



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 11th December, 1963

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
P.M.N., 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 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 Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN
BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- " the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB
(Kuantan).
- " the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P.
(Larut Selatan).
- " the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN
BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- " the Minister of Sarawak Affairs, TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK
BARIENG (Sarawak).
- " 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,
DATU MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- " the Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak),
ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

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

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

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

" ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN 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).

" CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).

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

" ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).

" TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).

" ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

" DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).

" ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).

" PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).

" 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).

" ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

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

" ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).

" ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).

" ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (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).

" TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).

" ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).

" ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).

" ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

" TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).

" ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).

The Honourable ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

- ” ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- ” ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- ” PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- ” ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- ” CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- ” ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- ” ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- ” 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 DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- ” 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).
- ” TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR (Sarawak).
- ” NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- ” ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- ” ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- ” ENCHE' ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
- ” TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- ” ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- ” ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- ” ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- ” ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).
- ” 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., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- ” TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

The Honourable ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).

- " ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- " ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- " ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- " ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- " ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- " TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- " DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- " ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- " PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- " ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- " WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- " WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- " WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- " WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
- " ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- " ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- " 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).
- " ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

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

- " the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- " ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- " ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- " ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- " DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- " ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- " DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- " ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- " ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- " ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).
- " ENCHE' JEK YUEN THONG (Singapore).
- " ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- " ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- " ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- " ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
- " ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- " ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- " ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).

- ” ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- ” O. K. K. HAJI MAHALI BIN O. K. K. MATJAKIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE' NGUI AH KUI, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- ” TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- ” ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- ” ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- ” DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- ” DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- ” ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- ” ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- ” ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

HIS MAJESTY THE YANG DI- PERTUAN AGONG'S REPLY TO ADDRESS OF THANKS

(Opening of New Parliament)

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima suatu perutusan bertarikh 20 haribulan November, 1963, daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya bachakan perutusan-nya: “Kauluhulhak

Warakatul-ikhlas walmuhibbah ia-itu daripada Beta Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia.

Mudah-mudahan barang di-wasalkan oleh Rabbul 'alamin ka-majlis Yang Berhormat Dato' Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia, yang ada beristerihatul-khair pada

masa ini di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, dengan beberapa selamat dan kesejahteraan-nya.

Wa'ba'adah, ahwal Beta ma'alumkan bahawa warkah Dato' yang bertarikh 14 haribulan November, 1963, menyembahkan ucapan terima kaseh Dewan Ra'ayat kepada Beta itu telah selamat-lah Beta terima dengan suka-chita-nya. Beta menguchapkan terima kaseh berbanyak² kepada Dato' dan sakalian Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat atas ingatan muhibbah dan ikhlas yang telah di-sembahkan itu.

Demikian-lah sahaja Beta ma'alumkan di-sudah salam ta'zim jua, adanya.”

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan lagi saya telah menerima suatu perutusan yang bertarikh 26 haribulan Ogos, 1963, daripada Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya minta

Setia-usaha Majlis ini supaya mem-
bachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis
ini.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the
following Bills, without amend-
ments:

- (1) to apply sums out of the Conso-
lidated Fund for additional
expenditure for the service of
the years 1962 and 1963 and
to appropriate such sums for
certain purposes;
- (2) to establish a Tariff Advisory
Board for the purpose of giving
the Federal Government advice
in connection with the creation
of a common market in Malay-
sia and the imposition and
alteration of protective and
other customs duties;
- (3) to apply a sum out of the
Consolidated Fund to the
service of the year ending on the
thirty-first day of December,
1964;
- (4) to authorise persons conferred
with power to invest to make
advance deposits in accordance
with the provisions of the Loan
(Local) Ordinance, 1959, and the
Loan (Local) Act, 1961;
- (5) to amend the Central Bank of
Malaya Ordinance, 1958;
- (6) to extend and adapt the Immi-
gration Ordinance, 1959, for
Malaysia, and to make addi-
tional provision with respect
to entry into the States of Sabah
and Sarawak;
- (7) to provide for the remuneration
of the judges of the Federal
Court and of the High Courts
in Malaya, in Borneo and in
Singapore;
- (8) to make provision for the
ejectment of persons unlawfully
occupying any land used or to
be used for the purposes of any
Federation forces and to incor-
porate the United Kingdom
Service's Lands Board;

- (9) to establish a police force for
Malaysia, and to make other
provisions in relation thereto;
- (10) to amend the Education Act,
1961, as regards the cost of
religious instruction in assisted
schools and as regards local
contributions towards the cost of
providing education, and to
make further provision for
financial assistance to Muslim
institutions providing education;
- (11) to amend the Merchant Ship-
ping Ordinance, 1952;
- (12) to amend the Constitution of
the Federation and, in connec-
tion therewith, the Interpreta-
tion and General Clauses
Ordinance, 1948;
- (13) a Bill for Malaysia.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN,
President"

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I
wish to inform the House that His
Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong
has assented to the following Bills
which were passed recently by both
House of Parliament:

The Supplementary Supply (1962
and 1963) (No. 3) Bill, 1963.
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill,
1963.
The Malaysia Bill, 1963.
The Immigration Bill, 1963.
The Consolidated Fund Bill, 1963.
The Tariff Advisory Board Bill,
1963.
The Royal Malaysia Police Bill,
1963.
The Loan (Advance Deposits) Bill,
1963.
The Education (Amendment) Bill,
1963.
The Central Bank of Malaya
(Amendment) Bill, 1963.
The Merchant Shipping (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1963.
The Service Lands Bill, 1963.
The Judges' Remuneration Bill,
1963.

DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N., MEMBER FOR MUAR SELATAN

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I regret to inform the House of the death of the Honourable Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman, P.M.N., Member for Muar Selatan, and I desire on behalf of the House to express our sense of the loss we have sustained and our sympathy with the relatives of the late Honourable Member.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FREE EDUCATION IN SARAWAK

1. Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Education to state when will free education for school children be introduced in Sarawak consistent with the present Malayan Education policy.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not possible for me at this stage to state the date as this matter requires further study by the Central Government.

RETENTION OF SIXTH YEAR FAILURES IN SAME SCHOOLS

2. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar) asks the Minister of Education whether he would consider permitting the students who have failed to pass the examination at the end of the sixth year in a primary school to remain in the same school for one more year's study.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr Speaker, Sir, no. It may be pointed out that Secondary Continuation Schools have been introduced in order to enable such pupils to continue their education after the primary level. In special circumstances where the pupils have done only five years' education out of the total of six years' free primary education, or in the case of those pupils who during the final year of the primary education are unable to sit for the examination on medical grounds, or those whose last year of

primary education was disrupted by ill-health or some other special reasons, consideration may be given.

Enche Chan Yoon Onn: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that pupils who fail in one subject fail the whole examination? If it is so, what remedy does he intend to provide for those pupils who suffer?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, in the case of pupils who fail in their examination, they can go on to secondary continuation schools and there are certain compulsory subjects which they must pass. For example, in the M.S.S.E. a pass in the national language is compulsory.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member who asked this question wanted to know whether a pupil who passed all the subjects except one would still be penalised by being denied secondary education.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: If a pupil fails in the compulsory subject, then he is not promoted.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that, if a child fails the examination, he is dismissed altogether from the school?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: He is not dismissed from the school, but he has the option to go into the secondary continuation school if he is not promoted to the secondary academic stream.

Enche' V. David: Sir, is this secondary continuation school recognised by the Government?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The secondary continuation schools are run by Government and are for pupils, who fail to get into the academic stream so that they could proceed on up to a higher age.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware of the disastrous consequences of this policy of not promoting, and altogether denying secondary education to, brilliant pupils who just happen to fail in one subject?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: If those pupils are brilliant, they would not have failed. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Minister consider allowing these boys, who have done well in other subjects except this one, to be promoted and then to be allowed to improve in that one subject?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have answered enough.

HEADS OF MISSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND EGYPT

3. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of External Affairs to state the names of the persons who are exercising the duties of Ambassadors of Malaysia in Australia, Canada and Egypt at present.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, after the death of the High Commissioner in Australia, the late Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman, the Acting High Commissioner is Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Jalal. As regards Canada, we have a representative there and we hope to establish one soon. In regard to Egypt, Tunku Ja'afar bin Tuanku Abdul Rahman is our Ambassador.

RUNNING OF TWO SESSIONS BY GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS IN SARAWAK FOR PUPILS

4. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Education, in order to provide more places for the unselected pupils, whether the Central Government will consider allowing Government Aided schools in the State of Sarawak to run two sessions; namely, the morning session for the selected pupils and the afternoon session for the unselected pupils.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: This subject will be examined by the Government after consultation with the Sarawak authorities.

TEACHERS' RETIRING AGE—SARAWAK

5. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu asks the Prime Minister whether the teachers' retiring age at 55, presently in force

in the State of Sarawak, will be brought into line with that of the other Malaysian territories, like Malaya and the State of Singapore.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the teachers in Sarawak are governed by the Sarawak laws and, therefore, the Sarawak legislation and practice are applicable to them.

RIVER MUDA PROJECT—IMPLEMENTATION

6. Enche' Lim Joo Kong (Alor Star) asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state, in view of the fact that very serious drought had occurred twice in Kedah during the past five years which had inflicted serious damages and hardships to the farmers, how soon will the River Muda Project under the Second Five-Year Development Plan be implemented in order to supply the much needed water to the Wan Mat Saman and Kubang Pasu areas to fight this natural threat as well as to enable them to plant two crops of padi a year.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Speaker, Sir, the final report on the Sungai Muda Project by the Consultant Engineers has already been received. Basing on this report an approach is being made to the World Bank for funds to finance the scheme. As soon as the question of funds is solved, work will start. The project is expected to be completed in 1968-1969 when the 261,000 acres of *bendang* land will be under irrigation. It is not possible to expect earlier completion as the work is quite a massive one and involves the construction of two dams—one of which is 210 feet high, and the other 120 feet high—and a tunnel five miles long.

Enche' Lim Joo Kong: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister prepared to supply pumps to farmers to help them to pump water into the fields where water is needed and available for the time being?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: In fact, I have already done that.

Enche' Lim Joo Kong: Has the Honourable Minister any plan to help the farmers to till the land with modern machineries rather than leaving them to follow their grandfathers' footsteps in using manual labour which is very tedious and also very slow?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: That is a separate question.

JOBS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS FOR STUDENTS OF SEKOLAH² LANJUTAN

7. Enche' Lim Joo Kong asks the Minister of Education to state for what kind of jobs in Government Departments would students who have passed out from Sekolah² Lanjutan be eligible to apply.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, as these schools were established only two years ago, I am not in a position to state with certainty what kind of jobs in Government Departments would be suitable for the students who have completed their courses in these schools. However, I might further add that the secondary continuation schools system is now being re-examined by the Government.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Are any examinations set for these students?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: No examinations.

Enche' V. Veerappen: If there are no examinations, Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Minister say how the general public or the people, who want to employ these students, would be able to assess the ability of those who seek employment?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the intention of secondary continuation schools is to give the pupils a pronounced vocational content which will help these pupils to acquire manual skills which they will be able to employ according to their environment, whether urban or rural, and it is not intended to give them any certificate showing the subjects they have passed. It is up to the public to find out from

the curricula that these children have undergone. As I said earlier, Sir, this system of secondary continuation schools is being examined by Government now.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would the Minister then admit, Mr Speaker, Sir, that these secondary continuation schools are worse than useless, at the moment at least.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berapa lama-kah penyiasaan ini akan di-sempurnakan dan ada-kah penyiasaan itu hanya bersangkutan dengan hendak bekerja sahaja atau penyiasaan itu bersangkutan dengan dasar Sekolah Lanjutan itu sendiri?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penyiasaan ini ada-lah satu penyiasaan yang panjang, bukan sahaja tentang keadaan sekolah itu sekarang akan tetapi berkenaan dengan dasar-nya sama ada sekolah itu ada-kah akan di-lanjutkan atau pun diadakan perubahan² dan sa-bagai-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penyiasaan ini di-lakukan boleh jadi oleh satu badan; boleh-kah saya dapat pengetahuan daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat "terms of reference" bagi mereka yang menyiasat ini ada-kah tujuan-nya hendak menghapuskan sekolah itu atau pun dengan tujuan hendak mengelokkan atau pun "objective".

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah tentu-lah tiap² satu perkara itu kalau di-kaji sa-mula ada-lah untuk mengelokkan lagi.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister to let this House know for what Government jobs, other than that of peons, would these students from the Sekolah² Lanjutan be entitled to apply for in Government Service.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the intention of giving education to children is to give them a broad knowledge of things; it is not to give assurance for any jobs in the Government Service.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, are we then to understand that in the Government's policy to give a broad knowledge, it does not make any provision for bread-winning facilities for the students?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, it is up to the person to find jobs suitable, and for that matter even children who proceeded to academic schools are not guaranteed jobs in the Government Service.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat ini menerangkan lebeh kurang pada pendapat-nya walau pun murid² ini tidak untuk mendapat kerja pada Kerajaan apa persediaan² pelajaran yang di-berikan oleh sekolah itu akan membolehkan mereka ini bekerja sa-chara mana?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menyatakan ia itu keadaan² sekolah lanjutan ini sedang di-kaji dan satu penyata yang lengkap telah pun di-buat dan akan di-kaji oleh Kerajaan. Beliau juga akan dapat membacha ini daripada penyata itu sedikit masa lagi untuk bersama² memerhatikan kandungan-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Boleh-kah saya di-fahamkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa sa-lama ini tidak ada satu gambaran kepada Kementerian ini tentang kedudukan sekolah ini dari segi yang di-kaji-nya pada masa ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum sa-suatu badan itu di-bentok memang kita telah ada gambaran-nya. Tetapi sa-belum sekolah lanjutan atau secondary continuation school ini di-bentok kita sudah ada gambaran-nya tetapi sama ada gambaran itu molek atau tidak sa-telah di-lahirkan baharu-lah kita nampak. Ini-lah sebab sekolah ini sedang di-kaji sa-mula.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Mohammed: Boleh-kah saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah gambaran-nya itu? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya

fahamkan Menteri Yang Berhormat itu tidak tahu gambaran ini? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Lim Joo Kong: Mr Speaker, Sir, has the Honourable Minister any plan to use Chinese as a medium of teaching in such Sekolah² Lanjutan to further the education of those children, who already had six years of Chinese education in National Type Chinese Schools, so that eventually when they come out into society they can adapt themselves more suitably into the fields of commerce and industry?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have already mentioned that the system of the secondary continuation schools will be re-examined fully by Government and the Honourable Member will, of course, know what the Government will decide to do when this report has been fully studied by Government.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Kuala Langat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri Pelajaran tadi sudah terangkan tidak ada gambaran-nya, jadi kalau tidak ada gambaran, ada-kah bayangan?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, great people think before they act. But now, from what we understand, after having put so many students into these Sekolah² Lanjutan, there is only to be an appraisal or a review. Could we understand from the Minister's reply that the Government had not put in any serious thought into this subject before embarking upon these Sekolah² Lanjutan?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the recommendations for these secondary continuation schools are contained in the Education Review Committee's Report, 1960, and that Report was fully debated in this House then, and the Honourable Member had the fullest opportunity then to give his views; and this Report had the support of this House.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, although the Minister says that this Report was fully debated, did the Government give serious thought before putting this provision of Sekolah² Lanjutan into that Report, or it just put in unthinkingly?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya sedikit. Tadi Menteri Yang Berhormat mengatakan ia itu akan di-adakan penyiataan tentang hal sekolah lanjutan ini. Saya mahu tahu ada-kah jaminan di-beri oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat itu supaya hasil penyiataan itu dapat di-segerakan sa-belum murid² sekolah lanjutan ini lepas dari sekolah-nya. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, selalunya penyiataan ini mengambil masa yang lama dan kalau sa-kira-nya sudah murid² itu keluar dari sekolah apa akan jadi, kalau penyiataan itu maseh belum di-dapati? Saya mintalah penjelasan daripada pihak Yang Berhormat Menteri.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I think there is provision in the Standing Order that this question should not be made a subject of debate.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Standing Order ada bab mengatakan ia itu soal² ini tidak menjadi satu puncha perbahathan dan hanya supplementary question sahaja untuk mendapatkan keterangan, atau penjelasan di-atas jawapan Menteri.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya mendapat jawapan saya dari Yang Berhormat Menteri?

Mr Speaker: (*Kapada Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan*) Chuba jawab mengatakan Tuan berkehendakkan notice dalam soal itu—itu boleh bagitu. Jangan-lah sebutkan ta' boleh di-soal. Dia boleh soal, tetapi kalau soalan itu ta' kena, boleh-lah di-jawab mengatakan Tuan berkehendakkan notice, kerana ta' ada kena-mengena dengan soalan asal. Jawab bagitu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini memberi jaminan tidak lewat daripada awal tahun hadapan yang penyiataan ini akan selesai?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya berkehendakkan notice (*Ketawa*).

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Minister give an

assurance to this House that he would direct the Review Committee to consider the question of giving Secondary Continuation School education in the media of Chinese and Tamil also?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I require notice.

MINISTRY OF SARAWAK AFFAIRS—DUTIES

8. Enche' Charles Linang (Sarawak) asks the Prime Minister if he will enlighten the House as to the precise duties of the Minister for Sarawak Affairs and the functions of his Ministry and whether matters pertaining to Sarawak will be dealt with by him.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, it was considered necessary to have somebody to represent this Government in Sarawak and, as a result of that, the Government appointed the Honourable Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng to look after the affairs in Sarawak and to brief the Government on matters affecting the people of Sarawak and problems pertaining to Sarawak. We have therefore to appoint as our representative a member of the Cabinet, stationed there, because the distance, as you must realise, between here and Kuching is great and it is not possible for us to get the information affecting the people of Sarawak and matters affecting Sarawak quickly. In addition also, the idea of having a representative there is to see that the policies of the Central Government, including those on development, are satisfactorily carried out.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, could not this briefing about the situation in Sarawak be adequately done by an Information Officer of the Department of Information?

The Prime Minister: It could be, but there are certain confidential and secret matters which we feel that our own colleagues could brief us better than the Information Department.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, is this Ministry not created just to create a post for one of

the candidates who failed for the governorship of Sarawak?

The Prime Minister: I think that is irrelevant. I refuse to answer.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): May I have clarification from the Honourable Prime Minister with regard to question 8, and that is on point No. 3, whether matters pertaining to Sarawak will be dealt with by him, that is, by the Minister for Sarawak Affairs and whether he will be fully responsible for his act, or whether he is merely a figurehead?

The Prime Minister: Sir, the principle governing the running of the Cabinet is that each and everyone of us is responsible for the acts and words of our colleagues—that is what we call the collective responsibility of the Cabinet.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, does the Prime Minister mean by his answer that the Minister for Sarawak Affairs will have the same powers pertaining to his Ministry just as the Minister of Transport, or the Minister of Works, will have powers over their own respective Ministries?

The Prime Minister: There are certain defined powers for which he is given authority to administer, and with those authorities he is responsible and answerable.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "*certain define powers*," boleh-kah di-taarifkan kepada orang oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya kita mengetahui benar bagaimana chara kerja-nya.

The Prime Minister: Authority in power yang di-sebutkan di-sini ia-lah menjaga hal ehwal orang² di-Sarawak dan memberitahu kepada Cabinet di atas kesusahan dan kehendak² serta kedudukan orang² di-Sarawak dan lain² perkara yang patut Cabinet mendapat tahu di atas serba-serbi yang berbangkit di-negeri itu; itu yang kita dapat atorkan. Barangkali sa-lepas Kerajaan-nya kekal dan kita tahu perjalanan-nya, maka dapat-lah kita tuliskan satu persatu apa-kah tanggungan-nya, dan sementara itu ta'

dapat-lah saya hendak sebutkan satu persatu, melainkan dengan experience dapat-lah kita ator dan susunkan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah kuasa² dan tanggung-jawab² yang di-berikan-nya itu dengan chara *delegation of power* daripada Kementerian yang ada di-sini khas-nya kepada dia, sa-lain daripada kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak yang di-beri kuasa, dipindahkan kuasa bagi sementara, atau pun dengan chara mengujudkan undang² yang belum di-ujudkan.

The Prime Minister: Ini yang sa-benar-nya bukan *delegation of authority*, tiap² sa-orang Menteri dia ada tanggungan-nya, dan di atas tanggungan-nya itu, dia kena-lah jalankan. Jadi, tanggungan-nya, sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, sa-takat itu sahaja bagi sementara ini, chuma dia memberitahu kepada Cabinet apa² bagi satu² perkara yang berbangkit tentang kehendak² orang² di-sana, dan lain²-nya yang patut di-bawa kepada maklumat² bagi member Cabinet.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau begitu boleh-kah saya fahamkan daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa *power* itu *political rather than administrative*.

The Prime Minister: Political.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the answers given, it appears that there has been quite a lot of overlapping of the duties of the Minister for Sarawak Affairs with the duties of other Ministers. I would like to ask the Honourable Prime Minister whether in view of that, he would admit to this House that the appointment is really one of political expediency and not of administrative necessity.

The Prime Minister: I need not answer that.

HOUSING FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—ATKINSON REPORT

9. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether Government intends

to implement the Atkinson Report on Housing for Government workers, and if not, to state how the Government intends providing housing to Government workers.

The Prime Minister: The Government has decided not to implement the Atkinson Report on Housing for Government workers, because it is found that the Atkinson Report has not make provision for Government servants at all levels. The Government at the moment has a scheme which it proposes to introduce in the very near future to take the place of the Atkinson Report by which Government servants will be given the houses and other provisions for their accommodation.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that there is mounting frustration among Government servants and, as a result of which, there has been picketing recently. Would the Government state the reasons for such frustration, and is the Government taking any appropriate step to remedy the situation?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to please and oblige every member of the Government Service. As to the question of their frustration, it all depends to what extent is their frustration. The Government is, of course, aware of the needs of the Government servants and the most you can expect of the Government is for it to try and remedy the situation. But to remedy a thing must take time and we as a political party could do no more than to trust members of the Government Service to do all the needful. When that is done, we study all the implications and if they can be implemented immediately we would do so. But on this question of pickets, of which the Honourable Member spoke just now, I have made a press release on this subject. The day on which they arranged a picket was the day on which the Government was going to approve the recommendations put forward by the members of the Government Service, but unfortunately these people chose to show their feelings by picketing on that particular occasion and it is very hard for the Government to

decide on a matter where it has been forced by its own servants to do so. Therefore the matter has been unfortunately delayed, but at the same time the Government is going to implement it and is trying to do all it can to please the Government servants who have given us loyal service all these years we have been in power. We are appreciative of it, and I can assure Honourable Members that we take cognizance of the difficulties, shortcomings and other things affecting the Government servants and we are attending to them as best we can and we can do no more.

Enche' V. David: At least, will the Prime Minister be kind enough to say how long will the Government take to implement the housing scheme for the Government workers?

The Prime Minister: I am one of those who is very insistent that this thing should be done immediately, and we have got a scheme now which is under study and which we hope to implement early next year.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is the Prime Minister prepared to withdraw his remarks on the picketing being communistic and all that, as that is a grave slander upon the very loyal Government servants?

The Prime Minister: I am quite prepared to answer that question. In fact, I never said it. If the Honourable Member would care to study the letter or the publication or the release—whichever it is—it never came from me. The only thing is that in reply to his letter I said to the Honorary Secretary that the thing they did is rather unfortunate and it is a thing that we would expect of Communists but not of loyal Government servants. But that does not imply that these people are communists at all. It is the last thing I would suggest, or even imply, that Government servants are in sympathy with the Communists. The way they have acted, the way they have behaved and the way they have served the Government has given me full satisfaction that they are good and loyal servants. If there is any misunderstanding, I beg to apologise.

TAMIL AND CHINESE LANGUAGES IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM

10. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education whether he will consider introducing Tamil and Chinese as part of the school curriculum for those intending to study them instead of providing instruction only upon request by students.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: As the Honourable Member is aware, the study of Tamil and Chinese is already being provided in primary schools where the medium of instruction is either Tamil or Chinese. In regard to other primary schools and secondary schools, either language may be studied as an optional subject at the request of parents of the children concerned. The Ministry, however, has recently taken a positive step towards encouraging the study of these languages by requiring Head Teachers to take the initiative to approach all Chinese and Indian parents in their schools, whether or not they would wish their children to study Chinese or Tamil. This Ministry has also ruled that the number of 15 or more pupils who so require to be taught in either of these languages need not necessarily be from the same class in the school, nor even from the same school.

DOCK LABOUR BOARD, PENANG—ESTABLISHMENT

11. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state when Government intends to establish a Dock Labour Board in Penang and when the ILO Expert is due to arrive to undertake the inquiry into the plight of port-workers.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has already decided to establish a scheme of registration of both employers and workers in the port of Penang somewhat on the lines of a Dock Labour Board. The ILO has agreed to send an expert and he is expected to arrive here before the end of this month. The expert's job here will not be to carry out an inquiry into

the problems of the port workers but to draft the scheme of registration itself and to administer it in the first instance.

Enche' V. David: Am I right in assuming that the Government has accepted the principle of establishing a Dock Labour Board?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, the registration scheme, as I have said, is a form of Labour Board.

Enche' V. David: A Dock Labour Board can also have a different meaning and registration can also have a different meaning. But if it is a Dock Labour Board, that is what is necessary at the Penang Port; and is the Government prepared to have a Dock Labour Board in the real sense as that which is established in Australia and other ports of Europe?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, the Dock Labour Board is merely a name. We may decide to call it by that name or to call it by a different name.

Enche' V. David: A Dock Labour Board in the real sense means that employers and employees will be registered and the working system goes on in rotation and the middlemen's system is absent completely. Will the Government take steps to eliminate the middlemen's system as it is at present?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: As I have repeatedly said in this House, we are fully aware of the problems that exist in Penang and this registration scheme will in a way do away with all the problems that are existing in Penang; and once the registration starts then the Government will decide as to what to call it.

TAKING OF OATH BY THREE MEMBERS OF THE SINGAPORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY KEPT UNDER DETENTION (S. T. BANI, LEE TEE TONG, MISS LOW MIAW GONG)

12. Enche' Lim Huan Boon (under Standing Order 24 (2)) asks the Minister of Internal Security to state whether he will consider allowing the three members of Singapore Legislative

Assembly who are now being kept under detention by the Central Government, namely S. T. Bani, Lee Tee Tong and Miss Loh Miaw Gong, to be sworn in at the next session of the Assembly.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): There are no provisions under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance for any person detained for subversive activity, as in the case of the three persons referred to in the question, to receive special treatment.

My Ministry has noted that the three persons have been granted leave of absence by the Speaker of the Singapore Legislative Assembly. When they have satisfied my Ministry that they are no longer going to act in any manner prejudicial to the security of Malaysia or the maintenance of public order therein they will be released in the normal way and can then take the oath of office in the Singapore Legislative Assembly.

