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Monday
12th August, 1963

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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KUALA LUMPUR

1963

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 12th August, 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 Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- " the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- " the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- " the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- " the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- " the Minister of 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, CAPT. HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- " the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE, (Bukit Bintang).
- " the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- " the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, (Kota Star Utara).

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

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

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

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

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

„ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

„ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF
(Kuala Kangsar).

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

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).

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

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
(Johor Bahru Barat).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).

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

„ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

„ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).

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

„ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).

„ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).

„ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).

„ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).

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

„ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, 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' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

„ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

„ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

„ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

The Honourable ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).

- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ 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 (Jejebu-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).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ 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).
- „ 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 TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDRA 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 (Teluk Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

The Honourable PUAN HAJAH 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 without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.
(Ulu Selangor).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).

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

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

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

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K.

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

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

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima perutusan yang bertarikh 4 haribulan Jun, 1963, daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya bachakan perutusan itu:

“Warkatul-ikhlas walmuhibbah ia-itu daripada Beta Syed Putra ibni Al-marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Mudah-mudahan barang di-wasalkan oleh Rabbul 'alamin ka-majlis Yang Berhormat Dato' Haji Mohd. Noah bin Omar, Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, yang ada beristrihatulakhir pada masa ini di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, dengan beberapa selamat dan kesejahteraan-nya.

Waba'adah, ehwal Beta ma'alumkan bahawa warkah Dato' yang bertarikh

31 haribulan Mei, 1963, menyembahkan ucapan terima kaseh Dewan Ra'ayat kepada Beta itu telah selamatlah Beta terima dengan sukachita-nya. Beta menguchapkan terima kaseh ber-banyak² kepada Dato' dan sakalian Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat atas ingatan muhibbah dan ikhlas yang telah di-sembahkan itu.

Demikian-lah sahaja Beta ma'alumkan di-sudahi dengan salam ta'azim jua, ada-nya.”

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak ma'alumkan lagi, saya telah menerima suatu perutusan yang bertarikh 3 haribulan Jun, 1963, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini meminta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya minta Setia Usaha Majlis ini membacha perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(*The Clerk reads the message*).

“Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills, without amendments:

(1) to prevent the improper use of certain emblems and names for

professional and commercial purposes;

- (2) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
- (3) to authorise the raising of loans outside the Federation to provide sums required for the purposes of the Development Fund or for the repayment or authorisation of external loans, and to make general provision with respect to external loans;
- (4) to amend the Loan Guarantee Act. 1963;
- (5) to provide for the establishment of port authorities, for the functions of such authorities and for matters connected therewith.

(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 Houses of Parliament:

- (1) The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Supplementary Supply (1962 and 1963) (No. 2) Bill, 1963.
- (3) The Port Authorities Bill, 1963.
- (4) The External Loans Bill, 1963.
- (5) The Loan Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

MESSAGE FROM MR SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA RE WORLD-WIDE DISARMAMENT

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima sa-puchok surat bertarikh 18hb Julai, 1963, daripada

Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker Parlimen, Canberra, Australia, saya jemput Setia Usaha Majlis ini membachakan surat itu.

(The Clerk reads the message).

"Sir,

I have the honour to bring to the attention of your Parliament a resolution agreed to by the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on 23rd May, 1963. The resolution is as follows:

That—

- (1) World-wide disarmament is now a condition of survival for all mankind;
- (2) Regional disarmament arrangements cannot give security while the danger of attack from other regions continues to exist;
- (3) No programme of disarmament can be effective without proper safeguards;
- (4) Proper safeguards are impossible without inspection and verification on an international basis;
- (5) Therefore, agreements on the measures for the inspection and verification of the successive stages of general and complete disarmament are a necessary first step towards this objective;
- (6) Such arrangements on international inspection and verification would afford evidence of good faith and willingness to implement positive measures for disarmament and would thus tend to reduce international tensions; and
- (7) Believing in these principles, this House desires Mr Speaker to communicate this resolution to the Parliaments of all members of the United Nations.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd) J. McLEAY,
Speaker"

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KUALA LUMPUR

Construction of New Hospital

1. Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong) asks the Minister of Health to inform the House the date by which construction work will commence for the new General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tarikh bagi di-mulakan pembenaan Rumah Sakit Umum yang baharu bagi Kuala Lumpur itu ada-lah bergantung kepada siap-nya plan yang lengkap yang sedang di-uruskan oleh Akitek Rumah Sakit itu. Oleh yang demikian tidaklah dapat di-nyatakan dengan tepat-nya bila-kah pekerjaan membena Rumah Sakit itu akan di-mulakan.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Will the Honourable Minister at least assure this House the approximate time work will begin, if he is not definite.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Approximately the work will begin as soon as the plans are ready.

Enche' V. David: I think the Minister is not aware that plans had been under preparation for the last so many years. I am afraid that next year when he changes his Ministry, another Minister will come forward with some other plans and there will be no hospital at all in Kuala Lumpur. So, I want to know whether the Government is going to construct the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital or not. If it is going to do so, at least the approximate date should be fixed. (*Silence*) Sir, am I to assume that there will be no hospital at least for the next few years in Kuala Lumpur? The present one is like a cattle shed.

Mr Speaker: He has already replied to that.

Enche' V. David: He has not answered. He has evaded the question. Either he does not know, or he does not understand his job, or he is deliberately evading the question.

Mr Speaker: I understood him to say that the new General Hospital will be built, but that it is only the question of date when to commence the building.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Would the Minister say whether the building of the new General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, is in any way connected with the building of the Teaching Hospital for the University?

Enche' Abdul Rahman: No.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Sir, it is indeed surprising that no Minister can tell this House when

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saa'id (Seberang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—I would like to know what question is the Honourable Member asking. Is it a supplementary question?

Mr Speaker: Yes, it is a supplementary question.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is indeed surprising that not a single Member of the Cabinet can enlighten this House as to when the new General Hospital will commence to be built. If the Cabinet cannot come forward with this information, is this House to presume that the Cabinet has not got definite plans for the new General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur?

Enche' V. David: Am I to assume that they are looking for an M.C.A. contractor to finalise the job?

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I can throw some light on this question. Honourable Members are quite aware that some time last year we undertook to throw the planning of the new General Hospital open to the whole world, and we received a lot of plans in connection with this competition. Later in the year we had a panel of international experts to go through these and they selected the plan of an architectural firm, and this was accepted by the Government. Latterly, that firm has been drawing up plans for

the building of this hospital. Therefore, one thing is definite—that plans are being drawn for the rebuilding of the new General Hospital. The question we now come to is, how long will it be before the plans are ready. As the Minister of Health is himself not sure how long these will be ready, because in planning a hospital it is left to the architect to finish it as soon as he can, obviously we are not in a position to state to a nicety how soon the architect will be able to have his plans ready. But it should be a fair estimate to say that construction work on the General Hospital will commence next year.

Enche' V. David: Sir, at least can I now be definite that construction work will begin in the early part of next year?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I am sure my Honourable friend will understand that it is not within my hands or the hands of the Minister of Health. The plan for a hospital entails a lot of detailed work, and this particular plan envisages not only the construction of the present hospital but also its improvement as the years go by. Sir, this is rather a difficult and complex structure. So, I cannot say that the work will start in January or February next year. All I can say is that we will certainly start work in 1964.

Enche' V. David: Just before the elections.

SHORTAGE OF DRUGS IN HOSPITALS, ETC.

2. Enche' V. Veerappen minta kepada Menteri Kesihatan menerangkan adakah beliau sedar akan kekurangan benar ubat², khas-nya ubat² moden, terutama sa-kali dalam rumah² sakit luar bandar, dan apa langkah yang beliau berchadag hendak ambil dalam perkara ini.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, tidak. Saya tidak tahu tentang ada-nya kekurangan ubat² atau drugs, yang amat sangat, seperti di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Saya boleh memberi akuan bahawa ubat² atau drugs yang mustahak dan lazim di-gunakan

memang ada dengan chukup-nya di-rumah² sakit, klinik² dan dispensari² (dispensary).

Sa-kali pun demikian harus ada orang² sakit yang tidak dapat di-beri, dengan serta-merta, ubat² jenis yang tertentu atau "specific patent drugs". Perkara ini memang-lah tidak menghairankan oleh kerana tentu sa-kali Kerajaan tidak dapat menyimpan, pada sa-tiap masa, semua ubat² daripada jenis yang tertentu yang mempunyai nama atau chap yang bermacam², oleh kerana ada kala-nya di-dapati satu² jenis ubat itu mempunyai sa-hingga 50 nama atau chap yang berlain²-nan. Daripada segi ekonomi pula maka telah menjadi dasar Kementerian Kesihatan, sa-berapa boleh, menggunakan ubat yang murah harga-nya tetapi mujarab dan bermutu tinggi.

Bahagian yang kedua daripada soalan yang di-kemukakan itu tidak-lah berbangkit. Sa-kali pun demikian, untuk ma'aluman Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya menyatakan bahawa didalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Tahunan Kementerian Kesihatan peruntokan wang bagi membeli ubat² atau pun drugs telah sentiasa di-tambah, dari pada sa-tahun ka-satahun, supaya seimbang dengan perkembangan perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan, dan juga dengan bertambah-nya rawatan² mustahak di-beri di-rumah² sakit Kerajaan, dispensari², kelinik² dan perkhidmatan² lain. Dalam tahun 1958 peruntokan yang di-sediakan bagi-nya chuma berjumlah \$3,256,850 tetapi angka ini telah meningkat kepada \$5,220,000 dalam tahun 1963, ia-itu hampir² \$2 juta lebih daripada yang telah di-sediakan dalam tahun 1958 itu.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, at least will the Honourable Minister confirm that there is an acute shortage of drugs in the Malacca Hospital and that patients are given plain water as a pretext of giving mixtures? Further, by his statement the Minister has confirmed that his Ministry is experimenting on human lives with cheap drugs. Sir, I want a reply whether he is aware of the situation at least in the Malacca Hospital.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I am not aware of that, Sir, and I don't think any of our Malayan doctors have ever prescribed water as a mixture! (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: At least will the Minister take the trouble to investigate? If he has no time, or if he is so busy, he can at least send his Permanent Secretary.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Minister say whether it is true or not that even in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, there have been many occasions where such simple drugs and very important drugs as adrenaline, insulin and even sulphurite are not available?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I am not aware of that.

Enche' V. David: At least will the Minister take the trouble to investigate? (*Pause*) I want an assurance, Sir.

Mr Speaker: The Minister will not reply until you sit down (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I will look into the matter, Sir.

Enche' V. David: Sir, my question is: will he investigate and not just look into the matter?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I am in order to pose a supplementary question on the question raised by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. If the Honourable Member was aware that water was being given by the Malayan doctors—and I think it was clear he said so—did he take any steps to report it or to bring it to the notice of the Ministry of Health concerned? (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: For the information of the champion of the Alliance (*Laughter*) I can safely say, Sir, that the matter has been reported . . .

Mr Speaker: I think that question is irrelevant!

Enche' V. David: It is only shocking, Sir, that I do not know when the P.P.P. Member became an Alliance Member!

Mr Speaker: (*To Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam*) Your question should have been directed to the Minister!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: For the information and supplementary question, Sir. The P.P.P. is not stupid to sit silently when stupid things are said!

Enche' V. David: At least for the first time we have heard that the P.P.P. has become the champion of the Alliance.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order!

PROGRESS REPORT BY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

3. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state the progress made by the Committee set up to consider the question of Social Security.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Committee which is studying the possibility of introducing a comprehensive social security scheme, has met six times. The Committee is making progress, and it is now in the process of going through in detail each of the contingencies facing workers such as maternity, employment injury, old age, sickness and unemployment. The Honourable Member will be aware that the task of this Committee is immense and the financial implications of this scheme tremendous. It would, therefore, take some time before its work can be completed. However, the Committee will be urged to complete its work as soon as possible.

Enche' V. David: Has the Government accepted in full the recommendations made by the I.L.O. experts?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Committee is going through the Report of the I.L.O.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the reply by the Minister, we are informed that the Committee is now going through the details. Once you go through the details, it means that you have agreed

on certain general principles or recommendations. Since those are already agreed to, according to the Minister, is he prepared to inform this House as to what are those general principles which have been agreed to by the Committee?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Report of the Committee will have to be submitted to the Government, and I cannot tell you now the outline of the general principles agreed upon.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, could the Minister at least inform us the general principles which have been agreed to, because the general principles are the most important ones? The detailed principles can be worked out later.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Not at this stage!

SUB-DIVISION OF ESTATE COMMITTEE—REPORT

4. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state the conclusions arrived at by the Committee set up to consider the sub-division of estates.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): The Report of the sub-division of Estates Committee is being tabled as an annexure to Command Paper No. 29 of 1963.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it correct—I am subject to correction—that certain members of this Board have submitted a minority report?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have said that the whole Report has been tabled and I think the Honourable Member will have every opportunity to go through the Report, both the minority and the majority.

ARMED FORCES—NUMBER OF EXPATRIATE OFFICERS ON AUGUST, 1957

5. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Defence to state the number of expatriate officers, by rank, in the Armed Forces in August, 1957 and

to-date and how many more are being recruited and the ranks they will hold.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the number of expatriate officers, by rank, in the Armed Forces in August, 1957, was as follows:

Major-General	...	...	1
Brigadier	...	...	2
Colonel	...	...	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	16
Major	...	...	74
Captain	...	...	96
Lieutenant and 2nd Lieutenant	...	...	48
Total	...	...	238

The above figures do not include the Navy and Air Force because they were not in being at that time.

The number of contract officers to date is as follows by rank:

<i>Army</i>			
General	...	...	1
Colonel	...	...	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	15
Major	...	...	44
Captain	...	...	35
Total	...	...	97

<i>Navy</i>			
Captain	...	...	2
Commander	...	...	4
Lieutenant-Commander	...	...	13
Lieutenant	...	...	15
Sub-Lieutenant	...	...	4
Total	...	...	38

<i>Air Force</i>			
Group Captain	...	...	1
Wing Commander	...	...	5
Squadron Leader	...	...	12
Flight Lieutenant	}	...	34
Flying Officer		...	
Pilot Officer		...	
Total	...	...	52

Sir, because of the expansion of the Armed Forces additional seconded officers of various ranks from the various Commonwealth countries are being recruited and the total is—

Army ...	...	...	34
Navy ...	...	...	19
Air Force ...	...	...	15

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Could this House be informed when the Defence Minister will start to end this British and Australian infiltration of our defence forces? When will he start to end this infiltration of our defence forces?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, there is no infiltration.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, when you get these officers into our Armed Forces, it is nothing but infiltration and subversion.

Mr Speaker: What is your question. You are making a statement. I do not like you to make a statement now; what is your question?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Defence Minister said it is not infiltration.

Mr Speaker: Well, what is your question after that?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am pointing out that that is not correct, Sir. Another supplementary question: is the Defence Minister aware that the presence of such a preponderant number of foreign officers in our Army raises a doubt in the minds of the country and of the world whether the Defence Minister is a Malayan Defence Minister or a British-adopted Defence Minister. Is he aware of that grave suspicion?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the number of seconded officers is not so preponderant, and these officers are being recruited to help us in the technical and training posts in the Armed Forces and as soon as our officers are available the seconded officers will be replaced by our officers. The training for our officers is being carried out as rapidly as possible.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Kuala Langat): Has the Minister a target date for the complete Malayanisation of the Army and the other forces?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, being an ex-member of the Cabinet, the Honourable Member should have known that we have had a target date for Malayanisation, but because of the recent expansion of the Armed Forces it is necessary to recruit seconded officers from various countries to help the expansion of our Armed Forces.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, I happen to know, and that is why I am on this side of the House.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Will the Defence Minister agree that our Armed Forces are completely dominated and controlled by the British War Office?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: We on this side of the House never agree with such distortions on any matter.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is the Defence Minister aware that the control of the British is so absolute over our Armed Forces that our Armed Forces do not have even one day's supply of bullets in case a conflict breaks out and we would have to depend on the British for bullets?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, that is completely untrue.

ROYAL MALAYAN AIR FORCE— NUMBER OF PILOTS

6. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Defence to state the total number of pilots in the R.M.A.F. and the number of local officers who are qualified pilots.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There are 63 pilots in the Royal Malayan Air Forces: of these, 39 are Malayan officers.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Could the Defence Minister enlighten the House as to what type of planes these pilots have qualified to pilot—whether they are mosquito planes or jet planes, or what sort of planes—because it is no

use having pilots of Mosquito or Dakota planes alone. Could he clarify?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, we have no Mosquito or Dakota planes in our Air Force (*Laughter*). We have planes such as Doves, Cessnas, Twin Pioneers and single-engine Pioneers. These are all the planes we have and these pilots have been trained to fly all these planes.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya mendapat keterangan daripada Menteri yang bersangkutan ia-itu berapa orang-kah pilot² ini terdiri daripada orang² Melayu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tidak membedza²kan bangsa daripada anak negeri ini, tetapi hanya-lah di-tumpukan kepada warga negara Persekutuan sahaja ia-itu bagi semua pehak ra'ayat dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya mendapat fahaman daripada jawapan Menteri yang bersangkutan bahawa sanya hak orang² Melayu, atau kedudukan orang² Melayu itu di-jaga?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahagian hak orang² Melayu dalam tentera ia-itu dalam semua bahagian ada-lah di-pelihara dengan sempurna-nya.

NUMBER OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN FEDERATION ARMY AND MALAYANISATION

7. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Defence to state the number of British Officers in the Federation Army, viz, the Reconnaissance Corps and the Malay Regiment, and when it is intended to Malayanise these posts.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, there are at present a total of 97 seconded officers in all the units comprising to Federation Army. The Honourable Member may be interested to know that in the Malay Regiment at present there is only one seconded officer while in the Reconnaissance Corps there is none at all. The seconded officers are

mainly filling technical posts in the Federation Signals, the Federation Engineers, the Federation Artillery, the Federation Ordnance Service and the Federation Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and in the Ministry of Defence.

