



PERBAHATHAN PARLIMEN

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KELIMA

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Khamis, 17hb Oktober. 1968

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 10 pagi

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan, Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, Y.A.B. TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSEIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, Y.A.B. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ Menteri Ke'adilan, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, Yang Berbahagia Tan Sri DR LIM SWEE AUN, P.M.N., J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kelang).
- „ Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian, DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sabah, DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Sarawak).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buroh, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).

- Yang Berhormat Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan,
TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri,
TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATO' TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU
ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ **TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).**
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN,
A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
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- Yang Berhormat TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).
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- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD, J.P. (Tumpat).

- Yang Berhormat TUN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
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- „ TUN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS, J.P. (Pulau Pinang Selatan).
- Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
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- „ TUN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Sarawak).
- „ TUN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ TUN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasar Mas Hilir).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- Yang Berhormat TUN NG FAH YAM, J.P. (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).

Yang Berhormat TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).

- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN HAJI SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N. (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

YANG TIADA HADHIR :

Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, Y.A.B. TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
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- „ Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ Menteri Muda Pelajaran, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K. (Raub).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).

Yang Berhormat DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

„ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

„ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).

Yang Berhormat TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

„ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).

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

„ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).

„ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).

Yang Berhormat TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).

„ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR, K.M.N (Krian Darat).

„ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).

„ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

„ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).

„ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).

„ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).

„ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).

„ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).

„ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

„ TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD (Pasir Mas Hulu).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA.

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

USUL²

PHILIPPINES' CLAIM TO SABAH— DECLARATION OF PHILIPPINES LEGISLATION ANNEXING SABAH AS NULL AND VOID

Atoran Urusan Meshuarat di-bachakan bagi menyambong sa-mula Perbahathan yang di-tanggohkan atas masaalah:

That this House views with grave concern the Philippine Act which was assented to by the President of the Republic of the Philippines on 18th September, 1968, and

which Act annexed Sabah as a territory of the Philippines. This claim is both unfounded and done without any lawful justification or excuse, calculated to convey to the Philippines a State which forms an integral part of Malaysia.

This Act therefore impinges upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Malaysia. It is illegal and therefore this House declares that the annexation of Sabah under the said Act is null and void.

That this House categorically rejects the Philippines claim to Sabah as without any legal foundation and as a denial of the inalienable right of self-determination of the people of Sabah.

That this House reiterates the firm determination of the people of Malaysia to uphold and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Malaysia, of which Sabah is a constituent State. (16th October, 1968).

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan D. A. Dago anak Randan (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Motion moved by the Honourable Prime Minister in this very Honourable House two days ago, I would like to make it clear in this House today that the people in Sarawak, including school children, and the various associations regardless of race, colour, creed and political beliefs, are completely standing firmly and solidly behind the Central Government under the leadership of the Honourable Prime Minister and the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we from East Malaysia are fully prepared to fight in defending our country from troubles both from within and without, any time and any place when necessary. We strongly believe that the Sabahans have the fullest right of their own choice to choose to be part of Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, the results of the United Nations Commission of Assessment and the last General Election in Sabah have shown and indicated clearly that the people of Sabah preferred and have chosen to merge as part of Malaysia.

Sir, it is very shameful of President Marcos, who signed the Annexation Bill into law to annex Sabah as a territory of the Philippines. President Marcos should have thought about it a hundred times before he did so, but he acted far too fast. As a result, he acted just like a three year old child and he might not even be aware of what he signed. So, I urge him to study the Bill more carefully by reading it over and over again and withdraw it as soon as possible, that is before the 20th of this month. If President Marcos refuses to withdraw the Bill, we still regard it as a piece of paper in a dust-bin, and it is not valid and it is absolutely useless and meaningless.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very strange and ridiculous to learn from the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting that the Government of the Philippines has appointed a Governor for Sabah and representatives to sit in the Philippine Cabinet, whereas

Sabah is now already having a Governor, a representative in the Malaysian Cabinet and representatives sitting in this Honourable House and in the Senate, whom the people of Sabah have elected and chosen in a democratic manner.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysia has one body and one soul. So, we cannot afford to let half of our body and soul to be grabbed. It is impossible for one half of our body and soul to live and the other half being grabbed by President Marcos. If we were to allow this, our body would not die a natural death but would die by forcing.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to see that the Honourable Members from Western Malaysia on both sides of this Honourable House have shown their keen interest and determination to participate in this particular paramount, important and urgent subject. It clearly shows to the world that there is a real feeling of oneness, close co-operation and mutual understanding between the peoples of Western and Eastern Malaysia and that the very good, capable, trustworthy leadership and guidance of the Honourable Prime Minister and the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister are always in existence. It is my fervent hope that this spirit of oneness will continue forever and ever.

Once again, Mr Speaker, Sir, I give my wholehearted and fullest support to the motion. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Lim Pee Hung (Alor Star) (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support fully the Motion tabled in this august House and I see no reason for our Deputy Prime Minister to go all the way to Tokyo not knowing whom he will meet—Dr Jekyll, Mr Hyde or the devil himself. The reason I say this is because, from reports in the Press, I am all the more convinced that there is no sincerity in their pursuit for peace in this region. Just imagine, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ramos, could speak like a rooster in the morning and turned out to be a goose in the afternoon. So, what can you expect? If our Deputy Prime Minister is going to meet this type of leader, then we should not waste time, effort

and energy over a useless cause. Even if we come to an agreement, I am sure it will be broken in no time, as has happened on so many occasions. So, we should not associate ourselves with their silly and crazy intentions and should be firm in our stand, as Sabah is a constituent state of Malaysia and is not up for bargaining, negotiating or compromising, and nothing can change it because it is the will and wish of the people. When I say people, I mean all Malaysians, and these are the people who will defend every inch of the soil to the last drop of their blood. Therefore, I do hope that the fanatic leaders who are pursuing the Sabah claim, would take heed of the wish of the people, that we mean business in our stand, and not be carried away by their silly and crazy intentions just to boost their ego and to stay in power, and I am sure the electorate of the Philippines will not be swayed by this fanatical approach which has brought shame to the Philippines in the eyes of the world. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil (Sabah):

Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri.

Sir, to us, the people of Sabah, the signing of the Congressional Bill annexing Sabah as part of the Philippines by President Marcos is a clear proof that he, Marcos, is a man without principle, absent-minded and insincere, and is a man bankrupt of his political *modal*. The Act itself is a blatant excuse for day-light robbery of our territory by Marcos and his handful of supporters in Manila and must be stopped at all costs. It is a flagrant violation of self-determination of the people of Sabah and the fundamental human right enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, needless to say, how many times have we already demonstrated to the whole world that we are the masters of our own destiny and no other whatsoever. We attained our hard-earned Independence through and by joining Malaysia of our own sovereign free will which had already been assessed by the highest world

body, the United Nations, and the Cobbold Commission; and furthermore we had demonstrated to the world that we wished to be in Malaysia forever during the last General Elections in our State in 1967. Any attempt to change this, our determination, and to colonise us and enslave us by anyone or by any country can only be done over our dead bodies and the dead bodies of our children and our generations to come.

Mr Speaker, Sir, let me tell this august House that there would not be over 24,000 Filipino nationals residing in Sabah looking for a new and better life, if the way the Philippines Government and her President treated them was good. The Philippine Government, unlike our Government, cannot offer them even their daily domestic requirements, and unemployment there is beyond question. Sir, from the points I have raised above we are able to know what sort of Government President Marcos has and what kind of person he is.

Shall I say that the signing of the Annexation Bill, to us, is a blessing in disguise, perhaps unknown to the ignorant or just pretending President Marcos of the Philippines, for the more he and his handful of supporters in Manila pursue their baseless and silly claim, the more we are determined to strengthen our solidarity to totally rejecting it.

Sir, I use the word "ignorant" because President Marcos I am sure did not even bother to refer back to all the important documents before pursuing his so-called silly and baseless claim to Sabah. I must advise Marcos and his few supporters in Manila to go and search in their libraries and go through the documents (if any) of the International Agreements in connection with the boundaries defined for the then North Borneo, now known as Sabah, which is part and parcel of the Malaysian Federation.

The Spanish Convention of 1885, the Treaty of Paris in 1897, the Washington Treaty of 1900, the Anglo-American Treaty of 1930, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines,

1935, and the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, 1947, all these define the boundaries of the Philippines Islands and not one of them advanced a claim for the then North Borneo (now Sabah) nor made any suggestion that the Sultan of Sulu did not in fact CEDE his territories in 1878.

Sir, I now ask Marcos, where and what is the basis of his claim? If President Marcos bases his claim on historical grounds, then I would suggest to Marcos to go to England to the Public Records Office in London, and go through the Document of the Treaty of Cession signed by Baron de Overbeck and the Sultan of Sulu in 1878, which reads as follows—I quote:

“We, Sri Paduka Maulana Al Sultan Mohamed Jamal Al-Alam Bin Sri Paduka Al Marhom Al Sultan Mohamet Fathlon, Sultan of Sulu and Dependencies thereof, on behalf of ourselves, our heirs and successors and with the consent and advice of the Datos in Council assembled hereby, grant and CEDE of our own free and sovereign will to Baron de Overbeck of Hong Kong and Alfred Dent of London as Representatives of the British Company co-jointly, their heirs, associates, successors and assigns forever and in perpetuity all the rights and powers belonging to me over all the territories and lands being tributary to us on the mainland of the island of Borneo commencing from the Pandasan River on the north-west coast and extending along the whole east-coast as far as the Sibuco river in the South and comprising amongst others the State of Paitan, Sugut, Bangaya, Labuk, Sandakan, Kinabatangan, Mumiang and all the other territories and States to the southward thereof bordering on Darvel Bay and as far as the Sibuco River with all the islands within three leagues of the Coast.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think there is no need for me to read this Agreement. This Agreement was written in Lipuk in Sulu at the palace of His Highness Mohamet Jamal Al Alam on the 19th day of Moharam in the year A.H. 1295 answering to 22nd day of January, 1878.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have already demonstrated to the world, as I said, by all our demonstrations, our numerous demonstrations held throughout the State of Sabah as well as here in West Malaysia and the world knows, that we are in the right. So, I think if Marcos wants to further his talk about

this claim, I suggest that he better come to Sabah, and talk to the people of Sabah and then he will know what is going on there, whether we want to be a part of the Philippines, or whether we want to be colonised and led by them. I join my colleagues in persuading the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister not to go to Tokyo to have a talk with that reptile tongued man from Manila, because the talks will, I am sure, be valueless.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ucapkan shukor kapada Allah subhanahu wata'ala dan tahniah serta sa-tinggi² terima kasih di-atas Usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri atas kebijaksanaan dan kesabaran nya di-atas perbuatan Presiden Marcos ia-itu Presiden Philipina yang telah memutuskan dalam Kongres-nya bahawa Sabah sa-bahagian daripada negara Philipina.

Sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat dari Johor Bahru Barat, saya ada-lah menyokong 100% di-atas Usul yang di-bawa oleh Perdana Menteri. Kalau memandangkan keputusan yang di-ambil oleh Kongres Philipina, saya sangat geli hati atas keputusan yang di-ambil oleh-nya. Pada pendapat saya oleh kerana keputusan itu telah pun di-tandatangani oleh Presiden Marcos, tiga kesimpulan yang saya dapati, ia-itu:

- (i) Boleh jadi untuk faedah diri-nya dan kunchu²-nya untuk mendapatkan Sabah, sebab Sabah sa-buah negeri yang banyak hasil mahsul-nya, ia-itu barangkali mereka itu ada corrupted mind.
- (ii) Boleh jadi juga mereka itu tidak siuman, atau mereng otak-nya.
- (iii) Barangkali tersilap, tetapi saya tidak fikir yang pertama atau yang kedua, boleh jadi mereka itu tersilap atas keputusan yang di-ambil dan telah pun di-sain, kerana kesilapan mereka itu tidak menjadi apa salah-nya kalau mereka itu balek ka-pangkal jalan dan chukup senang sa-kira-nya mereka itu hendak berbaik sa-mula atau hendak mengakui dan sudah pun di-aku² pada

masa dahulu sa-belum kemerdekaan Sabah. Tetapi boleh jadi kerana tamak-nya, atau dalam bahasa Indonesia kata perakos yang berkehendakkan sangat² negara yang lain, atau negeri yang lain masok dalam wilayah-nya, atau malu, kerana balek samula umpama-nya sudah ludah hendak di-jilat balek.

Tetapi, sa-bagai manusia biasa selalu membuat kesilapan dan saya percaya sa-bagai pehak Malaysia terutama sa-kali Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri dan Timbalan Perdana Menteri sedia berbaik² dengan mereka itu, dan dengan sendiri-nya kita tidak boleh mengganggu Kongres-nya untuk menarek balek keputusan yang telah di-ambil itu. Kita sudah chukup bersabar. Ini-lah satu jalan yang elok yang sangat di-sukai oleh Allah subhanahu wata'ala. Sebab apa, dalam ayat yang pendek dalam Al-Quran, "Innallaha ma'as sabirin, —Ada-lah Tuhan bersama² dengan mereka² yang bersabar." Jadi, sabar ini-lah yang membawa kita kepada kemunchak kemuliaan dan kebahagiaan Tetapi, kalau mereka juga mengan-cham dan memasoki negara kita dengan chara paksa menggunakan senjata dan sa-bagai-nya, maka terpaksa-lah kita mesti mempertahankan, jikalau tidak kita di-sifatkan dayus. Sabar itu ada pula limit-nya. Kalau mereka itu sudah sampai ka-pintu kita, masok negara kita, tidak ada lagi tolak ansor. Saya serukan di-sini supaya pemimpin² kita istiharkan perang jihad, perang sabil, dengan berhabisan² dengan nama Allah, kita akan dapat kemenangan akhir-nya, walau pun bilangan kita di-sini kechil, tetapi orang Islam tidak takut satu lawan sepuluh. Insha' Allah bagaimana Tuhan berjanji dalam Al-Quran sunggoh pun kita sadikit, tetapi Tuhan bersama² kita, insha' Allah kita akan menang pada akhir-nya.

Dari itu saya menyeru kepada ra'ayat jelata dalam negara kita yang menganut ugama Islam, kita bersedia apa juga di-chabar oleh mereka itu. Sampai di-sini sahaja, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ucapan saya, dan saya harap kita bersabar dan sa-kali lagi saya

menyokong supaya Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan juga Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri jangan-lah ambil tahu lagi, jangan berunding lagi, sebab ta' ada kena-mengena kita hendak berunding, ta'ada fasal apa yang hendak di-rundingkan. Perkara itu keputusan Kongres-nya, kalau sa-kira-nya mereka itu terkhiilap, mereka boleh menarek balek apa yang telah di-putuskan dahulu. Ini ta' ada kena-mengena dengan kita, dan kita ta' boleh menasihatkan mereka itu. Kalau kita hendak rundingkan pun ta' ada benda hendak di-rundingkan. Dari itu kita berdiam diri sahaja, lihat apa telatah-nya. Tetapi, kalau mereka itu mencheroboh negara kita, kita terpaksa mempertahankan-nya, wajib kita dengan nama Allah mempertahankan. Demikian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Tuan S. Fazul Rahman (Sabah):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ingin menyokong usul Tunku Perdana Menteri di-dalam masaalah Sabah. Saperti mana rakan² saya dari Sabah telah pun menerangkan hasrat kami ra'ayat Sabah di-dalam soal Sabah, di-sini sa-kali lagi saya ingin menjelaskan, ia-itu seluroh ra'ayat Sabah di-negeri Sabah termasuk keturunan Filipino di-Sabah tidak setuju sama sa-kali akan tuntutan Philipina ka-atas Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tindakan Presiden Marcos dan kunchu²-nya itu menanda-tangani Rang Undang² dan dengan itu memasokkan negeri Sabah ka-dalam wilayah Republic Philippines, ada-lah merupakan satu tindakan atau perbuatan mencheroboh negeri orang lain. Kami ra'ayat negeri Sabah khas-nya tidak rela menyerahkan negeri kami walau sa-inchi pun kepada Philipina. Kalau Philipina menggunakan kekerasan, maka kami dan seluroh kita dalam negara Malaysia akan menghadapi-nya dengan kekerasan juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak kami merdeka menerusi Malaysia, ra'ayat Sabah telah menikmati dan merasai kebahagiaan hidup dalam erti kata yang sa-benar-nya, sangat jauh bedza-nya daripada zaman penjajahan dahulu. Ini ia-lah berkat pemimpin

Yang Amat Berbahagia Tun Datu Mustapha bin Datu Harun dan rakan²-nya di-dalam Parti Perikatan Sabah, dengan penoh kebijaksanaan itu. Inikan pula sekarang, Philipina dengan senang dan sa-mudah itu mahu memasokkan negeri kami ka-dalam wilayahnya, sedangkan ra'ayat Philipina sendiri banyak menchari nafkah hidup di-Sabah kerana di-Sabah dan di-Malaysia kita sentiasa di-dalam aman damai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Negeri Sabah bukan-lah satu barang yang boleh di-jual beli, dan ra'ayat-nya bukan "binatang ternakan" dengan senang sahaja di-perlakukan mengikut sa-suka hati. Negeri Sabah ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia, dan ra'ayat-nya ada-lah manusia yang ingin hidup bebas dan merdeka serta mempunyai hak mutlak-nya yang tersendiri serta berkuasa menentukan sikap, pendirian dan kedudukan-nya di-dalam apa juga masaalah politik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya ingin menasihatkan Presiden Marcos supaya lebeh dahulu mengator negeri-nya yang kochar-kachir itu, sa-belum champor tangan dengan urusan negeri orang, lebeh² lagi di-dalam soal-nya menuntut Negeri Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meski pun Presiden Marcos telah menanda-tangani Rang Undang² memasokkan Negeri Sabah sa-bagai sa-bahagian wilayah Philipina, tetapi kertas yang di-tanda-tangani itu tidak mengandongi apa² erti kapada kami ra'ayat Sabah sama sa-kali, kerana itu hanya merupakan permainan budak² nakal yang belum dewasa. Tindakan itu bertentangan sama sa-kali dengan hasrat, tekad dan azam ra'ayat Sabah seluroh-nya yang mahu hidup merdeka di-dalam Malaysia untuk sa-lama²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hidup mati, maju mundur, senang dan susah kami tetap bersama dengan negara yang berdaulat yang sudah kami chintai, ia-itu Malaysia merdeka. Kapada ra'ayat Sarawak dan ra'ayat di-Malaysia Barat yang menyokong kami dalam menghadapi anchaman Philipina ini, kami tidak lupa menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh. Kapada tuan yang mem-

berikan saya kesempatan beruchap, saya katakan juga. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin bersama² menyokong Usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri menolak apa yang telah di-putuskan oleh Kongres Philipina untok memasokkan Sabah sa-bagai satu bahagian negara Philipina.