Enche' Lim Huan Boon: Does the Honourable Minister realise that he is using his powers to defeat the wishes of the electorates who have returned them? A winning candidate is required by law to be sworn in and the Minister is acting beyond his powers when he obstructs this.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, my duty is to the country to see that the security of the country is not jeopardised. Whether a candidate wins or loses an election as Minister of Internal Security there is nothing for me to interfere at all—it is for the electorates. But if a successful candidate happens to be prejudicial to the security of the country, like ordinary citizens he must suffer the consequences of the law.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: In the circumstances, would it not amount to the Minister, who is after all a member of the Government, using his arbitrary powers to prevent a person, who has been legitimately elected to serve in the Assembly, from participating in the deliberations of the Assembly? And by such means, the Minister, who is also a member of the Government, is nullifying the whole democratic process

in this country. So, may I also know from the Honourable Minister, since this particular issue concerns Singapore, that as far as the Federation of Malaya is concerned, will he give an assurance in this House that he will not use his arbitrary powers in the same manner to forestall the true representatives of the people from doing their work in this Parliament?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, the Honourable Member's question is really very involved. As far as I am concerned, there is only one country—Malaysia—and the Internal Security Act applies to all parts of Malaysia. If any member, even a Member of Parliament, is considered prejudicial to the security of the country, he must suffer the fate of the Internal Security Act. Now that law, the Honourable Member says is arbitrary, but, on the other hand, that law has been passed by Parliament and it is a law of the country—and that is my answer to the Honourable Member.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Honourable Minister brought up the question of laws being passed by Parliament, may I draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that laws are passed with the assumption that they will not be abused. In view of the fact that the action of the Minister in the past year or so has given rise to doubts that he is actually performing his duties properly, do the Minister realise that these arbitrary powers can be used by the Government to abuse the democratic process? The Minister may argue that it is purely on grounds of security, but I would like to ask the Minister as to whether he appreciates the fact that this particular power can be abused and that it is actually being abused.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I agree with the Honourable Member that this can be abused. However, in so far as his accusation that it has been abused is concerned, it is only the opinion of the Honourable Member and of the Members of the Socialist Front. The whole country supports me in my implementation of the Internal Security Act. (Applause).

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, here these men have been arrested on opinion and not on facts, and they were not tried in a Court of Law. The normal process of justice is not given to them, or offered, in any sense. Mr Speaker, Sir, I just want to know if the Government is prepared to produce these people in a Court of Law to face the normal course of justice.

Mr Speaker: Do you require notice?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I will not require notice, Sir, because the Honourable Member has repeated this question so many times, and I say that I only implement what is in the Internal Security Act and no more.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Minister let us know whether he was not aware that these people were a danger to public security before they stood for elections?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think that question, if the Honourable Member is patient enough, will be answered in a subsequent question—that is the question with the same tenor—that he has asked not today but at a subsequent sitting of this House. To answer him now, therefore, will be a repetition in anticipation of the question to be asked.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, since this question has been asked today, it is better to answer it today, and so will the Minister save the trouble of answering it in future and answer it now? (*Laughter*).

I have a supplementary question, Mr Speaker, Sir. Since the Minister has been so bold as to say that the vast majority of the people of this country, except the Socialist Front, support these arrests, I just want to know from him as to whether any Judge of the High Court is prepared to support that opinion in a Court of Law. Is he prepared to trust the judgment and opinion of a judge in an open Court of Law?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have another very important supplementary question. I want to know what assurance this country will have as a guard against any act of political revenge for the

defeat of the Alliance candidates at the next General Election—that the successful Opposition Members of Parliament will not be arrested?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, the assurance is very simple. At the next General Election, if I have abused this power, the electorate will not elect me to this House of Parliament; and if I am elected, will the Honourable Member be prepared to say that this country supports me in implementing this Act? (*Applause*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, if during the elections all detainees are released and the Internal Security Act is suspended and elections are held under conditions of freedom and if he is elected, I shall be prepared to support him.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR EXPATRIATE OFFICERS— MALAYSIAN ARMED FORCES

13. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Defence to state the special allowances by name and amount paid to expatriate officers in the Malaysian Armed Forces.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no special allowance known as such paid to expatriate officers in the Malaysian Armed Forces.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, is the Honourable Minister not misleading this House as I know that there are such allowances as disturbance allowances and ice allowance?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is true that there are allowances paid to the seconded officers, but they are not called "special allowances." There are allowances such as marriage allowance, ration allowance, entertainment allowance, servants' allowance, disturbance allowance and language allowance. Of these allowances only two are not paid to the Malaysian officers, i.e. language allowance and disturbance allowance. Of course, these allowances differ depending on the terms of service on which we second these officers. The British, the Australian and the New Zealand officers

who are seconded to the Malaysian Armed Forces are seconded on different terms. Therefore, there are all these allowances.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to know from the Minister as to why there are these special rights of expatriate officers in our armed forces?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There are no special rights. We have seconded these officers on terms after fully negotiating with them through their respective Governments.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, why are not the terms for these expatriate officers similar to those of local officers?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, obviously they cannot be similar, because these seconded officers are taken in to serve in a different country. If we want to have these seconded officers, we must accept their terms which we think are fair to them and on which they are prepared to serve.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, is the Minister aware that by denying certain allowances, which are given to expatriate officers, to our own officers, there is a widespread dissatisfaction among local officers?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, there is no dissatisfaction. The local officers know very well that they are fairly treated here and, as I said, there are only two allowances which are paid to seconded officers and which are not paid to local officers, and that is language allowance and disturbance allowance. All other allowances are paid to our local officers.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Are these allowances paid to expatriate officers paid at the same rate to local officers, or is there disparity of rates?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There is no disparity of rates.

HOUSING ALLOWANCES FOR LOCAL AND EXPATRIATE OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION ARMED FORCES

14. **Enche' K. Karam Singh** asks the Minister of Defence to state the respec-

tive housing allowances paid to local officers by rank of the Federation Armed Forces and the housing allowances for expatriate officers holding similar ranks.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, housing allowance is only paid to married accompanied Malaysian and expatriate officers who are not accommodated in Government Married Quarters and who therefore have to find their own accommodation. The allowance is as follows:

Malaysian Officers	\$200 per month
Expatriate Officers	\$300 per month

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, is that answer not misleading, and is not the allowance paid to local officers just \$25?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No, Sir, it is not true. I have given the right answer.

OVERSEAS ALLOWANCES TO EXPATRIATE OFFICERS OF FEDERATION ARMED FORCES

15. **Enche' K. Karam Singh** asks the Minister of Defence to state the overseas allowances paid to expatriate officers by rank.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the Malaysian Government does not pay officers seconded from the British forces any overseas allowance. The Malaysian Government however pays overseas allowance to Australian seconded officers and the rates payable are as follows:

Commodore (married and accompanied)	\$663.21 per month
Commander (married and accompanied)	451.43 per month
Lt Commander (married and accompanied)	622.50 per month
Lieutenant (married and accompanied)	592.50 per month
Lt Commander (unaccompanied)	112.50 per month
Contract Officers (married and accompanied)	546.43 per month

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, will the Honourable Minister give an assurance to this House when all these big sums of money will be saved by quickly dispensing with the services of these expatriate officers?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have already stated many times in this House, Sir, that it is the policy of this Government to Malayanise the Armed Forces as quickly as possible; in fact that has been done. But in view of the expansion of the Armed Forces, we do need the services of seconded officers in certain specialist jobs, particularly in the Navy and in the Armed Forces.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, can the Honourable Minister let this House know why there cannot be expansion with local officers and why there can only be expansion with expatriate officers?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, in certain specialists and technical jobs we need trained officers, and it takes time to train our officers. Very soon, Sir, we shall have our local officers in all these jobs.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, is the Government aware that these expatriate officers come in the way of promotion for our local officers?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No, Sir. That is not true at all.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUBLIC SERVANTS IN SARAWAK EXTENSION OF RETIRING AGE

16. Enche' Ling Beng Siew asks the Prime Minister to state whether Government will consider extending the retiring age of the school teachers and public servants in the State of Sarawak to sixty years instead of fifty-five years.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the question before me is somewhat akin to Question No. 5, which I have already answered to the effect that the service of Government servants in Sarawak is governed by the laws there. Therefore, we have got no say about it. The question of extending their service to 60 years as is done here is left to the Sarawak Government.

INTRODUCTION OF FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF SARAWAK

17. Enche' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Education to state

whether Government is planning to introduce free and compulsory primary education in the State of Sarawak to enable every child to have a chance of receiving primary education.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, primary education is free in the States of Malaya but is not compulsory. The question of whether or not free and compulsory primary education will be introduced in the State of Sarawak will require further study by the Central Government.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Minister inform the House as to when, assuming that this policy will be pursued, free education in Sarawak will be introduced?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I have mentioned, Sir, that this question needs further study by the Central Government.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it possible for the people to expect free education in Sarawak say by the end of next year—1964?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the Report of the Inter-Governmental Committee, page 7, paragraph 17, which states that although Education will be a federal subject, the present policy and system of administration of education in North Borneo and Sarawak (including their present Ordinances) should be undisturbed and remain under the control of the Government of the State until that Government otherwise agrees.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Sir, is the Minister aware that although the control of education in Sarawak is by the State Government, it is a Federal subject, and that the local councils are now bearing a part of the burden of Education in that State?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have nothing further to say. I need notice of this question.

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF SARAWAK

18. Enche' Lim Beng Siew asks the Minister of Education whether Government is planning to establish post-primary education in the State of Sarawak to enable the unselected Primary VI pupils to receive another two or three years education.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the existing post-primary education system in the States of Malaya is now being re-examined by the Central Government. Until a final decision has been reached by the Central Government as to whether or not to retain or modify the existing system, I am not in a position to state if it will be extended to the State of Sarawak.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Mungkin pada pandangan Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa *post-primary education* ini akan di-berhentikan menurut jawapan-nya tadi. . . .

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Post-primary education ini akan di-kaji. Kita telah membuat satu laporan yang sedang di-kaji.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Sir, the Honourable Minister stated that until a final decision has been reached as to ascertain whether or not to retain or modify the existing system, does it imply also that it is the intention of the Government to stop post-primary education?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, post-primary education atau secondary continuation school ini akan terus berjalan sampai di-pinda atau pun satu² ketetapan di-buat.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Bukan-lah penyiasaan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Soalan-nya, ada-kah. . . .

Mr Speaker: The time limit for questions is one hour. It is now more than one hour.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Malaya/Indonesia—Malaya/Philippine Relations

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to present a White Paper on the

Malaya/Indonesia and Malaya/Philippine relations up to Malaysia Day. . .

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri oleh kerana akan membuat satu ucapan yang panjang dan oleh kerana ucapan-nya itu ada-lah perkara yang mustahak, boleh-kah saya dapat faham daripada Yang Berhormat bahawa ucapan itu akan di-izinkan di-bahath dalam Dewan ini?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ucapan saya ini dapat di-bahathkan sa-masa kita membahathkan *general debate* berkenaan Budget Speech. Tidak siapa pun di-tegah membahathkan di-dalam Budget Speech.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Kuala Langat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiga hari peruntukan untuk membahathkan dasar tetapi kalau sekarang ini Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini bilangan-nya sudah bertambah, dan juga penerangan yang akan di-berikan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri ini kalau juga tidak di-tambah hari-nya saya fikir tidak cukup. Jadi ada-kah peluang bagi masa ini di-lanjutkan.

The Prime Minister: May I rise once again, Mr Speaker, Sir, to present the White Paper on Malaya/Indonesia and Malaya/Philippine relations up to Malaysia Day without, I hope, an interference from the Honourable Member, because the speech I am going to make is a little bit lengthy; unfortunately, some of the things which I am going to say are a bit stale. We are not similarly placed to the other parliaments in the Commonwealth countries which sit for the best part of the year. In our case, we sit once in six weeks and, therefore, some of the news which I am about to present may be regarded as stale. Nevertheless, I will like to garnish it a little with spices to make it interesting. That is the most I can promise the Honourable Members of this House. And, if they wish to debate my speech afterwards, they are welcome to do so; but, during the budget speech, if they want an extra day to debate it, I think, Mr Speaker, Sir, might consider it—it is

probably not within my power to say whether we can extend it or not. So, I ask the Honourable Members to bear with me for a little time, as I have got to refer rather closely to the script in case I go wrong, and as a result of which, it would be pretty bad for the Government.

However, on 16th September of this year, a historic event in the history of Southeast Asia took place with the inauguration of Malaysia. This day saw the fulfilment of the fondest political aspirations of the hitherto subject peoples of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak when they gained their independence through a voluntary association with the eleven States of the former Federation of Malaya, and together formed Malaysia. This day saw the end of British rule in Southeast Asia and the emergence of the new nation of Malaysia.

The only cloud on the horizon as Malaysia emerged was the unfriendly attitude of two of Malaya's closest neighbours, namely Indonesia and the Philippines.

From a perusal of the White Paper now laid before the House, Honourable Members will be aware of the many efforts made by this Government to obtain Indonesian and Philippine acceptance of Malaysia. Honourable Members will be aware, too, that the Government went to the extent of taking the highly unpopular decision to defer the proclamation of Malaysia to enable the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ascertain the wishes of the people of Sabah and Sarawak in response to the wishes of our neighbours whom we wish to please. But our efforts were in vain, for we are now aware that the sole purpose of Indonesia's participation in the Summit Talks in Manila and her signing of the various agreements on that occasion was merely part of a calculated plan to foil the formation of Malaysia.

The White Paper laid before the House now renders a factual account of the events that led to the severance of diplomatic relations between this

country, Indonesia and the Philippines. I, therefore, feel it incumbent upon me to present to you an account of events that took place between the date of the formation of Malaysia and the present, and an assessment of the factors that prompted such an unfortunate state of affairs. Let me, therefore, deal with this matter separately as indeed it has been dealt with in the White Paper before you. First, our misunderstanding with Indonesia.

After it was announced that Malaysia would be formed on the 16th September, Indonesia immediately issued a challenge by refusing to recognise the new nation, stating, among other things, that this new nation is a British plan to encircle the people of Indonesia and that this is, in fact, neo-colonialism and Indonesia is out to oppose it at all costs and is determined to wreck it and to crush it. Needless for me to refute, as everybody would know, that even with the help from the British, it would be impossible for a mere ten million people, with a friend so many thousands of miles away and with all their arms so many miles away, to encircle a race of people made up of a hundred million people, or ten times the number of our own population, and with their soldiers of four-hundred thousand armed with modern, Russian-made ships, aeroplanes, guns and submarines, and what not. Surely this is a preposterous charge.

Their main argument lies in the fact that there is in existence an Anglo-Malaysian Defence Agreement or, to be more correct, the Anglo-Malayan Defence Agreement extended to be the Malaysian-Anglo Defence Agreement, which allows the British Government to occupy certain bases in this territory. It will be appreciated, too, that the agreement was freely negotiated between these two countries and it was entered into as early as in 1957 and had been in existence up to now for the past five years with the knowledge of Indonesia, and it had not been shown by Indonesia that these bases had threatened the security of Indonesia. Again, during the

existence of this agreement the Indonesian Government entered freely into a Treaty of Friendship with us. Furthermore, the Manila Joint Statement clearly allows for such an arrangement, and the following principle enunciated at Bandung is eloquent testimony of our right to enter into a treaty of obligation with our friends, or whoever we choose to enter with. I quote from the Bandung report: "Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations." But more compelling than all these reasons must surely be the danger that now threatens us from the very country that would have us divest ourselves of such defence arrangements.

On the other hand, the presence of American bases in the Philippines had not provoked Indonesia, nor did it occur to them that the American bases in the Philippines are very much larger and more elaborate than the British bases here, and it was never suggested that the presence of these bases was a danger to Indonesian security. It is obvious to all that the threat which they talked about regarding the presence of British bases and the Treaty of Friendship, which we made with Britain, is just an idea which they felt could be used against us.

The Indonesian Government committed aggression against the Borneo States in fulfilment of the threats first uttered by Dr Subandrio when he referred to the likelihood of "acts of physical violence" occurring on the Indonesian/Malaysian border. Since 12th of April of this year, frequent border clashes have taken place between Security Forces and Indonesian-trained terrorists including the members of the Tentara Nasional Indonesia and also members of the Indonesian Armed Forces. Captured documents and equipment give irrevocable proof of this. Units and gangs of terrorists that have been contacted have proved to be led by the Tentara Nasional Indonesia regulars who use the TNKU as a cover for their activities. The TNI apart from providing leadership also provides training,

weapons and equipment to units of the TNKU and militant groups of the Clandestine Communist Organisation. It is significant to note that in the case of the militant groups of the Clandestine Communist Organisation, their leadership is always vested in TNI regulars and the numbers of the CCO, that is the Communist front members, are never of such a proportion that will allow this leadership to be questioned. The killing by our military forces of an Indonesian Commanding Officer on the Southern Sebatik Island was recently reported in the Press. This is one of the most concrete pieces of evidence of active participation by Indonesian Armed Forces regulars in raids on the borders of the Borneo States. Identity cards, weapons, clothing and equipment taken from killed or captured enemy guerillas show that these guerillas belong to regular units of the Indonesian Armed Forces.

While Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia has produced very little by way of definite achievement it does continue to be of increasing nuisance value. The threat from confrontation may therefore be divided into the following main categories:

- (1) Armed attacks across the border from Indonesia.
- (2) The despatch of secret agents and trouble makers into Malaysia from Indonesia.
- (3) Subversion among Indonesian communities within Malaysia.

As to No. (1), during Security Forces operations against terrorists in Malaysia a total of at least 66 terrorists have been killed and another 31 captured. A number of arms have been recovered including 2 mortars, 7 machine guns, 22 rifles, 28 shotguns, 63 grenades and a large quantity of ammunition. Much of this equipment is Indonesian beyond any doubt. Since the formation of Malaysia there has been a total of 48 armed incursions across the border from Indonesia.

As to No. (2), there are reliable reports of secret agents and trouble makers landing on the coasts of Sarawak. These groups are trained in sabotage in Indonesia; they are well

armed and are supplied with explosives. Their task is to train members of the Clandestine Communist Organisation in the remote areas. They stage attacks against the security forces and carry out sabotage activity whenever possible.

West Irian volunteers from Malaya, who underwent intensive anti-Malaysian political indoctrination in Indonesia, were sent back to Malaya in December, 1962. Before their return a number received instructions to form underground organisations with the aim of overthrowing this Government, if necessary by force of arms. These illegal organisations have in fact been formed and, though poorly led, are still a threat to the security of this country. It should be noted that the closing down of the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur put an end to the advice and assistance they were receiving from that quarter.

As to No. (3), there is reliable evidence to show that the Indonesians have for some time been actively engaged in the subversion of Indonesian communities or those descended from Indonesia now living in Malaysia.

This was initiated immediately after confrontation started and Indonesian diplomats in Sabah, Singapore and Malaya played a major role in this work.

By the time the Indonesian Consulates were closed down a large number of Indonesians in Malaysia were actively supporting confrontation, even to the extent of forming illegal underground organisations aimed at overthrowing, as I have said, the established Government of this country with violence.

Now Djatikusumo, ex-Ambassador, has been known to accompany Dr Subandrio on visits to Sumatra to explain the Djakarta regime's economic confrontation of Malaysia. He has also visited what the Indonesian Government terms the "front" at the Sarawak border to inspect Indonesian troops and volunteers who are officially committed to crushing Malaysia. He is now reported to have abused the privilege accorded to him by a friendly nation to visit Thailand by making use of the visits to make

contacts with some of the Indonesian agents residing here in Malaysia. This is surely a most novel and extraordinary behaviour for a man who has been here as Ambassador of his own Government.

Various unsuccessful attempts had also been made by Indonesian Foreign Service officials to subvert Malayan diplomats serving abroad.

The Indonesian confrontation mounted against us has also taken the form of a propaganda offensive launched against the Malaysian Government. Clandestine radio stations known as Radio Kalimantan Utara and Suara Kesatuan Malaya Merdeka have been set up and daily broadcast false news or grossly distorted versions of actual events, not to mention obscenities about Malaysia, about myself in particular and about other members of the Cabinet.

Perhaps the most inhumane part of the confrontation of Indonesia is the attacks made on our fisherfolk who are robbed of their catch, plundered of their equipment and their boats set afire, not to mention the physical assaults committed on them in international waters and in some cases in our own territorial waters by Indonesian gunboats with perhaps sailors in ordinary fishermen's dress that cruise about outside our patrol limits. The incidents that take place in the Straits of Malacca are reminiscent of the piracy of 16th century Europe and it is truly regrettable that in the mid-twentieth century our neighbours in Indonesia should still be practising, and with official blessing and approval, the buccaneering practices of 500 years ago. Truly a lament to progress and civilisation. To crown it all, their planes are frequently reported to violate our air space and to commit other acts in violation of international law. I have here a report of the activities of their planes:

- (a) On 13th of November, 1000 to 1030 hours, 1 Mitchell B 25 bomber and 2 Mustang F 51 fighters flew along border from Biawak to Tebedu. These made low dives for four minutes over Tebedu.

- (b) On 17th November, 0850, 0910 and 0915 hours, 1 Mitchell and 2 Mustangs circled Bareo and Long Rapung, over 20 miles inside frontier at height of 4,000 feet, diving to 100 feet over Long Rapung: they left in direction of Long Bewan.
- (c) On 17th November, 1120 hours, 1 Mitchell and 1 Mustang approached from south. Circled Wallace Bay at 2,000 feet and 100—700 feet respectively and withdrew to southwards.
- (d) On 6th December, 0840 hours, 1 TU 16 Jet bomber overflew Stass and Gumbang, both on frontier and circled over Kuching at 4,000 feet at a speed of 400 knots: it departed on a bearing of 220 degrees.
- (e) On 7th December, 0810 hours, 1 TU 16 circled Tawau at 5—6,000 feet with bomb doors open. Departed on north-west course.

These are some of the activities of the Indonesian Air Force which has violated the air space over the territories of Malaysia.

Soon after the termination of diplomatic relations, the Indonesian Government chose to sever trade relations with us—veritably a case of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face, for this policy pursued for anything more than a short period could mean economic suicide for Indonesia. Most of Indonesia's raw products were until recently sent to Penang and Singapore to be processed for sales in world markets. The self-imposed ban on the export of these goods to Malaysian ports could well cost Indonesia more than \$800 million a year. Her desperate efforts to find alternative means to export these raw materials have failed. The value of the Indonesian rupiah, as is well known, has dropped to something like 500 rupiahs per Malayan dollar. Such inflation must be an economist's nightmare. It would need a glib tongue to satisfy people with empty bellies that the Government's policy was correct—it is, in fact, a sheer folly. His latest propaganda is that Indonesia is pur-

posely neglecting the economic side of her life in order "to steel" the Indonesian people against hardships, against poverty and against distress—in short to make them men of steel. On the other hand, Indonesia has been going on a borrowing spree for the last few years without any hope of repaying the loans taken, and I do not know how she managed to get anybody to give her loans without any expectation of getting them back. In this deplorable state of affairs she is on a war path against us as an imaginary enemy, we who have been her blood brothers and whose economic strength could be of great help to her, we who have had long trade and economic association with her and we who have helped her to earn a very much needed hard currency.

Reports of the dire hardships facing the Rhio Islanders forced me to instruct the Immigration authorities to permit them to come into Singapore for provisions, and this was done merely on humane grounds. It is learnt that advantage has also been taken by the Government or by an organisation there to send a few spies as well with these people.

Then the Indonesian Government in an act of bare-faced brigandry issued an edict expropriating to itself all business enterprises belonging to Malaysians in utter disregard to international practice. The premises of our former Embassy's chancery and one of our residences, as has been known to all, had been confiscated by them in the name of confrontation.

A factor, as I see it, that has obviously influenced Indonesia in her decision to oppose Malaysia, is the fact that a comparison between the economy and general well-being of the two countries shows up Indonesia in a very bad light. While the Indonesian people are suffering in their millions from starvation and misery, I am happy to say that our people are living in peace, in happiness and in prosperity. There is no doubt in my mind that the leaders of the Djakarta regime have betrayed the faith of millions of Indonesians who have fought for their independence and the thousands who

sacrificed themselves for their country's freedom. All they have received instead is bad and corrupt administration through irresponsibilities and the corrupt practices of their leaders. And so naturally the Djakarta regime is galled by the success of Malaysia. We know, and the Indonesian leaders must realise, that that confrontation for Indonesia is a head long dive for disaster. For example, Indonesia's attempt to cut telecommunication links with us was a complete fiasco. President Sukarno was not able to get in touch with his comrades in Medan, let alone the rest of the world. There is no doubt, and the fact cannot be denied, that the Indonesians depend on us for many things—rice, for example, for the starving millions.

In the diplomatic field, Indonesia has been less successful, for her every endeavour to embarrass us or frustrate us has been met with ridiculous failure. Their firmest ally is, of course, Peking whose line the Djakarta authorities toe. The Philippines who also chose to join Indonesia in her isolation appear to be finding out that they have been led up the garden path in spite of Subandrio's hasty visit to Bangkok when the Philippines seemed on the brink of patching up her differences with us, which has not been very helpful at all. It is very likely that it is this self-same motive that prompted Sukarno to plan a trip to Manila this month and shortly to take Nasution there. But today I understand that the trip is off.

This then is the extent of the wrath that Indonesia has heaped upon our heads supposedly because she considers us neo-colonialist and because of her ridiculously unfounded and malicious charge that we plan to encircle her. The Indonesian leaders, call them what you will, are not fools but they have by many incidents showed that they are decidedly sinister. If we bear this in mind, then it is not far for us to seek reasons behind all this Indonesian move, their conduct and their behaviour.

President Sukarno has said that he would be prepared to welcome Malaysia subject to another U.N.

ascertainment taking place in line with democratic processes. The world knows that the ascertainment, already conducted by the Secretary-General's representative, was done in accordance with the democratic processes, but when you come to think of it, who is President Sukarno to speak about democracy and democratic processes when we all know that his own country has no such thing as democracy. But all they can show, according to them, is guided democracy, which in effect is the worst form of tyranny unknown in modern times. The Indonesian leaders have spoken glibly in terms of self-determination while the Indonesian people since exercising their self-determination have had no say in the affairs of their State, nor do we fear will the people of West Irian be able to exercise their self-determination in accordance with the solemn promise and undertaking given by Indonesia to the United Nations when the territory was handed over to her.

Honourable Members should now be aware that we cannot possibly consider a resumption of relations with Indonesia or even speak to her round a table since these acts of blatant violation or all that is known to international law exist. My Government is not prepared to consider the question at all until border raids cease, confrontation is called off and the Indonesian Government shows by positive act rather than by speech that she genuinely desires to make peace with us.

So, I say, having heard what was spoken in the Singapore Legislative Assembly this morning, to the Singapore politician, Mr Ong Eng Guan that he can talk his head off in Singapore for resumption of trade relations with Indonesia but that national pride and honour must come first. So if the Penang businessmen can make sacrifices and suffer silently for national honour, so can Singapore if she chooses to remain with us. As we know, he and the people of Singapore out of their own free will and choice have joined us—therefore they have joined us for bad or for worse, and they should be able to make little sacrifice.

In the face of continuing Indonesian confrontation, let us all recognise confrontation for what it really is and its implications to the integrity and security of our nation. Let the rest of the free world be under no illusion as to the real meaning of the word which, though innocuous it may seem, hides a multitude of sins and provides, as we can see it, a convenient cover for hostile acts against a small nation and all that it asks is to live in peace with its neighbours.

