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**Tuesday
13th August, 1963**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 13th 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 without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, Tuan HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the 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 Honourable the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, 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 HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, 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).

The Honourable ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' 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' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' 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 PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok 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).

The Honourable ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

„ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S.
(Pontian Selatan).

„ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

„ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
(Kuala Selangor).

„ 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).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TEACHERS' DAY TRAINING CENTRES

1. Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan) asks the Minister of Education to state whether Day Training Centres are to be permanent features of our Teacher Training System.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Day Training scheme will continue as a feature of our Teacher Training System so long as we are still required to produce primary teachers to meet the unprecedented expansion in primary education as at present. Modifications to this scheme however have been, and will continue to be made from time to time whenever and wherever circumstances permit in order to improve it.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Honourable Minister say whether the Day Training Teachers are suitably qualified to teach children in their most formative years.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said, modifications to this scheme will be made whenever and wherever necessary and the minimum qualification for the teachers required for the Day Training scheme is at present the Lower School Certificate, but at present we have, to a large extent, taken teachers with the School Certificate, and, therefore, I believe the number of trainees with higher qualifications have increased.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Minister say whether any financial inducement would be given to teachers from the Day Training Centres to qualify themselves to obtain better qualifications?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, there is no inducement. The matter has not been considered.

SCHOOL FEES FROM MALAY PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS ADMITTED INTO ENGLISH MEDIUM SECONDARY SCHOOLS

2. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware that a circular sent by his Ministry demanding fees as from June 1963 from pupils from Malay primary schools who have been admitted into

English Medium Secondary Schools, is causing difficulties to such pupils; and if so whether he will consider waiving such fees.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Yes. Administrative directions with a view to implement paragraph 122 of the Education Review Committee Report, 1960, were issued by my Ministry in January and June 1962. I regret that I am not able to waive such fees. Those pupils concerned who wish to avail themselves of free secondary education could obtain this by either joining a Malay medium secondary class, or remaining in the English medium secondary school and applying for and obtaining either (a) scholarships which include free place factor, if they so merit consideration, or (b) free places within the permissible 10 per cent of the enrolment of anyone fully assisted school.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, is he aware that most of the students who are affected by this are those who joined the schools before they were aware that fees would be collected?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, many students, or their parents at least, should have been aware of the recommendations of the Education Review Committee Report. It is a policy which states that free education is given in National Language Primary Schools and schools of that medium at secondary level.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, surely the Minister knows that this, as he said, is the result of the Rahman Talib Report. The pupils, who joined these schools, joined them earlier than when this was implemented and, therefore, they were unaware and they were misled—even in the case of those who joined later. As he said, Mr Speaker, Sir, this Circular was issued in June, 1962, and they were not warned: is it fair to penalise them now?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have mentioned just now that this is based on the recommendation of the Education Review Committee Report which was out in 1960.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Sir, is the Minister prepared to reconsider and amend the report, if necessary?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: That question does not arise.

PUPILS IN MALAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS—PURCHASE OF TEXTBOOKS

3. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware that many pupils in Malay secondary streams have till today not bought textbooks and if so, to state the steps he is taking to assist them.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, my Ministry is aware that there are some pupils in the Malay secondary streams who are not able to purchase their textbooks. Unlike the policy of free supply of basic textbooks to pupils of Sekolah Kebangsaan, the policy in regard to Malay secondary pupils is that these pupils are expected to purchase the textbooks themselves. My Ministry, however, does provide financial assistance to deserving pupils by means of awarding them Federal Minor Scholarships which, I may point out, contain a textbook factor.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, is he aware that from that very few 30 per cent who happen to go to secondary schools will not be able to continue in secondary schools just because they cannot afford to buy textbooks and they are wasting their time for nine months of the year there?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: It is not the Government's policy to supply textbooks to Secondary National Schools.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Cannot the Government help those who are poor—at least those who are in need?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I have already mentioned the policy of Government. In addition to that Members of the Board of Governors of schools can consider ways and means to assist these pupils: for example, the Headmaster can buy books to supply them to the pupils on instalments.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Sir, I do not think if reflects much credit on the Members of the Board, if they have not been aware of the situation in the schools.

Mr Speaker: That is not a question.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Is it the policy of the Government to deprive education from children who are unable to purchase textbooks?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: That matter is outside this question.

Enche' V. Veerappen: This matter is not outside the question. I am asking a straightforward question.

Mr Speaker: Do you want to reply to that?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: No.

Mr Speaker: You require notice.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Could the Honourable Minister clarify his interpretation of the word "free" in the context of books and all that being supplied to children.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: When we give free education in the National language it means free of school fees.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Does the Minister of Education admit that education is not entirely free, but it is only free as regards school fees.

TAXI SERVICES—"PAJAK" SYSTEM

4. **Enche' V. David** asks the Minister of Transport to state whether the Government supports the "pajak" system among taxi operation services.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): No. The Government does not support the "pajak" or any system adopted by a taxi owner which is tantamount to him appointing an agent or an attorney for the purpose of exercising any of the rights conferred on him as the licence holder, as this constitutes an offence under the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958.

Enche' V. David: The Minister should have been aware, or is aware

now, that a case was reported to the Ministry for investigation concerning the Silver Top Taxi Company. If the Minister was not aware of that, is he prepared to investigate whether the "pajak" system is operated in that Company or not.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Before we go any further into this "pajak" system, I would like to say that the word "pajak" is a Malay word. I hope that the Honourable Member understands that "pajak" means lease or assignment, which is contrary to the Ordinance I have mentioned. We have inquired into the case in respect of this Company which was reported to the Commissioner of Road Transport and the Company was asked to show cause. Unfortunately, on the evidence it was found that the Company had not "pajak" or assigned, or leased. Therefore, the Government cannot take any action in this matter.

Enche' V. David: I can understand and interpret Bahasa Kebangsaan better than the Minister himself. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: Order, order.

Enche' V. David: Sir, the question is that the Silver Top Taxi Company has been leasing out taxis to certain drivers at the rate of \$20 to \$22 a day. We have produced substantial evidence, but the Commissioner of Transport has not examined the case with an open mind. So, I ask the Minister, whether he will take a personal interest in this matter.

Dato' Haji Sardon: I wish my Honourable friend will give evidence as a witness in this inquiry. I will certainly see to it that a further inquiry is conducted, but would he undertake to give evidence?

Enche' V. David: I will, Sir.

FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES—DELAY

5. **Enche' V. David** asks the Minister of the Interior to state if he is aware that it takes six months to obtain a Federal Citizenship Certificate from the date of application and, if so, whether he would give the reason for the delay.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): In case of straightforward applications, where all the relevant particulars are submitted, the various processes involved in the granting of citizenship certificates necessarily takes about two to three months to complete. I am aware that in some registration centres, citizenship certificates were issued after a much longer period due to any one or a combination of the following reasons:

- (a) failure by the applicants to give correct and/or sufficient particulars on applications;
- (b) failure to supply documentary evidences to substantiate certain answers to the items on application forms: e.g., birth certificates, certificates from schools, travel documents, etc.;
- (c) failure by Referees to certify the sufficient period of residence on applications required under the Article under which the application is submitted;
- (d) failure by the applicants to rectify particulars in cases of birth certificates produced where the particulars differ when compared with the applications for citizenship;
- (e) failure to supply the proper forwarding address and delays caused by undelivered correspondence;
- (f) Malay Tests are now conducted by a Language Board which comprise prominent members of the public. There are occasions when some members are unable to attend as often as necessary owing to unavoidable circumstances;
- (g) an abnormal increase in the number of applications.

CHERAS ROAD POLICE STATION—ASSAULT ON YOUTHS ARRESTED

6. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Internal Security if he is aware that youths have been frequently assaulted at the Cheras Road Police Station and, if

so, what action had been taken on complaints made.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): I am not aware of this but if complaints have been lodged at Police Stations, these complaints will be investigated with great care by Senior Police Officers under the direct supervision of the Chief Police Officers.

I have caused an investigation to be made on the allegation contained in the question from the Honourable Member and this investigation reveals that since 1st January, 1963, no reports of assaults by Police Officers have been lodged at the Cheras Road Police Station, or at any other Police Stations in Kuala Lumpur "D" Division. There is, however, a report lodged by a gazetted officer that an Indian youth named Mayan reported to him that he was assaulted at Cheras Police Station on 23rd July, 1963. The normal investigation as a result of this report cannot be proceeded with, because Mayan was not prepared to proceed with the matter.

BILL

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

Second Reading

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

This Bill seeks approval for two separate sets of Supplementary Estimates, one for the year 1962 and one for 1963. A Fifth Supplement is required for 1962 while a Third Supplement is now required for 1963.

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks authority for additional expenditure of \$181,500 for the service of the year 1962 and this is shown in the First Schedule to the Bill and also in the Supply Expenditure section of the Fifth Supplementary Estimates, 1962, tabled as Command Paper No. 20 of 1963.

The original estimates approved by Parliament for 1962 amounted to \$1,039 million, in round figures. Taking both the "Supply" and "Charged" estimated expenditure into consideration, the total, including the four previous Supplements and the present Supplement which the House is now requested to approve, will come to \$1,134 million. The actual total expenditure for 1962, however, amounted to \$1,072 million. Hence, not all the additional money of about \$95 million provided by way of supplementary estimates have been expended. The actual expenditure, in fact, exceeded the original estimates by about \$33 million only.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to incur additional expenditure of \$20,143,386 in respect of the year 1963 as itemised in the Second Schedule to the Bill and also in the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1963, which are laid before the House as Command Paper No. 22 of 1963. The second document shows that a sum of \$265,440 is required for "charged" expenditure so that the total expenditure covered by the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1963 is really \$20,408,826. A sum of over \$7 million has already been advanced from the Contingencies Fund to meet urgent expenditures which now have to be recouped.

Of the \$20 million (in round figures) of additional funds required for 1963, a sum of more than \$6 million is required by the Ministry of Defence to pay for additional aircraft required for the expansion of the Air Force and also to complete the payment for a Twin Pioneer aircraft to replace the one which crashed in 1962.

Honourable Members will recall that at the last meeting of Parliament a Trust Fund entitled "The Royal Loans Trust Fund" was set up to enable the Government to give loans to Their Highnesses the Rulers for appropriate projects. It is now necessary to provide a sum of \$2½ million to enable the Trust Fund to operate, and this is included under Head S. 21—Contributions to Statutory Funds. Also under this Head is a further appropriation of \$10 million to the Contingencies Fund, which at pre-

sent stands at \$15 million, and this will be just adequate for normal purposes. With the advent of Malaysia, there will certainly be an increase in the number of urgent and unforeseen items which will require to be paid for from the Contingencies Fund in the first instance, and I therefore consider it prudent to raise the total of the Fund to \$25 million.

The third large item of additional expenditure required for 1963 is in respect of Head 40 Sub-heads 17, 24, 27 (1) and 38 amounting to \$423,000 (in round figures) sought by the Police in order to provide the necessary clothing, arms and other equipment for the five Federal Police Reserve Units which have been raised to take on additional internal security commitments in Singapore. The fourth large item of additional expenditure required is in respect of the supplement to Head S. 14 Sub-head 28 "The New York World Fair". Honourable Members will recall that a token vote of \$10 was entered in the 1963 Estimates when this House approved the Government's intention to participate in the New York World Fair. The first year's rental of the site for the Federation Pavilion amounting to \$95,000 fell due for payment in May this year. As an early payment had to be made, an advance from the Contingencies Fund has already been made to meet this payment.

As the details regarding the additional sums required are given in the Treasury memoranda on the two sets of Estimates which have been tabled, it is not necessary for me to elaborate on the other items. The Ministers concerned will, in any case, explain items pertaining to their own portfolios in greater detail during the Committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

FIRST AND SECOND SCHEDULES—
Head S. 40—

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg your leave to take both items of expenditure, under Head S. 40, in the First and Second Schedules, at the same time.

Mr Chairman: Do you want to take both items together?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Yes, Sir, if I may.

Mr Chairman: Permission granted.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure of \$181,500 under the Fifth Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1962 and an expenditure of \$490,430 under the Third Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1963, totalling \$671,930 under Head S. 40 be approved.

A total expenditure of \$2,170,225 was incurred on Police Votes in 1962 in connection with the setting up of the five Federal Reserve Units established in Singapore under the Police plans for internal security in Malaysia. When the expenditure was incurred, it was thought that the full amount could be met from economies exercised in the normal expenditure, but when the 1962 accounts were finalised, it was found that provisions under Head S. 40, Royal Federation of Malaya Police, had been exceeded by \$181,500.

Of the \$490,430 in the Third Supplementary Estimates, the sum of \$423,886 is required to meet the cost of clothing and personal equipment, arms and ammunition, motor vehicles, radio and associated equipment as a result of the five Federal Reserve Units required for Malaysia. The remaining amount of \$66,544 was expended to cover the increased contribution to the International Police Organisation, or Interpol, the purchase of office machine and equipment for the office of the Director of Police Affairs and the purchase of tape recorders.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, the additional provision for internal security asked for by the

Government for Singapore is clearly an earnest of the Government's intention in that area. We are not asked to provide funds for the welfare of the people there, for their well being, for their enjoyment, for this joy of Malaysia, and things like that. We are asked to provide money for the operation of the Internal Security Act upon the people of Singapore. It is very clear from this, that the Government has already planned repression upon the people of Singapore, and it is today asking this House for money to enable it to commit acts of savagery upon the rights of the people of Singapore. Sir, I think I am being very mild because when the fundamental rights of the people are denied, when the acknowledged leaders of the people, like Lim Chin Siong and others are arrested and detained without trial, when respected leaders of the people are denied their freedom by this Malayan Alliance Government, it is very mild to call this rape of the rights of the people of Singapore savagery. It is to put it at its mildest.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this Alliance Government and our so-called benign Prime Minister is preparing for a brutal onslaught upon the people of Singapore. There may be people who laugh, but the denial of the rights will be answered appropriately by the people of the region. Already, you have a revolt in the unitary State of North Kalimantan and you are already sowing the seeds of strife and war among the people of Singapore. Let it be noted that we are warning this House and the light-hearted and light-minded members of the Alliance Party that when they laugh they may, in fact, be pushing this country in a light-hearted manner upon a course of fratricidal war with the people of Singapore. You cannot expect a people forever to carry on tolerating repression at the hands of the Government of Malaya. Even a dog, if you keep on twisting its tail long enough, will bite you. I call upon this Alliance Government to stop twisting and teasing and suppressing the people of Singapore, because in the long run this accumulated repression, this denial of rights, this jailing and

detention of the beloved leaders of that region must and will result in a provocation to the people of that region. The Alliance Government may feel happy that it has British troops at its command, but that will be no consolation when the Government of this country has to fight a war with the people of Singapore.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I call upon the Prime Minister of Malaya, who so assiduously and industriously promotes an impression of benevolence through the *Straits Times*, to reconsider the brutal effects of the request for money to operate the Internal Security Act upon the people of Singapore, to reconsider it before there is blood upon the hands of the Government of this country, and to reconsider it before this House is made a party to the rape of the people of Singapore.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I think the Honourable Member referred to me in a way which suggests that I am not as benign as people make me out to be. I think I have a right to stand up in my own defence. I have never indulged in any blood thirsty measures, nor have I put anybody under detention for just an expression of his opinion whether it be against the Alliance Government or against me. In the past we have seen in this House that we do not take action against anybody unless the person is guilty in our own minds and in the minds of others who are civic minded. But the so-called people whom the Honourable Member defend are enemies of the Government to the extent that they want to overthrow the Government by force of arms. Otherwise, I have always considered myself to be quite benign, and not what he referred to me just now as "so-called benign". I am benign in fact. Of course, the Honourable Member had occasion to have discussion with me over many things and many times I think he found to his satisfaction that I have proved to be helpful to him. But the idea behind the expenditure is to provide safeguard and not to persecute those people who are law-abiding citizens of this country. The idea is to help build up security by which the people of this

country can be assured of peace and happiness, so that they will not be disturbed in their bed, nor threatened with harm for what they stand for. These are the people whom it is our duty to protect, and in order to protect these people we have got to be in a position to control the elements who want to destroy the happiness and the way of life to which they are used to, and to charge the Alliance Government with having a motive for this I think is unfair. The Honourable Member knows it himself that nobody is arrested or taken to account for something which he has done without a fair trial. There is justice for all in this country. If the other people were to respect democracy and the maintenance of law and order in the way the system in this country is applied, then there would have been no need for this security control. The whole idea of spending this money is to maintain peace and order in this country, so that people in this country can live in peace of mind and go to work happily in the knowledge that they are safe from danger.

