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Tuesday
12th March, 1963

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 4051]

BILL PRESENTED [Col. 4059]

BILLS:

The Supplementary Supply (1962 and 1963) Bill [Col. 4060]

The Parliamentary Service Bill [Col. 4089]

The Municipal Bill [Col. 4090]

The Loan Guarantee Bill [Col. 4100]

The Election Bill [Col. 4102]

The Income Tax Bill [Col. 4105]

MOTION:

**Persekutuan Tanah Melayu Menjalankan Ikhtiar² yang
Aman dan Damai di-dalam Perhubungan²-nya dengan
Negara Tetangga [Col. 4117]**

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 12th March, 1963

The House met at Ten o'clock

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

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

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

„ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the
Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
P.M.N. (Johor Timor).

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

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

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

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

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

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

„ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM
SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

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

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

„ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting,
ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

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

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

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN To' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Teluk Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
 - „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

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

- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BAR ON POLITICIANS IN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

1. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis) asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state if he will take steps to bar politicians from active participation in Trade Union activities so as to avoid political influence in such Unions.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, the matter of politicians participating in trade union activities has been discussed in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council. Both the employers and workers groups are of the firm view that politicians should not interfere in the activities of trade unions, though individual members of trade unions may participate in political activities as long as they do not bring their political influence into the trade union movement. I am satisfied that so far no politician has been able to exert political influence in the activities of the trade unions. Further steps do not, therefore, appear necessary at present.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Will the Minister clarify whether it is permissible for the Government to gain control of trade unions by giving appointments to union secretaries and union presidents which appointments give them allowances and emoluments? To put it in a more direct way—is it permissible for the Government to buy trade unions by bribing leaders of those trade unions by giving them certain posts which involve giving them allowances?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I think the trade union movement in this country is quite independent and we are running it on a voluntary basis. I think he should ask that question to his Honourable friend who is sitting next to him.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: My Honourable friend is not a Minister yet, and the Minister should reply to my question.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, the reply given to the first question seems to me rather confusing. The Honourable Minister says that individual trade unionists can participate in politics. Will he kindly define what he meant by "politician" and whether a person who participates in politics according to his definition is not a politician.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: What I said was that we do not bar any

individual who wishes to be a politician and at the same time be a trade unionist; but the only thing we wish to see is that no political influence is brought into the trade union movement. This is the declared Policy by the MTUC.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I can't understand the logic of that answer, but perhaps the Honourable Assistant Minister can elucidate further. How can an individual trade union member be a politician and yet be a trade union member and not have political influence in the trade union? If he can participate as a politician in the trade union and be active in the trade union, and if he has no influence, then how can he exist as an individual?

Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps the Assistant Minister could inform us the part played by the Honourable Member from Johore Tenggara in the last railway strike because I understand that he exerted personal and direct influence on the Malay members of the union to break the strike.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I think the Socialist Front members should know better because at least they have got one member in their group who is also a trade unionist and at the same time a politician. I think the Socialist Front should know also that even this Honourable Member could not use much of his political influence in the trade union movement.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Can the Assistant Minister inform the House what steps he is going to take to prevent union officials from using political influence? Is he going to do it by law, or is he going to do it by gestapo system, or is he going to do it by a general order prohibiting political activities?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: We know what to do when the time comes (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I think we are entitled to have an answer to this question. If the Honourable Assistant

Minister is unable to reply he should say so. It is very unsatisfactory to say that he will know what to do when the time comes in view of the fact that there are already so many arrests which have been made merely because people have spoken against the Government. Does he intend to use intuitive arbitrary powers?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On this question of political influence I would like to get a clarification from the Honourable Assistant Minister concerned as to whether he considers an intervention by the Minister of Labour, who is himself a politician, in a trade union dispute to be using political influence, because naturally the Minister, being a politician himself, will have political views on certain matters. If he does consider that this is political influence, then I have no quarrel with him. But if he thinks that the Minister being a politician can have no influence at all and can think objectively in a dispute, then the same argument can also apply to others.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: This question of the Minister in charge of Labour Portfolio was discussed at the National Joint Labour Advisory Council too and it was agreed by both the employers and workers groups that in the case of the Minister responsible for Labour he would not come within this category.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I would ask the Minister on what authority he bases his decision not to allow political influence in trade unions.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: As I said, it was the advice given by the National Joint Labour Advisory Council where we have both the workers group and the employers group.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: What about other Ministers interfering in trade union disputes?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I don't think any other Minister did interfere.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I think he is wrong, Sir. I think the Prime Minister attempted to interfere.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I think the Prime Minister has an overall jurisdiction of all the Ministers.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Then what about the Honourable Member for Johore Tenggara? He is not even a Minister, unless you call him the Minister for uncultured abuse.

PERUNTOKAN BAGI JALAN RAYA JERANTUT KA-KUALA TEMBELING, PAHANG

2. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa pembenaan jalan raya Jerantut ka-Kuala Tembeling tidak akan dapat di-sempurnakan mengikut jadual-nya dalam tahun 1963 ini, oleh sebab kekurangan peruntokan kewangan yang patut di-beri oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar kepada Jabatan Kerja Raya, dan sa-kira-nya beliau sedar akan hal ini, ada-kah beliau akan menambahkan peruntokan itu.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jalan raya ini sunggoh pun barangkali termasuk dalam rancangan jajahan Jerantut sabagai rancangan yang patut di-laksanakan bagi tahun 1963, tetapi saya di-beri tahu bahawa dalam rancangan² yang di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan jalan raya ini tidak termasuk salah satu daripada rancangan yang di-jadual di-laksanakan dalam tahun 1963. Sunggoh pun bagitu, saya akan menjalankan perundingan dengan Kerajaan Pahang jika di-fikirkan jalan raya ini mustahak di-laksanakan pada tahun 1963 ini maka ikhtiar akan di-jalankan untuk menguntokkan wang.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, KUALA LIPIS

3. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state if he is aware of the inconvenience caused to subscribers by the introduction of the automatic telephone system in the Lipis and Jerantut districts which necessitates telephone calls to places outside the Districts to be made

only through the Exchange in Kuala Lumpur, and whether the Minister will consider re-introducing the Exchange in Kuala Lipis.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that there has been a certain amount of inconvenience caused to subscribers in the Kuala Lipis and Jerantut districts. In the initial stages of the introduction of the automatic telephone system in these areas, there had been teething troubles, but the difficulties of subscribers with regard to connections between Kuala Lipis, Bentong and Jerantut have been cut down to a minimum because of automatic dialling. The delay in the arrival of the Junction Signal Equipment is another factor contributing to delay in calls between Kuala Lipis to Raub, Bentong and Mentakab. With the arrival of this equipment in April, 1963 there should be improvement and little or no cause for complaint. The present stage of automation in Kuala Lipis is a phase towards the ultimate aim of automatic dialling between any two subscribers in any part of the country. A manual exchange at Kuala Lipis would be quite uneconomic.

TEACHING OF TAMIL AT THE METHODIST SECONDARY SCHOOL, NIBONG TEBAL—DISCONTINUATION

4. Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan) asks the Minister of Education to state the reasons for the discontinuation of the teaching of Tamil to 15 or more pupils at the Methodist Secondary School in Nibong Tebal, when requests had been made by a large number of parents.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Honourable Member for bringing up this question of the teaching of languages in schools. In this particular school referred to by the Honourable Member, I made an investigation and found that no such request from the parents of fifteen or more pupils has been received by the Headmaster to form such a class either

last year or this year. However, consideration will be given if such requests are made.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he is aware that he has been grossly misinformed and that what he has said is an absolute untruth? There was a petition written and the two classes for the teaching of Tamil were started in that school, but because the teachers were not qualified and never had any Tamil education, the classes were discontinued.

Mr Speaker: What is your question?

Enche' V. Veerappen: Sir, the Minister has been grossly misinformed—will he accept that?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have already informed the Honourable Member that no such classes have existed either last year or this year and no request has been made. That is my information.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would he say whether such a class was started or not in that school?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, that is a different question!

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Could the Honourable Minister inform the House how he was informed: was it by postal and telegraphic service which broke down?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the Ministry was in contact with the school concerned.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: As far as I know schools cannot speak. Does he mean the Headmaster himself?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the original question is to ask the Minister of Education to state the reasons for the discontinuation of the teaching of Tamil; the supplementary question is whether it is a fact that the Tamil Class was discontinued after it was started?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: There was no class at all last year or this year and, therefore, the question of discontinuation does not arise.

Enche' V. Veerappen: In view of the most unsatisfactory reply, I beg to give notice that I shall raise this matter under adjournment.

5. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state why Chinese is not taught to pupils in the Methodist Secondary School, Nibong Tebal, Province Wellesley, although a request had been made for it and the services of teachers had been offered.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, investigations have been made and I am informed that no such request has been received from the Headmaster; neither was such a request received from the parents of fifteen or more pupils. As I have replied to the former question, I shall give consideration if and when a request to form such a class is made.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Is the Minister aware that the Chief Education Officer refused to allow this class to be started at all in this school?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I have said that I made an investigation, and my information is as I mentioned just now.

REMOVE CLASSES FOR PUPILS FROM CHINESE AND INDIAN MEDIUM SCHOOLS IN THE METHODIST SECONDARY SCHOOL, NIBONG TEBAL

6. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state why Remove Classes for boys and girls from Chinese and Indian medium schools have been discontinued in the Methodist Secondary School, Nibong Tebal which is the only secondary school in the whole of the Southern District of Province Wellesley.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr Speaker, Sir, thirty-two pupils of Nibong Tebal were asked to attend the Remove Classes in schools in Bukit Mertajam. Owing to representations made, these pupils were then asked whether they wanted to study in Remove Classes in Nibong Tebal. As only seventeen of these pupils wanted a transfer to Nibong Tebal, it was

decided to continue the existing arrangement. However, I am prepared, subject to vacancies, to transfer these pupils next year, when and if they are eligible to go to Form I, to the Nibong Tebal School.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Could the Minister tell us as to why this practice of having these Remove Classes in Nibong Tebal was discontinued. I think that part of the question was not answered. He said provision was made in Bukit Mertajam, but my question was in respect of Nibong Tebal.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I mentioned just now that only seventeen pupils elected to study in Nibong Tebal and that that number was not sufficient to form a class.

PLOT RATIOS IN KUALA LUMPUR—POLICY

7. Enche' V. David (Bungsar) (*under Standing Order 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of the Interior to state the policy of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital with regard to plot ratios in Kuala Lumpur, whether plot ratios are imposed on any part of Kuala Lumpur and, if so, would the Minister inform the House.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr Speaker, Sir, I invite the Honourable Member to refer to the notification in the *Gazette* of 7th March, 1963, and the Press release in the *Straits Times* of the 7th March, 1963, for the details of the policy in respect of the proposed introduction of plot ratio control in Kuala Lumpur.

BILL PRESENTED

THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to fix the rates of contribution payable under the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, where the amount of the wages of the employee exceeds four hundred dollars a month; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

BILLS

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1962 AND 1963) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes" be read a second time.

As has been the practice during the previous two years, Sir, this Bill seeks authority for expenditure in regard to two separate sets of Supplementary Estimates, one for the year 1962 and the other for 1963. This practice, as I have said before, simplifies the procedure for considering two sets of Supplementary Estimates during the same meeting of the House.

Clause 2 of the Bill provides authority for additional expenditure of \$4,276,816 for the service of the year 1962 and this is itemised in the First Schedule of the Bill and also in the Supply Expenditure section of the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1962, which are tabled as Command Paper No. 2 of 1963. Out of this amount, a sum of \$4,276,146 was advanced from the Contingencies Fund which has now to be recouped. As Honourable Members will observe, out of the total \$10,943,956 included in the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1962, a sum of \$6,667,140 is required to meet the cost of Services financed by "charged" expenditure. The two big items of expenditure are refunds and drawbacks of customs duties and the assignment to the Perak Government of export duty on iron ore. The increase in the former expenditure is due to the fact that besides the unexpected increase of refunds and drawbacks, it has been decided that such refunds and drawbacks should be met from an expenditure vote and not debited against revenue for the year in question. As regards the assignment made to the Perak Government, this new expenditure is required under the Assignment of Revenue (Export Duty on Iron Ore)

Act, 1962. The others are grants to States for the maintenance of State roads, court awards against the Government, refunds of licences, badges and hackney carriage plate fees and assignment to the Trengganu State Government in respect of duty on iron ore.

The original Estimates approved by Parliament for 1962 amounted to \$1,039 million. Taking both the "supply" and "charged" expenditure into consideration, total estimated expenditure, including the two previous supplements and the present supplement which the House is now requested to approve, would amount to \$1,132,736,002. This does not mean, however, that the total additional amount of \$93.7 million was fully spent in that year. As the 1962 accounts are not yet closed, the actual expenditure for 1962 is not exactly known, but from preliminary figures I have received, the total actual expenditure for 1962, including all the supplementary estimates, is expected to be in the region of \$1,070 million. Actual total expenditure will, therefore, exceed the sum of \$1,039 million originally approved by Parliament by only \$31 million.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks authority to incur additional expenditure of \$636,805 in respect of the year 1963 as itemised in the Second Schedule of the Bill and also in the First Supplementary Estimates, 1962, which are laid before the House as Command Paper No. 4 of 1963. The full amount of \$636,805 has been advanced from the Contingencies Fund which has now to be recouped. By far, the biggest item of expenditure is that for the Special Force in the Congo. As the House is aware, a great portion of this expenditure is reimbursable by the United Nations.

As the reasons for requesting additional monies have been given in some detail in the Treasury memoranda on the two sets of Estimates which are tabled as Command Papers No. 3 of 1963 and No. 5 of 1963 respectively, it is unnecessary for me to elaborate further on them now. The Ministers concerned will explain their own items

in greater detail during the Committee stage.

Before closing, I would like to refer to an item in the Treasury Memorandum on the Third Supplementary Estimates for 1962. At paragraph 23 on page 10 of Command Paper No. 3 of 1963 there is mention of a sum of \$18,220 under Head S. 7, Sub-head 51—"Reception for Prime Minister on return from Malaysia Talks in London". Although the cost of this reception was initially charged to public funds, it was the intention that it should eventually be borne by public subscription. The Government has since been reimbursed for the cost of this welcome. Since, however, the payment was initially made from Government funds in 1962, it is necessary for the item to remain in the Supplementary Estimates and to be covered by the Supplementary Supply Bill now before the House.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek clarification on item 25 under the Ministry of Education.

Mr Speaker: We will come to that later in Committee. Now we are on the principle of the Bill—on the general policy and administration of the services.

Enche' V. David: Thank you, Sir. I will raise the matter later.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

FIRST SCHEDULE—

Head S. 1—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure under Head S. 1, Parliament, amounting to \$20 be approved.

Provision of \$32,163 is required to meet bills from the Malayan Railway in respect of free transport facilities given to Members of Parliament, and it has been possible to quote savings for this amount. Also, a sum of \$16,965 is required to meet the expenses incurred in connection with the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee meetings held in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. It has also been possible to quote savings for this amount. Therefore, Sir, only token votes of \$10 for Sub-head 9 and \$10 for Sub-head 22 are requested under this Supplementary Bill.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20 for Head S. 1 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 7—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Sir, I beg to move that expenditure under Head 7, Prime Minister, amounting to \$422,053 be approved.

Under Sub-heads 2, 10 and 43, Sir, expenditure is required for the allowances and expenses of World Bank experts invited to assist in the review of the Second Five-Year Plan. A team of four experts from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development arrived in Kuala Lumpur on 20th September, 1962. The Ford Foundation was also requested to send a team of experts to assist the Federation Government in the formulation of measures for intensifying the diversification of Malayan agriculture. Therefore, Sir, the provision under Head S. 7, Sub-heads 2, 10 and 43 is for expenses incurred by these Missions, and this money was advanced from the Contingencies Fund. The cost of the foreign currency of the two Missions will be met by the World Bank and the Ford Foundation respectively.