Indonesian confrontation against us is nothing less than a deliberate, bare-faced aggression—an aggression not only in the physical sense as demonstrated by Indonesian support for the terrorist incursions into our territory but also in terms of political, economic and psychological onslaughts planned and calculated with the avowed aim of crushing Malaysia.

Faced with this challenge we have no alternative but to prepare for the worst while hoping for the best. I am gratified by the prompt assurance of ready assistance by our allies and encouraged by the moral support given by most of the countries in the world.

I am also greatly heartened by the tremendous upsurge of patriotism throughout the country evident since Indonesia intensified her campaign against us and by the readiness with which our youths in particular are willing to lay down their lives in the defence of their beloved country. As you will have seen from the papers large numbers of young men and women have registered themselves to fight for this country. Young men and women from everywhere queued in large numbers to be among the first to answer their country's call. This is indeed most encouraging to all of us. I pray, however, that the time will never come when their young lives will be sacrificed as a result of enemy action. Small though we are our real strength lies in the unshakable belief of our righteousness reinforced by the sure knowledge that not only is the whole country united in the face of the threats but the entire free world can be counted upon to help us if we should ever be attacked. And so, if other countries

friendly to us—friendly countries that believe in democracy—can give their words to help us, so can, I think, Mr Ong Eng Guan and his Party in Singapore stand by this country.

I would like to read in connection with this something which appeared in the *Sunday Telegraph*, which has been sent to me and fortunately which I read this morning, a statement made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Alec Douglas Home, the relevant part which I will read for the benefit and information of this House is this particular one, which I quote:

"It is the essential bastion of the West against Indonesian and ultimately Chinese aggression. If it be true that China offers in the long run a greater threat to world peace than does Russia, Malaysia must be more crucial than Berlin. Sir Alec has made a pronouncement more fateful"—so said the *Sunday Telegraph*—"in its way than Neville Chamberlain's guarantee to Poland in 1939. It could save the peace for our generation, or it could bring all civilisation down in ruins."

These are very true words, and for these words we are very grateful to the British Prime Minister.

Now, permit me to review our relations with the Philippines. The election of Mr Diosdado Macapagal as President of the Philippines in January, 1962, signalled the commencement of a movement to reorientate the Philippines to Asia where it had hitherto, for the most part, been associated with the United States. The present administration in the Philippines, realising that such a policy was not conducive to the exercise of full independence in her foreign affairs now chose to exert herself. This caused the Philippines Government to strengthen her diplomatic missions in Asia and to seek closer ties with her immediate neighbours. As a result of this they welcomed the Association of South-East Asia, which we call ASA, and also saw high-powered overtures made by Indonesia for Philippines friendship. One of the items in Mr Macapagal's platform when seeking election was that he would pursue with vigour the Philippines so-called claim to an area of North Borneo or Sabah. Upon his election he took this matter in hand but nevertheless assured the Federation

Government of his support for Malaysia. Honourable Members are aware of negotiations that led to the Summit meeting in Manila and to the subsequent formation of Maphilindo, the unhappy squabble about Observers and the eventual rejection by the Philippines Government of the Secretary-General's Report.

The Philippines Government in arriving at its decision to defer recognition as they put it, of Malaysia, appears to have been prompted by the fact that she must support the existence of Maphilindo as allied to Indonesia and the pursuance of the Philippines' supposed claim to North Borneo. Indonesia had earlier decided that she could not accept Malaysia. The Philippines justified her so-called deferment of recognition of Malaysia on the grounds that Indonesia would be isolated and that Indonesia, the biggest of the Malay group of countries or nations would not be in Maphilindo. They seemed to have felt that if they employ a process of procrastination, there was a possibility of reconciling Indonesia to the acceptance of Malaysia thereby ensuring Indonesian membership of Maphilindo.

The Philippines claim to North Borneo was actively pursued only by the present administration and that it comes 17 years after the independence of the Philippines.

Now certain proposals are put forward as conditions precedent to her acceptance of Malaysia. This we have rejected outright as derogatory to the terms of the Manila Agreement.

The decision of the Philippine Government to defer acceptance was received in the Philippines with considerable surprise for the general feeling had been that while a decision would be postponed to the very last moment, acceptance of Malaysia was a foregone conclusion—and why postpone it? That segment of the Press in the Philippines which exulted at the Philippines' stand, that is not to recognise Malaysia, happened to come not by any strange coincidence from that Paper which had always been opposed to Malaysia, or the Paper which believes in the extreme left.

The decision of the Malaysian Government to respond to the action of the Philippine Government caught the Philippine Government by surprise and caused them to hurl accusations at us on the pretext that the Malaysian decision was hasty and ill-considered. The press, however, after some initial confusion realised that we were very much the aggrieved party and their subsequent comments ranged from nationalisation to strong criticism of the Philippine Government's stand. Public opinion appeared generally favourable to Malaysia.

We know through the admission of a senior Philippine official that the recall of the Philippine Ambassador in Kuala Lumpur immediately before Malaysia Day was meant merely as a symbolic act and the Philippines had meant to ask for Consular status for their staff so that they could remain at their posts until acceptance was formally accorded. This we were given to understand regrettably was misunderstood by Philippine officials in Manila to mean a reduction in status resulting in the Malaysian Government's decision to sever relations or, to put it bluntly, their decision to leave in the place of Ambassador their Consular Officer, was taken by this Government to mean that they have not officially accepted Malaysia and, therefore, they chose to reduce their diplomatic representation to just a consular representative and as a result of that we severed diplomatic relations and that naturally took them by surprise.

Shortly after Malaysia's decision to recall its diplomatic personnel from Manila and to sever relations, the Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs met secretly with His Malaysia Majesty's Ambassador in Washington and requested clarification on three points which constituted pre-conditions for a resumption of relations, namely that we give an assurance of our adherence to the previous agreements, that we enter into a fresh agreement on their claim to Sabah and that I should attend another Summit Meeting. I stated it would be superfluous for

us to accede to the first, that our commitment on the second was contained in the Manila Accord and that I could only agree to a third when Indonesia has shown by deeds and not words their good faith and their desire to normalise relations with us.

Nevertheless, my Government in view of the close affinity of the Malaysian people with the Philippine people, both ethnic and political, were anxious to facilitate a resumption of relations, and we have done our best to help the Philippines out of the sorry mess into which their trust in the friendship with Indonesia had brought them.

For a month thereafter various countries interested in peace in South-east Asia and friendly to Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia made several attempts to bring about reconciliation between the three countries. Foremost among these would-be mediators were the Foreign Minister of Thailand who as an ASA partner has agreed to look after Malaysia's interests in Indonesia and the Philippines, and also Philippines interests in Malaysia.

Honourable Members must have followed with some disappointment the result of the recent move in Bangkok between our Deputy Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary of the Philippines under the kind auspices and helpful assistance of our friend, Tun Thanat Khoman and, of course, you know the result. All that we had asked from the Philippines was that the Philippine Government should declare its adherence to the Manila Agreements to which that Government made a solemn pledge, we found that the move in Bangkok drifted more and more towards manœuvring us into an untenable and humiliating position and the Government of the Philippines made no secret of its intention to obtain fresh concessions from us as a condition of their so-called recognising and welcoming Malaysia. The final stage has since been reached, and the Foreign Secretary of the Philippines now seeks from us an assurance that their stale claims to sovereignty over parts of Sabah should be taken to the International Court of Justice. I

cannot but regard this attitude of the Philippine Government as unreasonable and shows disrespect and distrust for us. If this is its attitude, this Government considers that it is fruitless and futile to except normalisation of relationship with the Philippines now or in the near future.

Perhaps Honourable Members will permit me to digress for a moment and to say a word about this so-called claim to sovereignty by the Philippines to this part of Sabah. The national territory of the Philippines is precisely defined in Article I of the Constitution of the Philippines as comprising all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on the 10th day of December, 1898 and nothing is clearer than the fact that the Treaty of Paris excludes the whole island of Borneo. The Philippines Government can, therefore, have no claim whatever to any parts of Sabah in their own right. It is understood, however, that their claim is said to derive from the Sultanate of Sulu which at one time counted the North Eastern part of Borneo island as part of its domain. It is an inescapable fact of history, however, endorsed by the predecessors in sovereignty to the Philippine Islands, that is, the Government of the United States, that long before 1936 that Government had obtained from the last ruling Sultan a surrender of all his temporal power thereby putting an end to the Sultanate. After the death of the last Sultan in 1936 the Government of the Philippines declared that they would not accept or recognise any successor to the Sultanate. How the Philippine Government as Successors to that very Government which they put an end to that particular Sultanate of Sulu can resuscitate a Sultanate that has been non-existent for over a quarter of a century at least is something that passeth my understanding. How can they do it, when they themselves refuse to recognise the existence of this Sultanate? Moreover and this is important, whatever the legal aura with which the present rulers of the Philippines may fondly hope

to clothe their claim, what is the political value of that theoretical sovereignty when ascertainment undertaken at their request among others showed over 90 per cent of the people of Sabah have, by deliberate choice, been shown to have opted to join Malaysia. Surely the peoples of Sabah are not to be sold as so much chattel over a bargaining counter at so much a price, because a neighbouring State is able to call to its aid, in an emotional attitude a claim to a fictional sovereignty over parts of the territory of their habitation. There is indeed very much more to be said in answer to this claim of sovereignty, but for the moment I should like only to ask the Government of the Philippines which, as I found during the Manila negotiations, was most anxious to portray itself as one of the foremost champions of the principle of self-determination of the peoples, how they do they hope to sustain their claim to an empty sovereignty.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in these times of stress and strain let us renew our determination through faith in God to meet with stout hearts and clear heads whatever dangers that might lie ahead without for a moment compromising our keen desires and determination for peace and stability in the economic and political fields. Confrontation has been a blessing in disguise, for it has united the people in this country. I am proud of the spirit of the people here. They have given their pledges in rallies, not only to support the Government in its dispute with the Indonesian Government but also to lay down their lives as the supreme sacrifice in the defence of their motherland. Let this Confrontation then be a challenge to us to which we can respond positively in a manner that is mature and commensurate with the dignity and pride we have in our country.

Let me say how gratified I am that the sense of loyalty and dedication of the vast majority of the Malaysian people has amply demonstrated that we stand as a nation, single and united in our purpose. But there are still elements in this country who are disloyal and go about in our midst

spreading rumours and despondency and sparing no efforts to sow the seeds of discord. A speech which we all read this morning from Ong Eng Guan is an example of this.

To them let me say this: you are traitors to the country that has nurtured you, that has given you freedom and democracy and economic as well as social well-being and social benefits the likes of which the countries whose cause you espouse can never be expected of.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to express my thanks and the thanks of my Government and the nation to His Excellency U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, for the time and effort that he has devoted to conducting the ascertainment exercise which this Government collectively with the Indonesian and Philippine Governments requested him to undertake. His efforts must be considered as a major contribution in many ways to the peace and security of this region of Asia. The Malaysian Government is deeply grateful to him and wish to assure him of our continued support for his aims and objectives in the pursuit of world peace. To the British, Australian and New Zealand Governments let me say how grateful my Government is for all their assistance, especially in the tense and troubled period immediately following the severance of diplomatic relations with Indonesia. We are deeply appreciative of this help and this encouragement from our friendly countries and countries in the Commonwealth and also from the other countries who have given us moral support—this small country of ours has asked nothing more of man or God except to be allowed to live in peace.

Last but not least, I wish to make special mention of the valued assistance, friendship and understanding we have received from our Northern neighbour and partner in ASA—Thailand. The Thai Government has undertaken to look after our interests in Indonesia and the Philippines during the period of this hiatus. Let me just say that we shall not forget to look forward to the

day when we can reciprocate their help.

I take also this opportunity to express our deep sorrow in the bereavement of the Thai people at the loss of their beloved Prime Minister. I am sure Honourable Members will want me to have recorded in the records of this House our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the family and members of the Thai Parliament and people on the death of their Prime Minister who had at all times shown so much goodwill and friendship for the Malaysian Government and people.

My final tribute and thanks go to the many other countries who sent special representatives to the Malaysia celebrations and offered us their good wishes for success in what for us is the dawning of a new history. That is all I wish to say. (*Applause*).

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 12.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.20 p.m.

(*Mr Speaker in the Chair*)

BILLS PRESENTED

THE CIVIL LISTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Civil Lists Ordinance, 1957; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE MINISTERS (REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Ministers (Remuneration) Ordinance, 1957; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS' REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE ELECTION OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Election Offences Ordinance, 1954; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE COURTS OF JUDICATURE BILL

Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Superior Courts of Judicature; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947; presented by the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL

Bill to regulate the conditions of service of officers and servants of local authorities and to provide for a provident fund or funds for such officers and servants; presented by the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE TOWN, DISTRICT AND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS (APPOINTMENT) BILL

Bill to provide for the appointment of Secretaries of Town Councils, District Councils and Rural District Councils and matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (REPLANTING) FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Insurance Act, 1963; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (No. 4) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1963 and to appropriate such sum for certain purposes; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1964 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Tariff Advisory Board Act, 1963; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE TREASURY BILLS (EXTENSION) BILL

Bill to extend the operation of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, to all parts of Malaysia and to amend that Ordinance; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, and to make further provisions with respect to that Ordinance; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE FISHERIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Fisheries Act, 1963; presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

THE POISONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to alter the membership of the Poisons Board; presented by the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

MOTION

WAKTU PERSIDANGAN MESHUARAT

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menandatangani:

Menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerintahkan ia-itu dalam meshuarat sekarang ini syarat²—

- (a) perenggan kecil (a) dalam perenggan (1) hendaklah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "atau hari Khamis" itu di-gantikan dengan kalimah "hari Khamis atau hari Sabtu";
- (b) perenggan (3) hendaklah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "hari Juma'at" itu di-gantikan dengan kalimah "hari Sabtu".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan-nya usul ini ia-lah supaya membolehkan Dewan ini bersidang pada hari Sabtu. Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengetahui bahawa meshuarat ini banyak urusan yang hendak di-binchangkan, maka mustahak-lah di-adakan meshuarat pada hari Sabtu. Dengan sebab itu usul ini di-chadangkan untuk di-persetujuan oleh Dewan ini.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Question put, and agreed to.
Resolved,

Menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerintahkan ia-itu dalam meshuarat sekarang ini syarat²—

- (a) perenggan kecil (a) dalam perenggan (1) hendaklah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "atau hari Khamis" itu di-gantikan dengan kalimah "hari Khamis atau hari Sabtu";

- (b) perenggan (3) hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "hari Juma'at" itu di-gantikan dengan kalimah "hari Sabtu".

BILL

THE VICTORY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES FUND (WINDING UP) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to wind up the Victory Savings Certificates Fund and to provide for the disposal of monies remaining in the Fund" be read a second time.

The Victory Savings Certificates Ordinance of 1946 provided authority for the setting up of a Fund to raise a sum not exceeding \$10 million by the issue of Victory Savings Certificates. It was considered then that the Certificates would provide an attractive investment to members of the public who would not normally subscribe to other forms of Government loans. Sales of Victory Savings Certificates under the 1946 Ordinance commenced in November 1946 and lasted until 30th April, 1950. Total Certificates subscribed and paid into the Fund during this period amounted to \$909,976.50. It became clear therefore that the Victory Savings Certificates were not popular with the public. It was decided to close the sale at the end of 1950 when the total in the Fund amounted to \$973,885.50.

The Ordinance provided that these Certificates would earn interest for a maximum period of ten years from the date of issue. This period terminated at the end of 1960, and no interest has been payable after that date. The unredeemed value of Certificates at the end of September 1963 amounted to only \$17,557.50, and it is considered that the Fund should be wound up, which is the purpose of the Bill.

I should like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to Clause 2 of the Bill where it is proposed that no claim for repayment of Certificates will be entertained after 30th June, 1964. Having regard to the three years which have passed since any certificate earned

interest, it is considered that a six-month period for submission of claims for repayment of unredeemed certificate should be sufficient. All monies remaining in the Fund as on 30th June, 1964 will be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): 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 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE, 1947

AMENDMENT TO FIRST SCHEDULE—THE PORT SWETTENHAM AUTHORITY

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule to the Ordinance the following new item:

"The Port Swettenham Authority".

Honourable Members of this House may recall that the new Port Swettenham Authority was established on 1st July, 1963, with the passing of the Port Authorities Act, No. 21 of 1963. This new Authority has taken over the administration and maintenance of Port Swettenham from the Malayan Railway Administration and in accordance with Section 50 (3) of the Port Authorities Act, all rights and liabilities which, immediately before the date of the establishment of the Authority, were the rights and liabilities of the Railway Administration in

respect of Port Swettenham, became the rights and liabilities of the new Port Swettenham Authority. The functions of the new Authority are to provide berthing and mooring facilities for ships, transit and storage sheds, and generally to operate and maintain the Port.

It is normal to grant exemption from income tax in respect of a public utility of this nature. The Malayan Railway Administration itself is exempt from income tax, having been included in the First Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, so that before the establishment of the Port Swettenham Authority on 1st July, 1963, all the accounts of Port Swettenham were exempt from income tax. It is therefore only logical that the new Port Swettenham Authority should also be exempt from income tax by including it in the First Schedule to the Ordinance.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari:

Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Resolved,

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule to the Ordinance the following new item:

"The Port Swettenham Authority".

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE, 1947

AMENDMENT TO FIRST SCHEDULE— THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD, SINGAPORE

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule to the Ordinance the following new item:

"The Economic Development Board, Singapore".

The Economic Development Board of Singapore is a statutory body established under the provisions of Section 3 of the Singapore Economic Development Board Ordinance, No. 21 of 1961. The functions of this Board are to investigate and evaluate possible industrial projects which could be set up in Singapore, the provision of technical and financial assistance in the

establishment of such projects, and the laying out of industrial estates necessary for the setting up of industrial enterprises. It also provides other facilities such as granting loans to private enterprises and assisting development by means of research. The Board is a non-profit making body established for the purpose of fostering economic growth in Singapore. Any surplus from its operations would be used to augment the funds already available for development.

Honourable members of this House may be aware that one class of organisation included in the First Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, consists of statutory corporations or authorities set up by Government to carry out specific functions which may be of a commercial or quasi-commercial nature. Such statutory corporations or authorities are most commonly set up in circumstances where the field of activity is of particular interest to the public or of social importance, or where a monopoly may be established by private enterprise to the detriment of the public interest or where the prospects of profits are insufficient to attract ordinary private investors. It has been the practice in the past to include statutory corporations of this nature in the First Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance of both Singapore and the former Federation of Malaya so as to exempt them from payment of income tax. Since the Economic Development Board of Singapore comes within this category, it is considered that it may properly be exempted from income tax under Section 13 (1) (e) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, by its inclusion in the First Schedule thereto.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari:

Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule to the Ordinance the following new item:

"The Economic Development Board, Singapore".

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 7) ORDER, 1963

(Statute Paper No. 71 of 1963)

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 71 of 1963 be confirmed.

The amendment Order before the House seeks to give more adequate protection to domestic producers of knitted wear through the imposition of a specific duty of \$2.40 per dozen (full) and \$1.44 per dozen (preferential) when the *ad valorem* rates payable by importers of these goods fall below the amounts quoted. During this year our own manufacturers have been faced with increasing competition from low priced imports from China and Hongkong. Many of the imports from China are at prices which almost certainly constitute dumping, but this is impossible to prove in respect of exports from a Communist country.

As regards imports from Hongkong there have been several instances of under-declaration of value involving not only a loss of Government revenue but also unfair competition to our domestic manufacturers.

The imposition of a specific minimum duty payable by importers of knitted wear will not only afford increased protection for domestic manufacturers but also safeguard Government revenue. The two local manufacturers of knitted wear have given an undertaking not to raise their price if the specific minimum duty is increased.

This Order applies only to the States of Malaya.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 71 of 1963 be confirmed.

THE TIN INDUSTRY (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT) FUND ORDINANCE, 1953

EXTENSION OF PERIOD

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953, shall continue in force for a further period of three years commencing on the 1st day of January, 1964.

Sir, briefly, this Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Fund made up of the proceeds of a cess on tin concentrates at a rate of 70 cents per pikul. The Fund is administered by a Statutory Board called the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Board which comprises nine members—six nominated by recognised associations representing the tin industry and three officials appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The Fund has been established for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on research, development and publicity in order to stimulate the consumption of tin, and to disseminate information for the benefit of the tin industry generally. To this end it has been used:

- (a) to provide the tin industry's contribution to the International Tin Research Council in London; and
- (b) to provide the financing of the Malayan Tin Bureau in Washington.

The International Tin Research Council is the only organisation in the world devoted to the research and development of all aspects of tin usage. The London headquarters known as the Tin Research Institute, together with technical development centres in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and the U.S.A., has been successfully conducting a series of research projects designed to develop new uses of tin and to improve existing tin products and the processes by which they are made. Apart from that, the Council has also been engaged in the work of spreading knowledge on tin for the general benefit of the industry.

Because of its research work and the world-wide respect gained thereby, the

Tin Research Institute is able to maintain close and continuous contact with most of the important tin consumers in the world and these consumers have continuously sought the advice of the Institute.

As a result of the Institute's work, tin is now used in cast iron and in aluminium-tin alloy bearings, which have replaced copper-lead bearings; organotin compounds are used in plastics, paints, paper, wood, disinfectants and agricultural sprays; tin octoate is used in polyurethane foam and tin flouride in toothpaste. Other new lines of research also offer promise for new alloys, coatings and compounds using tin.

The Malayan Tin Bureau in Washington performs an important function by keeping in touch with tin consumers in the United States—the world's foremost tin consuming country—effecting measures aimed at promoting interest in the uses of Malayan Tin and in keeping the industry here informed of developments in the United States which may have a bearing on the industry.

I am sure Honourable Members would have read the Board's latest Annual Report published in Command Paper No. 44 of 1963 tabled at the meeting of this House in July and it is not necessary for me to elaborate further on the vital contributions of the work of both these organisations to the tin industry of this country. All that I wish to emphasise here is that past experience has conclusively demonstrated the need for continued vigorous efforts to be made in the fields of research, development and publicity if the tin industry is to maintain its place in this fast-changing world.

The Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953, which, some Honourable Members may recall, was extended by a period of three years commencing on 1st January, 1961, is due to expire at the end of this year. The tin industry in this country has unanimously requested for the extension of the life of the Ordinance by a further period of three years. The Government has examined the request

and in view of the importance of research, development and publicity for tin, it has agreed to the extension.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari:
Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953, shall continue in force for a further period of three years commencing on the 1st day of January, 1964.

Mr Speaker: I think this is a good time to suspend the meeting now. The meeting is suspended till half past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 12.55 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 3) ESTIMATES, 1963

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Motion standing in my name on the Order Paper be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The amount sought in this Motion is required to supplement certain Heads and Sub-heads of expenditure under the Second Five-Year Plan to ensure that the implementation of the projects can be continued in 1963 without interruption owing to shortage of provision under the respective Heads and Sub-heads.

Supplementary provision approved to date amounts to \$52,782,240. With the addition of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963 totalling \$56,246,744 which are now required, the total appropriation in respect of expenditure from the Development Fund for the year 1963 will come to \$602,216,749. Actual expenditure, however, is expected to be in the region of \$450 million. This shows, Sir, as I will explain when moving the Development Estimates for 1964, that the implementation of our Development Plan in 1963, as in

the two years previous to that, has been very successful indeed.

The supplementary provision now asked for includes two items of expenditure in respect of the Federation Armed Forces and the Broadcasting Service, which owing to their urgency, had to be met in the first instance from the ordinary Recurrent Estimates but which should properly be charged against the Development Fund. The opportunity is now taken to transfer these two items of expenditure to the Development Estimates. A number of new commitments which became necessary after the August meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat have been met by the issue of advances from the Contingencies Reserve. These advances require to be recouped. For these reasons it is necessary to present the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

The largest amount required is \$45,716,000 in respect of Head 114—Federation Armed Forces. As I have already stated, this has been met from the ordinary Recurrent Estimates and has now to be transferred to the Development Fund. No additional money is therefore involved. In the same way, out of the sum of \$528,307 required for Head 103—Broadcasting, to provide for studios and equipment in Penang and the necessary expansion of the Overseas Broadcasting Service, \$390,500 has been met out of the ordinary Recurrent Estimates and is now to be transferred to the Development Fund.

One of the larger supplements needed is in respect of Head 122—Education, amounting to \$4,732,800, to provide additional funds for the primary and secondary school programmes and the secondary continuation school programme, for teacher training and for the building of more hostels as a result of the increase in school enrolments.

Of the smaller supplementary items, a sum of \$476,566 is required for Head 118—Royal Federation of Malaya Police, to meet the cost of land required for building accommodation for the Federal Reserve Units

which have recently been sent to Singapore.

Honourable Members will observe that a sum of \$4,285,714 has been entered to create a new Head 154—Development Projects in Sarawak and Sabah. This money is required to make provision for the period 16th September to 31st December, 1963, so as to continue schemes which were previously financed by British Colonial Development and Welfare grants and, secondly, to provide for the extension of the runway at Jesselton Airport. Against this expenditure item, we shall be receiving from the British Government before the end of the year a corresponding instalment of £500,000 of the grant for the development of the Borneo territories as promised in the Malaysia Agreement.

There is only one other item of loan expenditure amounting to \$380,000 which is required to provide additional funds under Head 138 for the Malacca Municipal Water Extension Scheme.

The rest of the items requiring supplements are relatively small. In the case of three items, Head 120—Customs and Excise, Head 144—Telecommunications and Head 147—Civil Aviation, only token votes are required for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the House for changes in the total estimated cost of the projects concerned.

Further details of the expenditure required will be given by the Ministers concerned in the Committee stage, and it is therefore not necessary for me to elaborate further on these matters.

Sir, I beg to move,

That pursuant to Standing Order 67c the following Motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$56,246,744 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 45 of 1963, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is characteristic of the Government that, even when they have got into trouble and have manifestly failed in a certain direction, they seek to retrieve themselves by making a loud noise that they have done very well and that they never had it so good. This is a case of words belying the facts—and for that I think our Ministers of the Alliance Government are readily adept.

Mr Speaker, Sir, at no time in the last eight or nine years of Malayan independence has the policy of this Government borne such disastrous fruits and at no other time has this country been brought to the brink of disaster as a result of Government policy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if we look at the Development Supplementary Estimates, we will find a large sum of money devoted to defence, and the contradiction, Mr Speaker, Sir, is this: we are throwing in a lot of money into defence and, although we do that, we are still as far as before from being strong, and we are still as much dependent upon British as before. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, this vast expenditure of money does not achieve any result and leaves the position where it was.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has always said that we are being saved millions of dollars by our defence being in the hands of the British. Sir, it is inconsistent for us to say that we are independent and then to minus from our independence our defence and surrender our sovereignty in deference to Britain. It is a contradiction and vital denial of the independence of this country. If we want to be independent, we must take all consequences of independence, and we must see that whatever the cost we must not lean upon Britain to defend this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I will give a very simple example. If the Deputy Prime Minister were staying in a village and he got a very fierce tiger to guard his house, he might tell the villagers, "Look, the tiger is defending me", but then the tiger will not only defend

him but will start eating up his neighbours. Now, the British Army is just like that. It is so strong that it will not only defend this country but start biting and clawing at our neighbours and, Mr Speaker, Sir, far from bringing peace to this area, this fierce animal, the British Army, may involve our country in international military conflicts. Mr Speaker, Sir, this will clearly demonstrate that the defence policy is a failure and that a foreign force in this area will only act as an irritant and upset the peace of this area.