I am still benign and I can assure the Honourable Member from across the floor that if he doubts it, he can come and put questions to me in my little room next door.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, two points emerged from the speech of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was trying to imply that I know, but I must tell him that I do not know what he was trying to imply by saying that I know (*Laughter*)—and this debate must be kept by the Prime Minister upon public issues. Firstly, he says that he or his Government does not arrest people until they are guilty. Now, that statement would be most understandable, if it comes from the lips of a judge after a full and complete trial. But, unfortunately, the Prime Minister is not a judge, and this is not a court, and there are no processes of law involved in this. The opinion of the Alliance Government of its political opponents does not constitute guilt—that is only the frame of mind of the Alliance Government and the Cabinet; and I will say in this

House that that is not guilt, and I would challenge the Prime Minister to refute me whether that constitutes guilt in a court of law. The second point is that the Prime Minister has said that action is only taken against people who disturb others. Now, the question is this: who actually disturbs whom and who is the disturber? For all we know, in Singapore there were 107 people sleeping very peacefully in their houses at 2 a.m., and the agents of the Alliance Government went and trespassed upon their houses and upon their persons and physically seized them. It was not those people who disturbed the Alliance Cabinet, but it was this Cabinet which trespassed upon Singapore—upon the houses and persons of 107 leaders of that Island, and conveyed them to prison; and up to date they have not been released. So, I would ask the Prime Minister not to confuse as to who is the disturber. I will tell the Prime Minister and the Cabinet that, in the opinion of the people of this country and of Singapore and of Borneo and of a large part of the population of the world, they are the disturbers of the peace of Singapore.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Chairman, Sir, I think we must not confuse between words and the intent. And although I might not speak in the same words as my Honourable friend for Damansara, I feel that his warning is to an extent appropriate. This warning has not only come from this side of the House in this instance—I think my Honourable friend for Ipoh has had occasion to warn this House before that our Honourable Prime Minister would lead Malaysia to the brink of war; and there is no doubt that we had been led to the brink of war, and it was at Manila where we posed at the brink of war but withdrew.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt that the security of this country, and of Malaysia, is being threatened today; and, if what the Honourable Prime Minister said is correct, it is being threatened internally and externally—externally by forces to some extent symbolized by Indonesia and by the

Philippines. The fact that Maphilindo was considered without Singapore would give a very clear illustration of the racial fears of the people living in this area.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Cobbold Commission Report states quite clearly that a large majority of the people in Sarawak, especially the Chinese, were afraid to express their views and that in many instances they came before the Commission and brought with them native leaders to express their views for them.

With regard to this additional expenditure, it deals with field forces for the future Royal Federation of Malaysia Police now stationed in Singapore. Sir, whilst we may admit that our Honourable Prime Minister is benign, one cannot confuse his personal benignity with abuse that can be created by an organisation, or a structure, that is set up by the governments concerned. Now, every police force—nay, indeed, every government department—has to carry out its policies and its day-to-day administration through the individuals and officers concerned. We certainly cannot guarantee that each and every officer will not be corrupt, or that he will not abuse the powers and position given to him. Our argument is not whether or not there should be internal security but rather whether or not internal security should be maintained in this way, where an official act cannot be challenged democratically and judicially in the courts. Mr Bottomley and Mr Fenner Brockway themselves, after their visit to the Malaysian territories and Singapore, were so moved as to express the statement that the situation—the political imprisonment and detention of political opponents of the Singapore Government—left much to be desired; and I think Mr Fenner Brockway even went on to say that the detention of the people in Singapore in a certain police station left very much to be desired. Now the question is, are we going to connect or associate ourselves with the Singapore Government in its acts for internal security? The Honourable the Prime Minister of Singapore once went back to Singapore and said, practically,

that he had nothing to do with the Singapore arrests at all and that it was the Malayan Government and the British Government. So, benign or not benign, the Prime Minister of Singapore has laid his finger on the Malayan Government for measures taken against the opponents of the Singapore Government.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is not my intention to judge, or to acquit, any person in Singapore; and certainly, I hope, it should not be the intention of the Government to accuse any person in Singapore upon whom the Singapore Government has pointed its finger. We can build up security in many ways. One path, through the free will of men, can lead to perdition; the other path, through the free morality of men, can lead to what our religious books call "paradise"—be it on earth or hereafter. If we wish to maintain the principle of democracy, we must set up a structure that will guarantee the maintenance of this democratic process. If we, however, wish to bring about peace through free will which will lead to perdition . . .

Mr Chairman: I would like you to confine yourself to the policy of the service for which this additional sum is required. You have been rambling too much. Will you please confine yourself to the policy of the service for which the additional amount is required to be passed by this House?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Which part of it—personal emoluments, vehicles, rations, uniforms, stores and furniture, or under incidental expenses?

Mr Chairman: Well, they all come under Royal Federation of Malaysia Police.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Yes, Sir. But unfortunately the first part of the Explanatory Note states "In early 1962 Government decided that 5 Federal Reserve Units be established for Singapore under Police plans for internal security in Malaysia." Therefore, I am dealing with the Singapore situation. If, of course, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister had not referred to this portion, I would not have dealt with the Singapore situation.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I did not say anything. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: It was the Minister of the Interior, not the Deputy Prime Minister.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I beg your pardon—Internal Security. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: Internal Security. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, they are sitting so close together; but I must apologise for this confusion.

Mr Chairman: Please proceed!

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Well, if we proceed as the Singapore Government is doing, we cannot but proceed towards what I would call perdition of the democratic process. There is no doubt that the first way is the more difficult way, because morality very often depends on a person's character and personality, whereas a process which can be worked logically without morality can lead towards a complete dictatorship; and perhaps, that is why the Honourable Member for Damansara has thought fit to warn the Government, because we have seen it taking place elsewhere in this world. A new Government gets into power; and it talks of democracy; then, finding the Opposition intolerable, it decides that it is bad for the Government; when the Government thinks that it is bad for the Government, it assumes that the Opposition is bad for the country; their error being the belief that what is bad for the party in power is *ipso facto* bad for the country. Arrests of the members of the Opposition is usually the result. This has happened in the Middle-East countries; it has happened in Vietnam; and no doubt it is beginning to happen in Singapore.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable the Prime Minister has said that those people detained in Singapore are a threat to the security of this country. But who said so? The Prime Minister of Singapore; a person whom two Ministers here—one is the Minister without Portfolio, and the other is the Minister of Finance—had on several occasions been so angered with as to

have called him names, names which I cannot even repeat in this House—not because they are slanderous, but because they have been so undignified and abusive. If that is so, if the assessment by the two Ministers of the character of the Singapore Prime Minister is correct, then surely our Honourable Prime Minister cannot say that the reasons given for the detentions in Singapore are correct, or that the powers have not been abused since the reasons given for their detention are reasons given by the Prime Minister of Singapore whose veracity our two Ministers have thought fit to challenge.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order—Standing Order 67, paragraph 5, which reads as follows:

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

I submit, Sir, that the Honourable Member has not only touched on policy, he has gone much further in trying to give us a lecture on political philosophy.

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' Lim Kean Siew*): I have pointed that out to you just now.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, I bow to the wiser words of the Minister of Finance, and if may I stop, I will now sit down. (*Laughter*).

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, as the Minister of Internal Security, I cannot let the communist-like speech and logic of the Honourable Member from Damansara pass without comment. Sir, the Royal Federation of Malaya Police, and the future Royal Malaysia Police, will do its work to preserve law and order in this country; and I, as the Minister of Internal Security, so long as I have the Internal Security Act, will not apologise to this House for arresting the likes of Lim Chin Siong and other communists and pro-communists in this country. The

Honourable Member had warned the Government: now, I would like to warn the Honourable Member (*Laughter*) that in a democracy you can ape the communist in speech and logic, but so long as the Internal Security Act applies to this country, if you try to imitate the acts of the communists to subvert this country, I can warn the Honourable Member that he will suffer the same fate as Lim Chin Siong and company. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, . . .

Mr Chairman: Is it a point of clarification, or point of order?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: If he is prepared to give way, I will answer him on that.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am not giving way.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: If he is prepared to give way, I am prepared to take up his challenge.

Mr Chairman: Order! Order!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is he prepared to accept my challenge to reply to him? Nobody can stop me from speaking.

Mr Chairman: (*To Dato' Dr Ismail*) Are you prepared to give way on the point of clarification?

Dato' Dr Ismail: No, Sir!

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I did not say that he could not speak; I even said he could speak and even ape the communist in speech and logic in this country. But I warn him that if he tries to imitate the communists in trying to subvert this country, he will suffer the same fate as the communists, the likes of Lim Chin Siong and company.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I say to the Minister of Internal Security that I will carry on speaking the truth, and he can do whatever he likes with me—and he can even arrest me now in this House. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: That he cannot do! (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: He can arrest me outside this House now. I am willing to oblige him. (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I once said the same thing to Sir General Templer, and his reply was, "Why should I make a martyr of you?" (*Laughter*). Therefore, I reply to the Honourable Member, "Why should we make a martyr of you?" There is nothing wrong with a person expressing his opinion. What my colleague said was that if he aped the communists to the same extent as to become communists, and the sole aim is of overthrowing the lawful Government of this country, then he will suffer the same fate. But we will not make a martyr of him. (*Laughter*). At least not yet.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, my sole aim is to overthrow the Alliance Government. (*An Honourable Member:* Constitutionally). That is all, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$181,500 for Head S. 40 ordered to stand part of the First Schedule; and the sum of \$490,430 for Head S. 40 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

SECOND SCHEDULE—

Head S. 7—

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$125,852 under Head S. 7 be approved. Perhaps, this requires a little explanation. This House in October, 1962, approved a supplementary provision of \$82,875 for the establishment of a new Malaysia Affairs Division in the Prime Minister's Department, the purpose of which, as had already been explained to this House, is to carry out administrative arrangements in connection with the Inter-Governmental Committee dealing with the formation of Malaysia. As it was too late to include the 1963 provision for this Division in the Estimates, the House is now asked to approve this supplementary provision for the purpose of meeting the expenditure of the Division in 1963.

The sum of \$125,852 is required to meet the salaries of officers and staff of the Division and for other expenditure

connected with the administration of the Division: it includes printing and stationery, transport and travelling and entertainments. Of the total sum a sum of \$35,000 is for transport and travelling which is for those people travelling to and from Borneo; a sum of \$2,000 is for entertainment, and it is obvious that the officials had to do entertaining and to return the hospitality which they received from our hosts in Singapore and the Borneo territories; then there is yet another sum of \$800 under O.C.S.E. which is for the purpose of purchasing a copying machine—that I do not think needs explanation. I think that is all under this Head.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang dalam perkara ini, chuma saya hendak bangkitkan perkara tambahan wang yang diminta bagi Peraduan Kur'an Tahunan. Dalam . . .

The Prime Minister: I am sorry, Sir. I should have dealt with all the sub-heads just now. The Quran Reading Competition this year had exceeded the normal estimates, but it has been possible to quote savings from within the amount already appropriated under Head 7 of the 1963 Estimates and so this House is asked to approve only a token sum of \$10. With your permission, Sir, I would like to go on to Head 9, the Keeper of Public Records, or should I wait?

Mr Chairman: I think you can take that later.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, berchakap dalam perkara Head 7—Jabatan Perdana Menteri ini yang saya hendak bangkitkan ia-lah perkara yang saya sebutkan tadi ia-itu Peraduan Kur'an Tahunan yang di-minta wang tambahan dalam Bill ini. Apa yang saya hendak sebutkan ia-lah kenapa tambahan wang ini di-kehendaki? Mengikut kenyataan di-sini kerana pemenang² dalam Peraduan Kur'an, 1963 ini di-beri satu hadiah tambang perchuma pergi balek ka-Makah dengan kapal. Ini memang satu langkah yang baik. Akan tetapi, apa yang saya hendak bangkitkan bahawa dalam Meshuarat Jawatan Kuasa Pusat Peraduan Kur'an ini pernah

di-bangkitkan perkara ini supaya diadakan hadiah tambang pergi balek ka-Makah itu, tetapi di-tolak di-dalam Meshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat oleh Pengerusi-nya sendiri dengan alasan bahawa pehak Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri tidak berchadang hendak mengeluarkan hadiah yang sa-umpama itu, dan konon-nya hadiah yang sa-umpama itu boleh menyamakan Peraduan Kur'an ini seperti peraduan chantek dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara ini saya sendiri telah bangkitkan dalam meshuarat itu yang mana saya salah sa-orang daripada ahli Jawatan-Kuasa itu dan pernah juga di-bangkitkan oleh wakil dari Melaka sendiri, tetapi kemudian daripada-nya apakala peraduan itu di-jalankan di-Stadium Merdeka, maka rupa²-nya Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah beruchap dalam satu ucapan pembukaan itu dengan menyatakan maksud-nya hendak memberi hadiah tambang kapal pergi balek pergi ka-Makah bagi pemenang Peraduan Kur'an ini. Jadi saya tidak tahu dari mana datang puncha-nya, sebab bila di-kemukakan chadangan yang seperti ini dalam meshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat telah di-tolak dengan alasan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri tidak bersetuju dan tidak ada estimate, tiba² Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri boleh berchapak dalam majlis ra'ayat yang begitu ramai menyatakan hendak memberi hadiah. Dan ini-lah perkara ucapan yang melibatkan terpaksa pehak Kerajaan ini mengeluarkan wang bagi memberi tambang kepada pemenang² pergi ka-Makah. Saya bimbang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara yang lain pun Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita terlalu murah mulut-nya berchapak itu menyebabkan semua melibatkan soal kedudukan kewangan dalam negeri ini.