The Malayanisation of posts filled by expatriate officers is being carried out as quickly as possible and as and when Malayan officers are available they are being made to fill all these posts.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: It is no use for the Government to deliberately keep our forces under British domination on the pretext of technical posts. What this House wants to know is, when will the Government train enough Malaysians to be fit to take up these technical posts?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have explained, Sir, that they are being trained as fast as we can.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Could we know what scheme there is to show that these people are being trained, or is the Government just keeping this issue so cloudy that they can carry on keeping these British officers under the pretext of technical posts?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, we have trained them all the time, but, as I have said, our forces are being expanded from time to time and we need more and more technical officers. Those we have trained are being employed now, but we need more and more and we are training more and more.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Is the Minister satisfied at the speed of the training undertaken?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am satisfied, Sir, but the matter is being reviewed from time to time.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The Defence Minister has informed the House that some of these technical posts were created because of Army expansion. I want the Defence Minister to inform this House whether he does any planning at all and that people are trained with a view to Army expansion. Does

he have any planning at all, or does he not have?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have all the plans required.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: What happens to those plans when an expansion takes place? You just bring in people from outside? Is that how you plan?

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: It is only poor planning.

MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENT— DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

8. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister on what basis the distribution of seats in the new proposed Malaysian Parliament is made.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, allocation of seats in the Malaysian Parliament took into account the principles set out in the Thirteenth Schedule 2 (c) to the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya. Regard has to be paid to the administrative facilities available in the areas concerned for establishing registration and polling machinery and measure of weightage for the rural population.

As regards Singapore, the number of seats had been determined on a fair balance of interests, taking into account the following considerations:

- (a) that the Singapore citizens should not lose the citizenship rights they now enjoy;
- (b) that Singapore has been given local autonomy in education and labour; and
- (c) that Singapore has been given a substantially larger measure of financial autonomy as compared with the other States of Malaysia in view of its wider responsibilities.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think in his statement the Prime Minister said that the Singapore seats had been allocated on a balance of interests. May I know what interests?

The Prime Minister: All these have been mentioned in the little White Paper which, if the Honourable

Member had taken the trouble to read, he would have known all about it.

Enche' V. David: On this particular point, Sir, I want to know what interests—any particular interests?

The Prime Minister: It is not possible for me to go through the whole of the White Paper which has been presented to the House; so, I ask the Honourable Member to read it. If he is not satisfied, after having read it, I will be very happy to answer any question at the next sitting of this Parliament.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Prime Minister aware that this formula of balance of interests is a well-used formula of the British imperialists to cancel out whatever they have given us by this so-called formula of balance of interests?

The Prime Minister: Well, one thing I am aware is that we are not influenced by the British imperialists as said by the Honourable Member. If I am not aware of any implications in the White Paper, I would not be the Prime Minister today.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is the Prime Minister aware that this formula of balance of interests which he has mentioned to this House in effect reduces the democratic rights of the people of Singapore on the basis of people? In a democracy the people matter more than anything else.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Singapore people are well in a position to judge for themselves. If they feel, as the Honourable Member had put it, that all this had been the work of British imperialism, then they would never have agreed to join Malaysia when the referendum was carried out in Singapore.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Would this House be right in presuming that this formula of balance of interests used by the Prime Minister is a cloak to suppress the fundamental question of the representation of a people according to their number?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that.

DATO' ONG YOKE LIN IN MALAYAN DELEGATION TO LONDON TALKS

9. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister why did Dato' Ong Yoke Lin accompany him to London recently and whether it was at the expense of the Government.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, Dato' Ong Yoke Lin is our Permanent Representative at the United Nations and he has returned home for consultation with this Government for which the passage to and fro has been paid by the United Nations. His presence in London for the Talks is absolutely necessary so as to put him in the picture on the whole issue of Malaysia, so that when this question is raised—or at any time in the United Nations—he would be well able to answer them. Therefore, his presence as a member of the Malayan Delegation in London was absolutely necessary and it served a very useful purpose.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, except for the importance of his presence in London did he contribute anything on his part towards this country?

The Prime Minister: Well, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, his presence in London had been very, very useful to his own Government as he is our representative in the United Nations.

WAGE RATES OF POLICE CONSTABLES—REVISION

10. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Internal Security whether the Government has decided to revise the wage rates of the Police Constables.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Sir, the answer is "Yes". The Government has considered the claim submitted by the Junior Police Officers' Association and has decided on a revised salary scale for members of the rank and file of the Police Force. These revised rates have been offered to the Staff Side.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know from what date it is supposed to be implemented?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I said just now that these revised rates have been offered to the Staff Side. This is in answer to the claim submitted by the Junior Police Officers' Association. As a trade unionist, I am sure the Honourable Member knows that it will be negotiated by both parties.

Enche' V. David: Sir, unfortunately the Police do not have a trade union.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation and, in connection therewith, the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1948; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE MALAYSIA BILL

Bill for Malaysia; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

Bill to extend and adapt the Immigration Ordinance, 1959, for Malaysia, and to make additional provision with respect to entry into the States of Sabah and Sarawak; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1962 AND 1963) (No. 3) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE REMUNERATION OF JUDGES BILL

Bill to provide for the remuneration of the judges of the Federal Court and of

the High Courts in Malaya, in Borneo and in Singapore; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

Bill to provide a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1964; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Customs Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE VICTORY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES FUND (WINDING-UP) BILL

*Bill to wind up the Victory Savings Certificates Fund and to provide for the disposal of monies remaining in the Fund; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD BILL

Bill 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 Malaysia and the imposition and alteration of protective and other customs duties; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE LOAN (ADVANCE DEPOSITS) BILL

Bill 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; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYA (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Central Bank of Malaya Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE SERVICE LANDS BILL

Bill 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 incorporate the United Kingdom Services' Lands Board; presented by the Minister of Defence; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE BILL

Bill to establish a police force for Malaysia, and make other provision in relation thereto; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill 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; presented by the Minister of Education; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

MOTIONS

WAKTU PERSIDANGAN MESHUARAT

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerentahkan ia-itu dalam meshuarat sekarang ini syarat²:

- (a) perenggan kechil (a) dalam perenggan (1) hendak-lah 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".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa pada meshuarat Dewan ini ada-lah banyak perkara² penting yang hendak di-binchangkan maka mustahak-lah di-beri dengan chukup masa bagi membahathkan perkara² itu. Oleh sebab itu saya menhadangkan supaya Dewan ini bermeshuarat juga pada hari Sabtu. Inilah tujuan usul di-hadapan Dewan ini.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

The pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 12, this House hereby orders that during the present meeting the provisions of:

- (a) sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) shall be construed as if for the words "or Thursday" there were substituted the words "Thursday or Saturday";
- (b) paragraph (3) shall be construed as if for the word "Fridays" there were substituted the word "Saturdays".

MALAYSIA

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, noting the desire of the people of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore to be federated in Malaysia with the existing States of the Federation in accordance with the agreement signed in London on 9th July, 1963, hereby endorses that agreement.

Sir, the agreement signed in London was the culmination of a long process of negotiation and discussion between

the representatives of Governments who were and are fully agreed that the establishment of Malaysia would be in the best interests of the peoples in the State which will become component parts of this new nation. The tendency in the world today is for the smaller States with the same identity of interests and sharing the same ambitions and hopes for the future to combine and pool their resources for their common good. The establishment of Malaysia is in trend in this direction because we believe that only by doing so will our country and our people be able to survive the stresses and strains facing any new emerging nation in the 20th century, and to chart our destiny for the future, ensuring to the country peace and stability and to the people harmony and prosperity, with each man and woman enjoying at least the basic needs of modern society. Malaysia has no expansionist connotation as it is not our purpose nor is it our desire to venture into the realm of colonialism or neo-colonialism. These are concepts which are totally alien to our way of thinking and as far as we are concerned have already been irrevocably buried in the limbo of the past.

In the process of bringing Malaysia into being, we have always adhered to the principle of self-determination for the peoples of non-self-governing territories. From the time when Malaysia was first thought of, there had been close and constant consultation between the representatives of the peoples and of the Governments of the States concerned.

All these I have told Honourable Members before, and there is no need for me to repeat here, as you are aware that we have had meetings of the Consultative Committee which was set up at the instance of the members of the Borneo Legislature. After that we had the Cobbold Commission which comprised members from the United Kingdom Government and ourselves and the report of that Commission was thoroughly discussed by the people of Sarawak and North Borneo at all levels of their representative bodies. The consultations among the peoples of Borneo and Sarawak in respect of

Malaysia culminated in the recent elections which had Malaysia as its main issue. The results are already known to Honourable Members. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, we have not the slightest doubt as to the wishes of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak and that Malaysia had the support of a vast majority of these people. At the same time we had invited community leaders, village elders and councillors, and other people of a representative character to visit Malaya and to see for themselves how Malaya is being run, so that when they returned home they would be able to discuss the prospects of Malaysia more intelligently with their own people, having known what it would be like to join up with the Federation of Malaya.

The concept of Malaysia developed and grew, and we have always been satisfied that it has the complete and unwavering support of the majority of the peoples in the various territories which will become parts of Malaysia. Every possible step had been taken to ascertain the views of the peoples of North Borneo and Sarawak. Of course, in a democracy like ours, we also believe in the fundamental freedoms, and hence opposition political parties had been freely expressing their views on this subject—and we welcome them. They had been saying that they agreed in principle with the concept of Malaysia, but were opposed to the manner in which Malaysia was being brought about, or was being hurried, and they considered that Malaysia, as at present proposed, would not be complete.

However, in the debate in this House on the 18th of October, 1961, the House resolved.

“That this House agreeing in principle with the concept of Malaysia comprising the eleven States of the Federation, the States of Singapore and Brunei, the territories of North Borneo and Sarawak, endorses the Government’s initiative in taking action for its realisation, the progress of which will be reported to the House by the Honourable the Prime Minister from time to time.”

Now the concept has become a reality and Malaysia will come into being on the date scheduled, or soon after as recommended by the Secretary-General, who has accepted the task of

ascertaining the views of those peoples in the territories, as requested by the three countries at the recent Summit Meeting in Manila. In addition a referendum had been held in Singapore, the result of which generally indicated that a great majority of people in Singapore are in favour of Malaysia. A referendum was not held in the Borneo territories because it was thought that the people in these territories would not yet know the meaning of a referendum and, if held, would agree unreservedly with the views held by the Government of the day, or with the views held by the few who would in any case vote against Malaysia. All the States have now agreed to join except Brunei. As I have said earlier no State will be forced against its wish to join Malaysia, and the Brunei exclusion is a proof of that. They are not forced to join the new State.

In effect, Malaysia has been generally accepted as a logical evolution in the political and economic progress of our States and the new States which will now join us. When Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak through the wish of the majority of the peoples of those States throw in their lot with us, we must surely welcome them with open arms. The only reason for any delay is not so much to pander to the tantrums and wiles of others, who under the guise of champions of democracy are bent on hindering and embarrassing the smooth coming into being of Malaysia, but rather from a desire to work sincerely for peace. These people in Borneo are our brothers who have common historical and cultural ties with us and have gone through the same experience of administration as practised by the Colonial Government. They on their own would never for a long time hope to achieve independence and enjoy the right of living on terms of equality with the free peoples of the world. Their continuance as subject peoples of the colonial rule will expose them as targets to communist designs, and they would not share with us the joy and happiness, the pride and privilege of being one with us who are free and independent. Malaysia would be the bulwark against any communist efforts at

capturing these territories and would ensure the security of the area, and, above all, Malaysia would bring about the demise of colonialism in this area. The only people I can understand who have valid reasons to oppose Malaysia are the communists, who certainly are against national independence and personal freedom. Malaysia would certainly frustrate their plans to colonise this area and to spread their own form of imperialism over these defenceless and harmless peoples. The communist imperialism, as I have said before—I repeat it here—is more diabolical, more destructive and more sinister than any imperialism which the world has ever known or experienced before. Communism is not simply a political creed with the communists, but it is an all-embracing ideological concept which is a religion in itself, except that it is a man-made religion for the purpose of destroying the religion that is given by God to men. As I have said just now, the communists are the only people who have valid reasons to oppose Malaysia. Of course, in a democratic country like ours we have every right to express our ideas, and certainly no one would object to anyone making his feelings known regarding his attitude towards Malaysia, but in opposing Malaysia let us not fall prey to the wiles of the communists who alone would benefit from any failure to implement the Malaysia Plan. When I look at the opposition against Malaysia by those non-communist elements, I could not help but think that this is the first time in the whole history of the world that democratic people are opposed to giving independence to subject peoples. The right thinking people of Malaya cannot help but feel that Malaysia is the logical evolution in the political and economic progress of these newly emerging States. I would emphasise once again that peace and security of our area could only be guaranteed by the eradication of colonialism through constitutional process and providing for these territories a new deal which would make them equal partners in the free nation.

As you are aware, I have just come back from Manila. There I had taken

the opportunity to explain to President Soekarno and President Macapagal that Malaysia was something which the people themselves wanted. It was not the outcome of any imperialist design for the purpose of perpetuating imperialist interests in our part of the world. The paramount consideration has always been the interests of our people and our country and those of the new States joining us. We have never been, and will never be, a party to anything which we sincerely feel will not be for the good of the 10 million or so people who will now become members of the new nation. The hopes and destinies of these people are sacred matters and we will not sacrifice them on the altar of personal glory or political expediency. They have overwhelmingly come out in support of Malaysia and, come what may, it is our task and our duty to see that we do not fail them.

On the other hand, we also value the goodwill of our neighbours. The peoples in Indonesia and the Philippines are bound together with our peoples by close historical ties and culture going back for several centuries. At the same time, we share with them and other countries in this region the responsibility for maintaining peace and stability, particularly in our part of the world. These considerations were a dominant feature at the Manila Talks and as a result we were able to reach complete accord and understanding. Jointly, we have reaffirmed our faith in the democratic principles in guiding the affairs and shaping the destinies of our people and our aim to work together for our common good.

In view of this, we have agreed in Manila to invite the United Nations Secretary-General or his representatives to ascertain, by a fresh approach prior to the establishment of Malaysia, the wishes of the peoples in Sabah and Sarawak. On our part, we are already satisfied that the preponderant number of people in the Borneo territories want Malaysia. So do many of our friends throughout the world who have come out openly in support of it. But Indonesia and the Philippines are our close neighbours, and it is essential

that we should take into consideration their reaction to it, to ensure that they will also be able to join in welcoming the birth of the new nation. That is the spirit and term of the Manila agreement.

We feel confident that the United Nations Secretary-General will give every priority and co-operation in this matter. He has been kept fully informed through his representative in Manila and we have further cabled him, inviting him and his representatives to come immediately to the Borneo States for this purpose. We are satisfied that provided they start immediately, the task of ascertainment can be completed in time before or soon after 31st August.

If, however, the Secretary-General and his representatives were to find themselves unable to complete their task in time, we will have to accept a slight delay, probably for a few days, in the establishment of Malaysia. We fully appreciate that all our preparation for Malaysia will be thrown out of gear. But we have to accept this inevitability in the interests of goodwill and understanding and, above all, in the interests of peace in this region of Asia. I therefore ask all concerned to bear with me. We had always been committed to the 31st of August. But as a clear indication of our sincerity and honesty of purpose and of motive, we are agreeing to this course of action despite all the difficulties and embarrassment, which are bound to result from any change of date.

I feel sure that the United Kingdom and other Governments, who are joint signatories of the Malaysia Agreement in London will appreciate the wisdom of our action. It is to their and our interest to ensure that Malaysia is brought into being with the maximum goodwill of all our friends and neighbours. We have done all we could to clear the doubts and misapprehensions of our close neighbours, and it will be a pity to prejudice the future of Malaysia by taking an uncompromising attitude or stand in this matter.

We have agreed to the idea of observers witnessing the Secretary-General's teams carrying out the work

in the Borneo territories. All parties have already understood it that these observers will in no way interfere with the work of the Secretary-General or his team. We have received assurances from the Secretary-General that he will carry out his task with the utmost despatch and with the least possible delay. His working teams are expected to arrive in the Borneo territories any moment now. The latest information I have received is that the advance party is arriving in Singapore today. We have already received the concurrence of the British Government and the Governments of the Borneo territories who also have undertaken to give their fullest co-operation in facilitating the task undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I am thankful for the understanding shown by Mr Donald Stephens, Chief Minister-designate of North Borneo (Sabah) and also Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, who have said, out of regard for me, that they would have no objection to a slight delay in celebrating or welcoming Malaysia.

The Opposition parties in a letter to me sent late last night, a copy of which appears in the Press this morning, urged me to dissolve this Parliament and hold a general election before proceeding with the debate on Malaysia. It is a last minute idea, perhaps with the best of intentions, but to me it is a last minute idea to embarrass and harass the Government when the Opposition as well as the whole country knows only too well that discussions and debates on Malaysia have been going on well over a year. Views and opinions were expressed not only in this House but outside this House fully and freely. Objections have been made and objections have been recorded. No challenge had been issued to the Government to resign at any time before, and at this very late hour this was suddenly done. Obviously the Opposition does not expect the Government to be childish enough to take them seriously and give in to their wild ambition. (*Applause*).

Elections had been held recently in the local and town council elections

and the issue of Malaysia was played up by the Opposition. But what is the result of it? The result of that is that the nation returned the Alliance by an overwhelming majority in the Federation's recent elections; (*Applause*) and they returned the Alliance Party by a landslide victory in Sabah and a good majority also voted for the Alliance Party in Sarawak. But the issue had always been Malaysia. And here now comes the challenge from the Opposition which says, "If these conditions are met, the way would be opened for national unity on this important issue which is going to affect the lives and destinies of everyone of our people." There can never be unity with parties who hold divergent views in politics and it is in the national interest that we keep the Opposition at arm's length. Their views are unhealthy to my mind, in particular, on the issue of Malaysia, which I consider to be destructive, so much so that they can be branded as enemy agents. In the national interest there can be no pact with them. In this respect, I am happy to note that one of the responsible parties in this country, the P.P.P.—it is not often that I pay them compliments—refused to sign this thing (*Applause*) and I compliment them for this.

The letter went on to say, "We, the Opposition parties, welcome the Manila Conference and pledge full support to you"—to me—"in the implementation of the accord reached or achieved in that Conference." Let me tell the Opposition that I would like to make it clear to all Honourable Members of this House that the Manila talks did not deal with the formation of Malaysia. The Manila Accord only provided suitable mechanics for the purpose of enabling Indonesia and the Philippines to welcome Malaysia. To welcome Malaysia is entirely a different matter from opposing Malaysia. The steps we are taking now in agreeing to the task to be undertaken by the Secretary-General, i.e., to ascertain the views of the people of the Borneo territories and even to the possible deferment of the date of Malaysia, spring entirely from our desire to maintain the cordial relationship between

Malaya and her neighbours, Philippines and Indonesia.

While I welcome the support of the Opposition for the Manila talks, let me reiterate here that it does not aim at frustrating Malaysia. The most it can do and hopes to do is to delay for only a few days the Malaysia Day to enable our neighbours to welcome Malaysia and to join with us in celebrating it. That is the only substance in the Manila Accord or Agreement which was reached recently at the Summit Talks.