Sub-head 13, Transport and Travelling, \$37,010: the original provision of \$63,620 was required for transport and travelling expenses of Ministers and senior Government officials making journeys to and from the Borneo

territories in connection with the Inter-Governmental Committee work. In view of the nature of the discussions and the time taken to conduct these discussions it was not possible, when the original estimate was made, to assess accurately the amount required, and the amount that was first allotted was therefore found insufficient. A supplement of \$37,010 is required to meet the expenses.

Sub-head 22, Study Tours: the original provision was \$900,000, but in view of the necessity of having more study tours both for the people of the Federation to visit the Borneo territories and to invite various people from Borneo to visit the Federation, it has been found that this amount is not sufficient. Therefore, a supplement is required.

Sub-head 35, Office Furniture and Equipment: the office of the Government Accommodation Officer has moved into a new office in Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and it was considered necessary that this new office should be provided with new furniture.

Sub-head 37, Orders of Chivalry: an expenditure amounting to \$2,410 is requested here. Now, Sir, quite a number of old medals have been returned to the Prime Minister's Department on the death of the recipients and in the majority of cases the medals were damaged and needed repair and engraving, and therefore they were sent to Garrard in England for repair and for engraving. This supplement is therefore required for these purposes.

Sub-head 40, Renovation and Refurnishing of Istana Tetamu: Istana Tetamu was considered to require renovation and refurnishing. Therefore, an additional amount of \$38,000 is required to meet the cost of electrical installation, re-wiring and fittings for Istana Tetamu.

Sub-head 41, Furnishing of Ministers' Houses: previously a sum of \$11,400 was approved for the furnishing of the house of the then Minister of Health. This amount was later found insufficient

and therefore a sum of \$1,800 is required.

New Sub-head 45, Expenses in respect of World Bank Malaysia Economic Mission: it has been agreed, Sir, by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei that a World Bank mission should be invited to examine the economic implications of the association of these territories. This mission has now arrived in this country and members of the mission are at present visiting these various territories. Therefore, supplementary provision of \$34,510 is required to meet the expenses of members of this mission.

Sub-head 46, Renovation and Furnishing of Rumah Persekutuan, Penang: the Government is taking over from Cable and Wireless, Penang, a house formerly occupied by the officials of that company. It is found necessary for the Government to have a house in Penang for the use of Ministers and high Government officials when they visit Penang.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I rise to seek some clarification from the Honourable Minister concerned with regard to the Transport and Travelling expenses under Sub-head 13. It is a well-known fact that when the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry visited the Borneo territories he took a great part in political activities. He was instrumental in rallying round various political organisations and he participated in political activities as distinct from activities in his capacity as a Minister. I would like to find out from the Minister concerned whether the travelling expenses for the Minister of Commerce and Industry were paid out of this vote or were they paid out from the political funds of his own political party.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you back to this House. But I hope this time the Ministers would not seek refuge and depend upon you answering questions for themselves.

Does the Honourable Minister wish to answer the question asked just now, or does he want all the questions to be asked first, because I also have other questions to ask?

Mr Chairman: We are in Committee; therefore anybody can stand up any time. If the Minister wants to reply now he can do it, or he can wait if he likes to do so.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: That is why I am asking him to answer the question.

Mr Chairman: Do you want to answer that question?

The Prime Minister: Yes, I will answer that. As has been explained by my colleague here, in view of the nature of the discussions between Malaya and the Bornean territories it was not possible to assess the number of officers and the number of times these officers had to make trips to Borneo. It is clear from this statement that when the Minister of Commerce and Industry travelled to Borneo he went in his capacity as a political man and his expenses were not paid from this vote.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would refer to Head S. 7, Sub-head 22—Study Tours. A sum of \$900,000 has been provided in the Estimates for study tours and now an additional sum of \$300,000 is required, making it \$1,200,000 in all. I understood from the Deputy Prime Minister just now that this was required for study tours to the Borneo territories. Mr Chairman, Sir, I wonder if the Deputy Prime Minister will let us know if any reports have been made by the people who have gone on these study tours, and what are the results of these study tours? Or have they gone out for tours and not for study? We have been reading in the papers in the last year of the inability to get seats in the Malayan Airways because of these study tours parties, at times accompanied by families. But I have no doubt that they pay for the tickets of their families. However, Mr Chairman, I think we are entitled to know how this \$1,200,000 has been spent, how many study tours were organised and what were the subjects of study during those tours.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, it is rather long-drawn and it would require notice to set out the nature of the study tours undertaken during the last year, but one of the reasons for the increase in the study tours vote is the fact that we had invited the visitors from Borneo to come to Malaya in order to make an assessment for themselves of the situation in this country and see for themselves the situation here, whether it is acceptable to them and whether they agree to join the Federation. It is in respect of these trips made by our friends from the Borneo territories that we have had to increase the amount voted for these study tours. In fact, the \$300,000 which you see here has not all been spent; I think we have spent less than \$200,000. So \$100,000 will be repaid to the Government. But if the Honourable Member would like to get a report on the number of visits made in the course of last year, I shall certainly do so.

With regard to the question whether the people who have gone on study tours have really gone there to study or just had gone there on tour with their families, on that score I can tell the Honourable Member that they have gone there to see for themselves how the peoples in other parts of the world live in comparison with us. Then when the leaders return normally they make a report to me. If the Honourable Member is interested in these reports, I will certainly send them to him provided of course that he will read them all.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Certainly I will be very pleased to receive the reports and find out what there is in those reports. I am afraid, Mr Chairman, that although my question was long-drawn, the answer was certainly very short and the situation is still very unclear. I understand the Honourable Prime Minister to have said that the money was in fact spent on people from Borneo to come here. But in fact when this Study Tours fund was provided it was for members of Parliament to go abroad for study and not for members of the public. If now the study tours will include members of the

public of the Borneo territories I suppose it could equally apply to members of the public of Malaya. In that case why should it come under the Prime Minister's Department. I also understood the Honourable Prime Minister to have said that some of the money was expended so that the people from the Bornean territories could come into Malaya to study for themselves the situation here and to understand the position so that they can make up their minds whether to join Malaysia or not. In fact I have accidentally come across members of such study tours in Ipoh and in Penang. But for some reason or other the information officers accompanying them were very chatty of us and did not seem to encourage these people talking to us and we never had an opportunity of talking to those people. So I myself do not know what they have discovered from these study tours. If the study tours were meant for them to study, learn and understand Malayan conditions, surely members of the Opposition should have been invited to meet these people and put their views across. But our views have not been put across. As for the members of the Government who went to the Bornean territories, I am very glad to hear that they went on study tours and sometimes their families too had gone on holiday. But if I remember correctly, the Minister of Commerce and Industry went there officially and when he was there officially he tried to rally the pro-Malaysia and pro-Alliance parties. He made use of his position as a Minister and he made use of the official facilities in Borneo . . . (*Laughter*).

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Will he go on with his speech?

Mr Chairman: Have you finished?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Well, Sir, I was so amused by the consultations going on in the Government benches that I simply had to stop for a moment to watch. And it is very unfortunate that we of the Socialist Front have not been allowed to go. I asked the Honourable Minister of Internal Security the other time if it was

not true that we were banned from the Borneo territories and if we could go ourselves as Members of the Opposition, and I was told that I should make an application. Mr Chairman, Sir, we feel that the funds for the study tours have been used by the Alliance for its own purposes. Perhaps the Deputy Prime Minister could let us have some details as to how this sum of money has been spent. I understand the Honourable Prime Minister to have said that the total sum of \$900,000 has not been spent. If that is so, why is he asking for an additional sum.

Coming to Sub-head 40, Renovation and Refurnishing of Istana Tetamu, I think when Their Highnesses the King and Queen of Thailand had come to Kuala Lumpur on a State Visit, a sum of \$400,000 was spent on them including over \$200,000 on the furnishing of the Istana Tetamu. Now, we understand that an additional sum of \$38,000 is required for re-wiring in the Istana Tetamu. Could the Honourable Prime Minister let us know, in fact, whether it is worthwhile to have this house in view of its dilapidated condition and in view of the expenditure of nearly half a million dollars being spent on its renovation and refurnishing in a space of three months?

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, in regard to the question of Study Tours, the Honourable Member was not quite clear in his mind as to how the money under this Sub-head had been spent. He has suggested just now that this money has been spent on Alliance members who campaign for political purposes and that whereas, in the case of the Opposition Members, they have never been given the opportunity to go on these Study Tours. Perhaps, the Honourable Member will recall that I have made a statement in this House that this provision is open to all the Members of Parliament, to members of the public including the villagers and those who, we feel, should go on visits abroad. I think, if I am not mistaken, some Members of the Opposition did take the opportunity to go to Borneo and campaigned very extensively in that territory. I do not know whether the Honourable Member

was among them or not, but obviously he was not. This money is open to all citizens of this country—from Members of Parliament to ordinary citizens and men-in-the-street.

The Honourable Member has also suggested that the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, when he went to Borneo, did go under Study Tours and I replied that he did not and that he went on his own. I am sorry for that statement, because my colleague has reminded me that he did go on these Study Tours. I apologise for the statement I made just now.

With regard to the question of Istana Tetamu, the repairs were done in two phases. The first phase was to prepare the house as a suitable accommodation for Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand; the second phase was to renovate and to put in new wires and so on, because these are very, very old. However, he has suggested that this house should be pulled down because of its dilapidated condition. It will cost the Government many millions of dollars to build a house like that now. Therefore, I think it is worth spending this sum of \$38,000 on this house rather than building another one, which is suitable for V.I.Ps who come here from time to time, costing three or four million dollars.

Sir, I hope I have satisfied the Honourable Member with my answers. I would like to know whether there is anything I have left out, as I cannot remember all the things he wanted to know.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, I see for once the roles are reversed and I have to answer the questions! I am quite satisfied with the answers given on the question of re-wiring the Istana Tetamu. I only pray and hope that within the next six months no additional sums will be required for further repairs.

As regards the question of Study Tours, I am also very glad at the correction made by the Honourable Prime Minister, because I know that

Dr Lim did go on this Study Tours Fund.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$422,053 for Head S. 7 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 8—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$20 under Head S. 8 be approved.

Under Sub-head 4, an additional sum of \$25,010 is required but it has been possible to quote savings within the amount already appropriated under this Head, as explained in the Treasury Memorandum and, therefore, only a token vote of \$10 is now requested.

In regard to Sub-head 14, an additional sum of \$10,718 is required partly for the purchase of office furniture and equipment in the Federation Establishment Office and partly for the purchase of a conference table for use by the Whitley Council. As explained in the Treasury Memorandum, it has been possible to quote savings and only a token sum of \$10 is now requested.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20 for Head S. 8 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 10—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$4,366 under Head S. 10 be approved.

Under Sub-head 1, an expenditure amounting to \$4,356 is requested in order to pay for the salaries of two temporary artists. These salaries and allowances for them are required from January to June this year.

Under Sub-head 2, Administration, an amount of \$14,300 is requested for the purchase of various exhibits and for the paying of wages of four skilled carpenters in the preparation and construction of the traditional Malay structures for exhibition in the Museum.

The reasons for this expenditure are fully explained in the Treasury Memorandum.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$4,366 for Head S. 10 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 12—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token sum of \$40 be approved.

Sir, on pages 12 and 13 of Command Paper No. 3 of 1963 Honourable Members will find full explanation as to why this additional sum of expenditure is required. I do not, therefore, propose to elaborate further, but I am prepared to verify if so required by the Honourable Members.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$40 for Head S. 12 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 13—

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$160,000 under Head S. 13 be approved. This amount is required to meet the cost of subsidising electricity supplied to new villages. When the estimates were framed it was anticipated that most of the new villages would have been taken over by the Central Electricity Board, Local Councils or private licensees by the end of 1962. This did not materialise and a subsidy of \$410,000 is required. Out of the total of \$410,000 a sum of \$160,000 has been advanced from the Contingencies Fund.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$160,000 for Head S. 13 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 14—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to

move that supplementary provisions totalling \$305,290 under Head S. 14 form part of the Schedule. There is no need for me to elaborate, as full explanations have already been given in the Treasury Memorandum on the various sub-heads in the 1962 Estimates. However, I wish to add by mentioning that with the agreement of the United Nations, we will not be sending any replacement to the existing Malayan Special Force in the Congo when it returns to the Federation in April this year. This means that insofar as Supply Bills are concerned, the half-yearly appropriations for the Force which have become a feature of Supplementary Supply Bills in the past few years will cease to be necessary. I would also like to mention that the new Brigade Headquarters at Bentong is—it is intended to form a new Brigade Headquarters at Bentong—for the purpose of providing a balanced command structure of the Federation Army. It will consist of Headquarters 3rd Federation Infantry Brigade which was formed specially to command the Malayan Special Force in the Congo on its return to the Federation in December, 1962. The Headquarters for this 3rd Infantry Brigade will be temporary in Bentong, as it is intended to build permanent Headquarters in Kuantan and these Headquarters will serve the East Coast.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sub-head 105A kerana hendak membeli sa-buah kapal terbang baharu mengadakan persediaan sa-banyak \$200,000 kerana hendak menggantikan sa-buah kapal terbang jenis Twin Pioneer yang telah jatuh pada masa yang lalu. Saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi tidak-kah Kementerian ini memikirkan dengan jenis kapal terbang yang lebih munasabah bagi menjalankan kerja yang mustahak seperti yang dinyatakan mulai 1hb Mach, 1963, ini. Lebih² lagi manakala telah di-ketahui kapal terbang jenis ini telah beberapa kali berlaku kerosakan lain daripada hal jatuh itu. Oleh sebab yang demikian maka patut-lah pada masa yang akan datang di-fikirkan jenis yang lebih

munasabah lagi untuk di-gunakan oleh Angkatan Udara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kita.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah siasat perkara itu dengan halus-nya sa-belum membeli kapal terbang jenis Twin Pioneer bagi menjalankan pekerjaan dropping operations, dan juga bagi membawa askar² ka-tempat² yang jauh. Kerana kapal terbang jenis ini boleh turun di-tempat² yang tidak mengkehendaki kawasan yang luas bagi menghantar barang² makanan dalam hutan dan untuk menjalankan dropping operation.

Saya fikir jenis kapal terbang ini ada-lah munasabah dan tidak pernah di-katakan kapal terbang ini selalu rosak, jarang² sangat kedapatan rosak, chuma kalau kemalangan itu memang-lah tidak dapat hendak di-elakkan, di-mana² pun tentu-lah ada kemalangan, tetapi kalau hendak di-katakan rosak memang jarang sangat.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$305,290 for Head S. 14 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 15—

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token vote of \$70 under Head S. 15 be approved. The details of expenditure are contained in the Treasury Memorandum tabled as Command Paper No. 3 of 1963. This is not an application of new money but for additional funds to implement certain expenditures, and also this is a virement which is a transfer of money from one vote to another.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek some clarification from the Minister concerned with regard to Sub-head 34, Training of Teachers in U.K. It is stated in the Treasury Memorandum in respect of Sub-head 34 that special superannuation payment was made at the time when the 1962 Estimates were framed. Nevertheless, no provision was made. So, I would like to find out from the Minister concerned

whether this special superannuation is a subject of contract. Apparently, when every member of the staff of Kirkby signed a contract, that contract would contain all the terms, and one of the terms would be that if a person were to retire there would be superannuation payment amounting to so-much-and-so-much. Therefore, I would like to know whether this payment is provided for in the contract; and if no provision has been made in the contract for the payment of superannuation, what are the reasons that prompted the Minister to make such a payment?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Mr Chairman, Sir, for the benefit of the Honourable Member, I would like to say that this matter had not been settled when the contract was made and it was still under investigation. It was only when the matter had been settled that this amount was necessary.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$70 for Head S. 15 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Heads S. 16 and S. 17—

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to move that Sub-heads 30A, 33C, 33D, 34, 37, 39, 46, 47 and 48 under Head S. 16, Ministry of External Affairs, and Sub-head 4 under Head S. 17, Immigration, totalling \$270,311 and \$10 respectively at the same time stand part of the Schedule. Full explanations are found in paragraphs 47 to 54 under Head S. 16, Ministry of External Affairs, in pages 17 to 19 of Command Paper No. 3 of 1963 and I would only elaborate on the following items.