The Prime Minister this morning had said that we have liquidated British colonialism in this area. British colonialism is basically founded upon one thing and that is, the British Army. Without the British force there is no British Empire. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, we have done away with the paraphernalia of the Empire with a name on it, with a certain High Commissioner and other high officials, but the substance of the British Empire, that is the British Army, is still being maintained here. So, let not the Government claim falsely that it has liquidated colonialism in this part of the world.

Mr Speaker, Sir, of the equipment being bought for our Army, I must say that the Malayan Ministry of Defence, or the Malayan Armed Forces, are being treated as nothing but almost a waste-paper basket of the British Army. I will give a very simple example, Mr Speaker, Sir. Our Navy is made up of old, useless British warships, which have been lying in Gibraltar. They have been painted and done up, and presented to us with a lot of fanfare and gun salute, and things like that. These ramshackle ships have to be repaired now and then, and the British Admiralty is doing a booming business just repairing these gift ships for us. Of course, the Ministry of Defence will say, "Do not look a gift horse in the mouth", but we must see with what purpose that gift horse has been given to us. In fact, that gift horse is binding us, and making us more and more dependent upon the giver. And, Mr

Speaker, Sir, for the Malayan Government to adopt a militaristic attitude, I think, is out of place; and for the Prime Minister to make it a condition of peace in this area that the Indonesians should be wiped out—each and every communist in Indonesia—is, I think, an impossible condition for peace; it is making war a certainty in this area. Even the late Mr Kennedy never told the people of Russia to liquidate Mr Krushchev and only on that will he come to terms with Russia. Even he did not dare to take that attitude, and for little Malaya with a population of about seven million people to take this extreme attitude is far from bringing peace to this area. It is only asking for trouble, only asking for war, only asking for disaster. Mr Speaker, Sir, let us not forget that the Western Powers are playing it on both sides. They are the people who benefit from the misunderstanding between Indonesia and Malaya. Through the British Army, unneeded and superfluous equipment have been either sold to us or given to us; and on the other hand, the British firms are also making money out of selling military equipment to Indonesia. Mr Speaker, Sir, although we do not realise it, it is still the same old story of the arms race. America was giving arms to Israel and then pointed out that Israel was getting too strong, and then it gave arms to Arabs. It always saw to it that there was a disbalance, and in pretending to correct the imbalance it created a new disbalance. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, we must realise that these Western Powers are only using our Ministry of Defence as a sort of advertising house for their arms strength. I think it would be a pity if the Malayan Government does not become aware of what is happening.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the people of ancient times were very wise, and we sometimes forget their wisdom. For instance, we have a fable of two cats who had a piece of cheese and went to the monkey who, pretending to give equal treatment, got all the cheese. That is what exactly these Western Powers are doing with us. They pre-

tended now to be on one side and then on the other, and in the end they will finish off by dominating this whole area. Mr Speaker, Sir, the necessity of this vast sum of money for defence arises from the wrong policy of the Government. First of all, we should ask: why we should take upon ourselves a revolt against the British, why should we carry their baby; and why should we want to fight a war? Now, the British will say, "Well, we have no trouble, only the Malaysian Government is having trouble". They appear on the scene as observers, as people who have nothing, as innocent people. This whole trouble has stemmed from them. So, why should we spend more and more money for a war among brothers in these territories. The British will one day have to leave this area, but we and our children will live and die here, and the deaths and troubles and tragedies caused in North Borneo or here will linger on for centuries, long after the British have left. They will remember the Alliance Government; they will remember the Prime Minister of this country—even, perhaps, a hundred years from now—that "this was the man who was the first, but who fought against us". So, Mr Speaker, Sir, all this expenditure of money is wrong. It is for a wrong purpose. It is for fighting your own people.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we must not feel that, if we have the British here, we can do anything we like. For instance, the British will be here and they will create trouble in this area, and then who will die? The local people will die. Now the Government to supplement its military strength is asking for a call-up. If local boys were to die, who will suffer? Not the British—they will not cry. It is the Malayan mothers, sisters, brothers and parents, who will cry. And what does this Government hope to gain by this military policy? We should have peace, we should see to it that our neighbours and we agree to live together, and that we talk among ourselves without the goading and presence of these Europeans—the British are Europeans, they are not Asians, not Malaysians, not Indonesians.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the tragedy of this Malaysian Government is that, except for America and Britain, no Government in the world has given support to the Malaysian Government in its dispute with Indonesia. It has never been given support because the Malaysian Government has isolated itself; rather than talk with its neighbours, it refuses to have anything to do with its neighbours.

Mr Speaker: Order, order. You can only speak on the Government's request for additional funds as contained in the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963. You are trying to ramble about too long.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I was only trying to point out, Mr Speaker, Sir, that if this Government realises the Asian geographical setting of Malaya and Malaysia, all this war hysteria would not be necessary; and instead of buying arms, which can never be adequate, we can spend the same money on development—on construction rather than destruction. That is all we have to say from the Socialist Front. We regret very much that rather than follow a policy of peace the Malaysian Government has identified itself with the militaristic British power and got entangled in British disputes which it now calls as its own.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words in reply to the Honourable Member for Damansara. Perhaps you might take it as an attempt to explain away the Honourable Member's stand with regard to our relations with Indonesia. As I have said this morning, there is ample opportunity for Honourable Members to speak on the subject which I spoke this morning when we deal with it in the general debate. However, the Honourable Member chose to take this opportunity to bring this point up.

He suggested that we are on the war path and that it is not our enemy that is on the war path and that all these acts of aggression that have taken place are due to our militant ways. He also suggested that we have taken all these

ships from the British and display them for the British in order to show our belligerent attitude towards our neighbours. The Honourable Member, I presume, represents his constituency and is a member of Parliament, which represents the interests not only of his own constituency but of this country. The way he spoke has sounded to me and to the members who heard him that he represents nobody at all but the interests of our enemy, and in particular, the Communists (*Applause*). I am not suggesting that he is a Communist; he knows best what he is. But the way he speaks conveys that idea to anybody who hears him. He said that it is we who try to provoke Indonesia and that we as a small country should live in peace. But how can he expect us to live in peace if we have got an aggressive neighbour next door to us without a little bit of consideration for our interests and for peace for which we in particular have worked all the time since we became independent? The mere fact that we have spent so much money on development and have spent so very little on defence shows what is in our minds and in our hearts—that is, to provide for the people of this country a better standard of living and to provide all the good things of life for the people for whom we have dedicated ourselves to serve. And it is obvious from the amount of money we have spent on arms and on defence that we had never the slightest intention to provoke anybody and, least of all, to go to war with anybody. I said this morning that in spite of the British help and whatever help we may get from our friends, there is no hope of our settling or fighting Indonesia. With their arms obtained from Russia—from Russian arms and Russian money—their might is so many times greater than ours. The only money which we have asked this House to allow us to spend is for the very essential things for the defence and the security of this area. But under no circumstances will the amount which we have spent enable us to fight a war outside.

He talked about freedom and various other things, but I can assure

the Honourable Member that if Indonesia ever comes here or the Communists ever come here, they would not give that freedom which the Honourable Member now has and which we all have. And if he feels that he can talk like that and at the same time serve this country, I think the attitude he has taken is wrong. What he is saying is in fact something which we expect of the agents and the helpers and supporters of our enemy who is looking towards us with greed in their hearts and revenge in their minds. What harm have we done to them? What we have done is for our existence and our economic prosperity and our happiness. That is all the crimes perhaps we have committed and the Honourable Member should be very careful as to what he says.

He talks about the British. I know he was born in this country and he has obtained all his education and he has made his living, his career—it was all through the British. If the Communists had been here in those early days, I do not think he would have much chance to be where he is now. And so I say before we can talk let us look around us and gather from the atmosphere and the situation here what is good for us. Take what is good for us and throw away things which are no good for us. As I have said, the things which he is saying and the things which he has in mind are those things which I do not think is any good to us or to the people in this country.

As to the boats which he said we obtained from Gibraltar, I cannot think of any such boats. We have got a few mine sweepers but I do not think they came from Gibraltar. I know they came from somewhere in Britain and we had to pay quite a lot of money to obtain them and the new boats which we have obtained now have been paid for from this country's money. They are by no means war ships; they are just 100 feet long boats to work in the coastal areas in order to protect the security and the interests of the fishermen who earn their livelihood from the sea. That is all I could

think of to say in reply to the Honourable Member. And I think, as I have said, that he should be very careful of what he says. What he says does not hurt him but it hurts many thousands of people who are prepared to sacrifice their lives in the defence of this country (*Applause*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am indeed very sorry to hear what the Prime Minister has said with regard to the Honourable Member for Damansara. Here, Sir, we have a case of honest criticism on what is considered to be an error on the part of the Government. It has been stated very clearly by the Honourable Member for Damansara that the causes of the present necessity to increase our defence forces and to increase expenditure on defence are due mainly to the unenlightened foreign policy of this Government. I am sorry to hear that the Prime Minister either failed to appreciate the points made by the Honourable Member for Damansara or he deliberately used the occasion to insinuate that the Honourable Member for Damansara made his utterances with influence from, or to speak like, a communist. I am afraid that the Honourable Prime Minister is rather fond of making insinuations of this sort. Though he has made no outright statement that so and so is a communist, he is rather fond to pass insinuations of this nature. It was only this morning that our attention was drawn to similar insinuations made on Government servants.

Sir, I am sorry to say that if the Government is in no position to convince the people of this country of their achievements before facing elections and turn to the bogey of communism, then I am afraid that they have absolutely nothing to offer. This is a very great similarity to what the Government used, to criticise the Indonesians. It has been said many a time, quite rightly on some occasions, that the Indonesians have nothing to offer to the people and that due to the fact that they can do nothing to improve the economic lot of the Indonesians, they turn to confrontations so that the

people of Indonesia will have something to think about and for that will continue to support the Government.

I say here, Sir, that the Government is aware that this line of approach will be able to sustain the Government in power. It is because of that that I say that the Government of this country today is using the very same method, but instead of having confrontation or something else, it uses communism and the question of patriotism in order to maintain its position, because it realises that after a few years in power in this country it has not done much to improve the lot of the people of this country; and it realises that the majority of the people of this country is getting dissatisfied with the way the Alliance Government is doing things.

So, I say here, Sir, that it is only the duty of every Opposition Party and of every Member of Parliament to point out the errors on the part of the Government in formulating certain policies in the course of its terms in office. If the Honourable Prime Minister appreciates what communists would do under similar circumstances, he would not have criticised the Honourable Member for Damansara. The Prime Minister should realise that communists would prefer to see the Government committing itself further so that one day it will face the real disaster. If some one were to stand up in this House and tell the Government of its errors, I think the first thing the Honourable Prime Minister should do is to thank him for pointing out certain matters which he himself may not be able to see.

Sir, we agree that a Government should be firm. However, we also feel that a Government must not only be firm but it must be realistic. I feel that everybody is in agreement that we must always be friendly with our neighbours. To be unfriendly with our neighbours is going to be a very expensive thing, and it is because of this fact that we have to expend additional sums of money. As the Honourable Member for Damansara has pointed out, the policy of Americans towards Russia can be a very good analogy—they are firm but at the same time they are

realistic. If the Honourable the Prime Minister wants some more realistic comparison, he will have to look only at the incident in which the British Embassy was burnt down in Djakarta and yet the British Government continues to have diplomatic relations with Indonesia. Is this not a big hit at British prestige? Why is it then that the British continue to have diplomatic relations? Why did not they sever diplomatic relations with Indonesia? It is because they are realistic. They realise that to do a thing like this is a very serious matter and that it should not be done in a haphazard manner. So, I say to the Prime Minister that though we want him to be firm we also want him to be realistic and that he should look at the problem from a more realistic angle. We are not suggesting that he should go down on his knees and beg for forgiveness, but we are telling him that he should not close the door for negotiations. One can negotiate without losing face; one can negotiate without losing prestige. I think that only a realistic Government will do that, and I am appealing to him, as a Member of the Opposition and as a citizen of this country, that he should not involve the country further and that he should be more realistic in his foreign policy.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification. Before we waste the time on this debate, I would like to state that this defence expenditure is required mainly for expansion of Malaysia. It is not required because of confrontation. It is requested because of Malaysia. I have explained this before and this money has already been voted. I think we should not waste the time of the House by debating it again.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Anggaran Belanjawan yang di-kemukakan pada hari ini sa-bagai anggaran tambahan bagi kemajuan tahun 1963 kita melihat banyak tambahan yang akan di-berikan pada pertahanan negeri ini. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sangat sukachita-nya tambahan ini dan ini ada-lah satu langkah yang sesuai dengan kehendak kedudokan sa-buah

negara yang hendak memelihara kehormatan diri-nya sendiri.

Bahkan kita berharap supaya Kerajaan akan melebuhkan lagi dalam mempertahankan pertahanan negeri ini, bukan sahaja dalam erti kata senjata dan sa-bagai-nya tetapi di-dalam ketebalan jiwa ra'ayat memikul tanggung-jawab sa-bagai warga negara negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun perbahathan dalam Dewan ini telah pergi kepada perkara² perhubungan Diplomatic di-antara Indonesia dengan Persekutuan ini, saya akan chuba menyabarkan diri saya untuk berchakap hal ini pada masa-nya nanti.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal pertahanan ini walau bagaimana pun terpaksa mewujudkan satu fahaman yang tegas dan tegoh yang di-pegang oleh Kerajaan ini. Saya rasa pada tempat-nya di-sini walau bagaimana banyak kita memberi peruntukan senjata dan sa-bagai-nya kepada pertahanan negeri ini, kita hendak-lah sentiasa ingat bahawa bergantung kita di-dalam pertahanan kepada negeri Inggeris hendak-lah di-kaji sa-mula supaya dapat sesuai dengan kedudukan kita sendiri. Dalam segi itu elok-lah Kerajaan ini pada masa yang akan datang menimbangkan chara² pertahanan dengan alat²-nya yang lebeh kuat supaya tidak berulang dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini kejadian yang telah berlaku pada tahun 1941 ketika negeri ini di-serang oleh Jepun dan pertahanan negeri ini telah hanchor dalam masa yang sangat singkat. Kita tidak dapat mewujudkan itu sa-mata² dengan bergantung kepada orang² yang telah nyata baharu² ini mempermainkan negara dengan memberikan senjata kepada pehak yang lain yang nyata berlawanan dengan spirit apa yang di-katakan sahabat atau sa-bagai-nya yang ada antara negeri ini dengan Kerajaan Great Britain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak saya hendak menyentuh dalam soal dasar Kementerian Pelajaran yang menghendaki lagi wang bagi lanjutan² perkhidmatan pada ranchangan² sekolah lanjutan. Tentu-nya bagaimana kita tahu ranchangan ini telah di-jalankan tetapi pagi ini kita telah mendapat

tahu bahawa tidak dapat di-tentukan oleh Kerajaan pegangan dasar-nya kepada kedudukan sekolah² lanjutan yang di-sebutkan itu. Saya berpendapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa walau apa pun yang akan di-siasat di-dalam hal ini Kerajaan Persekutuan ini hendak-lah sentiasa memandang dari segi bahawa sekolah² ini ada-lah sekolah² yang menjadikan tempat penerimaan bagi murid² yang telah putus pelajaran penyambongan-nya kepada sekolah menengah. Oleh sebab yang demikian kepentingan sekolah² saperti ini tidak mesti di-persoalkan lagi, bahkan yang menjadi soal ia-lah penyediaan sekolah² yang saperti itu kepada apa yang di-mestikan oleh tuntutan masharakat ekonomi dan kehidupan bagi murid² itu sendiri. Kita tidak mahu penimbangan² yang di-lakukan di-dalam masa yang singkat hingga mengakibatkan was² di-dalam perjalanan saloran persekolahan yang tertentu. Penimbangan² itu hendak-lah di-asaskan atas sa-mata² menambah sesuai dan memberi chabang² perkhidmatan kepada murid² itu sendiri. Kalau dahulu-nya mereka ini telah di-beri curriculum dan pelajaran² serta syllabus yang berlainan daripada apa yang di-pentingkan oleh kehidupan ekonomi dan social mereka itu dalam negeri ini maka soal-nya lagi bukan-lah menimbangkan tetapi membetulkan dengan perasaan yang tegap.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada tuntutan kemajuan bagi sekolah² di-negeri ini ia-lah mewujudkan asrama². Anggaran belanjawan ini telah menjokkan bahawa masalah asrama ini di-teruskan pembenaan-nya. Tetapi dari apa yang saya perhatikan bahawa asrama yang di-wujudkan baharu² ini ia-lah bagi sekolah² yang baharu. Oleh sebab yang demikian maka tertinggal-lah pada umum-nya sekolah² yang lama tidak mempunyai asrama yang sempurna dan chukup. Saya katakan yang sempurna kerana alat² yang penting banyak di-letakkan tanggung-jawab mewujudkan-nya kepada Board of Governors atau sa-bagai-nya sedangkan Kementerian melepaskan diri dengan hujah bahawa ini ada-lah soal Board of Governors. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau ada pun

harapan bagi murid² Melayu untuk menurut pelajaran tinggi menengah maka syarat yang asasi bagi kesempurnaan-nya ia-lah ada-nya asrama yang chukup dan sempurna di-dalam-nya.

Saya dahulu telah meminta supaya Kerajaan jangan lagi melengahkan pertimbangan dalam membuat asrama kepada sekolah² yang telah ada, dan saya percaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran sendiri tentu-lah ber-setuju bahawa sa-kira-nya tiap² sekolah² yang baharu kita chukapkan dengan alat² yang sempurna dan sekolah² yang lama yang ta' ada alat sa-lain daripada yang telah lama ditinggalkan, maka yang akan menderita ia-lah orang² yang belajar di-dalam-nya. Baharu atau lama-nya sekolah itu tidak-lah meletakkan dia menjadi sekolah yang bertaraf tertentu, tetapi tendency, atau kechenderongan Kementerian dalam perkara ini, saya fikir tidak-lah betul, sebab Kementerian memikirkan bahawa apabila kita buat sekolah baharu maka di-jadikan-lah dasar bahawa sekolah itu lengkap dan chukop. Ada pun sekolah lama itu, oleh kerana dia telah lama hidup dan telah boleh hidup dengan chara itu, maka perjalanan dia mengechut dengan jalan itu. Ini tidak-lah sasuai dan hendak-lah Kerajaan menempatkan dan mengalatkan-nya sa-mula sasuai dengan dasar-nya untuk memberi kelengkapan² kepada anak² Melayu.

Dalam asrama pula hendak-lah Kerajaan mengadakan penyiasatan yang tegas supaya asrama² yang ada ini di-besarkan, dan bukan-lah lagi sekolah² yang baharu. Saya fikir dasar ini-lah sahaja yang akan dapat menolong bagi perkembangan pengajaran kepada sekolah² di-bandar² yang diisi oleh penuntut² Melayu itu sendiri.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab untuk menjalankan kerja² ia-itu dengan bertambah-nya perbelanjaan² untuk beberapa Kementerian dalam Supplementary Budget yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Rasa saya, terutama sa-kali dalam hal

pertahanan, tahun² yang telah sudah, saya telah merayu kepada Kerajaan bagi menimbangkan perkara ini dan pada masa ini, saya nampak tujuan² saya yang dahulu itu telah maju dan berjaya. Memandangkan kedudukan negara kita ini bertambah besar dan bertambah mendapat anchaman dari dalam negeri.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan hal sekolah. Di-sini ada bertambah perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan Sekolah Lanjutan. Saya bagi pihak kawasan saya menguchapkan terima kasih atas kemajuan² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini dalam hal Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong, dan juga Sekolah Lanjutan Menengah. Baharu² ini lebeh kurang satu bulan dahulu di-mana pamiran² telah di-adakan oleh sekolah² ini yang menunjukkan kemajuan² yang telah di-chapai dalam hal pelajaran Sekolah Lanjutan Menengah ini. Sunggoh pun bagitu, saya nampak wang yang telah di-adakan maseh lagi belum menchukopi, kerana banyak lagi perkara² saperti barang² pertukangan dan sa-bagai-nya belum menchukopi di-dalam sekolah² ini, dan lagi rayuan yang telah saya terima daripada murid² ini meminta Kerajaan supaya menimbangkan ia-itu sekolah² ini di-lanjutkan lagi satu tahun.

Yang ketiga, mereka² merayu sa-telah mereka² tamat dalam sekolah² ini, mereka² hendak-lah di-beri peluang ia-itu di-beri satu akuan dalam sekolah² ini untuk membolehkan mereka² itu berkhidmat dalam perkhidmatan² Kerajaan, dan juga mereka² meminta di-utamakan, oleh sebab mereka² ini mendapat asohan² dan pelajaran² daripada sekolah² ini. Dan juga saya berharap sa-telah mereka² ini tamat dalam sekolah² ini dapat-lah mereka melanjutkan perkhidmatan dalam ranchangan² luar bandar, saperti ranchangan² di-mana murid² itu di-lateh chara membela ayam dan sa-bagai-nya. Dengan ini dapat-lah mereka² itu melanjutkan, atau pun berkhidmat dalam ranchangan luar bandar.

Jadi, itu-lah atas dua perkara yang saya suka menarek perhatian Kerajaan, dan saya berharap supaya

Sekolah Lanjutan ini dapat di-tim-bangkan sa-bagaimana rayuan yang saya terima daripada murid² yang ada belajar di-Sekolah Lanjutan itu.

Lagi satu perkara, saya suka hendak menerangkan sedikit tentang kekhuatiran orang² kampung, oleh sebab perkara² berkenaan dengan dua tahun sahaja tentang Sekolah Lanjutan ini, banyak orang² kampung tidak faham apa-kah kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya berkenaan dengan hal Sekolah Lanjutan ini. Jadi, rasa saya dalam hal ini, Pejabat Penerangan-lah yang bertanggung-jawab untuk memberi penerangan yang penoh kepada ibu² bapa supaya menarek mereka ini dan faham atas dasar tujuan Sekolah Lanjutan ini. Sebab saya kata bagitu, pada masa ini masih lagi banyak tempat² yang patut di-penohi oleh murid² yang patut dudok belajar dalam Sekolah Menengah Lanjutan ini, terutama sa-kali di-kawasan saya di-mana ada empat buah Sekolah Lanjutan yang masih lagi saya mendapat tahu orang² kampung yang tidak perchaya lagi, atau pun mengertikan pelajaran, atau pun chara² di-dalam Sekolah Menengah Lanjutan ini.

Dengan itu, saya sa-kali lagi meng-ucapkan berbanyak terima kasih atas segala pelajaran² yang telah di-jalakan yang mendapat puas hati daripada mereka² dalam kawasan saya. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Dato' Pengerusi, saya bangun hendak mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan berhubung dengan Kepala 132—Drainage and Irrigation, Kepala Kechil 69—Coastal Bund, Sungei Bahru-Sungei Sanglang, Perlis. Dato' Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang kita sama² ma'alum bahawa Negeri Perlis ada-lah sa-buah negeri yang kechil dan kehidupan ra'ayat-nya ada-lah sa-mata² bergantung kepada hasil tanaman padi. Di-zaman penja-jahan yang lampau, pantai² negeri Perlis ada-lah terbuka, dan dengan terbuka-nya pantai² negeri Perlis itu, maka lebih kurang lima ribu ekar tanah² bendang yang telah di-masokki oleh ayer masin, atau ayer laut, tetapi samenjak kita mencapai kemerdekaan,

maka Kerajaan Perikatan telah ber-ikrar dengan sa-berapa daya upaya-nya hendak menolong ra'ayat jelata negeri Perlis, terutama sa-kali ahli² yang bertanam padi.

Dengan sebab itu, dengan ada-nya perbelanjaan yang bagitu besar yang telah di-untokkan kepada negeri Perlis yang mana ra'ayat negeri Perlis pada masa yang telah lampau, atau pada masa penjajahan yang lampau, tidak termimpi yang mereka itu akan dapat mengechap nekmata seperti mana yang telah di-rasai oleh mereka pada hari ini. Jadi, dengan sebab itu-lah pada hari ini, dengan sempurna-nya bund ran-changan lima-tahun itu, maka lebih kurang lima ribu ekar tanah bendang yang telah selamat daripada masuk banjir ayer masin. Dengan sebab itu, Dato' Pengerusi, saya sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat Perlis Selatan yang mewakili ra'ayat Perlis Selatan menguchapkan banyak terima kasih kepada Kera-jaan yang telah menunaikan janji² mereka dalam masa pilihan raya yang telah lalu. Terima kasih.

Enche' Lim Joo Kong (Alor Star): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Estimates, because in order to allow our Government Departments to expedite their jobs we need money. I have some questions about the Continuation Schools. I am not actually criticising the running of these Continuation Schools. My idea is that we should introduce some more subjects into these Continuation Schools, such as typewriting and short-hand, and the pupils attending them should be taught more about business as in the case of the Trade Schools and Technical Colleges so that when they come out of these schools they can adjust and adapt it in the commerce and industry. That is why I stand up to speak on this Bill and I feel that the allocation of money to the Ministry of Education should be even more.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian saya nampak-nya hanya menyentoh dua perkara. Yang per-tama berkenaan dengan asrama² dan yang kedua berkenaan dengan Sekolah²

Lanjutan. Berkenaan dengan Sekolah² Lanjutan, pada pagi tadi apabila saya menjawab beberapa soalan, saya telah terangkan ia-itu satu jawatan-kuasa telah pun mengkaji masalah Sekolah Lanjutan ini dan telah pun membuat laporan-nya, dan laporan jawatan-kuasa itu sedang di-kaji oleh pihak Kerajaan, dan tentu-lah kandungan² laporan itu akan di-keluarkan bagi pengetahuan umum; dan saya fikir sa-telah itu baharu-lah orang ramai dapat mengetahui chadangan² dan shor² yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan.

Bagaimana pun, saya percaya jikalau-lah perubahan² di-adakan di atas perkara² yang berjalan sekarang di-katakan tidak memuaskan hati, sama ada daripada ibu-bapa atau pun memberi satu harapan yang baik kepada anak² untuk memberi jaminan chara hidup bagi mereka itu dalam sekolah ini perkara ini akan di-per-baikkan.

Berkenaan dengan asrama², wang yang di-minta pada hari ini ada-lah untuk membayar perkara² yang kita telah sediakan. Akan tetapi, saya suka juga menarek perhatian Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah membangkitkan perkara asrama itu kepada ranchangan kemajuan kita bagi tahun 1964, di-mana di-bawah Kepala kechil 12 ada peruntukan sa-banyak \$1,304,000 untuk asrama, dan sudah tentu ini akan beransor memperbaiki keadaan² asrama, sama ada di-sekolah yang baharu di-bena atau pun sekolah yang sedia ada.