Mari kita berbalek sa-mula kapada apa yang telah di-uchapkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri bahawa Presiden Marcos dengan pemerentahan-nya, kalau kita perhatikan sunggoh², sa-olah² hanya sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan sandiwarah sahaja di-dunia ini, kerana kalau kita mengikut sejarah, Philipina telah merdeka 20 tahun dahulu. Dalam masa mereka merdeka sa-hingga ura² ra'ayat Sabah sendiri ingin menchapai kemerdekaan dengan chara memasoki Malaysia, tidak ada satu apa pun daya usaha yang sunggoh² daripada ra'ayat Philipina sendiri berikhtiar hendak memerdekakan Sabah. Jadi, hal yang bagini tentu-lah bagi pehak dunia yang telah sama² mengikut perkembangan² yang berlaku di-Tenggara Asia ini telah memberikan pandangan berat di-atas penubohan Malaysia kita, walau pun ketika itu di-tentang oleh pehak Philipina dan Indonesia.

Walau bagaimana pun sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu manusia berpandu dengan Piagam Bangsa² Bersatu dan hak asasi manusia, maka negara² dunia telah memberikan pandangan bahawa tindakan kita, Malaysia ini, menubohkan Malaysia dengan memasokkan Sabah itu ada-lah benar. Jadi kita pada masa sekarang tidak-lah berasa ragu² lagi dan apa yang di-uchapkan oleh pemimpin² kita, umpama-nya ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri semalam yang memberi keterangan bahawa beliau akan hadir di-Tokyo bukan sa-bagai Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang tidak termasuk Sabah, ini ada-lah benar dan pandangan saya sa-bagai hendak menyokong Kerajaan, ia-itu pemergian Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita ka-Tokyo ini hanya boleh di-asaskan

kapada menimbulkan satu suasana yang baik di-Tenggara Asia ini bukan kerana tuntutan di atas Sabah. Kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah faham sunggoh apa sahaja perundingan yang di-jalankan pada masa yang telah lalu, apa sahaja tolak ansor yang telah kita berikan untuk menimbulkan sa-suatu yang baik di-kawasan kita ini telah pun di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan kita, dan ra'ayat seluroh Malaysia memandang kapada pergerakan ini dengan waspada, dengan penoh tanggong-jawab sa-hingga akhir² ini sa-telah menengokkan tindak tandok Presiden Marcos dan sa-telah menengok apa yang telah di-buat oleh sa-buah negara tetangga yang tidak mempunyai chara yang benar² sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan yang tulin di-dunia ini, ia-itu mencari ikhtiar berdolak dalek dalam sa-suatu perkara yang timbul siasah-nya di-antara bangsa, kita tentu-lah sama² dengan dunia lain, atau pun negara lain tahu melihatkan bagaimana-kah chara mereka itu berunding di-Bangkok mithal-nya. Sa-hinggakan Philipina tahu bahawa perundingan di-Bangkok ini ada-lah perundingan untuk menuntut Sabah, kalau pun boleh hendak di-kemukakan perkara itu berlaku. Tetapi apa yang telah terjadi, kita tertunggu² kadang² budak² pun bertanya, apa-kah yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Philipina mahu menuntut Sabah, sedangkan alat² atau pun perkara² yang di-kemukakan ada-lah macham main² sahaja. Menunggu sa-saorang yang patut menghadhiri dalam mashuarat pun berminggu², atu pun menghabiskan masa yang banyak. Jadi ini terang kapada kita bahawa Kerajaan Philipina yang ada sekarang ini sa-olah² Kerajaan sandiwara.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, katakan-lah dalam tuntutan itu tidak ada perkara² yang boleh di-pertimbangkan, atau boleh di-meshuaratkan ketika di-Bangkok, mereka berpakat² pula dengan apa chara yang menasabah untuk mereka hendak kemukakan tuntutan Philipina ka-atas Sabah ini. Mereka bermeshuarat memasokkan pula bahagian satu daripada Rang Undang² bagi Kerajaan mereka ia-itu Sabah ini pula sa-bagai sa-buah wilayah Filipina. Ini rasa saya tidak

ada satu negara di-dalam dunia ini yang telah pun bertindak saperti ini. Saya tahu ada beberapa buah negara² kechil yang ingin merdeka barangkali dia tidak terdaya merdeka sendiri ra'ayat di-dalam negeri itu sendiri mengeluarkan pendapat dan mencari ikhtiar barangkali juga berunding dengan negara² sa-belah yang sama keturunan yang lain untuk menyatukan negara mereka kalau tidak terdaya mereka merdeka sendiri, tetapi apa yang di-buat oleh Philipina, rasa saya tentu bagi pehak dunia menchatetkan dalam sejarah-nya bahawa tindakan Philipina ini tidak langsung sama dengan pendapat² manusia lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu memanjangkan ucapan saya dalam Majlis ini kerana terang daripada ucapan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, kemudian ucapan² dan keterangan² yang jelas yang di-berikan oleh wakil² yang berchakap pada hari semalam dan pada masa yang telah lalu, saya ingin-lah menyatakan bahawa ra'ayat dalam kawasan saya menyokong pendirian Kerajaan dan kalau benar pun Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita akan pergi berunding juga ka-Tokyo hanya-lah setakat untuk mengikat perjanjian supaya negara kita di-bahagian ini selamat, tidak-lah kerana merundingkan hal² Sabah yang di-tuntut oleh Philipina itu, kerana perkara ini telah terang terbentang bahawa tidak ada logik-nya, atau pun tidak ada alasan yang boleh membenarkan perkara tuntutan Philipina ini hendak di-binchangkan. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong penoh atas chadangan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri sa-bagaimana usul yang dibentangkan dalam Dewan ini dua hari yang lalu mengenai soal Sabah ini. Melihat telatah² yang di-buat oleh Marcos dan beberapa orang pemimpin² Philipina terhadap pergolakan yang berlaku atas perkara Sabah ini, Kerajaan Malaysia harus-lah berhati² bagi menjalankan sa-barang langkah terhadap soal ini. Saya bersama²-lah dengan rakan² saya meminta kapada

Kerajaan kita supaya jangan sa-kali² menghantar Timbalan Perdana Menteri ka-Tokyo berunding dengan pehak Philipina sa-hingga mereka menarek balek undang² memasokkan Sabah sa-bahagian daripada wilayah-nya. Pemimpin Philipina, lidah-nya berchabang saperti ular. Kita tidak boleh sama sa-kali memperchayai kata² pemimpin² Philipina itu, di-hadapan kita dia mengatakan lain, tetapi di-belakang kita lain pula perjalanan-nya bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran kita kelmarin.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mesti-lah menjaga dan mengekalkan pandangan dunia terhadap pemimpin² negara kita yang begitu tegas di-dalam mengeluarkan pendapat² dan suara kita terhadap sa-barang masaalah di-dunia ini. Jangan kita sa-kali² melayan pemimpin² Philipina yang berdolak-dalek itu, kerana negeri kita bukan terdiri dari pemimpin² yang tidak tegas saperti Philipina itu. Apa yang di-lakukan oleh pemimpin² Philipina terhadap soal Sabah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adalah satu perkara yang amat memalukan diri-nya sendiri. Kita umpamakan pergolakan yang sedang berlaku sekarang ini di-antara kita terhadap perkara Sabah itu, kita telah mendapat banyak pengajaran dari soal ini. Philipina telah melakukan banyak foul di-dalam soal ini, umpama-nya kita berlawan tinju pusingan yang pertama, perundingan yang di-adakan di-Bangkok Philipina juga membuat berbagai² helah sa-hingga perundingan itu gagal. Kemudian pusingan kedua pula di-Jakarta, Ramos telah berjanji dengan Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita supaya di-adakan masa bertenang, tetapi apa yang di-buat oleh Philipina bahawa ia juga telah melakukan tandatangan undang² memasokkan Sabah di-wilayah Philipina.

Kemudian pusingan ketiga pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perundingan di-Tokyo itu di-tentukan, tetapi Ramos juga telah membuat foul lagi memecahkan soal ini di-Bangsa² Bersatu dan mengeluarkan perkataan yang sangat menyayatkan hati atau pun menyakitkan hati Kerajaan dan seluruh

ra'ayat negara kita ini. Ini sudah cukup menjadikan satu pengajaran kepada Kerajaan kita, apa guna kita layan sa-buah negara yang tidak ada pendirian saperti Philipina ini, sa-buah Kerajaan tidak tetap pendirian, sa-buah Kerajaan yang sangat liar. Jadi jikalau Kerajaan kita melayan sa-buah Kerajaan yang sa-rupa ini saya takut nanti Kerajaan kita pula di-katakan oleh dunia luar bahawa Kerajaan kita pula sudah tidak tetap pendirian-nya. Jadi, itu-lah sahaja pandangan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-atas soal ini. Terima kasih.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like, first and foremost, to say that although I would be proposing a mild and slight amendment to the Motion as proposed by the Honourable Prime Minister but, nevertheless, I would like to state fully that in intent, spirit, we completely and solidly support the Prime Minister's Motion.

Sir, in participating in the debate on this Motion made by the Honourable Prime Minister and in adding support from my constituency to the general abhorrence and rejection of the Act made by the Philippine House of Representatives and the Philippine Government, I would like to take up the debate from the point where the Honourable Prime Minister has stated in this House that whilst we hope for the best we must be prepared for the worst.

Sir, what we say and what we do here today in this House is of very great importance not only to the people of Malaysia but also to the people of the South-East Asian region, particularly to the people in the Philippines, and also to the rest of the world. Sir, what has been said in the last two days has clearly indicated to the people in South-East Asia and to the people in the Philippines and to the people in the rest of the world, that we, the representatives of the people of Malaysia, are fully and one hundred per cent united in rejecting the Act that has been perpetrated by the Philippine Government. Sir, that statement coming

from a very democratic House of Representatives, I think, is an important one because, Sir, under your chairmanship you have seen this House fight over details very bitterly and to the utmost expression of difference of opinion. Therefore, Sir, for us to be able to stand up and say that we are one hundred per cent united on this occasion is something which I think is of importance to the history of our nation. So, as it should be, Sir. A new nation grows in stature, in experience and in strength as it meets its challenges.

Sir, perhaps I may sound a little bit constrained, because I think the Members from the Government Benches can realise that I can take umbrage on certain acts that they have done, but I do not believe that on an occasion like this the Opposition should try to even shade the differences of our attitudes towards this particular circumstance from the point of view of the Government. There is no doubt, Sir, that what the Philippine House of Representatives and the Philippine President have done is completely and totally unacceptable in international practice.

Sir, Asia is a very fertile part of the world and the nascent nations in Asia certainly have provided the world with new ideas, and President Marcos, his party in the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives in the Philippines have certainly created a precedent in the world which, if accepted at all by anyone, by any other nation, would be dangerous, not only to Malaysia but to the rest of the world; I mean, virtually if we allow this Act to go by unchallenged here in Malaysia, there is nothing to prevent the House of Representatives in the Philippines, under the instigation naturally by the party led by the President, to pass another Act of annexation, say, of a territory belonging to another nation; and so it would go on. So, Sir, I do maintain that what we are doing in this House today in rejecting the Act perpetrated by the House of Representatives of the Philippines and by the President of the Philippines is not only

to defend the territorial sovereignty of Malaysia but really to defend the right and principle and the meaning of international relations in the world. We are in actual fact in the forefront of the world battle against the Philippines' stupidities and methods of annexation of other people's territory.

So, Sir, I think there is not much point for me to further stress to the Government what so many other Members have said already, that we urge the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister not to hold any talks with the Philippine representative. There is no need for me to say that. The House has said it clearly. But what I feel that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister should do now is to muster world opinion against this extremely treacherous and dangerous and menacing Act by the Philippine House of Representatives, and the Philippine President. Sir, I have deliberately used the words "House of Representatives and the President" because I do not believe that all the people in the Philippines, all Filipinos, can really seriously sympathise with such an infantile and stupid Act. However, Sir, we have to accept the circumstances as they have arisen. What is the worst?

Sir, in the immediate situation the worst could be that President Marcos does not live up to his words, and he has given us sufficient evidence that his words are not to be held with any gravity at all. It is true that when he signed the assent or the passage of the Bill by the House of Representatives he did make a note, which was pointed out by our Honourable Prime Minister, that there was no intention to carry out the purposes of the Act by force of arms. Sir, if we are beguiled into believing this opinion, having heard what has been told us by the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting I think we will be foolishly beguiled. Therefore, Sir, there is no question whatsoever that so long as this Act exists, there is every possible danger that the present tension of opinions and the present battle of words can within moments be translated into an actual battle of arms.

Sir, in this House we have heard sufficient protestations from every part of this House, representing every part of Malaysia, from Perlis right down to Sabah, that if it comes to not just a battle of words but a battle of arms, Malaysia—the Malaysian people—are ready. I hope, Sir, that the Government will make it its point, its immediate duty, to ensure that when the Malaysian people take up arms to defend Malaysian territory and sovereignty, we shall go there prepared, not only just to die but to win for what we believe is right. The Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan has suggested a whole set of armaments but I am sure the Honourable Minister of Defence has within his own secret list other sets of weapons. Sir, we need not go into that kind of detail.

However, Sir, the worst is that this Act that has been first passed by the House of Representatives of the Philippines and then made into law by assent by the President will remain an Act, will remain part of the Constitution of the Philippines until it is changed, until the people of the Philippines fully realise that it is to the best interests not only of themselves but of the world, of this region, to have good relations with Malaysia, to follow the right and proper international practice, and not to attempt stupid, illegal annexations of other peoples' territories. Until the people of the Philippines awaken to this Act and throw out their present Government and elect a new Government, which can change this Act, this Act will remain a part and constituent Act of the Philippines. Under those circumstances, Sir, I maintain that we in Malaysia cannot pretend that we can ever be friendly with the Philippines so long as this Act exists. There is no use pretending this. There is no use pretending to the people that this is only a question of claim, this is a question of words, because as long as this Act exists, there is nothing to prevent somebody else coming in, wanting his name in the Roll of History, deciding to send across a brigade of guerrillas across the Sulu Straits and challenge our Tun Mustapha, or accept

the challenge of Tun Mustapha, and we are in the soup. Therefore, our preparedness, Sir, is not only of possible immediate open hostilities but also for hostilities at any time until this Act is removed.

Sir, we do not know how long it will take for the Philippine people to realise the iniquity of the Act that has been perpetrated by their representatives and by their President. We do not know how long it will be before this Act can be rescinded. But certainly, Sir, I urge the Honourable Prime Minister, in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs, to immediately bring together all those countries whom we in the course of the pursuit of our foreign policy, which, as has been stated in this House is an independent foreign policy, of maintaining good relations with those countries who are friendly to us. This is a good time for us, Sir, to take a good measure of what we mean by nations who are friendly to us. This is a good time, Sir, for us to visit all these countries and talk to these countries not in terms of what we need to borrow from them, but just to ask them what they can really do to support us in what we believe to be a just cause against an unjust and stupid Act, what pressures can these friends of ours bring to bear upon the Philippine nation to amend and rescind an Act of iniquity.

Sir, from today's newspapers, it would appear as though that the Philippine Government is not in a position to acquire arms except from the United States. That is what they say at the present moment. So, Sir, we certainly would hope that it will not take too long before the United States waken up from their immediate problems of Presidential election to tell the Philippine Government that in so far as their quarrel with Malaysia is concerned over the Sabah claim, there will be no arms forthcoming from the United States. That, I think, would be an important move and an important gain by Malaysia, and I do urge the Government to take steps to ensure that this statement will be made by the United States.

Sir, I have pondered for nearly six weeks over what made Marcos to act in such a stupid way. It is true, Sir, that he will go down in history as one of the most vilified Presidents. But what made him act this way? In so trying to assess his intent, I must say that I have to state that I feel proud to participate in today's debate in this House of Representatives, in our own Dewan Ra'ayat, because last August our Deputy Prime Minister made a very long statement over the question of the claim on Sabah following the Bangkok talks. In actual fact, if we in Malaysia were not so conciliatory and if we in Malaysia had not stretched ourselves to the fullest to try and settle this issue, we could have taken a debate on that occasion at the last meeting of this House and we could have certainly passed a motion, namely, the third paragraph of this motion, categorically rejecting the Philippine claim to Sabah. The fact that we did not do so, Sir, proves to the world Malaysia's determination to try and settle whatever arguments over this claim of Sabah maybe by talks and by peaceful means. I must say that it is a matter of pride that our country has acted with such restraint and such determination to solve problems arising between Asian nations in an Asian manner by peaceful talks. So, Sir, the situation without any doubt has been created by the Philippine House of Representatives passing this peculiar, iniquitous, abnormal, strange and unnatural Act. I say this, Sir, because the Assistant Foreign Minister of the Philippines, Mr Ingles, has stated today that we are the people now telling our Deputy Prime Minister not to have any talks with double-tongue Ramos, that we are the people stopping the normal flow of talks. Sir, I say that it is not we in this House who have stopped this dialogue between the Philippines and ourselves but the Members of the House of Representatives of the Philippines when they passed the iniquitous Bill annexing Sabah by legislation. Under those circumstances, Sir, I feel that the challenge not only lies on Ministerial level, governmental level, but there is also now a challenge of

attitudes and differences between our concept of representation and their concept of representation.