Sub-head 30A—Expenses of Malaysian members of Malaysia Commission of Enquiry: A sum of \$29,000 was advanced from the Contingencies Fund on 16th February, 1962, to meet immediate payments of expenditure of two Malaysian members of the Malaysia Commission of Enquiry which was subsequently approved by Parliament

on 9th June, 1962—Supplementary Supply (1961 and 1962) Act, No. 19 of 1962. A further sum of \$22,459 is required to meet expenses of the two members of the Malaysia Commission of Enquiry as it was not possible until now to estimate the total expenditure accurately.

Sub-head 37—Furniture and Household Requisites and Sub-head 39—Office Furniture and Equipment: With the posting of a full Head of Mission to Manila in the latter half of 1962 and the filling of the two posts of Second Secretary it was necessary to furnish the Ambassador's residence as well as the residences of the two Second Secretaries and to purchase office furniture and equipment for these officers.

Head S. 17, Immigration, Sub-head 4—Maintenance of Launches: An amount of \$10 requested under Head S. 17, Immigration, is only a token sum and as stated in paragraph 55 in page 20 of Command Paper No. 3 of 1963 one of the three launches had to undergo major repairs and refitting in order to keep it sea-worthy. The expenditure was unforeseen but it has been possible to quote savings within the sums appropriated under Head S. 17 and the House is asked to vote only a token sum of \$10.

Sir, I beg to move.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka bertanya pada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan ia-itu dalam soal 33C—ASA Cultural Troupes yang berkehendakkan penambahan wang sebanyak \$43,818. Saya minta supaya dapat kira-nya pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan bagi memberi penerangan atau keterangan, ia-itu apa-kah hasil dan keuntungan bagi kita dalam soal ASA Cultural Troupes ini, terutama dalam soal mendatangkan artist² dari negara² ASA ka-negeri kita ini, dan juga sa-balek-nya ia-itu apakah kesan dan hasil²-nya bagi memberi keuntungan dan kebaikan pada kita?

Enche' V. David: Mr Chairman, Sir, with reference to Sub-head 33C, ASA Cultural Troupes, I see that provision already approved is \$700 and the addi-

tional sum required is \$43,818. May I know the type of cultural troupes sponsored, the number of cultural groups that have visited Malaya so far, and the number of times various cultural troupes from this country have been sent abroad, giving details of the countries to which our troupes have been sent.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menjawab pada pertanyaan² yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang^{*} Berhormat dari Dungun dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar ia-itu berkenaan dengan ASA Cultural Troupes. Perkara ini sa-benar-nya ia-lah untuk menjalankan dasar perhubungan berbaik² sangka dengan negara² yang berjiran dengan kita. Sa-malam, sahari kita telah berbahath dalam Dewan ini atas perkara usul dari Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut, dan dalam perbahathan itu dapat-lah di-fahamkan bahawa Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini suka dan sa-memang menggalakkan perhubungan yang rapat dengan negara jiran kita, lebeh² lagi negara yang menjadi ahli ASA. Jadi, dengan ada-nya ASA Cultural Troupes yang melawat negeri kita ini, maka ini akan dapat menghubungkan lebeh rapat lagi tali persaudaraan mereka dengan negara kita.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar: saya ta' dapat-lah hendak menjawab satu persatu-nya bagi tempat² Cultural Troupes ini melawat, tetapi mengikut ingatan saya sendiri satu daripada tempat-nya ia-lah di-Bangkok yang kita telah adakan di-sana, dan juga Manila ia-itu negeri yang menjadi ahli ASA, dan sebab²-nya saya telah terangkan.

Enche' V. David: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I know, at least, the intended visits of our troupes. Will the Minister be in a position to tell us the countries to which we will be sending our troupes in the future?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: I have already informed you, Sir, that the places that our troupes went to were Bangkok and Manila, and these are the two cities in the countries which are members of ASA.

Enche' V. David: In other words, Sir, am I right in assuming that our troupes will not be sent to countries which are not members of ASA?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: No, Sir. That is not the case. As far as I can remember, before ASA was formed, our troupes were sent to Indonesia, and troupes from Indonesia also visited our country here. In fact, we have even sent a mission to India quite recently. But what I am trying to answer here is the point raised by the Honourable Member when he mentioned the word "ASA", particularly ASA. As we know, Sir, the policy of the Government is to maintain happy and friendly relations with all our neighbouring countries irrespective of whether they are members of ASA or not.

Enche' V. David: Sir, the question here does not concern our happy relations with other countries. We are talking purely of cultural troupes, Sir, and when we talk of cultural troupes, our troupes are sent to exchange ideas on culture. So, whether countries are friendly or not, if there is some cultural interest to be studied, I think our troupes should be sent to the various neighbouring countries.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, mengikut apa yang di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda tadi berkenaan dengan tujuan di-adakan rombongan kebudayaan ASA ini ia-lah bagi menguatkan lagi perhubungan berbaik² antara negeri², terutama negeri² ASA, dan beliau telah mengaitkan usul yang di-bawa oleh PAS sa-malam bahawa usul PAS itu ia-lah supaya mengadakan perhubungan berbaik² dengan negara tetangga. Kalau sa-kira-nya suatu kebudayaan ini mengadakan asas pokok bagi mengadakan perhubungan yang berbaik², maka satu masa dahulu saperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Penerangan bahawa rombongan kebudayaan Indonesia pada suatu masa dahulu telah datang melawat Malaya, dan begitu juga rombongan kebudayaan Malaya telah melawat Indonesia untuk memperiratkan perhubungan berbaik² antara satu negeri dengan satu negeri,

tetapi saya rasa perhubungan terbaik² ini maseh boleh di-atasi, sebab soal perhubungan terbaik² di-antara satu negara dengan satu negara itu bergantung-lah kapada perhubungan diplomatic antara satu negeri dengan satu negeri itu. Jadi, soal rombongan kebudayaan ini ada-lah sa-mata² untuk mengenalkan bentok kebudayaan sa-suatu negeri dengan satu negeri yang lain. Maka itu-lah yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun di-atas perbelanjaan yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$43,818 kerana perbelanjaan kebudayaan, jadi ada-kah sapadan dengan hasil mengenalkan kebudayaan, atau untuk terbaik² dengan sa-sabuah negeri itu?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, chukup sa-padan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$270,321 for Head S. 16 and Head S. 17 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Heads S. 19, S. 20 and S. 21—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to take together the sums under Heads 19, 20 and 21 in the First Schedule totalling \$391,865.

Under Head 19—Treasury, an additional sum of \$256,855 is required. Sub-head 13 "Expenses of Delegates to Overseas Conferences" has to be supplemented in spite of the strict economy practised, owing to the increasing number of international conferences which require Federation participation. The additional sum of \$115,000 required had been found from savings. A token supplement of \$10 is now sought. O.C.A.R. Sub-head 26 "Repayment of Previous Years' Revenue" requires an additional sum of \$170,000 owing to the number of repayments being larger than anticipated. Such repayments are usually obligatory and are unfortunately unforeseeable. The last item in Head 19 is a new item to provide funds for the purchase of an accounting machine to cope with the increased volume of work in the Accountant-General's Office.

A new O.C.S.E. Sub-head 45 for a sum of \$86,845 has been created for the purpose.

Turning next to Head 20 "Contributions to Statutory Funds", I would like to explain that a new Sub-head was created in order to provide monies for the trust fund set up by section 6 (2) of the Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Act, 1962, to provide for the winding-up of "mushroom" insurance companies. These monies may be used either to make advances recoverable from the assets of such companies or for direct contributions towards winding-up expenses.

The last Head of expenditure, Head 21—Customs and Excise, Sub-head 8, "Secret Service" provides for the payment of rewards to the public for useful information and to informers for helping the Customs Department in its anti-evasion and other preventive work. In 1962 the amount of useful information received by the Customs Department was quite considerable and hence, more reward money was given out. The additional sum of \$50,000 required has been found by way of a virement. A token supplement of \$10 is now sought.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$256,855 for Head S. 19, \$135,000 for Head S. 20, and \$10 for Head S. 21 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Heads S. 26, S. 27, S. 28 and S. 67—

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to take Heads S. 26, S. 27, S. 28 and S. 67 together and move that token votes totalling \$140 under the four Heads be approved.

The last Head, S. 67, is new as the Department of Television has just been set up within my Ministry. I do not propose to add to the explanation given under each item in Command Paper No. 3 of 1963 which is quite clear. I might add that in respect of all these items it has been possible to quote savings. Hence only a token sum of \$10 is asked for under each item.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I would refer to Head S. 27, Broadcasting, Sub-head

4, Copyright and News Agency Fees: Provision in the Estimates \$172,000, Additional sum required \$12,010, and Savings on Sub-head 1 "Personal Emoluments" \$12,000. May I know from the Assistant Minister what are the Agencies paid by the Government in detailed form?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Reuter and A.P.

Enche' V. David: Only two? What about the other News Agencies where valuable information can be gathered? Does the Government think that those news are not in the interests of this country? What about Domei from Japan?

Sir, in any part of the world the Government usually pays the Agencies to gather information as far as possible to reach the local population. But here I find that the Government has made a selection of only two particular Agencies and is deliberately ignoring the others. May I have an explanation from the Government bench in this respect?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, when I told him that the Agencies are Reuter and A.P. I would have thought that he understood that those are world-wide agencies. They have their offices and correspondents all over the world. If we subscribe to Domei, for example, I don't think they have an agency in India or America—to mention only two countries. So when we subscribe to two Agencies which have established offices throughout the world, that covers the whole world, not only Japan.

Enche' V. David: Do you contribute to the Antara News Agency? No? My question is why the Government is not contributing to other Agencies. Certain Agencies other than the ones mentioned by you are also world-wide Agencies and why are they not contributed to? Is there any particular reason for that?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: I have already informed the House that these are world-wide Agencies and I think for our purposes and for the purposes of the Honourable

Member we are getting all the world news through these two Agencies.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$10 for Head S. 26, \$80 for Head S. 27, \$20 for Head S. 28, and \$30 for Head S. 67 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Heads S. 30, S. 35, S. 36 and S. 38—

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: With your permission, Mr Chairman, Sir, I propose to take Heads S. 30, S. 35, S. 36 and S. 38 together.

I beg to move that a total sum of \$105,250 under the four Heads be approved.

The details of expenditure are explained in Command Paper No. 3 of 1963.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$10 for Head S. 30, \$40 for Head S. 35, \$101,000 for Head S. 36 and \$4,200 for Head S. 38 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 40—

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$655,060 under Head S. 40 be approved.

The details of expenditure are explained in Command Paper No. 3 of 1963.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$655,060 for Head S. 40 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Heads S. 42 and S. 43—

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I propose to take Heads S. 42 and S. 43 together and move that a sum of \$17,010 be approved.

The details of this expenditure are given in Command Paper No. 3 of 1963 and I do not intend to elaborate any further.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$17,000 for Head S. 42 and \$10 for Head S. 43 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 48—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$1,327,361 under Head S. 48 be approved.

Sir, as explained in the Treasury Memorandum, this expenditure is required for the expansion of our Adult Education Classes throughout the country. As the House is aware, the Ministry has been carrying out programmes for Adult Education throughout the country, and it is necessary from year to year to expand the programmes. In order to enable this expansion to be made, it is necessary for this supplementary expenditure to be approved by this House. The details of this expenditure are explained in Command Paper Nos. 2 and 3 of 1963.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Sub-head 21A, Survey on Sub-division of Estates, under Head S. 48, for which an additional sum is required. I understand that this survey has now been completed. I would like to know whether the report of the survey will be published and made available to the Members of Parliament at least and also as to how long the Committee on this Sub-division of Estates will take to submit their report. The Committee was set up when this Parliament was first constituted at the end of 1959. But the report is still awaited. We would like to know whether the Government could tell us what action has been taken.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Sir, it is true that this Committee was appointed some time ago. However, after this Committee had put up a programme of report, it was necessary for a survey to be made by the University of Malaya. The survey has been completed, and I understand the draft report has been put up and will be considered by the Committee at

its next meeting. As soon as the Committee has completed the report, the House will be informed of the report.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,327,361 for Head S. 48 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Heads S. 49, S. 50, S. 52 and S. 53—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads S. 49, S. 50, S. 52 and S. 53 together.

Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$70 under the above four Heads be approved. The explanation for these various items of expenditure is fully given in the Treasury Memorandum, and I do not think it is necessary for me to add any more to this explanation.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$30 for Head S. 49, \$10 for Head S. 50, \$20 for Head S. 52 and \$10 for Head S. 53 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Head S. 55—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$91,810 under Head S. 55 be approved. The detailed explanation is given in Command Paper No. 3 of 1963, and I do not wish to add any further.

Enche' V. David: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to refer to Sub-head 13A (New), Subsidy for training Malaysians in flying under this Head. I am making use of this item to ask the Minister what compensation he has paid to the pilots who flew in search of the Malayan youths, sponsored by the Malayan Youths Organisation, who went on hiking.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Chairman, Sir, for the benefit of the Honourable Member, I would say here that the objective of providing a subsidy is to ensure a pool of young licensed pilots who will be available

for national service in time of emergency as is today. The subsidy applies to young Federal citizens, not only hikers, who want to fly. Under this scheme, flying clubs will take ten students each year and the Government will assist by paying \$30 per hour for forty hours in the first year, and thereafter it will pay \$20 per hour for twenty hours in respect of each subsequent year until a member reaches his 21st birthday, when he will no longer be qualified for assistance. The provision of \$16,800 is to meet expenditure on subsidy for 1962.

Enche' V. David: What security is the Government offering to the young pilots? As I have said earlier, in regard to the pilots who lost their lives, no compensation was paid to their dependants. In view of this, I am sure the future pilots who are going to fly under the instruction of the Minister of Transport—according to his whims and fancies—when they lose their lives, they will not be compensated at all. So, I would like to know what the Minister is doing for those who have lost their lives in the past.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir that is a different question. That question does not come under the Ministry of Transport. It comes under the Ministry of Finance and my Honourable colleague will answer that.

Enche' V. David: Sir, when there was a Railway strike, he said that was not his business. (*Interruption*) I just want to have a clear answer from him as to what compensation was paid and what security is offered to the young pilots who are going to fly, as tomorrow the Minister of Transport, just for his personal use, when he finds that Malayan youths are going on hiking again, may call upon them to fly; and when the pilots lose their lives, who is going to compensate them? Is it going to be out of his pocket or from general funds, or is any provision made for that eventuality?

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Chairman, Sir, surely the Honourable Member should understand my reply just now. My Honourable

colleague the Minister of Finance will probably enlighten him on the question of compensation by the Government. I am not asking young pilots to fly for my own purpose, for my personal use. Those who flew and, unfortunately died, they died as heroes as they were carrying out their duty in trying to help to locate the lost hikers.