Saya akan mengambil ingatan shor yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan asrama bagi sekolah² yang telah ada.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menambah lagi berkenaan dengan Development Estimates ini, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan oleh pihak parti saya bahawa di-dalam memperkokoh dan memperkuat bangsa sudah tentu-lah berkehendakan kepada pertahanan (defence) yang kuat. Tetapi ada satu perkara yang patut kita ingat dalam keadaan Malaysia kita yang baharu ia-itu dari

semenjak mula kita hendak menubuhkan-nya kita sama kita telah bertelagah pendirian dan chara dan sa-makin nyata-lah sa-sudah tertuboh-nya Malaysia ini ka-mana simpang sior dan chabang-nya perjalanan yang timbul di-dalam dan di-luar negeri. Ini semua sa-kali daripada bangkangan² yang telah kita kemukakan ada-lah perkara² yang burok dan membawa benchana itu sama² kita tidak setuju dan sama² kita tidak suka. Dengan kerana itu-lah fikiran² yang telah kita kemukakan itu segala apa benchana yang boleh menimbulkan perkara itu mesti-lah kita jauhkan. Menolak benchana lebeh dahulu dari menchari faedah kapada kita daripada kita membuat pembangunan atau kema-juan.

Maka di-dalam estimates ini ia-lah estimates pembangunan atau kemajuan. Di-dalam saya hendak menyentoh berkenaan dengan hal defence ini, sa-bagaimana telah di-nyatakan memang mustahak perbelanjaan yang banyak, tetapi dengan keadaan sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita melupakan hanya-lah pembenaan sa-banyak yang macham ini sahaja dengan kita melupakan bahawa benchana² yang besar akan menimpa kapada kita. Kita telah pun sama² dengar ucapan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita pada pagi tadi di-dalam menjawab ucapan terhadap wakil Socialist Front.

Jadi saya di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengingatkan kapada pihak Kerajaan, terutama pihak Kementerian Pertahanan ini kerana ada-lah satu daripada titekberat yang besar sa-kali yang menimbulkan benchana dan kachau-bilau dengan jiran² dan dengan keadaan² kita dalam negeri ini ia-lah berbalek kapada puncha pertahanan. Saya berpendapat kalau-lah sa-kadar sa-banyak ini sahaja perbelanjaan kita dengan besar-nya benchana² yang kita lupakan puncha² benchana itu tidak kita tutup dan tidak kita usahakan, maka pertahanan kita akan menjadi sia². Dan chita² kita yang lohor dan mulia daripada bagaimana bangsa Melayu dan bagaimana ra'ayat negeri ini yang telah dari mula-nya berjuang menentang

penjajah kerana hendak kemerdekaan telah dapat di-chapai kemerdekaan itu dan berchita² pula menyatukan nusantara kita. Maka kerana benchana yang telah menimpa kapada chita² di-dalam negeri kita bagi anak bumiputera dan bagitu juga bagi chita² bumiputera nusantara seluruh-nya, ini-lah perkara yang patut menjadi pertimbangan yang mendalam, kerana sa-lagi kita tonjol²kan dengan defence kita, kita tambah dan sa-bagai-nya, dalam bentok penjajah, ini-lah akan menimbulkan perasaan resah dan churiga pada pehak² yang lain. Kerana kita beberapa kali dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, balek kapada dua masaalah besar, tudoh-menudoh. Manakala di-lahirkan perasaan kita hendak sa-benar²-nya bebas dan merdeka, maka bertentang-lah dengan beberapa kepentingan saki-baki penjajah lagi. Maka timbul-lah tudohan kominis kapada satu pehak walau pun tudohan itu hanya-lah barangkali kerana tebal-nya rasa berpehak menentang kapada penjajah, dan bagitu pula tudohan itu manakala bagi pehak yang menambah tebal-nya memihak kapada penjajah. Maka kedua² tudohan ini-lah ia-itu berpehak kapada penjajah dan berpehak kapada kominis atau terpengaruh kapada penjajah atau terpengaruh kapada kominis. Jadi, saya rasa di-dalam kita memikirkan pembangunan kita dalam negara yang baharu ini, pertama dalam defence ini yang menjadi puncha besar yang benchana akan menimpa kapada yang berpanjangan. Maka jalan kita mempertahankan dan memperkokohkan pertahanan ini mesti-lah pehak Kerajaan dan pehak Kementerian itu sendiri mengambil satu pendirian yang melepaskan dari sa-barang tudohan. Bahwa kita betul² merupakan balek kapada chita² yang tulin bumiputera bagi nusantara ia-itu "perahu lalu kiambang bertaup".

Ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, titek-berat yang saya harapkan menjadi perhatian yang dalam dan kapada jalan ini-lah perbelanjaan bagi menambah budget (belanjawan) yang di-kemukakan ini akan membawa ma'ana yang baik bagi pembangunan dan kemajuan. Jika tidak saya per-

chaya ini akan menimbulkan beberapa keadaan lagi bagaimana kata² orang tua²: "bagaimana keadaan tikus membaiki labu" dan bagini-lah saya berharap akan menjadi perhatian yang mendalam bagi pehak Kerajaan yang memegang teraju sekarang ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun bagi mengalu²kan peruntokan perbelanjaan ini dan menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh di-atas peruntokan yang bijaksana, terutama sa-kali peruntokan berkenaan dengan hal ahwal pertahanan. Saya tahu bahawa negara kita yang mengamalkan pemerentahan demokrasi berparlimen, yang membenci anti sa-barang bentok penjajahan dan lebeh² lagi anti-kominis. Tujuan anggaran pertahanan ini sa-panjang fahaman saya, bukan-lah sa-benar²-nya untuk berperang dengan Indonesia, tetapi sa-benar²-nya tujuan anggaran pertahanan ini ia-lah untuk menentang berhabis²an kemarakan kominis, dan untuk berperang dengan kominis. Kita menentang bukan sahaja dari pehak Indonesia dan pehak yang lain, tetapi juga pehak dalam negeri ini juga kita tentang dengan habis²an. Sa-bagai dalil-nya, Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri telah pun mengambil tindakan yang tegas menangkap orang² yang menyeludupkan faham kominis ka-dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Kita tahu dan sadar bahawa pehak kominis ia-itu kominis Peking dan kominis Indonesia telah pun membuat perjanjian antara satu sama lain yang mana pehak Peking atau China merah di-tugaskan mengpengaruhi negeri² di-utara Malaysia termasuk Vietnam, Cambodia, Thai, Tibet dan sa-bagai-nya.

Sementara itu pula, pehak Indonesia berhubung rapat dengan parti kominis Malaya dan pehak parti kominis Indonesia sedang membuat perhubung-an rapat dengan pehak parti kominis di-Malaya ini dengan menggunakan ahli² daripada parti² politik yang pro Indonesia, terutama sa-kali ahli² daripada Persatuan Islam Sa-Tanah Melayu dan Socialist Front, dan sa-bagai dalil yang terang dan jelas bahawa apa yang di-dasarkan-nya

di-hini tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah untuk kominis dan chita² pehak mereka itu sendiri, kerana mereka tidak mahu langsung dudok dan ta'at setia kepada tanah ayer Malaysia ini kerana mereka itu ingin, chinta dan sayang untuk dudok di-bawah pimpinan Soekarno atau pemerintahan Facist yang kejam itu.

Mr Speaker: Apa kena-mengena dengan chakapan di-atas debate yang ada di-hadapan ini. Saya telah memberitahu banyak kali bahawa hendaklah perbahathan ini di-tujukan kepada dasar di-atas belanjawan yang di-kemukakan di-hadapan kita, ini. Chuba-lah jangan melinching dalam kehendak Standing Order ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlajak sedikit (*Ketawa*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, bukan sa-benar²-nya tujuan Kementerian ini menambahkan peruntukan yang banyak berhubung dengan pertahanan itu untuk berperang dengan saudara kandong kita Indonesia, tetapi sa-benar-nya untuk menghapuskan sa-barang bentok kominis sama ada dalam dan luar negeri. Saya suka mengambil perhatian pehak yang berkenaan, bukan sahaja anggaran itu untuk menjaga pertahanan di-sabelah selatan atau timor Malaysia, tetapi sukachita saya menarek perhatian supaya anggaran pertahanan ini di-banyakkan juga di-pehak utara Malaysia, kerana kita dapat tahu bahawa oleh sebab dasar konfrantasi ini di-perketatkan maka pehak² yang tertentu, pehak Indonesia telah putus perniagaan dengan Malaysia, dan mereka gunakan negeri di-selatan Siam pula tempat menghantar barang² mereka itu dan ada pula gulungan² yang masuk menyeludup ia-itu untuk mengetahui hal ahwal Malaysia yang sa-benar-nya. Jadi, inilah satu perkara yang mustahak harus di-ambil perhatian oleh pehak yang berkenaan untuk membesarkan lagi anggaran pertahanan di-utara Malaysia. Sa-kian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasis Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sahabat saya dari Bachok telah menyatakan dengan penjelasan

yang tegas bahawa untuk menjaga kedaulatan negara Persekutuan ini maka peruntukan bagi membesarkan Anggaran Pertahanan sangat-lah mustahak dan perlu bukan untuk berperang, tetapi untuk menjaga keselamatan kedaulatan negeri ini. Saya sangat dukachita dengan kalimah² yang di-lafazkan oleh Yang Berhormat daripada Perlis Utara yang mana mem-babitkan bahawa Persatuan Islam Sa-Tanah Melayu itu di-sifatkan sa-bagai Persatuan politik yang tidak meletakkan ta'at setia kepada negeri ini yang chuba hendak menundukkan negeri ini dan diri-nya sendiri kepada perasaan Soekarno. Ini suatu tuduhan liar, tuduhan saperti itu tidak layak di-sampaikan di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini oleh orang² yang berfikir mulia, kechuali fikiran yang sudah jatuh ka-bawah daripada mulia itu sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak tahu dari mana Yang Berhormat itu mendapat ilham bagi menyampaik-kan tuduhan yang jahat kepada sa-buah parti politik yang berjuang untuk kemuslihatan kedaulatan negeri ini sendiri, dan saya tidak tahu bagaimana-kah keterangan² yang di-dapati oleh Yang Berhormat itu, tetapi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya teringat lebih kurang satu bulan yang lalu waktu rapat anti-konfrantasi dari Indonesia di-Bandar Bukit Mertajam, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri sendiri telah melafazkan ucapan² yang bersemangat saperti apa yang terkandung dalam semangat yang di-sampaikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara itu. Dalam *Warta Negara* telah menyiarkan berita bahawa Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah menyatakan bahawa beliau ada mempunyai bukti yang nyata bahawa Persatuan Islam dan lebih tegas-nya Kerajaan Persatuan Islam di-negeri Kelantan mempunyai perhubungan sa-chara langsung dengan Kerajaan Republik Indonesia. Tuduhan² saperti ini, itu-lah saya katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa boleh jadi Yang Berhormat daripada Perlis Utara itu mendapat ilham dari ucapan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri itu sendiri dalam suatu rapat umum politik saperti itu.

Saya perchaya bahawa ucapan yang di-lafazkan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-dalam rapat umum di-Bukit Mertajam—rapat umum anti-konfrantasi Indonesia—ia-itu satu ucapan yang lahir daripada perasaan yang marah sa-mata² yang tidak semua sa-kali membuktikan asas yang chukup sa-lain daripada mengelirukan ra'ayat negeri ini terhadap perjuangan politik Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu. Tetapi sayang, malang-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara dengan chara ta'ajub dan panatik telah mengambil ilham daripada ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang di-lafazkan dalam satu rapat umum dan di-gunakan lafaz² itu dalam rumah yang mulia ini dengan perasaan sombong dan bongkak sa-olah² diri-nya dan parti-nya sahaja-lah orang² yang ta'at setia kepada tanah ayer di-Persekutuan ini. Dengan chara bongkak dan sombong saperti ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak layak di-lafazkan di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini untuk menjunjukkan kechenderongan diri sendiri dan kechenderongan party yang di-anuti-nya oleh beliau itu sendiri tentang erti demokrasi yang berjalan dalam negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sunggoh pun pehak Kerajaan dengan chara yang kurang bijaksana dengan menggunakan kesempatan konfrantasi dari Indonesia ini untuk melakukan sa-suatu bagi menchari pengaruh pada sa'at² pilehan raya telah dekat ini tetapi sangat-lah tidak patut bahawa chara tidak bijaksana itu di-lahirkan dengan bagitu tidak nyata sa-hingga dunia luar dapat menyaksikan sa-jauh mana demokrasi yang berjalan dalam negeri ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara dan juga kawan² yang bersafahaman dengan beliau itu insaf sedikit dalam menggunakan kata² di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Standing Order 36 (1):

"Sa-saorang ahli hendak-lah menghadkan perchakapan-nya kepada perkara yang di-binchangkan sahaja dan tidak boleh mengeluarkan apa² perkara yang tidak berkait dengan perkara yang di-binchangkan itu".

Baharu sa-bentar tadi, sahabat saya itu bukan sahaja dia menudoh Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara tetapi memainkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain. Sebab itu saya rujok kapada timbangan Tuan Yang di-Pertua supaya menegor Yang Berhormat itu.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ulang sedikit lagi, patut-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu insaf dan sadar, bahawa kehormatan Rumah yang mulia ini patut-lah di-pelihara bukan sahaja Ahli² bagi Rumah yang mulia ini atau pemerhati² yang hadir tetapi untuk seluroh dunia demokrasi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu tidak ada lagi nampak-nya (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil peluang pada petang ini ia-lah menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan kerana dapat mengemukakan Estimates Tambahan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini. Saya juga pada mase dahulu telah meminta peruntokan tambahan pertahanan ini bukan sahaja angka²-nya yang ada dalam penyata ini kalau boleh supaya sehat segar sa-bagai sa-buah negara muda dalam masaalah pertahanan-nya. Kerana kita tahu dalam masaalah negara kita sekarang ini bukan sahaja di-ambang pintu pandangan negeri² dalam dunia ini dalam masaalah yang berlaku di-antara kita dengan jiran kita bila timbul negeri ini dalam masaalah Malaysia.

Apabila negeri ini telah di-tubuhkan dan sudah jadi satu kenyataan bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sudah menjadi negeri Malaysia dengan masok-nya Sarawak, Sabah dan Singapura. Dan kita tahu juga bahawa sa-nya ada Kerajaan luar yang menentang Malaysia ini dan ada party² politik dalam tanah ayer kita sendiri yang menentang Malaysia. Jikalau di-luar menentang dan di-dalam pun menentang pada hakikat-nya bersekutu, maka ini-lah timbul-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah kait mengait, hubong menghubungkan—johari juga yang kenal maknikam.

Sudah nyata dan terang apa-lah guna bersuloh di-waktu malam tetapi ada lebih baik supaya kita kembali kepada jalan yang benar yang di-ikuti oleh negara demokrasi apabila sesuatu negeri bertentangan dengan sa-buah negara asing, party politik yang ada di-negeri itu tidak mengirakan masaalah politik-nya tundok kepada kehendak negara-nya. Kita di-sini menerima hujah² daripada Party Pembangkang saya fikir hujah² yang di-keluarkan oleh sahabat saya dari Perlis Utara itu tidak di-timbulkan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini tetapi perkara itu di-sangsikan bukan sahaja oleh Dewan ini tetapi ra'ayat umum-nya. Dengan sebab kita ma'alom dan kita faham memang tidak siapa boleh menafikan bahawa membaiki kesalah-an itu lebih susah daripada melak-ukan kesalahan. Saya tidak-lah dengan chara langsung menudoh apa yang saya katakan tadi boleh di-kaitkan kalau sa-kira-nya kuasa luar menentang Malaysia dan party politik di-Tanah Melayu ini menentang Malaysia bukan-kah jawab-nya $5 \times 2 = 10$ dan $2 \times 5 = 10$ juga. Jadi dalam masaalah yang saya katakan menyokong perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak berchakap dalam masaalah ini. Walau macham mana pun saya ingatkan kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya kelengkapan pertahanan kita ini hendak-lah di-tambah menchukupi bukan sahaja di-langit, di-udara, di-bumi dan di-ayer bahkan meliputi semua-nya supaya kita tegap kerana musuh ini bukan sahaja kita takut daripada luar tetapi musuh dalam selimut yang lebih² kita takut. Jikalau kekuatan kita kuat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, insha'allah Tuhan berserta dengan kita.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya sambong sedikit-lah dalam masaalah ini ber-hubong dengan tanaman². Saya meng-alu²kan peruntukan tambahan ini supaya melebihi banyakkian lagi pada masa yang akan datang pada memberi kebajikan² yang boleh kita buat di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Saya bagi mithalan, di-negeri Pahang sa-buah negeri yang kaya dengan tanah-nya, kalau saya minta kepada Dewan ini membuat tapak perusahaan; sudah

menjadi dasar kita bahawa negeri Barat kerana kemudahan² yang tertentu maka di-jadikan negeri itu negeri perusahaan. Kalau sa-kira-nya masa yang akan datang perusahaan tebu umpama-nya kerana kita maseh keku-rangan gula apa salah-nya negeri Pahang di-jadikan sa-buah negeri perusahaan gula. Ada berpuluh ribu ekar tanah paya yang boleh di-buka jika kita boleh membuat tali ayer yang baik dengan demikian kita boleh menanggung kekurangan makanan beras di-dalam negara kita pada masa yang akan datang. Jadi dua perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana saya akan melanjutkan lagi perchakapan saya di-dalam Dewan ini dan saya tidak akan menyentoh perjalanan dalam masaalah ini kerana saya menunggu masa dan menyabar-kan diri saya pada waktu itu. Demik-ian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon berhenti dan terima kaseh.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga hendak berchakap sedikit dalam soal Kementerian Pertahanan ia-itu sa-bagai tambahan wang untuk per-tahanan negeri ini, saya fikir memang bagus, kerana dasar menguatkan negeri kita dan tidak kerana untuk berperang. Saya suka memberi jawapan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat saudara saya yang baharu beruchap sa-bentar tadi yang telah menudoh dengan melulu mengatakan kalau sa-kira-nya ada negara luar yang menentang, atau ada konfrantasi yang menentang ka-pada Malaysia, dan ada pula satu parti politik yang di-dalam-nya menentang kepada Malaysia ini, maka kata-nya orang itu sudah terang bersebahat. Saya berasa sangat dukachita di-atas tudohan saudara saya itu yang saya rasa ada mempunyai ilmu pengetahuan yang chukop yang dapat berfikir panjang dengan memberi tudohan yang begitu chetek dan murah. Chuba huraikan satu persatu dengan dasar mana ia-itu negara luar yang menen-tang Malaysia, dan dengan dasar mana pula parti politik yang di-dalam negeri ini menentang Malaysia. Apa-kah dasar negara luar itu menentang, dan parti politik dalam negeri ini sama? Saya merasa, Tuan Pengerusi, sangat

jauh sa-kali. Saya juga ingin membawa saudara Yang Berhormat itu kepada satu statement yang di-buat untuk rayuan yang di-siarkan dalam surat khabar beberapa hari yang lalu ia-itu oleh saudara Senu bin Abdul Rahman, Duta Malaya di-Indonesia dahulu. Beliau merayu dan meminta serta merayu kepada pemimpin² dan seluruh ra'ayat Indonesia supaya berfikir dua kali, kalau dapat jangan-lah hendaknya di-teruskan ia-itu pertelingkahan yang ada di-antara bangsa dua beradek ini. Kata-nya ra'ayat negara Indonesia dengan ra'ayat yang ada di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah sa-rumpun, saudara sa-kandung. Kata orang: Chinchang ayer ta' kan putus. Maka di-sini, kami pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu yang di-tudoh itu, tidak ber-setuju dengan dasar konsep Malaysia yang ada pada hari ini yang sa-akan² memberi keinsafan kepada Kerajaan hari ini, bahawa dengan ada-nya Malaysia pada hari ini orang² Melayu tertindas, jumlah-nya kurang jauh daripada dahulu, orang² Melayu telah tenggelam pada hari ini

Mr Chairman: Saya hendak mengingatkan perkara yang di-bahathkan itu—Yang Berhormat berchakap sudah keluar daripada patut yang di-bahathkan di-Majlis ini. Masaalah berkenaan dengan Puan Yang Berhormat hendak berchakap itu ada lagi peluang bila kita membahathkan kenyataan yang diberi oleh Perdana Menteri pada pagi tadi, ada masa boleh di-bahathkan lagi. Jangan-lah di-jadikan perbahathan dalam perkara ini, kerana sekarang ini kita hendak membahathkan tambahan peruntukan yang ada di-dalam kertas ini, dan hanya boleh di-chakapkan peruntukan yang ada di-untukkan sahaja tidak keluar daripada itu. Saya ingatkan Puan tentang perkara itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi. Yang sa-benar-nya, perkara ini telah di-mulakan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari pehak sana, maka rasa saya terpaksa saya memberi jawapan kapada-nya.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya merasa hendak-lah di-fikirkan oleh saudara saya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Pada kali ini biar-lah saya pendekkan ucapan saya, besok atau lusa, saya akan menyambong sa-mula ucapan saya dalam hal ini. Tudohan yang di-buat oleh pehak saudara saya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah tidak benar dan salah sama sa-kali. Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, in reply to this debate, I would like firstly to explain that in the Development Estimates under Head S. 114, Ministry of Defence, what the Government is asking is really for a sum of money which has already been approved by this House—only a transfer of accounts. Previously this House approved the expenditure under current Estimates, but it is thought proper and better that this money should come from the Development Fund, and that is why it is included under these Estimates. This matter has been debated before and has been approved by this House; that is why I very much regret that debate on this has turned out to be a debate on all sorts of matters—on confrontation by Indonesia, on foreign policy; in fact, on the whole field of Government activities.

Sir, we on this side of the House are not at all surprised that the Members of the Socialist Front, in particular the Honourable Member for Damansara and the Honourable Member for Tanjong are against the increase of defence expenditure. The Honourable Member for Tanjong has said that it is a mistake for the Government to take measures to defend our country. And, as for the Honourable Member for Damansara, we all know where his loyalty lies. He has asked, "Why do we fight this revolt against the British?" Our friends from Sabah and Sarawak could easily explain this. When the British were in control of Sabah and Sarawak, there were no Indonesian terrorist activities. It was only when these two territories achieved independence through Malaysia that Indonesia started instigating terrorist activities, started sending their men inside the borders of Sarawak and Sabah and started killing and shooting our citizens in Sabah and Sarawak. Is

this really a revolt against the British? As the Honourable Prime Minister has said, we in this country enjoy freedom and we are citizens of a free independent country, and if we value our freedom, our independence, we must be prepared to defend that freedom and that independence. We must be prepared to defend our honour and the integrity of our country at any price. The Honourable Member for Damansara is not prepared to do this. As I have said many a time, we on this side of the House know where his loyalty lies. He likes this country not to be defended at all. He does not want to have any Defence Forces. Well, we know what would happen, if we have no defence forces.

As I have said, Sir, I do not want to go at length into this subject. The money is required to expand our forces for maintaining law and order, and for the close defence of our country. We want this money to enable us to buy ships, aircraft, in order to defend our territorial waters, to defend our fishermen who are being molested by our enemy, to defend our country against enemies internally—and this is what is required. If we were to expand our forces for external defence, we shall need many, many hundreds and millions of dollars. As I have explained, it is not our policy at the moment to expand our Defence Forces beyond what we are doing now, which is to enable us to maintain law and order within our territories now expanded into Malaysia, and to undertake close defence. That is why it is necessary for us to have this Defence Treaty with the British Government for our external defence. This Defence Treaty can be reviewed at any time. We are not in any way influenced by the British, or by any Government, in our defence policy. We are responsible within our limitation for our defence. It is for the close defence and for maintaining the internal security in our country.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab pandangan daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Besut, Bachok dan Pasir Puteh. Saya tidak

berapa faham berkenaan dengan pandangan yang di-datangkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Besut yang mengatakan kita mustahak-lah jaga dan jangan lupa kepada benchana yang besar. Saya tidak faham apa yang dia ma'anakan itu; saya perchaya itu penjajah. Jadi dia fikir yang kita ini maseh lagi bergantung kepada penjajah. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa kita tidak bergantung kepada sa-siapa dalam pertahanan dan dasar pertahanan. Kementerian Pertahanan dan dasar pertahanan kita di-perbuat oleh kita sendiri walau pun kita ada memakai pegawai bagi sementara ini dari luar, kita pinjam dari negeri² Commonwealth, dari Australia, New Zealand, Britain dan lagi mana² negeri yang kita fikir patut. Akan tetapi dasar dan juga perjalanan Kementerian Pertahanan ada-lah di-bawah tanggungjawab kita sendiri. Dan saperti yang saya telah sebutkan kita ada mengambil langkah yang sempurna dari satu masa ka-satu masa bagi melateh pegawai² kita, dan apabila sahaja pegawai kita telah chukup latehan, mereka itu akan di-beri tanggungjawab yang sempurna. Mulai dari hujung tahun ini Ketua Turus Agong Tentera kita ada-lah anak negeri sendiri dan penolong-nya pun anak negeri kita sendiri dan boleh di-katakan semua atau pun kebanyakan pegawai² tinggi dalam tentera kita semua-nya daripada anak negeri sendiri, melainkan tentera laut dan tentera udara, bagi sementara ini kita terpaksa meminjam pegawai dari luar. Itu bagi sementara sahaja. Dan apabila kita telah dapat lateh pegawai² daripada anak negeri sendiri, mereka itu akan di-beri tanggungjawab bagi memegang jawatan tinggi bagi menjaga tentera² dan mengelolakan pasokan tentera kita. Jadi, saya tidak faham sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan yang kita patut jangan lupa kepada benchana.

Kita di-Tanah Melayu dan sekarang Malaysia sentiasa berkehendakkan keamanan, ketenteraman dan persahabatan yang baik dengan negeri², terutama yang berjiran. Tetapi kita satu negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat, dan jika kedaulatan dan kemerdekaan itu di-ancham dan di-cheroboh oleh mana² pehak terpaksa-lah kita

mengambil langkah bagi mempertahankan kedaulatan dan kehormatan negara kita. Tidak ada jalan lain kalau kita sayang tanah ayer kita. Saya perchaya ra'ayat negeri ini sayang kepada tanah ayer mereka, sayang kepada kebebasan dan kemerdekaan yang di-pegang-nya pada hari ini, dan saya perchaya mereka itu berani mempertahankan tanah ayer kita ini dengan nyawa dan diri mereka itu sendiri, jika di-kehendaki. Jadi ini-lah dia-nya semangat dan perasaan yang kita kehendaki daripada semua pehak dalam Tanah Melayu ini, baik daripada parti Kerajaan dan juga parti Pembangkang.

Jadi saperti kata Yang Berhormat dari Lipis tadi, dalam keadaan negara kita pada hari ini ia-itu berkeadaan kechemasan dan kita menghadap musuh dari luar negeri, sudah menjadi kebiasaan di-negeri² yang berdasarkan demokrasi dalam keadaan yang samacham itu, Parti² Siasah, baik parti Pembangkang dan semua-nya kena-lah bersatu berdiri tegap di-belakang Kerajaan bagi mempertahankan negara kita. Jadi jika ada apa² perselisihan tentu-lah perselisihan itu hendak di-padamkan bagi sementara ini.