It was alleged by a columnist in the *Malayan Times* that we did not send a strong team of officials as did Indonesia for the purpose of building up a good impression among the opinion makers of Manila. Let me tell this House that there was no need for us to do that. Our case is made and our case is clear. There was no need for us to go beyond it, and the opinions that count with us are those of the people of this country, the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore and the party to the agreement signed in London, i.e., Great Britain, and our other friendly countries.

We realise that opinions in Manila and in Indonesia are against Malaysia because each has its own particular reason for opposing it and each country has its own axe to grind in regard to the new nation. I do not wish to go into it for fear that I might sour the relationship that has been built up among our countries as a result of the Summit Talks recently held in Manila. The Manila Accord is itself a proof that what we have set out to do we have achieved. There is no need, therefore, for us to win over any opinion makers from anywhere, so long as we are satisfied that the coming of Malaysia will be heralded by angels of peace and welcomed by those neighbours of ours, Indonesia and the Philippines, and of the other countries in Asia and the rest of the world.

The officials have played their parts very well indeed and in a manner so sober and so dignified that whatever may be expressed in Manila, the fact remains that they have made a good impression on the Filipino people

and the Philippines as a whole. Sensationalism may be a creed with some, but sober thinking and sober politics have brought Malaya to the fore among the happiest and the most prosperous nations in Asia (*Applause*)—and let us keep sober and keep sane. Talks and empty boasts may impress others, but I can say that they do not worry us very much. All we have set out to do is to ask for peace and we give thanks to God that that has been agreed. There is no point, therefore, in playing up the talks, which is likely to harm the prospects for peace. Therefore, I do not wish to say anything more on this subject. The people in this country are able and capable to form their own opinion from what I can see from their reaction when I returned to this country after the Manila talks, except, of course, those few who are against us—and they will always be against us no matter whatever we do—right or wrong, particularly when we are right (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, during these last so many months the United Kingdom Government, we and our future partners have been working closely together in connection with Malaysia. Our discussions and negotiations had always been carried out in an atmosphere of friendliness and understanding. We all have always been firmly convinced that Malaysia will be in the best interests of Sabah, Sarawak, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. What remained to be done was working out the constitutional framework for realising the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of Malaysia. It was also all the time appreciated that there should be safeguards for the special interests of the component States. We are in various stages of development and a happy and prosperous nation can only be built up on a basis of mutual respect, trust and confidence. Our objectives are the same but the territories have their own special interests and by giving full cognisance to this, we feel confident that we can together build up a thriving and happy nation.

Nevertheless we have also been aware that there should be a strong and effective Central Government. Without

a Central Government with the necessary powers to carry out the constitutional and administrative responsibilities, Malaysia will not be a success. We have already seen what happened to Federations which, in deference to local and provincial interests, had been set up with inadequate powers in the centre. Such Federations cannot last for long and all the trouble taken to set them up has been in vain. Peoples' hopes and aspirations would be frustrated and the set-back in their social, economic and political progress will be disastrous. We would not wish this to happen to Malaysia and had therefore been taking a firm stand on the need for a strong Central Government.

We regret that Brunei which originally intended to come into Malaysia, has decided not to do so at the last moment. This again, as I have said, and repeat, is a proof that no State is forced against its will to join us if they do not want to do so. Whatever they have decided, we will continue to be their good friends and neighbours as we have always been in the past. We wish them happiness and prosperity in the future.

What happened in relation to Brunei should nail the lie that we have been throwing our weight around. We respect the right of these peoples to decide for themselves. In the case of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, we have decided to go ahead with Malaysia together. There had been close and constant contacts between representatives of the people, and the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee merely provided a machinery for what had been going on all the time. The Cobbold Commission too has done its work. Then there was the Lansdowne Committee which was set up to work out the necessary constitutional arrangements for bringing in Sabah and Sarawak together with the safeguards to be provided for the special interests of their peoples. Concurrently the officials of the various Governments have been in close touch in order to work out the necessary Governmental machinery. In all cases we were like members of one family preparing the

blueprint for Malaysia rather than members of opposing factions trying to get the best for themselves. These tedious months of negotiations had been months well spent. Not only have we worked out the framework for Malaysia but we have also nurtured in the process the meeting of minds and the understanding of each other's needs and points of view without which Malaysia will not succeed.

I would also like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation of the attitude of the United Kingdom Government. From the beginning they have been unswervingly in support of Malaysia. In the light of recent history, you will appreciate that they have come to realise that protectorates and colonial territories are things of the past. They have also realised that the millions in Africa and Asia, formerly under their colonial tutelage must now be allowed to work out their future destinies. But they also have a responsibility to ensure that their erstwhile colonies do not immediately plunge into chaos and confusion or become political vacuumes with the attendant uncertainties and miseries for the people of their former colonial territories.

No doubt taking these matters into consideration, the United Kingdom has on their part been satisfied that Malaysia is the answer, although this will mean surrendering of sovereignty over the new States now joining us. Their Ministers and officials have been giving their fullest co-operation and it was fitting and appropriate that the climax to these negotiations and consultations took place in London with the signing of the Malaysia Agreement on the 8th of July this year.

I would also like to record our appreciation of the support and co-operation of the representatives of the Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak Governments, particularly the Prime Minister of Singapore and the official and unofficial leaders of Sabah and Sarawak. Their unstinting support and unshaken faith in Malaysia have enabled us to weather the storms of the preceding months. Their high sense of purpose

and political maturity hold out great promise for the future. We therefore are confident that our partners in Malaysia are partners worth having and will be partners for life. We will be facing the critical times ahead in the knowledge that we have with us, for better or for worse, people dedicated to the cause of the nation as a whole, who will share in our joy and prosperity and stand firm with us in the defence of our rights and of our country.

I must also thank my Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, the Finance Minister, the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister without Portfolio, Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh for all the help that they have given to this Government and for representing us in the negotiations held in London recently and the negotiations held in Manila too recently. They have been bearing the brunt of the work on our side. We are grateful to them and their real reward will be in the knowledge that they have played their part in making Malaysia a reality. And in this connection I would also like to thank the hard-working Government officials who accompanied them across the oceans in all kinds of weather in order to serve the cause of this nation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the birth of Malaysia will mean the realization of the hopes of the millions of people in our country and in the States joining us. For better or for worse they have decided to hand together and bring into being this new nation. Our duty and our obligation have been and will always be merely to guide and channel the desires and aspirations of the people along lines which we consider to be for their ultimate good. In the process we have had the support of all those who have at heart the interest of our people and our country, not only for the present but also for the years to come. There are others who, for motives best known to themselves, have criticised and opposed us. We on our part are firmly convinced, as I have said before, that through Malaysia, and only through Malaysia, can our country and the new States survive

the stresses and strains of the modern world. Only through Malaysia can we become a virile and prosperous nation ensuring peace, stability and happiness to our people. We will not be swayed from our course by the cries of those who are out to wreck Malaysia for their own selfish ends. With the grace of God, Malaysia should become a reality on the 31st of August or thereabout. Much depends on the speed with which the Secretary-General of the United Nations can complete his work. We will then be ready to face the future and with the overwhelming support of our people here and those in Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, who will be throwing in their lot with us, we have every confidence that we will succeed. We sincerely believe in the correctness of our decision and the wisdom of our action. Let posterity judge for itself.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I therefore ask this House to accept this motion, and I beg to move. (*Applause*).

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr Speaker: The motion is open for debate, but I think this is the best time to suspend the sitting. The sitting is suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.35 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12 noon.

Debate resumed.

Enche' Yong Woo Meng (Sitiawan):

Mr Speaker, Sir, much anxiety and much argument have been said and will be said on Malaysia. Before us today is a motion that is to decide the destiny of ten million people, which per chance, by the turn of history, has driven them into close association of one nation and one destiny. Upon us this day lies the responsibility to decide whether it is for the better or for the worse should Malaysia come about. To us Malaysia is the hope of the future, and even President Kennedy commented that Malaysia is the best hope of security in that vital part of the world.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I can anticipate the joy that awaits Malaysia, the anguish for those few for Malaysia spells death. Everybody will benefit from Malaysia. Only the communists and their stooges have everything to lose. For them Malaysia is the beginning of their strangling death.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have gone a very gruesome journey—firstly the London talks and secondly the Manila Summit. In both we have waited anxiously and twice we have been well rewarded with great relief. Our Honourable Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and their colleagues, notably the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, have everything to be proud of. We in our normal way have everything to be proud of them; to them we give our salutation and congratulations.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Agreement signed in London on 9th July, 1963, has opened up a new chapter in the history of South East Asia. Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah have agreed to be federated to form one nation, Malaysia. Many controversial issues have been discussed and settled amicably. The financial grant of Singapore towards Borneo territories figured prominently. No one can disagree that the Agreement reached is much to be welcomed. The financial contribution towards the Central Government has also reached a satisfactory settlement. Perhaps, the monetary issues have been accorded too much attention. Nevertheless no one can doubt that the outcome is of mutual survival and prosperity.

Sir, the establishment of a Common Market has much to be desired. Some doubts have been expressed by some section of the members of commerce. Their fears might have arisen because of overzealousness and anxiety. We can assure them that the Alliance Government has their interest at heart, and their troubles are ours.

Sir, what is Malaysia? Is it just a federation of various States, or is it a union of the peoples of the same destiny to future prosperity? There is no victor or vanquished, instead a

mutual federation of common aspiration believing that "united we stand and prosper".

Malaysia spells the end of British colonialism in South East Asia and the emerging of a new nationalism. For the first time, after centuries of exploitation and slavery, we are free to exercise our own rights to choose and govern our own destiny. This new independence should be zealously guarded or otherwise it will be a mere transition from the colonial yoke to communist slavery. Sir, curiously, perhaps coincidentally, it is also the symbol of the agonising death of the communists. No wonder they are not slow to oppose it. In their adamant opposition, believe me, they have left no stone unturned to oppose Malaysia from the very beginning. History has not been kind to them at best in Malaysia.

In Malaysia, Sir, economically we have all to gain. Businessmen have a larger market to trade. More trade means a greater prosperity. The creation of a Common Market provides protection and a much larger market for local goods. This is a stimulus to greater speed for industrialisation. More factories will provide more jobs. It is just like a positive feed-back reaction to the future prosperity. Let us not be mistaken that communism breeds best in poverty.

Sir, the Manila Accord is a great achievement of regional understanding. It is the beginning to further greatness, now Malaysia is to be launched and the formation of MAPHILINDO is not so far in future. We have everything to be grateful, and the question of plebiscite which has so long been a thorny subject has just been thrashed out. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, has formally been asked to assess or ascertain the wishes of the people. I have no doubt of the outcome. Nevertheless, I still maintain that there is no need for any sort of assessment since the recent elections in Borneo territories have proved beyond doubt of their general desire for Malaysia.

Sir, the press statement made by the Socialist Front on 8th August is

perplexing. We appreciate their kind congratulations of Tunku's achievement, but I can see no reason for them to ask for the right of self-determination in Singapore. May I ask them: are they blind to that referendum held in Singapore last year? In case they might have forgotten, don't they realise that 75 per cent of the people there have voted for the Government's proposal?

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have much to be grateful to the farsightedness of Britain, the forthright moral support of the United Nations, of America and many of our fellow Commonwealth countries and many other countries which have shown a sympathetic and encouraging support. As for Indonesia and the Philippines, we have reached a compromising settlement and even we have gone as far as projecting a farsighted after dream MAPHILINDO. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, didalam mengemukakan usul yang kedua pagi ini Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah menceritakan kepada Dewan ini perkembangan² akhir dengan menanda tangani sa-buah perjanjian di-antara Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Kerajaan United Kingdom dan Kerajaan² North Borneo, Sarawak dan Singapura. Yang di-kehendaki oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ia-lah bahawa perjanjian yang telah di-meterikan itu disahkan dan di-luluskan oleh Dewan yang bertuah ini. Walau pun telah banyak di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri cerita² berkenaan dengan perkembangan yang telah di-chapai perjanjian Malaysia itu tetapi ada beberapa perkara yang terchatit di-dalam perjanjian Malaysia itu sendiri telah tidak menjadi pokok perbahathan bagi Perdana Menteri; entahkan kerana dia memikirkan ada beberapa perkara yang tidak hendak di-terangkan kepada Dewan ini atau pun kerana di-fikirkan perkara itu kecil.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila sa-buah Dewan yang sa-macam ini hendak meluluskan sa-suatu perjanjian yang di-buat maka yang menjadi pokok

ia-lah bahawa isi perjanjian itu semuanya menjadi perkara perbahathan. Kita telah mendengar Usul Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu yang Berunyi:

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ingatan akan kehendak ra'ayat Borneo Utara, Sarawak dan Singapura supaya di-sekutukan dalam sa-buah Negara Malaysia dengan Negeri² yang ada sekarang ini dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut perjanjian yang telah di-tanda-tangan di-London pada 9hb Julai, 1963, dan dengan ini ada-lah mengesahkan perjanjian itu.

Yang menjadi soal kapada saya ia-lah kalimah "mengambil ingatan" yang di-katakan oleh Perdana Menteri itu. Saya tidak tahu sama ada Perdana Menteri telah berpendapat sa-mata² dengan Penyata Cobbold Commission di-jadikan asas bahawa ra'ayat Borneo Utara, Sarawak, dan, dengan Referendum, Singapura telah benar² setuju dengan Malaysia. Tetapi apa yang berlaku sa-bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Perdana Menteri sendiri di-dalam persetujuan-nya di-Manila, bahawa Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu akan juga melakukan satu jalan yang akan menchapai penentuan sama ada ra'ayat² di-Borneo dan Sarawak itu bersetuju dengan Malaysia. Mendahului pendapat Setia Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu dengan mengatakan telah di-ketahui dan membawakan langkah² bagi penentuan di-dalam Dewan ini ada-lah berlawanan dengan tujuan pengesahan dan pengakuan Perdana Menteri sendiri yang mengatakan bahawa Bangsa² Bersatu boleh-lah menyiasat dan mengambil penentuan dengan langkah itu. Apa-kah yang akan jadi kapada kita di-sini, sa-kira-nya ternyata daripada penyiasatan U Thant bahawa ra'ayat di-Borneo Utara dan Sarawak itu tidak menyetujui Malaysia. Kalau pada hari ini kita dapat menanggohkan Malaysia beberapa hari, tetapi saya tidak fikir ada kesediaan daripada Perdana Menteri bahawa dia juga akan membatalkan Malaysia pada masa U Thant menyatakan bahawa di-dalam pendapat-nya kedua² wilayah itu tidak mengkehendaki Malaysia. Saya berasa bahawa perkataan² yang di-sebut di-dalam usul ini ada-lah perkataan² dan perchapakan² dengan tidak menghindarkan apa yang telah di-aku² di-Manila baharu² ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi

pehak saya meluluskan perjanjian Malaysia ini tidak-lah dapat di-lakukan oleh Dewan ini kerana beberapa sebab yang akan saya sebutkan. Isi perjanjian itu ia-lah membawakan pembentokan Malaysia yang belum lagi kita ketahui ia telah mendapat persetujuan ra'ayat tentang dapat atau tidak-nya dia melakukan usaha² bagi membentok Malaysia. Pada pendapat saya apabila sa-buah Kerajaan hendak membuat perjanjian yang besar yang membawa bukan sahaja kapada perubahan beberapa perhubungan di-antara negeri² kita dengan negeri² lain, tetapi membawakan perubahan chorak kenegaraan yang besar maka mustahak-lah perkara itu lebeh dahulu di-jadikan pertimbangan umum di-dalam negeri ini daripada awal-nya lagi. Tidak-lah chukup sa-mata² kita kemukakan perkara itu dengan menggunakan apa yang di-katakan majority di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat sa-hingga menyebabkan perkara yang sa-bagitu besar tidak di-bahathkan oleh ra'ayat negeri itu sendiri dengan kuasa yang ada padanya menurut Perlembagaan negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sebutkan perkara itu ia-lah kerana sa-kira-nya kita membuat satu perkara yang kechil pun berhajat kapada pandangan umum yang menyetujui-nya, oleh itu maka amat-lah mustahak-nya dalam perkara yang besar seperti Malaysia bahawa ra'ayat dapat peranan di-dalam-nya. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, parti Perikatan telah menang di-dalam Pilehan Raya tahun 1959 dengan manifesto-nya. Tetapi tidak-lah tersebut di-dalam manifesto-nya itu bahawa dia hendak melakukan sa-suatu yang akan mengubah bentok Perlembagaan negeri ini kapada sa-buah negara yang besar. Apa yang di-aku² ia-lah bahawa dia akan berpegang tegoh dengan Perlembagaan yang ada sekarang ini. Tetapi apa yang berlaku bahawa perubahan yang di-mestikan oleh perjanjian itu menurut kehendak² yang tertentu pada article 5, 6 dan juga article 2, menyatakan kapada kita bahawa perubahan yang di-timbulkan oleh perjanjian itu ada-lah perubahan² yang mustahak dan besar. Pada pendapat saya sa-kira-nya Kerajaan berasa bahawa soal yang seperti itu ada-lah

soal yang jelas, terang dan baik seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Perdana Menteri pada segi ini maka tidak-lah ada satu sebab bahawa Kerajaan tidak mahu mengambil fikiran ra'ayat di-dalam hal ini. Satu daripada akibat yang di-bawa perjanjian yang di-katakan di-minta kelulusan-nya di-dalam Dewan ini ialah bahawa kita mengesahkan fasal 6 daripada perjanjian itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, fasal 6 itu ada-lah satu fasal yang menyentoh, pada pendapat saya, kedaulatan bangsa kita, kedaulatan negeri kita, dan kedaulatan kemerdekaan negeri ini. Di-dalam fasal 6 ini di-nyatakan dengan terang bahawa penyentohan itu sampai kepada taraf yang mengkebelakangkan taraf kemerdekaan negeri ini sa-bagai satu taraf yang tidak lagi sa-suai dengan maruah-nya.

Saya bachakan Fasal Yang VI ini—

"The Agreement on External Defence and Mutual Assistance between the Government of the Federation of Malaya and the Government of the United Kingdom of 12th October, 1957, and its annexes shall apply to all territories of Malaysia, and any reference in that Agreement to the Federation of Malaya shall be deemed to apply to Malaysia. . . ."