Enche' V. David: We all know and appreciate their heroic achievement when they flew and lost their lives. But I just want to know what compensation was paid to their dependants. They are people with children, some with aged parents. Now, is there an amount allotted for future pilots and I also want to know what security these pilots will have in future when they fly under the instruction of the Ministry. I do not say it is for the personal use of the Minister; maybe in certain cases it is also being used for personal purposes. I just want to know what security is there in regard to this item. If the Minister is not in a position to reply he can just say, "I do not know." That is all.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I think the Honourable Member for Bungsar has got hold of the wrong end of the stick. This provision has been inserted in order to enable amateurs who are interested in flying to take up flying. The Government is, therefore, doing them a service in providing them the wherewithal with which to learn to fly, and I think it is fair to say that but for this very generous Government subsidy young citizens of Malaya, who are keen to take up flying as a hobby, will not be able to do so unless they have considerable private means. I do not think, therefore, it is proper that Government should at the same time also pay them compensation in case they are killed or injured as a result of this hobby. It must be remembered that this is a really private hobby of theirs, and Government is subsidising them with the idea that it should have at its disposal a reserve of amateur trained pilots, who could be of service to the country in time of need.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$91,810 for Head S. 55 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

Heads S. 61, S. 62 and S. 64—

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Heads 61, 62 and 64 totalling \$526,070 stand part of the First Schedule. The details with regard to the various expenses have been listed in the Treasury Memorandum.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$526,070 for Heads S. 61, S. 62 and S. 64 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Head S. 7—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure amounting to \$82,765 under Head S. 7 be approved. Under sub-head 42 an expenditure amounting to \$8,755 is required for the purchase of additional new furniture for Istana Tetamu. The renovation of Istana Tetamu, as I explained just now, was carried out in two phases. The first phase was to provide suitable accommodation for the use of the King and Queen of Thailand, and then it was considered necessary to provide additional expenditure for the Istana and this sum of \$8,755 is now provided under supplementary estimates.

Sir, under sub-head 45 an amount of \$34,510 is requested to cover local transport allowances for the World Bank Malaysia Economic Mission. As I have explained just now, also with the agreement of the Governments of Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, the World Bank Mission was invited to visit this region to make recommendations on the economic implications of the association of these States with the Federation of Malaya.

Under sub-head 46, an amount of \$39,500 is requested for making *ex-gratia* payment to the family of the late Tun Leong Yew Koh; the Government considers it appropriate that an *ex-*

gratia payment should be made to the family of the late Tun Leong Yew Koh for the services that the late Tun Leong Yew Koh rendered to this country over a number of years. The amount was calculated on the basis of one year's salary plus funeral expenses which amounted to \$3,500.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$82,765 for Head S. 7 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 15—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$554,040 under Head S. 15 be approved. Out of this amount \$460,040 is required to meet commitments of the Malayan Special Force in the Congo. As I explained just now, with the agreement of the United Nations the last remaining battalion in the Congo will return in April and will not be replaced. Therefore, there will be no future commitments for the Malayan Special Force in the Congo.

The amount of \$94,000 is required for providing accommodation for the 3rd Federation Infantry Brigade formed largely by Malayan Forces in the Congo and this Brigade returned to Malaya in December, 1962. As I explained, this Brigade will be temporarily stationed at Bentong; later it is intended to station it in Kuantan for the East Coast.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$554,040 for Head S. 15 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

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

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

House resumes.

Mr Speaker: I think it is now time to suspend the sitting for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.50 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.15 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the qualifications for appointment and conditions of service of members of the staff of the Houses of Parliament" be read a second time.

Sir, the purpose of this Bill, as mentioned in the Explanatory Statement, is to provide for the setting up of a joint service for both Houses of Parliament to be known as the Parliamentary Service. As the need for such service is very obvious, I am sure that Members on both sides of this House will give their support.

There are a few Clauses in the Bill which I wish to explain. First of all, Clause 3 of the Bill stipulates that the proposed Parliamentary Service shall form a separate service

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menarek perhatian S.O. 13—no quorum!

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

Mr Speaker: We have sufficient quorum now. Please proceed!

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I was saying just now, Clause 3 of the Bill is to provide for a separate service to be known as the Parliamentary Service which will consist of the offices of both the Clerk to the Senate and the Clerk to the House of Representatives and other members of staff for both Houses of Parliament.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides authority to appoint the staff. In respect of the Clerks to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, they will be appointed by His Majesty in accordance with Articles 65 of the Constitution; in respect of other staff, they will be appointed by the Speaker.

Clause 5 of the Bill provides for the setting up of a Committee, to be called the Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee, which, as has been explained in this Clause, will consist of certain representatives together with one Member of the Opposition.

Clause 7 of the Bill provides that matters connected with qualifications for the appointment of members of the Parliamentary Service, their conditions of service and discipline as well as the administration of the proposed Service are to be regulated by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, after consultation with the Advisory Committee.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

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

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

THE MUNICIPAL BILL

Second Reading

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Municipal Ordinance" be read a second time. This Bill is designed to provide proper control and to prevent the widespread erection of squatter huts within the Municipal area of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur. The Government fully realises the serious situation created by the squatter problem in Kuala Lumpur and the need for the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to be vested with the requisite power to deal with it.

Sir, most of the unauthorised buildings, which are causing grave concern, are those erected on State land. As the law now stands, it is necessary to go to a court of law before demolishing an unauthorised building. Unfortunately, in this case the process of the law is slow; and generally by the time the order is made the building has been occupied. Illegal occupation of State land is increasing daily. These unauthorised houses are built without regard to health, safety and fire requirements. As a result they pose a considerable hazard to the health of the community; in addition, they present a fire risk to the occupants of such houses and their neighbours.

The development of Kuala Lumpur is being held up by the illegal occupation of land, and as such the Government has to take steps to remedy this state of affairs. In the past there had, perhaps, been some reason or justification for squatting, because during the war years, the years of the Emergency, there was an influx of population into towns and quite often the only accommodation which could be found was a squatter hut. With squatters of this nature, the Government has some sympathy, realising as it does that the people were often forced by circumstances beyond their control into squatting. But now there is no reason why this practice should continue, and the illegal occupation of Government land should continue to increase daily. There is an intensive and active programme of low-cost housing schemes in the Federal Capital, and although the number of houses at present available is small as compared with the number of people to be housed, it is hoped that as the various schemes progress more and more houses will be available.

Honourable Members can be assured that those who have been in occupation of squatter huts for a long period will not be summarily evicted without every possible consideration being given to providing them with alternative accommodation.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara):

Mr Speaker, Sir, the present Government has two faces: (1) when it comes to words which can be sweet and deceptive, and (2) on the action front, when its actions betray its true character. We find that it is behaving more as an enemy of the people than as a representative of the people. Of course, election times are forgotten, and after elections only the allegiance, the friendship and connection with the rich class is in its mind, and it starts all sorts of laws to abuse the poorer sections of the population.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is indeed surprising that an elected Government has got the audacity, or rather the shamelessness, to come before this House and ask for powers to be given to the Municipality, powers which are so strong and wide, and which you can judge, Sir, if I read out the relevant portion to you—I quote:

“2. (1) The power..... of sub-section (1) of section 58 of the Municipal Ordinance shall include a power to make by-laws to provide for the demolition of squatter huts and for the punishment by imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars of any person erecting or offering for sale a squatter hut.”

Now, Sir, a poor man, who is not able to pay the exorbitant rent demanded by some landlord, if he has no house and at night he is found moving about, the next day he will be charged in court for loitering; if he builds a roof over his head, that structure is liable to be demolished; and whether or not he has a thousand dollars he will be fined, or liable to be fined to that extent; in addition to that he will be kept, or liable to be kept for six months in Pudu Jail.

Sir, these powers are bad enough, but what is most contrary to the spirit of the Parliament is that these powers are not going to be given to Parliament, are not given to any elected body, but are going to be given or bestowed upon an irresponsible and dictatorial Municipal Council. (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, some people laugh, but I think I have got something that may interest them. Mr Speaker, Sir, some people

have got into the habit of scoffing and laughing at some serious matters. Sir, I have just written a few lines on that. It is—

“Laugh at the clowns who jeer, jeer for they are paid and unable to serve, according to their respective natures.”

Mr Speaker: What has that got to do with this debate? (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I ask them, “Honourable jesters, is your laughter real, or do you seek to rear above your fears?” Every time they laugh, I will put up this verse to these people to show that they are just laughing to hide their fears, because they have no answer to what we say.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I was saying—and I will challenge any of these people who laugh to contradict me—the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur is an irresponsible, undemocratic body which the citizens of Kuala Lumpur have no means of influencing through elected representatives. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, this is giving very arbitrary powers to an irresponsible body. As it is, without these powers, the officers of the Municipality, in alliance with the District Office, are causing havoc among the squatters in Kuala Lumpur; and now with these powers, you will find that the havoc that they will cause will be much greater.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think what the Government is trying to do is to give this impression to the outside world—“See, we have no huts in Kuala Lumpur; we have only big buildings. So we are a very prosperous nation.” It is trying to mislead the world. I will suggest that it is trying to take action which is contrary to the trend of history, because the people in the villages in our country are getting more and more impoverished day by day, and the trend has been that these people will flock to the cities in search of employment, as the first target for the rural impoverished folk in any country is the city. So, by these measures, you are already scaring off any kampong people who may want to come to Kuala Lumpur in search of a job.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact that there are no squatters or slums in a city does not mean that there is no poverty, that there are no problems, and that the poor do not suffer at all. Rather, we will say, that in Kuala Lumpur the poor are not even allowed to have a hut, a shelter or even a slum—even that is denied to them. We do not want slums in our country, but the manner the Government is going about this problem is to close its eyes to the problem—not providing more houses but preventing the poor people from having a shelter over their heads. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will illustrate how the Government is trying to avoid the problem. It is in this way. The Government goes round saying: “We do not have thieves in our country but, of course, almost every other citizen or every other person in the country is a policeman.” So that accounts for there being no thieves. In the same way, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they say that there will not be any more squatters, but all the squatters are serving terms of imprisonment in Pudu Gaol—all of them are under imprisonment. That is the approach and the spirit of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is not the entire picture. We find that there are very powerful financial interests within the Alliance itself, who are speculating on land within Kuala Lumpur and who have the ambition of making money out of housing in Kuala Lumpur. So this Bill is serving the interests of these financial circles within the Alliance itself to drive out any squatters, deprive them of the land that they may stay on and give it over to rich companies and rich individuals, who will then capitalise on the houselessness of these same people who have been deprived of their houses.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would point out that this is a very arbitrary Bill, and its character is against the most helpless section of our people—the poor people who will come from the villages with nothing with them, and who may try to find shelter for a few days in Kuala Lumpur before they can get better accommodation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we would like to place on record that the Socialist Front

is entirely opposed to this measure which the Alliance Government wants to give to the Kuala Lumpur Municipality, and we reserve the right of pointing out to the poor people of Kuala Lumpur that any harassment caused by the Kuala Lumpur Municipality to the people will be laid solely on the heads of the Alliance leaders in this House.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, we of course realise that there should be a balance between progress and deprivation of homes for the poor people. The most important point in this Act is to remember that the Kuala Lumpur Municipality is no longer controlled by elected members. It is now a department of the Ministry of the Interior run by appointees of the Government without direct responsibility to the voters. It would be a different position if the Municipal Councillors were elected people, because then they would have to go back to the people to answer for what they have done. To give powers to people who are not responsible to the voters of Kuala Lumpur, we feel, is wrong.

The other point that we must remember is this: under Section 2 (3) "squatter hut" is defined as "any house, hut, shed, stall, lean-to, shelter, roofed enclosure or other erection, of whatever material made and whether used for the purpose of a human habitation or otherwise, which is not licensed and has been erected otherwise than in accordance with a plan approved by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur and is situated on State land." This would mean that any hut even though it has been built 30 years ago would be subject to demolition. It may be argued that we must remove these huts in order to develop the city. But then the powers are given to people who are not elected and cannot be responsible to the public. Secondly, it means that any house no matter how old it is and built for whatever reason can be demolished under the by-laws made by the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. I notice here that there is no provision made for compensation. If land values have increased and it is

to the benefit of the Government to demolish the houses, surely a provision stipulating some sort of compensation for removal ought to be provided in this Act. But here we are going to have the houses demolished without any compensation at all, and I also notice that there is no recourse for the occupiers concerned and there is no appeal allowed—we know that in the question of land acquisition appeal is always allowed to some other authority—so that the case of the squatters may be heard. We know that before the War it was not necessary to have a permit to build those houses and therefore it is not their fault if those houses are defined as unauthorised huts today. If the Honourable Minister of the Interior is of the opinion that this Act is necessary, then we ask him to reconsider the provisions of this Act and to provide, firstly, for compensation, and secondly, for appeals, because as it stands this can be a weapon of oppression.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Speaker, saya suka mengambil bahagian dalam perbincangan Bill yang di-hadapan kita ini. Saya suka hendak menarek perhatian ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Damansara apabila dia mengatakan Bill ini menyusahkan orang miskin yang mempunyai rumah atau pondok di-dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini. Saya minta kepada Yang Berhormat itu menyuruh mereka² itu datang ke-Pahang dan dudok di-sana, sebab negeri Pahang banyak tanah. Pekerjaan pun senang di-dapati di-sana. Kalau pergi menchuri pisang pun boleh hidup. Begitu-lah subor-nya negeri Pahang. Ini-lah chadangan saya kepada Yang Berhormat dari Damansara.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, my colleagues have spoken on this Bill. They have opposed this Bill and I for myself strongly oppose it too. From the experience in the past, we have seen that the Government has not approached this problem with a positive plan. Negative approaches have been made to the problem of squatters and as a result of this there was no solution found to settle the problem of squatters. Sir, in Kuala Lumpur

especially we find that three-quarters of the population are living still in squatter dwellings, where you may call them as illegal occupants of unauthorised dwellings. However, they are still dwelling in these houses. The problem of squatters arose during the Japanese Occupation and after that the British Military Occupation, and later the Government found it impossible to provide accommodation to the people of this town and gradually the problem of squatters grew from time to time. Instead of finding a positive solution to this problem the State Government thought it fit to set up a department which is called the house demolition squad and these men are armed with axes pick axes and they were given a jeep and whenever they found that even renovations were being made to squatter houses without any consideration or feeling for the people occupying the houses they demolished them by even damaging the materials used for construction. I myself have experienced this on several occasions and I have been to scenes where these squads have arrived and in certain cases there were families in the kitchen with their children and without any human consideration houses have been brought down.

This Bill as it stands is seeking wide powers to the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to take action when and where he thinks fit. Large numbers of houses at times require renovations and whether the houses re built newly or are being renovated is a matter to be judged and decided. Here according to this Bill, if such powers are given, the house demolition squad will become the deciding authority in determining whether they are new houses or whether they are houses being renovated for the purpose of demolishing the houses. If they are contented according to their way of thinking that these houses are new, they will definitely demolish them. In certain cases there has been also large-scale corruption. In the case of five new houses built in a particular area you will find four houses being demolished and one left; and wherever the demolishers see that they could benefit as a result of a single house

being left there, then that house to their contention will be an old house and the rest will become new within a few hours time.

Sir, experts after experts coming from the United Nations have clearly stated that the housing problem and shortage in this town is not a question of people being unable to find any accommodation itself, but that people cannot find accommodation within their means and for this the only solution is low-cost housing. Low-cost housing means not on a small scale as it is now being done, but in large scale in surrounding town limits so that the people who are working in the town will not be deprived of their livelihood by not being able to come to town frequently. It would be wrong to send people to remote areas in the name of low-cost housing where their livelihood will be deprived.