Soal menghantar dengan belanja Kerajaan ka-Makah itu bagus, tetapi hendak-nya pada masa yang akan datang jangan jadi macham ini. Kalau sudah di-bawa dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat dan kalau memang ada niat pehak Kerajaan hendak memberi hadiah perchuma pergi balek ka-Makah setuju sahaja pada peringkat Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat, dan boleh-lah Yang Berhormat

Perdana Menteri beruchap di-hadapan ra'ayat. Ini tidak—Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat tolak, tetapi Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri beruchap. Itu sahaja yang saya merasa kurang puas hati, tetapi walau bagaimana pun tentang hadiah ini bagus. (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka memberi keterangan ia-itu saya tidak masok dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat itu, hanya pegawai² yang mewakili saya. Tentu tidak menasabah kalau saya bangkang dalam perbincangan Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat, tetapi di-luar saya sebut bersetuju. Yang sa-benar-nya, saya tidak ada bangkang langsung. Ada pun chadangan hendak beri hadiah pergi ka-Makah itu pada mula-nya di-chadangkan dikeluarkan perbelanjaan-nya daripada Study Tours, tetapi oleh kerana ada savings atau wang untok-nya di-sini, jadi dengan kerana itu di-hantar dengan perbelanjaan ini. Saya suka katakan di-sini ia-itu saya tidak pada bila² masa pun membangkang permintaan hendak memberi hadiah supaya di-hantar pehak yang menang ka-Makah. Saya tidak ada di-situ. Jadi Yang Berhormat itu barangkali sedar yang saya tidak ada di-situ. Saya tidak membangkang. Yang sa-benar-nya, saya berchapak di-hadapan public maka itu-lah fikiran dan chakapan saya berkenaan dengan hal ini.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya pun tidak mengatakan bahawa Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri membangkang di-dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pusat itu. Tetapi Pengerusi Jawatan-Kuasa itu ia-itu Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara yang hari ini beliau tiada hadir, beliau sendiri mengatakan Kerajaan tidak ada estimate, dan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri pun tidak bersetuju, sebab itu di-tolak sahaja chadangan itu. Dan saya terima kaseh di-atas ucapan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$125,852 for Head S. 7 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 9—

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token sum of \$10 under Head S. 9 be approved.

The explanation in connection with this is that there is a binder now who has to repair and to look after the archives and to inspect the books. It has been possible to quote savings from within the amount already appropriated under Head 9 of the 1963 Estimates, and only a token sum of \$10 is therefore required.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head S. 9 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 11—

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$9,410 be approved. The additional sum is required to meet the emoluments of additional staff which is required to cope with the survey of employment and unemployment for the period January to April, 1963, for the following reasons: the analysis involves the construction of some 300 tables and each table has to be raised from the simple to a universal figure. The addition of figures from the various towns and areas and the calculation of averages and percentages are also necessary. Originally it was estimated that seven clerks would be sufficient to undertake this task over a period of six months. In the light of present indication, it would appear that the job would not be completed in time with the existing number of clerks provided. Therefore, quite apart from the various calculations mentioned above, it is found that variances need to be calculated and all tables need to be checked and, hence additional clerical staff is essential. It is estimated that 14 girls for five months will be required to complete the necessary figures for the report. The additional sum of \$9,410 is required to meet the emoluments of the 14 additional clerks for the period January to April, 1963.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$9,410 for Head S. 11 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 13—

The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak ada

apa² yang hendak di-tambahkan kepada kenyataan seperti yang terkan-dong dalam Command Paper No. 23 tahun 1963 ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head S. 13 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 14—

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$95,000 under Head S. 14 be approved.

The Government's decision to take part in the New York World's Fair, 1964-1965, was approved by this House when we debated the 1963 Estimates. Although the estimated total cost of this participation will be approximately \$2 million, at that time we only asked for a token vote of \$10 as we did not know when we would require the funds. Now, I come back to this House to ask for the approval of a sum of \$95,000 which is required to meet the first year's rent of the site.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$95,000 for Head S. 14 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 15—

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a supplementary provision of \$6,490,855 under Head S. 15 be approved.

Sir, as stated in the Treasury Memorandum, this sum is required to provide one-third down payment for four Alouette Helicopters and four Dart Herald medium range transport aircraft and also to complete the payment of one twin engined pioneer aircraft to replace an aircraft which crashed in the middle of 1962.

I would also like to explain to this House, Sir, that these aircrafts are in addition to those for which I sought funds when presenting the requirements of my Ministry in the Supplementary Supply (1962) Bill, i.e. four Dart Herald medium transport aircraft, four Alouette Helicopters, two De Havilland

Heron medium range aircraft and six Hunting Provost training aircraft.

It has also been decided by Government that in order to undertake full responsibility throughout Malaysia for movement of troops, police and supplies for the evacuation of the sick and wounded from and to places which are inaccessible to fixed wing aircraft, and for rescue work, it is necessary to provide the Royal Malayan Air Force with a helicopter force. The size of the force eventually envisaged will be in the region of sixteen helicopters, of which four are due to arrive in Malaya in August and October, 1963. The funds I am now asking the House to approve are for the part-payment, in advance of the second batch of four helicopters which are expected to arrive in this country in October this year and in January, 1964.

As regards the transport aircraft, as Honourable Members will no doubt appreciate, we must have a highly mobile force if we wish to keep the size of our armed forces to the minimum. Such mobility does not exist at the present moment but we shall make a start in this direction later this year with the arrival of the first four Dart Herald aircraft. A force of eight such aircraft is the minimum required to meet the requirements of the Army and the Police. Four are now under construction which will be ready for delivery later this year, and the funds now requested are for the part-payment for the next four to be delivered in 1964.

As regards the Twin Pioneers, Honourable Members are fully aware that the twin-engined Pioneers have been carrying the major portion of the task of conveying troops and Police and of supplying them in the Thai border area. These aircrafts have been stretched to the limit in carrying out extremely hazardous operational tasks, an inevitable concomitant of which is a high degree of risk. Several twin-engined Pioneer aircrafts have been damaged in the past year carrying out these tasks; fortunately, in all cases except one, the damage has been repairable. In one case, however, the damage was so extensive that the air-

craft could not be repaired. As the size of the fleet required to carry out the task is at present at a minimum, it is necessary to replace the one aircraft which has been damaged and which cannot be repaired. Therefore, these funds are now required to meet the balance of the cost of these twin-engined Pioneer aircrafts.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, nampak saya usaha membesarkan Angkatan Bersenjata bagi maksud² yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri baharu sa-bentar tadi biar-lah berjalan dengan baik-nya, ini saya hormati. Saya suka mendapat tahu ia-itu oleh kerana perbelanjaan ini satu perbelanjaan yang besar maka dapat kira-nya Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri merangkap Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan sama ada beliau ada memikirkan tentang soal menchari kapal² terbang daripada negeri² lain supaya mendapat harga yang lebeh murah dengan tidak mero-sakkan kesan² kapal terbang yang ada sekarang ini, sebab kalau kita bataskan pembelian di-atas sa-sabua kapal terbang itu, boleh jadi kita terpaksa membayar dengan harga yang lebeh mahal. Oleh itu, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan dari Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum menentukan tentang mana² kapal terbang yang hendak di-order itu, maka kena-lah di-siasat terlebih dahulu oleh semua negeri² dan kemudian di-chari mana jenis kapal² terbang yang di-fikirkan baik sa-kali, itu-lah yang di-beli-nya, umpama-nya Alouette Helicopters ia-itu jenis kapal terbang Franchis yang baik sa-kali. Bagitu juga tentang kapal terbang Herald, sungguh pun kapal terbang ini di-fikirkan tidak berapa berguna di-Franchis, tetapi bagi pehak kita di-sini, kapal terbang ini menesabah di-negeri ini dan juga harga-nya pun ada-lah berpatutan. Maka dengan sebab itu, pehak Kerajaan telah menentukan yang kapal terbang ini berguna untuk di-beli. Dan tentang jenis kapal terbang Provost, kapal terbang ini di-gunakan

sa-bagai latehan dan juga di-fikirkan kapal terbang ini mustahak bagi kegunaan kita di-sini untuk melateh bagi pemandu² kapal terbang kita.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$6,490,855 for Head S. 15 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 16—

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token additional sum of \$10 under Head S. 16 be approved. Sir, as members of the House will be aware, this Government has set up a Committee to make a study of the needs for higher education in this country. The Higher Education Planning Committee, among other things, is conducting a survey to ascertain the shortage of highly trained professional and technical personnel in every field. The money now asked for is for conducting this survey and, as stated in the Treasury Memorandum, it has been possible to quote savings from within the amount already appropriated under Head S. 16 of the 1963 Estimates, and only a token additional vote of \$10 is therefore required.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head S. 16 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended for 20 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.25 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.50 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SECOND SCHEDULE

Head S. 17—

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head S. 17, Ministry of External

Affairs, totalling \$160,572 as set out in Command Paper No. 22 of 1963 stand part of the Second Schedule. As set out in the Treasury Memorandum on the Third Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1963—Command Paper No. 23 of 1963—explanation is given in respect of a group of expenditure. It may, perhaps, be appropriate for me to explain from the very beginning the need for this supplementary provisions for the following purposes:

- (a) *Guest House, London.* In view of the frequent official visits and conferences—Ministers and V.I.Ps have to go to London on official business—it is more economical that a Guest House in London be maintained. Provision is, therefore, required to meet expenditure like rental, maintenance, as well as furniture and household requisites;
- (b) *New Residence for High Commissioner and Chancery, New Delhi.* Until recently the High Commissioner's residence and office are located in one building, and this has been found inadequate. Separate premises have now been rented for the residence of the High Commissioner and another for the Chancery.
- (c) *New office-cum-residence for the Assistant Passport Officer of the Assistant High Commission in Madras* is leased as the old premises are too far out of town and not suitable for the purpose.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$160,572 for Head S. 17 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Heads S. 21 and S. 24—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads S. 21 and S. 24 together and I beg to move, therefore, that the expenditures shown under Head S. 21, Contributions to Statutory Funds, amounting to \$12.5 million, and Head S. 24, Inland Revenue, amounting to \$22,661, be approved.

Of the \$12.5 million required for Head S. 21, Contributions to Statutory Funds, \$10 million are required to increase the Contingencies Fund from its present appropriation of \$15 million to \$25 million. I gave the reasons for this move in my speech on the second reading of the Bill and so I will not repeat myself. The balance, amounting to \$2.5 million, is required to enable the Royal Loans Trust Fund to go into operation, and I also elaborated on this previously.

The additional amount sought for Head S. 24, Inland Revenue, amounting to \$22,661, is to provide funds for the purchase of one accounting machine required by the Department of Inland Revenue to initiate a new system to operate the P.A.Y.E. Scheme.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$12,500,000 for Head S. 21 and the sum of \$22,661 for Head S. 24 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 25—

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan Token Vote sa-banyak \$20 bagi Head S. 25—Kementerian Kesihatan di-luluskan. Peruntukan ini terbahagi kepada dua sub-head. Satu sub-head 24—Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Awan ia-itu mengenai kawalan penyakit yang berjangkit. Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1963 bagi Kementerian Kesihatan ada mengandungi peruntukan wang sa-banyak \$10,000 untuk kawalan penyakit² yang berjangkit. Peruntukan ini ia-lah bagi kegunaan mengawal penyakit² berjangkit yang kecil², tetapi dengan berlaku-nya wabak ta'un di-Melaka dan lain² kawasan di-hujung bulan April 1963 perbelanjaan ada-lah jauh lebih besar daripada peruntukan tersebut yang mustahak di-belanjakan bagi mengawal atau menghapuskan penyakit itu. Dengan hal yang demikian perlu-lah di-adakan Peruntukan Tambahan sa-banyak \$400,000 untuk perbelanjaan tersebut. Jumlah ini di-anggarkan boleh di-ambil daripada baki peruntukan² Kementerian ini yang dapat di-selamatkan. Sa-kali pun begitu, patut saya

nyatakan ia-itu jumlah wang yang di-kehendaki untuk mengawal dan menghapuskan penyakit ini harus berjumlah lebih daripada \$400,000. Wang tambahan yang di-kehendaki lagi itu akan di-minta kemudian kelak. Oleh yang demikian, Dewan ini ada-lah di-minta mempersetujui Token Vote sa-banyak \$10 bagi kegunaan ini.

Sub-head 66—Perbelanjaan Khas berkenaan dengan melateh jururawat² di-United Kingdom dan Australia. Dalam tahun 1962 Kerajaan United Kingdom telah membuat tawaran bagi melateh sa-ramai 200 orang jururawat pelateh² daripada Persekutuan di-Britain, oleh sebab kekurangan kemudahan² untuk melateh jururawat² di-negeri ini dan juga oleh sebab lebih ramai jururawat² ada-lah di-kehendaki, memandang kepada perkembangan perkhidmatan rumah sakit dan kesihatan 'am-nya, di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, maka Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah menerima tawaran itu.