Jadi kalau Ketua² parti Pembangkang ada membuat ucapan² dan mengeluarkan hujah² sama juga dengan hujah² dan pendapat² yang di-keluarkan oleh musuh dari luar negeri ta' dapat tiada mereka itu akan di-tudoh ada mempunyai perhubungan dan persahabatan dengan pehak musuh itu (*Tepok*). Ini ta' dapat tiada terpaksa kita mengambil keputusan yang samacham itu. Saperti saya katakan tadi jika mana² parti² Pembangkang sa-benar²-nya mereka itu ta'at kepada negeri ini hendak-lah mereka itu tunjukkan, bukan sahaja dengan perkataan dan bahkan perbuatan juga yang mereka itu berdiri kuat di-belakang Kerajaan dan berani mempertahankan negeri bersama² dengan pehak Kerajaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah sahaja (*Tepok*).

Question put, and agreed to.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House. The Development (Supplementary)

(No. 3) Estimates, 1963, considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Head 103

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, I beg to move that Head 103 in respect of the Department of Broadcasting totalling a sum of \$528,307 be approved.

Head 103, Broadcasting, Sub-head 2 Penang: (i) Studios and Equipment: the amount of \$55,807 authorised by Contingencies Warrant No. 9 of 1963 was for the purpose of settling outstanding liabilities in respect of the above project which is on the verge of being completed. The money is actually part of the original sum provided but was held back to ensure that the project is carried out to our satisfaction by the contractors before final payment is made.

Now I come to Sub-head 16, Overseas Broadcasting. The amount of \$472,500 requested is to meet the cost of purchasing a 1 kilowatt transmitter and 3 additional 10 kilowatt short wave transmitters and associated equipment for overseas broadcasting use. In any form of effective overseas broadcasting system the more frequencies we have the better it would be to minimise deliberate interference by unfriendly powers. It is, therefore, proposed, to operate low-powered transmitters of 10 kilowatt and 1 kilowatt strength. Each transmitter can only carry one frequency. For near target areas the use of low-powered transmitters, but beamed, is effective for overseas coverage. However, for longer distance it is necessary to operate transmitters of high power in the range of 50 kilowatts and even higher.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, from what the Minister has said, the Government is trying to get high-powered transmitters to transmit abroad. Now, it would be good if there was an honest intention or purpose in this overseas transmission

and in asking for money for this purpose. But, Sir, this is only giving money for trouble (*Laughter*) and this Government is now intending to doing provocative broadcasts to the Republic of Indonesia. Sir, that will only invite reprisals

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaïd (Seberang Utara): Sir, on a point of order, S.O. 67(5) which reads:

"The debate on a Supplementary Supply Bill in Committee of Supply shall be limited to the particulars contained in the estimates on which the supplementary appropriations are sought; such debate may not touch the policy or the expenditure sanctioned by the estimates in which the original appropriation was obtained, except in so far as such policy or expenditure is brought before the Committee by the particulars contained in the supplementary estimates".

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I am debating on overseas broadcasting, and I am just commenting on that alone.

Mr Chairman: Don't touch on policy matters!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, as I have said, this expenditure is being used to create trouble and misunderstanding. Is this Malaysian Parliament to be used as an instrument for sanctioning something which will only lead this country to disaster?

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! I have warned you not to touch on the policy! We have already finished with the policy.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I don't understand what I can say on this. Can't I speak of the purpose for which this expenditure is meant?

Mr Chairman: You are not allowed to.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr Chairman, Sir, I am touching on broadcasting and I am not touching on anything else. (*Laughter*). With due respect to you, Sir, I do not want this House to be asked to sanction expenditure which will only cause us trouble, because we know that this Government is not only cowardly but overtly aiding rebel elements in Indonesia, and there is also possible reprisal from Indonesia. If the Government continues in this way, where will this lead to? This

will only lead to war and it is high time for this little country and its leaders to realise that they cannot undermine its great neighbour, Indonesia; and if the Government continues this suicidal policy, it will ask for a greater retaliation than it can give, and it is bad especially for the Government and the people of this country. It should be warned before the inevitable overtakes it. It is not a tragedy if this Government falls, but it is a tragedy if the people of this country are involved in war.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaïd: Sir, on the same point of order.

Mr Chairman (To Enche' Karam Singh): Have you finished?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to reply to the point raised by the Honourable Member as you, Sir, are very much right in pulling him up for not observing the Standing Orders because he has touched on policy matters which he should not have done. Therefore, there is nothing that I should say further than that. However if he feels what we are doing now in regard to overseas broadcasting is not to his taste, then he should go to Indonesia; and there by listening to our Radio Malaysia, he would get his head cut off!

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$528,307 for Head 103 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No.3) Estimates, 1963.

Head 113—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$61,500 under Sub-head 1, Head 113, Aborigines, be approved.

Sir, this sum has already been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve. The provision was required in order to complete outstanding commitments in connection with the Department's 1963 development programme for services to the Orang Asli. This money was for three

schemes: the construction of staff quarters at the Aborigine Hospital at Ulu Gombak, the setting up of three new medical posts and the helicopter-landing zones in the deep jungle and for the provision of additional transport facilities.

Sir, there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients treated at the Aboriginal Medical Centre at Ulu Gombak largely resulting from the Department's medical projects implemented since the inception of the Second Five-Year Plan. The present number of staff stationed at this Centre is more than twice its strength during 1961. Consequently there was a shortage of staff quarters with the result that the Department's Second Medical Officer had to live fourteen miles away and at least ten medical orderlies were not provided with proper accommodation. It was, therefore, necessary to deal with this problem, and I am glad to inform the House that we have already done so.

The purpose of establishing medical posts in the deep jungle was to provide immediate medical care and treatment of aborigine communities situated in the inaccessible areas of the country. Considering the obvious geographical and administrative difficulties involved, it was essential to draw up a priority list and phase the

project accordingly. However, in the middle of this year it was considered desirable to establish three medical posts to serve large communities of Orang Asli whose desperate health conditions warranted immediate attention, while, in fact, these posts should have been 1964 projects.

As for the provision of transport, the Department acquired four boats with outboard engines in order to bring medical services to the most remote and isolated Orang Asli groups in the Pekan District of Pahang. A Land Rover ambulance had been purchased and is being used to serve the patients flown out of the deep jungle for treatment.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$61,500 for Head 113 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No.3) Estimates, 1963.

House resumes.

Mr Speaker: The time is now 6.30 p.m. Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee on Development (Supplementary) (No.3) Estimates, 1963, has progressed up to Head 113.

The House is now adjourned to ten o'clock tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sugar

1. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state what steps the Government has taken to ease the serious shortage of sugar and whether the Government will consider imposing price control over the sales of sugar.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): There is shortage of sugar in the world markets but there is no shortage in the country. This sounds paradoxical but it is true.

It is partly due to the business acumen of our importers who have been able to maintain the flow of supplies of sugar into the country in spite of world-wide shortage, although the main reason is that Malaysia's total consumption is very small compared to world production of sugar or the total quantity available in the world markets. The world production amounts to about 55 to 60 million tons of which 15 to 20 million tons found their way into the world markets. Thus, Malaysia's consumption of about 270 thousand tons is only about 0.47% of world production or 1.5% of total quantity available in the world markets. Our importers were however able to obtain supplies although they have to pay for them at prevailing world market prices.

In the circumstances the prices of sugar in the country are determined by the world market prices. No price control has therefore been contemplated since it is considered unwise to take such a step as it will merely have the effect of pushing the prices even higher than the prevailing market prices. This decision has been taken after a close study of the problem and from past experience it has been shown that price control will only lead to scarcity in the open market and a thriving black market.

Loss of Trades between Malaya/Singapore and Indonesia

2. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the loss to Malaya and to Singapore of trade as a result of the severance of economic ties with Indonesia.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Current trade statistics are not available, but based on the average trade with Indonesia of about \$26 million per month over the period 1960-62, the loss of trade to Malaya during the three months of confrontation is estimated to be \$78 million. This is about 1.5% of our average world total trade of \$5,000 million.

The average trade of Singapore with Indonesia over the period 1960-62 is about \$83 million per month. The loss of trade to Singapore during the three months of confrontation is about \$249 million or approximately 4% of Singapore's average world total trade of over \$5,700 million.

Taking both Malaya and Singapore together, the total loss is estimated to be \$327 million or about 3% of the total world trade of the two States of \$10,770 million.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Volunteer Forces

3. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat boleh membenarkan Parti² Siasah atau pertubohan² yang lain menubuhkan Barisan Tentera Sukarela dan mendaftarkan nama² bakal sukarelawan dan menjalankan latihan² tentera untuk bersedia menghadapi pencherubohan luar; jika boleh, harap-lah terangkan apa syarat²-nya.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tidak tuan. Menurut Perlembagaan, pertahanan Malaysia ada-lah suatu perkara tanggungan Kerajaan Pusat.

Penyata "B"

**NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG
MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963**

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	SEBERANG PRAI	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	M. Daerah, Al-Ma'arif Al-Wataniah	...	Jalan Perak, Kapala Batas, Seberang Prai Utara	212
2.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat, Menengah Rendah	...	Pg. Menora, Tasek Gelugor, Seberang Prai Utara	286
3.	M. Ma'had Al-Irshad	...	Pg. Menora, Tasek Gelugor, S.P.U. ...	35
4.	M. Ibtidaiah	...	Pekan Tasek Gelugor, S.P.U. ...	151
5.	M. Islamiah...	...	Kg. Pelet, Bukit Mertajam, S.P.T. ...	78
6.	M. Tahzibiah	...	Pokok Tampang, Tasek Gelugor, S.P.U....	121
7.	Ma'had Al-Samadani	...	Permatang Tuan Samad, Kepala Batas, S.P.U.	157
8.	M. Masriah	...	Jalan A. Kadir, Tanah Liat, Bkt. Mertajam	360
9.	M. Khairiah	...	Pokok Sena, Kepala Batas	575
10.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	...	Permatang Sintok, Kepala Batas ...	115
11.	M. Tarbiah Al-Ulum	...	Lahar Yoi, K12 Tasek Gelugor, S.P.U.	67
12.	M. Al-Ittihad Al-Wataniah	...	Cherok To' Kun, Jalan Kolam, Bkt. Mertajam	76
13.	M. Diniah Islamiah	...	Main Road, Sg. Bakap, S.P.S. ...	79
14.	Ma'had Al-Irshad Al-Ashraf	...	Jalan Steshen, Sg. Bakap, S.P.S. ...	114
15.	M. Al-Falahiah	...	Sg. Tongkang, Nibong Tebal, S.P.S. ...	105
16.	M. Falahiah (Laki ²)	...	Sg. Bakau, Nibong Tebal, S.P.S. ...	49
17.	M. Al-Irshadiah	...	Sg. Acheh, Nibong Tebal, S.P.S. ...	170
18.	M. Diniah Sibyaniah	...	Sg. Star Besar, Nibong Tebal, S.P.S. ...	75
19.	M. Tarbiah Al-Abna' Al-Islamiah	...	Mk. Sembilan, Tanah Liat Tengah, Bkt. Mertajam	57
20.	M. Tarbiah Al-Atfal	...	Mengkuang Titi, Bkt. Mertajam ...	45
21.	M. Al-Islamiah	...	Tasek Junjong, Bkt. Mertajam ...	121
22.	M. Mustarah Al-Gharib	...	Permatang Janggus, K. Batas ...	135
23.	Ma'had Al-Tarakka	...	Ptg. Pauh Penaga, K.B. ...	129
24.	M. Tarbiah Al-Banin	...	Kg. Guar Kepayang, K. Batas ...	51
25.	M. Sa'diah	...	Ptg. Krai Kechil, K. Batas ...	102
26.	M. Sa'adah Al-Daraini	...	Paya Keladi Ujong, K. Batas ...	88
27.	M. Al-Muaiyah	...	Permatang Tinggi, Paya Keladi, K. Batas, S.P.U.	170
28.	M. Irshad Al-Atfal...	...	Permatang To' Bedu, Tasek Gelugor, S.P.U.	85
29.	M. Yatiniyah	...	Kubang Menerang, Tasek Gelugor, S.P.U.	84
30.	M. Al-Huda Al-Diniah	...	Ptg. Star, Pinang Tunggal, Kepala Batas...	104
31.	M. Tarbiah Ibtidaiah	...	Kg. Baru, Mk. 12 Tasek Gelugor, S.P.U.	114
32.	M. Sa'adah Al-Watan	...	Pongsu Seribu, K. Batas ...	49
33.	M. Takaddum Al-Watani	...	Pajak Song, K. Batas ...	134
34.	M. Darul Ma'arif	...	Lahar Kepar, K. Batas ...	88
35.	M. Al-Kamaliah	...	Pantai Kamlon, Bumbong Lima, Kepala Batas	35
36.	M. Tarbiah Al-Banin Wal Banat...	...	Guar Perahu, Bukit Mertajam ...	49
37.	M. Al-Tarbiah	...	Guar Jering, Bkt. Mertajam ...	42
38.	M. Mamba' Al-Ulum	...	Kubang Ulu, Penanti, Bkt. Mertajam ...	86
39.	M. Al-Falah	...	Permatang To' Gelam, K. Batas ...	74
40.	M. Rahmaniah	...	Permatang Pasir, Permatang Pauh, Bk. Mertajam	165
41.	M. Islahiah Wataniah	...	Bkt. Indra Muda, Bkt. Mertajam ...	86

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
42.	M. Al-Nushu' Wal-Irtika ...	Lahar Yoi, Mk. II Simpang 3 Tasek Gelugor, K. Batas ...	60
43.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Pekan Darat, Sg. Dua, Butterworth ...	72
44.	M. Fakiyatid Daimiah ...	Ptg. Pauh, Bkt. Mertajam ...	97
45.	M. Al-Ittihad Al-Islamiah ...	Sg. Rusa, Balek Pulau ...	178
46.	M. Tarkiah Diniah ...	Ptg. Pasir, Balek Pulau ...	138
47.	M. Nahdzah Shuun Al-Diniah ...	Titi Teras, Balek Pulau ...	121
48.	M. Ansol Al-Sunnah ...	Paya Kongs, Balek Pulau ...	49
49.	Sek. Pendidekan Islam ...	Kg. Perlis, Balek Pulau ...	71
50.	M. Arabiah Awladijah ...	Pulau Betong, Balek Pulau ...	39
51.	M. Mashhor Al-Islamiah (Laki ²) ...	41A Tek Soon Street, Bandar Raya, P.P. ...	186
52.	M. Mashhor Al-Islamiah (Perem.) ...	Jalan Lunas, Bandar Raya, P.P. ...	219
53.	M. Khairiah Islamiah (Perem.) ...	Bayan Lepas, P. Pinang ...	86
54.	M. Al-Ulum Al-Diniah ...	Sg. Ara, Bayan Lepas, P.P. ...	167
55.	M. Tarbiah Awladijah ...	Sg. Nibong Kechil, Bayan Lepas ...	138
56.	Ma'had Tarbiah Al-Banin Wal-Banat ...	Bt. 14, Telok Kumbar, Balek Pulau ...	109
57.	M. Al-Hidayah Al-Islamiah ...	Jalan Baru, Balek Pulau ...	115
58.	Madrasah Polis ...	Ibu Pejabat Polis, Balek Pulau ...	57
59.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah ...	Sg. Burong, Balek Pulau ...	89
60.	M. Raiyah Islamiah ...	Sg. Pinang, Balek Pulau ...	127
61.	M. Al-Masakin ...	Telok Bahang, Balek Pulau ...	78
62.	M. Al-Huda ...	Permatang Rambai, K. Batas ...	47
Jumlah			7,061

Penyata "C"

NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	KEDAH	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	M. Tarbiah Awladijah Diniah ...	...	Yen Kechil ...	168
2.	M. Al-Maarif Al-Islamiah ...	...	Jalan Perigi, Yen Kechil ...	139
3.	M. Al-Akhlak Al-Islamiah ...	...	Pekan Guar Chempedak ...	231
4.	M. Tawfikiah ...	...	Bt. 16, Pg. Lumut, Mk. Sala Besar, Yen ...	194
5.	M. Al-Huda ...	...	Lorong Nyior Setali, Seberang Perak ...	53
6.	M. Tahzib Al-Akhlak ...	...	Bt. 12½, Jalan Masjid ...	124
7.	M. Al-Nahdzah Al-Hasanah ...	...	Malele, Bt. 21, Jalan Ko' Diang, Jitra ...	356
8.	M. Khairiah ...	...	Bt. 6½ Sg. Korok, Jalan Sanglang, P.O. Jitra ...	69
9.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah ...	...	Kg. Pering, Bt. 22½, Jalan Ko' Diang, Jitra ...	57
10.	M. Ishakiah ...	...	Kg. Pulau Pisang, Tanjong Jitra ...	127
11.	M. Ittihadijah ...	...	Telok Wan Jah, Alor Star ...	60
12.	M. Al-Nahdzah Al-Irshadijah ...	...	Pantai Johor, Kg. Chegar, A. Star ...	53
13.	M. Saadah Ijtimaiah ...	...	Tg. Bedil, Kota Star ...	155
14.	M. Othmaniah ...	...	Kg. Besar, Padang Hang, Kota Star ...	62
15.	M. Nahdzah Al-Shubbaniah ...	...	Kg. Sg. Baru, To' Keramat, A. Star ...	117
16.	M. Tarbiah Al-Atfal ...	...	Alor Samadom, A. Star ...	57
17.	M. Hayatul Islam ...	...	Kepala Bukit, Tualang, Kota Star ...	82
18.	M. Rawdzah Al-Ulum Al-Diniah ...	...	Makam Raja, Langgar, A. Star ...	271
19.	M. Al-Falahiah ...	...	Kg. Gelam, Mk. Tajar, Kota Star ...	48
20.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah ...	...	Jalan Pegawai, A. Star ...	390
21.	M. Al-Hiyah Al-Islamiah ...	...	Alor Biak, Sg. Korok Changteh Ayer Hitam, Alor Star ...	143
22.	M. Ibtidaiah ...	...	Sg. Korok, Kubang Sepat ...	108

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
23.	M. Al-Najah	Ayer Hitam, Mk. Jarlon, Kota Star ...	71
24.	M. Al-Hidayah Lil Banin Wal Banat ...	Penyarom, Mk. Tobir	104
25.	M. Al-Islah	Seberang Pendang, Kota Star	276
26.	M. Diniah Ahmadiyah Wataniah ...	Chegar, Mk. Pg. Pusing, Pendang ...	51
27.	M. Ittifakiah Wataniah	Bt. Menunggul, Pendang	106
28.	M. Shubah Al-Ulum	Permatang Buloh, Mk. Sala Besar, Yen ...	46
29.	M. Saadah Al-Diniah Al-Islamiah ...	Sg. Limau Dalam, Yen	79
30.	M. Ibtidaiah	Sg. Kering, Mk. Sg. Daun, Yen	84
31.	M. Falahiah	Sg. Limau Luar, P.O. Kota Sarang Semut, Alor Star	68
32.	M. Al-Infatih Al-Khairiah	Pekan Sik, Sik, Kedah	87
33.	M. Al-Falah	Kg. Darat, Kangkong, A. Star	297
34.	M. Jameyah Islamiah	Kelompang, Mk. Jerlon, Kubang Pasu ...	63
35.	M. Ahmadiyah	Alor Belat, Mk. Derga, Alor Star ...	103
36.	M. Al-Sibyan	Alor Merah, Alor Star	164
37.	M. Al-Sibyan	Alor Biak, Sg. Korok, Alor Star ...	38
38.	M. Saadah Al-Darain	Bt. Hampar, Merbok, Bedong, Kedah ...	159
39.	M. Al-Rahmaniah	Kg. Langgar, Mk. Bujang, Bedong ...	45
40.	M. Ittihadiyah Khairiah	Kg. Baru, Sg. Petani	135
41.	M. Ihsaniah	Kg. Tikam Batu, Mk. Pakola, Sg. Petani ...	169
42.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Permatang Pasir, Kota Kuala Muda ...	70
43.	M. Ijtimaiah	Permatang Bt. Lintang, Mk. Simpui, K. K. Muda	35
44.	M. Tarbiah Al-Nashuon	Kg. Bukit Meriam, K. K. Muda	85
45.	M. Khairiah	Kg. Pisang, Kupang, Baling	309
46.	M. Rawdzah Al-Atfal	Bt. 48, Bongor, Baling	130
47.	M. Al-Ittifak	Charok Puteh, Mk. Seong Wing, Baling ...	85
48.	M. Al-Falahiah	Sidam Kanan, Bagan Serai, Kulim ...	177
49.	M. Al-Islah	Kg. Dingin Ilir, Mahang, Kulim	87
50.	M. Tarbiah Wataniah	Labu Besar, Karangan, Kulim	44
51.	M. Ihsaniah	Jangkang, Karangan, Kulim	74
52.	M. Tarbiah Diniah	Bandar Kulim, Kedah	101
53.	M. Khairiah Ibtidaiyah	Kg. Telok, Mk. Binjal	40
54.	M. Ibtidaiah	Sg. To' Pawang, Bedong	82
55.	M. Tarbiah Awladiah	Kubor Panjang, K. Star	121
Jumlah ...			6,649

Penyata "D"

NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963

PERAK			
Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	M. Diniah	Batu 14, Batu Kurau, Taiping	136
2.	M. Shubbaniah	Jalan Kg. Perak, Bt. Kurau	165
3.	M. Al-Falah	Kg. Perak, Batu Kurau	57
4.	M. Rahmaniah	Spg. 4, Anak Kurau, Batu Kurau	81
5.	M. Rushdiah	Jelai, Bt. 18½, Batu Kurau... ..	98
6.	Taman Pendidekan Islam	Bt. 8, Bendang Siam, Taiping	137
7.	M. Rawdzah Al-Ma'arif Al-Islamiah ...	Kg. Kepala Bukit, Bt. 9, Terong, Taiping	96
8.	M. Al-Huda Al-Diniah	Bt. 17, Ayer Terjun, Terong	88
9.	M. Diniah	Kg. Bukit Gantang, Jelutong, Taiping ...	143
10.	M. Al-Falah	Kg. Berchat, Bukit Gantang, Taiping ...	113
11.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Hale Road, Asam Kumbang, Taiping ...	105
12.	M. Islahiah	Sg. Bayor, Selama	143

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
13.	M. Mardziah	Sg. Siputeh, Selama	94
14.	M. Tarbiah Al-Atfal	Bt. 51½, Sg. Batu, P.O., Bruas	100
15.	M. Al-Ehya' Al-Sharif	Gunong Semanggol	144
16.	M. Radzwaniah	Telok Medan, Bagan Serai	148
17.	M. Al-Akhlak Al-Islamiah	Masjid Tinggi, Bagan Serai	188
18.	Sek. Pendidekan Islam	Sg. Kepar, Bagan Serai	67
19.	M. Ibtidaiah Diniah	Kg. Tua, Semanggol	144
20.	M. Shamsul Ma'arif Al-Wataniah	Pekan Tg. Piandang, P. Buntar	489
21.	M. Al-Falah	Parit To' Ngah, Parit Buntar	96
22.	M. Al-Tahzik Al-Diniah	Titi Serong, Parit Buntar	250
23.	M. Al-Ulum Al-Diniah	Sg. Labu, Jalan Baru, Parit Buntar	106
24.	M. Al-Najah	Sg. 4, Kg. Kedah, Parit Buntar	121
25.	Ma'had Al-Ilman Wal-Irfan	Parit To' Him, Tg. Piandang, Kuala Kurau	115
26.	M. Al-Amaniah	Kedai Dua, Siakap Road, Parit Buntar	78
27.	M. Islamiah Diniah	Telok Pial, Sg. 3, K. Kurau	67
28.	M. Ibtidaiah Diniah	Parit Hj. Shamsuri, Sg. 3, Kuala Kurau	114
29.	M. Al-Hidayah Al-Diniah	Parit Abbas, Kuala Kurau	388
30.	M. Diniah Islamiah	Kg. Lalang, Pg. Rengas	141
31.	M. Falahiah	Kg. Buaya, Pg. Rengas	161
32.	M. Ahmadiyah	Kg. Laneh, Pg. Rengas	71
33.	M. Yahyawiah	Kg. Pondok, Jalan Steshen, Padang Rengas	539
34.	M. Bakasiah	Kg. Paya Lintah, Padang Rengas	83
35.	M. Zainiah	Kg. Kroh Hilir, Padang Rengas	72
36.	M. Ijtihadiah	Kg. Gapis, Padang Rengas	84
37.	M. Aziziah	Bandar Parit	134
38.	M. Matlubiah	Ekor Lambat, Parit	162
39.	M. Lailiah	Kg. Baru, Layang² Kanan, Parit	168
40.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Bota Kanan, Parit	176
41.	M. Nadwah Al-Tullak	Telok Manis, Layang² Kiri, Parit	223
42.	M. Al-Sibyan	Kg. Tua, Lamboi Kanan, Parit	70
43.	M. Nasriah	Kg. Baru Lamboi Kiri, Parit	105
44.	M. Al-Hidayah Al-Islamiah	Jeliang, Manong, K. Kangsar	128
45.	M. Idrisiah	Bukit Chandan, K. Kangsar	200
46.	M. Ittifakiah	Bendang Kering, Sayong, Kuala Kangsar	64
47.	M. Mariah	Bukit Chandan, K. Kangsar	82
48.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	Kg. Keledang, Kota Lama Kanan, K. Kangsar	69
49.	M. Nurulkamaliah	Pekan Kati, Kuala Kangsar	125
50.	M. Yasimiah	Kg. Beralat Kati, K. Kangsar	80
51.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	Tanah Merah, Lubok Merbau, Kuala Kangsar	70
52.	M. Mokhtar Al-Diniah	Sira Kulim, Bt. 65½, Grik	122
53.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	Kg. Beluru, Enggor, Kuala Kangsar	120
54.	M. Me'waniah	Bt. 17, Ayer Tawar, Dinding	47
55.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	Burok Bakol, Sg. 3, Parit	35
56.	M. Al-Ulum Al-Shariah	Bt. 20, Bagan Dato', Telok Anson	143
57.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Kg. Baru	Bt. 16, Kg. Baru, Hutan Melintang	67
58.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Tebok Bengkang	Bt. 21 Tebok Bengkang, Runkop, Bagan Datok	39
59.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Sg. Siput	Sg. Siput, Bt. 21, Bagan Datok	45
60.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Parit Serong	Batu 22, Bagan Datok, Parit Serong	50