Further I strongly oppose this Bill because squatter houses and the problem of squatter dwellers cannot be solved overnight and the law will have to be applied flexibly where and when necessary. If you are going to be too rigid in demolishing houses, that means that you are not giving an opportunity to these people to survive and you are just driving them against the wall. If you go to a court, the moment an application is made you will find the judge or magistrate act according to the Land Code and declare that the house is illegally occupied or it is an unauthorised dwelling. Under the circumstances, the accused person, the occupier, is unable to present his case and get a favourable decision. So I would call upon the Government to postpone this Bill and set up a Committee if necessary to study the whole question of the squatter problem in this town and also other towns and present a report which can be debated at a later stage to find out a proper solution to this matter. Sir, therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Mr Chairman, Sir, it is somewhat difficult to reply to the speeches made by members of the Socialist Front, because in some respect

I consider that they are products of hallucination and, secondly, because they indulge in exaggeration and, thirdly—and it concerns a Member of the learned profession—because when he comes to this House he forgets all what he has learnt as a lawyer. I, for one, have no objection to the Honourable Member for Damansara to have his speech recorded, for I consider it really the product of hallucination.

As regards the Municipal Council, Kuala Lumpur, being dictatorial and not answerable to the electorate, my predecessor has mentioned before, when moving the second reading of the Municipal Bill in this House, that that Council is responsible to the Minister who in turn is responsible to this House.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat wants the Government to pay compensation to illegal huts constructed on State lands and says that these people, who are illegally squatting, be allowed to appeal. Well, Sir, it is for the people to decide what kind of law the Honourable Member has spoken about they want in this House. As regards the subject of Government wanting to demolish all huts built during the time of Emergency, I think, if he had taken the trouble to be in the House when I made my speech, he would have heard that I did mention that the Government had some sympathy for those who had squatted during the years of Emergency.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, on a point of clarification. I was not referring to his speech. I was only referring to the powers given under this Bill, and that is entirely different from what he has to say in this House.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: There again, if he has listened to me carefully, he would have noted that the squatting during the War and the years of Emergency had the sympathy of the Government.

As regards the Honourable Member for Bungsar, his speech is so full of exaggeration that it is impossible for me to answer. He says that there is

no positive plans. My answer is that the Alliance Government has positive plans. He says that three-quarter of the population in Kuala Lumpur are living in squatter houses. I deny that. He, again, says that this Bill is trying to give wide powers to the Municipal Council. I say this Bill is to give powers to the Municipal Council in order to enable it to take speedy action.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. David: Sir, on a point of information. Could the Honourable Minister give me the figure as to how many people are living in squatter houses. Since the Minister is an expert on datas, may I have this information, Sir?

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

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

House resumes.

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

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

THE LOAN GUARANTEE BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that "a Bill intituled an Act to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Loans (International Bank) Ordinance, 1958, to a guarantee by the Federation of a loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Malayan Industrial Development

Finance Limited and for matters connected therewith" be read a second time.

Honourable Members will recall that in the course of my Budget speech last year, I described the proposals for the reorganisation of Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited. A loan by the World Bank to the Company formed an essential part of the reorganisation and such a loan is only practicable if the Government gives the World Bank a guarantee in respect of the loan. This Bill will enable the Government to give a guarantee to the World Bank in respect of any loan granted by the Bank to M.I.D.F.L. In addition, Clause 4 will enable the Government to give a guarantee to the Bank in respect of any loan by the Bank to a company other than the M.I.D.F.L. which has been approved by resolution of this House for that purpose. The Government at present has no proposals for the giving of a guarantee of a loan to any company other than M.I.D.F.L., but Clause 4 will enable such a guarantee to be given without the need for special legislation, should this at any time be considered desirable.

I would like to take this opportunity of informing Honourable Members that good progress has been made in the reorganisation of M.I.D.F.L. The company has made the necessary amendments to its Memorandum and Articles of Association and has obtained firm undertakings from domestic investors that they will subscribe an additional \$3.6 million to the capital of the company. The International Finance Corporation has indicated that it is prepared to take up shares in the Company and the World Bank has agreed in principle to grant a loan. Final negotiations for the World Bank loan and I.F.C. investment in the company will be carried out in Washington from 21st March next, and I am hopeful that the negotiations will be concluded successfully by the end of this month. The reorganisation of the Company will then be virtually complete and I am confident that it will then be able to play an expanded and dynamic role

in the financing of industrial development in the Federation of Malaya and throughout the territories of Malaysia once the new Federation comes into being.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bahru Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil bahagian sedikit di-dalam masaalah Bil ini ia-itu saya harap bahawa sa-nya company itu akan memberi peluang kepada perusahaan² orang Melayu untuk berhutang atau meminjam wang daripada company itu. Sa-bagaimana yang saya tahu bahawa banyak company² orang Melayu yang telah meminta hutang atau pinjaman, tetapi ada-lah permintaan mereka itu di-tolak samata². Oleh sebab yang demikian saya berharap kepada Menteri tersebut supaya perkara itu di-timbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya supaya dapat-lah orang Melayu mengambil bahagian bersama² dalam perusahaan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can give the assurance on the point made by the Honourable Member that full regard will be paid of the need to assist Malays to benefit from the activities of this Company.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

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

THE ELECTION BILL

Second Reading

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to

move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide that, in respect of a polling district or an election ward or division, the Election Commission may assign a distinguishing number or a distinguishing number and letter, instead of a distinguishing letter or distinguishing letters" be read a second time.

Sir, in the years 1958 and 1959 the electoral rolls for each State in the Federation were prepared by each State Supervisor of Elections by having the names of electors typed out on ordinary typewriters. These names, over two million in number for the whole country, had had to be re-typed annually during the revision. The process of typing the rolls and re-typing them was not only slow and cumbersome but expensive. These rolls, prepared under the Elections (Registration of Electors) Regulations, 1958, and its amending regulations, were then applicable only to Parliamentary and State elections.

With the passing of the Local Government Elections Act, 1960, and the Local Government Elections (Amendment) Act, 1961, the Election Commission took over the responsibility of conducting elections to Local Authorities and Local Councils throughout the country. Various regulations for the purpose of registration of electors were also passed. Thus, the Election Commission was committed, not only in respect of the conduct of all elections in the country but also in respect of the registration of electors and the preparation of rolls to be used for all such elections.

Under the provisions of sub-section (1) (b) of section 7 of the Elections Ordinance, 1958, the Election Commission shall, in respect of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies, after the delimitation of a constituency and thereafter when any constituency is altered or a new constituency is created, assign to each polling district a distinguishing letter or letters, and under the provisions of sub-section (1) (b) of section 16 of the Local Government Elections Act, 1960, the Election Commission shall, in respect of Local Authorities and Local Councils, specify

the names of the wards and other divisions of the local area and assign a distinguishing letter or letters to each such ward and division.

The assigning of letters to polling districts was originally necessitated by the fact that polling districts did not have names. However, all polling districts are now named and it is not necessary to assign distinguishing letters in order that all the political parties and the public may easily recognise the polling districts.

Since the year 1960, the system of typing and re-typing the names of electors in the State Elections Offices was abolished and the Election Commission introduced a new system of producing the electoral rolls. This consisted of using a punched-card system centrally. In their functions of sorting, collating and merging, the punched-card machines use numerals and as such it is necessary to employ a set of code numbers to enable one polling district to be distinguished from another. Incidentally, the use of such code numbers is not confined to polling districts. Code numbers are also assigned to Parliamentary constituencies and localities in each polling district.

As the code numbers are now a permanent feature in the electoral rolls, it is possible that in the near future the use of code letters (distinguishing letters) may be dispensed with altogether. It is therefore desirable that code numbers be legally assigned to the electoral rolls, whether they be the electoral rolls to be certified annually or whether they are the merged rolls after certification. It is not contemplated at this stage to abolish by law the use of code letters. Discretion, however, is left to the Election Commission to use either code letters or code numbers but it can be foreseen that code numbers will replace code letters in the not too distant future.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

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

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE INCOME TAX BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947", be read a second time.

Sir, in my Budget speech last year I promised to introduce legislation to exempt from income tax the annual value of a private residence occupied by the owner. The object of the present Bill is to implement this promise, and the proposed relief is provided under Clause 2 of the Bill. As I stated then, the object of this relief is to encourage the growth of home ownership in this country and although the number of taxpayers occupying their own houses might still be small, with the introduction of this relief I look forward to the time when a much greater number of them will qualify for the relief by building and occupying their own homes. The tax revenue we are prepared to give up as a result of this concession is considered to be money well spent if it encourages private enterprise to supplement the efforts of Government itself in this important task of home building. The exemption proposed is limited to one residence only. Some wealthy taxpayers may own more than one residence; perhaps a house in town and a bungalow at a seaside or a hill station but in such cases they will obtain tax relief in respect of only one of these houses.

We are also taking the opportunity at the same time to make a number of amendments to the existing law with a view to strengthening the hands of the Inland Revenue Department in dealing with income tax evasion. Honourable Members will recall that in my last Budget speech I also mentioned that the officers concerned with income tax investigations had made a series of visits to taxpayers' premises in connection with their work. These inspections were carried out under the powers conferred by the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 17 of 1960. While an income tax officer has power to visit premises and inspect books and documents to seek evidence of evasion, he has no power to take away the documents with him should he find that they contain the evidence required. Moreover, it may not always be convenient to the taxpayer or to the income tax officers that a lengthy investigation should be carried out on the taxpayer's own premises. In other cases, there may be a danger that evidence may be destroyed or interfered with after it has been discovered if it cannot be retained in the custody of the income tax officer.

Accordingly, it is now proposed to give power to the investigation officer to take away and retain books and documents in the circumstances already mentioned. This is provided for in Clause 3 of the Bill. Although the new power to take away documents is a logical extension of the power to enter and inspect, I appreciate that businessmen will wish to have an assurance that the power will not be used oppressively. I am, therefore, pleased to give a categorical assurance to this effect and to confirm that I shall instruct all income tax officers that books and documents taken away are not to be retained for longer than the minimum period necessary to examine them thoroughly. Of course, where evasion has been detected and the books and documents are required as evidence in a prosecution, I think it will be generally agreed that the taxpayer is in a different position and no guarantee can then be given regarding the quick return to him of his records.

Clause 4 of the Bill deals with the enlargement of the Board of Review. Income tax appeals in this country are dealt with by an independent body of persons known as the Income Tax Board of Review who meet to decide the issue in cases where there is a dispute between the taxpayer and the Income Tax Department. In cases of evasion the Board has a useful function in determining as a fact whether a taxpayer's explanations to the Department are acceptable and, therefore, whether his appeal against this assessment can be upheld. At present the Board meets only in Kuala Lumpur and Penang though I believe that it met in Ipoh recently for the first time. It is intended to increase the number of members so that the Board can arrange meetings in other towns of the Federation.

The remainder of the Bill is concerned with amendments to the penalty sections of the Income Tax Ordinance. As things stand, the punishment which can be imposed by the Department under the first sub-section of Section 91 is described as a "penalty" and the punishment which may be imposed by the Court under the second sub-section of section 91 and under Section 92 includes both a "penalty" and a "fine". One feature of a fine imposed by a Court is that the defaulter may be sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment. Clause 5 will amend Sections 91 and 92 so that all monetary punishments imposed by a Court are designated as "fines" and thus clearly distinguished from the "penalty" which can be imposed by the Income Tax Department.

Another change, embodied in the second part of Clause 5, is designed to show mercy even to tax evaders. As Section 92 stands, the fixed penalty of three times the amount of tax is related to the total tax chargeable. If the total tax bill is \$5,000 and a taxpayer has evaded tax of, say, \$100 by omitting a minor source of income the fine for such evasion would be at least \$15,000. The amendment will relate the fixed penalty to the tax actually evaded. As a result, in the case just quoted, the fine would be \$300 instead

of \$15,000. No change is being made in the variable fine which may be imposed in the Court's discretion, though this is not to exceed \$10,000. These changes are being made effective from 30th July, 1960, which is the date on which the sections which are to be amended came into force.

Finally, Clause 6 will extend the powers of the Sessions Court, so that that Court is not limited to \$4,000 in respect of the fines it may impose in an income tax prosecution. Most tax prosecutions for evasion involve sums exceeding \$4,000 and not all such cases are sufficiently serious or important to warrant taking them to the Supreme Court. In many cases, the evader himself, when facing prosecution, will no doubt prefer the more rapid procedure of the Sessions Court to the lengthier, and more expensive, proceedings of the Supreme Court. Cases of importance will, however, continue to be taken to the Supreme Court.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable Minister of Finance spoke just now he took great pains to explain to us that the amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance is merely to implement the promise made in the Budget speech. He also took great pains to demonstrate to this House that the whole amendment is quite consistent with the policy of his Government to assist the people to own homes. I would like to point out to the Minister concerned that it is also the policy of his Government, at least according to the statements made by him at various times, to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor and he came up with the very novel idea that he would attempt to do it by the process of levelling upwards. What he actually meant by that he did not say, but he merely informed the people that he hoped to do so by a process of levelling upwards.

Lately, the Honourable Minister took great pains to warn the country that in

view of the present political situation, and in view of the drop in the price of rubber, we may have to do something drastic to our Development Plan in view of our financial stringency. Today we have before us a Bill which, in the words of the Minister, is to encourage a property owning democracy and it is to encourage people to own homes. But let us examine this particular section and see what effect it has on the community. Will it result in reducing the gap between the rich and the poor? Will this concession actually encourage people to own homes?

The Minister in introducing the Bill has mentioned that the Government is aware of one problem, and that is that a number of rich people own many homes—they may have one very luxurious house in the town, another bungalow by the sea-side and yet another one up the hill. But he failed to realise that all these various houses will have different annual values. According to this particular amendment, we are concerned with the annual value under Section 10 (1) of the Ordinance which says—

“the net annual value of land and improvements thereon used by or on behalf of the owner or used rent free by the occupier, for the purpose of residence or enjoyment, and not for the purpose of gain or profit;”.

Here, we may have a case of a person owning various types of houses: he may have a very luxurious bungalow at the sea-side for the purpose of enjoyment, and for capital value this particular property may worth very much more than his property in the town—but this is quite irrelevant. However, the important point is this. A rich man may have a house with an annual value of anything in the region of \$30 thousand to \$40 thousand—I mean a house with a rental of \$3,000 a month will have an annual value of \$36,000 a year. It is quite natural to assume that, if a person is capable of living in such a house, he must have an income of well over a hundred thousand dollars. For the purpose of illustration, let us say that one has an income of only one hundred thousand dollars a year; so with this exemption from income tax on a luxurious house

worth, say, \$3,000 a month, one will be given an exemption of \$36,000, thus adding this sum of \$36,000 to his \$100,000 income. In other words, if we take the case of a poor man, who may earn only \$2,400 a year or \$200 a month, and who possesses a house worth, perhaps, a rental of \$50 a month, he will only get an exemption of \$600. Look at the contrast: an exemption of \$600 is given to a poor man with an income of \$2,400; and yet the Minister is legislating to exempt a rich man, with \$100,000 income a year, to the tune of \$36,000. By so doing, with any stretch of imagination, we cannot say that he is helping to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor—he is merely helping to increase the gap between the rich and the poor. It is my submission, Sir, and I have demonstrated it very clearly in the course of the Budget debate, that if it is the Minister's intention to encourage people to own their homes, then he must eliminate this anomaly and he must have an upper limit. I suggest, to do so, he should have a proviso to the effect that the value of the exemption must not exceed, in this case I have quoted, a sum of \$3,600 per annum—that will give even the lower class an opportunity to purchase a home—because a home which is worth \$300 a month will be pretty comfortable to him indeed. With that limitation he will be able to prevent this very small percentage of very, very rich people from taking undue advantage of this particular proviso. I am sure that in putting forward the argument the Honourable Minister of Finance has definitely misled the Cabinet, as he has misled the Members of the Alliance, into believing that this particular measure introduced by him is really going to assist the people to own homes. Though it may assist them to some extent, it will definitely benefit a very small section of the population to get exemption from income tax and at a period when we can ill-afford to spare money for such purposes. If, on the other hand, the Alliance claims that it is a party representing a very small section of rich people, then we have no complaints whatsoever, because it is only natural that a party which is put

into power by this very small group of people will endeavour to do everything in its power to assist them. However, the Government has repeatedly informed the House that it is very much interested in bridging this gap, and I feel sure that the Minister is in no position to contradict me on this point. If he is unable to contradict me, then he should gracefully amend this particular section, so that it will be more equitable to all.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, whenever I rise to speak on financial Bills, I think it is safe to say that my Honourable friend, the Member for Tanjong, will always be good enough to respond to my speeches. (*Laughter*).