Sa-kali pun begitu oleh kerana kesuntukan masa dan kekurangan pelateh² yang berkelayakan maka hanya sa-ramai 152 orang pelateh sahaja telah di-hantar ka-United Kingdom sa-hingga akhir tahun yang lalu ia-itu kurang 48 orang daripada jumlah di-tawarkan itu. Semenjak itu Kerajaan United Kingdom telah pun membuat tawaran kepada pelateh² sa-ramai 48 orang lagi itu di-hantar bagi berlateh di-dalam tahun ini. Tawaran latehan saperti itu juga telah di-terima daripada Kerajaan Australia dan oleh sebab² yang di-nyatakan tadi tawaran ini telah juga di-terima. Ada-lah di-chadangkan menghantar 50 orang pelateh² untuk berlateh di-Australia tahun ini. Jumlah \$253,010 yang di-minta itu ia-lah untuk perbelanjaan yang di-anggarkan berkenaan dengan menghantar 48 orang pelateh² ka-United Kingdom dan 50 orang ka-Australia. Perbelanjaan ini termasuk-lah tambang kapal terbang, allowance pakaian, perbelanjaan perjalanan daripada lapangan terbang ka-London dan sa-terus-nya ka-Rumah² Sakit tempat berlateh dan juga sewa bilek dan belanja makan tatkala menunggu penempatan di-Rumah² Sakit Latehan. Perbelanjaan melateh

sa-orang jururawat ia-lah lebeh kurang \$2,460 di-United Kingdom dan \$1,820 di-Australia. Jumlah wang \$253,000 boleh di-adakan dengan memindahkan peruntokan bagi gaji² yang akan dapat di-selamatkan dalam anggaran perbelanjaan Kementerian Kesihatan tahun 1963. Dengan yang demikian Dewan ini ada-lah di-minta mempersetujui Token Vote sa-banyak \$10 bagi kegunaan ini.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan United Kingdom dan Kerajaan Australia yang telah menawarkan latehan kapada jururawat² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan ini ada-lah sesuai dengan kata pepatah orang Melayu, "jauh berjalan, luas pandangan". Tetapi apa yang saya dapat tahu berkenaan dengan jururawat² yang telah kembali sa-telah mendapat latehan di-seberang laut, ia-itu jururawat² yang telah di-hantar ka-seberang laut itu, kebanyakan daripada mereka itu maseh mentah dan hijau lagi kerana mereka baharu sahaja lepasan sekolah dan terpaksa mereka berlateh di-seberang laut sa-lama dua atau tiga tahun. Apabila jururawat² ini kembali ka-tanah ayer, mereka itu di-tempatkan di-Rumah² Sakit Daerah. Kita tahu ia-itu Rumah Sakit Daerah ini kebanyakan daripada orang sakit yang melawat di-Rumah Sakit itu ada-lah terdiri daripada orang² kampung dari segala bangsa. Dan boleh di-katakan mereka itu tidak tahu chara² atau atoran dan peratoran Rumah Sakit. Maka kebanyakan jururawat² ini yang telah mendapat latehan dua atau tiga tahun di-seberang laut tidak dapat latehan berkenaan dengan 'adat isti-'adat dan resam orang² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Dari sebab itu biasanya kita dengar wakil² ra'ayat telah mendapat rungutan dan sungutan daripada orang² sakit mengatakan jururawat² itu kasar, jururawat itu tidak tahu mengambil hati orang² sakit dan lain² lagi. Jadi, saya berharap-lah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan supaya apabila jururawat² ini kembali daripada latehan-nya di-seberang laut patut-lah di-beri suatu didekan atau latehan berkenaan dengan

'adat resam orang² kampung baik pun orang Melayu atau pun yang bukan Melayu supaya dapat mereka itu tahu bagaimana hendak berchakap kapada orang² kampung kerana orang² kampung itu tidak tahu berkenaan dengan atoran dan peratoran Hospital, itu-lah sahaja.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan Sub-head 24—Public Health Services ia-itu Kementerian ini berkehendakkan anggaran perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$400,000 untuk menjaga dan menghapuskan penyakit² ta'un. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali Kementerian ini telah pun faham ia-itu penyakit ta'un ada berhampiran dengan negeri Kedah dan Perlis ia-itu bersempadan di-antara negeri Thailand dengan Persekutuan. Jadi, di-sini sa-kira-nya satu langkah yang tegas atau tepat tidak di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini, saya chukup bimbang barangkali penyakit wabak ta'un yang berjadi² di-sempadan itu akan merebak ka-negeri² yang berhampiran dengan-nya. Bagi fahaman saya, ada satu pusat kesihatan atau pun pusat latehan di-Jitra yang mana telah di-tugaskan untuk menjalankan kerja² untuk menghapuskan penyakit ini, atau mengawal penyakit ini daripada merebak masok ka-Persekutuan. Jadi, ada juga sungutan² daripada pegawai² di-sana yang mana mengatakan perbelanjaan untuk mengawal penyakit ini sangat-lah kurang di-beri oleh Kementerian ini. Saya berharap-lah sa-kira-nya Kementerian ini sunggo² hendak menghapuskan atau hendak mengawal penyakit ini maka peruntokan hendaklah di-beri lebeh lagi daripada yang ada sekarang ini supaya Doktor² dan Pegawai² Kesihatan dapat menjalankan tugas mereka itu untuk tujuan dan chita² Kementerian ini hendak menghapuskan penyakit itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya beruchap di-dalam Sub-head 66—Expenses of Training of Nurses in the United Kingdom and Australia \$253,000. Sa-bagaimana kita dengar tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, salah sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat

di-sabelah sana berkata ada sungutan² dari orang² kampung kerana Nurses yang balek dari England atau Australia itu banyak yang tidak tahu agak kasar sadikit terhadap orang² yang datang ka-Hospital. Ini sa-betul-nya saya merasa complaint atau sungutan² itu datang-nya daripada sa-bahagian besar ada-lah terdiri dari orang² kampung yang terdiri daripada bangsa Melayu. Oleh sebab kita ketahui pada masa yang lalu, Nurse² yang di-kirirkan ka-luar negeri itu ada-lah sa-banyak 200 orang dan hanya 2 orang sahaja yang terdiri daripada anak² Melayu. Jadi saya minta kepada pehak Kementerian supaya memikirkan dan menchari jalan² atau chara² bagaimana supaya membanyakkan lagi anak² Melayu di-kirirkan ka-luar negeri dan mereka ini di-kirirkan ka-kampung² yang sa-bahagian besar Hospital² ini, saya ketahui, ada-lah di-penohi oleh orang² kampung. Jadi oleh kerana mereka ini sudah tahu 'adat resam atau 'adat isti'adat orang² kampung itu, mungkin tidak akan terjadi chara yang kasar² sa-bagaimana yang di-kemukakan oleh salah sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi. Jadi sa-kali lagi saya minta kepada pehak Kementerian Kesihatan supaya memikirkan dan menchari jalan dengan sunggoh² bagaimana boleh membanyakkan lagi Nurse² yang terdiri daripada anak² Melayu, sekian-lah.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada tiga Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah mendedangkan pandangan, pertama Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah telah mengatakan berkenaan dengan latehan jururawat di-seberang laut dan meminta Kementerian ini mengatorkan apabila mereka balek ka-tanah ayer di-beri latehan atau pun pendidekan berkenaan dengan 'adat resam. Saya suka-lah menegaskan bahawa hal² saperti itu memang-lah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan ia-itu mana² jururawat yang berlateh di-luar negeri apabila balek ka-tanah ayer akan di-beri pendidekan chara² melawat² orang² kampung atau orang² di-luar bandar, tetapi suka-lah saya menegaskan bahawa jalan yang sa-baik²-nya ia-lah juru²rawat itu di-beri latehan di-negeri

kita sendiri, akan tetapi oleh sebab kita kekurangan pensharah² ia-itu orang² yang boleh memberi latehan itu maka itu-lah sebab-nya bagi sementara ini juru²rawat itu di-lateh di-seberang laut.

Perkara yang kedua di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan bagi Pusat Latehan Mengawal Penyakit² Berjangkit berhubung dengan wabak ta'un di-Selatan Siam itu. Saya suka-lah menjelaskan bahawa langkah² yang lengkap telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian Kesihatan bagi menchegeh wabak ta'un itu merebak ka-Tanah Melayu. Barangkali Yang Berhormat telah membaca dalam surat khabar dan tentu tahu akan keadaan yang sa-benar-nya. Kalau sa-kira-nya Pusat Latehan itu kekurangan wang bagaimana yang telah di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu saya akan mengambil langkah supaya Pusat Latehan itu mendapat peruntukan yang sa-chukup-nya bagi menjalankan tugas²-nya melateh pegawai² kesihatan di-sana.

Perkara yang ketiga, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun ada membuat serkap jarang mengatakan hanya dua orang sahaja orang Melayu yang telah di-hantar berlateh 'ilmu jururawat di-seberang laut. Kenyataan-nya itu adalah tidak benar kerana saya tahu ada lebeh daripada itu telah di-hantar berlateh, walau bagaimana pun Kementerian ini ada-lah sentiasa mengambil perhatian supaya perkembangan yang sa-patut-nya akan di-jalankan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya bertanya, kalau lebeh daripada yang di-sebutkan oleh wakil Dungun tadi, berapa-kah orang Melayu yang sa-benar-nya telah di-hantar?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Saya minta tempoh untuk menyiasat-nya, akan tetapi pada tahun 1962, 12 orang telah di-hantar, kemudian daripada itu saya tidak pesti.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20 for Head S. 25 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Heads S. 26 and S. 27—

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads S. 26 and S. 27 in respect of the Ministry and Department of Radio together, and accordingly move that Heads S. 26 and S. 27 totalling \$164,733 stand part of the Schedule.

I do not propose to add to the explanation given under each item in the Treasury Memorandum, Command Paper No. 3/63, as it is already quite clear. I would, however, like to say a few words regarding O.C.S.E. (New) Sub-head 8—Radio and Television Exposition, 1962. This exposition was held in conjunction with the Fourth Asian Broadcasters' Conference which met in Kuala Lumpur then. As television would be introduced for the first time in Malaya by the end of 1963, Malaysians should be given an idea about the possibilities of this new form of mass communication, be it in the field of education, entertainment or information. Needless to say, the exposition was an unqualified success as can be seen from the receipts made. The net profit of \$82,616 is now available for donation to the National Monument Fund. Apart from the financial gain made there is the more important aspect: the exposition brought radio and television organisations and manufacturers from all over the globe to Kuala Lumpur. Lasting friendship and goodwill were made and this is an invaluable asset, for it makes our task easier as helping hands are now everywhere.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang Dipertua, berkenaan dengan sub-head ini saya berharap sangat sungguh pun apa yang saya hendak chakapkan itu ada bersangkutan paut dengan Jabatan Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, tetapi Kementerian ini juga ada-lah bertanggung-jawab dan ada liaison atau perhubungan dengan jabatan itu, oleh sebab saya dapat tahu dan saya sendiri berasa kechiwa sedikit apabila saya pergi ka-Amerika, orang² di-sana bertanya kepada saya awak tentu pandai meng-

gunakan penyepit "chopstick". Jadi, saya kata, orang² Melayu tidak tahu menggunakan-nya, kemudian kata-nya "you should know!" (*Ketawa*). Nam-pak-nya pada fahaman orang² di-Amerika itu semua orang² di-Tanah Melayu ini pandai dan chekap menggunakan "chopstick" (*Ketawa*). Ini-lah saya katakan satu daripada sebab² yang Jabatan Penerangan ini kurang memberi penerangan kepada orang² di-luar negeri. Kita di-Tanah Melayu ini ada berbagai² bangsa, Melayu, China dan lain². Dan lagi satu saya lihat di-Asia Foundation dan San Fransisco, saya dapati ada bahagian² khutub-khanah, surat-khabar di-seluruh negara dalam Asia, tetapi dalam Jabatan Tanah Melayu saya dapati sangat kekurangan berkenaan dengan buku² di-tempat itu. Manakala saya lihat di-negeri Thailand di-dapati satu collection yang sangat banyak buku² dan majallah² dan lain² lagi berkenaan dengan hal ehwal negeri Thailand. Tetapi Tanah Melayu ini sa-tengah² tempat kita pergi mereka tidak tahu di-mana ada-nya Tanah Melayu atau Malaya, yang mereka tahu ia-lah Singapura.

Oleh sebab yang demikian saya berharap sangat²-lah kepada Kementerian ini supaya mengambil perhatian di-dalam perkara ini.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada Yang Berhormat itu; berkenaan dengan soal sepi itu harus orang yang di-jumpai-nya itu ada-lah orang yang tidak tahu hal keadaan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya pun biasa juga pergi ka-luar negeri dan bukan-lah tiap² orang di-luar negeri itu tahukan hal keadaan kita di-sini, jadi harus orang yang di-jumpai itu orang yang tidak tahukan berkenaan dengan Tanah Melayu. Dalam hal information, sungguh pun tidak ada bersangkutan-paut dengan estimate ini dan apa yang kita bahathkan, saya terpaksa menjawab-nya ia itu sa-memang-nya pada hari ini kita kekurangan kakitangan untuk mengadakan pegawai² penerangan ka-luar negeri. Walau pun begitu satu langkah sudah pun di-buat untuk melateh pegawai² penerangan dalam satu

"crash" programme yang akan dijalankan sedikit hari lagi bagi melateh pegawai² penerangan.

Berkenaan dengan buku², itu memang ada di-tiap² Embassy dan Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri, itu-lah sebab-nya saya katakan apa yang tidak dapat di-jalankan ia-lah di-sebabkan kekurangan kakitangan pada masa ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, boleh-kah saya bertanya kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat, ada-kah ma'aluman dan pengetahuan orang² di-Amerika yang berkata bahawa penduduk² di-Tanah Melayu ini semua-nya memakai chopstick di-dalam masa makan. Ini-kah satu kejayaan yang telah di-chapai oleh kerana Perikatan memerintah Tanah Melayu ini?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi ada juga yang mereka itu tidak tahu yang kita di-sini tidak menggunakan chopstick dan saya biasa pergi ka-luar negeri dan manakala saya berchakap bahawa saya datang dari Tanah Melayu, mereka juga tidak tahu di-mana letak-nya Tanah Melayu. Jadi, itu-lah saya katakan jangan berjumpa dengan satu orang berdua yang tidak tahukan hal itu main pukul rata sahaja tidak boleh-lah. Bagitu-lah juga orang² yang tidak tahu pemerintahan P.M.I.P. di-Kelantan baik atau tidak, mana orang tahu (*Ketawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$164,723 for Head S. 26 and the sum of \$10 for Head S. 27 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 30—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the total sum of \$33,803 standing under Head S. 30, Aborigine Affairs, be approved.

Sir, with regard to Sub-head 17, a sum of \$22,668 is required to meet the cost of repairs to the X-ray machine which was damaged as a result of an accident. This is the only X-ray

machine belonging to the Aborigine Department and it is used for mass X-rays in the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis amongst the aborigines. Sir, on the 21st of March this year, the boat in which the machine was loaded capsized in Kuala Rompin, under circumstances beyond the control of the party in charge of the machine, and sea water got into the intricate parts of the machine and caused severe damage.

Sir, with regard to Sub-head 18, for which a sum of \$11,135 is required, the House will find that the explanation of this item is set out in the Treasury Memorandum tabled as Command Paper No. 23 of 1963. Sir, I have nothing more to add to this explanation except to say that the Land Rover ambulance was urgently required for the use of the Aborigine Medical Centre at Kuala Lipis.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$33,803 for Head S. 30 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 43—

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan supaya wang \$50,000 di-bawah Head S. 43 diluluskan. Oleh sebab keterangan lanjut telah pun ada di-dalam Command Paper 23 dan penjelasan² itu memang chukup, saya tidak berchadang hendak menambah apa² lagi.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan belanja tambahan bagi Clothing and Personal Equipment bagi Royal Federation of Malaya . . .

Mr Chairman: Perkara itu sudah habis. Sekarang kita berbath Head 43—Attorney-General. Wang tambahan di-kehendaki sa-banyak \$50,000. Kalau hendak berchakap di-bawah head itu, boleh.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$50,000 for Head S. 43 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 45—

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Sir, I beg to move that a token vote of \$10 under Head S. 45 be approved. Since Command Paper No. 23 of 1963 explains in detail the needs for this sum and I need not dwell at length the reasons for the sums required.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Sir, I see that the explanation given here is about the Industrial Training Institute. Sir, I feel that the question of industrial training for the young people in this country is very important, but there is not enough training facilities of this type in our country. We know that only 30 per cent of the young people get through their Primary to Secondary Promotion Examination, and 70 per cent of these young people are not able to be admitted to the Government or Government-aided Secondary Schools and, therefore, apparently this large number of young people should be provided with more technical and industrial training. I see that only a token vote of \$10 is provided here. Therefore, it shows that the Government is very slow in implementing schemes of this or other similar types. I think the Government should speed up the facilities for the training of young people in technical and other skills.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, Government fully realises the need for the training of young men in these apprenticeship schemes and this House—I think the Honourable Member has forgotten—approved, a big sum of money under the Development Estimates. A school building is coming up at Kuchai Road, and this building will be ready some time early next year. I can assure this House that we are doing our best to give the young people all the facilities for training.