Sir, it is not our intention ever to interfere with an internal Act passed by the House of Representatives of the Philippines. If they chose to legislate that their Presidents should walk upside down with their feet upwards, that is their own business. But when the House of Representatives in the Philippines passes an Act which impinges upon our territory, it must impinge upon the rights of this House. Therefore, I say that we in this House have every right not only to condemn and deplore the action that has been taken by the Philippine House of Representatives because they were the first people who did not give us good grace, they were the first people who tried to belittle the stature and importance of our House of Representatives; and it is only this House of Representatives which has the right to deal with the affairs of Sabah and nobody else. Sir, I say this because not that I agree with what had happened in the course of history, but this House has gone through a process where it has allowed and pushed through a motion to permit the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Sir, this House has got this right. It was this House which also passed the Bill which incorporated Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore into Malaysia—it was this House. It is our prerogative and nobody challenged it until the Philippine House of Representatives chose to challenge our right. So, I say that it is within our purview to deplore the action that has been taken by the Philippine House of Representatives. I do hope that whatever friends that we have amongst the Philippine people will hear us and appreciate us and try to change their House of Representatives and rescind this iniquitous Act.

Sir, I would like to end up what I have to say by just asking the Government in more definite terms to immediately establish a call-up and the establishment of a National Volunteer Reserve. In the course of five years, our country has had its ups and downs

in so far as confrontation is concerned and now the illegal annexation is concerned. Our expenditure in this country has also gone up unnecessarily because we, first of all, built up forces and then at the end of confrontation we demobilised forces. Sir, I think in view of the fact that the worst is likely to last a long time, certainly as long as this Act remains as a constituent Act of the Philippine Government, then I think this country must be fully prepared and if the Government accepts all the support that has been given to it from every quarter in this House, I hope that the Government will waste no time to mobilise our defence forces and to create a National Volunteer Reserve immediately.

Sir, once this Motion goes through, then the relationship between ourselves and the Philippines as friendly nations will end. They believe in one way of doing things. We believe in retaining our sovereign rights and our territorial rights. There is no compromise. And the only way that we can ensure what we protest to be true and right is for ourselves to be ready to defend what we believe to be right and true, and only the Government can give us the sinews to make us defend what we believe in.

So, Sir, I hope that it will not be long before this House meets again and the Government presents us with definite plans of action as to what we should do. Sir, that is the worst that we must expect. This is, I hope, the last act of the Manila Accord. I have been known to have been a critic of the Manila Accord from the very first day it was announced in the papers, an Accord which was meaningless, an Accord which would bring trouble to Malaysia. And in the course of years, since 1962 to now, as a matter of fact I would not have re-entered the political arena had it not been for the Maphilindo concept, the Manila Accord. But since then, Sir, Malaysia has passed through crisis after crisis. I hope, Sir, that this last crisis, no matter how long it may be, will be the last immediate crisis that we will have to face. But whatever it is, Sir, the lesson that we must take is that the less we

put for a shot put, we shoot directly in the target, the more certain this country will be able to defend itself.

Sir, I would like to propose under Standing Rules and Orders 33 (4) the following amendment to the Motion standing in the name of the Honourable Prime Minister which I have every reason to believe will be acceptable to the Government: under para 2 of the Motion which reads,

"This act therefore impinges upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Malaysia. It is illegal and therefore this House declares . . .", I propose that we delete the words "declares that" and insert the word "deplores"; and then after the words "the said Act" and before the words "is null and void" insert the following words "and declares that the said Act is null and void in accordance with international practice." Therefore, Sir, the proposed amendment would really concern para 2 of the Motion, which will then read, "This Act therefore impinges upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Malaysia. It is illegal and therefore this House deplores the annexation of Sabah under the said Act and declares that the said Act is null and void in accordance with international practice." Sir, I hope that I have made it clear that we in this House have every right to consider that the Act perpetrated in the House of Representatives of the Philippines in the light of international practice must be null and void and be much deplored.

Tuan Khoo Peng Loong (Sarawak):

Sir, I rise to second the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. This amendment will reflect much better the sentiments and feelings which have been expressed by so many Honourable Members during the past two days on the debate on the Motion. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to repeat what has already been said by others in the course of the debate. It seems to me that in view of the latest developments which have arisen by Ramos bringing the Sabah issue before the United Nations, it looks futile even for the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister to go to Tokyo to try and patch up things between the

two countries. Mr Speaker, Sir, my colleague from Sarawak has already stated in no uncertain terms the stand of our party in this issue. We fully support the Government and the people of Sabah in resisting this preposterous action by the Philippines Government in passing the Bill to annex Sabah and by President Marcos in giving his assent to the Bill. Sir, I beg to second the amendment.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Tali-kom (Tun V. T. Sambanthan) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I have pleasure in accepting this amendment proposed by the Honourable Member. In doing so, I would also wish to welcome the fact that in this debate over the past few days, we have seen how the whole House has risen as one man to condemn the treacherous act of the Philippines, and I am sure that this act of the Parliament is reflected in the feelings of the people. We of Malaysia, of course, have been free now for twelve years, and within these twelve years we have tried our best to utilise the opportunity of peace and freedom for building up the very elements of what a nation should be built upon. We have utilised our time and our energy to providing the people the wherewithal, to get for them more schools and hospitals, more employment opportunities, and the things freedom imposes on us the duty to build this nation.

Sir, it is scarcely twenty years, two decades, since the South East Asian region became free from the yoke of colonialism. During this period of twenty years, many of these nations had a chance, each one to build for itself that type of development and progress which the leadership of the country was able to give to that nation, and yet we have found that during this brief period of twenty years and twenty years is hardly a moment in the span of history—some of the nations which obtained freedom found that the leadership of these nations utilised that opportunity, for self-aggrandisement, to create dictatorship, to delude the people, to cheat

them of their rights, and to mismanage. Once a nation is mismanaged from within, they need an external focus to divert the attention of the people, and so we had confrontation—in the first instance from Soekarno—and they had to pick on us. Why? I ask myself this question. In an area in which there are many nations and in which many of these nations mismanaged their own affairs, the existence of a stable, progressive, well-run nation in which planning goes on apace and the people rise up in stature, economically, politically, and even spiritually, this sort of development is like a red rag, and a badly developed nation cannot face it. They think that the existence of a stable Malaysia is a menace to them, because the people within that nation do travel, and whenever they come to Kuala Lumpur, or go right round this country, and they see the stability that prevails here, the smiling faces of the people, the good clothes they wear, the schools that are now being built in abundance, the hospitals that have developed, these things present a red rag to them, because they show up the fact that the very leadership in that country has been guilty of the sins of non-commission and omission, of mismanagement. So, we had Soekarno, in the first instance, saying that he would break up and destroy this nation. But, then, Sir, dictatorships live for a time and the people ultimately assert themselves.

Long ago and I must refer to Deepavali, for Deepavali is on us on Monday, Deepavali celebrates the passing away of Narakasura. Narakasura, you might remember was an ASURA, one who was a dictator of those days, destroying people, killing them, doing all sorts of wrong things—a rakshasaa, I should call him—and then he was ultimately beaten by the Lord and he made as a last dying request, recognising that he had caused so much of difficulties and suffering to the people, that the day of his death should be recognised as a day of deliverance of freedom and democracy for the people, and so we celebrate Deepavali. For many years now, every Deepavali, we have had occasion to be happy at the thought that which

ever dictator which ever Narakasura comes and attacks us we have triumphed and Narakasura of the present as of the past has gone away.

Now, Sir, we have coming on to us this new Narakasura, President Marcos, we call him. He took on himself the task of deciding that he should have certain ambitions, and not having geared himself to the objective of building up his nation as he ought to, and we know the amount of wrong things that go on in the Philippines, we know how the people have got to obtain a higher standard of living, how they have to have more schools, more hospitals, more land development schemes, more social security schemes; none of these had been done in proper measure; and so not having done all these, President Marcos and the leadership feel that the easiest course would be to create an external focus. What easier external focus than Sabah which they claim to be theirs? By the same principle, I suppose, Kedah could claim Penang, Thailand could claim Kedah, the Sultan of Brunei could claim Sabah and Sarawak and part of the Philippines, and a lot of other persons could claim a lot of other things. I could claim somebody's wife just to be going for an affidavit in a court of law. (*Laughter*) That is what Marcos has done. It is as stupid as all that, and yet in international affairs, how could one nation take on itself this task and arrogate itself this right? Years ago, we thought, when we saw the leadership of the Philippines, that there was a degree of sophistication in them, but we did not know that behind the finesse of the sophistication, there was the velvet glove of treachery—treachery deep within.

Ever since this episode started, we have seen how, having started the training at Corregidor, he chose to accept and come here as guest of His Majesty the King, how he wanted to be feted by us, and all the time treachery was behind him—the Corregidor training was going on. Then, if you look at the papers, time after time they have used placatory words saying, "We do not really mean it. We just

want to know what is happening. We do not really want your territory but we think this must be solved", and then we find that the tempo has been built up slowly but surely—a soft word here, a smooth word there, oily, suave, trying to change us into a situation wherein they think we will trust them fully. Fortunately, for us they did not have the patience to wait. They were also in a hurry for the pressures within the Philippines are building up. How long can they hold the people down? And so the easiest thing here is to create the Sabah issue, buzz our boats, maybe some one would shoot at a plane, create an incident, create an emergency in the Philippines, and maybe a president can be elected a second time—not of course on his own merit, for if there be a man of merit, he does not need to do these things. If he had done for the people what they want, I suppose that re-election will happen automatically.

So, Sir, we are in the most unenviable position of having committed the sin of running our Government well, for this I suppose is a sin amongst the jealous marauders lurking around every corner, waiting for the chance to pounce on us, just as a pretty girl walking in a lane has, for the sin of being pretty, to be in constant fear in a nation in which rogues abound or may be the ardent lovers abound whichever way you look at it. So, we, as a nation, of ten million have got to be careful of the future. Yesterday, it was Soekarno; today it is Marcos; tomorrow we do not know who. As I said our stability, the development pattern, the development ratio, the development of our nation, these things happen to be a red rag to those who have not done their job well.

Sir, we have got to be careful and I feel that even if this trouble ends, if we want to believe and have faith in the democracy which we hold dear, if we think we want peace, it is not enough to want peace. When Soekarno started his confrontation against us he wanted to do it. What did we have, a few twin pioneers, the maximum speed of which I am told was less than my Lancia

Flemina—so my colleagues in the Cabinet tell me. What do you do with these? We had a few boats, maximum speed, 8 or 10 knots, and a few other things which we call a navy because we felt we were peacefully inclined; as such we do not need any army; we do not need a big air force; we do not need a navy; we do not need these things; but I think history has shown in the past in other countries that it is not enough to be peacefully inclined. We have to have the mettle and the strength to safeguard and defend that peace.

The Honourable the Member for Tanjong said just now of an Asian way. I do not know what is an Asian way. The history of Asia is as full of marauders and predators as the history of Europe.

If you speak of the culture and the civilisation of Asia—Yes; Buddha, the Vedas and Upanishads, all these great people—Yes; but how far have we followed them? The Christ? I am told that the leadership of the Philippines is Roman Catholic, but what has that got to do with what they are doing today? Religion has nothing to do with all this and the history of Asia has been a history as bad as any other continent in treachery, in all the arts of war. So, whether we live in Asia or in Europe, we have to be armed.

Sir, about three weeks ago I had been to a little country of seven million people, set on the north-west corner of the Euro-Asian mainland, while we are set on the south-east corner of the same mainland. This country has not had a war for 150 years and incidentally no strike for 25 years, which is even more surprising. I looked into this and I recognised that they have today possibly the third or fourth largest air force in Europe, a powerful army and powerful fire power—I refer to Sweden. They were not invaded for many, many years—never, I think, in their history. Before the 150 years, they were the predators of Europe, I am told. But once they started settling down in their country, they recognised that if they wanted peace, they have to have an army and an air force powerful enough to safeguard that

peace. That is why Herr Hitler even in his madness, megalomania, did not attack Sweden; neither did the Russians. We are 10 million, more in population; we are big enough; only we have got to remember to be resolute in our faith in recognising that desire for peace is a subjective desire. And subjective desire is not enough. Objectively, we have got to have enough strength to safeguard that peace.

Sir, the Filipino action is a passing phase. They can do nothing to our territory; they cannot take even an inch or even a millimetre of our territory. But after that others might come and we have to be one in this to organise ourselves, to be prepared to get the money and spend that money to be strong, so that the peace which we hold dear will be always with us. That duty, at least, we owe to our children and their children. If we do this, then the future will be well with us; or else, as I said, like the pretty maiden going around in a deserted alley in which there are various types of individuals, anything can happen—and the shape of the Peninsula is somewhat like a pretty maiden. So, the Peninsula and Sabah and Sarawak brought together by historical forces, brought together maybe by God, let them be together and let no man try to break asunder what has been brought together. For if he tries, he will suffer. I do not think we will suffer. Every act brings this nation together ever more, and President Marcos, I am sure, will find that *Narakasuras* of old and he, they have common things, and we shall, maybe Deepavalis later, celebrate the fact that the Philippines issue is no more with us. But they have to learn it the hard way—how it is, I do not know; maybe the people of the Philippines with whom we have no quarrel will teach their leadership that lesson. The people of the Philippines and us, we have many things in common, in terms of culture and in terms of various things; the only difference is that they have had the misfortune of having the wrong type of leadership. In this, of course, we have to see that we do not get ourselves provoked into doing anything

wrong, provoked into taking a step which we need not take. Till now we have been rather careful in every step that we took, we have been careful to see that we do not overstep the limit, and I think with the Prime Minister as the leader and the Deputy Prime Minister we can be sure that we will always step warily and carefully. Thank you, Sir (*Applause*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Pindaan yang di-shorkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu yang tidak berapa banyak bedza-nya daripada usul yang asal itu, saya mendapat kenyataan dipersetujui oleh penchadang sendiri. Tetapi, saya hendak bertanya juga kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-kalian sa-masa kita membentangkan usul ini pada penghabisan-nya.

Persidangan ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 20 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 11.35 pagi.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 12.00 tengah hari.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 12 tengah hari.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Pulau Pinang Utara): *Rises.*

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: You are at liberty to speak on the amendment as well as on the substantive motion.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (dengan izin): Thank you, Sir, Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion declaring the Philippine Congressional Sabah Annexation Act as null and void. In supporting this Motion, I must reiterate the pledge and confidence of my Penang Utara constituents and our explicit faith and confidence in our beloved Perdana Menteri, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Hajj, and Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Timbalan Perdana Menteri, with full mandate in whatever action

they may deem fit to deal with this Filipino Congressional Annexation Act which outraged our national sovereignty and integrity. Through the will and solidarity of our Malaysian people, also with the support of our Allies, we have survived the critical periods of the building of our nation. We have survived 12 years of Emergency, three years of Indonesia confrontation, and even though in this House we are no warhawks but in the interests of defending our national sovereignty and integrity, I would join in appealing to Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak, our Deputy Prime Minister, not to attend the meeting with Mr Ramos, in view of the Filipino inconsistency and until the claim is dropped entirely, as we do not want to be a part of Marcos' political chess move.

Ex-President Soekarno confronted us very vigorously for three years, but in President Suharto and the Indonesian people we have found a friend and brothers. Perhaps, would it not be better for us to watch and to be vigilant until after the Philippines' electioneering politiking to die down and then we may find another better statesman in the new President, other than President Marcos, to call as a real friend? It is said to be making history in the Philippines for a President to be elected for a second term. Therefore, it is their right to plan their campaigning, but certainly it is not their right or prerogative to interfere with the democratic freedom of our 600,000 Sabahans and their right of self-determination. The Filipinos know that Sabah belongs to the Sabahans, and the Sabahans had self-determination several times and they had chosen to be part of Malaysia. The world and many nations are asking what right has the Philippine Congress to legislate for a people that have never been recognised as any part of the Philippines. In short, the claim is ridiculous in all legal and moral aspects. The claim has now developed into a main feature of comedy because of the statements and counter statements by President Marcos and Ramos which have developed into a mixture of fantasy, fallacy and fiction, as

expounded by our United Nations Representative, Mr R. Ramani, in rejecting the Philippine claim to Sabah. We are indeed lucky that world opinion is in our favour because of the able statesmanship of our Prime Minister and his able Deputy. The claim has been described by many world leaders as, and to quote a few:

"Old-fashioned land grabbing, even if it is done;"

"To play dangerous forms of mini-imperialism against neighbours;"

"A shocking act of irresponsibility;"

"Marcos has come perilously close to striking a death blow to regional co-operation in the area."

Our stand is clear and is fully supported by many nations and immediate neighbouring countries. We have to carry on with our defence planning and fortifications to protect our citizens from foreign attack or piracy, whichever form the Philippines may think of or act. After all, anything is possible in the Philippines. We have heard from newspaper report that even the Mayor can supersede the order of the President. An acting Mayor can even supersede the office of the Mayor by electing another Chief Police Officer. Therefore, in the City of Manila, they have two C.P.Os (Chief Police Officers). Therefore, we must also help the Philippines, especially the Southerners, by strengthening the power of our Radio Malaysia at Sabah and to facilitate the setting up of Television Malaysia in Sabah in order to help the Southern Island Filipinos, to educate them to know what is going on in the countries around them, and also bearing in mind the too many commercials they have in Television Philippines.

We are also encouraged to learn that many of the statesmen do not agree with the Philippines Congressional Act and the people too do not agree with it. An Opposition Senator, Majno Aquino, compared President Marcos with former President Soekarno of Indonesia in his handling of the Sabah dispute with Malaysia. Former Senator Lorenzo Sumulong offered dissenting opinions on Sabah, and the weakness of their claim to Sabah, and even ques-

tioned the sincerity of President Marcos on his personal interest in the claim.