Sir, I do not think that the examples quoted by the Honourable Member prove his point. Let us take the example of the hypothetical case which was quoted by him. He says that, if a rich person were to own a house with an annual value of \$36,000 and his income was in the region of \$100,000 a year, he will stand to gain immensely by this concession. I agree with him as far as this aspect is concerned, but I think his arithmetic is probably slightly out of joint! A person who can afford to live in a house with an annual value of \$36,000, is obviously an extremely wealthy person, and the Treasury and also the Department of Inland Revenue will certainly be unconvinced if that person were to make a return of an income of only \$100,000 a year. If I know anything about this matter, I think a person who can afford to live in such a house should have an income of at least ten, twenty or thirty times the annual value of the house occupied by him. It only requires commonsense and you need not have to be a financial genius to appreciate this very elementary fact.

Now, the Honourable Member for Tanjong says that this concession will not benefit those in the lower income groups and, in this respect, I beg to differ from him. All the information at our disposal indicates that this relief, or this concession will, in fact,

benefit those in the salaried class the most, because it is they who would like to own their homes and it is they who stand the best chance of being able to achieve this ambition if this concession is given. Let us take the case which is, I think, very much widespread in this country today. There are very many persons in this salaried class who, in order to have their own homes, probably have to approach a building society for a loan with which to finance the buying of a house on the hire-purchase system. But for this relief, that person would not only have to pay interest on the loan which he requires in order to finance the purchase of his home, but also he would have to pay tax on the theoretical value of his home, i.e., the annual value. In other words, he pays both ways. Now, with this relief given as a result of this amending Bill, he will, at least, be able to offset the interest on this loan.

The Government is convinced that this relief will, in fact, be a tremendous help to people in that class and it is this class of people whom the Government has in mind when introducing this particular amendment. I agree with the Honourable Member that this amendment by itself will not, overnight, result in the building of thousands and thousands of new homes in the Federation, but I think it is fair to say that this is a very important weapon—though it is the first weapon, still it is very major weapon—and I have no doubt that it will do a great deal to help us to achieve our goal of promoting the growth of homeownership in the Federation.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 3—

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am afraid that the

Honourable the Minister of Finance in his reply is merely evading the issue, or the problem which I pose before him. I am not asking him to eliminate the whole section. I do agree that if you eliminate the whole section, then that will deprive people from owning homes. I am suggesting to him that he should limit the amount in that particular section, and I would like to move an amendment to add the words, "provided that such exemption shall not exceed \$3,600" to this particular section.

Mr Chairman: Which section?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Section 2, Sir: to add the words "provided that such exemption shall not exceed \$3,600." (*Amendment slip handed to Mr Chairman*). I must point out here, Sir, that the Honourable the Minister of Finance either deliberately refuses or fails to appreciate this particular point. Perhaps, in his endeavour to help his well-to-do friends, he deliberately refuses to see the point.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I call upon the Minister of Finance now to categorically deny my statement that this particular clause will not result in further breaching this gap between the rich and the poor, whether my amendment will not serve the purpose envisaged by him and his Government, because with my amendment he can still give exemption to everyone who owns a home with a value of \$300 a month and less. You can look around the whole of Kuala Lumpur town and see for yourself that the majority of the homes are in this category. People who are going to own homes, the wage earners, they are not going to own homes which have a value of more than \$300 a month or \$3,600 a year—any house with a value above that belongs to the luxury type of houses—and if it is the intention of the Government to assist this very section of the people, I see no reason why it cannot agree with this amendment. The only reason why it refuses to agree with this amendment is because it wants to mislead the people into believing that it is not actually assisting the people of the rich class

by introducing this legislation which will benefit the very rich people of this country; and I think it is the duty of the Opposition here to expose the Minister of Finance in this very questionable manner of putting forward legislation. I say that it is questionable, because the Alliance has all along been telling the people that it is a Party of the people and it is going to assist the people, and that it is not a party of representatives of rich capitalists—but today we have a legislation that has been proved beyond doubt that it is designed to assist this particular section of the community. The Minister of Finance today has full opportunity of remedying this defect, an opportunity of saving his Party from being exposed, and I hope that in the interests of his Party and in the interests of his Government, he will not be so stubborn as to refuse to accept this amendment.

Mr Chairman: Before I rule on the proposed amendment, I would like to say that I have been informed by the Clerk that the Member for Tanjong has not given notice to move the proposed amendment. According to Standing Order 57 (2) which is a new paragraph which has been passed by the House, it is stated:

"At least one day's notice of any proposed amendments shall be given. Any proposed amendments of which notice has not been given shall be handed to the Chairman in writing and shall not be moved unless the Chairman is satisfied that in the circumstances it was not practicable to give such notice."

I am not acting on the last sentence of this paragraph, because I believe the Honourable Member has plenty of time to give the required notice. Therefore, if this amendment is to be accepted, it can only be moved by the Minister himself—that is if he wishes to move it. If he does not wish to do so, I cannot accept the amendment, because it does not comply with Standing Order 57 (2).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, under the circumstances, I must point out that we are only aware that this particular Bill is to be discussed today when we received

the Order Paper this morning. In yesterday's Order Paper there was no mention of it. In fact, this particular Bill was presented the first time, and it was not in the Order Paper yesterday. Any way, Sir, that is quite beside the point. The whole idea of my appeal is to draw the attention of the Minister concerned to this inconsistency in the Bill, and it is up to him to agree or disagree. After all it is for him to prove to the people of this country that he is sincere and that he is acting consistently with the declared policy of the Alliance.

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' Tan Siew Sin*) Are you prepared to move the amendment?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am afraid that the Government is not prepared to accept the amendment for reasons which I will give later on if you will allow me.

Mr Chairman: You do not want to move the amendment?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: No, Sir.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, if he is not prepared to move the amendment to the Bill, at least he must give me a reply, because I have accused him of being inconsistent; I have accused him that what he is doing will result in widening the gap, rather than bridging it, between the rich and the poor. And I think it is his duty not only to this House but also to the people of this country to explain.

Mr Chairman: He had already replied during the second reading of the Bill, but if he wishes to do so now, I am prepared to allow that.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, as I pointed out in the Budget speech, which was made a few months back, it is perhaps misleading to look at the amount of any particular relief in isolation. I think it will be fairer to look at the amount of relief in relation to the tax payable by any particular individual. That, I think, would be a fairer way of assessing the value of any particular concession or relief. We must

remember that the wealthy taxpayer might get a greater relief, but it is also true to say that in such circumstances the tax payable by him would be correspondingly greater. In the same way, the smaller taxpayer would get a smaller amount of relief in terms of dollars and cents, but the total tax payable by him would also be correspondingly smaller. I therefore suggest, Sir, that if you look at it in that way this relief is not as iniquitous or as inequitable as the Honourable Member has tried to make out. After all, it is difficult to impose an arbitrary limit of "X" dollars or, in the eyes of the Honourable Member for Tanjong, a sum of \$3,600 which he considers as fair. Let us remember that conditions differ in various towns of the Federation. He probably would have heard of the re-valuation which has taken place in a number of towns where the houses may well be valued at a figure which is well in excess of \$3,600 per annum and in such cases the fixing of an arbitrary limit may cause hardship or even inequity to a number of householders who happen to live in the wrong town.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, it appears to me that in the light of the explanation given, I think it is only fair that when His Majesty delivers his Speech it should be the duty of the Government to include in the Speech a statement to the effect that the Alliance has changed its policy with regard to taxation—no longer do they believe in the principle of ability to pay, no longer do they believe that the poor man should pay less and the rich may should pay more. That is a very fundamental principle of taxation and I believe it has been stated many a time in the Speech of His Majesty to the effect that they believe in more equitable taxation, that they believe that the people in our country should pay tax in accordance with their ability to pay. The speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance just now has demonstrated very clearly that he is departing from this very fundamental principle of taxation; he has pointed out to us to take into consideration the fact that the rich people

are paying more money already and that as a result of that, we must give them more exemption. I must point out to the Honourable Minister concerned that the fact that the rich people are paying more is due to the principle of ability to pay; it is because the Government has set out a tax structure, a progressive tax structure, to the effect that those who earn more must pay more; and now he is acting directly in opposition to this particular principle. If it is his intention to change the principle, let him say so very clearly and not mislead this House. I think this very action of the Government has made it very clear, not only to this House but to the people of this country, exactly what they stand for; and I think the next election will show them the reaction of the people. (*Laughter*). (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: We will see!).

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

Clauses 4 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTION

PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU MENJALANKAN IKHTIAR² YANG AMAN DAN DAMAI DI-DALAM PERHUBONGAN-NYA DENGAN NEGARA TETANGGA

Order read for resumption of debate on Question,

Bahawa bagi kepentingan kebijaksanaan politik dan ketenteraman hidup negara dan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Dewan ini menetapkan bahawa Kerajaan dan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak-lah menjalankan ikhtiar² yang aman dan damai di-dalam perhubungan²-nya dengan negara tetangga, dan sa-kira-nya ada ketegangan² yang merunching hendak-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengadakan hal itu kepada Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu bagi penyelesaian yang damai.

Question again proposed.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai menyambung ucapan saya pada hari

sa-malam, saya ada mengatakan bahawa pehak saudara² saya dari wanita yang telah mengeluarkan kenyataan yang berapi² hendak memanggul senapang itu ada-lah di-dorongkan atau di-api²kan oleh tenaga supaya mereka memanggul senapang, dan ini saya perchaya tidak keluar dari hati jiwa raga mereka sendiri. Ini dapat saya buktikan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut kenyataan yang dikeluarkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian sa-masa beliau berada di-Singapura pada 9 haribulan Mach ia-itu dalam *Malayan Times* beliau mengatakan:

"WOMEN TO BE CALLED UP IN THE
EVENT OF AN INDONESIAN ATTACK"

"Singapore, March 9.

Women members of UMNO throughout Malaya will be mobilised in the event of an attack by Indonesia."

Beliau ini menyeru kepada wanita² UMNO di-seluruh Tanah Melayu dan Singapura supaya pehak kaum ibu bahu-membahu bagi mengambil hak yang sama untuk menghadapi sengkit atau musuh yang akan menyerbu kanegeri kita.

Nyaring sungguh suara dari Yang Berhormat Menteri itu di-dengongkan untuk meminta supaya wanita² berdiri sama bahu-membahu dengan pehak laki². Ini saya puji, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi jangan-lah hendak-nya seruan dan dengongan ini untuk hak yang sama bagi wanita hanya apakala suasana atau keadaan masharakat kita dalam menghadapi suatu kesulitan sahaja, atau menghadapi sa-suatu kedatangan musuh yang hendak menempoh kita, tetapi alang-kah baik-nya jika seruan yang sa-demikian rupa, atau yang di-laung²kan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu apakala masharakat dan bangsa kita dalam suasana aman dan damai dalam menerima nekmata yang sentosa ia-itu dengan memberi hak yang sama kepada wanita sa-bagaimana yang di-jerit²kan oleh pehak guru² wanita di-negeri ini menuntut gaji yang sama dan kerja yang sama dengan pehak laki². Mudah²an, saya berharap pertelingkahan yang kita hadapi ini tidak

akan menjadi besar, dan kita juga berharap supaya pertelingkahan ini akan mencapai kemunchak perdamaian, sebab sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui bahawa ini ada-lah pertelingkahan di-antara saudara dengan saudara. Jika di-izinkan Tuhan apakala keamanan dan perdamaian dapat kita chapai kembali, saya ingin mendengar laungan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama kelak—melaungkan bahawa wanita di-beri hak yang sama, dan guru² wanita menerima gaji sama sa-bagaimana yang di-tuntut oleh wanita pada masa yang lalu. Ini satu bukti, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Yang kedua, bukti yang terang ia-lah daripada rakan saya Yang Berhormat dari Jitra-Padang Terap sa-masa Yang Berhormat itu memberi ucapan di-Melaka sa-bagaimana yang diberita atau di-tuliskan oleh *Berita Harian*. Saya bachakan: "Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim, Ketua Pergerakan Kaum Ibu UMNO Malaya, hari ini telah menyeru ahli²-nya supaya sedia berganding bahu dengan kaum laki² memikul senjata dan mengorbankan jiwa untuk mempertahankan kemerdekaan negeri ini." Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, juga bagus. Kalau masa menghendaki memang kita seluroh kaum wanita bersiap sedia. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak betul bahawa rakan saya Yang Berhormat itu terpengaruh oleh satu dorongan, kerana beberapa hari sebelum Yang Berhormat itu membuat ucapan-nya di-Melaka, saya terbacha dalam *Berita Harian* ia-itu apabila beliau di-tanya oleh sa-orang pemberita, apa yang akan di-buat oleh beliau, maka Yang Berhormat itu memberi kenyataan ia-itu beliau akan mengerah lebih banyak kaum ibu UMNO dan wanita yang lain, baik di-bandar atau di-kampung ia-itu dalam pekerjaan atau dalam pertolongan chemas (Red Cross). Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dua kenyataan daripada Yang Berhormat itu yang agak berlainan. Suasana di-Melaka lebih hangat ia-itu menyeru wanita² memikul senjata, suasana yang mula² ia-itu beberapa hari sa-belum itu hendak melateh pemuda² atau wanita² chara

memberi pertolongan chemas. Saya sokong dan saya bersedia untuk bekerjasama tentang kenyataan beliau yang mula² itu, ia-itu untuk menggerakkan wanita² kita, baik dalam bandar atau di-kampung dalam hal pertolongan chemas, kerana perkara ini bukan sahaja untuk menghadapi musuh tetapi berguna bagi wanita² kita di-kampung. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap kepada saudara² saya daripada pehak wanita di-sabelah sana supaya dapat seluroh wanita dalam Tanah Melayu berusaha menchari jalan bagaimana chara-nya supaya pertelingkahan di-antara dua negara yang bersaudara ini dapat bersatu dan bersefahaman kembali dan bekerjasama di-antara satu sama lain.

Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-malam saya menyinggong akhbar *Utusan Melayu*. Maka hari ini terang dan nyata apa yang saya terangkan bukan akhbar *Utusan Melayu*, tetapi pemberita *Utusan Melayu*, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang memutar balekkan berita² yang di-dengar-nya yang sangat mengelirukan pembacha². Sa-malam saya tidak ada menyebutkan sa-bagaimana yang di-siarkan oleh *Utusan Melayu* hari ini—"Konfrantasi Indonesia-Malaya ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh *Utusan Melayu*." Ini; Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah di-putar balekkan. Saya berkata: konfrantasi Indonesia-Malaya ini ada-lah di-runching²kan oleh akhbar *Utusan Melayu*. Jadi, yang di-siarkan oleh *Utusan Melayu* itu sangat jauh sa-kali beza-nya. Ini kenyataan yang pertama, dan yang kedua tentera² wanita . . .