Kalau had itu sahaja ada sedikit renggan-nya, tetapi di-hujung kata-nya—

"subject to the proviso that the Government of Malaysia will afford to the Government of the United Kingdom the right to continue to maintain the bases and other facilities at present occupied by their Service authorities within the State of Singapore and will permit the Government of the United Kingdom to make such use of these bases and facilities as that Government may consider necessary for the purpose of assisting in the defence of Malaysia, and for Commonwealth defence and for the preservation of peace in South-East Asia."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu negeri kita ini telah merdeka, kita tahu bahawa tujuan kita mencari kemerdekaan dan menchapai-nya ia-lah mewujudkan kekuatan dan kedaulatan kita sendiri. Kalau sa-kira-nya perjanjian yang ada ini sa-mata² berhajat kepada pertahanan Malaysia, walau pun saya tidak bersetuju pada-nya, tetapi dapat-lah kita faham tujuannya, sebab tiap² negeri ingin mempertahankan negeri-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila di-wujudkan

pengkalan² tentera di-dalam negeri ini untuk memborong semua pertahanan² yang ada pada bahu manusia dalam dunia ini kepada Malaysia dengan alat² Malaysia, nyata-lah bahawa negeri kita ini akan menjadi satellite ekor bagi negeri Inggeris yang Kerajaan-nya akan menggunakan negeri kita kepada kepentingan² yang nampak pada mata mereka walau pun tidak dapat diterima oleh mata kita sendiri. Perjanjian ini tidak menyatakan walau sedikit kuasa bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menidakkan atau menolak hak bagi membolehkan mereka ini menggunakan pengkalan perang dalam negeri ini. Sa-balek-nya dalam Article VI mengatakan—

"the Government of Malaysia will afford to the Government of the United Kingdom"

Yang hujung-nya bagi kelulusan pertahanan yang ada di-dalam Article VI ini menyatakan "preservation of peace". Inggeris ada mempunyai konsep dia sendiri di-dalam ma'ana mema'anakan dan tafsiran "preservation of peace". Dia menyangka bahawa dunia ini adalah jagaan dia sendiri, dan bahawa peace (keamanan) yang di-fahamkan oleh Inggeris itu ada-lah keamanan yang bersangkutan dengan dia sendiri. Maka saya tidak dapat menerima bahawa negeri kita dapat di-jadikan ekor pada sa-buah Kerajaan yang bertujuan hendak mengikut "preservation of peace" di-seluruh South-East Asia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menterjemahkan "preservation of peace" bagi seluruh South-East Asia ini ada-lah satu benda yang luas. Sa-barang kejadian yang berlaku di-sabuh pulau kecil pun boleh di-ma'anakan oleh Inggeris bahawa itu perlu kepada penggunaan pengkalan² tentera yang ada di-sini. Bagi "preservation of peace in South-East Asia" kalau orang Inggeris memandang bahawa mereka telah ditugaskan oleh tugas² yang di-tentukan oleh angan² mereka sendiri bagi menjaga South-East Asia, maka biar-lah mereka menggunakan tempat mereka sendiri. Mereka boleh menggunakan Hong Kong bagi kepentingan pertahanan, sebab Hong Kong ada-lah negeri yang di-bawah naongan Inggeris itu sendiri, negeri yang di-jajah oleh

Inggeris sendiri. Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sudah memerdekakan negerinya, dan bagi kepentingan kedaulatan kemerdekaan itu, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak lagi mesti bahkan tidak lagi sa-patut-nya menjadi ekor bagi Inggeris bagi mempertahankan sa-suatu yang pada pandangan Inggeris untuk keamanan South-East Asia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari segi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu keamanan South-East Asia tentu-lah menjadi chita² kita sendiri, sebab kita tidak ingin hidup di-dalam wilayah ini yang penuh dengan kanchah pertemporan dan pertarongan senjata antara siapa dengan siapa, tetapi dalam perkembangan politik international pada masa ini sudah pada tempat-nya-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memahami bahawa kita sudah sa-patut-nya meluchutkan diri daripada memaksa diri kita berpegang kepada orang lain dalam menentukan kaedah keamanan di-South-East Asia. South-East Asia ada-lah satu kawasan yang negeri-nya bukan tersusun dalam negeri Inggeris, tetapi tersusun dari umat Asia dan umat² yang berasal sa-rumpun dan sa-bangsa dengan kita pada sa-tengah²-nya. Maka apa-kah sebab-nya dengan perjanjian ini kita mesti melibatkan diri dengan orang Inggeris dan Kerajaan Inggeris di-dalam menjaga keamanan negeri kita sendiri? Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sudah tua dan chukup tua untuk mengetahui di-mana dudok kepentingan keamanan negeri kita sendiri dan kita dapat mentafsirkan apa-kah di-maksudkan dengan keamanan South-East Asia, dan kita akan dapat menghuraikan kesulitan² antara orang² yang ada di-South-East Asia ini.

Boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan yang besar bagi Inggeris, dan ini agak-nya tidak di-perhatikan oleh perwakilan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah menjaga wilayah² yang kecil yang ada dekat² di-sini seperti Hong Kong dan untuk menjaga kepentingan Australia. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak menyuruh negeri Hong Kong atau Australia atau sa-siapa di-serang oleh sa-siapa, tetapi kalau pertahanan ini hendak di-lakukan apa sebab-nya

maka Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mesti membayar harga-nya dengan menjajaskan kemerdekaan yang telah di-chapai-nya? Ini-lah chara yang saya rasa berlawanan dan (repugnant) tidak dapat di-terima dari segi konsep kemerdekaan bagi negeri ini yang di-kemukakan oleh perjanjian yang di-meterikan di-London, dan di-minta kelulusan dalam Dewan ini pada hari ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara yang besar dan perkara yang berhajatkan kepada pertimbangan yang dalam dan yang berhajatkan kepada pemerhatian yang berat. Jadi kalau Malaysia tidak dapat di-kemukakan lebih dahulu kepada ra'ayat untuk di-tentukan penerimaan atau penolakan-nya dan Malaysia mengekori kepada penundukan kedaulatan negeri ini kepada kekuatan senjata bangsa yang lain, maka nyata-lah bahawa yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ini berlawanan dengan kepentingan negeri ini dan kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini, terutama bangsa Melayu yang berhajat kepada terpelihara kepentingan-nya dalam sa-barang langkah Kerajaan yang menghendaki pengembangan atau perlanjutan negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu bahawa di-dalam Article VIII telah di-nyatakan bahawa isi² bagi peratoran² serta ranchangan² yang akan berlaku dalam Malaysia itu ada-lah terkandung dalam Report of the Inter-Governmental Committee yang di-tandatangani pada 27hb Februari, 1963.

Saya merasa bahawa agreement ini yang meluluskan bahawa report ini di-terima dan di-laksanakan tujuan²-nya tidak-lah berpatutan, sebab dalam report ini di-nyatakan beberapa sharat² dan keadaan² yang berlawanan dengan kepentingan kehidupan negeri ini, dan juga berlawanan dengan kedudukan bangsa Melayu dalam negeri ini, serta berlawanan dengan kepentingan kewangan dan kekuasaan negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini tidak-lah hendak saya bahathkan di-sini, sebab implications atau 'akibat²-nya daripada report ini akan di-dapati dalam Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan di-Dewan

ini, tetapi oleh kerana saya berpendapat demikian dan oleh kerana saya fikir perkara ini ada-lah perkara besar, dan oleh kerana Perdana Menteri sendiri dalam ucapan-nya pada pagi ini menyatakan bahawa kita berkehendakan kapada strong effective Central Government, maka saya berpendapat bahawa meluluskan perjanjian ini ada-lah berlawanan dengan apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Perdana Menteri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, strong effective Central Government tidak-lah dapat sa-mata² dengan menyebutkan bahawa kita berkehendakkan dan mementingkan Kerajaan Pusat yang kuat dalam negeri ini, tetapi sa-balek-nya akan di-dapati dengan lebeh banyak lagi memusatkan kuasa² dalam Persekutuan yang hendak di-buat-nya itu. Ini nyata tidak dapat di-ujudkan, kerana Perdana Menteri telah menyebutkan bahawa tidak ada siapa yang di-paksa untuk masok Malaysia—paksa tidak ada, tetapi di-beri suap, di-pujok dan di-beri keistimewaan yang luar biasa yang berlawanan dengan chara ke'adilan bagi mengujudkan bahawa Kerajaan Pusat yang mempunyai negeri kechil (component State) seperti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jadi, oleh yang demikian perjanjian ini ada-lah 'akibat-nya banyak pada negeri ini, saya fikir perkara ini hendak-lah di-rojok kapada ra'ayat supaya ra'ayat dapat menentukan siapa yang patut di-ikuti tentang burok baik-nya Malaysia ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam mendapat ketentuan sama ada bersetuju atau tidak, soal² yang berkenaan yang berchampur dengan Malaysia ini telah banyak perkara, perkara yang timbul, dan hingga-lah membawa perkara ini bagi mereportkan kapada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu untuk mengambil pandangan dalam perkara ini, tetapi orang² heboh tentang ra'ayat Sarawak, orang² heboh tentang ra'ayat Sabah dan orang² heboh tentang ra'ayat Singapura, tetapi ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu belum lagi di-hebohkan o'eh sa-siapa. Saya memandang bahawa ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, oleh kerana Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini tidak menyatakan di-dalam pilihan raya-nya dahulu bahawa dia

ada bertujuan hendak mengujudkan Malaysia, maka saya memandang bahawa yang teraniaya sa-kali ia-lah ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Negeri ini ia-lah sa-buah negeri yang mengagongkan demokrasi. Sejarah hendak menjadikan anak sulong bagi demokrasi dalam negeri ini, tetapi dalam perkara² yang besar seperti ini dia tidak dapat melakukan-nya. Sa-kira-nya benar apa yang di-katakan oleh Perdana Menteri bahawa daripada sambutan yang di-lihat-nya sa-waktu dia balek turun daripada padang kapal terbang ia-itu di-dapati-nya bahawa ra'ayat di-sini sukakan Malaysia, maka tidak ada satu sebab mengapa dia teragak² dan lambat mengemukakan perkara ini kapada ra'ayat, dan oleh sebab itu, saya rasa perkara yang besar ini mesti-lah di-kemukakan kapada ra'ayat. Apabila bangkangan telah timbul, maka chepat-lah Perdana Menteri memberi chap. Dia kata negeri ini mengamalkan demokrasi, tetapi kalau di-bangkang, maka di-chap-nya orang itu "Chap Kominis". O'eh kerana kekurangan rubber stamp dalam Kerajaan maka chap Kominis ada-lah satu chap yang terletak di-meja Perdana Menteri untuk mengechap siapa sahaja yang menentang-nya dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia tidak mengatakan siapa yang menentang Malaysia maka dia Komunis, tetapi dia tidak nampak jalan, kenapa manusia dalam dunia ini mesti menentang Malaysia, kalau tidak dia Komunis. Maka oleh yang demikian saya merojok pandangan Dewan ini kapada apa yang telah dilakukan dalam perbahathan dahulu dalam Dewan ini ketika penentangan Malaysia kami lakukan. Kami telah menyatakan bahawa kepentingan bangsa Melayu itu ada-lah amat mustahak di-pelihara, dan Kominis itu tidak ada sangkut-paut-nya dengan soal ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, persetujuan ra'ayat, kata Perdana Menteri dan kata orang² Perikatan telah di-dapati, kerana di-dalam pilihan² raya Majlis Bandaran orang² telah mengundi Perikatan. Satahu saya di-dalam pilihan raya Majlis Bandaran, yang menjadi soal ia-lah membuat jalan, membuat parit, mengelokkan tempat² tandas, menentukan tempat² kediaman, membuat tempat²

perhentian taxi² dan menentukan bagaimana chara ranchangan bagi pengatur jalan² dan sa-bagai-nya. Hal Malaysia, boleh jadi ada di-gunakan di-dalam pilihan² raya Majlis Bandaran dan Majlis Tempatan, tetapi itu tidak menjadi soal pokok. Melainkan kalau Perikatan memandang bahawa soal Malaysia itu-lah yang menjadi soal pokok pilihan raya itu. Maka saya tidak nampak dalam hal itu. Yang demikian pilihan² raya yang di-jalankan baharu² ini telah menelorkan hasil bahawa Perikatan telah menang dalam Majlis² Bandaran di-beberapa buah tempat, tetapi saya suka menarek perhatian dalam Dewan ini ia-itu apa yang di-laporkan oleh surat khabar itu, saya tidak tahu satakat mana-kah benar-nya, Perikatan telah menang banyak dalam Majlis² Bandaran, tetapi undi ada-lah lebeh sedikit daripada parti² Pembangkang. "Lebeh sedikit" bukan "lebeh banyak" sedikit. Perikatan mendapat sa-banyak 253,000 undi dan parti² Pembangkang yang lain mendapat sa-banyak 260,000 undi. Kalau-lah Malaysia ini di-jadikan ukoran, jangan-lah kerusi Majlis² Bandaran itu di-gunakan. Kalau referendum di-lakukan mithal-nya, maka nyata-lah bahawa kalah Perikatan dalam hal ini. Jadi, jangan-lah di-logikkan sangat soal pilihan raya Majlis² Bandaran itu. Kemana-kah lagi penentuan ra'ayat itu dapat di-lakukan? Bagi saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mandate dari ra'ayat itu ada-lah penting. Saya maksudkan bahawa dari melakukan agreement seperti mandate sa-saorang itu, mandate dari ra'ayat ada-lah penting bahawa ra'ayat ada-lah bersetuju kepada apa yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan itu sendiri, tetapi mandate tidak ada pada Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini. Tidak ada untuk membuat penentuan terhadap agreement ini, dan tidak ada untuk membuat penentuan terhadap Malaysia. Saya tahu bahawa executive power atau kuasa pentadbiran, kuasa memerintah ia-lah di-beri oleh Perlembagaan kepada Cabinet ia-itu untuk membolehkan-nya bagi membuat perjanjian² tetapi di-dalam politik, mandate adalah penting. Kita tahu bahawa yang di-maksudkan dengan mandate itu ia-lah satu sanction atas suatu kelulusan

yang di-beri oleh pemilih² atau pengundi² kepada ahli² Parlimen untuk menguruskan sa-suatu hal yang berlaku terhadap sa-sabuah negeri pada masa pilihan raya.

Maka hal yang bernama Malaysia ini tidak berlaku pada tahun 1959, ia-itu hanya berlaku pada tahun 1961 waktu di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian, oleh sebab penentuan kehendak atau tidak-nya dari ra'ayat Borneo Utara dan Sarawak belum dapat di-lakukan dan oleh sebab ra'ayat negeri ini belum lagi memberikan mandat-nya kepada Kerajaan untuk membuat perjanjian yang seperti ini bagi mengubah kedudukan negeri ini di-dalam bentok-nya dan oleh sebab beberapa bahaya yang nyata di-dalam Article² perjanjian ini yang akan bertambah terang apabila di-bahathkan satu persatu—membahathkan Malaysia kelak, maka saya mengemukakan satu pindaan kepada chadangan ini ia-itu dengan membuang perkataan² sa-sudah perkataan "ingatan" sampai kepada perkataan "Persekutuan", digantikan dengan perkataan "Bahawa Kerajaan tiada mempunyai mandat dari ra'ayat untuk membentok Malaysia yang dengan-nya negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura akan di-sekutukan dengan negeri² Persekutuan", digantikan dengan perkataan² itu dan pindaan ini saya mohon kepada Dewan ini di-luluskan.

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak tahu adakah pindaan ini hendak di-buang semua sa-kali usul yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ya'ani di-gantikan dengan

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ia-itu membuang perkataan² "akan Persekutuan."

Mr Speaker: Mana dia punya pindaan, tidak ada di-sini?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Minta ma'af, saya silap.

Mr Speaker: Sa-patut-nya hendak-lah di-buat pindaan itu—mithal-nya, buang kalimah itu, bagini, bagini, dan di-gantikan dengan kalimah ini, ini, jadi terang. Betulkan sa-mula mana² kalimah yang hendak di-buang itu dan berikan kepada saya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Saya meniadakan supaya di-buang perkataan² sa-sudah "ingatan",—"Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ingatan" semua perkataan "akan..... Persekutuan" itu di-buang.

Mr Speaker: Pada barisan yang pertama?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Ya. Barisan yang pertama, kedua, ketiga dan keempat sampai perkataan "Persekutuan", dan di-gantikan di-tempat perkataan yang hendak di-buang itu dengan perkataan "bahawa Kerajaan tiada mempunyai mandat dari ra'ayat".

Mr Speaker: Nanti dahulu. Jadi dua kali perkataan "bahawa".

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Yang tidak di-buang

Mr Speaker: "Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ingatan bahawa", satu lagi kalimah "bahawa", jadi dua kali kalimah "bahawa"?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Ya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya sanggup mempertahankan-nya.

Mr Speaker: Saya mengikut sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: "Bahawa Kerajaan tiada mempunyai mandat dari ra'ayat untuk membentok Malaysia yang dengan-nya negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura akan di-sekutukan dengan negeri² Persekutuan" stop di-situ. Kemudian balek seperti perkataan asal, "menurut perjanjian yang telah di-tandatangani di-London pada 9 haribulan Julai, 1963, dan dengan ini ada-lah tidak mengesahkan perjanjian itu".

Mr Speaker: Kalimah "dan" dan kalimah "ada-lah", itu tidak ada di-sini?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Itu pindaan lagi satu.

Mr Speaker: Terangkan, di-mana dudok-nya kalimah "dan" dan kalimah "ada-lah" itu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Dia ada di-dalam perkataan asal, Tuan

Yang di-Pertua, "dan dengan ini ada-lah mengesahkan".

Mr Speaker: Jadi?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Saya menukarkan dan menambah perkataan "tidak mengesahkan".

Mr Speaker: Kalimah itu hendak dimasukkan di-mana?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Sa-sudah perkataan "ada-lah tidak mengesahkan".

Mr Speaker: Jadi di-buang pada kalimah² barisan yang pertama daripada perkataan "akan" sampai kepada perkataan "Persekutuan", dan di-gantikan dengan kalimah yang di-bahaskan tadi. Dan sampai itu di-tambah lagi kalimah "tidak" pada barisan yang kelima sa-belum kalimah "ada-lah mengesahkan", itu patut-lah di-tuliskan begitu supaya terang.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Jadi, itu-lah saya mengemukakan pindaan ini dengan harapan

Mr Speaker: Chuba bachakan pindaan itu sa-kali lagi supaya semua orang faham.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: "Bahawa Majlis ini, mengambil ingatan bahawa Kerajaan tiada mempunyai mandat dari ra'ayat untuk membentok Malaysia yang dengan-nya negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura akan di-sekutukan dengan negeri² Persekutuan menurut perjanjian yang telah di-tandatangani di-London pada 9 haribulan Julai, 1963, dan dengan ini ada-lah tidak mengesahkan perjanjian itu".