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
61.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Bagan Lepas ...	Bt. 20½, Bagan Lepas, Rungkup, Bagan Datok ...	50
62.	M. Al-Islah Al-Diniah ...	Matang Kunda, Bagan Datok ...	98
63.	M. Tarbiah Wataniah ...	Sg. Pergam, Bagan Datok ...	85
64.	M. Al-Huda ...	Bt. 17, Sg. Sumun, Hutan Melintang ...	96
65.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Parit 19 ...	Parit 19, Batu 14, Hutan Melintang ...	75
66.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Parit 19 ...	Parit 9, Batu 16½, Sg. Sumun, Hutan Melintang ...	57
67.	M. Al-Ulum Chawangan Bagan Pasir ...	Bt. 19, Bagan Pasir Laut, Bagan Datok...	49
68.	Sabilil Huda ...	Spg. 3, Rungkop, Bagan Datok ...	135
69.	M. Yasiniah ...	Sg. Batang Baroh, Bagan Datok ...	127
70.	M. Ahmadiyah ...	Sg. Batang Darat, Rungkop ...	85
71.	M. Diniah Islamiah ...	Sg. Pulau, Bt. 15, Hutan Melintang ...	107
72.	M. Manba' Al-Ulum ...	Sg. Nipah Darat, Rungkop, B.D. ...	149
73.	M. Kamaliah ...	Sg. Balai Darat, Bagan Datok ...	113
74.	M. Jameah ...	Sg. Tiang, Rungkop, B.D. ...	159
75.	M. Khairiah Diniah ...	Kg. Banjar, Telok Anson ...	65
76.	M. Soadah Abadiyah ...	Parit 7b, Sg. Manek, Teluk Anson ...	92
77.	M. Ibtidaiah ...	Parit 17, Sg. Lampam, Chikus, Telok Anson ...	75
78.	M. Tarbiah Al-Sibyan ...	Parit 1, Tali Ayer 6, Chenderong Balai, Telok Anson ...	73
79.	M. Islahiah ...	Pekan Chenderong Balai, Telok Anson ...	99
80.	M. Darul Tarbiah Al-Islamiah ...	Spg. 4, Sg. Lesong, Temoh ...	177
81.	M. Salihiah ...	Kg. Hj. Saleh, Temoh ...	112
82.	M. Sa'adiyah ...	Kg. Hj. Salleh, Temoh ...	96
83.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah ...	Temoh Steshen, Temoh ...	74
84.	M. Latifah ...	Bandar Tua, Pasir Panjang Ulu, T. Anson ...	59
85.	M. Ehya Al-Diniah Al-Islamiah ...	Busut Belah, Kg. Gajah, Telok Anson, Hilir, Perak ...	107
86.	M. Irshadunuas ...	Kg. Balor, Slim River ...	90
87.	M. Ihsaniah ...	Kg. Rasau, Slim River ...	48
88.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kubang Halban, Enggor, Kuala Kangsar ...	88
89.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Slim Village, Tg. Malim ...	35
Jumlah ...			10,422

Penyata "E"

NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG
MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963

SELANGOR

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	M. Shamsuriah Al-Maarif Waddin ...	Bt. II, Bernam Road, Tg. Karang ...	52
2.	M. Khairiah Wataniah ...	Bt. 10½, Sg. Haji Durani, Pekan Selasa, Sabak Bernam ...	175
3.	M. Diniah Islamiah ...	Piket 60 Sg. Nipah, Sg. Besar, Sabak Bernam ...	95
4.	M. Irshadunnas ...	Bt. 1, Sepintas, S. Bernam... ...	69
5.	M. Husniah ...	Kg. Sg. Samak, Ulu Bernam ...	132
6.	M. Ihsaniah... ...	Simpang 4, B. N. O., S. Bernam ...	47
7.	M. Tarbiah Diniah ...	Telok Ru, B. N. O., Sabak Bernam ...	72
8.	M. Tarbiah Diniah ...	Parit 2 Timor, Sg. Besar, S. Bernam ...	53
9.	M. Da'wah Al-Diniah ...	Parit 3 Timor, Sg. Besar, S. Bernam ...	61
10.	M. Rawdzah Islamiah ...	Parit Baru Darat, Sabak Bernam ...	69
11.	M. Salafiah ...	Parit Baru Tengah, Sabak Bernam ...	52
12.	M. Ittihadiyah Wal-I'dadiyah ...	Sg. Tengar Masjid, Sabak Bernam ...	99
13.	M. Tarbiah Al-Atfal ...	Sg. Tengar Darat, Tanah Lesen ...	45

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
14.	M. Ittihadiyah	Tebok Haji Sidek, Sg. Tengar, Sabak Bernam	119
15.	M. Mahfuziah	Tebok Rukun, Parit Baru, S. Bernam	84
16.	Taman Pendidekan Islam	Jalan Nakhoda Yusof, Kuala Lumpur	136
17.	Al-Madrasah Al-Islamiah	Sg. Mulia, Gombak, Kuala Lumpur	105
18.	Sek. Ugama Raayat	Petaling Tin, Kuala Lumpur	83
19.	Sek. Ugama Raayat	Kg. Puah, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur	145
20.	M. Nurial Al-Ma'arif	Bt. 7, Jalan Kebun, Klang	61
21.	M. Al-Hilaliah	Gombak Setia, Kuala Lumpur	75
22.	M. Tarbiah Al-Akhlak	Parit 9, Sg. Leman, Tg. Karang	50
23.	M. Al-Nahazah Al-Sha'biah	Sg. Sireh, Tg. Karang	80
24.	M. Zadul Atfal	Bagan Nira, Sabak Bernam	52
Jumlah ...			2,011

Penyata "F"

NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG
MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963

NEGERI SEMBILAN

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	Sek. Menengah Rendah	Ampangan, Jalan Kuala Pilah	79
2.	Sek. Ugama Men. Rendah	Kuala Sawah, Seremban (P.O. Rantau)	87
3.	Sek. Ugama Raayat Menengah Rendah	Pekan Rembau	108
4.	" " " "	Ulu Gadong, Rembau (P. A. Kota)	80
5.	Sek. Ugama Raayat	" " " "	85
6.	Sek. Ugama Raayat Menengah Rendah	Pekan Gemencheh, Tampin (P.O. Batang Melaka)	75
7.	" " " "	Johol	96
8.	" " " "	Repah, Tampin	54
9.	" " " "	Legong Ulu, Rembau (P. A. Kota)	88
10.	" " " "	Sri Menanti	103
11.	" " " "	Pelangai, Kuala Pilah	82
12.	" " " "	Ulu Jempol, Kuala Pilah (P. A. Padang Lebar)	91
13.	" " " "	Jempol, P.O. Bahau, Kuala Pilah	107
14.	Sek. Ugama Raayat	" " " "	128
15.	" " " "	Bandar Kuala Kelawang	72
16.	" " " "	Bt. 6½, Pergai, Mk. Peradong, Kuala Kelawang	51
17.	" " " "	Triang Hilir, Kg. Jarang, Durian Tipus, Jelebu	75
18.	" " " "	Lenggeng	48
19.	" " " "	Bt. 10, Labu, P. A. Labu, Seremban	53
20.	" " " "	Pekan Chuah, Port Dickson	53
21.	" " " "	Bt. 16, Terachi, Tg. Ipoh	39
Jumlah ...			1,654

Penyata "G"

NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG
MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963

MELAKA

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Parit Sialang, Merlimau	100
2.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Pasir Gembor, Merlimau	41

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
3.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Batu Gajah, Merlimau ...	67
4.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Bandar Merlimau ...	194
5.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Tedong, Merlimau ...	142
6.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Lanchang, Merlimau ...	41
7.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Ayer Tawar, Merlimau ...	89
8.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Sebatu, Merlimau ...	153
9.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Sg. Rambai, Merlimau ...	246
10.	M. Al-Falah ...	Serkam Timor, Merlimau ...	88
11.	M. Al-Umari ...	Serkam Tengah, Merlimau ...	88
12.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kg. Pulai, Merlimau ...	132
13.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Serkam Darat, Merlimau ...	104
14.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Sempang Baroh, Merlimau ...	117
15.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Berangan Enam, Umbai ...	96
16.	M. Al-Islah ...	Kg. Pernu, Melaka Tengah ...	221
17.	M. Mukaddimah Al-Sibyan ...	Telok Mas, Melaka Tengah ...	150
18.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kg. Alai, Melaka Tengah ...	106
19.	M. Al-Raiyah Diniyah ...	Solok Bukit Piatu, Melaka Tengah ...	165
20.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Bt. 3, Bkt. Baru, Melaka Tengah ...	40
21.	M. Tarbiah Diniyah ...	Bkt. Bruang, Melaka Tengah ...	65
22.	M. Al-Hidayah ...	Umbai Bt. 8½, Merlimau ...	181
23.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Paya Redan, Melaka Tengah ...	101
24.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Paya Dalam, Melaka Tengah ...	225
25.	M. Nuriah Lil-Banat ...	Paya Rumpit, Sg. Udang, Melaka ...	91
26.	M. Nuriah (Laki²) ...	Bt. 11, Sg. Udang, Melaka ...	119
27.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Pengkalan Perigi, Tg. Kling, Melaka ...	91
28.	M. Khairiah Mohamadiyah ...	Bt. 6½, Ayer Molek, Melaka ...	142
29.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Bkt. Lintang, Melaka ...	154
30.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Bkt. Piatu, Tambak, Melaka ...	120
31.	M. Al-Raiyah Al-Islamiah ...	Ayer Barok, Jasin ...	133
32.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Simpang Kerayong, Jasin ...	124
33.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Bkt. Singgeh, Selandar ...	92
34.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kesang Tua, Jasin ...	123
35.	M. Ihya' Al-Din ...	Masjid Tua, Nyalas, Jasin ...	42
36.	M. Wataniah ...	Bt. 26, Chabau, Jasin ...	98
37.	M. Al-Ehya' Al-Wataniah ...	Kg. Pulau, Masjid Tanah ...	60
38.	M. Mukaddimah Al-Sibyan ...	Tg. Bidara, Masjid Tanah ...	293
39.	M. Daiwah Al-Sunnah ...	Kg. Chendrah, Jasin ...	75
40.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Bt. 23½, Chin Chin, Jasin ...	151
41.	M. Al-Diniyah ...	Kg. Baru, Alor Gajah ...	59
42.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Bt. 17½, Melekek, Alor Gajah ...	135
43.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Ayer Pa' Abas, Alor Gajah ...	118
44.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Simpang 4, Naning, A. G. ...	175
45.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Taboh Naning, A. Gajah ...	53
46.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Lendu, Alor Gajah ...	99
47.	M. Irshadih II ...	Masjid Berisu, A. Gajah ...	56
48.	M. Irshadih I ...	Berisu, A. Gajah ...	110
49.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kuala Linggi, Bt. 31½ ...	85
50.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kg. Tengah, K. Sg. Baru, Melaka ...	113
51.	M. Numuzajiah ...	Solok Duku, Masjid Tanah ...	109
52.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kg. Tranquerah, Melaka ...	160
53.	M. Tarbiah Al-Mubtadi ...	Peringgit, Melaka ...	220
54.	M. Ansar Al-Sunnah ...	Bt. 21, Jalan Chin Chin ...	39

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
55.	M. Al-Ibtidaiah Al-Diniah	Solok Bakar Batu, Balai Panjang, Melaka	72
56.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Tg. Kling, Melaka	122
57.	M. Al-Aliah	Kg. Hulu, Melaka Tengah	55
58.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Rantau Panjang, Ayer Pa' Abas, Alor Gajah, Melaka	90
59.	M. Ra'yah Diniah	Sg. Petai, Bt. 13, Alor Gajah, Melaka	54
Jumlah ...			6,784

Penyata "H"

NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963

JOHOR			
Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	M. Lughah Al-Koran	Jalan Mariam, Muar	308
2.	M. Lughah Al-Arabiah	Bandar Tangkak	71
3.	M. Al-Sadiyah	Bt. 1, Jalan Bakri, Muar	206
4.	M. Maharani Al-Islamiah	Lorong Serkam, Muar	110
5.	M. Arabiah	Bandar Kluang	168
6.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Parit Raja, Batu Pahat	217
7.	M. Bugisiah Li-Harbiah	Tempo', Benut, Johor	72
8.	M. Al-Istikamah Al-Arabiah	Parit Bersilam, Pekan Nanas	45
9.	M. Arabiah	Bandar Pontian	135
10.	Al-Madrasah Al-Khairiah	Kg. Tengah, Mersing	86
11.	Na'had Johor	400 Jalan Larkin	100
12.	M. Seri Sejati	Parit Warijo, Sri Medan, Batu Pahat, Johor	76
Jumlah ...			1,594

Penyata "I"

NAMA², ALAMAT DAN BILANGAN MURID² DI-TIAP² SEKOLAH UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG MENERIMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA DALAM TAHUN 1963

KELANTAN			
Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
1.	Ya'kobiah	Lundang, Kota Bharu	201
2.	Ma'had Muhamadi	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	577
3.	Ma'had Muhamadi Melayu (Laki ²)	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	373
4.	Ma'had Muhamadi Melayu (Perem.)	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	274
5.	Al-I'arah	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	284
6.	Maktab Perguruan Islam	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	104
7.	M. Sullamiah	Bunut Payong, Kota Bharu	104
8.	M. Al-Naim Lil-Banat	Kg. Langgar, Jalan Pasir Puteh	452
9.	M. Ijtimaiah	Kedai Mulong, Kota Bharu	56
10.	M. Ittihadiyah	Tg. Pagar, Ketereh, Kota Bharu	118
11.	M. Takaddum Al-Ilmi	Pdg. To' Mat Ketereh, Kota Bharu	168
12.	M. Nahdzah Al-Ilmiah	Kg. Dendang, Ketereh, Kota Bharu	71
13.	M. Sa'adah Al-Kura	But Ketereh, Bt. II, Kota Bharu	103
14.	M. Darussaadah	Beta Hulu, Beta Kota Bharu	49
15.	M. Murdziah	Panchor Kemumin, Kota Bharu	182
16.	M. Rahmah Al-Ahmadiyah	Pg. Dato' Sri Paduka, Kubang Krian, Kota Bharu	137

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
17.	M. Tarbiah Al-Atfal	Kg. Lepah, Bukit Jawa, Selinsing, P. Puteh	158
18.	M. Sadiyah	Bkt. Bidang, Bkt. Jawa, Selinsing, P. Puteh	75
19.	M. Sibyaniah	Pekan Selinsing, P. Puteh	63
20.	M. Khairiah	Pg. Pa' Amat, P. Puteh	36
21.	M. Majidiah	Kg. Kayu Rendang, Melor, Kota Bharu	54
22.	M. Hamidiah	Pg. Lepai, Kadok, Kota Bharu	47
23.	M. Al-Ihsan	Kg. Pondok, Tanah Merah	127
24.	M. Arabiah	Terning Ipoh, Ulu Kusiah, Tanah Merah	87
25.	M. Saniah	Pg. Siam, Pasir Puteh	470
26.	M. Tarbiah Diniah	Gong Kamuning, Pasir Puteh	110
27.	M. Kadariah	Bt. 29, Gaal, Pasir Puteh	61
28.	M. Huriah	Gong Dato', Pasir Puteh, Kota Bharu	79
29.	M. Shu'lah Diniah	Wakaf Bunut, Pasir Puteh	60
30.	M. Nurul Iman	Serdang, Gunong Barat, Kota Bharu	48
31.	M. Falahiah (Majlis)	Pasir Pekan, Kota Bharu	118
32.	M. Diniah	Jln. Pengkalan Pasir Pekan, Kota Bharu	77
33.	M. Al-Ulum	Pg. Embun, Kubang Sepat, Pasir Mas	51
34.	M. Asriah	Wakaf Baharu, Kota Bharu	155
35.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	Bunut Sarang Burong, Palekbang	51
36.	M. Shamsul Ma'arif	Pulau Chondong, Machang	272
37.	M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Kg. Kemuning, Machang	92
38.	M. Suka Maju	Kuala Sat, Kelaweh, Machang	65
39.	M. Ta'zimiah	Kg. Banggol Kulim, Machang	64
40.	M. Ahmadiyah	Banggol Judah Ulu Sat, Machang	61
41.	M. Nurul Ittifak	Nering Jeram, Pasir Puteh	77
42.	M. Al-Diniah	Ptg. Sungkai, Bkt. Abal, Pasir Puteh	73
43.	M. Al-Hidayah	Kg. Merangkap, Bt. Sebutir, Pasir Puteh	76
44.	M. Al-Diniah	Pg. Seladang, Pasir Puteh	66
45.	M. Al-Terbiah Al-Islamiah	Kg. Dusun Raja	69
46.	M. Khairiah	Kg. Bharu Wakaf Che' Yeh, Kota Bharu	95
47.	M. Mahmudiah	Sg. Durian, Kuala Krai	106
48.	M. Rahmaniah	Kg. Baharu, Guchil, K. Krai	76
49.	M. Rawdzah Al-Nazirun	Jerimbong, Kuala Beroh, Ulu Kelantan	85
50.	M. Yakubiah (Majlis)	Kg. Nipah, Bachok	244
51.	M. Al-Amir Indra Putra	Beris, Kubor Besar, Bachok	196
52.	M. Al-Hidayah Al-Islamiah	Pauh 9 Mentuan, Bachok	39
53.	M. Al-Ikhlas	Wakaf Zain, Bachok	92
54.	M. Al-Naim Litahzib Al-Banat-Wal-Banin	To' Uban, Pasir Mas	118
55.	M. Arabiah	Bandar Pasir Mas	343
56.	M. Khairiah	Banggol Stul Repek, Alor Pasir, Pasir Mas	111
57.	M. Nurul Huda	Chabang 4 Telier, Bunut Susu, Pasir Mas	122
58.	M. Al-Ittihadiyah	Aur China, Sh. Machang, Pasir Mas	85
59.	M. Al-Falah	Kg. Siram, Alor Pasir, Pasir Mas	103
60.	M. Tarbiah Lil Banat Wal-Banin	Bandar Rantau Panjang, Pasir Mas	135
61.	M. Ijtimaiah	Kg. Pendek, Kota Bharu	51
62.	M. Maheliah	Kg. Genting, Pengkalan Kubor, Tumpat	51
63.	M. Bustanul Arifin	Kg. Berangan, Terbak, Tumpat	50
64.	M. Bustanul Saadah	Morok, Surau Lama, Palekbang, Tumpat	47
65.	M. Mardziah	Pg. Merbau, Lambor, Wakaf Baru	111
66.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	Pg. Halban, Pringat, Kota Bharu	35
67.	M. Khariah	Pasir Hor, Kota Bharu	63
Jumlah			8,446

**Financial assistance to non-Government
Islamic religious schools**

8. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-ka^h Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan dan alamat²-nya serta bilangan murid²-nya, yang telah

mengemukakan permohonan meminta bantuan Kerajaan dalam tahun 1963 ini tetapi belum lagi menerima bantuan hingga sekarang ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sila lihat Penyata "L" di-bawah ini.

Penyata "L"

**NAMA² DAN ALAMAT SEKOLAH² UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG TELAH MEMOHAN BANTUAN
DALAM TAHUN 1963 DAN BELUM MENERIMA BANTUAN**

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
KELANTAN			
1.	M. Tarbiah Al-Sibyan	Kg. Panglima Bayu, T. Merah	35
2.	M. Al. Ttifakiah	Telusan Jeram, P. Puteh	72
3.	M. Rukiah	K. Balah, U. Kelantan	114
4.	M. Al-E'tisam	Kg. Gunong Bachok	87
5.	M. Othmaniah	Telaga Bata, Sering, K. B.	51
6.	M. Rahmaniah	Pg. Moka ⁿ , Pringat, K. B.	72
7.	M. Raiyah Dini ^h	Pekan Melor, K. B.	130
8.	M. Majidiah	Gong Genor, Jeram, P. Puteh	39
9.	M. Falahiah	Kg. Jeram, P. Puteh	83
10.	M. Al-Islah	Kg. Laut, Sg. Pinang, Palekba ^{ng}	66
11.	M. Dini ^h	Pringat, Bt. 9, K. B.	141
12.	M. Al-Itti ^h ad	Kg. Salor, Bt. 8, K. B.	67
13.	M. Al-Aman	Banggol, D. Badang, K. B.	66
14.	M. Al-Nahdzah	Pg. Hanggus, Chetok, P. Mas	63
15.	M. Mardziah	Alor Pasir Wakaf Baru, Tumpat	45
16.	M. Shukuriah	Kg. Baru, Lubok Stol, Rantau Panja ^{ng}	49
17.	M. Muawanah	Kg. Apa ² , B. Susu, P. Mas	77
18.	M. Al-Takwa	Kg. Baong J. P. Chempa, K. B.	43
PERAK			
19.	M. Ra'ayat	Benda ^{ng} Nering, B. Kurau	53
20.	M. Tawfikiah	Kg. Baru, Parit	92
21.	M. Al-Salamiah	Tg. Keramat, Mk. L. Kubong Langka ^p	70
KEDAH			
22.	M. Rahmaniah	Alor Mengkudu, Derga, A. Star	62
23.	M. Al-Tti ^h ad Al-Watania ^h	Bukit Aping, Serda ^{ng}	80
24.	Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	Parit Nibong, B. Baru	62
25.	M. Al-Ahli ^h ah	Pokok Stol, Mk. Siong, Baling	75
26.	M. Darussaadah	Titi Besi, Kepala Batas, A. S.	238
27.	M. Tarbiah Khairiah	Benda ^{ng} Dalam, Merbok, Bedong	105
28.	M. Al-Inayah Rahmaniah	Ptj. Lengkinang, Pg. Hang K. S.	56
29.	M. Tarbiah Watania ^h	Cherok To' Uban, Sik	83
30.	M. Al-Ibtidaiyah	Guor Chempeda ^k , Kg. Pondok	110
P. PINANG			
31.	M. Al-Ihsania ^h	Kg. Petani, Kubang Semang, S. P.	57
32.	M. Al-Ibtidiyah	Jln. Madrasah, Jelutong, P. P.	91

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Bil. Murid
MELAKA			
33. Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	...	Ramuan China Kechil, A. G.	119
34. " "	...	Paya Rumpit, Sg. Udang	107
35. " "	...	Kg. Kelubi, Jasin	83
NEGERI SEMBILAN			
36. Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	...	Terusan, Kuala Pilah	37
37. " "	...	Masjid Lonek, Kuala Pilah	72
PAHANG			
38. Sek. Ugama Darunnaim	...	Telok Jerjak, K. Krau, Temerloh	35
39. M. Tarbiah Ulumuddin	...	Paya Luas, Temerloh	59
PERLIS			
40. M. Tarbiah Lil-Banim Wal-Banat	...	Kg. Petal, Perlis	46
KELANTAN			
41. M. Al-Yunusiah	...	Kg. Padang Bemban, K. B.	Belum Siasat
42. M. Nurul Ittifak	...	Kg. P. Mas	"
PERAK			
43. M. Tarbiah Dinah	...	Bt. 8, Jln. Baru, K. Kurau	"
44. M. Al-Falah	...	Kg. Sempenoh, B. Kurau	"
45. M. Tarbiah Al-Nadwah	...	Kg. Selat, Layang ² Kiri, Parit	"
46. M. Ra'ayat	...	Pasir Batang Kulim, K. Lama, K. K.	"
47. Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	...	Kg. Baru, Pulau Tiga, T. A.	"
48. " "	...	Kg. Jana Kemunting, Taiping	"
MELAKA			
49. M. Karimiah	...	Sg. Buloh, Alor Gajah	"
50. Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	...	Machap 16	"
51. " "	...	Selandar, Jasin	"
52. " "	...	Kemendor, Jasin	"
53. " "	...	Kg. Perpindahan Menggong	"
54. " "	...	Hujong Pasir, Bandar Melaka	"
55. " "	...	Tambak Paya, Ayer Molek	"
56. " "	...	Tg. Rimau, Alor Gajah	"
57. M. Islamiah...	...	Kg. Semabok	"
58. M. Ehya Al-Din	...	Masjid Tua, Nyalas, Jasin	"
59. Sek. Ugama Ra'ayat	...	Pengkalan Balak, Masjid Tanah	"
SELANGOR			
60. M. Nahdzatul Iliniah	...	Kg. Tali 3, Sekinchan, Kuala Selangor	"

Patut di-nyatakan di-sini ia-itu seko-
lah² yang memohon bantuan Kerajaan
akan di-beri bantuan hanya sa-lepas
permohonan² itu di-luluskan pada tahun
hadapan-nya. Langkah ini di-ambil

untuk menentukan yang sekolah² ter-
sebut mempunyai sharat² tertentu yang
melayakkan boleh dapat bantuan Kera-
jaan.

Federation of Malay Certificate of Education Examination (Malay Medium)

9. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) berapa-kah bilangan calon² yang telah memasoki Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu (bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Melayu) dalam tahun 1962; dan
- (b) berapa-kah jumlah semua-nya calon² yang lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu (bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Melayu) dalam tahun 1962 dan berapa jumlah bilangan yang lulus pada tiap² negeri serta sebutkan pangkat² kelulusan-nya sa-kali.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Seramai 1,184 orang calon² telah mengambil Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, jurusan Melayu pada tahun 1962. Keputusan²-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

Grade I	...	10
Grade II	...	94
Grade III	...	646

434 orang calon² yang tinggal lagi telah gagal dalam peperiksaan ini.

- (b) Butir² lanjut seperti yang dikehendaki ada-lah di-bentangkan di-bawah ini:

Negeri	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Jumlah Lulus
Selangor	...	1	9	102
Johor	...	1	15	99
Kedah	...	2	19	72
Kelantan	...	1	3	32
Melaka	...	—	—	—
N. Sembilan	...	—	10	71
Pahang	...	1	2	12
P. Pinang	...	1	4	37
Perak	...	1	22	117
Perlis	...	—	—	11
Trengganu	...	2	10	93
Jumlah	...	10	94	646

Salary of Malay Teachers in National Schools with F. of M. Certificate of Education qualification

10. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) berapa-kah bilangan guru² yang mengajar di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan dalam Tanah Melayu yang lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1962 yang telah memohon kenaikan gaji mereka; dan
- (b) berapa-kah bilangan guru² di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan Negeri Sembilan yang lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1962 yang telah di-naikkan gaji-nya dalam tahun 1963.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Sa-ramai 423 orang guru² yang mengajar di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan telah lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1962, dan telah membuat permohonan naik gaji.
- (b) Dalam Negeri Sembilan, semua 22 orang guru² Sekolah Kebangsaan yang lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan yang telah membuat permohonan naik gaji, telah di-naikkan gaji.

11. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) ada-kah semua permohonan naik gaji daripada guru² yang mengajar di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan yang lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1962, telah dipenohi, jika tidak, apa sebab-nya; dan
- (b) bagaimana-kah tangga gaji guru² yang telah tamat latehan SITC atau MWTC yang telah lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, tetapi tidak mahu masuk gulungan Perkhidmatan Guru² yang di-Persatukan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Semua permohonan² naik gaji telah di-luluskan.
- (b) Tingkatan gaji guru² lepasan SITC dan MWTC yang telah lulus Peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tetapi tidak bersetuju di-masokkan dalam Perkhidmatan Guru² yang di-Persatukan, ada-lah seperti di-bawah:

(Lelaki) \$310 gaji tetap sa-bulan.

(Perempuan) \$277 gaji tetap sa-bulan.

Sa-lepas menjalani suatu kursus khas sa-lama sa-tahun di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa, guru² ini ada-lah di-masokkan dalam Tingkatan Ila Perkhidmatan Guru² Yang di-Persatukan (Unified Scheme), ia-itu $\$310 \times 15 - \$20 \times 20 - 560$ untuk Lelaki, dan $\$275, 285 \times 12.50 - 435, 450 \times 12.50 - 487.50$ untuk perempuan.