Mr Speaker: Order. Walau apa pun yang di-sebutkan dalam surat khabar itu. Puan boleh menulis surat kepada pengarang-nya minta betulkan (*Ketawa*) jadi tidak-lah hilang masa Majlis ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memberi penerangan kepada rakan² saya dalam Dewan ini yang membacha berita itu, sebab mereka mungkin terkeliru. Perkara yang kedua tadi ia-lah pemimpin² wanita Perikatan hanya pandai menyogok²kan atau pandai sorong². Ini juga tidak ada, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua. Jadi, saya fikir yang bertanggung jawab di-dalam soal yang di-putar balekkan ini ia-lah Ketua Pemberita *Utusan Melayu* yang saya ada lihat sa-malam dan hari ini juga di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu Enche' Ghazali Ismail. Saya minta-lah kapada beliau itu supaya pada masa yang akan datang tidak buat begitu lagi, dan hendak-lah memberi nasihat kapada pemberita² yang lain yang di-bawah pimpinan-nya supaya tidak merunching²kan lagi keadaan suasana di-antara kita di-sini dengan tetangga kita, dan juga jangan memutar balekkan berita² yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong usul ini dan meminta kapada saudara² saya semua-nya, terutama saudara² saya Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada UMNO ia-itu tolong-lah fikirkan dengan tenang² tentang pertengkaran kita dengan negara Indonesia. Sa-bagaimana kata Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita ada-lah berasal daripada satu rumpun, satu darah dan satu keturunan, dan kalau kita akan bertumpah darah di-antara satu sama lain, siapa yang akan rugi? Kita yang akan rugi. Oleh sebab itu, mari-lah kita chari jalan supaya dapat kita berdamai dan berbaik² kembali sa-bagaimana kata pepatah orang tua² kita, "charek² bulu ayam"

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order, 36 (1).

Mr Speaker: Dasar-nya betul.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sebab mengikut pepatah orang tua² kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "charek² bulu ayam, lama² berchantum juga." Walau pun ada rakan yang mengapi²kan atau yang memberi sokongan yang kuat kapada kita untuk melawan saudara kita itu, tetapi sa-kali lagi saya mengingatkan ia-itu ingat-lah pepatah dato' nenek moyang kita ia-itu "ayer di-chinchang tidak akan putus". Biasa-nya, kita banyak sahabat di-masa kita ketawa, tetapi sedikit sa-kali di-masa kita menangis, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Oleh sebab itu, saya berseru demi kepentingan kita bersama dan demi kepentingan negara, tanah ayer, bangsa dan ugama kita, mari-lah kita berusaha menchari jalan untuk kita berdamai, dan tidak bersengketa sa-bagaimana yang ada pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun kalau kita bacha chadangan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut boleh-lah kita katakan ia-itu pada dasar-nya chadangan ini ia-lah mengandongi dasar yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan—tetapi apa-kah sebab-nya chadangan ini di-bawa dalam Parlimen ini? Berma'ana ia-itu bagi pehak penchadang—parti PAS—di-sifatkan di-atas polisi Kerajaan itu ada-lah berlainan tafsiran-nya. Polisi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu—Kerajaan Perikatan—memang-lah menjalankan ikhtiar² yang aman damai dalam hubungan dengan negara tetangga. Tetapi di-dalam kita menjalankan ikhtiar yang aman damai dan persahabatan hendak-lah kita satu sama lain hormat menghormati kerana itu-lah tali persahabatan yang kekal, hendak-lah kita hormat menghormati di-antara satu sama lain. Bagi kita Kerajaan Perikatan, kita sentiasa dari mula-nya memang membuat tali persahabatan yang kuat dengan Indonesia dan butir²-nya telah pun diterangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan akan di-terangkan lagi oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri bila dia beruchap dalam Dewan ini.

Chuma saya suka memberi sedikit penerangan dalam pengalaman saya sendiri bagaimana sa-orang Menteri memperkuatkan tali persahabatan kita dengan Indonesia. Saya ingat dalam masa saya menjadi wakil negeri ini dalam Perhimpunan Bangsa² Bersatu, satu usul yang telah di-buat di-sana ia-lah soal Irian Barat. Saya ingat pada kali yang pertama saya masok dalam Dewan Perhimpunan Bangsa² Bersatu itu bila soal Irian Barat itu di-bawa supaya chadangan itu di-masokkan dalam agenda, pada masa itu saya telah abstain—terkechuali dan saya

ingat bagaimana surat² khabar di-Indonesia pada masa itu telah menudoh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kerana kata-nya memang sikap kita abstain atau pun bersendirian itu tidak mahu menyokong atas soal Irian Barat.

Bila saya beritahu kepada Dr Ali Sastramidjyo; pada masa itu dia menjadi wakil tetap bagi Kerajaan Indonesia di-sana, saya katakan kepada dia ia-itu saya mewakili Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu baharu sahaja dalam Perhimpunan Bangsa² Bersatu ini dan tidak mahir dalam chara Bangsa² Bersatu dan saya pun hendak mengkaji lebeh dalam lagi di-atas soal Irian Barat ini. Dengan sebab kita abstain ini bukan-lah kita tidak hendak menyokong tetapi kita hendak menchari jalan lebeh mendalam lagi bagaimana kita boleh menyokong Indonesia dalam soal Irian Barat itu. Itu-lah kali yang pertama saya buat ucapan dalam First Committee. Saya ingat lagi pada masa itu-lah saya membuat satu ucapan; ini bukan saya hendak memuji diri saya sendiri, chuma hendak menerangkan bagaimana saya menjadi wakil Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah memberi ucapan yang penoh semangat. Pada masa itu Duta Besar Indonesia yang sekarang ini berada di-Washington dudok bersama² kita dalam delegation kita itu dan saya maseh ingat bagaimana kechuchuran ayer mata-nya bila mendengar ucapan yang kita menyokong soal Irian Barat itu. Pada masa itu-lah kita yang mula² sa-kali menggunakan perkataan Vestigial Colonialism. Jadi Duta Besar Indonesia yang ada di-Washington sekarang, Dr Zain ayer mata-nya berchuchuran bila mendengar ucapan saya kerana kata-nya dia tidak pernah mendengar satu ucapan yang menyokong Indonesia dalam soal Irian Barat dengan penoh semangat. Dan dia mengatakan tidak akan lupa jasa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menyokong Indonesia.

Bagitu-lah kita menghormati Indonesia tetapi apa-kah balasan-nya kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, kita di-tudoh Neo Colonialism tetapi lupa yang kita menyokong

Irian Barat supaya terlepas daripada penjajahan. Pada masa itu-lah kita di-katakan panglima menentang Colonialism tetapi pada masa sekarang kita di-katakan Neo Colonialism. Jadi inilah ma'ana-nya kita hendak bersahabat dan hendak hormat menghormati? Jika kita tidak menghormati, saya katakan sa-kali lagi, persahabatan kita tidak akan kuat walau pun kita saderah sa-daging. Kita boleh kuatkan tali persahabatan itu hanya kalau kita hormat menghormati antara satu sama lain.

Sungguh pun si-penhadang bila dia membawa chadangan ini telah mengatakan tidak ada kena-mengena dengan konfrontasi yang ada sekarang ini tetapi bila kita kaji betul² ucapan-nya tadi chadangan ini di-bawa ia-lah kerana parti PAS menyuruh Dewan ini menchari jalan tidak bersetuju kepada dasar yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Tetapi bagi kita Kerajaan Perikatan telah memerdekakan negeri ini. Kita ketahu² ia-itu sa-buah negeri yang merdeka jika hendak dihormati oleh dunia hendak-lah kita menjaga yang pertama kemerdekaan kita. Jangan-lah kemerdekaan kita yang kita chapai itu di-katakan kemerdekaan-nya tidak penoh. Jangan-lah di-katakan kita Neo Colonialism kerana kita sa-buah negeri yang merdeka. Neo Colonialism ini ia-lah sa-buah negeri yang menjadi tali barut kepada Colonial Power. Ini satu fitnah yang besar di-buat kepada kita oleh Indonesia, bagaimana-kah kita sa-buah negara yang merdeka boleh mendiamkan diri. Sungguh pun kita kechil tetapi kita merdeka. Satu bangsa atau satu negara yang merdeka jika tidak ada mempunyai maruah kemerdekaan-nya maka negeri itu tidak patut merdeka (*Tepok*).

Terjadi-nya konfrantasi ini-lah sebab-nya kita bersedia bukan-lah kita hendak memerangi Indonesia tetapi sa-bagaimana di-katakan oleh Perdana Menteri jika kita di-perangi oleh Indonesia kita mesti-lah menentang-nya walau pun semua umat Tanah Melayu ini mati dalam mempertahankan kemerdekaan-nya (*Tepok*). Kerana itu-lah satu bangsa yang merdeka yang mesti

berani berjuang mempertahankan negeri ini bukan-nya kita hendak memerangi Kerajaan Indonesia tetapi confrontasi yang telah di-adakan kepada negeri kita ini, tidak menghormati dengan sa-buah negeri yang kecil yang selalu hendak mengambil atau hendak menolak persahabatan apa-kah balasan kepada kita di-atas confrontasi itu. Ada-kah bagi sa-buah negeri yang merdeka kalau ia hendak buat satu² polisi yang belum lagi di-halusi terpaksa meminta izin kepada sa-buah negeri lain? Kita tetap akan berunding sa-bagaimana kata Perdana Menteri tetapi sa-belum kita berunding, hendak-lah rundingan² kita dengan negeri² yang akan masuk Malaysia di-selesaikan, ada-kah mereka itu hendak masuk Malaysia atau tidak.

Jadi, di-sini saya suka menyatakan kepada pehak penchadang dan kepada parti PAS ingat²-lah kita ini duduk dalam sa-buah negeri yang merdeka. Betul kemerdekaan yang kita chapai ini tidak ada mengalir sa-titek darah pun tetapi kemerdekaan kita tidak kurang daripada kemerdekaan Indonesia (*Tepok*). Di-dalam perjuangan international, kita tidak terkebelakang sa-kali sungguh pun kita sa-buah negeri yang kecil. Kita tahu kita ada-lah sa-buah negeri yang kecil tetapi kalau ra'ayat dalam negeri ini hendak kasehkan kepada negeri ini hendak-lah mereka pada masa ini menunjukkan kejujuran mereka, menunjukkan mereka itu sedia jika negeri ini di-tentang musuh, mereka sedia mengurbankan jiwa mereka. Jadi tidak-lah berma'ana jika kita hendak bersahabat kita mesti-lah berdiam diri walau pun kita di-kutok, di-pijak, kita mesti menyembah supaya kita mengekalkan persahabatan. Ini hanya-lah di-buat oleh satu Colonial Power kepada negeri di-bawah jajahan dia. Bukan-nya di-buat oleh sa-buah negeri yang merdeka dengan sa-buah negeri yang merdeka yang lain.

Dan di-sini soal confrontasi telah menghadapi Dewan ini bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi sa-lagi confrontasi ini di-jalankan wajib bagi kita menghentam. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa kita sedia menchari jalan lain, tetapi sa-lagi confrontasi itu di-hadapkan kepada kita, maka kita sa-bagai sa-

buah negara yang merdeka, sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang ada maruah bersedia menghentam confrontasi itu. Dan satu daripada tuduhan yang di-buat kepada kita ia-lah kata-nya kita dahulu menolong pemberontakan. Saya hendak mencheritakan sedikit, saya ada-lah Menteri Luar Negeri. Saya hendak berchakap pengalaman saya sendiri dan saya bachakan dalam bahasa Inggeris. Dr Subandrio chooses to accuse us of exposing minta ma'af. Dr Subandrio dalam surat-nya kepada kita, dia berkata sa-bagai warithan dari zaman yang lampau maka hubungan antara kita telah diliputi oleh kegiatan illegal berlansong antara dua negara. Maka pemerintah Indonesia sudah mewujudkan usul untuk mengadakan perjanjian permulaan extradition antara Indonesia dengan negara kita. Perjanjian yang demikian akan menghormati warga negara masing² jangan melanggar hukuman national. Chontoh hormat menghormati di-negara Amerika dengan bukti yang chukup bahawa keadaan kita ini tidak menambah kemajuan ka-arrah tragedy national, jadi:

We, Sir, regard this suggestion about having an extradition treaty as an ordinary affair, what is extraordinary is that Dr Subandrio has suggested that the proposed extradition agreement should involve political crimes which in accordance with established practice in international law have non-extradition feasibility. Any crimes which are incidental to and part of political disturbance are political crimes. Dr Subandrio made reference to thirty rebels who were apprehended in Penang after visiting Malayan waters.

Jadi, ini ma'ana-nya kita dalam berkawan dan bersahabat kita tidak boleh melampau hinggakan hendak melanggar International Law atau agreement. Kita tidak sa-kali² pada masa itu menyokong pemberontakan² Indonesia. Kita ia-lah pada masa itu membuat satu pendirian neutral pada masa itu. Kita tidak menolong pemberontakan, tidak menolong Kerajaan Indonesia kerana kita tidak mahu mengganggu apa² yang berlaku dalam Indonesia. Jadi, ini-lah jikalau kita

bersahabat dengan satu bangsa yang besar, jika dia hendak suroh kita membuat satu² pekerjaan yang tidak patut di-buat oleh sa-buah negeri yang merdeka, jadi kalau kita tidak berse-tuju ada-kah kita hendak di-fitnahkan yang kita ini menyokong rebels pada masa memberontak. Dan lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam pengala-man saya pada masa itu yang di-tudoh kepada kita ia-itu ia-lah kita ini mengabai²kan mengejekkan susutan ekonomi Indonesia, tetapi dalam masa konfrantasi itu kita tidak sa-kali² membuat satu benda yang tidak betul, kita memberi penerangan yang betul akan menjawab konfrantasi yang di-fitnahkan oleh Indonesia itu. Kita menerangkan dengan perkara yang betul atas soal ekonomi Indonesia itu.

Now, I would like to make this point in English, because it is very important. One of the things that Dr Subandrio accuses us of is that of exposing Indonesia's economic weakness. But if you read the press carefully, it was President Soekarno himself who first admitted such weakness. Then, lately we had Rosland Abdul Ghani and Djuanda making comments about Indonesia's economic situation. The strongest indictment came from General Jani. In fact, it is not necessary for Malaya to launch a propaganda campaign to expose the deplorable state of Indonesia's economy. What we have been saying about Indonesia is the truth in contrast to what Indonesia has been saying about us in this confrontasi policy.

Jadi, atas soal yang kedua dalam chadangan ini ia-itu kata-nya, sa-kira-nya ada ketegangan² yang merunching, hendak-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan mengadukan hal ini kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu bagi penyelesaian yang damai. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau negeri kita ini di-serang yang pertama sa-kali bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi wajib kepada ra'ayat yang ta'at setia kepada negeri ini mempertahankan negeri ini dan dalam mempertahankan negeri ini kita mem-bawa-lah kepada Bangsa² Bersatu, kerana satu soal yang hendak di-bawa kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu itu mesti-lah satu soal yang tepat, jikalau

kita hendak bawa soal confrontasi ini kepada Bangsa² Bersatu apa-kah soal-nya, sekarang ini pun bagi Secretary-General dengan chara yang tidak rasmi telah memandang dengan berat-nya mengenai konfrantasi Indo-nesia itu. Jadi, tujuan chadangan ini ma'ana-nya ia-lah menyuroh kita menyembah kepada Indonesia, walau pun kita di-kutok atau kita di-pijak, kita tidak akan menyembah dan kita tidak akan menyerah kepada Indonesia, se-dangkan ulat kalau di-pijak sa-kali pun dia akan bergerak.

Saya suka menyatakan bahawa per-sahabatan di-antara kita dengan Indo-nesia itu mesti-lah kita hormat-menghormati. Kalau kita bergaduh, mesti-lah kita bergaduh betul² dan sa-lepas itu mesti-lah kita bersehhkan diri kita. Jangan-lah hendak-nya apabila kita kena sekel, kita diamkan juga kepala kita. Kita boleh sekel dia juga, kalau dia sekel kepala kita, apa-tah lagi kita sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang merdeka, kita mempunyai maruah kita sendiri, tetapi jika sa-kira-nya Kera-jaan PAS apabila dia memerintah negeri ini nanti, kalau dia hendakkan Indonesia kutok dia, walau pun dia di-pijak atau di-kutok, dia boleh berbuat demikian. Tetapi, sa-lagi kita me-merintah negeri ini, kita akan mem-pertahankan kemerdekaan negara kita. Jangan-lah hendak-nya konfrantasi yang di-buat oleh Indonesia itu di-balek²kan dan dia mengatakan ia-itu kita yang membuat-nya, tetapi bagi kita, kita chuma menentang konfrantasi Indonesia itu.