Jadi saya mengemukakan pindaan ini ia-lah kerana memandangkan dengan perkara² yang telah saya sebutkan di-dalam Dewan ini tadi dan saya harap Dewan ini menimbangkan perkara ini dengan halus. Sa-kira-nya penting maka perkara ini hendak-lah di-fikirkan dengan lanjut dan di-kemukakan kepada orang ramai, sekian.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir): Saya menyokong, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: Saya belum lagi menerima pindaan itu (*Ketawa*). Ahli² Yang

Berhormat, kalimah yang di-sebutkan di-dalam terjemahan Melayu ini dengan terjemahan yang telah di-chap di-dalam bahasa Inggeris ini, harus mengambil ma'ana yang berlainan. Pada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok membawa pindaan ini nampak-nya dia berpegang kepada kalimah "mengesahkan perjanjian", maka pada bahasa asal yang pertama itu tidak ada di-sebut "mengesahkan perjanjian", chuma di-sebut di-sini:

"That this House, noting that the Government does not have the mandate from the people to form Malaysia whereby the States of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore will be federated with the existing States of the Federation in accordance with the agreement signed in London on 9th July, 1963, hereby does not endorse that agreement".

Jadi, bila di-pinda kalimah "tidak mengesahkan", sa-olah² pindaan ini pindaan yang tidak bermaksud kepada usul yang pertama itu. Sa-olah² ia-nya lari daripada tujuan yang asal kerana tidak ada sebut di-sini di-dalam usul yang pertama itu supaya "majlis ini mengesahkan perjanjian yang di-buat di-London . . ."

Ini satu perkara yang berkehendakkan fikiran yang lebeh panjang lagi, oleh itu bagus kalau kita tempohkan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh saya berchakap sadikit.

Mr Speaker: Boleh!

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Saya pun sedar berkenaan dengan kesulitan terjemahan Melayu ini. Yang sa-benar-nya, pada asas-nya saya menggunakan bahasa Inggeris sa-bagai asas pindaan saya, dan saya telah membuat pindaan itu seperti ini:

That this House noting that the Government does not have the mandate of the people to form Malaysia whereby the States of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore will be federated with the existing States of the Federation in accordance with the agreement signed in London on the 9th July, 1963, hereby does not endorse that agreement.

Itu sahaja perkataan "endorsement of the agreement" ada dalam chadangan asal Perdana Menteri. Sebab perkara itu ada-lah yang menjadi istilah Parlimen. Suka-lah saya merundingkan perkara itu kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: The sitting 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)

MALAYSIA

Debate resumed.

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, pada sa-belah pagi tadi Yang Berhormat dari kawasan Bachok telah membawa satu pindaan atas usul yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini atas nama Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Pindaan ini berma'ana-lah pada faham saya satu bangkangan yang tepat atas usul yang asal itu. Oleh yang demikian, saya dukachita tidak dapat menerima-nya, kerana mengikut peratoran yang biasa hanya-lah boleh mengundi tidak bersetuju pada usul yang asal itu.

Honourable Members, the Honourable Member for Bachok has submitted an amendment to the motion of the Honourable the Prime Minister which has the effect of turning that motion into what is substantially its direct negative. That being the case, I regret that I must rule it out of order as inadmissible, because the proper procedure for negating a motion in the House is to vote against it.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr Speaker, Sir, the motion requires this House to endorse the agreement signed in London on the 9th of July, 1963. It only means one thing to my mind: the rice is in the pot, it is in the process of cooking, whether it is cooked or uncooked, let us eat it. That is what it is tantamount to. But, Sir, it is a great pity in a democratic country to accuse anyone opposing the formation of Malaysia as a communist or communist agent. Surely, Sir, when a person opposes Malaysia there must be a reason or reasons for it. In my case I say that I support Malaysia in principle, but that need not necessarily mean that I support the type of Malaysia that is proposed. The type of Malaysia that we are going to form and adopt is one

of great pity. It is one that has been thrown on to us by a third party. If we go back to the year 1961, we will remember that one moonlit night the Honourable the Prime Minister at a party in Singapore said: Let us have Malaysia. From that time onwards Malaysia came into being and it was widely discussed.

The terms of Malaysia are most unfavourable to the Federation of Malaya, but they are of great favour to the States of Singapore, Sarawak and the British North Borneo. Why do I say so, Sir? This is in connection with the report that has been circulated to the Honourable Members in this House—it is known as the Cobbold Report. In this report much has been mentioned about immigration laws, education, special privileges, development, finance, and so on. Even as late as last month, or the beginning of this month before the signing of the agreement, Singapore has achieved much and that was reported in all papers. The Honourable Prime Minister said to let us have a big family, make it a success and thank Great Britain for its co-operation. If we are going to have a big family, then the question of equality must come in; whether equality has or has not come in is a matter for us to consider. I know that in the Bill that has been sent to us everything was left intact, particularly Article 8 and Article 152. What is Article 8 in the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya? It refers to equality. And what is Article 152? It refers to education. But before I go further into that, I would like to mention that the Prime Minister has said, "Let us pool our resources together for the common good, and enjoy harmony and prosperity." But we must ask ourselves the question as to whether in this Malaysia that we are going to adopt, we are going to enjoy harmony and prosperity, or whether it is going to be just a one-sided affair. That is a very important issue. Sir, I say that if concession in economy can be given to other States, while we the people in the Federation have got to be content with what little we have and to be given away, I do not think there is going to be much harmony and much prosperity.

In the Commission's Report, with reference to the two territories in Borneo, immigration is an important issue; in fact, we have agreed to allow them to have their own law to control immigration. We, in the Federation, have got to give them \$300 million to assist them in rural development or such other development as the Central Government may consider fit. On the other hand, the Singapore Government, it was reported, is only giving them a loan of \$150 million, and on this loan they enjoy interest annually and something more—and that something more is very important because it is going to benefit the people of Singapore. In the Federation that is to come, or in the Malaysia that will soon be born, we are going to present them with \$300 million—and our people cannot even go there to find employment or to trade and yet we have to dig into our pockets to develop the country in order to benefit the people in the two Borneo territories. In other words, here we have got to dig and dig into the earth to get tin and to tap rubber to pay for somebody's benefit and yet cannot get anything out of it. Where is the prosperity for the people of this country? And what is more? If at all we go there, we can go there only on licence as tourists, to spend money so that they can get more from us in addition to the \$300 million which we are prepared to give them. So where is that prosperity for the people of this country? As I see in the Bill, Sir, only a handful of people can go there—and who are these people? They are the topnotchers of the Government or of the ruling political party. No doubt, much can be achieved and plenty can be got. But what about those who have contributed towards the \$300 million as gift to the two territories—the ra'ayats? Are they going to be left forgotten? That is an important aspect. Singapore refused to give \$50 million. They proposed a loan of \$150 million and it was accepted with the condition that 50 per cent of the labour force, if necessary, would be taken from Singapore. Look at the employment and the trade that the people of Singapore would enjoy. The P.A.P. Government has worked hard and got so much for the people of

Singapore. But what has the Federation Alliance Government done for the people in the Federation? If you work out that \$150 million loan with 50 per cent labour force at \$8 per working day cost, it would mean actually about several hundred working days. You can see how much work will be provided to the people in Singapore and yet they can recover at the end of the period the money that is loaned to the two territories, whereas in our case, it is gone with the wind. It is like rice—when eaten it just disappeared back to the land.

Now, Singapore has got concession for education, labour, finance, common market and, above all, employment for her people. But why Singapore should necessarily ask for autonomy in education and labour? There must be very good reasons for it. In our Constitution, Article 8 provides for equality. The Alliance deserves the praise because that is supposed to be given to all the people who are citizens of the Federation of Malaya. In education, not only have they agreed to make Malay the National Language, but there is a proviso that the Federation Government or any State Government should preserve and sustain the use and study of the language of any other community in the Federation. If Singapore were to ask—and they have got what they asked for—for autonomy in education, then it only shows that the Alliance Government has not carried out what was required in Article 152 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya. If it had done so, Singapore would not have asked for autonomy in education and labour. And what is labour? In fact what they have asked for in labour are the rights of the people, and that has been defined in Article 8 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya. If there is equality truly practised in the Federation, Singapore would not have asked for autonomy in education and labour and sacrificed a larger number of seats and be content with only an allocation of 15 seats in the Parliament of Malaysia. Therefore, Sir, you will see that those who are responsible to carry out the implementation of what is

stated in the Constitution have not done a job—a job that requires them to do. The people have voted them in and they have failed to carry out this pledge. The reason why I am making this charge, Sir, is that—if we were to go back to the Manifesto of the Alliance Party in the 1959 Parliamentary Elections on the issue of education—it is stated boldly in this way: “To review the present Education Policy in the light of experience gained since its implementation bearing in mind the declared objective of making Malay the National Language while at the same time encouraging and sustaining the growth of the languages and cultures of other races.” This is one of the pledges of the Alliance Party. I wonder why they have not carried it out; and it is because they have not carried it out that the Singapore people, knowing that it would not be carried out, have asked for autonomy in education. That is the whole basic fact in my own humble submission.

Now, with regard to encouraging the growth of the other languages, are we in fact encouraging the growth of the languages and cultures of the other races in this country as pledged? I say, Sir, we are not. The Government has failed the people and failed them miserably, because I know it from facts. In a certain girls' school in this town, the capital of the Federation of Malaya, in 1962 there were 2,000 students; in 1963 there are 1,700; and in 1964, I was told, it is going to be 1,400. It is going to be lesser and lesser every year. In my own town in the State of Negeri Sembilan, they have got 84 Chinese classes and, at the rate things are going on, I think within a matter of ten years you will not find eight classes left. But, why should it be so?

It has been argued that free education is being given—but that free education, is it encouragement? In what way will it help to encourage the growth of the languages and cultures of other races as promised? The people of other races, who are now citizens in this country, have accepted making Malay as the National Language, and it is also taught in all schools. Today, Indians, Chinese, Malays and all races

in this august House speak the English language. Why? Because when we were young, we were taught to learn English in the English schools, and Chinese and Indian languages were also taught at the same time. This had not retarded the progress of the country, nor is its development. So, why have the fear when we have accepted Malay as the national language and when it is taught in all schools. It is a matter of time when everybody will be speaking the Malay language. Let us enjoy the same facility and give the same facility to the Chinese and Tamil schools. There is nothing wrong as education is wisdom; it gives us light. It can bring us anywhere. Our close neighbours—two of the biggest countries in the world—are China and India and the time will come when we have got to trade with them, and it would be better to know their languages and to speak them; otherwise, we will come back empty-handed in case we should go there to trade with them. We cannot trade with the West forever. East is East and West is West—that time will come.

Now, Sir, I know the Alliance Party, and we all know it, is made up of communal political parties with everybody fighting for his own rights. The UMNO must fight for the rights of the Malays—and it is only reasonable; the M.C.A. must fight for the Chinese, and the M.I.C. must fight for the Indians. But why has not the M.C.A. done something for the Chinese regarding Article 8 and Article 152 of the Constitution? Who do I say that they have not done so? It is because as far back as 1956 they had driven a death nail into the Chinese education, and how was this done? Can we accept the Razak Report as a good one? I say, "No". I say it contains a suicidal note. Clause 12 of the Report says that "eventually the Malay language shall be the medium of instruction". Who signed that? Dr Lim Chong Eu and others as M.C.A. Representatives one of them is my Honourable friend here (*Indicates Enche' Too Joon Hing*) (*Laughter*). And every time they go to the people, they say, "We will fight for the right of Chinese education". How can you

fight for the right of the Chinese education when you have driven four death nails into the coffin (*Applause*) and you have buried the dead? Only when you have a miracle, then you can bring it to life. But I say to the M.C.A. that if the dead is buried, then pray for reincarnation. There is hope, because Article 152 of the Constitution is still there—it has not been repealed. Why not fight on Article 152? Everybody will give you support. I won't be here to fight you, I will be staying in the house peacefully and will be happy to give you my vote. It is because of what you have promised the citizens of Chinese origin and not kept the pledge. All the Chinese in my home town voted four Indians into the Town Council—they are so fed up with the Chinese representation (*Laughter*) that they preferred to vote anybody. Who is to be blamed? The M.C.A., my friends over there. However, I think there is plenty of time yet for them to discuss the matter further. Revise the education policy and the people will give you their support. If you do not, you too will go into the coffin, as it had been placed there by Dr Lim Chong Eu and my friend over here (*indicating Enche' Too Joon Hing*).

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order

Mr Speaker: On what point of order? (*Laughter*).

Enche' Too Joon Hing: The Razak Report has no connection with this motion at all.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Sir, education is mentioned in the Cobbold Commission's Report.

Mr Speaker: I think it is quite in order.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I am only bringing the people to see the grave where Chinese education was buried.

Mr Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' Chin See Yin: Just give me one minute, Sir, I have lost track of what I am going to say (*Laughter*). Yes, Sir, I was just talking about death

nails. In the Cobbold Commission's Report even those who were responsible for writing it had stressed the importance of education. Therefore, Sir, if we were to adopt Malaysia and if the rice is now cooked nothing can be undone. The Agreement has been signed and, I think, it is important that we should review the whole education policy again to make things in conformity with Article 152 of the Constitution. I say this, Sir, because Article 152 does make one language the medium of education. It does say that, "Malay shall be the National language"—and there it is today. It further went on to suggest that it will preserve, sustain and encourage the languages and cultures of other languages in the country. If that is the case, Sir, then I do not see any wisdom in trying to suppress the education of the other races in the Chinese schools or in the English schools.

Now the Government Party will say, "Well, it is not our fault; we have given them free education; but the Chinese parents still do not want to send their children to Chinese schools. They prefer the English schools". It is a reason no doubt, but it is only superficial. But let us look into the inner part—the inside story. I was told that it was due to the examination required by the Government that the parents thought things over and decided to send their children to the English schools. They say, "If you study Chinese and yet have to take your examination in Malay, in what way is it correlated?" That fact is known to everybody. In the Chinese schools you study Chinese and Malay as the National language is being taught—and English too, as another language, is taught. But should you pass the tests in Chinese and in English, but should fail in Malay you will not be promoted. That is why in the examination for entrance to the secondary schools so many children have been thrown into the streets; and yet nothing has been done by the Alliance Party to assist in the matter, though in its manifesto for the Parliamentary Elections in 1959, the Alliance promised the people that it would make the minimum school leaving age as 15—and this is how it was written.

On the education issue it is stated as follows:

"To work towards the minimum school-leaving age of 15 years."

Has this pledge been carried out? I say that it has not. And why has not the M.C.A. done anything towards it? In the primary school you are allowed to be there until you are 12 years of age, and after that you have got to leave school. Even if you should send the children to the continuation school, you have not brought them up to the age of 15 years—and even at the age of 15 years what can you expect from a boy?

Mr Speaker: How is that relevant?

Enche' Chin See Yin: The citizens of Malaysia. (*Laughter*). Therefore, Sir, these children, who are the citizens of Malaysia, at the ages of 12, 13, 14 and 15 years, what do you expect them to do?

Mr Speaker: I must warn you that the motion before the House is to endorse the agreement made in London regarding Malaysia. Though the matter is rather wide, I think you have taken too much time on this subject of education. You should concentrate more on the endorsement of the agreement on Malaysia.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Sir, I have got to touch on this matter for a while, because in Malaysia the question of economy comes into being, and education plays an important role in bringing up good citizens in Malaysia—and that is why education is very important. Any way I will not touch on it now.

Now, Sir, I go on to the question of rights. On the question of rights, as I see it, the P.A.P. Government has fought very hard and it has been promised autonomy in labour. Labour is not in reality just the interpretation of the word "labour"; it is also the question of rights—rights in employment and rights in trade. Here in the Federation we contribute \$300 million for developing the two territories. We are not given the right to go there, although it has been suggested that we will be one big family and that we are going to pool our resources together

for the common good. But it appears to me that the good is only one-sided—it is for the people of Borneo and Singapore but not the people of the Federation. For Singapore it has been suggested that the question of the four-to-one ratio will not be adopted. I was enlightened that the four-to-one ratio in the Federation does not necessarily refer to all employment but only in the Malayan Civil Service. But, Sir, unfortunately this ratio has now been applied, I was told, to the lower ranks. This is an unfortunate affair, and I hope that something will be done to rectify this. I am only asking the Government to reconsider the whole aspect of the requirements in Article 8 and Article 152 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya.

Sir, I have already pointed out the question of inequality in that the Alliance Party has not fulfilled its pledge as regards the rights of citizens of the Federation of Malaya and also in the implementation of Article 152 of the Constitution which has not been carried out properly. For that reason I ask that the Government makes an announcement that something will be done towards appointing another Committee to review the education policy, because the subject of education is stated not only in the State of the Federation of Malaya but it is also stated in Singapore and in the two Borneo territories. If autonomy can be given to Singapore, then something is wrong somewhere regarding the implementation of these two Articles of the Constitution, and I ask the Government to be more serious about this and try to fulfil its pledges to the people.

Now, Sir, with regard to the formation of Malaysia, I think the Federation has been made to carry the baby which is in reality the responsibility of the British Government, because we have got to foot the bill in order to provide protection to the two Borneo territories. We have got to enlarge our Navy, our Air Force, and Land Forces, and Police and what-nots. We are made to pay for something which the British Government is responsible for, and yet they are enjoying the same facilities, they are enjoying benefits at our expense.

I think, if the Government were to ask the House to pass a Bill for more money for defence, we should refer this to the British Government—or is it the East India Company which will be soon known as the Malaysia Company? I think that this is only fair since they are the traders and will make all the money from the Borneo territories instead of we the Federal Citizens having to foot the bill.