Mr Chairman: The amount asked for is \$10, but under Command Paper No. 23 of 1963 it is \$37,410.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, a token vote of \$10 only is asked for.

Mr Chairman: That is what I said.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head S. 45 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

Head S. 57—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan Kepala 57—Malayan Meteorological Service, Token Vote sa-banyak \$10 di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini. Keterangan yang lengkap telah pun di-terangkan dalam Command Paper 23 tahun 1963, tentang kenaikan taksir unit bagi pehak Tanah Melayu yang bergabung dengan Persatuan Meteorological Dunia. Jadi, itu-lah yang di-kehendaki tambahan perbelanjaan itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan untuk di-luluskan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head S. 57 ordered to stand part of the Second Schedule.

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

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

MOTION

MALAYSIA AGREEMENT

Order read for resumption of debate on Question:

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.

To which the following amendment was moved by Enche' Tan Phock Kin:

To 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."

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know why the Supplementary Supply Bill should have come to interrupt the debate on such a serious and important motion such as the Honourable Prime Minister's

motion—and I think the Government was rather mean in doing that. While I was on the subject of the Amendment, Mr Speaker, Sir, I was saying that if this motion, standing in the name of the Honourable Prime Minister, were to be passed without amendment, then it would be like putting the cart before the horse. I say this, because the motion itself appears rather to be a result of the fact that the desire of the Bornean people has been noted by this House—the very first words say, “.” noting the desire of the people . . .”

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has gone to some great length to explain to us that the desire of the people is very clear—may be to it. The Government says that elections were conducted, but Mr Speaker, Sir, to us on this side of the House we do not know anything, or rather we do not know how these elections were conducted and on what basis they were conducted.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as you may be aware, the Opposition parties were not permitted to go to any of those territories during the elections, while the Government had their own people there—and I think the Minister without Portfolio was there as the Chief Campaign Manager for the whole thing. As such the Government might have its reason; but we do not.

That is why I support this Amendment. Furthermore, the Government is working on an assumption, and the assumption is that the findings of the United Nations team would be favourable to it. Now, we have all worked on this assumption for a long time, but things have turned out the other way—and we have been asked to assume so many things. I think two examples would suffice. The case of Brunei should be a very good example. Although the Honourable Prime Minister in his speech yesterday made much play about how liberal we were, that only shows that all of what was said before cannot be taken at face value. Then there was the other case of the events leading to the Summit Meeting in Manila. Therefore, I feel we should not underrate the significance of the

investigation and prejudice the result of the assessment. Furthermore, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has made several mistakes in the handling of the Malaysian proposal, and I am sure that the Honourable Prime Minister has been wrongly advised, so much so that we had the sorry spectacle of the Honourable Prime Minister making such a short and unimpressive speech, if I may say so, on such a momentous occasion as this yesterday. Now, I understand the embarrassing situation we are in. But, unfortunately, our suggestions and our warnings, were just dismissed, and we had been accused of so many things. I hope I might have the chance to reply, or my colleagues might have the chance to reply to those charges on the original motion if that should come.

Here, once again I would like to remind the Government of what transpired. We have been subjected to a lot of tension in this area since this proposal, and it was after the Manila Conference of Foreign Ministers that the tension subsided; but it became worse after the signing of the Malaysia Agreement. During the debate in the British House of Commons on a similar occasion, that is the passing of the Malaysia Bill, one of the members of the British Delegation which toured the area—Mr Fenner Brockway—asked for caution and less hurry in the passing of the Bill and he warned the British Government of the possible consequences that would arise. With your permission, Sir, I would like to quote from his speech, because I feel that there is significance and the situation may be the same.

Mr Speaker: Has that anything to do with the amendment?

Enche' V. Veerappen: Yes, Sir. Column No. 947 of Hansard dated the 19th July, 1963, states:

“One of my doubts about the way in which we are speeding this Bill through Parliament is the effect that it will have on the relationship between Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia, which began so well at this conference.”—he was referring to the Manila Conference; there were certain things that were agreed to and I am not going into details; which we all know. He continues: “. . . the intention was that

U. Thant and the United Nations should ascertain the views of the people before Malaysia was introduced. What has happened about the undertaking given by the Federation of Malaya to consult the British Government and the Governments of the Borneo territories? Has that been done, and, if so, what was the reply?"—Personally, we are in the dark as to what happened after the Manila Foreign Ministers' Conference. Each person seems to interpret things in his own way, but the events that followed do not seem to give credit to our Prime Minister, the Government or the country. Further he continues: "What concerns me is not merely that Indonesia and the Philippines will feel that they have been let down by pushing Malaysia through so rapidly, but that U. Thant and the United Nations may feel that they have been rebuffed."

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have got this to say. As I said just now, a similar situation might arise, to say the least. If we proceed with this motion, it is useless for the assessment that is to take place, because this motion takes for granted that the desire of the people is already ascertained? Besides that, Sir, our people too are not very happy at the way things are going. They too, I would say, are dissatisfied and disappointed that too much inducements and too many safeguards, have been given to the Borneo territories to persuade them to join Malaysia. One writer in the "Time Magazine", which is, of course, printed in America, says that our Prime Minister "wooed, cajoled and bullied", these territories. Whether that is a credit or not, I do not know, but it comes from one of the Government's closest friends. Sir, in spite of all that, there seems to be doubt in the minds of people, and, if we proceed, and if this House is to endorse this Bill without an independent body assessing the views of the people, then I think our people will be more disillusioned.

The last point, Mr Speaker, Sir, is that the Member for Tanah Merah yesterday accused the Opposition of employing delaying tactics by introducing an amendment. In reply to him, I would like to say that it is better for us to take more time and criticise and make suggestions than to pat the Government on its back, or to pat our leaders on the back, and then bring them to an ugly situation, which will only bring discredit to ourselves and to our country. If we had assessed the

feelings of the people among whom we live and the feelings of the people with whom we live more accurately, we should be standing here heralding the birth of the new nation at the top of our voice instead of fumbling for words to say things. Thank you.

Sitting suspended at 12.50 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the original motion, introduced by the Honourable the Prime Minister, now stands amended and for debate. Mr Speaker, Sir, the amendment seeks to defer endorsement of the Agreement reached in London on the 8th of July, 1963. In supporting this amendment to the motion, it will be necessary for me to go back to, perhaps, the first time in recent times when the question of Malaysia and merger was mentioned, because it will then become clear why I support this amendment.

Of importance is the fact that the Prime Minister of this country first mentioned at a press luncheon in Singapore the question of merger and Malaysia. Subsequently, in this House the question was debated and I, as the Honourable Member from Dato Kramat said, speaking at that debate, said that unless we were careful, unless we proceeded with care and caution, and unless the principle of self-determination for the territories was borne in mind throughout the negotiations on the matter of Malaysia and merger, then Malaya would be led by the Prime Minister to the brink of war. Now, I do not seek to be a prophet, but I do say that Malaya was led to the brink of war—and in fact the danger of a war still exists today—and that is one of the reasons why it is so necessary that this House in discussing this amendment should bear in mind the necessity for postponement of endorsement of the Agreement reached in London.

Mr Speaker, Sir, amongst many reasons for this amendment, I would like to give a few and to do so we would have to take our minds back,

our memories back, to what has been caused in the Borneo territories, in Brunei and in Singapore, and in fact the Federation of Malaya itself, by this concept of Malaysia, as it has been called. We must remember the revolt or rebellion—call it what you like—in Brunei; we must remember the troubles which are now taking place in Sarawak and North Borneo; and we must bear in mind the report of the Cobbold Commission, which clearly indicates to the world what has happened by this concept of Malaysia being put in at the fast rate that it was put in by this country—and, here, may I refer to page 27, paragraph 85 of the Cobbold Commission Report. Paragraph 85 is a summary of what the Commission found in the Borneo territories and throughout this report one gets the clear indication that the concept of Malaysia, as put forward by the Prime Minister of this country which the Cobbold Commission was asked to investigate, has caused racial tension in the Borneo territories. That pervades the whole of the Cobbold Report and every now and then the Cobbold Commission Report says that this question of Malaysia has caused distrust between the Chinese on the one side and the indigenous races on the other side. The racial tension, which did not exist in those territories, now exists in those territories. It has been suggested that a delay or deferment of Malaysia and acceptance of the agreement reached with Singapore would give communists and communist-inspired opponents to Malaysia a chance to cause damage and trouble. That allegation made by the Prime Minister of this country is absolutely unjustified and the Cobbold Commission itself—and I think Lord Cobbold himself—condemns an attitude of that nature from any reasonable, sensible person—and that condemnation comes in paragraph 85 of the report. With your permission, I would like to read it. Paragraph 85 says—

“Before concluding this section, and to avoid any possible misapprehension, we should make it clear that we do not in any way question the sincerity of very many thinking people, both Chinese and others, who opposed the Malaysia plan when appearing before us as members of the

S.U.P.P. delegations. It would be quite wrong to describe all these people as Communists or as being knowingly under Communist influence, and we had much sympathy with those who took exception to being so described.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, I hope that the Prime Minister of this country would not in future say that an attempt to defer this motion would be done only by those who are communists or communist-inspired, because I have no doubt that the Cobbold Commission knows better than the Prime Minister of this country, because they were there for the specific purpose of investigating what was happening in the Borneo territories. Therefore, the first step to take is to stop this nonsense about calling those who oppose Malaysia, or ask for its deferment, as communists or communist-inspired.

In asking for deferment I would like to make my Party's stand clear—that we do not question the mandate of the Federation Government to bring in Malaysia. They have a mandate to do so and that mandate was given to them by the people when they voted their Party into power in 1959, because the Constitution of this country contains a clause enabling the Government of the day to bring in new territories to form the Federation. What is important is this: that we from the People's Progressive Party, as an Opposition Party, agrees with the other Opposition Parties here that there must be a deferment of acceptance of the London Agreement, because the fact that you have a mandate does not mean that you can do anything you like. If that mandate is being misused by evil persons with evil intentions, then it is the duty of the Opposition to bring that to the notice of the country and the peoples concerned and to do everything within its power to defer those evil intentions being carried out.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Amendment, I am not going into the details of what had been gone through so many times in this House, but I would like to contradict a number of statements which the Honourable the Prime Minister gave for wanting this motion to be passed today, and my

contradictions of those points will be my reasons for asking for deferment of the motion, which was proposed before this House. Now, the Honourable the Prime Minister started off, amongst other things, by saying that the principle of self-determination has always been adhered to on consultations and conferences on the question of Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, that is not a proper statement because, even in Singapore, the question of self-determination was never properly put to the people. They were never given the alternative of merger or no merger. The referendum in Singapore was a referendum unheard of, perhaps, in any other country so far; and it was a referendum which was really not a democratic referendum, as it never gave the people that alternative. So far as the Borneo territories are concerned, we had Mr Donald Stephens making a statement in the newspapers yesterday saying this—I am reading from the *Straits Times*: "Speaking for the people of Sabah I can say that we have at least 99 per cent. support"—obviously for Malaysia. The Cobbold Commission does not support that stand, and I would refer this House to paragraph 144 of the Cobbold Commission Report—and that is one more reason why there must be a deferment of this motion. Paragraph 144, on page 50 of the Report, says:

"Although, in such circumstances,"—they are talking of the assessment of public opinion in these territories—"individual judgment is bound to vary in emphasis, the Commission as a whole endorse, as a general approximation not far wide of the mark, the following assessment which is made by the Chairman. About one-third"—I emphasise one-third—"of the population in each territory"—Borneo and Sarawak—"strongly favours early realisation of Malaysia without too much concern about terms and conditions. Another third, many of them favourable to the Malaysia project, ask, with varying degrees of emphasis, for conditions and safeguards varying in nature and extent: the warmth of support among this category would be markedly influenced by a firm expression of opinion by Governments . . ."

Then, it says:

"The remaining third is divided between those who insist on independence before Malaysia is considered and those who would strongly prefer to see British rule continue for some years to come."

Therefore, those who—to use the term—are 100 per cent, in favour of Malaysia, to according to the Cobbold Commission, are only one-third of the people of these territories. There is another one-third which wavers; and there is a third, and the last one-third, which says: "Independence first, failing which British remain here." I am not concerned with which view is correct, I am not concerned with which of those views is predominant, but what I am concerned with is that Mr Donald Stephens should not try to bluff the world by saying that 99 per cent of the people of those territories support Malaysia without question. Mr Speaker, Sir, I think this House should lay more emphasis on the Cobbold Commission Report than on the words of Mr Donald Stephens. Mr Speaker, Sir, if that is the position, then are we wrong in saying that we should not presuppose that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will come back with an answer favourable to Malaysia? If the Cobbold Commission with all their resources, with all their work, could only come to the conclusion that only one-third of the peoples of these territories are all out for Malaysia, then I say the Secretary-General's work in these territories can bring in a result which the Cabinet of this country may not expect. And for those reasons, I think, it is a reasonable thing to say, "Defer the motion which has been introduced."

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Prime Minister then referred to Singapore, and I have said that the referendum was not a proper one. The Honourable the Prime Minister said that a referendum was not carried out in Borneo and Sarawak because—I am not using his exact words—of the ignorance of the people and that they might not understand what was a referendum. But at the same time, the Honourable the Prime Minister told this House that the people, by their free will, had expressed the opinion that they wanted Malaysia. When they say something in your favour, they are intelligent and responsible people. When you want to give them a chance

to say something which may be against you, you say that they are too ignorant and so what is the use of giving them a chance. That, I think, is illogical and contradictory and has no merit whatsoever. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is that kind of statement that throws grave doubts as to the honesty of purpose of the Malaysia Plan itself. Mr Speaker, Sir, if that kind of contradictory statement is put to this House as the reason for wanting the motion passed, then I say that that contradiction in itself is ground sufficient to suspect the motive of the motion and to support the Amendment for deferment.

Mr Speaker, Sir, then the Honourable the Prime Minister has said that the Borneo territories cannot get independence on their own. Now, I do not think our friend Mr Donald Stephens would be very pleased with that statement, because he assumes to be a leader and says, "If no Malaysia on 31st August, then independence for my country on the 31st"—and we are told by our Prime Minister that they cannot get independence.

We are also told by the Honourable the Prime Minister that this is a democratic country. I agree—by its Constitution it is. We are told that people have the right to express their views without fear or favour and that their views have been so expressed and, therefore, there is no reason why we should not accept the London Agreement. Now, if that is the reason, then I contradict it. I contradict it by this very simple reason. In Singapore, which is connected with Malaysia, there is no liberty. The Prime Minister of that country has gone to the extent of saying that the opposition shall not hold public meetings—but he himself can hold public meetings. He himself can go round the Island, but the Opposition is not allowed to hold public meetings. I hope that is not the concept which the Prime Minister of this country has of freedom.