In Josefina Constantino of *Manila Chronicle*, we see men of courage in Philippines, bearing in mind that there are pistol-packing teddyboys at the service of the vicious and ambitious politicians in Philippines, especially through our experience during our previous visit when we saw placards everywhere at the night clubs and the cinemas requesting patrons to put their pistols and small arms for safe-keeping at the theatres or with the managements. Therefore, we can realise the position of lawlessness in the Philippines, especially in Manila. Sir, I must respect this Constantino for his admission, and I wish to quote:

"Sabah belongs to the Sabahans and if Sabah persists in wanting to be part of Malaysia, that is her right. We have no right to legislate for her people that has never recognised us as part of them."

Therefore, can President Marcos match his fairness and sincerity? Can President Marcos accept his challenge—the challenge of a Philippine citizen—that the Act for the extension of the Philippine territorial claim is ridiculous, in that I quote:

"This is one issue on which the Congress does not represent the people's views and feelings. If a plebiscite on this issue is held to determine whether we Filipinos want to annex Sabah, this Act of Congress will be repudiated by the people."

Sir, this will show that the ordinary man in the street, the ordinary citizen, has basic wisdom, and they do not see eye to eye with either President Marcos or his Congress in passing this Annexation Bill.

Then, another point of interest is the question asked by the above mentioned gentleman—will President Marcos answer his question—i.e. is the Philippines prepared to go to war with Malaysia, bearing in mind the Malaysian problems and the Malaysian legitimate right to defend her people's choice and her people's freedom? Sir, his accusation is that the Act of Philippine Congress has been ridiculous and even dangerous.

We in Malaysia fully endorse and have explicit faith in our Prime Minister and his Deputy and their statemanship and the line they may take in the Sabah claim and we are prepared to rough it up with them. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am trying to recollect the day when, with other Members of Parliament in this House, I visited the monuments in Manila and reading over the history of their freedom fighters. I am now wondering whether all these worthy sons of the Philippines died in vain for a free democratic country during the several wars that the Filipinos had experienced. Would they turn in their resting place to learn that one of their sons is betraying their cause in the name of a free democratic country by land grabbing and outraging the sovereignty and integrity of another friendly country and denying the right of self-determination of 600,000 Sabahans in contravention of the United Nations Charter?

Sir, in conclusion, I would again re-affirm my constituents' confidence and pledge our support to our Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister and I appeal to Tun Razak not to meet Mr Ramos unless the Sabah claim is declared null and void by the Philippines. Thank you.

Tuan Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah bersama² dengan rakan² saya bangun menyokong usul yang dibentangkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri di-atas tindakan President Marcos dari Philipina. Usul ini memang sudah kena pada tempat dan masa-nya dan dengan usul ini di-binchangkan bahawa dapat-lah Malaysia memberitahu dunia di-atas tindakan Philipina yang biadab yang merampas hak mutlak orang lain, ia-itu hak mutlak Malaysia sendiri. Dan dari usul ini dapat-lah dunia memahami dan mengetahui di-atas tidak ra'ayat Malaysia bagi mempertahankan negara-nya ia-itu wilayah-nya yang di-rampas oleh Marcos ia-itu lanun Philipina di-abad yang kedua puluh ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut sejarah bahawa bangsa Philipina adalah rumpun keturunan Melayu yang berada di-seluruh Alam Melayu pada masa yang lalu dan bangsa ini pada mula-nya berasal dari bangsa yang bersopan santun, lemah lembut, bertolak ansor dan tidak ingin untuk berperang atau merampas negara orang lain. Tetapi, alang-kah malang-nya, bangsa yang baik budi itu telah dikachokkan oleh penjajahan dan di-chorakkan oleh pemimpin² mereka itu menjadikan bangsa itu sekarang ini suatu bangsa yang berlainan dengan chorak sejarah yang lalu. Dan dengan perbuatan Marcos ada-lah terang men-chunting arang di-seluruh bangsa Philipina yang baik budi itu sa-olah² bangsa Philipina sekarang ini suatu bangsa yang kejam, biadab dan penyamun di-abad yang kedua puluh ini, dan dengan itu hilang-lah kesusilaan dan adat-istiadat yang lama yang menjadikan satu bangsa yang di-pandang rendah oleh dunia sekarang ini. Kita memang-lah tidak marah kepada bangsa Philipina, tetapi kita amat kesal terhadap pemimpin yang biadab dan saya perchaya ra'ayat yang terbanyak sa-chara langsung tidak-menyokong tindak-tandok Marcos itu termasuk umat Islam di-Selatan Philipina sendiri.

Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku dan seluruh orang² yang mengkaji sejarah Malaysia, sejarah Tanah Melayu, mengetahui bahawa pada masa yang lalu wilayah Malaysia yang di-tentukan oleh sejarah maseh banyak lagi termasuk sejarah Kedah sendiri, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri menjadi warith-nya sendiri, tetapi oleh sebab memandang kepada kesusilaan, kepada sopan santun, tolak ansor dan kerjasama di-seluruh dunia ini, maka dengan sebab itu-lah wilayah Tunku sendiri menjadi warith-nya tidak langsung berbangkit di-mana² juga dan pada bila² masa juga pun dan keadaan ini telah berlaku dengan begitu harmoni dan kerjasama yang begitu rapat sehingga kita dapat menghapuskan segala da'ayah², segala sabversif² dan sa-bagai-nya daripada wilayah² yang di-tentukan oleh sejarah itu. Dan hal ini harus-lah di-berithahu kepada Philipina

bahawa kedudukan dunia sekarang ini telah pun berubah dengan keadaan negeri dan bangsa yang bersendirian.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dengan keadaan² yang bagini kita haruslah mengingatkan kepada ra'ayat Philipina sendiri bahawa sa-kira-nya mereka ingin membasoh arang di-muka itu yang di-chonteng oleh Marcos sendiri maka ini-lah masa dan tempat-nya dan ini-lah ketika-nya mereka menuntut pembelaan. Ubah pemimpin² mereka dengan segera-nya seperti yang dijalankan tegas oleh Indonesia kepada Sukarno sendiri. Kapada penuntut² di-Philipina yang menghinakan Tunku, kita patut memberi ingatan dan amaran kapada mereka bahawa perbuatan mereka itu ada-lah bodoh dan sia² dan di-ketawakan oleh dunia. Apa-kah guna-nya menyokong pemimpin² dan kunchu²-nya yang demikian rupa yang khianat dan kejam dan sa-kira-nya mereka itu tidak mengambil tindakan terhadap President mereka maka seluruh dunia dan seluruh keturunan Philipina akan mengutok mereka dan mereka harus menerima balasan pada masa yang akan datang.

Sabah ada-lah hak mutlak Malaysia yang merdeka dan ma'amor dan kalau benar² Philipina berhak di-atas Sabah kerana apa dan mengapa mereka itu tidak menuntut daripada Kerajaan British pada masa yang lalu, ia-itu sa-belum Sabah merdeka di-dalam Malaysia.

Ini saya mengingatkan satu cherita, cherita lawak² ia-itu sa-telah sa-saorang itu, Philipina itu, memutuskan pertunangan-nya dengan Sabah dan akhirnya telah berkahwin dengan Tunku maka dia nampak elok, make-up bagus dia pun terus mengaku hak dia sendiri pula. Jadi ini terpulang-lah kapada Tunku sendiri apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil sa-telah Sabah berkahwin dengan Tunku dan berkahwin dengan Malaysia (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Marcos dan kunchu²-nya bukan makhlok yang boleh di-bawa berunding di-mana² juga. Saperti chontoh yang telah kita adakan, Kerajaan kita adakan perundingan di-Bangkok baharu² ini yang

terang² menolak segala kenyataan² yang di-berikan oleh Malaysia sendiri. Dan ada pula pehak² hero-nya ia-itu gangster mereka itu memberi kenyataan yang silap terhadap kedudukan suchi Sabah hak Malaysia dan dengan demikian saya juga beserta dengan kawan² saya bahawa tidak-lah ada guna-nya Tunku Perdana Menteri atau pun Kerajaan Malaysia memberi kebenaran atau memberi izin kapada Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri untuk meneruskan rundingan dengan mereka itu tetapi sa-balek-nya hendaklah di-beri tahu kapada Mahkamah Dunia supaya perkara ini dapat diselesaikan dengan sa-chara aman dan damai. Dan kalau sa-kira-nya Philipina maseh lagi berdegil mengaku Sabah hak-nya sendiri maka hendaklah di-beri tahu kapada seluruh negara² yang membangun sekarang ini supaya mengkaji sa-mula pengiktirafan terhadap Filipina yang merampas hak orang lain. Jadi dengan tindakan ini, saya perchaya boleh-lah di-anggap satu tindakan yang lebeh bijaksana yang dapat memberi kesan ini kapada seluruh dunia.

Dan bagi pehak Malaysia kita sendiri oleh sebab ra'ayat² seluruh Malaysia ini ia-itu dari Perlis sampai ka-Sabah semua-nya bertikad penoh untuk mempertahankan Malaysia, maka saya berseru kapada Kerajaan Malaysia supaya menubuhkan kembali Pasokan² Sukarela, Tentera² Wataniah dan sa-bagai-nya supaya bersiap sedia menghadapi kemungkinan.

Bagi pehak ra'ayat Perlis telah pun berikrar untuk memberi sokongan sa-penoh²-nya, maka pada hari ini saya ulangi sa-kali lagi supaya kita dapat menubuhkan segera dan dapat kita bersiap sedia dan pehak ra'ayat negeri Perlis juga sanggup berjuang berhabis²an sa-hingga ka-titis darah yang akhir untuk membantu Sabah khas-nya dan pertahankan kesuchian dan keaulatan Malaysia am-nya.

Tuan Toh Theam Hock (Kampar)
(dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to take too much of your time except to say that our beloved Prime Minister is handling the Sabah issue

like a great statesman, unlike President Marcos, who is uncouth, arrogant, and badly brought up. It shows that President Marcos is still behaving like an angry young man and that whatever he wants in life he will grab. Indeed, Mr Speaker, Sir, the actions of President Marcos do not reflect the true virtues of an Asian leader or statesman. President Marcos does not have one iota of Asian blood in him, and that is, the spirit of live and let live. By his action in grabbing Sabah like a pirate, President Marcos is nothing but a living monument of European adultery in the East. He has none of the virtues of an Asian leader. That is why he is so arrogant and so pompous and brazen in trying to seize Sabah.

I don't know how far it is true, Mr Speaker, Sir, that when President Marcos visited Malaysia he did put on the airs of a little pompous Hitler, trying to show off how great a leader he is and coming from a great country. I am told that he even showed discourtesies to some of our leaders by acting in a manner unbecoming of a Head of a State. This only shows his weakness and not his greatness. From what I can understand, people like President Marcos suffer from inferiority complex, especially when people like President Marcos do not have the virtues of either the Easterners or the Westerners. I hate to say, Mr Speaker, Sir, that people like President Marcos have nothing but the vices of the East and the West. That is why President Marcos and company are acting like crazy, half-mad people. To-day they talk of one thing, the next morning something else. It is the duty of every Malaysian to leave this issue of Sabah in the hands of the Prime Minister who can handle it well for Malaysia with dignity and victory. If President Marcos thinks that Tunku Abdul Rahman is like Chamberlain going to Munich to sign appeasement with him, President Marcos is half-mad.

I can only say that I hope that President Marcos will not end up like Hideki Tojo, who was hanged for war crimes. I hope President Marcos will not be tried for crimes for bringing the Philippine nation close to disaster by

his adventure. As far as I know, in the Philippines, the situation there is boiling among the workers and the intellectuals. In fact, Mr Speaker, Sir, the situation in the Philippines is ripe for a revolution and President Marcos knows this too well. If President Marcos hopes to bring down Tunku Abdul Rahman, it is he, President Marcos, who will finally be tried for war crimes, not only against Malaysia but against the Philippine nation. President Marcos is too well educated not to know how Hitler died, how Himmler died, and how Tojo met his fate by hanging. So, I won't be surprised if President Marcos goes the same way as Hitler, Himmler, Mussolini and Tojo. President Marcos is trying to find an excuse to push his people to war, but I am confident that in the end President Marcos will be wiped off by his own people. This is the fate that awaits President Marcos. President Marcos can boast that he has missiles supplied to him by the United States. Malaysia will not be frightened by such boastful talk. We know for a fact that if the United States Government does not give foreign aid or extortion money to the Philippine Government, President Marcos and his company will not last more than seventy-two hours. The whole world knows that the Philippines is nothing but the lackey of the United States and where is President Marcos' so-called national pride and honour? It is people like President Marcos who are shameless, who talk big and then extort money under the guise of foreign aid.

President Marcos and company talk of taking Malaysia in seventy-two hours. All I can say, Mr Speaker, Sir, to President Marcos and his general staff is, try and land your troops or your pirates in Malaysia and we know what to do with them. Thank you, Sir.

Perdana Menteri: Dato' Speaker, saya pohon kebenaran hendak menjawab segala² yang telah terbit di-dalam debate di-dalam Rumah ini dan saya pohon izin supaya dapat saya jawab kepada orang² yang berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris menjawab dalam bahasa Inggeris, dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan, jawab dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Jadi saya pohon mulakan jawapan saya di-dalam Rumah ini.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is one occasion that makes my heart really happy to find that all Members in this House, irrespective of whatever affiliation they belong, gave a full-hearted and unanimous support to the Government in a moment when we are facing a very serious crisis indeed. This is as it should be, as we are the victims of political aggression or action by our neighbour in annexing our territory not by force of arms but by home-made law.

Now, having annexed Sabah by this so-called home-made law, they went further and took the matter to the United Nations, where the Philippines Foreign Secretary made the Philippines stand quite clear and we are all aware of what had been said there. However, I would like to quote for your information again the relevant part of his speech which part really hurts us to the core. I quote:

"In a world sorely beset by the doctrine and the practice of violence, the Philippines dares to assert in this world forum its unshakeable faith in the rule of law its firm belief in peace through law. If the United Nations is to remain faithful to the Charter and true to its vocation, it has an inescapable duty to encourage and support our earnest appeal to the rule of law. Until the Sabah claim is settled, pursuant to the solemn undertakings of the two Governments, I am hereby making the reservation and putting it on record that the Philippine Government cannot and does not recognise the power, competence or authority of the Government of the Federation of Malaysia to represent or speak for the people and territory of Sabah, or to make any commitment for them before the United Nations or any of its organs, organisations, committees, agencies and conferences."

This is the stand that has been taken by the Philippine Government and declared in the United Nations.

Now, in view of this declaration, it is obvious that it has generated a lot of heat, in particular in this House, and in general throughout the whole length and breadth of Malaysia and you had the opportunity to hear what the Deputy Prime Minister had to say about this yesterday—that he would only meet Mr Ramos in Tokyo, if he changes his stand and accept the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia of which Sabah is

a constituent state, as otherwise the meeting would not take place. (*Applause*). Therefore, if it is to take place, the Philippines must clear this point. So, those who have opposed the meeting from taking place between Mr Ramos have no need to fear. The position has been clearly stated by the Deputy Prime Minister, which I take pleasure to reaffirm it in this House today. (*Applause*).

There are also among our members who oppose the meeting. In any case, as I said, or it has been said about me, that I am a peaceful man, that I would travel the last mile, in order to make peace, and that is one thing which I would like to do if it is possible to do and I would say, in order to reduce the tension, I am prepared to meet the President, subject of course to the condition that they must recognise me as the Prime Minister of Malaysia and that includes Sabah, (*Applause*) as otherwise there is no point in having this meeting.

In the course of the debate, the Honourable Members of the Opposition in giving us support find, of course, room to differ. That is, I suppose, as it should be, because they are Members of the Opposition. Even though they agree with every word or everything that we have said and done, nevertheless they feel that it is their duty to oppose and at the same time support. However, reading what is deep in their hearts, I thank them most gratefully for that support they gave. (*Applause*). But for the points which they raised in opposition, or as a reminder, or advice to me, I would like to reply to this effect.

The Member for Batu has suggested that we should have convened this House of Parliament earlier to discuss this particular matter, and he also suggested that we have been slow and that we have not taken into confidence this House as we should have done in the earlier part, when the differences first arose. To this, I have this to say, that perhaps the Honourable Member will recall that a report was made in this House by the Deputy Prime Minister on the subject of his meeting with Mr Ramos in Jakarta and, if I am not mistaken, I have had no time to go

through all these documents, questions were raised in this House on this particular matter, and also a report was made, I think, if I am not mistaken, to this House on what had taken place in Bangkok when an agreement was reached between the three nations—Indonesia, Philippines and ourselves. Members of this House had all the opportunity then to suggest that we should debate in this House, to discuss this particular matter, but for some reasons they did not ask for the debate. Perhaps, they thought there was no urgency in this matter and, perhaps, there was no national crisis to justify calling the meeting of this House to discuss this particular matter. So, having let this go that far, as I said, the Members of the Opposition when they finally found that a national crisis had arisen and we had occasion to call this meeting, they brought this up. But, I lay the fault squarely on their shoulders for not having suggested and for not having made the demand for this Government to call a meeting of this House. Now, the meeting is held, I am glad to say that they gave us their support.

There was also a suggestion that we should have discussed this on the Radio and on the Television. There I say, again, if they felt there was no national crisis, why should we disturb the peace of mind of our happy citizens. We want to let them carry on with their little happiness without being disturbed by things when, in the minds of the Opposition, there is no national crisis. That is why we did not hold a debate in this House, nor made use of all these machineries to broadcast all these facts to the people in this country.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh, as always, has so many things to differ from us. So, the opportunity presented itself and he has much to say to which I have these points in reply. Among the things suggested by him was the deletion of the portion on the inalienable right of the people of Sabah from paragraph 3 of the Motion, on the ground that the Sabah people have never had the opportunity to give their views fully which could only be assessed by a plebiscite. Of course, he knows of the

Malaysia's Solidarity Consultative Committee, which was established in 1962, when the wishes of the people were gone into very deeply and very thoroughly by Lord Cobbold and his Commission, after which there was a General Election again in 1962, when the question of whether Sabah or Sarawak wished to join Malaysia was put to the people and the result was unanimous: 160 seats were won by parties that associated themselves with the Alliance and there are also those who are independent, who also voted for merger with Malaya and for Malaysia, I cannot remember the number but there were quite a few seats which were won by independents—six seats—and they also expressed their wish to join with Malaya and for Malaysia.