Sir, another point is that it has been suggested that it is very likely that the Malaysia celebrations scheduled for the 31st August will be postponed as a result of the Summit Meeting in Manila. Sir, I want to know why was there any necessity for our Government, for the Honourable the Prime Minister, to attend this Summit Meeting. The Philippines Government are claiming North Borneo from the British. The Indonesians are claiming a portion of the Borneo territory. All these have nothing to do with us. Why are we making ourselves responsible for somebody's problem, and as a result of which we have got to spend a lot of money—and this money is from the Federal Treasury, and the *ra'ayats* and everybody contribute towards it. What is the necessity? As a result, we have now created a new nation called Maphilindo. That Maphilindo is a very troublesome creature and it may turn into a monster, as somebody has suggested the creation of Greater Malaysia—to my mind, I think, Greater Malaysia and Maphilindo are one and the same. To my mind it is going to create a lot of misunderstanding, a lot of fear and a lot of suspicion. I would like the Government to clarify that point so that the people will know the difference between Maphilindo and Greater Malaysia—or are we going to create Maphilindo instead of Greater Malaysia? That is the point which I have read in the newspapers where the M.C.A. has tried to explain this to the citizens of Chinese origin. If there is no fear, if there is no suspicion, what is the necessity to explain this through the medium of the press? There must be something brewing in the air. If not, what is the necessity?

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to say that I accept Malaysia in principle, but not the type of Malaysia proposed by the Alliance Government, provided the Government makes arrangements to rectify the points raised, in order that the citizens of the Federation will enjoy equality in Malaysia. The citizens I refer to are not of one race but of all races who have made this country of Malaysia their home.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dengan sa-penoh²-nya usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri yang telah pun berjaya dengan sa-penoh²-nya menjalankan tugas dengan bijaksana bagi menghasilkan chita² yang kita telah menyerahkan mandat untuk menjayakan penchiptaan Malaysia itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sa-tengah pehak Pembangkang telah mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan tidak dapat mandat dan tidak dapat tugas yang sa-penoh-nya untuk melaksanakan Malaysia dan tidak ada tersebut dalam manifesto Parti Perikatan dalam Pilehan Raya tahun 1959 dahulu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menghilangkan keraguan daripada pehak² yang kurang faham di-atas perkara ini, khas-nya pehak parti Pembangkang yang mana pada pagi tadi saya telah dengar Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mengatakan Kerajaan tidak ada mandat, Kerajaan patut letak jawatan dan mengadakan Pilehan Raya sa-mula. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Yang pertama perkara mandat ini sabagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah pun di-beri ia-itu pada 18hb Oktober, 1961. Dewan ini telah pun membahathkan usul supaya di-beri mandat kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri untuk menubuhkan Malaysia. Saya nampak manakala di-minta persetujuan tentang usul itu sa-telah di-bahathkan beberapa lama boleh di-katakan semua Ahli dalam Dewan ini telah bersetuju

dengan sa-bulat suara memberi mandat kepada Yang Amat Berhormat itu. Dan dengan ada-nya mandat itu berma'ana-lah Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri mendapat kepercayaan penoh bukan sahaja daripada parti-nya bahkan daripada pehak Pembangkang.

Berkenaan dengan perkara ini tidak ada tersebut dalam manifesto, saya ingin menarek perhatian, khas-nya Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, manifesto tahun 1959. Yang pertama *Perlembagaan*, ia-itu "menjaga dan memelihara Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Maka akan menjadi asas yang utama kepada dasar untuk terus memelihara Kerajaan yang adil dan tegoh". Di-dalam Article 2 dalam *Perlembagaan*, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada di-sebutkan—

"Parliament may by law—

(a) admit other States to the Federation".

Jadi ini berma'ana bahawa penubuhan Malaysia ini memang ada terchatit di-dalam *Perlembagaan* kita yang membolehkan Parlimen atau Kerajaan yang berkuasa memasukkan mana² negeri yang suka berchantum dengan negara kita yang di-sebut Malaysia sekarang ini. Saya menarek perhatian berkenaan dengan dasar luar negeri dalam manifesto ini. Dalam muka 18 dalam manifesto ini menyebutkan: *Dasar luar negeri*. "Asas² utama kepada dasar perhubungan antara bangsa. Yang pertama menegakkan Piagam Bangsa² Bersatu. Menolong bangsa² yang terjajah untuk mencapai kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan yang sa-penoh-nya. Ini ada-lah janji daripada pehak Parti Perikatan menolong bangsa² yang terjajah. Memang-lah sikap parti kita mengambil langkah untuk membentok Malaysia ia-lah berpandukan kepada manifesto kita. Yang kedua berbaik² dengan segala negara yang bersahabat dengan bersunggho² mengadakan dan menguatkan pertalian ekonomi dan kebudayaan dengan mereka. Maka oleh sebab itu ditubuhkan negara Malaysia sebab Kerajaan kita memandang berat di-atas hal keselamatan negara kita, di-atas hal baik sangka di-antara kita dengan negara tetangga dan di-atas chara memperkuatkan dan mempereratkan

persahabatan, maka sebab itu-lah Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah pun pergi ka-Persidangan Kemunchak untuk menchapai satu persetujuan yang di-namakan Maphilindo. Ini ada-lah berpandukan kapada manifesto kita juga. Perkara memelihara kerja-sama yang rapat dengan segala negara yang bersahabat; itu termasuklah sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi. Yang ketiga memberi sumbangan dengan sa-berapa yang boleh kapada usaha menggalakkan dan memelihara keamanan dan kema'amoran dunia. Jadi, dengan ada-nya berbaik sangka di-antara negara tetangga ini, maka dengan sendiri-nya kita memberi sumbangan untuk keamanan dunia. Sa-lain daripada itu didalam muka 9 perenggan 2—*penjajahan*. Perikatan mengutok penjajahan dalam sa-barang chara atau rupa. Perikatan akan menyokong dengan chergas mereka yang berjuang kerana kemerdekaan dengan chara yang aman. Jadi negeri² Singapura, Sarawak dan Sabah telah pun berusaha dengan sa-penoh untuk membebaskan negeri mereka itu daripada penjajah British. Kita akan mengutok sikap mana² Kerajaan penjajah, dan kita akan beri sokongan penoh untuk mereka itu dapat di-bebaskan, dan Alhamdulillah, dengan kerja-sama dan dengan ikhtiar daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, maka mereka itu akan di-bebaskan sa-bagaimana yang di-tetapkan ia-itu pada 31 haribulan Ogos ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ta' nampak-lah tudohan² yang di-tujukan kapada Kerajaan Perikatan yang mengatakan bahawa kita tidak dapat mandate dan kita tidak berjanji dengan pengundi² untuk hendak menubuhkan Malaysia.

Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menegaskan lagi berkenaan dengan perjanjian kita ini ia-itu di-sini menyebutkan berkenaan dengan satu perkara yang berthabit dengan Asia Tenggara. Perikatan akan terus mengambil langkah² yang tegas untuk berusaha mendatangkan kemajuan dan ketegohan dalam lapangan² ekonomi, masyarakat dan politik bagi kawasan ini. Untuk menchapai tujuan ini, maka ada-lah di-chuba' hendak mengadakan satu perhubungan ekonomi

dan kebudayaan di-antara negara² Asia Tenggara sa-lain daripada perhubungan² yang di-buat dan dipersetujukan oleh dua belah pihak, kerana maksud² yang tertentu di-antara mereka. Perikatan akan berusaha untuk menuju kapada perkembangan ikatan² yang lebih rapat di-antara orang² Malaysia dalam kawasan ini.

Tahun 1959 dahulu sudah ada perkataan Malaysia itu, bukan baharu, maka sebab itu-lah Perikatan memperjuangkan ia-itu untuk hendak menubuhkan negara baharu yang disebutkan negara Malaysia. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perjanjian ini ada-lah mengenai khas-nya bagi keselamatan negara. Tadi ada pihak Pembangkang mengatakan bahawa kalau-lah ada tentera² asing dalam sa-sabuah negara itu berma'ana-lah negara itu tidak berdaulat dengan sa-penoh-nya, dan bagi kita yang hendak membelanjakan wang untuk pertahanan itu ada-lah membadzir sahaja. Saya ingin menarek perhatian pihak Pembangkang ia-itu tentera² asing yang ada dalam negeri kita ini ia-lah tentera² Commonwealth yang negara-nya ada membuat perjanjian pertahanan dengan negara kita. Perjanjian Pertahanan untuk membantu di-antara satu dengan lain, jika ada perkara² kechemasan, seperti dharurat atau pun anchaman² dari luar. Di-tempat saya ia-itu Butterworth, ada satu pengkalan terbang R.A.A.F. disana ada lebih kurang 20,000 orang pekerja² daripada warga negara kita sendiri yang bekerja dengan tentera² R.A.A.F. Ada yang bekerja sa-bagai kerani, ada yang bekerja sa-bagai ahli² teknik, ada yang bekerja sa-bagai amah, ada yang bekerja sa-bagai driver dan lain² lagi di-Butterworth dan Pulau Pinang. Chuba-lah kita fikir 20,000 orang pekerja² kalau di-hetong panjang sa-orang pekerja mendapat \$100 satu bulan, berma'ana dua juta ringgit dibawa daripada luar negeri masuk kadalam negeri kita pada satu bulan. Ini ada-lah memberi sara hidup kapada orang² kita di-sini. Semua-nya ini bukan duit kita sendiri, tetapi datang-nya duit² itu dari Kerajaan luar negeri. Jadi, saya berharap kapada pihak Pembangkang supaya berfikir panjang dalam perkara ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, mereka terpaksa juga menyewa rumah yang belanja-nya berjuta² ringgit. Semua-nya ini terpulang kepada kita. Sa-kira-nya tentera² Commonwealth tidak ada dalam negara kita ini, boleh-kah kita tamatkan dharurat pada 31 haribulan Julai, 1960 dahulu? Mustahil bagi kita. Sumbangan pertahanan daripada pehak tentera² Commonwealth patut kita berasa megah, kerana sumbangan itu kita perjuangkan sa-lama 12 tahun yang mana kita terpaksa berbelanja sebanyak \$300,000 dalam satu hari. Alhamdulillah dengan ada-nya tentera² itu negara kita selamat dan kita boleh hidup dengan aman dan damai, dan wang untuk pertahanan itu di-gunakan untuk pembangunan negara. Semua-nya ini mendatangkan faedah kepada kita. Dan di-dalam perjanjian itu memanglah di-tetapkan untuk pengkalan² itu di-gunakan, mereka tidak boleh gunakan dengan sa-suka hati mereka, melainkan dengan persetujuan daripada kita. Saya suka menarik perhatian pehak Pembangkang ia-itu saya tahu mithal-nya negara Jepon, pertahanan negara-nya ada-lah di-tanggung oleh Amerika Sharikat. Wang untuk pertahanan bagi negeri-nya tidak di-belanjakan dengan begitu banyak, oleh sebab itu dalam masa 17 tahun sahaja sa-lepas perang dunia yang kedua ini, negara Jepon telah menjadi sa-buah negara yang chukup maju dalam Asia ini, dan ini termasuk juga dalam hal² kapal-an, letrek dan berbagai² lagi. Negara Jepon telah maju di-dalam dunia ini dalam tempoh 17 tahun, kerana wang untuk pertahanan negara-nya ta' payah di-gunakan, kerana ada negara atau pakatan yang berasingan yang bersetuju untuk mengawal dan menjaga keselamatan negeri-nya itu. Oleh itu, saya berharap-lah kepada pehak Pembangkang supaya memikirkan sa-mula di-atas usul ini dengan fikiran yang waras dan mensifatkan diri-nya sa-bagai warga negara yang tulin, dan memikirkan masaalah ini bagi kepentingan negara lebeh daripada kepentingan sendiri.

Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu bahawa sikap atau pendirian parti² Pembangkang di-India manakala timbul perkara kepentingan negara atau keselamatan

negara terancham, maka pehak² Pembangkang terus menyokong penoh segala tindakan dan langkah yang diambil oleh Kerajaan. Mereka bersatu tegoh untuk menjaga keselamatan negara-nya yang di-chintai² itu. Jadi, saya merayu kepada pehak² Pembangkang supaya mereka itu berfikir dengan tenang dan jangan mudah terpengaruh dengan pengaruh² yang akan menjadikan negara kita ini sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang kuchar-kachir, sa-buah negeri yang tidak aman, dan dengan yang demikian harus-lah kita akan menerima apa juga akibat²-nya barang di-jauhkan Tuhan daripada terjadi perkara² yang tidak di-ingini itu. Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honouarble Prime Minister spoke this morning, one could not help feeling that either he was trying to hide all the facts from this House or he was really being mislead about actual conditions in the Borneo territories, in Singapore and in this country today. The Prime Minister this morning appeared like an artist painting a picture and, like an artist, he allowed his emotions to get the better of him. He painted a picture not of what really those territories are today but of what he wanted, and he hoped that by doing so he would be able to mislead this House into believing that these are actually the facts. He painted a very rosy picture. He tried to tell us that as far as the Borneo territories are concerned, Malaya is trying to do something good for them. He went on to say:

"... to survive the stresses and strains facing any new emerging nation in the 20th century and to chart our destiny for the future, ensuring to the country peace and stability, and to the people harmony and prosperity, with each man and woman enjoying at least the basic needs of modern society."

These are very laudable objectives. But let us look at the proposals as far as the Agreement is concerned. What are the people in Singapore going to get from this arrangement; similarly, the people in the Borneo territories as well as the people in this country? Are we able to promise them all the things

said in the speech? Are they really going to live in peace and harmony, or are they not going to have all these things? We must realise that the basic requirement of a peaceful and harmonious society, the pre-requisite of such a society, depends on a very simple concept—the concept of equality. One must feel that as a citizen of the new Malaysian territory, one enjoys the same rights and privileges as other citizens in the territory. That, I maintain, is the fundamental requirement; and I feel, Sir, that the Prime Minister knows fully well that he is not giving this basic requirement to all the citizens of the new Federation of Malaysia. As a matter of fact, people in certain territories in the Federation of Malaysia are being discriminated against. Not being satisfied with that, he went on and agreed to various financial arrangements. So, apart from political inequality, we also visualise some economic inequality. We must realise that once we go to the extent of discrimination in order to achieve our objectives, we are playing right into the hands of people whom we say are going to destroy the emergence of a new Malaysian nationality. If the new Malaysian nationality is not going to be based on the concept of equality, then I say, Sir, that we ourselves are paving the way towards final destruction of the new Federation, because, as time goes on, there is bound to be dissatisfaction. There will be dissatisfaction on a regional basis; there will be dissatisfaction on a racial basis; there will be dissatisfaction on various grounds between the “haves” and the “have-nots” and all that. This will not only give rise to dissatisfaction between the new territories and the present States in the Federation of Malaya the present arrangement, I am afraid, will also give rise to dissatisfaction among the existing States in the Federation of Malaya. If, for example, a certain new State in the new Federation is entitled to certain privileges, then naturally some old States will demand for similar privileges. So, I say, Sir, the basic requirement must first of all be fulfilled before we can ever dream of unification. Unification must be

based on this very important requirement. If we do not have that, I am afraid we are paving the way for disunity and further division. The Prime Minister pointed out that one of the reasons for having Malaysia is the fear of communist infiltration, and the fear that eventually we may lose our national independence and our freedom. I must point out that the absence of this fundamental pre-requisite will actually give grounds to communists capitalizing on this particular issue. If we are going to have a genuine Malaysian nation, we must see to it that there is no dissatisfaction, because dissatisfaction will lead to hatred and hatred is being used, as we are all aware, by people to engineer revolutions and things like that. So, I say here, Sir, that what the Prime Minister has said on the concept of a new nation whereby everybody will enjoy the basic needs of modern society is merely lip service and in practice, in accordance with the proposition that is being put forward here, will result more in disintegration than in integration. I must point out here, Sir, that apart from political and economic disunity, we have also seen that, as far as matters pertaining to education and other matters, there is also this division. And I say, Sir, that unless and until the people of the new Federation can have the opportunity of enjoying equal rights and privileges, the talk of a new nation is merely a dream.

I must say here, Sir, that it is very well for the Honourable Prime Minister to say that those who oppose the new Federation of Malaysia are either communists or communist-inspired. He said so without any grounds to substantiate that statement. I am pointing out here, Sir, that people who are opposed to communism do oppose the new Federation for the reasons just enunciated by myself. We have pointed out that unless and until this very fundamental anomaly is being remedied, the Federation Government can never dream of building a nation in the manner envisaged by the Prime Minister. It is also a matter of regret that the Prime Minister should tell this

House that the question of self-determination as far as the Borneo territories are concerned is more or less a matter of agreement. I feel, Sir, that in trying to give substance to his statement the Honourable the Prime Minister took great pains to tell us, as far as consultations with the people of the Borneo territories are concerned, of the many meetings which were held by the Consultative Committee at which representatives of the people of the Borneo territories were present. I would like to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister who are these so-called representatives of the Borneo territories? Are they the elected representatives of the Borneo territories, or are they the nominated representatives of the Borneo territories?

I must remind the Honourable the Prime Minister, or, perhaps, I must refresh his memory that we have in this country a very close similarity. In the years prior to the achievement of Independence we had, in fact, the British Government telling the whole world that the representatives of the people at that time agreed that elections need not be held on Merdeka year—full elections in 1957. It was a proposal agreed to by the then Chief Minister of the Federation of Malaya, whom the British Government proclaimed to be a representative of the people of Malaya, and the first person to oppose that was none other than the Honourable the Prime Minister—his argument was that the Honourable the late Dato' Onn was not elected by the people but that he was nominated, and as such he could not be considered as a representative of the people. So, how can the Honourable the Prime Minister today tell this House that he is having consultations with the representatives of the people of the Borneo territories? I fail to see the logic of his argument. Perhaps his viewpoint has changed in the few years after Independence, or that he is saying things to suit his purpose. But the fact remains that as far as Members of the Opposition are concerned, as far as the people of this country are concerned, we cannot accept the fact that the so-called representatives of the Borneo

people at the Consultative Committee can actually be said to be representative of the people in Borneo. To continue this argument further, he went on to tell this House that the recent elections in the Borneo territories were fought on the issue of Malaysia, and that the Alliance Party—the Pro-Malaysia Party—had won an overwhelming majority at these particular elections. But I must ask the Honourable the Prime Minister whether the elections were conducted under normal political circumstances. Is it not a fact that the leaders of political parties were being detained a few weeks prior to these elections and a lot of pressure was being put on the people? So, I say here, Sir, that we do not accept the elections as a testimony of support for Malaysia, because the elections were not being held under normal circumstances—they were being held under threat of detention, and there was actual detention of the political leaders. So, how can you expect the people in the Borneo territories to vote freely if you have this threat? So, I say here, Sir, that it is wrong to say—and there is no reason whatsoever for the Honourable the Prime Minister to say it—that as far as the question of self-determination is concerned he is satisfied that the Borneo people are all in agreement.