Mr Speaker: How do you connect that with the Amendment?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: That is the reason I ask for deferment so

that we can be satisfied that democracy is established in this country, that free expression is allowed, before we accept the London Agreement; otherwise I would say today, "Accept the London Agreement" if we are satisfied that there has been democratically-voiced opinion of the people. But we stand up and say: "The situation is such that we must defer it, because no democracy is being practised and the people have not got the right of free expression." Mr Speaker, Sir, it is quite clear that the Prime Minister of Singapore is frightened; he wants Malaysia so quickly; he dared not even hold a by-election when a seat in the Assembly was created over a year ago. And is this House going to say, "Let us rush through, let us accept the London Agreement", knowing what is facing the people in these territories? It is no use saying, "In Malaya we are democratic." We are asking other territories to place their destinies in the hands of this nation, and it is our duty and our obligation to see that those people have every opportunity to express their views. If we are not satisfied, then we should defer it; and I say it is a disgrace that in Singapore that situation exists.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Manila Talks are important for this reason. What actually happened at the Manila Talks? Would we be justified today in saying, "Accept the London Agreement; we do think any further about it?" I say that will not be: firstly, because it will be a breach of faith, if what we read in the newspapers is what actually happened in Manila. The Honourable the Prime Minister will himself agree that in this House almost every Opposition, long before the trouble with Indonesia broke out, said to the Honourable the Prime Minister, "Defer this matter, hold a referendum, allow self-determination to these territories, postpone the issue." The pleas, of course, fell on deaf ears—and yesterday the Honourable Prime Minister gave us the reason. He said, "I always like to keep the Opposition at arm's length." Very good, then I pose the question: Why was not President

Soekarno kept at arm's length? Is it because his guns and his bullets could threaten the Prime Minister of this country, or because his guns and his bullets could say, "You do this" to the Minister without Portfolio? As appeared in the newspapers, the Minister is looking so terrified (*Laughter*). Is it because of his guns and weapons that he could succeed where our own people could not succeed, and we are asked to accept the agreement in London without deferment? Is it not a disgrace in the international eyes also that this country has been degraded in the sense that a show of violence could do what democratic people asked to be done in a democratic way? And we are told that there was complete accord in the name of peace and in the path of angels.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, I support this amendment, but I would like to make it clear that I do not support Maphilindo—and my Party does not support Maphilindo. I have to mention this, because the Honourable the Prime Minister was very kind yesterday to say that we did not sign the letter asking the Government to resign, etc., etc. We could not sign it, because we do not agree with Maphilindo, and that is the reason we could not sign it. It is not that there is any split between anybody of a serious nature.

Now, the Honourable Prime Minister may say that what the Opposition is saying today is just, to use his own words, "empty boasts which do not worry us". Ours may be empty boasts, but I appeal to the Government not to think that the boasts of Indonesia are empty boasts. We should not assume that they are empty boasts. We should assume that they are serious and that they play for keeps, because their interests are vital business in Malaysia. Whilst I do not support the stand of Indonesia, I say that this country should think carefully. Listen to your own elected representatives; listen to your own people more; you lose nothing by deferring this.

The next question which is important is this. Yesterday's radio had announced

that the Indonesian authorities had already stated that they would not be bound to accept the findings of the Secretary-General after his work in the Borneo territories—that is one more important reason why this motion should be deferred. And I hope the Honourable Prime Minister will clarify this in his reply: was it agreed, or was it not agreed, at Manila that all parties would be bound to accept the opinions of the United Nations after their work in the territories? If the answer is in the negative, then I say that it was a useless conference which has achieved nothing, because it is very obvious that if there was no agreement, then there is not going to be acceptance by certain parties—and I think that we, as a House, ask to be informed of what actually happened at Manila in that respect.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very clear that England is not very happy with what the Honourable Prime Minister did in Manila. From newspaper reports, from observations made in Parliament, it is clear that England was not consulted before agreement in Manila was reached. That appears on the face of it to be a breach of faith. Perhaps, again, the Honourable Prime Minister can explain. Why is it that there was such a great hurry to say "Yes, Sir" to Dr Soekarno, even before consultation with the ally? Was it because of the desire for peace or, I say again, was it the bullets and weapons which stand ready?

Mr Speaker, Sir, if this motion is defeated, then we will have an opportunity to debate the original motion and, under those circumstances, I only say, "Do not think that the Opposition Parties in this country are irresponsible". We have issued a warning on Malaysia from the word "Go", and if one reads through the Hansard or Parliamentary Debates in this House, one will find that every warning which the Opposition gave has come to pass. And, today, I say that if Malaysia is going to be rushed through, if you are going to sabotage the work of the United Nations in those territories, then you are asking for more trouble, you will not only lead Malaya to the

brink of war, but you will bring actual war into Malaya; and I hope that is not the intention of the Cabinet, or the Government of this country. Those who speak of peace should know that, if they want peace, there can be no hurry in matters of this nature.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew (Sepang): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. Why do I say I oppose it? Mr Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that all right thinking citizens in Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah are happy to see that they are going to be united in a great nation called "Malaysia." In this connection, Sir, all tribute must be paid to our great Leader, the Honourable the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman—and also the Alliance as a whole—whose farsightedness and broadmindedness have not only brought our country peace and prosperity to the envy of all international observers, friends as well as enemies, but also with this London Agreement extend the same peace and prosperity to our fellow brothers in Singapore, Sarawak, Sabah, who had hitherto been made to live separately from us by our former colonial masters. Mr Speaker, Sir, I repeat that the people of Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah are our brothers, whose political separation from us had been created by our colonial masters. We in Malaya call ourselves Malaysians; in Singapore the people call themselves Singaporeans; and in Sarawak they call themselves Sarawakians. But we must admit that we share the same outlook, have the same cultural background, the same pattern of economic life, and are even using the same kind of currency. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is, therefore, natural for the people of these Malaysian territories to come together, and I am sure that historians will not be surprised if in these years of the emancipation of colonies we, the Malaysian people, may still allow ourselves to be divided and ruled. So, let us all regard the London Agreement on Malaysia as a natural and inevitable product of history which no man can turn back.

Yesterday, we heard the Honourable the Prime Minister explaining that if

Malaysia should be slightly delayed it was due to our desire to work sincerely for peace. Here let me say this, that although we are not so superstitious to insist on August the 31st to be the only date good for Malaysia, I think we must make it clear to the world that we cannot tolerate any outside interference in our own affairs. If our Leader and our Government think that this date should be extended, very well let it be. But I would like to put on record that if Malaysia Day has got to be postponed, it will not be postponed because of President Soekarno, or President Macapagal, or anybody else, but because of our own decision.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Opposition parties are trying to block Malaysia. They say that Malaysia is not on the principle of self-determination for the Borneo territories and Singapore, and these utterances hold the exact views of such persons as Dupa Nusantara Aidit, Colonel Husin Yusof, Mr Juno and the lot; and behind these phrases of opposition to Malaysia, we hear the military threat from the front line Government leaders and military commanders.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on August the 2nd a Reuter despatch from Manila quoted President Soekarno as saying that the Indonesian Army, Navy and Air Force are the strongest in South-East Asia, and this is what he said: "Some people fear us in Indonesia." On August 1st a Jakarta report, also by Reuter, said that the official Indonesia News Agency, Antara, reported

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (1): is the speaker speaking on the amendment, or is he speaking about the Agreement, or is he speaking about Indonesia's Communist Party?

Mr Speaker: We are debating on the amendment to defer the motion on the Agreement.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have got reasons and I will give them as to why I oppose the amendment. Dr Subandrio's one division of army veterans are ready at any time to kill Malaysia. The division is commanded by retired Col. Husin Yusof.

Meanwhile, Mr Speaker, Sir, in Banjarmasin Colonel Hamid Mahmud, commander of Indonesia's Sumatran Army, told a mass rally on Monday that his troops were waiting for President Soekarno's command to carry out Indonesia's confrontation against Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaya today is being threatened by these words of war without, and we have right here in this House an Opposition to echo such threat by suggesting that this Parliament should be dissolved so that there will be no Malaysia, at least for the time being. For the same purpose, a Socialist Front Member has moved an amendment to defer the endorsement of the London Agreement. His reason, as we have been told yesterday, is that such endorsement will be prejudging the outcome of the survey by the United Nations team in Borneo. Mr Speaker, Sir, let me ask, on whose platform does the Socialist Front stand—Indonesia's, Communist China's or whose? *(Applause)*. I remember that President Soekarno said a similar thing after his return

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—he is reading his speech. *(Laughter)*.

Mr Speaker: As long as he does not hold it up, it is all right. *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: That is not the point, Sir. The question is, does he understand what he is reading? *(Laughter)*.

Mr Speaker: You have no right to say that.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Opposition has a chance to charge me in this House, or outside the House after my speech.

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Sir, when he returned to Jakarta from Manila, he said that he believed that the Borneo people would express their objection to Malaysia when the United Nations team was there. He even went one step further to say that if the Borneo people have guts they should go against Malaysia. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Socialist Front is so much in sympathy with President Soekarno's line, why

should not they tell President Soekarno that his remarks were in fact a prejudgment on the outcome of the United Nations Survey Team? Sir, I would like to ask, who will be happy if Malaysia fell, not even having to use Col. Husin's army in Sumatra which I have just instanced. It is obvious to me that the Socialist Front's move in delaying Malaysia is not in the interests of this country but in the interests of another country whose confrontation policy against Malaya is already famous. *(Applause)*.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this London Agreement, as we all know it, was signed by our Government and the representatives of Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah. This is the Parliament of the Federation of Malaya. Now, the question is whether we should endorse our stand, or whether we should endorse Indonesia's and Philippine's stand, as suggested in the speech of the Honourable Member for Tanjong yesterday—I would like to quote the speech made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong as reported in the Straits Times:

"What will be the reactions of Indonesia and Philippines," he asks, "if this motion is adopted. It will give rise to suspicion of the integrity of the Federation Government. The Indonesian Prime Minister has already accused the Federation Prime Minister of going back on his word. What will be his reaction to this?"

Mr Speaker, Sir, so I say that this House should discard this amendment by the Socialist Front and take it as proof that their interests lie more with foreign countries than ours. Thank you very much. *(Applause)*.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is really unfortunate that the Honourable Member for Sepang has been reading a speech without knowing its contents. Sir, he has been making references to Aidit. First of all, I do not know whether he understands who is Aidit or where he comes from and what is his position in Indonesia!

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Sir, on a point of clarification.

Enche' V. David: Which Order please?

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, on point of

order. The Honourable Member is reading his speech. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: (*To Enche' V. David*) Do you give way to the Honourable Member for Sepang?

Enche' V. David: No, Sir. (*Laughter*). My Party does not employ a secretary for \$2,000 to write speeches like the Honourable Members for Kluang and Sepang who do not know what they are reading and who cannot express even from the written script given to them. So, before reading their speeches, let them take the trouble, at least in their houses to memorise.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (1). I think the Honourable Member is imputing improper motive.

Enche' V. David: I am not imputing, but now I charge that the Members of the Government are reading written speeches. Are you satisfied with this now?

The Prime Minister: We are not as clever as you are! (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' V. David: It has been the habit of the M.C.A., at least a large section of the M.C.A. Members who are elected here to raise their hands when and where necessary and once in rare occasion they would like to utter; and when they like to utter, lovely speeches are drafted by paid experts and then they come here and read those speeches.

Mr Speaker: I won't allow you to dwell on that point any more! If you do that, I will stop you!

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir. In the speech of the Member for Sepang, he did say that our loyalty does not lie with national interest. As far as we are concerned, the Socialist Front has always identified its interest with the nation's well-being than any other interest at all. We are faced now with a situation where, whether we like it or not, we must express the truth.

Sir, the amendment to the motion was proposed by my colleague, the

Member for Tanjong, because we felt that this would not be a proper and appropriate time to have such a motion adopted in this House. The reasons are as follows. The Prime Minister, who told us that he went to Manila seeking peace in the interest of Asia, has at this Manila Conference given an undertaking that he is prepared to wait for the United Nations; later he felt at the same time that he had already over-spoken on many times about Malaysia and the day of its formation. He was put in a position where he felt that he would be discredited if the date of 31st August was changed. At the same time there was no alternative for him if he desired peace and so he had to listen to what the other neighbouring countries requested him to do. And finally, to save face, he was forced to change the date of 31st August.

Now, while an agreement has been reached for the United Nations team to ascertain the wishes of the people of these territories under question, I see no reason why a motion of this nature should be brought in this House. The motion only indicates that the Government has no confidence even on the United Nations team but it is prejudging that the people of the Borneo territories would accept whatever is decided by the Malayan Prime Minister.

Sir, in a time of crisis this has occurred now and, if we do not think in terms of a wider aspect of the situation, the whole nation can be drawn into a cold war. We on this side of the House do not want to see that Malaya is dragged into a cold war. Sir, we have seen the horrors of war in 1941 and we do not want that to be repeated in Malaya again.

Sir, while the meeting was taking place in Manila, the confrontation policy is still not withdrawn; even to this date, the confrontation policy of the Indonesian Government is being carried out. There has been no public statement to the effect as to whether Indonesia has withdrawn her confrontation policy or not. When a situation of this nature has reached a climax, the Government before even giving the United Nations the opportunity to

ascertain the wishes of the people, is plunging in a move to have a mandate from this House. Sir, any free thinking man will not accept a motion of this nature when we are fully aware that the time for the adoption of this motion is not appropriate.

Sir, recently there were three Members of Parliament from England who visited this country and one of them on his return is reported to have stated as follows:

"Mr Fenner Brockway, Chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom said in London that Malaysia should be postponed if a referendum were to take place in Singapore and the three Borneo territories with adequate preparations and democratic understanding."

He has also further stated:

"A referendum should be held in the territories that are to form Malaysia including Malaya, because it was very desirable that any federation should have the endorsement of the people."

Sir, this will clearly show that even foreigners with open mind and without any prejudice have commented that Malaysia should not be formed without ascertaining the views of the people in the respective territories.

Sir, while negotiations were going on, the United States of America pointed a pistol on the head of the President of Indonesia: "Here it is, if you don't accede to the request of Malaysia, we are withdrawing our aid." This will show the meanness of the United States. If anybody says that the United States offers aid to any country without red tape, it is utter nonsense. This incident has exposed beyond doubt that America will not pay a single cent of its taxpayers without reaping the harvest.

Sir, even at this crucial moment, Indonesia, bearing the interest of the Asian nations in mind, stood firm and felt strongly that the people's wishes of the Borneo territories should be fully ascertained; and, as a result of that, agreement was reached for inviting the United Nations mission. Now, the mission is on its way and it will be starting its work very soon. Then why is such a hurry to adopt this motion at this time? Why cannot we wait and

adopt the motion, if necessary, at a later stage!