Again, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was asked by President Soekarno and President Macapagal to assess the wishes of the people of Sabah and Sarawak and the result is known to all. I quote the portion of the report of the Secretary-General:

“My conclusion” said the Secretary-General, “based on the findings of the Commission is that based on these counts there is no doubt about the wishes of the sizeable majority of the peoples of these two territories to join in the Federation of Malaysia”.

According to the Secretary-General and he said it, “This fulfils the requirements of the General Assembly Resolution 1541, paragraph (XV) principle 9 of the Annex. As far as the principle of self-determination is concerned, it satisfies the Charter of the United Nations. There is no question about that according to the Secretary-General of the United Nations himself.

Then, at the Bangkok talks an Accord was reached which is known as the Bangkok Accord and according to this Accord, which was signed by three countries or nations, Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia, we were asked again to hold elections in both Sabah and Sarawak in order to reassess the views and re-affirm the wishes of the people of these two States as to whether they wish to join Malaysia or they do not want to. According to the result known re-affirmation was made

and these are the decisions taken by this election.

1. The people of these two States re-affirm our unshakable faith in Malaysia.
2. We reject the Philippines claim to Sabah—this is in Sabah not Sarawak—and we shall continue our revolution for progress.

This is at the last Sabah election, but we were not able to hold the Sarawak election because of the State of Emergency and I have no doubt that if an election had been held in Sarawak, the result would still have been the same. So, let me tell the Honourable Member who brought up this subject that the people of these two States had never been properly interviewed and that they had never been given a real opportunity to show their wishes, let me assure the Honourable Member that to hold a plebiscite, as suggested by him, is not the only machinery by which you can assess the views and feelings of the people. There are other ways and these other ways have all been recognised by international practice and by the United Nations, that is through the process of democratic elections.

The Honourable Member also condemned the students for invading the sanctity, as he said, of foreign soil, when they demonstrated against the Philippines after the annexation bill was passed. The Honourable Member must understand the feeling of these loyal, patriotic, students. It is hard to keep them in check when they found the sovereignty and integrity of their country had been assailed. According to them, when the Philippines commits invasion of our sovereignty by annexing Sabah, they feel that they have a right to invade the sovereignty of the Philippines, at least by demonstrating on the grounds of the Philippines Embassy. Of course, it was unfortunate that they had not exercised more restraint and they pulled down the flag of the Philippines, but they handed it over—I was told that they apologised to whoever was there to represent the Philippine Government. It was also mentioned that they trampled on the flag, but whether they

did that or did not, I do not know for certain, but they had apologised and we had also apologised. However, to try to stop them from showing their feeling by demonstrating their feeling is rather hard, because young men must show their feeling and the only way of showing it is by demonstrating and that they did, but on the whole they did exercise restraint.

Many Honourable Members suggested that we should have categorically rejected the Philippine claim at the outset. I have always behaved, as I said, and you all know it, as a man whose great ambition and object in life is to try and preserve peace and to follow the course that will lead to peace and, naturally, we did not reject the Philippine claim at the very outset. Again, our reason is that we were faced with Indonesia Confrontation, it is enough for us to have one enemy trying to crush us, without having to invite another enemy to do the same. So, the only course open to us is to try and pacify one at the expense of our pride and, I suppose, our prestige. But I did it on my own and not on behalf of this Government. So, I did not, of course, reject the claim at the outset or treated it with disdain. I listened to what they had to say and I tried as best as I could to humour them.

Sir, it is obvious that the Honourable Member for Kampar, who has spoken just now, has ably defined or put it, though sometimes it is not always done to describe this type of person as President Marcos, but nevertheless, deep in my heart I cannot help saying that I agree with every word he has said. I, myself, am not in a position to say it, so I thank him at least for drawing the line to differentiate between President Marcos and I, and I feel that is a great compliment to me.

The Honourable Member can see too that despite the absurdity of the claim, they have taken it to the United Nations. I have tried my best to bring about understanding between the two countries but, as I said, if I failed it would not be for want of effort on my part. I have done so much, and I have

tried to do quite a lot, because I know the happiness that we in this country enjoy and the prosperity, which we have achieved in this country, and it is our prayer that we should try and maintain peace not only in our own country but also in this region of Asia.

The stand taken by our delegation or the leader of the delegation in Bangkok was also mentioned. According to the Member for Ipoh that he was rather arrogant, accusing Tan Sri Ghazali of being an arrogant person, he may look arrogant but he is not arrogant. (*Laughter*)—the first sight of him will convey the impression that this is a nasty man to deal with. He has been with me for all these years and I can say that I have been happy to work closely with him, but the last thing that I would charge him with is that of being arrogant; he might sometimes, what we might say, not exercise restraint but not arrogant. (*Laughter*). On this occasion in a meeting with the Philippines the poor man's patience had been taxed to a breaking point; and, so, before it broke, he had to suggest to the Philippines delegation to go home and call an end to this meeting. That is not arrogance; there was nothing that the Philippines could produce to substantiate their claim to Sabah.

Then, my good friend Tun Ismail also suggested that we might, perhaps, co-operate with the Philippines; he said that for the eradication of smuggling we should not try to gain financially at the expense of our neighbour. That is exactly what we did; we agreed with the Philippines on the matter of the eradications of smuggling, and we sacrificed our national dignity and prestige to allow them to station their men in our country. But, as far as any country with any self-respect would go, as I mentioned in the course of my speech, we are not prepared to go any further than that. But did they appreciate what we did for them? The next moment they went and annexed our territory, and this is not the way of showing appreciation to a neighbour, who has gone so far and done so much to try and bring about an understanding

with them. Therefore, we have no choice but to abrogate the anti-smuggling agreement.

You have heard how they first refused to go because they said Sabah belonged to them, and if we allowed them to remain, they will really believe that Sabah belongs to them. So, we have to ask them to leave, and again it was suggested by my Honourable friend that it is a—good thing to invite, perhaps, their men—politicians and leaders—to come to this country and to see how well we are, how good we are, how peaceful we are, and ask them to go and see for themselves in Sabah, Sarawak and elsewhere. We had been doing that all the time; we had been inviting the leaders from Philippines for talks with leaders, consisting of learned people, learned in letters, learned men in medicine; we had invited their newsmen; we had invited almost every Tom, Dick and Harry, to come and see our country; and we had gone out of our way to entertain and to humour them; but what we did not count, because when they went back they said exactly what they had said before they came here. So, now, if we invite them here what will the Philippine Government say? They will say we are trying to undermine the authority of the Philippine Government by brain-washing all these chaps whom we had invited here.

Therefore, it is not a wise thing to invite any Filipino to this country at this moment, but at the same time when they have occasion to attend any conference, they are welcome to come here, but to invite them, I said that would be a mistake. Here, I would like to repeat that we have done so many things to try and make peace with them, but they have never showed any appreciation, and the best course for us to take is to sit back and do nothing in the hope that one day something might creep into their minds and then perhaps they will then see us in a better light.

As rightly said also by Members of this House in support of this Government, one in particular from Sabah,

Tuan Ganing who says it like the last Member who spoke, President Marcos can only understand the law of the jungle, and I agree with them.

The Honourable Dr Mahathir said that as we have always maintained we should be left alone to look after our own affairs undisturbed by our neighbours. This has all the time been our policy and it has become now our prayer. While we have innumerable friends, we have also created enemies, made enemies with those nearest to us who, I suppose, are inclined to be jealous with the progress that we have made in this country and as has been suggested by many Honourable Members, we must try and defend ourselves by getting all equipment, guns and ammunitions in order to defend ourselves when the need arises.

Sir, what I would say here for the world to appreciate our position is this, perhaps, Malaysia is not appreciated by some, who are not well-acquainted with our country—that Malaysia is probably one of the most important countries in this part of the world, because the Peninsula itself juts out into the sea, which divides the West from the East, and if Malaysia were to fall into the hands of the enemy, all the sea traffic will be lost, not to us alone, but to all the free nations of the world who believe in trade and commerce as one of the best, in order to provide not only for the well-being of the people of the world but also to provide for peace. So, if Malaysia is lost at any time, it will be a severe blow to all these nations, who at this moment are sitting back and saying nothing, doing nothing, by allowing us to try and provide all the defences that we can ourselves.

We know how concerned many people are on the proposal of the withdrawal of the British forces from this region of Asia, but serious as that may be, the other nations of the world must sit up and see whether a country, occupying such a strategically important position in this part of the world, should be left open to aggression from

the enemy. I call on them, therefore, to try and study our position today.

The Honourable Member from S.U.P.P., while supporting the Motion also objected to the way the Federation of Malaysia was formed. He suggested that no referendum was held again, but as I have proved, it had been held—not a referendum in the sense that he understands it, but it is a referendum within the meaning of the term by the process and machinery of democratic elections, which I mentioned just now. There was one sporting remark he made, that is that all this is past, and it is his duty not to quarrel with Malaysia or with the Central Government but to give the Central Government all the support. So, I thank him very much indeed for this profession of support for this country.

Again, before I came to this House, the Honourable Member for Tanjong moved amendment to this Motion, but this amendment has not altered substantially any part of the Motion and I have asked my colleague to accept the amendments, and I thank him again for the support which he gave us. He said, of course, according to my colleague, that he put the blame for what is happening today squarely on the shoulders of our adversaries, and that shows support from the Opposition, which is something which does not often come my way. (*Laughter*).

Sir, this debate has been really a happy one and it is one of these debates that has not caused me worry but which gives me a good deal of pleasure to see how in time of trouble, our opponents, the Opposition, everyone has come together to give their support and whether they like this Government or not, whether they like me or not, they all are agreed that this is a time when we must stand together shoulder to shoulder to help our country.

Sir, I do not think I have very much to say, and if you will allow me five minutes I can finish this. I cannot deal with all that has been said because so much has been said and most of them are in the same strain.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah berkata bahawa sa-masa Tun Abdul Razak pergi ka-Tokyo bawa-lah dia bersama, bukan-lah dia kata dia ini, tetapi bawa-lah Opposition Party, tetapi saya tahu-lah Opposition itu, dia-lah. Jadi bagaimana yang kita tahu tujuan-nya hendak berjumpa dengan Ramos itu bukan-lah tujuan-nya hendak berunding, chuma-nya hendak menchari jalan bagaimana yang boleh saya berjumpa dengan Marcos.

Sa-lain daripada itu harus sekarang ini tidak dapat Tun Abdul Razak hendak berjumpa dengan Ramos langsung. Jadi kalau dia sudah harap² hendak pergi ka-Tokyo, harapan itu tertiarap-lah. (*Ketawa*). Ramai Ahli² Dewan ini telah menyebutkan supaya tidak beri Tun Abdul Razak pergi sana, itu saya sudah jawab tadi, dan ada yang mengatakan suroh kita ini pakai transmitter di-Kota Kinabalu supaya kedengaran sampai Philipina supaya orang² Philipina dapat dengar segala² yang berlaku yang mereka tidak dapat peluang hendak mendengar-nya.

Sa-bagaimana saya kata kalau kita hendak buat sa-kali pun tidak boleh-lah kita hendak sebutkan di-sini. Kalau kita hendak buat pun dengan chara sembunyi-lah, tetapi sekarang kita tidak ada chadangan lagi. Ada juga chadangan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat menyuroh kita minta tolong kepada seluroh negara² Islam dan di-adakan Komanwel Islam di-sini. Jadi yang ini pun hal ini tentu-lah negeri² Islam dalam hati-nya memberi bantuan kepada kita, tetapi tidak-lah kita kehendaki besar²kan perkara itu, chuma-nya mereka sedar bahawa kita ini yang victim sa-bagai negeri tidak payah Islam-lah. Bagaimana pun yang perchara kepada keadilan, tentu-lah menyokong kita. Jadi dengan kerana kita hendak ambilkan Islam barangkali negeri² lain ingat kita menolakkan mereka. Jadi tidak usah-lah kita hendak untokkan, kita hendak hadkan negeri² Islam bahkan kita minta-lah semua negeri² dalam dunia ini memberi sebarang bantuan yang dapat kepada kita yang kita mahu pada waktu ini sympathy sahaja.

Jadi ada juga yang minta kita ini tambahkan lebih daripada \$5,000 bayaran kepada warith² Sultan Sulu.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat barangkali telah dengar warith² Sultan Sulu bahawa telah menolakkan kepada Philipina atas hak²-nya. Jadi kalau kita beri \$5,000 kepada dia kita tambah lagi \$10,000 harus Philipina pula minta tambah sampai \$10 million, \$100 million, kerana dia kata ini hak dia, engkau telah setuju menambahkan, tambah-lah kepada aku. Ini-lah yang telah berbangkit hal² ini semua kerana pehak² orang di-Philipina hendak menchari keuntungan juga dengan kerana tuntutan atas Sabah ini.

Yang Amat Berbahagia Tun Datu Mustapha, Ketua Menteri, Sabah, telah beruchap sa-malam dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian telah mendengarnya; Tan Sri Fatimah pun sudah berchakap tentang orang² perempuan dan laki² semua sudah berchakap (*Ketawa*). Sekarang pukul satu lebih, saya ingat setakat itu chukup-lah sahaja.

Pindaan di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Usul sa-bagai di-pinda di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

That this House views with grave concern the Philippine Act which was assented to by the President of the Republic of the Philippines on 18th September, 1968, and which Act annexed Sabah as a territory of the Philippines. This claim is both unfounded and done without any lawful justification or excuse, calculated to convey to the Philippines a State which forms an integral part of Malaysia.

This Act therefore impinges upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Malaysia. It is illegal and therefore this House deplores the annexation of Sabah under the said Act and declares that the said Act is null and void in accordance with international practice.

That this House categorically rejects the Philippines claim to Sabah as without any legal foundation and as a denial of the inalienable right of self-determination of the people of Sabah.

That this House reiterates the firm determination of the people of Malaysia to uphold and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Malaysia, of which Sabah is a constituent State.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan ini di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4.00 petang hari ini.

Persidangan di-tangguhkan pada pukul 1.10 tengah hari.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 4.00 petang.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

ANGGARAN PEMBANGUNAN SEMENTARA TAHUN 1969

Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan usul yang di-buat atas nama Menteri Kewangan yang berbunyi:

Bahawa Dewan ini mengikut seksyen 4 Act Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan, 1966, menetapkan bahawa wang sa-banyak \$324,875,710 di-keluarkan daripada Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan bagi tahun kewangan 1969 untuk perbelanjaan segera bagi maksud kepala² yang terchatet dalam penyata sementara di-bentangkan sa-bagai Kertas Perintah 46 tahun 1968, dan di-utokkan jumlah tersebut bertentangan dengan kepala² di-ruangan tiga dalam penyata tersebut bagi perbelanjaan sementara menunggu Anggaran Pembangunan tahun 1969, di-luluskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Anggaran Pembangunan bagi tahun 1969 tidak akan di-binchang dan di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini hingga bulan Februari, 1969, maka perlu-lah per-utokan di-sediakan untuk Kerajaan membiayai perbelanjaan yang mustahak pada awal tahun hadapan sa-hingga Anggaran Pembangunan tahun 1969 di-bentang dan di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini. Peratoran membentangkan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat statement sementara yang menunjokkan jumlah² wang yang perlu di-belanjakan terhadap tiap² Kepala Perbelanjaan sa-belum anggaran tahun itu di-luluskan, ada-lah mengikut Seksyen 4 (5) Act Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan, 1966. Ahli² Yang Berhormat harus ingat bahawa peratoran yang sama telah di-jalankan pada tahun lalu sa-belum Anggaran bagi tahun 1968 di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini.

Jumlah perbelanjaan yang di-anggarkan bagi masa sementara dari 1hb Januari, 1969 sa-hingga Anggaran Pembangunan tahun 1969 di-luluskan kelak oleh Dewan ini ia-lah \$324,875,710.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya me-mohon menchadangkan.

Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Dewan ini mengikut seksyen 4 Act Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan, 1966, menetapkan bahawa wang sa-banyak \$324,875,710 di-keluarkan daripada Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan bagi tahun kewangan 1969 untuk perbelanjaan segera bagi maksud kepala² yang terchatet dalam penyata sementara di-bentangkan sa-bagai Kertas Perintah 46 tahun 1968, dan di-utokkan jumlah tersebut bertentangan dengan kepala² di-ruangan tiga dalam penyata tersebut bagi perbelanjaan sementara menunggu Anggaran Pembangunan tahun 1969, di-luluskan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 19), 1968

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh seksyen-kecil (4) dalam seksyen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 19), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 136 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-lah untuk memberikan perlindungan tarif kepada perusahaan membuat kalvert dan paip, (culverts and pipes). Kalvert dan paip ada-lah di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod (T.K.) Nombor 663 629-1 dan 663 629-2. Kalvert dan paip yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah T.K. No. 663 629-1 dahulu di-kenakan chukai impot sa-banyak 15% *ad valorem* bagi seluroh Malaysia, sedangkan kalvert

dan paip yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah T.K. No. 663 629-2 dahulu-nya tidak di-kenakan cukai di-seluruh Malaysia. Perlindungan Tarif ini ada-lah perlu oleh kerana pada masa ini perusahaan² tempatan sedang menghadapi pertandingan yang hebat daripada perusahaan² luar negeri. Pada masa ini perusahaan kalvert dan paip di-Malaysia ini telah maju dan boleh memenohi keperluan tempatan. Kekurangan di-atas barang² ini tidak-lah di-jangkakan. Oleh itu perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ada-lah untuk memberikan perlindungan tarif di-atas perusahaan kalvert dan paip dengan kadar 25% *ad valorem* bagi seluruh Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 19), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sabagai Kertas Undang² No. 136 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sabagai Kertas Undang² No. 137 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini sekarang ada-lah sama juga dengan Perintah Kastam (Tarif

Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 19), 1968 yang baharu sahaja di-sahkan tadi oleh Majlis ini meainkan ia di-kenakan kapada Pulau Pinang sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Pulau Pinang Utara) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to request the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, as the Mover of this motion, to consider that goods manufactured in Penang, especially culverts and pipes be allowed to be imported into the mainland as goods manufactured in Malaysia, the reason being that these pipes and culverts are made from raw materials on which duties had already been paid at the time of importation. Therefore, believing in the principle of no double taxation, I would request the Honourable Minister of Finance to consider exempting such items manufactured on the island of Penang with materials on which import duties had been imposed from paying duty as those finished products enter into the mainland. I would also request the Minister of Finance to consider, and it is quite timely now to consider it, the issue of Certificates of Origin for products that are being manufactured in Penang in respect of goods or raw products on which duties had already been paid. Now, we know that up to today many items were roped into the Common Market and, I should say that, through the design and problems of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance, it is quite inevitable that many of the things were roped in. But, the unfortunate part of it is that finished products from the Island of Penang, when no duties were imposed on the raw materials, when imported into the mainland had to pay duty for those finished products, and this is tantamount to imposition of duty on the labour cost incurred in producing those finished products, and it is quite perturbing at times, Sir, that without

this Federal policy, the implementation proved to be a bit difficult. Implementation has been the cause of a lot of ill-feeling and loss of temper. In that respect, I have appealed to the Honourable Minister before. If the officers are not well acquainted with the instructions and the tariff codes and the valuation of the products, I would request the Ministry to conduct seminars or courses to improve the efficiency of these officers. I know, Sir, of instances where young officers exceeded the instructions. They were bestowed with the power of discretion, but being young, some very enthusiastic officers fired with plenty of ambition sometimes do over-carry their duties. We know that businessmen have been shown discourtesy and officers have shown their authority, which was made out to be final. But the worst of it, Sir, is that sometimes when some officers were cornered, they turned their wrath upon these importers or our public by calling them "loyar burok", or at times referred them to the Minister in a very rough manner, saying, "You may as well refer this to your Minister".

Therefore, I feel, Sir, that the time has come, if the Minister is so determined to put the whole Island of Penang into the Customs Area, when the Minister must come out with a more efficient system of collecting duties which have to be paid without this unnecessary impoliteness on the part of the officers. I know that the Minister of Finance is in the habit of saying that we cannot live in the best of two worlds, and I know, Sir, that this remark may be pertinent where the Minister said it, but when repeated by the various officers, it really hurts. The officers may say that the Minister is privileged, but then, Sir, the point is that as civil officers, we expect them to carry out, to implement, the law as civilly, as tactfully and as politely as they can. I have brought out a case in this House in respect of lychees being brought in in jars where they had to pay a certain rate at Penang and then these was shifted to Singapore and came in through Johore where they paid a lower rate. The Minister promised at that time

to look into this matter. However, recently, I came across another case in respect of salted cabbage in jars with water which was being imported; they had to pay a higher rate than those duties paid at the Johore Bahru side. Therefore, I begin to wonder again, Sir, whether there is any definite system in taxation or imposition of duties, whether there is a systematic method of evaluation or assessment of the goods imported. Does the Minister leave it to the officers to assess and exercise their discretion as they deem fit? In this respect, Sir, I request the Honourable Minister of Finance, through the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, to consider these items. Thank you.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, action is being taken to see that Penang-manufactured goods move freely to other parts of Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Penang Utara spoke just now in such a way as if the Government has no system of collecting duties at the Customs check-points. I wish to deny the statement made by the Member for Penang Utara. We do have a system by which we collect duties and other taxes in this country. Sir, if a particular person or a particular businessman is faced with problems in bringing in or taking out goods when he is trying to pay duty or trying to declare goods at a Customs check-point, I think there are two sides to the story: it is admitted that the Customs officers are expected to carry out their duties with all the integrity and courtesy to the public, but on the other hand, the public, especially the businessmen, have also a duty to do. They have got to try to facilitate the smooth performance of the work by the Customs officers. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would not like to say very much more about this, but I would like to stress again that the public, especially the businessmen, have got a duty also to help in the smooth performance of collection of duties by the Customs officers.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968, yang telah dibentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 137 tahun 1968, disahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan Kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 16), 1968

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 16), 1968, yang telah dibentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 138 tahun 1968, disahkan.

Tujuan perintah yang tersebut adalah untuk melanjutkan chukai impot di-atas pelekat² daripada getah (rubber based—adhesives) (Tarif Kod No. 621 020) kepada Pulau Pinang. Chukai impot yang pada masa ini di-kenakan di-kawasan Utama Kastam ia-lah 25% *ad valorem* (Chukai Penoh dan Istimewa). Lanjutan ini di-rasakan sangat perlu oleh kerana pengimpotan pelekat² ka-Pulau Pinang dengan tidak di-kenakan chukai impot mungkin akan memberi kesempatan untuk menyeludopkan barang² ini ka-Tanah Besar Malaysia Barat dan ini akan mengancam perusahaan² tempatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia),

1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 16), 1968, yang telah dibentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 138 tahun 1968, disahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM, 1967

Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 8) 1968

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (2) dalam sekshen 147, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Chukai, Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 8), 1968, yang telah dibentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 139 tahun 1968, disahkan.

Perintah tersebut melanjutkan chukai impot ada sekarang ini di-Malaysia Barat di-atas jaloran dan kepingan aluminium (aluminium strips and sheets) (Tarif Kod No. 684 221) kepada Pulau Pinang. Pada masa ini pembuat² koch di-kawasan Utama Kastam, Malaysia Barat yang mengimpot jaloran dan kepingan aluminium itu terpaksa membayar chukai impot di-atas barang² ini sedangkan pembuat² koch di-Pulau Pinang tidak di-kenakan chukai impot. Lanjutan chukai impot di-atas jaloran dan kepingan aluminium akan membuka jalan untuk menyamakan keadaan, atau menibulkan pariti, di-antara pembuat² koch di-Tanah Besar Malaysia Barat dan Pembuat² Koch di-Pulau Pinang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform, through the Parliamentary Secretary, the Minister of Finance that there are many factories manufacturing aluminium ladders, aluminium doors and other apparatus from aluminium strips and sheets. These people do seek protection from the Government and the Honourable Minister. Now, from the line of action taken by imposing duties on these products, the Government may set up inevitably a monopoly

for these factories. There is only one factory producing aluminium strips and sheets, which is supplied by another company with the aluminium ingots. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing to prevent these two factories to combine and form a monopoly and setting up the price of these aluminium sheets and strips and other allied products. As a lot of these materials are being used and many factories and many workers are involved, I would like the Minister to study the question of protection for these products carefully, first of all, to prevent monopoly and secondly, to keep an eye on the price, in order to prevent the escalation of the price of this material which will in turn cause prices of these finished products to increase.

We know that the Government has launched a low-cost housing scheme programme throughout Malaysia and a lot of houses are coming up and they require a lot of these aluminium windows and aluminium doors. Now, if there is no protection, the first loser will be the Government. The Government will have to pay more and contribute towards the profit of this monopolistic trade. The other smaller factories would not be able to compete with a bigger company, who is the sole distributor to the mill which produces these aluminium strips and sheetings. For example, Sir, if a company which is the sole distributor of these aluminium sheets tenders for the aluminium doors for the Government crash programme low-cost housing and a factory in Penang also tenders for the same supply of aluminium doors, the cost by this company now may be somewhere around \$40 per door. Penang would be able to supply at some-where around \$35 or less. However, now Penang has got to pay duty on the importation of these aluminium sheets, and after finishing they are sent over to the mainland and Penang has to pay duty again. Therefore, it makes it impossible for the Penang manufacturers to tender for the Government requirements in the supply of these aluminium doors. But then, Sir, if today you block the Penang manufacturers from coming in, you put up their

cost, and as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow, the manufacturers down here, with only one factory doing it, will push the price three times up, and the sufferers will be the Government and the consumers; and the middle class working people, who save and struggle to buy houses, will in turn suffer because the cost of buildings will go up. The Government gives protection just because of a factory and a few hundred workers but thousands of people in the country will have to suffer. Through the tax, we have got to pay a higher cost for the doors. Therefore, I say, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Government must be aware of and must prevent this monopolistic system, which may evolve because of this protection, and the Government must also control the standard specifications and quality of the finished products and control the cost of production and the selling price. These are the only safeguards for the consumers and the people in this country.

Sir, I spoke just now about the system of paying duty, and the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary has given me a reply that the officers are always expected to be courteous and tactful to the general public. That, Sir, I agree and I accept that it is the proper thing to do and it should be the normal practice, but then, Sir, we have experienced this defect. Perhaps the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary will say that "a swallow does not make a summer", but it is still a lesson for us to learn, a fault for us to rectify in order to nip it in the bud before it spreads. Sir, the cost for an aluminium door made in Penang came somewhere around \$20, duty was already paid for it, and when it was brought over to the mainland an officer there assessed it at \$50 per door. When he was shown the declaration, the costing and the import documents of the aluminium sheets and on the duty paid, he said, "I am not worried; my job is to collect duty; and I have not received any instructions; and if you want to complain you may as well see your Minister, Tun Tan Siew Sin". Therefore, I felt that it was very impertinent, but then,

Sir, we are lucky, as I said, the Government has its safeguard; we have a very efficient officer in Enche' Sidek. When he heard this thing and it was brought to his notice, he definitely said that it was not the proper thing for that officer to do and he really took action on it. For that I have to compliment him and say that we are very happy to have such an efficient officer up there as a safety valve; even though it is not enough but it still is just enough to prevent further aggravation or misunderstanding which may cause a shower of hot air down the Honourable Minister of Finance's collar.

Sir, could I have a specific reply that certificates of origin would be considered by the Minister of Finance, for them to be issued in respect of finished products on the Island of Penang, on all those products on which duties have been paid and non-dutiable raw materials, so that when those finished products are brought over to the Mainland, they would be exempted? That would be another safety valve for the Honourable Minister of Finance to assist in the industrialisation of the Island of Penang.

Of course, Sir, it has been repeatedly stated by the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry that they are out to help Penang to industrialise, but saying it is one thing and doing it another. But knowing the Minister of Finance as we have known him—he has within these few years said that he is very sincere in helping the Island of Penang and he wanted us to realise what is good for us—I am sure that it would be a good step for him to help Penang to help the factories that have been established and have been running to ease the unemployment problem on the Island of Penang.

We, on the Island of Penang, may be considered as very parochial in thought, when we talk of the freeport of the Island of Penang, but then, Sir, that has been because we stay there. We, the people of the Island of Penang understand the position and we know what is good for the Island of Penang. We know, therefore, that for the sur-

vival of the Penang Island, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry must understand our problem and our call for the halt of further roping in of more items into the Principal Customs Area. We would crave for more patience from both Honourable Ministers. The time has come now when the blowing of hot air would not help. We would like to have assistance and further concrete plans on improving the economic position of the Island and the improvement of the general income of the people in Penang and thus solve the unemployment problem on the Island itself. So, Sir, I appeal to the Honourable Minister of Finance to consider helping us to set afoot proper industrialisation by considering the issue of Certificates of Origin through the State Economic Officer in conjunction with the Customs Department and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

I must not forget again, Sir, there are many products which we have made out of raw materials, which when they come to the Mainland as raw materials are non-dutiable—they are—but when we finish the products and bring them over to the Mainland, duty has to be paid on those products and it is tantamount to paying duty on labour. I am sure it is not the policy of the Minister of Finance, nor that of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to impose duty on labour. Labour is a form of employment.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer in particular to the question of what we call bean curd sticks "*tek-kaki*" in Chinese. The beans for making this product are non-dutiable, when brought to the Mainland or the Island; but when the bean curd sticks are brought over to the Mainland we have got to pay duty. For those sticks that cannot be sold, they have to be collected and taken back to the Island; then they are clean, reprocessed and brought over to the Mainland again, and duty has again to be paid. So, each time they are brought over, duty has to be paid, even on the same unsaleable products. Therefore, I would request the Honourable Minister to study this matter of the bean curd sticks, as about 200 over

families on the Island are concerned in the manufacturing of this product. If the Minister of Commerce and Industry would like to know, some of them have run away from the Island to the Mainland; and if he expects the 200 to run over, Sir, I think the Minister of Commerce and Industry may be asking too much. Sir, I think it is not too much for us to ask him to consider helping these 200 over families in the way of allowing the bean curd sticks free entry into the Mainland. It is a cheap staple food of the vegetarians and the many working class groups, it is one of the essential foodstuffs of the vegetarians, and I am sure the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry will accord the request of these manufacturers of "tek kaki". Thank you, Sir.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, it has now become almost a fixed feature of the Order Paper in Parliament, particularly in the last 18 months, and more so on the last three or four occasions, that there should be a string of motions in the name of the Minister of Finance to make amendments to the Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) Act, ending up with (Extension to Penang) (Amendment) Order. Sir, this slow, steady stream of amendments indicate the continuing process of the erosion of the so-called free port status, a continuing shortening of the list of the already shortlisted Port of Penang.

Sir, I do not claim the same degree of parochial love for the Port of Penang as the Honourable Member for Penang Utara does because, as far as we are concerned, the problem involves the whole of the State of Penang, both Penang Island as well as Province Wellesley. All that I wish to bring up is that many of the points with particular reference to this particular motion which have been raised by the Honourable Member for Penang Utara are very cogent points and he has, in the course of the last few months, brought up item after item to the notice of the Minister of Finance to be transmitted to the Government so that the Government could come to some policy with regard to this ques-

tion of harmonisation of tariffs and the integration of Penang into the Common Market. However, Sir, I would urge the Honourable Minister of Finance and, through the Minister of Finance, the Government seriously to put a stop to all these continuous series of amendments until at least the so-called Master Plan which has been announced by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister for the development of Penang has been put on paper and studied by the Central Government, by this House, by the State Assembly and the people of Penang. It may become quite an important issue in the next few months as to how the Central Government goes on handling this question of integration of the port of Penang and of Penang Island with the Common Market. In the course of many debates in this House, both the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry have elicited quite clearly our stand that in our view Penang Island's integration into the Common Market has to be done under circumstances whereby the people of Penang would not suffer.

Sir, even the imposition of this present amendment can create dislocation, great discontent and great disharmony. The Honourable Member for Penang Utara has mentioned how "tek kaki" was taken back, washed and brought back, charged duty brought back, charged duty and so on, and how it involves about 200 to 300 families in Penang. Unless the Central Government and the State Government can come to a real understanding and to the processes whereby the development of industries on the Island of Penang can be given uplift and the harmonisation of the tariffs can be done without causing all these discontentment and without creating dislocation in the livelihood of these people, who traditionally carry out this long family type and home type of industries, and unless the Central Government through its proposed Master Plan can give the people in Penang Island a clear-cut view of their future, some definite hope for what they can expect in terms of economic development in the next five years, I suggest

that the Central Government should put a stop to this continuous erosion of the free-port.

These last three days we have spent in this House finding areas of common united purpose and in this House we have come together strongly in defence of the nation. Now, we are talking in terms of one particular section of the nation. I do suggest very earnestly to the Central Government that they cannot expect the people of Penang to fully understand all the implications of what the Honourable Prime Minister said just now in winding up a very important debate to the Members of the Opposition. There was no need for Members of the Opposition to appear on T.V., or Radio, and make the people unhappy; the people are already enjoying what little happiness they have; let them have peace; let them have what little happiness they have without our making any further fuss about it. However, the people in Penang are certainly very unhappy about this question over the erosion of their Customs rights and erosion of their free-port status; and until the Government can really provide these alternatives, I do suggest the Central Government should not try to further stir up the resentment that is going up in the State of Penang. We cannot help but feel that, in the process of the debate which was held in the last two days when the Honourable Prime Minister talked about the financial difficulties ahead and mentioned that somehow or other ways and means will have to be found to find more money for the coffers of the Ministry of Finance, very unfortunately the very first thing that this House has to do is to pass a further amendment to the Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) Act, so that the pockets of the people of Penang are the first to be dug into to extend the budgetary needs of the Ministry of Finance.

I wind up reiterating in simple terms. I hope first that the Ministry of Finance will co-ordinate with the State Government, in order that whatever integration processes are necessary, they will be made with the

minimum amount of dislocation and the minimum amount of discontent; secondly, the Ministry of Finance would seriously consider stopping any further amendments to the Customs tariffs until such time as the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Deputy Prime Minister can evolve this Master Plan for the development of Penang and until such time as the people of Penang can see their economic future in a better light than they can at the present moment.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan perkara melanjutkan chukai ka-Pulau Pinang ini memang-lah akan di-adakan suatu Master Plan akan di-timbangkan kemudian kelak. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa yang telah lalu sampai pada hari chukai² ini di-lanjutkan kapada Pulau Pinang dengan beberapa sebab, satu daripada sebabnya ia-lah hendak melindungi perusahaannya² yang ada di-dalam Pulau Pinang itu sendiri. Jadi, oleh kerana itu terpaksa-lah dalam sa-tengah² perkara maka chukai di-lanjutkan kapada Pulau Pinang supaya barang² yang di-buat di-dalam Pulau Pinang itu sendiri dapat perlindungan tariff dan dengan demikian dapat-lah hidup dan juga dapat pasaran yang lebih luas, ia-ini sa-lain daripada dalam kawasan Pulau itu sahaja.