I now come to Singapore. The Honourable the Prime Minister talked about referendum. Surely, the Honourable the Prime Minister is not so naive as to believe that the referendum held in Singapore was a genuine referendum to determine the wishes of the people of Singapore as to whether to join Malaysia or otherwise? The Honourable the Prime Minister is aware, and the whole world is aware, that the referendum was a fiasco. The people of Singapore were not asked whether they wanted to join Malaysia or otherwise: they were asked to determine what type of Malaysia they wanted. So the people of Singapore were in no position to say that they did not want Malaysia. They had to make a choice—it was a Hobson's choice. Here, Sir, is a very vital matter to which this House must give very serious consideration.

Thirdly, in regard to this country, the Honourable the Prime Minister tries to convince us that, as far as the Federation of Malaya is concerned, the matter has been debated in this House and that it has the support of the majority in this House. But I must point this out to the Honourable the Prime Minister—whether the majority in this House, that is the Alliance Party, has a mandate from the people to establish Malaysia. When the Alliance went to the people at the last elections, they pledged above everything to uphold the Constitution—and the Prime Minister is quite aware that to admit new states in Malaysia and to make the provisions which he has in mind, it is necessary to amend the Constitution, to amend it to such an extent that it may be beyond recognition to the people, who read the Constitution at the time the Alliance Party went to the polls. I say here, Sir, that this is an act of political dishonesty. The Alliance talks of upholding parliamentary democracy—and the least they can do will be to practice the elementary principles of parliamentary democracy. It has talked of adhering to the British system of parliamentary democracy, but in practice it has failed dismally to carry out that pledge. Later on the Honourable the Prime Minister, perhaps to demonstrate to the House that the Alliance has the support of the people, went on to say that at the recent Town Council Elections it won over-whelming support. However, Sir, the Honourable the Prime Minister in his enthusiasm over the results of the recent Town Council Elections failed to analyse the figures very closely. If he were to analyse the figures for the Town Council Elections very closely, he would have discovered that the Opposition Parties polled more votes than the Alliance.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Hear, hear!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: So, that is a testimony that the majority of the people is against the Alliance and against the policy as practised by the Alliance, and against Malaysia as such. These are facts which I would like this House and the Government,

in particular, to consider seriously. Legally it may be possible for the Alliance to force the issue through, but will it bring forth a Malaysia as envisaged by the Honourable the Prime Minister, or will it bring forth a Malaysia that will be full of chaos? It is very well to force things on people, but we must realise that in a parliamentary democracy, in any form of government, we must have the general support of the people. Unless we have that support, it is impossible to rule—and not to say to rule peacefully. Perhaps, the Alliance is thinking of ruling the country forcefully but not peacefully, but that is contrary to what the Prime Minister has enunciated. It is my contention that if we are going to build a new nation—Malaysia—a nation free and equal, then we must take into consideration all those factors enunciated.

Sir, I have demonstrated to this House the false picture which the Prime Minister has painted about the new Federation of Malaysia. But, perhaps, the most important feature, or the most important consideration, which this House will have to consider is in respect of the views of our neighbouring countries. The Prime Minister has taken great pains to see to it that some form of agreement is being reached with our neighbours, namely Indonesia and the Philippines, with regard to the formation of Malaysia.

The Prime Minister then went on to say that it would be a pity to prejudice the future of Malaysia by taking an uncompromising attitude in this matter and so as a result of this he had agreed to a team from the United Nations to make a survey of the views of the people in the Borneo territories. That is merely one aspect of the matter. Sir, I would like to ask the Prime Minister whether, by the adoption of this motion in endorsing the Agreement reached in London, would it not be an act of prejudgment on the outcome of the findings of the United Nations in the Borneo territories. What will be the reaction of the Government, should the United Nations in the course of investigation say that the people in the Borneo territories are

not in favour of Malaysia? In the course of his speech, it appears to me that the Prime Minister feels confident that the United Nations will agree that the Borneo people are all in support of Malaysia. And should the United Nations express the view that in their opinion the people of the Borneo territories are not in favour of Malaysia, I say that the passing of the motion today will give the impression that the whole affair of sending a team of the United Nations is merely a farce and that the Government is determined to have Malaysia irrespective of what the United Nations have to say on this particular question. This, Sir, is one aspect of the problem.

Sir, the other aspect of the problem is what will be the reaction of Indonesia, and what will be the reaction of the Philippines on this particular issue? The mere adoption of this motion will give rise, I submit, to suspicion of the intention of the Federation Government, and the integrity of the Federation Government. The Prime Minister of this country has already been accused by the Indonesian President of having gone back on his words. What will be the reaction after this particular motion has been adopted? If the Prime Minister is sincere about his statement delivered to this House this morning that we are going to have understanding with our neighbours, then I submit that he must agree to an amendment of this motion which I propose to move here.

I propose, Sir, to move the following amendment:

Delete the words "hereby endorses that agreement" at the end, and insert in place thereof the words "is not yet ascertained, hereby defers the endorsement of that agreement."

The amended motion will then read as follows:

"That this House, noting the desire of the people of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore to be federated in Malaysia with the existing States of the Federation in accordance with the agreement signed in London on 9th July, 1963, is not yet ascertained, hereby defers the endorsement of that agreement."

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Saya menyokong.

Mr Speaker: This motion is amended now by the Honourable Member for Tanjong by deleting the words "hereby endorses that agreement" and substituting therefor the words, "is not yet ascertained, hereby defers the endorsement of that agreement." The amendment is open to debate.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri pada petang ini ia-lah bagi menyokong pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong. Memandang kepada ucapan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri pada pagi tadi dengan mengatakan bahawa persetujuan Manila telah mengambil kata sa-pakat ia-itu meminta Setia-Usaha Agong Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu, atau wakil-nya untuk meninjau kemahuan ra'ayat di-Sabah dan Sarawak untuk mengetahui kehendak² ra'ayat di-sana dalam soal memasuki Malaysia. Kata Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri tadi, sungguh pun kita telah berpuas hati di-atas hasil² daripada pilihan raya yang di-adakan baharu² ini di-wilayah² itu, tetapi kita terpaksa-lah menghormati negara tetangga kita ia-itu Indonesia dan Philipina supaya dapat-lah di-kekalkan keamanan dalam negeri² di-sabelah sini. Akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pagi ini Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah meminta persetujuan daripada Rumah ini bagi disahkan perjanjian di-London itu, dan ini pada fahaman saya ada-lah mendahului kehendak² keputusan yang dipersetujui di-Manila itu. Boleh jadi dan besar kemungkinan, barangkali sesudah penyiasatan di-lakukan dengan apa chara yang akan di-lakukan oleh Setia-Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu, atau wakil-nya di-dapati bahawa tidak ada persetujuan daripada ra'ayat Sabah dan Sarawak untuk memasuki Malaysia, maka alang-kah malu-nya kita dengan usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri pada pagi tadi. Usul telah mendahului kehendak persetujuan bersama, kata-lah kita memberi persetujuan untuk menerima usul Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri itu, sedangkan sa-bulan lagi keputusan

penyiasatan yang di-lakukan oleh wakil Setia-Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu mengenai hasrat ra'ayat Sabah dan Sarawak itu ada-lah kebalikkan daripada kehendak usul yang di-kemukakan pada pagi tadi. Jadi, nampak-lah pada kita bahawa usul yang di-kemukakan pada pagi ini ada semangat tidak jujur di-dalam-nya dalam menghadapi persetujuan di-Manila itu yang telah berlansong baharu² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sa-bagai satu bangsa yang merdeka mesti-lah menghormati keputusan yang telah di-chapai di-Manila itu dan dengan adanya pengakuan daripada Yang Teramat Mulia

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): On a point of order, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, S.O. 31 (1). Saya berpendapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-suatu pindaan, atau usul mengikut S.O. 31 (1) ini, jika pindaan itu berkaitan dengan usul ini, pada pendapat saya, pindaan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu ada-lah berlawanan. Jadi, saya perchaya memada-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membangkang terus dan ta' payah membuat pindaan.

Mr Speaker: Saya telah beri ruling dan telah menerima pindaan itu. Please proceed.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat, kita, pertama-nya, bagi pehak Perdana Menteri sendiri mesti-lah menghormati keputusan di-Manila itu dan bagaimana pengakuan Perdana Menteri sendiri pada pagi tadi mengakui hendak berbaik² dengan jiran tetangga, dan memang keputusan di-Manila itu memutuskan supaya Setia-Usaha Agong, atau wakil-nya itu pergi menyiasat akan kehendak² ra'ayat Sabah dan Sarawak itu. Mengikut semangat Perdana Menteri ia-lah didasarkan kepada kehendak berbaik² dengan jiran tetangga, ia-itu perjanjian yang tidak mahu merosakkan keadaan di-Asia Tenggara ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semangat Perdana Menteri kita menghadhiri sidang kemunchak di-Manila itu patut-lah juga di-hidupkan terus sampai kepada Dewan kita

yang sedang bersidang hari ini ia-itu dengan erti-kata yang lain bahawa tidak-lah kena usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri pada pagi ini, jika di-bandingkan dengan apa² keputusan yang di-chapai di-Manila itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua dalam kenyataan Perdana Menteri pada pagi tadi telah menyatakan bahawa Malaysia yang di-chadangkan ini ada-lah sabagai satu benteng yang kuat untuk menentang Komunis, tetapi pendapat ini tidak logic, sebab Komunis itu bukan datang daripada luar, tetapi datang dari dalam negeri ini sendiri. Sejarah telah menunjukkan bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini pernah berperang dengan Komunis, tetapi bukan Komunis yang datang dari luar, bahkan Komunis yang hidup berkembang di-dalam hawa dan udara negeri ini sendiri

Mr Speaker: Kita sekarang sedang membahathkan pindaan ini sahaja. Kita belum lagi membahathkan usul yang asal, kerana bila sudah habis membahathkan soal pindaan itu, usul asal akan di-teruskan balek. Usul pindaan di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-itu oleh sebab belum lagi mendapat keputusan dari Bangsa² Bersatu di-sana, maka patut-lah persetujuan itu di-tempohkan—had itu saya benarkan sekarang ini untuk di-bahathkan dalam Majlis ini, kerana sa-lepas daripada itu kita terpaksa berbalek kepada usul asal yang akan meliputi semua sekali dan Ahli² yang berchakap dalam pindaan ini ada hak pula berchakap dalam usul asal, melainkan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sudah berchakap tadi terlebih dahulu daripada di-kemukakan pindaan ini.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana kedudukan dan keadaan bagi persetujuan ra'ayat² di-Sabah dan Sarawak itu belum dapat di-tentukan lagi, sa-hingga U Thant atau wakil-nya meninjau di-sana, maka kita di-Tanah Melayu pun ada-lah mempunyai peluang bagi memberi kepada ra'ayat² di-sana untuk mengkaji dan melanjutkan perkara ini sambil kita menunggu, apa-kah hasil daripada keputusan yang

akan di-laksanakan oleh wakil Setia-Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu itu.

Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri pada pagi tadi telah menyatakan bahawa sa-tiap bangsa yang kecil itu pada masa ini hendak-lah menjadi bangsa yang besar supaya terjaga keselamatan-nya, tetapi apabila Map-hilindo telah di-bahathkan, elok-lah Perdana Menteri memikirkan keadaan itu, sebab tidak akan sudah dengan kita hidup bersama dengan begitu banyak-nya orang² asing yang tinggal di-dalam negeri ini daripada orang² kita sendiri. Jadi untok menyelamatkan keadaan ini, maka perlu-lah asas persetujuan Manila atau tujuan Map-hilindo itu di-hormati oleh Perdana Menteri kita dan oleh Dewan yang mulia ini, maka penting-lah perjanjian di-London itu di-tanggohkan sa-hingga perkembangan politik membolehkan kita membuat ranchangan yang lebih baik bagi negeri ini sendiri.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by the Honourable Member from Tanjong that the London Agreement signed on the 9th of July, 1963, should now be deferred for endorsement until the ascertainment of the wishes of Borneo people has been obtained by the independent representatives of the United Nations.

Sir, the U.D.P. and the Opposition Parties in this House have always maintained that our country, though small it may be, should always try to maintain friendly terms with our neighbours in order to ensure peace for the people and the security of this country. We support the principle that the countries in South-East Asia should remain in mutual goodwill and constant consultation and accept collective responsibility for the destiny of the peoples in this region without interference from outside powers. Mr Speaker, Sir, the summit meeting in Manila has therefore been supported by the Opposition Parties as demonstrating, firstly, that the free countries in South-East Asia can get together freely and with goodwill to solve their differences, secondly, that they are capable of getting together to work out

the future peace and security of this region free from restrictions and interference of outside powers, and thirdly, that there is an abundant source of goodwill among the three countries arising out of our cultural and economic ties and of friendliness. We therefore support the outcome of the Manila Accord, in which our Prime Minister exhibited his generosity in accommodating the wills of our neighbours. The Manila Accord, which makes provision for ascertainment by an independent source of the wishes of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo as to their entry into the Federation of Malaysia, has therefore at the present moment removed confrontation from Indonesia.

The Prime Minister: On a point of clarification, I would like to inform the Honourable Member and the House that the Accord is not to assess the views of the people as to whether they want or they do not want Malaysia. I would like to make it clear that the Accord set out, if I remember correctly, four matters for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to find out in his personal capacity: (i) whether Malaysia was one of the major issues in the recent elections held in Sabah and Sarawak; (ii) whether the electoral registers were properly compiled; (iii) whether the elections were free and whether there was coercion; and (iv) whether votes were properly polled and properly counted. These are the matters which the United Nations Secretary-General has been asked in his own personal capacity to find out for himself or through his personal representative.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Thank you. Sir, that is also a way to ascertain the wishes of the people and certainly it will also promote goodwill and co-operation among the people concerned.

Sir, the House is well aware that we the Opposition Members have time and again expressed and declared support for Malaysia in principle, but we only oppose Malaysia because of the method and manner in which it is being brought about. Sir, time has proved that our views have been correct and

have been borne out by the course of recent events. We are of the opinion that the summit conference at Manila, the confrontation of Indonesia, the troubles and uprising in Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo could all easily have been avoided if the situation had been handled with patience and prudence. However, we are presently of the view that the unfortunate events having come to pass, the Accord achieved at the Manila Conference should not be frittered away by thoughtless and ill-considered acts and the opportunity to bring peace and goodwill to the region as a whole be completely nullified. Mr Speaker, Sir, recent events have shown us how easily and dangerously an agreement can be upset by President Soekarno's sudden and violent reaction to the London Agreement so soon after our Prime Minister's meeting with him in Tokyo. The President's attitude has obviously indicated that Indonesia should be consulted before any move is made to resettle the territories in South-East Asia or cause any realignment of the allegiance of the territories in this area, thus bringing a change in the balance of power in this region. President Soekarno was so particularly concerned about this that he had gone to the extent of accusing our Prime Minister of violating the spirit of the Tokyo meeting. We therefore feel strongly that our Prime Minister having agreed to the Manila Accord, which makes provision for the ascertainment of the wishes of the people of the Borneo territories through the United Nations, should not at this moment pre-judge and anticipate the findings by passing this motion at this stage in this House that the people of North Borneo and Sarawak are desirous of joining Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a motion of this importance in nature if passed in this House today could easily be interpreted again as a breach of the accord achieved in Manila and reopen the old sore for no purpose at all. We, therefore, appeal strongly to the Prime Minister as one who is dedicated to the promotion of peace and goodwill and the security of South-East Asia as a

whole not to wreck the Manila accord, and to postpone or defer the debate on this motion in the House today until such time as the United Nations independent team publishes its findings. If its findings are favourable to the establishment of Malaysia, then the motion should be moved and debated, but if the findings are adverse then the passing of such a motion at this stage would only open ourselves to ridicule.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in spite of the explanations and reasons given by our Prime Minister for this motion and the untruthful charge hurled on the Opposition for opposing Malaysia, and although Malaysia was debated and passed by majority in this House in October 1961, nevertheless the fact remains that the Alliance had been elected on a platform which contained no Malaysia in 1959, and also because of the fact that the Prime Minister as long ago as 1957, just after Merdeka, had rejected the idea of merger with Singapore. I say that the Alliance have no mandate from the people to form Malaysia. Had Malaysia been a major issue in the 1959 platform—such as Merdeka had been in 1955—then the Alliance is justified of the introduction of this motion here today. The people's will must be ascertained before the formation of Malaysia takes place. Therefore, I support the amendment moved by the Honourable Member for Tanjong that this motion be deferred until the views of the people have been ascertained.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bersetuju di atas pindaan yang di-bawa oleh wakil daripada Tanjong, oleh sebab usul yang di-bawa kepada Dewan ini ia-lah untuk hendak mengesahkan perjanjian² yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri. Bukan-lah berma'ana lulus pada hari ini tertuboh-nya Malaysia, jadi perjanjian² yang di-buat boleh-lah di-usulkan atau pun di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini terlebih dahulu yang mengkehendakkan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri membuat perjanjian dengan Kerajaan Britain, Borneo, Sarawak dan Singapura, itu sahaja. Jadi

rasa saya kita meluluskan hari ini tidak ada sebab-nya yang kita boleh jatuh maruah atau sa-bagai-nya daripada hasil perjumpaan kita di-Manila dahulu. Yang kedua-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita meluluskan hari ini, kita maseh lagi banyak masa membincangkan penubohan Malaysia, maka pada masa itu-lah dapat kita menanggohkan usul² untuk penubohan Malaysia. Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab²-nya maka Kerajaan kita dan Kerajaan Britain bersetuju yang Setia-Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu menyiasat kedudukan negeri Borneo dan Sarawak, ada-kah sekarang Pilihan Raya itu mengikut dasar demokrasi, kita perchaya dan kita menaruh kepercayaan bahawa perkara itu berjalan mengikut dasar demokrasi. Dengan sebab kepercayaan itu Kerajaan kita dan Kerajaan Singapura, Borneo dan Sarawak bersetuju yang Setia-Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu itu menyiasat perkara itu. Jika perkara itu tidak baik dan tidak betul atau tidak mengikut demokrasi saya perchaya Kerajaan² itu tidak membenarkan Setia-Usaha Agong itu melawat dan menyiasat perkara itu. Jadi, rasa saya untuk menanggohkan ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak munasabah. Ini ada-lah satu tangga sahaja untuk menuju kepada lahir-nya Malaysia. Dengan sebab dua perkara itu saya tidak bersetuju atas pindaan yang dibawa oleh wakil daripada Tanjong itu.