Mr Speaker, Sir, the people of the Bornean territories are people like the people in the Federation of Malaya. They want freedom, they want protection, and they want safeguards. It is the universal right of every citizen and every human being in any part of the world to fight for these fundamental rights to which he is entitled as a human being and today the very Government, the very Prime Minister who frequently advocates

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Husin (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Peratoran Meshuarat 35 (1)—Sa-saorang ahli yang hendak berchakap hendaklah bangun di-tempat-nya dan apabila di-panggil oleh Pengerusi maka hendaklah ia berdiri mengarahkan ucapan-nya kepada Pengerusi. Sa-saorang ahli tidak boleh berchakap melainkan setelah di-panggil oleh Pengerusi. Sa-panjang yang saya pandang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu beruchap memandang ka-arrah sa-belah sini, tetapi tidak memandang bagi menghormati Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: Perkara itu kechil sangat. (*Ketawa*). Proceed.

Enche' V. David: I am sorry for his ignorance.

Mr Speaker: No comment!

Enche' V. David: Sir, the very Prime Minister who has been frequently advocating democracy and freedom today has committed an act, to which the people of Borneo and Singapore will never forgive in the rest of their lives. The act of the Federation Government is an act which cannot be forgotten for the very simple reason that in its desire to colonise these territories it has resorted to methods which are undemocratic and unparliamentary.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaya today is attempting to dominate the people of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore by imposing herself against the wishes of the people of these territories. Sir, let us not be power-drunk. The Government today with its majority is in a

comfortable position to steamroll any constructive argument placed in this House. But you must be always aware that this comfortable majority can also be wrecked if you are not careful. Sir, Malaya is a country which has potentialities for development, a country which can grow in wealth, which can bring peace and prosperity to this country. But unfortunately the Government has resorted to methods whereby the nation may be dragged into a cold war. Today, Sir, British interests and American interests have increased tremendously in Malaysia and in Asia. American interference in Asia has always been looked upon with suspicion and contempt, but today this is an opportunity for them; in the name of bogey communism and resistance to bogey communism the United States has systematically used its influence on the Prime Minister of Malaya to act accordingly and to fulfil the foreign policy of the United States Government. Sir, I humbly submit that the motion should be postponed and shelved until such time as we hear a verdict from the United Nations team.

From the time the talk of Malaysia took place there had been events following this talk: events such as mass arrests in Sarawak, in Brunei and also in Singapore. Sir, what are the reasons for these arrests. People who stood up to fight against the arbitrary actions of the Government, people who thought that their rights are being invaded were arrested without any crimes committed.

Sir, today let us examine the case of Singapore. Malaya is dealing with a most discredited Prime Minister who has been disowned by the people of Singapore. But the Federation Government has failed to see things in the wider interests. The Prime Minister of Singapore, as it is, has no right to discuss the terms. But, however, he has bargained enough for a complete sell out of Singapore to the Federation.

Mr Speaker: Order, order! How is that connected with this amendment? It has no connection at all. I want you to confine your observations to the amendment to the motion before the

House—you can give your reasons why it should be postponed.

Enche' V. David: My reason for referring to the Prime Minister of Singapore is that he cannot negotiate with the Federation of Malaya because he is not a credited representative of Singapore. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: I must point out to you that the debate on the amendment of the motion is why endorsement of the London Agreement should be deferred. You can only give your reasons why it should be deferred, not to go beyond that, because we are going back to the substantive motion.

Enche' V. David: Sir, we heard after the London Agreement from the Prime Minister of Singapore that we must have Malaysia by 31st August, 1963. Now he has said that he will listen to the Federation Government. A man who advocated that Malaysia should take place by 31st August has now withdrawn his stand. In the meantime, a partner of the Alliance—the M.C.A.—does not recognise that man—Sir, I am referring to that man because he is a party to the London Agreement (*Laughter*)—and the M.C.A. does not recognise his representation. But, however, he has gone into the good books of the UMNO and he has won the goodwill of the Prime Minister and the Federation Government. But it will not be too long when the time will come when the Prime Minister of Singapore will stab the Federation on the back.

Mr Speaker: Sir, after the talks in Manila what has happened to confrontation? The Federation Government has been silent in this matter and has not been expressing itself in this issue. It has been quiet; may be for reasons well known to them. But as far as the Indonesian Government is concerned, its confrontation policy is on and in fact it is progressing day to day. Sir, while taking all this into consideration, has this country moved towards peace and prosperity? That is the main question which is asked now. The answer as we see it from the actions of the Government and from the movements made by the Government at

frequent intervals is that we are driven to the conclusion that the Government is not seeking peace—but inviting war and dragging this nation of ours into a cold war.

Sir, the tragic incidents which have taken place in Brunei, Singapore and the Borneo territories from the time of Malaysia was announced remain as a scar in the minds of the people of these territories. We have seen revolts and we have seen bitter opposition to Malaysia. All these people have been arrested under the cloak of communism and under the cloak of undesirable elements. They have been persecuted for no reason. Today the Malayan Government is placed in the docks to answer the people of the Bornean territories. Malaya is placed in the docks for committing a crime, a crime not in the small degree but in the large scale. Why? What crime is it? The aspirations of the Brunei people for independence was sabotaged by the Malayan police force. The Federation Government, who had championed all the while for the liberation of colonial people, had thought it fit and proper to despatch police force and arms to suppress the freedom fighting people of Brunei and the people of Brunei will not forgive this. Why did they sent the police force? Because the Malay Regiment refused to go. They said they are fighting for freedom.

Mr Speaker: Order, order! That is not relevant. I have told you time and again that we are now debating on the amendment that because the wishes of the people have not been ascertained, this House should defer the endorsement of the agreement. That is a very simple amendment to the motion. If you can only confine to the amendment, I will allow you to continue; otherwise I will stop you.

Enche' V. David: Thank you, Sir. It is my humble submission that Malaysia is not formed for the preservation of peace but as a bulwark against the social and political progress not only in Malaya but in Asia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government cannot force itself against the wishes

of the people of any territory. If it attempts to do so, ultimately it will fail miserably. The Government, on this occasion, has forgotten all morals—it has gone into methods which are arbitrary, which are against the will of the people of the Borneo territories.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Indonesia today is not seeking war, but if at all war comes to Malaya, it is because of the constant irritation of the Malayan Government, and war would eventually take place. But we all do not want war in this country; we want peace and prosperity in this part of the world. Peace and prosperity can only be achieved by balanced thinking and thinking in the right direction. In its eagerness to colonise more territories, however small these territories may be, it should be remembered that they will rise to defend themselves. They are freedom-loving people as we are; and no country will subject itself to arbitrary powers of a government which they do not recognise.

Mr Speaker, Sir, finally, I submit once again that my Party from the beginning has opposed Malaysia. We have opposed Malaysia on the ground that the peoples of the respective territories should be given the opportunity to decide for themselves and no powers should impose themselves on them; and we have opposed Malaysia because we felt that it is antagonising the neighbours in Asia. Our stand has been very clear and, from the beginning, we have advocated our stand in categorical terms, as a result of which we have even lost our Member for Setapak. We have sacrificed the Member for Setapak for speaking the truth. Sir, let the Government reconsider its stand, postponing the motion this would be to the advantage not only to the Opposition but also to the entire nation and the Government. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyertai dengan sahabat saya di-sebelah sini bagi membangkang pindaan yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Tanjong yang berchita² hendak melambatkan terbentuknya sa-buah negara

Malaysia dan berchita² untuk mengekalkan tanah merah penjajah di-Tenggara Asia di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Sa-panjang fahaman saya bahawa perjanjian yang sa-rupa itu ada-lah perjanjian untuk menamatkan penjajahan di-Tenggara Asia dan juga di-seluruh 'Alam Melayu dan akan mewujudkan suatu bangsa bagi negara Tanah Melayu ini yang chintakan demokrasi dan chintakan keamanan dan kema'moran sejati. Sa-bagaimana kita ma'alum menurut kedudukan perjanjian tersebut ada-lah menjunokkan perkara² yang mendatangkan faedah yang besar bagi perkembangan kemajuan ra'ayat di-Tanah Melayu dan juga negara Malaysia kelak. Di-sini saya sukachita mengambil kesempatan bagi menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kapada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan juga rombongan-nya yang telah mendapat sa-penoh² kejayaan walau pun pada mula-nya menghadapi kesukaran untuk membuat perjanjian ini, tetapi dengan sebab jasa baik dan kebijaksanaan mereka telah menghadap sa-barang kemungkinan, maka perjanjian itu dapat di-wujudkan dan kapada mereka itu sa-kali lagi saya menguchapkan tahniah dan terima kaseh. Mengenai alasan² daripada pehak Pembangkang untuk menanggohkan perjanjian dengan alasan untuk menghormati perjanjian yang di-adakan di-Manila di-antara tiga kuasa besar tadi, pada pendapat saya perjanjian tersebut tidak ada kena-mengena dengan perjanjian di-Manila itu. Perjanjian di-London itu ada-lah perjanjian bagi negeri² di-antara Kerajaan British dengan Kerajaan Tanah Melayu. Akan tetapi di-Manila sana ada-lah perjanjian satu pakatan atau penerangan yang lebih terang dan jelas dengan negara² di-Tenggara Asia tadi, kenapa dan mengapa patut negara² ia-itu Singapura, Sarawak dan Sabah masok gagasan Malaysia anjoran Tunku, dan menerangkan betapa perlu-nya kita menjadikan sa-buah negara Malaysia dan mempertahankan di-seluruh Tenggara Asia bagi menyekat kemasokan komunis. Maka dengan sebab itu saya rasa jika pehak Pembangkang membangkitkan alasan² untuk tidak menghormati perjanjian di-Manila ini sa-benar²

tidak lojik, sebab ia-nya tidak kena-mengena langsung dengan perjanjian tersebut. Hanya apa yang di-dapati bahawa gulungan² itu terutama sa-kali Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu berchita² hendak menchari jalan untuk menyekat ada-nya atau wujud-nya kesatuan Malaysia. Bukan sahaja mereka itu menyekat pembentokan Malaysia, tetapi pada masa kita menchapai kemerdekaan dahulu pun mereka juga telah menentang ada-nya merdeka dan mereka juga telah berkata merdeka kosong begitu dan bagini. Mereka sekarang kesalkan negeri² yang merdeka ini, kerana merugikan orang² Melayu. Dan pada masa kita membincangkan soal ada-nya Malaysia, maka kita dapat tahu pehak mereka itu sendiri telah menentang pada masa berlaku pemberontakan di-Brunei, terang² Panglima Jihad-nya menyokong pemberontakan yang di-adakan di-Brunei itu sa-hingga di-sanjong dengan perkataan Paduka Yang Mulia Sheikh Azahari (*Tepok*).

Nampak-nya dengan terang dan nyata bahawa mereka itu sa-olah² menjadi agent untuk menghanchorkan pembentokan Malaysia yang kita perjuangkan sekarang ini.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Saya hendak mengingatkan bahawa perbahathan kita ini hanya-lah pada pindaannya sahaja, oleh sebab kemahuan orang² di-sabelah Sarawak sana belum lagi di-dapati dan sudah pun ada rombongan menjalankan penyiasatan. Jadi, Majlis ini supaya memutuskan pengesahan perjanjian yang di-buat di-London itu sahaja, tolong-lah tumpukan perbahathan itu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun ada-lah menumpukan ucapan saya di-atas perbahathan mengenai chita² pehak pembangkang untuk menanggohkan perjanjian itu dengan alasan² ia-itu atas persetujuan di-London. Kerana, apa yang saya katakan tadi ia-lah gerakan Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu untuk melambatkan atau menanggohkan gagasan Malaysia dengan beberapa alasan dan chara, ada di-antara-nya membawa usul² di-dalam Parlimen ini dan ada juga yang membantu pehak² luar

supaya menentang habis²an. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya bukan sahaja pihak PAS yang menentang bahkan juga bagi pihak Socialist Front yang ada pada hari ini berchita² untuk menentang berhabis²an, kerana mereka itu tidak gemar wujud-nya demokrasi di-dalam Tanah Melayu dan hapus-nya penjajahan di-seluruh Tenggara Asia ini dan mereka berchita² untuk merampas dan menyapakan demokrasi yang ada di-Tanah Melayu dan berchita² pada tahun 1964 untuk menegakkan sa-buah negara Kominis. Maka dengan sebab itu, saya pada hari ini menentang habis²an supaya jangan ada mana² pihak pun yang akan mengelirukan kita. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyokong dan meminta supaya perjanjian itu di-persetujukan pada hari ini juga, terima kasih.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menchampioni sedikit sahaja dalam perbahathan daripada pindaan pihak pembangkang yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong, untuk menanggohkan perjanjian yang di-tanda tangani di-London itu. Saya tidak-lah terperanjat langsung atas segala hujah² yang di-keluarkan oleh parti pembangkang, kerana saya telah berpendapat sa-kira-nya bagi pihak Kerajaan Perikatan itu telah membuat satu² perjanjian kalau lambat di-rojokkan kepada Parlimen, tentulah barangkali itu akan di-tudoh lebeh hebat lagi, dan sekarang apabila Kerajaan Perikatan mengemukakan ka-Dewan ini ia-itu Dewan yang memberi mandate untuk merundingkan dan menjalankan tugas atas gagasan Malaysia tahun 1961 dahulu, sa-telah siap kami pihak Kerajaan membuat perjanjian yang terang dan jelas di-sini maka usaha² telah di-timbulkan untuk menggagalkan tujuan atau perjanjian itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan² pihak pembangkang ke-dapatan terang dan jelas mereka kebanyakan-nya menudoh dan mengeluarkan sentimen sa-mata², oleh sebab yang demikian saya tidak nampak di-sini hendak menyokong atas pindaan yang di-majukan-nya itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita mendengar

uchapan² yang di-keluarkan oleh pihak² pembangkang tadi sa-olah² mereka berpendapat bahawa mereka sahaja-lah agak-nya, atau pun yang betul² mendapat mandate daripada ra'ayat. Mereka lupa di-antara ucapan² yang di-keluarkan-nya di-hadapan mereka sekarang ini pun bahawa kami yang dudok diam tadi ada-lah bersama² dengan pemimpin kami yang hendak melaksanakan Malaysia itu. Lebeh² lagi, apa yang kita lihat sekarang ini di-sabelah Sarawak atau North Borneo, kalau kita dapat jawapan dengan tegas dan bagi pihak kita tidak-lah ragu² lagi mengalu²kan supaya pihak Setia-Usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu dapat sendiri membuktikan kenyataan² yang benar daripada pertimbangan kita Perikatan ini yang mengatakan orang² di-sana juga memang sangat chintakan dengan Malaysia itu. Itu-lah jalan-nya untuk menyelamatkan mereka untuk mencari kemajuan pada masa yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa perbahathan hendak melambat²kan untuk menahan pengesahan perjanjian itu, saya rasa tidak-lah di-panjang²kan lagi dan lebeh baik-lah kita menjalankan undi sahaja pada petang ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong pindaan wakil daripada Tanjong ia-itu meminta supaya ditanggohkan pengesahan daripada perjanjian yang di-perbuat di-London itu. Sebab²-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang di-binchangkan di-hadapan kita ini bukan-lah suatu soal yang kechil, tetapi satu soal yang besar berkenaan dengan negara dan bangsa. Saya takut kalau di-lakukan dengan sa-chara terburu² maka mungkin nanti pihak orang² Melayu banyak yang akan menjadi penyesalan bagi mereka. Saya suka mengingatkan saudara² saya Yang Berhormat di-sabelah sana supaya berfikir dengan lebeh dalam lagi dan jangan-lah tergesa² hendak melakukan soal ini, fikir-lah baik² apa yang akan terjadi di-belakang hari yang akan menimpa kepada anak bangsa kita di-negeri ini. Kita harus membawakan soal ini kepada keperibadian negara, kepada keperibadian bangsa yang menyerahkan pusaka dato' nenek moyang kita

bangsa Melayu. Harus-lah kita mengikuti pepatah daripada orang² tua kita, kita pakai dan kita patoh dengan itu yang berbunyi: "Kalau kita hendak berkata² hendak-lah peliharakan lidah, kalau kita berjalan hendak-lah peliharakan kaki". Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita berkata² tidak dengan berfikir, terburu² sahaja, harus bila tergigit lidah itu, kita sendiri akan menanggung sakit, sendiri lidah itu akan luka, tidak ada di-tanggung oleh orang lain.