Now, Sir, it is also unfortunate that, on this debate regarding the interna-tional relations between neighbouring countries and bringing the dispute between other neighbouring countries into the United Nations, some Honour-able Members would like to bring in the question of arrests under the Internal Security Act in this debate.

Now, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I would like the House to note that he supported us in case this country was attacked. But, Sir, he said he deplored the arrests, the mass arrests, made by the Singapore and Federation Governments, using the

Internal Security Act. Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh, although he may not be noted for many things, at least he is noted for being meticulous in his facts and he is very meticulous in his reading. It has been clearly stated that the arrests in Singapore were not made either by the Singapore Government or by the Federation Government—they were made by the Singapore Internal Security Council. Now, I should like to read the press statement which, thanks to the co-operation of the press, was aired very liberally and profusely in this country, and I am surprised that the Member for Ipoh should have made this pernicious attack. Now, it was quoted—

“The Singapore Internal Security Council, on which are represented the Governments of the United Kingdom, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, met on 1st February, 1963, in Kuala Lumpur to consider the internal security situation in Singapore in the context of the threat to the territories of the proposed Federation of Malaysia following the outbreak of violence in Brunei.”

So, I would like to have the fact made clear in this House that the arrests were not made by the Singapore Government or the Federation Government but by the Internal Security Council.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir, Is the Honourable Minister trying to say that the Singapore Government and the Federation Government have nothing to do with the arrests?

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Sir, I thought I have made myself quite clear, so there is no need for me to clarify further as such.

Now, Sir, the Member for Ipoh also made another extraordinary accusation against the Government—and this also refers to the Member for Bungsar who, of course, usually exaggerates things further, but at the moment I will reply to the Member for Ipoh. He says that these people were arrested because these people spoke against Malaysia. Here again, Sir, we, in the Internal Security Council gave a very full account of why these people were arrested. They were not arrested because they were trying to do things by constitutional means, but because they were trying to oppose Malaysia beyond

what is allowed by constitutional means. It is fair enough, Sir, for Members of the Opposition to say that they do not agree with the Internal Security Act and as in all democratic countries, they have the constitutional means, if they do not like the Internal Security Act, to go to the people and make that as a platform. But so long as the Internal Security Act forms part of the law of the country, whether they like it or not, they have to obey the Internal Security Act. As the Minister responsible, whether I like it or not, it is my duty to implement the provisions of the Act.

Now, both the Opposition Members—all the Opposition Members in fact—say that they oppose the Malaysia Plan as conceived by the Prime Minister. Well, as Opposition Members, they have the right to say so. But I would like to say—now since you may think that I am trying to utter a threat to you, I will use another word—here is a friendly advice and that is if you go beyond the constitutional means, then I will have to apply the Internal Security Act against you. I have no alternative so long as the Act is there.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: You can resign! (*Laughter*).

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: I have no intention of resigning at the behest of the Honourable Member. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: Order, order. Please proceed.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: The Honourable Member for Bungsar has said, “We are entitled to oppose.” To that I say, “We are entitled also to defend the security of the country.” The Member for Bungsar then goes a step further. He says that the Alliance Government has arrested the Member for Setapak for his verbal opposition to the Malaysian concept and as a result of his arrest he is unable to attend to his constituency work. Now, Sir, I deeply sympathise with the member of the constituency for the loss of the Honourable Member, who cannot represent them in this House, but I hope that in future that constituency will learn its lesson and

choose a member that will abide by constitutional means to forward their cases in this House.

Now, Sir, I am in duty bound to make a statement, although I would like to make it later when the debate on this question of arrests comes before the House, but since it has been mentioned by the Honourable Member for Bungsar and you have allowed it to be mentioned, I feel that I am in duty bound to let this House know the facts leading to the arrest of the Honourable Member. Here, I would like to speak in all seriousness, because it is not a pleasant duty to arrest a Member of this House, and as an Honourable Member elected by the people, the Government or the Police must have very strong evidence for doing so. So, Sir, I would like to inform the House the background which led to the arrest of the Honourable Member for Setapak. While in detention in 1948—I shall now refer to the Honourable Member for Setapak in his personal name—Ahmad Boestamam made a written statement of his political belief. In this statement he said: "Politically speaking, I am an Indonesian; although I was born in Malaya, my allegiance is with the Republic of Indonesia."

This statement was made a long time ago, but I am sure that you will agree with me after I have told you of his current political beliefs, and after I have explained some of the reasons why he was arrested last month, that there has been little, if any, change in his outlook or allegiance since that time.

After his arrest on 13th February, 1963, he made a statement to the following effect. I quote—

"I am prepared to co-operate with the Communists to achieve my long term plan to unite Indonesia, Philippines, Borneo Territories, South Thailand, Malaya and Singapore into a Greater Malaysia State. We are fighting the Alliance, so why not co-operate with everybody, be they Communists or any other political parties."

To be fair to him I must read the whole statement; otherwise it will be said that I quoted him out of context. So I go on now to read what he said—

"Once in power, I shall leave them alone if they do not oppose me. By co-operating

with the Communists I mean accepting their political support including their financial support as a gift but not as a loan. In other words, I shall use the Communists but I shall not be indebted to them. If the Communists want to rally the support of the voters to assist my part in the elections, they may do so." (Knowing full well that Communists are declared illegal in this country.) "I will accept this Communist support. I am prepared to co-operate with the Communists to oppose the Alliance. There is no sense in making an enemy of the Communists who will stab you in the back when fighting the common foe—the Alliance. If my party comes into power, I shall recognise the M.C.P.—the Malayan Communist Party—provided they co-operate constitutionally. If my party comes to power, I shall repeal the Internal Security Act but if the Communists or anybody else act unconstitutionally, I shall introduce another bill to cover not only the more important points of the Internal Security Act, but also to broaden the scope to cover all my political enemies." (*Laughter*)

These statements are confirmed in practice by his collaboration with the Communist United Front in Singapore, particularly with the Communist leader, Lim Chin Siong, who has given political, financial and material aid over the last two years.

It is known that in late 1961 when Boestamam went to Indonesia to attend the Partindo Congress in Djakarta, and met D. N. Aidit, the PKI leader, it is reliably reported that Aidit instructed him to launch a political offensive against Malaysia. Aidit specifically told Boestamam to ensure that the Malaysian Socialist Conference to be held in January 1962, should pass resolutions denouncing Malaysia. It is known that he has maintained close links, over a long period, with persons connected with the PKI.

During 1961, Boestamam made a secret arrangement to send selected Parti Rakyat cadres to Indonesia for political training and in 1962 several Parti Rakyat Malaya leaders went to Indonesia for this secret training. To facilitate arrangements for this training, he appointed two persons in Indonesia as representatives of the Parti Rakyat of Malaya. One of these representatives is reliably reported to be a trained PKI cadre.

Boestamam has admitted close and frequent liaison with Azahari and that

he had knowledge of the preparations for the revolt in Brunei about six months before the revolt broke out. He again discussed the revolt with Azahari about one month before it took place. Boestamam has been closely associated with the Parti Rakyat Brunei since its inception in 1956 and has been deeply involved in its internal affairs as guide and adviser. As already stated he had knowledge of the intended revolt. When asked why he did not inform the Brunei and Federation Government of this, he replied, and I quote: "I do not consider it to be my duty to inform the Federation and Brunei Governments as it is not my duty to inform anyone."

He was also planning to establish a secret route from the Federation to Indonesia so that volunteers could be sent in small groups through this route to link up with the Brunei rebels.

We have reliable information that in December 1962 he began the formation of a secret organisation in this country. This organisation would play its role from behind the scenes and will exploit any serious crisis which might develop as a result of the strained relations between the Federation and Indonesia. Part of the task for this secret organisation was to give assistance to infiltrators into the Federation. In other words, Boestamam was laying the foundation for a "fifth column".

It is clear to this Government that Boestamam's activities are a great danger to the security of the State, and I would be failing in my duty if Boestamam were permitted to continue his subversive activities.

With that, Sir, I conclude.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita baharu sahaja mendengar ucapan yang panjang lebar daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Di-dalam ucapan-nya dapat-lah kita faham bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri, barangkali dengan sengaja memutar-balekkan ma'ana usul yang ada di-

hadapan kita ini atau tidak mengerti ma'ana-nya yang di-maksudkan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ia-lah berma'ana bahawa kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang kecil dan yang merdeka hendak-lah membuat satu polisi; polisi ini bukan sahaja akan dapat menyelesaikan pertikaian yang sedang berlaku di-antara Malaya dengan Indonesia, bahkan juga akan menjadi polisi untuk menyelesaikan segala pertikaian yang harus berbangkit pada masa yang akan datang dengan negara² tetangga. Akan tetapi, sa-kira-nya segala jalan dan polisi yang berdasarkan kepada keamanan dan perdamaian itu tidak boleh menyelesaikan, maka kita hendak-lah membawa perkara itu kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita semua ketahui bahawa Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu itu ditubuhkan sa-lepas perang dunia, dengan tujuan supaya pertikaian² yang akan berlaku dalam dunia ini dapat di-bereskan atau di-selesaikan dengan penyelesaian yang aman dan damai, dan bukan-lah penyelesaian dengan bedil atau pun senapang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah tujuan asli bagi usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini dan bukan-lah boleh di-fahamkan bahawasa-nya usul ini sa-kira-nya negara ini di-langgar atau negara kita di-cheroboh maka hendak-lah kita melarikan diri, itu tidak berma'ana bahkan PAS tetap berdiri di-atas pendirian-nya tetap berbakti kepada negara ini. Kalau kita di-langgar maka tiap² sa-orang dari kita laki² dan perempuan akan memikul senjata untuk mempertahankan tanah ayer kita (*Ketawa*). Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jangan-lah kita berperangai sa-bagai sa-orang pahlawan walhal kekuatan kita saperti sa-ekor pelandok, jangan-lah kita berperangai sa-bagai sa-ekor singa, mengaum tiap² kali hendak menerkam, walhal kita tidak ada kekuatan untuk mempertahankan diri kita. Bahkah kita selalu bergantung kepada Kerajaan Inggeris yang beribu² batu jauh-nya dari kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peperangan yang pertama dan peperangan yang kedua hendak-lah menjadi chontoh dan pelajaran kepada bangsa kita. Dahulu

penjajah berada di-tanah ayer kita dan menjamin hendak memelihara tanah ayer kita tetapi sa-telah berlaku peperangan maka orang² Inggeris-lah yang dahulu lari dari negeri ini dan kita tinggal-lah menghadapi nasib yang malang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita sa-bagai satu bangsa yang muda sa-kira-nya kita mengadakan satu polisi aman damai dengan negara² tetangga kita ini patut-lah menjadi kewajipan bahkan ini akan menjadi satu tauladan yang baik kapada sakalian negara² di-dunia ini. Kita walau pun satu bangsa yang kecil tetapi kita berdiri di-atas satu dasar yang dipuji ia-itu dasar aman damai lebeh² lagi dengan tetangga kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya suka hendak menjawab butir² yang di-timbulkan oleh dua tiga orang wakil di-dalam rumah yang mulia ini yang berkata bahawasa-nya ada-lah sebab-nya maka Malaysia hendak di-bentuk ia-lah dengan sebab dua perkara, pertama ia-lah kita hendak menolong negara² yang belum lagi mencapai kemerdekaan supaya mereka itu merdeka sa-bagaimana kita ini sudah merdeka dan mengechap kelazatan-nya. Dan yang kedua supaya kita-lah akan menjadi champion untuk memusnahkan perkembangan komunis dalam Tenggara Asia ini. Sa-kira-nya ini-lah yang menjadi dasar atau pun dasar pokok untuk di-adakan Malaysia maka saya suka-lah hendak menarek perhatian wakil² tersebut, bahawasa-nya negara² tetangga lebeh² lagi negara² yang dekat dengan negeri kita yang di-jajah oleh Siam saperti wilayah Patani dan dua tiga wilayah yang lain mereka itu sekarang sedang di-jajah oleh bangsa Siam. Kalau kita betul² hendak memerdekakan wilayah Brunei, Sarawak dan Sabah di-sana maka menjadi kewajipan-lah kapada kita lebeh dahulu kita memerdekakan tetangga yang paling dekat dengan kita itu. Tidak ada guna-nya kita pergi beribu² batu sedangkan di-pintu kita ada bangsa² kita yang sedang di-jajah oleh bangsa asing.

Dasar yang kedua ia-lah hendak memusnahkan perkembangan komunis di-Tenggara Asia. Ini satu perkara yang paling berat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Kalau sa-kira-nya tugas ini di-jalankan oleh Amerika dan England sangat-lah baik dan kena pada tempat-nya kerana kedua bangsa ini ada-lah sa-kuat² bangsa dan sa-kaya² bangsa di-dalam dunia ini. Tetapi buat Malaya penduduk negara yang kecil mempunyai tujuh juta orang tidak-lah layak kita berdiri menjadi champion untuk memusnahkan komunis yang di-luar negeri ini. Sudah menchukupi bagi kita memusnahkan dan mempertahankan negara kita daripada perkembangan komunis dalam negeri ini kerana kita tidak ada mempunyai wang ringgit yang banyak dan tidak ada kebolehan dan kekuatan yang boleh menjaga negeri² itu. Kita jangan-lah menjadikan diri kita sa-bagai orang² Eropah dahulu—orang² Inggeris memandang diri mereka sa-bagai orang yang di-pilih oleh Tuhan untuk mencivilise—untuk memodernkan bangsa² di-dunia ini, itu sangat-lah keluar daripada batas yang tidak mesti kita jalankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab tujuan usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ia-lah tujuan yang akan menyelamatkan diri kita daripada berbelah bagi dengan bangsa² yang dekat dengan tanah ayer kita ini maka saya harap bahwa sakalian wakil² di-dalam rumah yang mulia ini menatap dengan halus² dan menimbangkan dengan sa-baik²-nya usul ini supaya di-terima mudah²-an dapat-lah kita adakan satu polisi yang dapat mengelakkan diri kita daripada bala petaka saperti yang saya sebutkan tadi, sekian-lah.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga membangkang usul yang di-chadangkan oleh wakil dari Besut. Di-atas apa bangkangan saya ini tidak payah saya sebutkan satu persatu-nya tetapi pada pendapat saya ada-lah tidak mustahak bagi Dewan ini meluluskan chadangan ini kerana samemang-nya sudah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Perikatan dalam hubungan dengan negara² tetangga khas-nya negara saudara kita Indonesia mengamalkan perasaan persahabatan serta menjalankan ikhtiar² yang aman dan damai. Segala ketegangan keadaan yang merunsingkan sekarang ini bukan-lah terbit daripada Kerajaan kita bahkan

juga baharu² ini telah di-timbulkan oleh pemerintah Kerajaan tetangga kita itu. Dengan yang demikian pada pendapat saya tidak ada sebab dan alasan² yang munasabah berkehendakkan Kerajaan kita ini mengadukan hal ini kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu.

Usul ini kalau di-persetujukan boleh menguntongkan negara tetangga kita

itu kerana tujuan pemerintah negeri itu sa-mata² hendak melewati²kan pelaksanaan Persekutuan Malaysia. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan ucapan Puan Yang Berhormat

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! The time is up. The meeting is now adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.