Mr Speaker: Jika tidak ada sa-siapa hendak berchakap saya hendak undi pindaan ini.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri ada-lah tidak menyetujui atas pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu. Dan yang menjadi kemuskilan saya di-dalam pindaan itu ia-lah untuk menanggohkan apa yang telah di-kemukakan itu dan telah juga disokong oleh sa-orang Ahli daripada PAS pada pagi tadi dengan mengatakan satu usul yang berlainan. Jadi, nampak-nya bahawa pehak pembangkang hanya hendak melambatkan sa-mata² usul ini di-bahathkan sa-hingga tidak mempunyai satu pendirian, terutama sa-kali pehak parti PAS yang mana

tidak mempunyai pendirian langsung. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah terang di-dalam ucapan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri dengan panjang menyatakan bahawa kita memberikan kesempatan yang luas kepada Setia-Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu atau wakil-nya dengan rombongan itu menengok beberapa perkara² yang telah di-putuskan di-dalam sidang kemunchak di-Manila itu. Tidak ada sama sa-kali soal² persidangan di-Manila itu boleh membangkit dengan apa yang sedang kita hadapi sekarang ini dengan menerima laporan dan pengesahan daripada perjanjian di-London itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum perjanjian ini di-meterikan atau di-tanda-tangani oleh Persekutuan, Singapura, Sarawak dan Sabah maka telah dalam persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat ini suatu keputusan bahawa Dewan Ra'ayat ini akan melaporkan daripada satu masa ka-satu masa perkembangan² yang berlaku atau terbit daripada masalah Malaysia ini, maka oleh kerana masalah ini telah demikian terang, maka telah pun di-kemukakan satu usul supaya apa yang telah di-buat satu² perjanjian di-London itu di-terima oleh Dewan sekarang ini. Tetapi, bagi menanggohkan dengan alasan yang konon-nya menyentuh perasaan sahabat² yang menghadiri Majelis Tertinggi di-Manila itu ada-lah satu hal yang tidak dapat di-terima oleh akal kita, oleh kerana bukan-lah Persekutuan tidak dapat menerima segala keputusan yang telah di-buat daripada Persidangan Kemunchak, tetapi hanya menunggu keputusan mereka itu yang sedang di-dalam perjalanan-nya meneliti di-dalam sidang kemunchak itu. Maka oleh hal yang demikian, bagi menanggohkan menunggu masa yang lain bagi menerima keputusan, atau pun perjanjian di-London itu ada-lah satu perkara yang saya nampak tidak menasabah dan tidak boleh di-terima. Apa yang patut kita terima pada hari ini ia-itu perjanjian² yang telah di-buat dalam Dewan ini patut-lah Ahli² Dewan ini menerima dan kemudian sa-sudah daripada itu kita akan membincangkan satu persatu terbit daripada perkara yang telah di-tanda-tangani itu. Sakian-lah.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendment and to reply to a few things that were stated on this. Mr Speaker, Sir, as my Honourable friend from Tanjong had put it, the passing of this motion standing in the name of the Prime Minister without the amendment would be putting the cart before the horse. We have been assured that the wishes of the people in the Borneo territories will have to be re-ascertained. Though the Prime Minister has said in very few words just now in clarification that the United Nations Secretary-General would be only considering the elections, and how they were conducted, but from the text of the statement which was given to us in Appendix "B" it says here:

"That United Nations Secretary-General or his representative should ascertain prior to the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia the wishes of the people of Sabah and Sarawak within the context of General Assembly Resolution 1541, paragraph (15), principle 9 of the annex, by a fresh

approach, which in the opinion of the Secretary-General is necessary to ensure complete compliance with the principle of self-determination within the requirements embodied in principle 9, taking into consideration the recent elections . . ."

From this I understand—I may be wrong, Mr Speaker—that the elections, the results and how they were conducted, is only one aspect which the Secretary-General would take into consideration. But I think this matter has all been left to the Secretary-General to devise the best ways to ascertain their views. Therefore, until the views are ascertained, it would be wrong for us to debate this motion and that is why we are asking for deferment. If we do not defer, Mr Speaker, Sir, the consequences, I am afraid, would not be very good, because from what I read

Mr Speaker: The time is up. The meeting is adjourned to 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Sodium Arsenite

1. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether, in view of the difficulties faced by the Rubber smallholders, he would review the ban on Sodium Arsenite being used as a weed-killer and allow them to use it until such time a suitable substitute is available.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): The ban on the use of Sodium Arsenite as a weed-killer has been deferred for a further period of twelve months with effect from 1st March, 1963. However, at the expiry of this period the ban on the use of Sodium Arsenite as a weed-killer will be reviewed. Under these circumstances, there is no reason why Sodium Arsenite could not be used by rubber smallholders as a weed-killer provided existing regulations are observed and strict precautions are taken to minimise or eliminate the risk of poisoning to human beings and livestock.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Number of Classes in National Type Primary Schools

2. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the number of classes in all National Type Primary Schools, i.e., Chinese, Tamil and English medium schools, by States.

The Acting Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): The number of classes in National Type Primary Schools, by States, as at 31st January, 1963, are as follows:

Region	National Type Primary Schools			Total
	Chinese	Tamil	English	
Kuala Lumpur ..	575	84	800	1,459
Selangor ..	1,085	845	551	2,481
Negeri Sembilan ..	776	404	387	1,567
Malacca ..	440	166	310	916
Johore ..	1,903	599	610	3,112
Pahang ..	561	209	208	978
Trengganu ..	78	4	80	162
Kelantan ..	106	50	246	402
Perlis ..	95	2	30	127
Kedah ..	735	317	363	1,415
Penang ..	1,023	177	718	1,918
Perak ..	2,186	1,030	959	4,175
Total ..	9,563*	3,887†	5,262‡	18,712

* 339,136 pupils. † 67,649 pupils. ‡ 216,056 pupils.

Teachers of National Language

3. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers fully qualified to teach the National Language in National Type Schools by States as at 1st January, 1962, and 1st January, 1963.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of teachers qualified to teach the National Language in National Type Schools from the Secondary and Primary Training Colleges are as follows:

(a) From Secondary Training Colleges:

At the Maktab Bahasa, teachers are specially trained to teach both Malay as well as National Language. The numbers trained at this Maktab by States are as follows:

State	As at 1-1-62	As at 1-1-63 (cumulative figures)
Johore ...	57	130
Kedah ...	59	103
Kelantan ...	29	50
Selangor (including Kuala Lumpur)	155	183
Malacca ...	59	67
Negeri Sembilan...	68	80
Pahang ...	48	58
Perak ...	182	213
Perlis ...	13	17
Penang ...	58	72
Trengganu ...	33	43
	761	1,018

In the case of the other Training Colleges, Malay/National Language is a compulsory subject for all teachers in training and the number of teachers trained in these Colleges are as follows:

As at 1-1-62 ...	2,197
As at 1-1-63 ...	3,688

(b) From Primary Training Colleges:

The number of teachers, who have offered National Language as the second language for purposes of training and are qualified to

teach National Language are as follows:

State	Trained at	As at 1-1-62	As at 1-1-63 (cumulative figures)
Perak ..	S.I.T.C. } D.T.C., Taiping } " Ipoh } " T. Anson }	778 ..	1,319
Kelantan ..	K.B.T.C. ..	357 ..	454
Selangor ..	D.T.C., Kuala Lumpur }	610 ..	979
Penang ..	" Penang }	668 ..	1,072
Kedah and Perlis ..	" Alor Star }	163 ..	309
N. Sembilan ..	" Seremban ..	230 ..	388
Malacca ..	" Malacca ..	244 ..	477
Johore ..	" Muar ..	365 ..	699
Pahang ..	" Kuantan ..	132 ..	207
Trengganu ..	" Raub ..	52 ..	103
	" K. Trengganu }		
Total ..		3,599	6,007

University of Malaya

4. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

- the number of students admitted to the Kuala Lumpur Division of the University of Malaya and the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur for the years 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962;
- of these how many, by race, were awarded with Federal and State Scholarships and Bursaries;
- of these also how many, by race, failed their examinations at the end of the First Year.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Please see statement below:

STATISTICS RELATING TO KUALA LUMPUR DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA/UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR FOR 1959-62

	1959
(a) Admission	225
	M. C. I. O.
(b) Federal Scholarships ...	7 — — 1
" Bursaries ...	19 2 2 1
State Scholarships ...	7 21 3 0
(c) Failures First Year ...	15 19 6 6

	1960
(a) Admission	329
	M. C. I. O.
(b) Federal Scholarships ...	22 3 1 0
" Bursaries ...	3 6 0 0
State Scholarships ...	12 21 3 2
(c) Failures First Year ...	11 23 8 6

	1961
(a) Admission	435
	M. C. I. O.

(b) Federal Scholarships ...	26	10	2	0
" Bursaries ...	17	1	0	0
State Scholarships ...	6	27	4	0
(c) Failures First Year ...	24	45	21	10

	1962
(a) Admission	487
	M. C. I. O.

(b) Federal Scholarships ...	25	8	1	0
" Bursaries ...	12	3	3	0
State Scholarships ...	12	29	7	0
(c) Failures First Year ...	18	33	17	7

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Poly-clinic at Bentong

5. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health to state when the construction of the Poly-clinic at Bentong will be put in hand.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): The construction of a Poly-clinic at Bentong is a project under the Second Five-Year Development Plan of my Ministry. This project will be put in hand immediately necessary funds for the purpose are available.

Health Centre at Sungkai

6. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Health to state, in view of the fact that Sungkai is 38 miles to the Tanjong Malim Hospital and 16 miles to the Tapah Hospital, whether a Health Centre will be constructed there before the end of 1963.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The construction of a Sub-Health Centre at Sungkai is a project in the Development Plan of the Ministry of Health. It will not, however, be constructed before the end of 1963.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Low-cost Housing

7. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of the Interior whether the Government will consider to establish Low-cost Housing Schemes in the new villages for the purpose of replanning them.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): The policy to build low-cost houses is not for the purpose of replanning, but to meet the demand for houses. Low-cost Housing Schemes for various States within Local Authority areas including new villages which are Local Councils have been, are being and will be considered according to the merit of each scheme.

8. Enche' Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of the Interior to state what is the total number of units of Low-cost housing built by Government in each year since 1957 for the various States in the Federation.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The total number of units of low-cost houses and low-cost flats built by State Governments, Municipalities and the Housing Trust with Federal Government loan funds are as follows:

<i>Year</i>				<i>Units</i>
1957	...	...	...	541
1958	...	...	...	613
1959	...	...	...	570
1960	...	...	...	110
1961	...	...	...	418
1962	...	...	...	825
1963	...	...	...	3,692*
Total				6,769

(* Includes units under construction and those in respect of which tenders have been called.)

The above figures do not include 893 units of low-cost houses for sale undertaken directly by the Housing Trust with Housing Trust funds and 1,210 units of low-cost houses and flats undertaken directly by State Governments with State Government funds and with Housing Trust supervision during the period in question.

9. Enche' Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of the Interior to state how many of these units are sold and at what price.

Dato' Dr Ismail: 4,125 units of low-cost houses have been or will be sold on hire purchase terms and monthly

instalment will not exceed \$35 payable over a period not exceeding 17 years.

10. Enche' Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of the Interior to state how many of these units are rented and at what rentals.

Dato' Dr Ismail: 2,608 units of low-cost flats and 36 units of low-cost terrace houses built out of Federal loan funds have been or will be let out on rentals not exceeding \$50 per month.

11. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether he would consider giving priority for the construction of low-cost houses in Tanjong Malim, Slim River, Sungkai and Bidor in view of the great demand for such houses in these areas.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Although Tanjong Malim and Bidor are included in the Perak Government's list of projects for low-cost houses, schemes in other places in Perak have been accorded higher priority by the State Government. It is expected that eventually Tanjong Malim and Bidor will be accorded high priority in the list of projects and consideration will be given for the allocation of funds for schemes in these 2 places along with schemes in other States. It would appear that there is no demand for low-cost houses in Sungkai and Slim River.

Restricted Residence and Prevention of Crime Ordinances

12. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of the Interior to state the number of persons sent to Nibong Tebal District since 1959 and the States from which they have been sent under (a) the Restricted Residence Ordinance and (b) the Prevention of Crime Ordinance.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

(a) Under the Restricted Residence Ordinance—

21 (19 from George Town
1 from Butterworth
1 from Pahang).

(b) Under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance—

5 (3 from George Town
2 from Bukit Mertajam).

13. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of the Interior to state the number of persons, normally resident in Nibong Tebal, that have been sent out to other States under the above laws.

Dato' Dr Ismail: None.

14. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of the Interior to state the number of persons who have been released from the restrictions placed under the above laws since 1959.

Dato' Dr Ismail: For the whole of the Federation of Malaya :

Under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance	182
Under the Restricted Residence Ordinance	325

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Anti-corruptions Branch

15. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Internal Security to state:

- the qualifications of the Head of the Anti-corruptions Branch;
- the number of cases that have been reported to the Anti-corruptions Branch since 1959;
- the number that have been investigated to date;
- the number convicted;
- the number against which prosecutions are contemplated.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman):

- The present Director of the Anti-corruption Agency is a Barrister-at-law who has had experience both on the bench and as a Deputy Public Prosecutor.
- 2,149 cases.

1959 (July to December) ...	196
1960 (January to December) ...	463
1961 (January to December) ...	770
1962 (January to December) ...	505
1963 (January to June)...	215

Total ... 2,149

- 2,010 cases have been investigated to date (30-6-63) and 139 are still under investigation.

(d) 182 cases.

(e) 9 cases.

Permit for Playing of Music at Funeral Procession

16. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Internal Security whether, in order to save people staying far away from the OCPD of a Police District the trouble of having to travel long distances to obtain a music licence for a funeral procession from him, he would consider vesting this power of issuing such licence also to Police Inspectors in charge of Police Stations within a Police District.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The provision governing and regulating the extent to which music may be played in public places and for that matter music played at funeral processions along public roads is laid down in section 39 (1) (a) of the Police Ordinance which is quoted below for ease of reference:

"39. (1) Any Officer-in-Charge of a Police District may, in such manner as he may deem fit—

- regulate the extent to which music may be played in public places in such District".

It will be noted that this provision in the Police Ordinance quotes specifically the Officer-in-Charge of a Police District as the only authority and as such no Officer-in-Charge of Sub-Police Stations in a District can exercise the power mentioned above without recourse being made to amending the law. As the request is reasonable and as the authority to be vested with this power is not lower than the rank of Police Inspector in charge of Police Stations within a Police District the Government agrees to amend the law to this effect.

Police Post at Kuala Bikam New Village

17. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Internal Security if he is aware of the frequent occurrence of gang fights in the Kuala Bikam New Village, Bidor, and if so, whether he will consider the appeal from the villagers to have a Police Post in this village.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The matter has been fully investigated into and it has been established that gang fights have never been frequent as claimed. The only serious case that occurred during 1962 and 1963 was one of rioting that took place in August, 1962. Those responsible were arrested and charged in Court but due to contradictions in the statements of prosecution witnesses they were acquitted by the Court. Apart from this there was also a case of voluntary grievous hurt in April, 1963, and another petty mischief in June, 1963.

The village is being covered by regular police patrols from the Batu Duabelas New Village Police Station and since this arrangement was made in April this year there has been no reports of unrest or intimidation, direct or indirect.

Under the foregoing circumstances it is considered that there is, at present, no justification for the establishment of a Police Post in this village.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Female Nurses in Estate Hospitals

18. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state how many female nurses are attached to estate hospitals giving the number in each State.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): The number of female nurses attached to estate hospitals is as follows:

State	No. of Estate/ Group Hospitals	No. of Female Nurses
Selangor	21 ...	1
Kelantan	4 ...	—
Pahang	4 ...	2
Johore	8 ...	1
Malacca	5 ...	—
Negeri Sembilan ...	19 ...	5
Perak	23 ...	—
Penang and Butterworth	2 ...	1
Kedah/Perlis	12 ...	8
Kuala Trengganu ...	— ...	—
	98	18

In addition to the 18 nurses, there are a total of 32 midwives and 133 ayahs in these hospitals.

Medical Attention and Treatment of Female Estate Employees

19. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare whether he will give an assurance that female employees on plantations in Malaya will be medically examined and treated, apart from doctors, only by female nurses and not by male hospital assistants, and if so, how does the Government intend to implement this assurance.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The general practice on estates is that Resident or Visiting Medical Officers examine those who are ill twice or thrice a week; in some cases, more often. The more difficult cases are transferred to the Government hospitals. Only the minor cases are, therefore, normally attended to by Hospital Assistants on these estate hospitals. In such cases, wherever possible, a female nurse or an ayah is always present when the patient is female. However, in confinement cases attended to in estate hospitals, the midwife or ayah is always in attendance. In view of the difficulties experienced in obtaining suitably qualified staff, the existing arrangement would seem to be the best possible. Under the circumstances, the assurance requested by the Honourable Member cannot be given. Nonetheless, the position will be kept in constant review and improved wherever possible.

Old Folks' Home, Bidor

20. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare whether, as the Old Folks' Home at Bidor caters for the vast sub-district of Tapah whence a bigger building is necessary, he would recommend to the Social Welfare Lotteries Board for an early release of the grant for which they had applied.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Applications for funds from the proceeds of Social and Welfare Services Lotteries are to be made to the Ministry

of Rural Development through the respective District Rural Development Committees. No application for funds for this Home has been received by the Ministry of Rural Development.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Presiding Officers and Polling Clerks

21. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Prime Minister to state whether the Election Commission could instruct all Returning Officers to consult candidates before the appointment of Presiding Officers and Polling Clerks in all elections to prevent persons likely to influence a voter from being inadvertently appointed.

The Prime Minister: The Election Commission does not consider it necessary to instruct all Returning Officers to consult candidates before the appointment of Presiding Officers

and Polling Clerks in all elections. The reasons are as follows:

- (i) Presiding Officers and Polling Clerks are usually appointed long before Nomination Day.
- (ii) In the majority of cases, they are Government servants. As such, their conduct is governed by General Orders.
- (iii) Even if they are not Government servants, they will be subject to the laws governing elections and if they are found guilty they will be punished.
- (iv) A Presiding Officer or a Polling Clerk is required to take an oath of secrecy under section 5 of the Election Offences Ordinance, 1954, before assuming duty at a polling station.
- (v) Candidates have their polling agents in the polling stations. They can always bring to the attention of the Returning Officer regarding any offences committed.