Yang kedua-nya, sa-bagaimana usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ia-lah di-lanjutkan chukai ka-Pulau Pinang, itu ia-lah kerana hendak menyamakan keadaan perusahaan dan perdagangan supaya perbandingan perdagangan dapat berjalan dengan 'adil dan baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli daripada Penang Utara tadi ia-ini mengenai perkara yang di-timbulkan di-dalam usul melanjutkan chukai pada "aluminium strips dan sheets" ka-Pulau Pinang tadi, perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah di-timbangkan oleh Tariff Advisory Board dan Tariff Advisory Board telah mengambil keputusan, ia-itu bukan sahaja perlanjutan ini sa-bagai suatu perlindungan tariff, tetapi juga untuk menyamakan

keadaan tariff di-Pulau Pinang dan di-Tanah Besar Malaysia Barat.

Mengenai perkara monopolistic dan menaikkan harga sa-suka hati sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Penang Utara itu, saya suka-lah memberi jaminan, ia-itu pihak Kerajaan akan sentiasa memerhatikan perkembangan² dan jika berlaku perkara yang sa-umpama ini pihak Kerajaan tidak akan ragu² atau tidak akan teragak² lagi untuk mengambil tindakan sa-bagaimana yang telah di-buat-nya pada masa² yang telah lalu.

Mengenai perkara Certificate of Origin dan soal "bean curd" dan lain² yang di-sebutkan itu, saya berharap-lah kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat ini supaya tidak-lah sa-mata² menunggu sidang² Dewan Ra'ayat supaya hendak menimbulkan perkara² yang sa-umpama itu, dan saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu akan mengemukakan masalaah²-nya, rayuan²-nya pada sa-barang masa dan memberikan penjelasan² yang lebeh panjang jadi apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat mengenai "bean curd" dan sa-bagai-nya itu jadi tidak-lah dapat hendak di-berikan jawapan dengan tepat dan betul-nya kerana background atau latar belakang perkara² ini tidak berapa jelas. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu chuma hanya dapat menyebut-nya sambil lalu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat memberikan di-dalam surat² rayuan atau sa-bagai-nya kepada yang di-alamatkan kepada Menteri Kewangan menerangkan segala sa-suatu mengenai perkara "bean curd" atau lain² lagi, maka perkara ini dapat di-timbangkan dan tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya akan dapat di-ambil.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (2) dalam sekshen 147, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 8), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 139 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 20), 1968

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 20), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 140 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah untuk menyamakan chukai impot di-atas "aluminium strips and sheets" (Tarif Kod No. 684 221) dan "wrought plates of aluminium" (Tarif Kod No. 684 222). Pada masa ini "aluminium strips and sheets" di-kenakan chukai sa-banyak 40 sen sa-paun (Chukai penoh dan chukai istimewa) di-Malaysia Barat dan 15% (Chukai penoh dan chukai istimewa) di-Sarawak. Barang² ini tidak di-kenakan chukai di-Pulau Pinang dan Sabah. "Wrought plates of aluminium" pula, di-kenakan chukai 30% (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa) di-Malaysia Barat dan 15% (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa) di-Sarawak. Barang² ini juga, tidak di-kenakan chukai di-Pulau Pinang dan Sabah.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ada-lah untuk menukarkan kadar² chukai di-atas kedua² barang yang di-sebutkan tadi kepada chukai tertentu sa-banyak 35 sen sa-paun di-atas "aluminium strips and sheets" dan di-atas "wrought plates of aluminium", oleh sebab ini ada-lah di-anggap menchukopi untuk melindongkan perusahaan tempatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2,

Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 20), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 140 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 18), 1968.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 18), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 141 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini sekarang ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 20), 1968 yang baharu sahaja di-sahkan oleh Dewan ini melainkan ia di-kenakan kepada Pulau Pinang sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 18), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 141 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

RANG UNDANG²

THE PENSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Soka (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon menchadangkan suatu Rang

Undang² yang bernama the Pensions (Amendment) Act, 1968, di-bachakan kali yang kedua sekarang.

Tujuan Rang Undang² ini ada-lah untuk meminda syarat² Sekshen 18 dalam Undang² Pension, 1951, untuk membolehkan pegawai² perempuan yang sekarang berkhidmat dengan sa-chara sementara di-masokkan ka-dalam jawatan yang kekal dengan syarat bahawa mereka tidak-lah boleh mendapat hak menerima ganjaran kalau mereka meletakkan jawatan sungguh pun mereka maseh lagi ber-hak menerima ganjaran yang ber-kenaan jikalau mereka di-kehendaki bersara daripada Perkhidmatan Awam oleh Kerajaan.

Pindaan yang berkenaan ada-lah mustahak di-buat di-sebabkan per-bekalan dasar mengenai pengambilan orang perempuan yang telah berkah-win di-dalam Perkhidmatan Awam telah di-tukar. Saperti yang ter-ma'alum, dasar sekarang mengenai pengambilan pegawai² perempuan ka-dalam Perkhidmatan Awam tidak-lah memberi taraf kekal, atau pun taraf berpenchen kepada pegawai² perempuan yang telah berkahwin pada masa mereka mulai di-ambil bekerja, atau pun berkahwin sa-lepas mulai ber- khidmat, tetapi sa-belum mereka di- tetapkan dalam jawatan. Dasar yang demikian ada-lah satu dasar yang berasaskan kepada pertimbangan saperti berikut:

- (1) Perkahwinan dan kewajipan yang berkaitan dengan-nya akan mengganggu, atau pun menyeng-gong kecekapan pegawai yang berkenaan apabila membuat tugas² yang rasmi.
- (2) Kesukaran akan timbul apabila pegawai² perempuan yang ber- kahwin dan yang berjawatan kekal di-tukarkan kepada temp- at² yang lain, atau pun meng- ikut mana yang menasabah apabila suami² mereka di-tukar- kan.
- (3) Masaalah mengenai tidak ada kerja, atau pun unemployment dalam masa keadaan banyak orang yang tidak ada kerja dalam negeri akan merusutkan

lagi, jikalau perempuan² menohi jawatan² yang kebiasaan-nya di-penohi oleh kaum laki².

Dasar yang sekarang telah pun di-kaji sa-mula oleh Jawatan-kuasa Jemaah Menteri mengenai perjawatan yang telah pun meluluskan pindaan di-buat bagi membolehkan sa-orang perempuan yang berkahwin di-timbangkan untuk memenohi jawatan² yang tetap, boleh di-tetapkan dan di-masokkan ka-dalam taraf yang berpenchen jikalau Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam yang berkenaan, atau pun pehak yang berkuasa Negeri mengikut masa yang menasabah berpuas hati bahawa kedudukan mereka sa-bagai perempuan yang telah berkahwin tidak akan menyengong kecekapan mereka apabila menjalankan tugas² rasmi Kerajaan. Yang kedua, semua pegawai² perempuan yang berkahwin walau pun mereka telah berkahwin atau pun tidak sa-belum di-ambil berkhidmat atau berhak menerima bayaran bonos berhenti kerja jikalau mereka memegang jawatan² yang bertaraf tidak berpenchen. Mereka boleh juga di-pertimbangkan untuk di-beri ganjaran perkahwinan—married gratuities, jikalau mereka ia-lah pegawai² yang berpenchen, walau pun demikian pembayaran bonos berhenti kerja, atau pun ganjaran perkahwinan mengikut mana yang menasabah akan di-berikan hanya kepada mereka yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan untuk bersara di-sebabkan perkahwinan.

Pegawai² perempuan yang meletakkan kerja, atau pun bersara dengan kemahuan diri sendiri, kerana berkahwin tidak akan lagi berhak menerima bonos berhenti kerja, atau pun ganjaran perkahwinan. Sa-belum dasar baharu ini dapat di-laksanakan adalah mustahak di-pinda Sekshen 18 Undang² Berpenchen, 1951. Sekshen ini ada-lah membekalkan untuk membayar ganjaran pegawai² kepada perempuan yang memegang jawatan yang bertaraf berpenchen dan sa-telah berkhidmat sa-kurang²-nya 5 tahun jikalau ia meletakkan kerja, atau pun di-kehendaki bersara kerana berkahwin. Ganjaran ini ada-lah di-kira mengikut kadar 1/12 daripada gaji

bulanan yang berpenchen bagi Pegawai² yang berkenaan bagi tiap² bulan perkhidmatan yang di-sempurnakan-nya tertaklok kepada had tertinggi sa-banyak satu tahun gaji penchen-nya.

Sekshen 18 di-dalam kadar yang di-dapati sekarang ini ada-lah membekalkan khas untuk membayar ganjaran perkahwinan walau pun di-dalam kes² di-mana pegawai itu meletakkan kerja, atau pun bersara dengan sendiri-nya kerana berkahwin, tetapi di-bawah dasar yang baharu sa-saorang pegawai perempuan hanya berhak menerima ganjaran perkahwinan jikalau ia di-kehendaki bersara oleh Kerajaan di-sebabkan oleh perkahwinan sahaja. Walau pun demikian pindaan saperti yang di-chadangkan ini tidak-lah boleh di-kenakan kepada pegawai² perempuan yang telah pun memegang jawatan² yang bertaraf berpenchen pada atau pun sa-belum tarikh pindaan itu di-kuat-kuasakan. Pegawai² yang saperti itu telah pun berhak menerima ganjaran perkahwinan apabila meletakkan kerja, atau pun bersara dengan kemahuan mereka sendiri dan mereka tidak-lah boleh di-tahankan daripada menerima apa yang mereka telah berhak mendapat mengikut perkara bekalan Fasal 147 dari Perlembagaan Persekutuan yang membekalkan bahawa Undang² Penchen 1951 tidak-lah boleh di-buat bagi mengurangkan hak² mereka yang layak menerima dari tarikh mereka itu mula berkhidmatan.

Rang Undang² saperti yang di-ke-mukakan sekarang yang berbunyi "the Pensions (Amendment) Act, 1968" ada-lah untuk meminda sekshen 18 dari Undang² Penchen, 1951 yang bertujuan untuk memberi bekalan supaya sa-orang pegawai perempuan yang di-ambil dalam jawatan yang bertaraf berpenchen pada atau sa-lepas tarikh kuat-kuasa dasar baharu ini tidak akan di-beri ganjaran dan jikalau meletakkan kerja kerana berkahwin.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon menchadangkan supaya di-bacha pada kali yang kedua.

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

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sungguh berasa suka-chita dan bangga di-atas langkah Kerajaan Perikatan bagi berusaha dan kejayaan-nya membuat pindaan ka-atas Undang² Penchen, 1951 ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ada-nya pindaan ini, maka pegawai² wanita yang menjadi pegawai² Kerajaan sementara atau tidak tetap dengan sebab telah berkahwin maka kelak akan berhak mendapat penchen saperti pegawai² laki² yang memegang jawatan tetap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lama ini pegawai² wanita yang menjadi pegawai sementara ini adalah chuma mendapat sagu hati sahaja apakala bersara. Perkara ini telah lama di-perjuangkan dan di-kemukakan oleh kaum wanita negeri ini kepada Kerajaan sambil mereka memohon gaji sama. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya dengan sebab Kerajaan belum dapat melaksanakan gaji sama dengan sebab keadaan kewangan, maka Kerajaan tidak lupa melaksanakan mana² permohonan yang boleh di-buat sekarang untuk faedah kaum wanita. Sa-lama ini kaum wanita tidak menuntut hak² yang lebeh daripada kaum laki² bahkan chuma menuntut keadilan berdasarkan sama kebolehan, kelayakan dan tanggung-jawab di-antara laki² dan perempuan. Dengan ada-nya pindaan kepada Undang² yang telah di-chipta dan di-buat zaman penjajah dahulu, maka kaum wanita berasa lega dan terjamin kedudukan-nya pada masa akan datang. Kita semua tahu bahawa perkahwinan, atau perkongsian hidup antara suami isteri bukan-nya semua kekal oleh sebab ada-nya percheraiian, atau kematian suami-nya. Perkara ini terjadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada sa-orang isteri yang mempunyai tanggungan yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan dengan sebab tidak berhak mendapat berpenchen oleh sebab perkahwinan. Dengan ini sudah tentu satu perkara yang tidak adil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang² yang di-bentangkan sekarang ini ada-lah satu undang² yang memberi jaminan kepada kebanyakan pegawai² wanita yang berkahwin dan ini satu langkah

Kerajaan kita untuk memberi keadilan kepada kuam wanita yang sa-lama ini telah menunjukkan kesanggupan dan kebolehan bersama dengan kaum laki² bagi memikul tanggung-jawab-nya terhadap negara. Maka di-sini saya berkata sudah sampai masa-nya yang Kerajaan kita tidak lagi menjadikan perkahwinan satu sebab yang boleh mengkurangkan hak² kaum wanita. Terima kaseh.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not quite understand why the Government should choose this particular juncture to introduce this amendment to the Pensions Ordinance and the manner whereby it should choose to do so. Sir, having accepted in principle, and having stated that it has accepted in principle—the Government has proclaimed that it accepts the equal rights of women in this country, it even accepts the principle of equal pay for women, although they have not implemented it—now they have imposed a further condition whereby women serving officers and men serving officers are becoming more unequal. Sir, there is a possibility under the same Act, reading in the same way but putting the terms in the masculine rather than the feminine, that a male officer or a man officer who resigns his office on account of marriage presumably is entitled to pension. Sir, it does appear as though there is a certain discrimination being placed against women serving officers. It is admitted that the general practice is that the women should follow their husbands for domestic arrangements and so on, but in this country, where we have now incorporated cultures, where women activities and men activities, particularly in Sarawak and elsewhere, sometimes are equated in slightly different ways than what we are accustomed to, it is possible that man officer might want to resign his office on account of marriage. If that happens, then would he still be entitled to pensions, whereas the women officers would not be entitled to pensions? I would like this clarification from the Honourable Minister.

However, Sir, the other point that I wish to raise touches on a matter

of regret, and I hope that the Ministry will take cognizance of it; it is a rather sad thing to see that the Government has chosen to make a Bill to amend the Pensions Ordinance, 1951, but in so amending this Pensions Ordinance, the Government has not thought it fit to include a longstanding grouse amongst the very old pensioners of the Government Service. I think, Sir, the Government has received many applications from old pensioners who had taken their pensions under the old terms and which the present cost of living allowances make their pensions not really feasible in terms of gratuity, allowances, and so on and I hope that the Government, at some future date, sooner rather than later, will pay heed to the pleas of the Government Pensioners' Society for the revision of the pension schemes for the old-time Government pensioners.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Disamping itu saya memberikan sedikit pandangan dalam masaalah ini. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya mengharapka supaya Kerajaan mengkaji balek bila mengambil kaki-tangan Kerajaan daripada kaum wanita. Kira-nya wanita itu akan berkahwin dengan pegawai Kerajaan, wanita ini patut jangan kita terima. Dan kira-nya mereka sudah berkahwin dengan pegawai Kerajaan, patut kita berhentikan dia dan berikan sara hidup. Saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, memandangkan masaalah ini . . .

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Yang Berhormat itu . . .

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya memandangkan masaalah ini bahawa kita boleh mengelakkan banyak-nya penganggoran dalam negeri ini, biar-lah jawatan Kerajaan itu kembang, kalau suami-nya sudah bekerja dengan Kerajaan, jangan isteri-nya bekerja; kalau isteri-nya sudah bekerja dengan Kerajaan, suami-nya jangan bekerja dengan Kerajaan; itu pandangan saya.

Yang kedua-nya, merengankan bebanan Kerajaan pada membayar pen-

chen—persaraan pada satu keluarga yang di-tumpukan kesenangan itu. Itu sahaja, Dato' Yang di-Pertua. Terima kaseh.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Saya hendak minta Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kalau boleh memberi jaminan, kalau anak dia bekerja dengan Kerajaan, kalau dia hendak berkahwin, kahwin dengan pegawai Kerajaan, dia terpaksa berhenti kerja!

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Barangkali dia tidak ada beranak (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab-nya, saya ucapkan terima kaseh. Memang benar, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak beranak, yang beranak isteri saya (*Ketawa*). Tetapi kira-nya kalau Undang² yang sa-macam ini di-laksanakan maka keluarga saya patoh kapada Undang². Saya rela anak saya tidak bekerja. Terima kaseh.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh atas ucapan yang telah di-beri oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jitra-Padang Terap, sa-orang kaum ibu kita yang menyokong Kerajaan dalam langkah ini. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa memang-lah dasar Kerajaan untuk sa-berapa boleh apabila keadaan kewangan mengizinkan, hendak melaksanakan dasar² yang telah kita tentukan dahulu itu dan memang-lah Kerajaan dari satu masa ka-satu masa berusaha hendak memberi puas hati kapada kaum ibu, apa yang kaum ibu minta itu, kalau kita boleh beri, kita beri-lah.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong tadi dalam beberapa perkara terutama sa-kali tentang gaji sama bagi perempuan itu memang telah di-terima pada dasar-nya oleh pehak Kerajaan. Yang kedua-nya, chara² melaksanakan itu sahaja-lah sa-bagaimana saya kata tadi akan di-laksanakan memandangkan kapada keadaan² kewangan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Tujuan pindaan Undang² ini ia-lah untuk memberi faedah yang lebeh banyak lagi kapada pegawai² wanita, dengan tujuan untuk memberi taraf perempuan² itu sama dengan kaum laki².

Dalam masaalah pemberhentian pula sa-kira-nya satu orang pegawai lelaki berhenti maka pegawai itu tidak-lah mendapat apa² penchen. Dan yang akhir sa-kali dalam perkara rayuan ahli² penchen yang lama, memandangkan kapada keadaan perbelanjaan yang tinggi sekarang ini, maka memang-lah pehak Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara ini dan pada satu masa nanti apabila keadaan kewangan itu membolehkan, perkara ini akan di-beri perhatian yang lebih tegas lagi.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kapada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusi-kan meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 dan 2 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 5.25 petang.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 5.40 petang.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

RANG UNDANG² KUMPULAN WANG YANG DI-SATUKAN (PERBELANJAAN PENDAHULUAN)

Bachaaan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan bahawa Rang Undang² yang bernama suatu Act bagi menggunakan wang daripada Kumpulan Wang Yang di-Satukan untuk perbelanjaan bagi perkhidmatan tahun yang berakhir 31hb

Disember, 1969, di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Tujuan Rang Undang² ini ia-lah untuk mendapatkan kebenaran sementara bagi perbelanjaan Kerajaan bagi beberapa bulan pada awal tahun 1969 hingga Rang Undang² Perbekalan bagi tahun 1969 di-luluskan oleh kedua² Dewan dan mendapat Persetujuan di-Raja pada tahun hadapan. Peratoran ini ada-lah mengikut Perkara 102 (a) Perlembagaan Malaysia.