Free Secondary Education

12. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state whether the Government proposes to introduce free secondary education soon, and if not, when does it propose to do so.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Free secondary education is already being provided for those attending National Secondary Schools. These schools are open to pupils of all races. It is not the intention of the Government to extend this free education to National-Type Secondary Schools at this stage or within the foreseeable future.

National-Type Secondary Schools

13. Enche' Too Joon Hing asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of National-Type Secondary Schools (English Medium) in Malaya (11 States), and the total number of classes in these schools.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: There are 377 National-Type Secondary Schools (English Medium) with 4,385 classes.

Study of Chinese and Tamil Languages in National-Type Secondary Schools

14. Enche' Too Joon Hing asks the Minister of Education to state, in respect of schools referred to in the above question, how many have provided the Chinese or Indian students with facilities for the study of Chinese or Tamil languages respectively, showing separately the total number of classes providing Chinese and Indian studies.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: 212 of the National-Type Secondary Schools (English Medium) provide Chinese or Indian students with facilities for the study of Chinese or Tamil. The number of classes is as follows: 1,038 classes for Chinese and 120 classes for Tamil.

Teachers of Chinese and Tamil Languages

15. Enche' Too Joon Hing asks the Minister of Education to state separately the number of teachers for the teaching of Chinese and Indian languages in the schools referred to above.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: There are 507 teachers of Chinese language and 88 teachers of Tamil language in the schools referred to above.

Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education Examination**Marking of Malay Answer Scripts**

16. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan sedar tentang perasaan tidak puas hati di-kalangan sa-tengah guru² Melayu kerana tidak mendapat "kepujian" bahasa Melayu dalam peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan (Melayu), manakala murid² mereka sendiri yang mengambil bahasa Melayu dalam peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan (Inggeris) telah mendapat "kepujian", dan jika sedar, apakah perbezaan dalam chara memeriksa Kertas Bahasa Melayu antara guru² dan murid² mereka dalam peperiksaan ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:
Memeriksa kertas² jawapan, Kementerian Pelajaran suka menegaskan ia-itu hanya ada satu chara pemeriksa-an yang di-gunakan bagi memeriksa kertas jawapan chalon² dengan tidak di-kira sama ada chalon itu guru, murid sekolah atau chalon² luar.

Higher School Certificate Examination in Malay

17. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran bila peperiksaan Sijil Persekolahan Tinggi akan di-jalankan melalui bahasa Melayu dalam semua mata pelajaran.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:
Kementerian Pelajaran telah bertanya fikiran Lembaga Peperiksaan Cambridge mengenai perkara ini. Lembaga tersebut telah berunding pula dengan pihak Universiti Malaya dan pihak Universiti Singapura dan perundingan maseh berjalan lagi. Oleh itu, tidak dapat saya memberi tarikh yang tepat tentang bila-kah peperiksaan Sijil Persekolahan Tinggi boleh di-jalankan melalui Bahasa Melayu dalam semua mata pelajaran.

Participation in Political Activities by Teachers

18. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa beliau telah menyatakan ia-itu guru² boleh mengambil peranan yang chergas dalam politik dengan syarat mendapat kebenaran daripada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam, jika benar, ada-kah surat² pekeliling mengenai perkara ini telah di-edarkan ka-sekolah², jika tidak, mengapa;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa sa-tengah guru² yang chergas dalam sa-sabuah parti politik membuat kerja² parti di-sekolah;

dan (c) berapa, jika ada, guru² yang telah di-beri kebenaran mengambil peranan yang chergas dalam politik.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Guru² Kerajaan telah di-benarkan mengambil bahagian dalam gerakan² politik sa-hingga penghujung bulan November tahun 1961, dengan syarat mereka mendapat kebenaran terlebih dahulu daripada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam. Akan tetapi, syarat ini telah di-rentikan semenjak tarikh tersebut. Jika ada sa-barang kenyataan yang telah di-buat oleh Menteri Pelajaran, kenyataan yang seperti itu mesti-lah telah di-keluarkan sa-belum tahun 1962.
- (b) Tidak. Jika berlaku perkara² yang seperti ini, tindakan yang tegas akan di-jalankan terhadap guru² yang berkenaan.
- (c) Tidak ada guru Kerajaan yang telah di-beri kebenaran seperti ini sejak bulan Disember, 1961.

Salary of Malay School Teachers with S.C./ F.M.C. Examination Qualification

19. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) ada-kah guru² Melayu yang lulus peperiksaan S.C./F.M.C., tamat kursus sa-tahun di-Maktab Bahasa dan sedang mengajar di-Sekolah (Inggeris) Bantuan Kerajaan di-bayar gaji \$310 sa-bulan bagi guru laki² dan \$275 sa-bulan bagi guru perempuan, jika ada, dari bila mula di-bayar gaji sa-banyak ini, dan jika tidak, mengapa;
- (b) mengapa guru² Melayu ini mula dengan gaji \$310 sa-bulan bagi guru laki² dan \$275 sa-bulan bagi guru perempuan jika mereka mengajar di-sekolah² (Inggeris) Jenis Kebangsaan dan dengan gaji yang rendah daripada ini jika mereka mengajar di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Guru² Melayu yang lulus peperiksaan S.C./F.M.C. dan yang telah tamat kursus sa-tahun di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa dan

sekarang mengajar di-Sekolah (Inggeris) Bantuan Kerajaan di-bayar gaji sa-banyak \$310 sa-bulan bagi Laki² dan \$275 sa-bulan bagi Wanita mulai daripada tahun 1959 apabila guru² pasokan kursus yang pertama lulus dari Maktab Perguruan Bahasa. Mereka telah di-masokkan pada tingkatan gaji $310 \times 15-520 \times 20-560$ bagi Guru Laki² dan $275, 280 \times 12.50-435, 450 \times 12.50-487.50$ bagi Guru Wanita.

- (b) Guru² Melayu ini sekarang di-bayar gaji menurut tingkatan gaji $310 \times 15-520 \times 20-560$ bagi Laki² dan $275, 285 \times 12.50-435, 450 \times 12.50-487.50$ bagi Wanita dengan tidak di-kira sama ada mereka mengajar di-sekolah² (Inggeris) Jenis Kebangsaan atau di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

Admission of Malay School Teachers into the Language Institute

20. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran mengapa, untuk masuk belajar di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa, guru² Melayu mesti mendapat "kepujian" Bahasa Melayu dalam peperiksaan S.C./F.M.C. manakala guru bukan Melayu di-kehendaki mendapat "lulus" sahaja dalam Bahasa Melayu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Guru² Melayu di-kehendaki mendapat "kepujian" Bahasa Melayu dalam peperiksaan S.C./F.M.C. kerana tujuan Kursus di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa ialah bagi melateh guru² ini jadi guru² Khas mengajar Bahasa Melayu dan Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Guru² yang bukan Melayu ada-lah di-beri kursus khas dalam Bahasa Melayu sa-lama satu tahun hanya bagi melateh mereka mengajar mata pelajaran 'am melalui Bahasa Melayu di-Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan.

Training of qualified Malay school teachers to teach subjects in National Secondary Schools

21. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kementerian Pelajaran berchadang akan memilih sa-

paroh daripada guru² Melayu yang lulus peperiksaan S.C./F.M.C. serta mendapat "kepujian" dalam Ilmu Hisab dan Tawarikh untuk di-lateh dalam mata Pelajaran yang tersebut supaya mereka di-kehendaki mengajar di-sekolah² Menengah Melayu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Ya. Kebetulan-nya, Kementerian Pelajaran sejak tahun 1962 telah melateh guru² Melayu dan beberapa orang guru² yang bukan Melayu supaya membolehkan mereka mengajar mata pelajaran termasuk Ilmu Hisab dan Tawarikh di-sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan.

Students undergoing Higher Studies

22. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan dan siapa nama penuntut² Malaysia yang sedang belajar di-Kolej dan Universiti dalam negeri ini dan di-saberng laut yang mendapat pinjaman daripada Kerajaan Pusat bagi melanjutkan pelajaran-nya dalam tahun 1960, 1961, 1962 dan 1963.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Kerajaan tidak ada memberi apa² pinjaman kepada penuntut² Malaysia yang sedang menuntut di-Maktab² dan Universiti² seberang laut dan dalam negeri ini sendiri, dalam tahun² 1960, 1961, 1962 dan 1963.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Indo-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir

23. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah beliau telah menerima apa² permintaan daripada Kerajaan Pakistan supaya beliau champor tangan menjadi orang tengah menyelesaikan pertikaian antara Pakistan dengan India atas soal Kashmir, jika ada, siapa-kah yang telah mengemukakan permintaan itu, dan apa-kah jawapan yang telah di-berikan kepada-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Tidak ada sa-barang permintaan pun yang telah di-buat sa-chara rasmi meminta saya supaya jadi orang tengah dalam pertikaian antara India dengan Pakistan mengenai Kashmir.

24. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah sa-suatu arahan telah di-keluarkan kepada Wakil² Malaysia di-Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, supaya Malaysia menzahirkan sikap-nya dengan tegas bagi menyokong tuntutan Pakistan terhadap Kashmir, jika ada, apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Wakil² Malaysia di-Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu itu terhadap perkara ini.

Perdana Menteri: Tidak ada sa-barang arahan di-beri kepada Wakil² Malaysia di-Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu mengenai Pertikaian India dengan Pakistan.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Call-up for National Service

25. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state why the Government has not started the call-up of man-power for training in the face of the confrontation by Indonesia.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): On 18th November, 1963, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong issued a proclamation whereby all male Federal citizens within the States of Malaya between the ages of 21 years and 28 years were made liable to register for national service. This proclamation was made under section 4 of the National Service Ordinance, 1952. Subsequently, on 28th November, 1963, a Notice was published in the Government Gazette stating that registration would commence on 9th December, 1963, and cease on 8th January, 1964, and it also listed the places where registrants could register.

Registration is the first stage under the National Service Ordinance. Should the need arise, other stages, viz., medical examination and call-up may follow later.

26. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri betul-kah warga negara Malaysia dari Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak yang dalam kumpulan umur 21-28 tahun tidak di-kehendaki mendaftarkan nama

Perkhidmatan Negara dan jika betul, apa sebab-nya.

Menteri Dalam Negeri: Keputusan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan berkenaan dengan mendaftarkan nama kerana perkhidmatan negara ia-lah bahawa semua warga negara Persekutuan yang berumur di-antara 21 tahun dengan 28 tahun pada 18hb November, 1963, ia-itu hari Yang di-Pertuan Agong membuat Pemashhoran menurut seksyen 3 dalam Undang² Perkhidmatan Negara, hendak-lah mendaftarkan nama-nya. Tindakan sedang di-ambil hendak melanjutkan kuat-kuasa undang² ini ka-negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Telah itu, maka warga-negara Persekutuan yang tinggal di-negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura yang di-kehendaki mendaftarkan nama akan di-daftarkan nama-nya. Tetapi, untok mengelakkan kelambatan, maka telah di-setujukan bahawa pendaftaran patut di-jalankan dahulu di-negeri² Tanah Melayu.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Conviction and Detention of British Subjects under the Internal Security Ordinance

27. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri berapa orang-kah warga negara British yang telah menjalankan kegiatan² yang merosakkan keselamatan negeri ini, yang telah di-hukum atau telah di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri sa-hingga tarikh ini.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Sa-takat ini tidak ada warga negara British yang telah di-hukum atau di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri.

Ban on Cracker-firing

28. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Internal Security to state whether the Government will lift the ban on cracker-firing within Malaysia, if not, will the Government consider allowing crackers to be used, subject to Police permission, by Chinese religious institutions holding ceremonies at certain periods.

Dato' Dr Ismail: In the light of the current situation, it is not opportune to lift the ban on the firing of crackers within Malaysia. However, genuine applications for permission to fire crackers from Chinese religious institutions on the occasion of religious ceremonies will be considered on the merits of each particular case.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Pertubohan Pemuda Desa and Youth Clubs

29. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Kebajikan Masyarakat kenapa-kah Kelab Pemuda Desa yang di-bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu di-tubuhkan, sedangkan Persatuan² Belia lebih dahulu telah ada di-bawah kelolaan Kementerian Buroh dan Kebajikan Masyarakat.

Menteri Buroh dan Kebajikan Masyarakat (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Pertubohan Pemuda Desa bukan di-tubuhkan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar; Kementerian Buroh dan Kebajikan Masyarakat pun tidak ada menubuhkan sa-barang Kelab Belia. Kelab² Belia dan persatuan² pemuda ada-lah badan² sukarela, biasa-nya di-tubuhkan oleh orang² private sendiri dan di-daftarkan di-bawah Undang² Pertubohan tahun 1949.

Grants to Victims of Kampar fire and Cheras flood

30. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) the amount of money that his Ministry has donated to the fire victims of Kampar;
- (b) the amount of money that his Ministry has donated to the flood victims of Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) Nil. The Central Welfare Council contributed a sum of \$5,000/- and the State Government contributed a further sum of \$1,000/- through Social Welfare Department in addition to providing relief in kind.

(b) \$25,000/- for the Cheras flood disaster.

Youth Leadership

31. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state the number of persons who have been given training at Youth Leadership courses so far, and of these the number at present actively leading youths in youth organisations.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The number of youths who have undergone training courses at the Youth Training Centre, Morib, since its inception in 1954 is 5,882.

It is not possible to state the number at present actively leading youths in youth organisations as such records are not available.

Labour and Industrial Relations Offices

32. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare the number of Labour and Industrial Relations offices in the country and where they are situated and whether Government intends to extend such offices to at least one in each district to enable workers to make use of the services offered.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Information on the number of Labour and Industrial Relations offices in the country was provided in this House during its January, 1962, session. The position remains the same, except that the office in Sitiawan has been closed and a new office opened in Kuala Kangsar.

It is the intention of the Government to bring all its services as close as possible to its users. This will be done as and when the need arises and, of course, will be subject to the staff and facilities available.

Employment Exchanges

33. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state what plans Government has for extending employment exchange facilities to the rural areas.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

There are at present 21 Employment Exchanges in the country and part-time exchanges exist in 9 other centres. Four other Labour offices also assist in the registration and placement of job-seekers.

Many of these Exchanges cater for job-seekers and employers in the rural areas.

It is the intention of Government to extend the Employment Exchange service to as many areas as possible, where such facilities are needed.

Grants to State Welfare Committees

34. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state:

- whether there is any rate for the payment of public assistance to those in need, if so, to state the rate, if not whether he would consider fixing a reasonable rate;
- what is the average amount of public assistance paid per person per month; and
- what is the *per capita* contribution made by the Lotteries Board to State Welfare Committees for payment of public assistance.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

According to the Constitution (a) and (b) above are State matters.

(c) The Lotteries Board approved a block grant of \$648,100 to the Central Welfare Council for distribution to the various State Welfare Committees on a population basis as follows:

Perak	...	...	\$127,000
Johore	...	...	100,000
Selangor	...	...	98,000
Kedah	...	...	73,000
Penang	...	...	57,100
Kelantan	...	...	54,500
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	36,500
Malacca	...	...	32,500
Pahang	...	...	31,500
Trengganu	...	...	28,500
Perlis	...	...	9,500
			\$648,100

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

State and District Supervisors and teachers of Adult Education

35. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada-kah jawatan² kosong serta kelayakan² bagi memenohi jawatan² Penyelia Kelas Dewasa, Negeri dan Daerah dan jawatan² guru Kelas Dewasa itu di-iklankan dalam surat² khabar, dan ada-kah mereka itu di-pilih oleh sabuah Lembaga Pemilih atau Surohan-jaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam.

Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar (Tun Haji Abdul Razak):

- Jawatan² kosong dan kelayakan² bagi jawatan² tersebut tidak di-iklankan dalam surat² khabar, tetapi di-hebahkan sa-chukup² nya dalam negeri yang ada kerja² kosong itu.
- Lantekan memenohi jawatan² ini, ia-itu jawatan sementara dan jawatan sambilan, di-jalankan oleh Setia-usaha Kementerian Luar Bandar menurut SURAT kebenaran No. 355 daripada SUROHANJAYA PERKHIDMATAN 'AWAM di-bawah FASAL (6) dalam ARTIKAL 144 PERLEMBAGAAN Persekutuan Malaysia.

Participation in politics by pupils in Adult Education classes

36. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada-kah tiap² pelajar kelas dewasa di-wajibkan masuk jadi ahli sa-sabuah parti siasah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tiada.

Distribution of Land

37. Enche' Too Joon Hing asks the Minister of Rural Development to state the total acreage of land distributed to-date under:

- Federal land distribution schemes.
- State land distribution schemes.
- Of the total acreage so far distributed under (a) and (b) above,

how many acres were distributed to Malays, to Chinese and to Indians.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) The only existing Federal Land Development Schemes are those implemented by the Federal Land Development Authority. The total acreage so far distributed by the Federal Land Development Authority is 85,000 (planted acreage). The number of *Malaysian* families settled up to 1963 are—

	Families
Johore	1,978
Malacca	836
Negeri Sembilan	748
Selangor	120
Pahang	1,058
Trengganu	400
Perak	384
Kedah	912
Kelantan	400
Total	6,836

- (b) & (c) These two questions involve State Matters. They should, therefore, be raised in the State Legislative Assemblies and not in Parliament.

Rural Development Expenditure

38. Enche' Too Joon Hing asks the Minister of Rural Development to state what is the total Rural Development expenditure so far on the New Villages in the Federation.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: To reply to this question, correctly and accurately, a similar question must be asked from all Ministries and Departments because total Rural Development expenditure on New Villages includes Health, Education, Water Supplies, Roads, Grants-in-Aid from State Governments, Grants from the Ministry of the Interior and the activities of almost every other Government Department. As far as direct expenditure from the Ministry of Rural Development is concerned, however, \$7.8 million so far have been

given for Minor Works and Social Services which is the only Vote controlled by this Ministry. It should be remembered that in order to obtain the total figure of Rural Development expenditure on New Villages, State Governments will have to be consulted because considerable expenditure on New Villages is met by the State Governments; this question should be asked in the appropriate State Legislative Assemblies.

39. Enche' Too Joon Hing asks the Minister of Rural Development to state the amount of Rural Development expenditure on New Villages in each State in 1962 and 1963.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: As for Question 38 above.

Sarawak Development Plan

40. Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar bila-kah Kerajaan Pusat berchadang akan menjayakan Deraf Ranchangan Pembangunan Sarawak, tahun 1964-1968, yang telah di-bahathkan oleh Majlis Meshuarat Negeri Sarawak pada 12hb November, 1963, terutama-nya pada bahagian Ranchangan yang mengenai Pembangunan Luar Bandar, termasuk pelajaran bagi pendudok² Luar Bandar.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tindakan sedang di-ambil berkenaan dengan melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Sarawak tahun 1964-1968. Melaksanakannya ini ia-lah sama seperti pelaksanaan Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dahulu, alat besar yang akan melaksanakan ranchangan ini ia-lah Jawatan-Kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negeri; sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Sarawak telah di-bentuk beberapa bulan yang lalu dan sudah pun mula menjalankan tugas-nya.

Berkenaan dengan pelajaran, peruntukan sa-banyak \$6,551,011 sa-bagai perbelanjaan tepat dan \$600,000 sa-bagai perbelanjaan pinjaman ada dimasukkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan Sarawak tahun 1964.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Charge for Telephone call from Kampar to Ipoh

41. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state why subscribers of telephones in Kampar have been charged 60 cents for a call from Kampar to Ipoh while Ipoh subscribers were charged only 30 cents for a call from Ipoh to Kampar.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): On 8th September, 1963, when the Tapah Telephone Exchange was converted from manual to automatic working, the exchanges at Bidor, Kampar, Malim Nawar, Mambang di-Awan, Tapah, Tapah Road, Temoh and Sungkai were combined into one Group for call charging purposes. Under this new method of charging, legislation for which became effective from 1st June, 1963, the charge for a call from Kampar to a telephone outside this Group of exchanges is based upon the distance from the Group Centre which, in this case, is Tapah. For this reason, the charge for a 3-minute call from Kampar to Ipoh has risen from 30 cents to 60 cents. The charge for a 3-minute call from Ipoh to Kampar has also been increased to the same amount.

42. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether the Government will revert to the former rate of 30 cents per call for calls from Kampar to Ipoh.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The process of combining telephone exchanges into Groups, so that all exchanges within the same Group have the same charge is but a preliminary step towards the goal of enabling all calls to be dialled direct by subscribers. Further steps to be taken include the abolition of the large units of 3-minute charge periods. This would mean that cheaper calls would be available, calculated on 10 cent units according to the distance. With the aim in view of full automation and to providing the best service

at the lowest cost, it is not intended to revert to the former method and scale of charging.

Road Construction

43. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- the name and qualification of the person who surveyed the Pekan/Pontian Balik Road;
- the cost of the survey per mile;
- who surveyed most of the new roads in Johore and the cost of the survey per mile; and
- the all-in average cost of construction of a mile of road in Malaya.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:

- Messrs Valentine and Dunne, Consulting Engineers;
- Work includes location, survey, design and preparation of drawings—at the cost of \$3,000 per mile;
- Public Works Department—and independent figures are not available;
- This depends on the topography, foundations and standard of finished pavement which is designed in accordance with the anticipated volume and load classification of traffic. For the purpose of construction, roads are classified as Class A, B, C and D. The average cost is:

A	...	\$135,000	per mile
B	...	100,000	"
C	...	75,000	"
D	...	50,000	"

Bridge on the Kuala Lumpur/Klang Road

44. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state why the bridge near the Sungei Way on the Kuala Lumpur/Klang Road has not yet been put to use.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: There are two bridges at this site. They have not been put into use because the approach

embankments to the bridges have not had time to consolidate.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Training of Officers from Borneo States

45. Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri boleh-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan menimbangkan untuk mengadakan kemudahan² latihan di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan bagi Pegawai² Rendah Tempatan dan pegawai² lain yang mempunyai kelulusan² yang di-kehendaki supaya membolehkan mereka mengambil tempat jawatan² yang sekarang di-pegang oleh pegawai² berdagang di-bawah Ranchangan Menggantikan Pegawai² Berdagang di-Borneo.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan Persekutuan bersetuju, pada dasar-nya, mengadakan kemudahan² berlatih bagi pegawai² Kerajaan dari Negeri² Sabah di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan. Tetapi tidak terang apa maksud Ahli Yang Berhormat dengan kalimah Pegawai² Rendah Tempatan. Boleh juga di-fahamkan pegawai² itu termasuk Pegawai² Teknik, Pegawai² Pentadbir Rendah atau pun Pegawai² Kerani. Di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan, ada kemudahan² berlatih dalam chawangan tadbir dan teknik. Pusat Latihan Pegawai² Kerajaan dan lain² persekolahan latihan mengadakan latihan bagi pegawai² kerani, pegawai² tadbir dan lain² perengkat pegawai. Tidak susah jangka-nya hendak berkira mengambil pegawai² Sabah masuk mana² jua sekolah yang tersebut di-atas itu.

Pada biasa-nya, jawatan² yang di-pegang oleh pegawai² berdagang berkehendakkan kelayakan tinggi, dan Ranchangan menggantikan pegawai² berdagang dengan pegawai² anak negeri, mengadakan latihan kepada anak² Tanah Melayu yang layak, yang ada kelulusan sekolah yang di-kehendaki, dengan jalan di-berikan biasiswa ka-Universiti dan ka-Maktab² di-Tanah Melayu dan di-luar negeri. Atau pun menaikkan pangkat kepada pangkat yang dahulu-nya di-pegang oleh pegawai² berdagang ada-lah diberi kepada pegawai² yang ada chukup pengalaman kerja. Ranchangan yang

sa-rupa ini boleh-lah di-pakaikan bagi pegawai² dalam Negeri² Sabah menurut Ranchangan menggantikan pegawai² berdagang dengan pegawai² anak Sabah.

Promotions to the Malayan Civil Service

46. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa bilangan dan siapa nama pegawai² yang telah di-naikkan pangkat ka-dalam M.C.S. dalam tahun 1961, 1962 dan 1963.

Perdana Menteri: Bilangan pegawai² yang telah di-naikkan pangkat daripada Pegawai Tadbir Melayu kepada Jawatan Tadbir Persekutuan ia-lah seperti berikut:

1961 ...	...	...	4
1962 ...	...	...	13
1963 ...	...	...	16

Nama pegawai² itu ia-lah:

1961

1. Abdul Razak bin Hitam
2. Ghazali bin Mohd. Nor
3. Abdullah bin Manap
4. Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Jalal.

1962

1. Mohamed Hairiri bin Abu Taif
2. Syed Ismail bin Ahmad
3. Haroun bin Raja Mahmood
4. Yang Rashdi bin Ma'asom
5. Ahmad Hisham bin Mat Piah
6. Ridzwan bin Ja'afar
7. Omar bin Abdul Hamid
8. Haji Osman bin Haji Mohd. Baki
9. Ahmad Tajuddin bin Muhd. Darus
10. Kamarulzaman bin Abdul Rahman
11. Azmil bin Mohamed Daud
12. Ahmad Badri bin Mohamed Basir
13. Abdullah Azizi bin Mat Som.

1963

1. Osman bin Mohd. Sham, P.J.K.
2. Noh bin Haji Abdullah
3. Abu Bakar bin Haji Mohd. Said
4. Muhammad Yassin bin Mustapha
5. Kamaruddin bin Abdul Rani
6. Mohamed Nor bin Haji Ismail
7. Wan Zahir bin Sheikh Abdul Rahman
8. Sulaiman bin Osman
9. Mohd. Shahari bin Ahmad Jabar
10. Sulaiman bin Abdul Manan
11. Kamaruddin bin Mahmood
12. Ahmad bin Haji Yeop Abdul Hamid
13. Mohd. Saffian bin Abdul Majid
14. Sulaiman bin Hashim
15. Zahari bin Abdul Rashid
16. Tunku Zubir bin Tunku Nasir.

Bilangan pegawai² yang telah dinaikkan pangkat Jawatan Tadbir Persekutuan daripada pangkat Jawatan Tadbir Negeri ia-lah :

1961	Tiada
1962	1
1963	15

Nama pegawai² itu ia-lah :

1961

Tiada

1962

1. Tunku Abdul Malek bin Tunku Kassim.

1963

1. Abdul Aziz bin Haji Abdullah
2. Ungku Ibrahim bin Ngah, P.J.K.
3. Mohamed Taib bin Ali
4. Abdul Manaf bin Abdul Rahim
5. Abdul Rahman bin Yusof
6. Nawi bin Embong
7. Ungku Mohsin bin Mohamed, A.M.N.
8. Abu Bakar bin Haji Abdul Majid
9. Syed Rosley bin Abu Bakar
10. Illias bin Mohd. Hashim
11. Ahmad bin Abdul Ghani
12. Nik Mohd. Zain bin Haji Hassan, S.N.K.
13. Abdul Rahim bin Hussin
14. Nik Badli Shah bin Nik Abdullah
15. Mohd. Zain bin Haji Ahmad.