances cannot go and which become the breeding grounds of thugs and gangsters in this town?

Mr Speaker, Sir, when I raised questions in Parliament as to why these roads have been neglected, the Minister of Home Affairs, who was then answerable for the Federal Capital, said that the Municipality was not responsible for private roads. Now I understand, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur is under the portfolio of the Minister of Local Government and Housing. I hope he takes a different view from his colleague. If this is the attitude of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, then I should say that the Municipality is highly irresponsible, because everything can easily be said to be private. Even the removal of refuse is a private business. Then why should it become a public matter? Therefore, there is a greater need for roads to be made public. Thousands of ratepayers use these so-called private roads. Surely the Minister for Local Government and Housing is not going to tell me that Jalan Haji Taib—I hope he konws where it is—is not used by members of the public, or for that matter, the roads in Teong Nam Settlement or Kampong Kasipillai or in the industrial area of the Sungei Besi Road? Are not the residents there paying rates? If they are, then is it not the duty of the Federal Capital Commissioner to take over and maintain those roads?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I strongly believe that it is the business of the Federal Capital Commissioner to take over and maintain not only these existing roads but also build new ones where there are people living in substantial numbers. Mr Speaker, Sir, that these roads have been allowed to exist as they are for years is a gross negligence

on the part of the Commissioner for the Federal Capital. The Federal Capital Advisory Board has not been slow in building a $300,000 super mansion for the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, but it has failed to help the citizens who pay the rates and assessments. All over the town, not only in the so-called slum areas but also in well-built areas, there is this neglect. Along both flanks of the main roads, the story is the same. The Federal Capital Commissioner has no excuse for this breach of duty. There are ample provisions in the Municipal Ordinance and the Town Boards Enactment for him to see to it that adequate arrangements are made for roads before any development takes place. Mr Speaker, Sir, even if roads have deteriorated or have been neglected, the Municipality can reconstruct these roads and charge the land owners or those houses that front these roads. As such, I call upon the Minister of Local Government and Housing to direct the Federal Capital Commissioner to give due attention to these places instead of concentrating or worrying about those who live in the Lake Gardens or Kenny Hill.

Look at the splendid Jalan Duta! Whom does it serve? How many people benefit from it? Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that the construction of roads in those areas I have mentioned would cost much more than the cost of roads like the Parliament Road and Jalan Duta. Therefore, I urge the Federal Government to give urgent attention to this matter and ask the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to construct these roads on a certificate of urgency.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I sit down again, I would urge the Minister for Local Government and Housing to go and see Jalan Haji Taib, which is just off Batu Road, and see the potholes that are there. The people of that area have time and again petitioned the Municipal Engineer and the Pesuroh Jaya, Ibu Kota, but up to now have had no redress for the huge holes that exist in that road, where literally thousands of pedestrians and hundreds, if not thousands, of cars pass through every day.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I thank the Honourable Member for Batu for the points raised in his adjournment speech. Generally speaking, all public roads within the Municipal limits, which are the responsibility of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, are maintained in a good state of repairs.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I happen to know something about this Jalan Haji Taib, which has been mentioned by the Honourable Member for Batu. As for Jalan Haji Taib, until very recently this was a private street and was not made up to Municipal standards. However, in mid-September I gave approval for the widening and improvement of this road and action to acquire land is now under way. This road will be taken over as a public street and maintained by the Municipality thereafter. I hope this will satisfy the Honourable Member for Batu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): I am very grateful for that assurance from the Honourable Minister of Local Government and Housing.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Thank you. In fact, the action was taken long before this matter was raised by the Honourable Member for Batu (*Laughter*).

As for Jalan Kasipillai, the Commissioner of the Federal Capital considers that to take over this road will involve the Federal Capital in a very large amount of land to be acquired and other complications in regard to construction. No road reserve exists for approximately 900 feet of this road. However, the Commissioner has accepted the lay-out plan, which includes the making up of this road as the long-term solution. As for the immediate problem of providing adequate road access to all existing residents of Kasipillai Kampong, and to approximately 50 terrace-houses which are proposed in adjoining Lot 219, approval was given by me on the

8th of October, 1964 for the making up of Jalan Selvadurai and its continuation, Jalan Bachang, and for land to be acquired for the purpose. The estimated cost of the street works, including the construction of a bridge across the Sungai Batu, is $110,000. This is the simplest and cheapest method of overcoming the problem of access to Kampong Kasipillai.

As these are the two roads which came up for special mention by the Honourable Member, I have been able to reply in some detail regarding these roads.

I would like to mention, however, that the taking over of private streets as public streets by the Federal Capital is a continuing process and the Commissioner maps out a programme for such development. In mapping out the programme due regard must be paid to the finances of the Federal Capital. The taking over of a private street involves land acquisition, which can be very expensive, removal of squatters in some cases and consultations with frontagers, amongst whom some of the expenditure is to be apportioned, a matter which cannot be accomplished without some delay. Thank you, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am grateful for the assurance from the Minister of Local Government and Housing on Jalan Haji Taib and Jalan Kasipillai, both of which are in my constituency.

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.40 p.m.