Rang Undang² ini ia-lah untuk membenarkan pengeluaran daripada Kumpulan Wang Yang di-Satukan jumlah wang sa-banyak \$498,984,600 yang di-anggarkan mustahak bagi perkhidmatan Kerajaan dalam tempoh empat bulan yang pertama tahun 1969. Jadual kapada Rang Undang² ini menyediakan peruntokan² bagi perkhidmatan² tertentu untuk masa itu. Perbelanjaan yang di-masokkan dalam Rang Undang² ini tidak termasuk perbelanjaan tanggungan ia-ini "Charged Expenditure" yang sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum, tidak di-kehen-daki untuk di-luluskan oleh Undang² Perbekalan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kapada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 dan 2 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Jadual di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

RANG UNDANG² PENYEMAKAN UNDANG²

Bachan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Menteri Ke'adilan (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan hormat-nya saya menchadangkan Rang Undang² Penyemakan Undang² di-bachakan pada kali yang kedua-nya. Rang Undang² ini telah di-bacha kali yang pertama-nya di-Meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat pada bulan September tahun 1968.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penyemakan yang terakhir bagi undang² Persekutuan telah di-jalankan lebeh kurang 30 tahun dahulu dalam tahun 1935 ia-itu dalam masa Negeri² Melayu Bersekutu terdiri daripada Negeri² Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan dan Pahang. Kemudian kita telah mengalami perang dunia kedua dan menempoh beberapa perubahan mengenai Perlembagaan, tetapi kita maseh menggunakan chetakan yang di-semak dalam tahun 1935 itu, juga berkenaan dengan sa-tengah² undang² kita.

Naskhah² chetakan yang di-semak itu serta jua naskhah² chetakan sa-tengah² undang² yang kemudian-nya tidak boleh di-dapati lagi sekarang ini. Dan oleh yang demikian penyemakan undang² telah menjadi suatu tugas yang patut di-segerakan. Suatu perhubungan untuk menyemak undang² telah di-jalankan dalam tahun 1962 dan jilid yang pertama bagi undang² yang di-semak sa-benar-nya telah siap untuk di-chetak dan kerja untuk menyiapkan jilid yang kedua pun telah menchapai perengkat hampir siap, tetapi oleh sebab penubohan Malaysia, kerja itu terpaksa di-tinggalkan. Berikutan dengan penubohan Malaysia, undang² yang wujud telah di-dapati perlu di-ubah supaya undang² itu sa-laras dengan peruntokan² Perlembagaan dan ini di-ikuti pula dengan perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia. Kesemua-nya ini melambatkan tugas menjalankan sa-mula kerja penyemakan undang².

Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini sekarang berchadang hendak membentok suatu asas undang² mengenai penyemakan undang² pada masa hadapan dan bentok-nya ada-lah ber-

bedza daripada penyemakan sa-chara convenshen. Mengikut kaedah penyemakan sa-chara convenshen undang² di-keluarkan dengan berjilid² dan pada umum-nya di-dapati bahawa undang² yang terkandung di-dalam-nya itu telah di-pinda pula pada atau sa-belum suatu jilid itu di-keluarkan dan oleh yang demikian jilid itu tidak-lah dapat di-gunakan sa-bagai rojokan sa-hingga pindaan² tersebut telah di-chatetkan ka-dalam-nya dan lagi jikalau naskhah sa-suatu undang² yang tertentu itu di-kehendaki dengan segera, undang² itu tidak dapat di-kemukakan dalam bentok-nya yang di-semak sa-hingga jilid yang mengandongi itu telah siap untuk di-keluarkan.

Rang Undang² sekarang ini berchadang memakai apa yang di-kata sistem bercherai, Loose leaf system, tetapi dalam hal ini sistem ini lebeh tepat di-namakan buku bercherai, oleh kerana kepingan² yang mengandongi tiap² satu undang² akan di-jilid kesemua-nya dalam bentok yang membolehkan buku itu di-masokkan dengan mudah-nya dalam suatu penjilid yang kekal. Menurut sistem ini tiap² satu undang² yang di-semak boleh di-semak atau di-pinda dan di-keluarkan dengan chepat.

Fasal 4, 8 dan 9 Rang Undang² ini mengemukakan suatu bentok yang baharu. Fasal² itu menchadangkan penubohan satu Jawatan-kuasa Penyemak Undang² yang di-lantek oleh Ketua Hakim Negara dengan mengandongi Hakim² dan lain² orang yang sesuai dan berkelayakan walau pun orang² itu tidak samesti-nya Peguam untuk mengadakan suatu chara kawalan bagi memastikan supaya Pesuruhjaya Penyemak Undang² itu bertindak dalam had kuasa-nya yang di-beri oleh Undang². Suatu undang² yang di-semak yang telah di-pereksa oleh Jawatan-kuasa itu dan jika berkenaan di-pinda bagi mematohi pendapat Jawatan-kuasa itu akan di-terbitkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan* dan akan berkuat-kuasa mulai daripada tarikh penerbitan-nya. Chara merojokkan kapada Parlimen saperti yang di-buat dalam penyemakan sa-chara convenshen itu ada-lah di-gantikan dengan suatu chara di-mana pindaan² yang di-buat oleh Pesuruhjaya itu di-pereksa dengan teliti oleh satu

Jawatan-kuasa yang terdiri daripada pakar² undang² yang berkelibar tinggi.

Rang Undang² ini telah di-rojokan kepada Ketua Hakim Negara dan Majlis Peguam dan telah di-pinda mengikut pindaan² yang di-chadangkan oleh mereka.

Sa-lain daripada perkara² yang telah di-nyatakan tadi kepada Dewan Rang Undang² ini tidak-lah berbeza sangat daripada bentok undang² Negeri² Kommanwel yang lain mengenai penyemakan undang². Sistem yang di-chadangkan dalam Rang Undang² ini dapat mengatasi kesulitan² penyemakan undang² sa-chara convenshen dan membolehkan suatu proses penyemakan undang² yang berjalan terus-menerus dan membolehkan tiap² satu undang² itu di-semak dan di-kemaskan dari samasa ka-samasa dengan tidak payah menunggu penyemakan di-jalankan sa-lepas tiap² beberapa tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan hormatnya saya menchadangkan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kepada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Rang Undang² di-timbangkan dalam Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 hingga 5 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Fasal 6

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon menchadangkan pindaan pada seksyen 6 saperti yang telah di-bentangkan dalam meshuarat ini. Pindaan-nya berbunyi saperti berikut:

Sekshen 6 (1) (i) (h) dan (i): Potong perkataan "yang di-semak" di-akhir seksyen

6 (1) (i) (h) dan di-akhir bahagian pertama seksyen 6 (1) (i) (i) dan gantikan dengan perkataan "itu sa-lepas ia di-semak";

Sekshen 6 (1) (iii): Tambah di-hujongnya perkataan "atau bagi mensesuaian undang² itu supaya sa-laras dengan peruntukan undang² yang di-pakai bagi pentafsiran undang² itu sa-lepas ia di-semak".

(Section 6 (1) (i) (h) and (i): For the words "the revised law" which occur in lines 5 and 4 respectively substitute "the law after it has been revised".,

Section 6 (1) (iii): At the end thereof add the words "or to bring the law into conformity with the provisions of the law applicable for the interpretation of the law after it has been revised".)

Pindaan di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Fasal 6 sa-bagai yang di-pinda diperentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Fasal 7 hingga 17 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

THE INTERPRETATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bachaan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan hormatnya saya menchadangkan Rang Undang² (Pindaan) Tafsiran tahun 1968 di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pentafsiran bagi Undang² Persekutuan pada masa sekarang ini ada-lah terta'lok kepada dua Undang².

(a) Act Tafsiran No. 23 tahun 1967 yang di-pakai bagi Undang² yang di-buat sa-lepas Act itu mula berkuat-kuasa dan juga bagi Perundangan kechil yang di-buat di-bawah Undang² itu.

(b) Ordinance Tafsiran dan fasal² 'Am K.M. No. 7 tahun 1948 yang di-pakai bagi semua Undang² yang di-buat sa-belum Act 1967 itu mula berkuat-kuasa dan bagi semua Act dan meminda Undang² tersebut.

Semua perundangan kechil yang di-buat di-bawah Undang² tersebut sama ada di-buat sa-belum atau sa-lepas Act 1967 itu mula berkuat-kuasa.

Penyemakan Undang² yang akan di-jalankan dalam tahun 1969 memberi peluang untuk memasukkan semua Undang² Persekutuan ka-dalam bidang Act 1967 itu. Fasal² Rang Undang² itu akan bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen (2) dalam Act, 1967 itu ada-lah di-chadangkan untuk mencapai maksud itu. Peruntukan tidak mungkin dapat di-adakan untuk ini dalam Act, 1967 itu dahulu kerana ini akan mengakibatkan pemereksaan yang lengkap dan pemindaan segala Undang² yang wujud pada masa itu.

*Warta*² Persekutuan sekarang ini di-terbitkan dalam beberapa bahagian. Tiada apa² kuasa berkanun membenarkan penerbitan sa-chara ini.

Sekshen kechil baharu (18) (1) yang di-kemukakan oleh Fasal 4 di-dalam Rang Undang² itu ada-lah bertujuan untuk mengatasi hal ini dan juga untuk menentukan perkara² yang patut di-masokkan ka-dalam tiap² satu bahagian. Pemecahan kapada bahagian² telah di-atorkan sa-chara demikian supaya sesuai dengan kaedah yang di-chadangkan untuk di-pakai bagi penerbitan undang² yang di-semak.

Berpaling kapada sekshen kechil baharu 18 (2) dan 18 (3) yang di-chadangkan dalam Fasal 4 keraguan telah terdapat sama ada perundangan kechil yang di-buat di-bawah Undang² Sabah dan Sarawak sa-belum Malaysia yang telah di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai Undang² Persekutuan patut di-terbitkan dalam *Warta*² Persekutuan atau dalam *Warta*² Negeri itu dan sa-suatu amalan telah berlaku dalam mana perkara yang di-terbitkan dalam *Warta* Persekutuan di-ulang pada masa dalam *Warta*² Negeri itu. Keraguan juga terdapat sama ada perundangan kechil yang di-pakai untuk tempatan sahaja, tetapi di-buat di-bawah Undang² Persekutuan patut di-terbitkan dalam *Warta* Persekutuan atau dalam *Warta* Negeri yang berkenaan. Sekshen kechil baharu 18 (2) dan 18 (3) ada-lah bertujuan untuk menghapuskan keraguan² ini.

Pindaan kapada sekshen 19 dalam Fasal 5 ada-lah menchadangkan satu perubahan dalam Undang² berkenaan dengan mula berkuat-kuasa-nya sa-suatu Undang². Pada masa sekarang ini tarikh mula berkuat-kuasa bagi mana² Act atau perundangan kechil sa-kiranya tarikh itu tidak di-sebut di-dalam Act atau perundangan kechil itu ia-lah tarikh bila Act atau perundangan kechil itu di-terbitkan yang mana mungkin pada satu masa bila Undang² itu belum lagi wujud. Mithal-nya suatu Act yang tidak menentukan tarikh bila ia mula berkuat-kuasa jika di-terbitkan pada 30 haribulan November, 1968, kata-lah pada pukul tiga petang, mengikut Undang² yang ada sekarang ini mungkin telah mula berkuat-kuasa pada tengah malam 29 haribulan sampai 30 haribulan November, 1968. Pindaan itu menchadangkan supaya tarikh mula berkuat-kuasa dalam perkara saperti ini hendak-lah tarikh yang berikutan dengan tarikh penerbitan-nya ia-itu 24 jam terkemudian daripada masa yang di-tetapkan sekarang ini.

Pindaan ini tidak-lah akan menimbulkan apa² masaalah kerana Undang² biasa-nya boleh di-kuat-kuasakan kebelakangan dengan menyatakan tarikh-nya dalam Undang² itu sendiri.

Fasal 3 dan 6 menchadangkan pindaan² dari jenis formal yang berbangkit dari pindaan² dalam fasal 4.

Tuan, dengan hormat-nya saya menchadangkan.

Menteri Buroh (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kapada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Rang Undang² di-timbangkan dalam Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 hingga 6 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

RANG UNDANG² (PERBADANAN PERSEKUTUAN BUDAK² PENGAKAP MALAYSIA

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengusulkan supaya Rang Undang² (Perbadanan) Persekutuan Budak² Pengakap Malaysia, 1968 di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua dan di-luluskan.

Rang Undang² ini bermaksud hendak memperbadankan Persekutuan Budak² Pengakap Malaysia atau dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya Boy Scouts Association of Malaysia. Hingga sekarang ini Persekutuan Budak² Pengakap yang ada di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak maseh di-uruskan dan di-jalankan sa-bagai chawangan Persekutuan Budak² Pengakap yang diperbadankan di-bawah Piagam di-Raja di-United Kingdom.

Sa-belum kemerdekaan dan tertubohnya Malaysia, Persekutuan Budak² Pengakap Chawangan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah merupakan satu chawangan Persatuan Budak² Pengakap United Kingdom dan mempunyai Perlembagaan dan peratoran² chawangan-nya sendiri. Kenyataan wujud-nya Persekutuan ini ada-lah terkandung dalam Undang² Budak² Pengakap Bilangan 60 tahun 1953 yang menyatakan dalam kata² pendahuluan-nya bahawa undang² itu ada-lah untuk: For the incorporation of the Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, Federation of Malaya Branch, and to further and protect the activities in the interest of the Boy Scouts Association, Federation of Malaya Branch. Sa-bagaimana keadaan di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Persatuan Budak² Pengakap di-Sarawak dan Sabah ada-lah berjalan sa-chara persendirian sa-bagai chawangan² Persatuan Budak² Pengakap United Kingdom, masing² terta'alok kepada Undang² Persatuan Budak² Pengakap Sarawak tahun 1951, dan Undang² Persatuan Budak² Pengakap Sabah tahun 1951.

Dalam tahun 1964 satu langkah telah di-ambil untuk menyatukan Persatuan Budak² Pengakap Tanah Melayu, Sarawak dan Sabah dalam satu badan yang tiada lagi terikat kepada United Kingdom dan ini ada-lah sejajar dengan kedudukan Malaysia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka. Dalam pada itu penyelidekan lanjut telah di-jalankan dan hendak-lah di-fikirkan bahawa badan yang di-chadangkan yang hendak di-tubuhkan itu akan memperolehi faedah yang lebeh besar sa-kira-nya ia di-jadikan sa-buah badan yang berkanun.

Deraf Perlembagaan itu telah seterusnya di-semak untuk di-jadikan draft Incorporation Act of the Boy Scouts Association of Malaysia dan deraf itu telah di-luluskan oleh Majlis Budak² Pengakap di-Meshuarat Agong Tahunan-nya yang di-adakan dalam tahun 1967.

Semua tiga² badan yang berkenaan telah bersetuju untuk memansokhkan Undang² masing² untuk membolehkan Undang² Persekutuan Budak² Pengakap Malaysia Incorporation tahun 1968 disediakan. Tujuan Corporation ini ada-lah untuk mengadakan suatu organisasi yang akan di-buka kepada semua Budak² Pengakap di-Malaysia yang mana membolehkan mereka melaksanakan dasar² dan tujuan² Corporation tersebut dan menjalankan apa² tugas lain yang di-fikirkan perlu oleh Corporation itu, atau Majlis-nya yang bermaksud untuk menchapai tujuan²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

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

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyokong Rang Undang² ini. Sa-lain daripada ini gemar saya menarek perhatian dengan chara yang ringkas. Dalam Perbadanan Persekutuan Budak² Pengakap yang suchi yang berdiri ini dan sangat di-gemari oleh semua lapisan. Di-Persekutuan dan Persekutuan dan Budak² Pengakap ini boleh melahirkan warganegara yang ta'at setia dan bertanggung-jawab

kapada negara-nya. Satu perkara, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, yang saya hendak beri pandangan dan perhatian pada menjalankan tugas dan latehan-nya dalam ilmu pengetahuan dan sayugia-nya diberikan Budak² Pengakap kita ini atau Pemandu Putri-nya pelajaran berenang dan kaedah memberikan pertolongan kapada orang yang lemas. Ini saya memandangkan bahawa negara kita ini negara yang banyak kawasan perayeran, sungai dan perkara ini saya fikir patut mendapat perhatian daripada pihak yang berkenaan. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Tunku Abdullah ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Rawang):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak menguchapkan terima kaseh dan uchapkan taniah kapada Kerajaan yang telah mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini terutama sa-kali dengan tujuan hendak menyatupadukan pergerakan² belia terutama sa-kali di-antara belia Malaysia Barat dan Malaysia Timor. Tetapi saya juga hendak-lah menyeru kapada Kerajaan supaya digalakkan lagi satu paduan antara badan² belia terutama sa-kali badan² yang tradisi saperti badan² Girl Guides dan juga badan² yang lain dan juga badan² belia yang tidak memakai uniform, supaya pandangan, perasaan, pergerakan belia itu boleh di-satukan supaya Malaysia betul² menjadi satu negara dan Malaysia yang berperasaan sama. Itu sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan sa-kali lagi saya menguchapkan taniah kapada Kerajaan dalam perkara ini.

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

terima kaseh atas pandangan kedua² Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kapada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 hingga 14 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

PENANGGOHAN SINE DIE (USUL)

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan bahawa Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang hingga suatu masa yang tidak di-tetapkan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Majlis meshuarat di-tanggohkan hingga satu masa yang tidak di-tetapkan.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.20 petang.