Bagitu juga ibarat-nya kalau kita berjalan tergesa² dan terburu² dengan tidak teliti, tidak melihat ka-bawah dan tidak melihat kiri kanan harus terpeleto² kaki kita, dan bila kaki sudah terpeleto², terkehel dan patah, kita sendiri yang menanggung-nya; orang lain tidak menanggung-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Di-dalam pepatah dan peribahasa dato' nenek kita sudah tersimpul dengan sa-dalam²-nya pengertian yang tidak dapat kita abaikan atau kita ambil pengertian dengan sa-chara sapintas lalu sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Di-iringi pula peribahasa atau pepatah itu dengan kata², kerana orang tua² dahulu ia-itu dato' nenek moyang kita memang sentiasa berpandu dengan peribahasa yang menyelamatkan perjalanan² mereka, dan juga hingga turunturun kepada anak chuchu-nya sampai kepada kita pada hari ini yang harus kita ikut dan harus kita pakai supaya kita selamat dalam segala²-nya. Pepatah itu yang berbunyi: "biar lambat asalkan selamat. Ta'kan lari gunung di-kejar." Sebab-nya maka saya berkata demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal Malaysia yang di-perbuat perjanjian yang di-tanda-tangani di-London itu ra'ayat di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini sa-bahagian besar belum mengerti apa yang di-katakan Malaysia, apa isi-nya Malaysia itu dan apa-kah Malaysia itu memberi keuntungan atau kerugian kepada anak bangsa dalam negeri ini. Saya yakin dan perchaya bukan sahaja ra'ayat di-kampung² bahkan harus di-antara kita dalam Dewan ini banyak yang belum faham betul apa isi Malaysia yang ada pada hari ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab-nya saya berkata bagini ia-lah jika ada di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari-

pada pehak Kerajaan berkata atau berfikir yang mereka mempunyai suara terbanyak (majority) dalam Dewan ini dan kerana sa-bagaimana yang di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa pilihan raya baharu² ini berjalan kemenangan adalah di-pehak Parti Perikatan berma'ana ra'ayat memberi keperchayaan penoh atau bererti itu-lah mandat daripada ra'ayat kepada Parti Perikatan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara ini sangat saya hairan sa-kali, kerana dalam pilihan raya itu, bukan sahaja soal Malaysia di-terangkan kepada ra'ayat, tetapi soal kedudukan Majlis Bandaran, Majlis Tempatan atau dasar satu² parti politik. Jadi hal ini tidak boleh di-katakan ia-itu kalau Parti Perikatan itu menang, banyak mendapat undi atau suara berma'ana semua berdiri di-belakang Parti Perikatan (*di-sampok*) yang bersetuju dengan soal Malaysia. Tetapi saya mengetahui, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan sa-bagaimana kita seluroh-nya—barangkali ahli yang berkata kalah tadi juga mengetahui

Mr Speaker: Saya tidak benarkan sa-siapa menyampok. Kalau hendak menyampok atas perchakapan sa-saorang ahli itu hendak-lah bangun dan sebutkan tentang mana salah-nya mengikut Standing Order, atau hendak beri keterangan—itu saya benarkan—tetapi jangan menyampok. Please proceed.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: . . . dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saudara² saya orang Melayu yang berada dalam Parti Perikatan dalam masa pilihan raya mereka pergi ka-kampung, mereka berkata mereka bukan dari Parti Perikatan, tetapi berubah ia-itu mereka ada-lah dari UMNO mereka berjuang untuk kepentingan orang Melayu dan kerana itu-lah orang Melayu di-kampung memberikan undi kepada mereka itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi di-dalam Dewan ini mereka tidak mengatakan mereka dari UMNO untuk memperjuangkan kepentingan orang Melayu dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ini sangat-lah mengechiwakan sa-kali bagi pengundi² orang Melayu yang telah memberi keperchayaan penoh kepada

wakil²-nya duduk dalam Dewan ini untuk memperjuangkan nasib dan kepentingan bangsa Melayu.

Mr Speaker: Itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan pindaan ini. Saya boleh benarkan berchakap atas pindaan yang di-hadapan Majlis ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa bersangkut-paut dengan pindaan penanggoahan ini, kerana kewas²an dalam soal ini, maka saya minta di-tanggohkan.

Mr Speaker: Saya tidak nampak.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Saya boleh terangkan dengan lebih lanjut, sebab kewas²an daripada pehak kami dalam pembentukan Malaysia ini. Di-sini saya akan membachas satu berita dalam surat khabar yang di-tulis oleh wartawan khas, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang membangkitkan kebimbangan bagi pehak kami untuk melaksanakan Malaysia itu. Yang berbunyi: Kaum China dalam Malaysia. Yang di-tulis oleh sa-orang mahaguru universiti Tokyo negeri Jepun. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bachakan sedikit, kalau tidak akan mengambil masa yang panjang. Kata-nya: Penduduk² Persekutuan Malaysia itu nanti akan berjumlah 9 juta jiwa dengan empat persepuluh orang² China seperti yang di-ketahui orang² China ada-lah berupa penduduk Singapura sa-banyak 80 peratus dan di-sabelah Sabah, Sarawak dan lain² itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jumlah saudara² bangsa asing itu lebih daripada orang Melayu. Dan kata-nya lagi: Dalam wilayah yang tertentu itu orang² China memegang peranan penting dalam lapangan politik, ekonomi dan sosial, dan tugas Malaysia nanti ia-lah untuk memberi kesanggupan kepada suku² yang berlainan itu untuk hidup bersama dalam suasana aman. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini juga di-katakan di-dalam Malaysia orang² China telah menjadi perintis, bukan sahaja mereka mengembangkan kawasan-nya sendiri dan berchuchok tanam dalam bidang perusahaan malah mereka merupakan anasir² yang terkemuka dalam pelajaran dan politik. Umum-nya orang China berpusat bahagian barat dan

barat laut Semenanjung Malaya, sementara orang Melayu kebanyakan-nya petani dan nelayan dan tinggal di-kampung². Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah terjemahan daripada buku yang di-tulis di-luar negeri dalam bahasa Inggeris dan di-melayukan menyatakan bahawa dalam Malaysia ini pehak saudara² bangsa asing yang saya sebutkan tadi itu-lah yang mempunyai pengaruh yang terbesar dalam segala²-nya, sa-hingga orang Melayu hanya tinggal di-kampung² di-sabelah timur yang kehidupan-nya sa-bagai petani dan nelayan sahaja. Soal ini . . .

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian . . .

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal apa?

Mr Speaker: On a point of order?

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman: Peratoran Meshuarat 36 (1). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Peratoran Meshuarat 36 (1) menyebutkan—

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

Nampak-nya Yang Berhormat dari Dungun itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap merata² negeri, barangkali beliau akan mengira berapa juta ra'ayat negeri lain. Kita sekarang membahathkan usul pindaan. Sa-patut-nya beliau berchakap sebab-nya dia membangkang . . .

Mr Speaker: Jangan-lah panjang sangat pula (*Ketawa*). Itu pun mengambill masa.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman: Kalau biarkan barangkali

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan tolong-lah tumpukan perbahathan itu atas pindaan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini. Jangan melarat² jauh.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya sa-betul-nya hendak

menjelaskan tentang kewas²an itu, maka dengan sebab itu-lah kami meminta di-tangguhkan perkara ini.

Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sedikit lagi di-katakan ia-itu sa-hingga pechah perang dunia yang kedua, Kerajaan Kebangsaan Negeri China memberikan bantuan kepada sekolah² China di-sabera²ng laut, dan kata-nya pada masa itu, orang² Melayu telah chuba menguasai keutamaan, bukan sahaja dalam lapangan² pelajaran malah juga akan memoleh tanah dan kedudukan 'awam serta tentera. Jadi, mereka ini berasa was², chemburu mahukan hak milek tanah, tentera, kedudukan 'awam dan lain² . . .

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, 36 (10) (c). The Honourable Member is using words—words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities in the Federation.

Mr Speaker: Saya ta' benarkan berchakap, kalau perchakapan itu boleh membangkitkan perasaan bersalah faham di-antara satu bangsa dengan satu bangsa. Saya benarkan oleh sebab yang Berhormat membacha daripada surat khabar yang ada di-situ, tetapi janganlah panjangkan lagi! Kalau membacha itu saya benarkan, jangan bersharah.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Saya tidak bersharah, tetapi saya membacha, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Jadi, daripada apa yang di-sebutkan itu bahawa Persatuan China sa-Malaya atau M.C.A. telah bekerja dalam soal pembebasan yang tidak sa-imbang di-negeri ini. Ini-lah yang membimbangkan orang² kita, dan saya meminta . .

Mr Speaker: Jangan bersharah!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi, dengan kebimbangan itu-lah orang² Melayu dalam tanah ayer-nya ini merasa bimbang, maka dengan sebab itu-lah kami meminta penangguhkan ini.

Ada satu perkara lagi yang saya hendak bachakan supaya perkara itu lebeh nyata dan terang ia-itu UMNO bimbang pengundi² Melayu akan di-telan

oleh pengundi² bukan Melayu—ini dalam surat khabar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir chukup-lah dengan kepala berita itu sahaja. Jadi, kebimbangan ini tidak kapada orang² Melayu yang berada di-dalam parti PAS sahaja, atau orang² Melayu di-dalam parti² lain, malah orang² Melayu dalam parti UMNO sendiri pun berasa bimbang. Dalam surat khabar hari ini pun ada di-terangkan ucapan Menteri Besar Selangor tentang perkara itu. Dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa kalau sa-kiranya soal² ini di-bawa kapada ra'ayat, dan kalau-lah saudara² saya dari pehak orang² Melayu yang berada di-dalam Parti Perikatan pergi kampong² untuk menjelaskan kapada ra'ayat tentang perkara Malaysia itu, ia-itu ada-kah Malaysia itu memberi keuntongan kapada mereka atau tidak. Saya rasa orang² Melayu yang telah memberi undi²-nya kapada saudara² saya pehak sa-belah sana, saya perchaya mereka tidak akan bersetuju dengan soal ini, dan saya rasa kalau perkara ini di-jalankan juga, walau pun kita mengagong²kan yang kita menjalankan demokrasi dalam tanah ayer kita ini, tetapi demokrasi yang di-jalankan di-negeri ini terhadap ra'ayat di-kampong² khas-nya orang² Melayu, ada-lah demokrasi kuku besi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dalam soal ini, saya suka hendak menerangkan kapada pehak saudara² saya ia-itu siapa-kah yang telah menanda tangani dalam perjanjian di-London itu sa-bagaimana yang tertulis dalam buku perjanjian Malaysia ini.

Saya bachakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu yang sa-betul-nya ia-lah Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, tetapi di-sini di-tuliskan: T.A. Rahman, Abdul Razak, Tan Siew Sin, V. T. Sambanthan, Ong Yoke Lin, S.A. Lim . . .

The Prime Minister: Untuk penerangan, ada-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap di-atas pindaan ini, atau berchakap di-atas perbahathan usul ini.

Mr Speaker: Yang sa-benar-nya dia hanya-lah boleh berchakap atas pindaan sahaja, dan dia tidak boleh berchakap atas usul asal.

The Prime Minister: Dengan kerana itu saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu chuma membuang masa sahaja.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Terima kasih. Jadi, sa-belum saya teruskan ucapan saya, saya suka hendak menerangkan tentang was² itu, kerana saya meminta penanggoahan itu

Mr Speaker: Saya ingat saya boleh benarkan berchakap atas pindaan asal sahaja.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Terima kasih, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi oleh kerana semua orang berasa was² dan bagi diri saya, atau pun parti saya di-sini meminta supaya di-tanggohkan usul ini, kerana saya yakin dan perchaya kalau sa-kira-nya saudara² saya dari pehak Perikatan yang sentiasa memberi penerangan, atau meminta undi kepada orang² kampung dengan mengatakan bahawa mereka berjuang banyak untuk orang² Melayu, maka saya berani mengatakan dan saya chabar untuk berbath di-hadapan khalayak orang ramai di-mana sahaja tentang perkara Malaysia ini, ada-kah orang² Melayu itu bersetuju atau tidak. Sa-takat itu sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri ada-lah menyokong pindaan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong ia-itu meminta di-tanggohkan persetujuan yang telah di-tanda tangani di-London itu. Dalam menyokong pindaan ini, saya akan memberikan pendapat² dan keterangan² yang saya pandang mustahak supaya Persekutuan Malaysia ini di-tanggohkan sa-bagaimana persetujuan yang telah di-buat di-London dahulu itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, timbul-nya perkara Malaysia ini ia-lah semenjak dari akhir tahun 1961 dahulu sahingga-lah sampai sekarang ini kita telah merasa dua confrontasi daripada pehak negara tetangga kita, Indonesia, kerana mereka itu tidak bersetuju dengan pembentokan negara baharu Malaysia ini, tetapi sa-telah confron-

tasi yang pertama telah dapat kita redakan dengan suatu perjumpaan yang di-buat di-antara Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri dengan Dr Sukarno di-Tokyo yang telah berlangsung baharu² ini di-sana, maka kita ra'ayat jelata dalam tanah ayer kita ini berasa senang hati dengan harapan bahawa sa-nya confrontasi itu tidak akan berlaku lagi, dan perkara Malaysia dan soal Malaysia ini akan berjalan mengikut jalan² atau pun persediaan yang telah di-buat itu.

Tetapi nampak-nya oleh kerana terburu² daripada pehak Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita pergi ka-London di-sana dan membuat satu perjanjian maka timbul-lah pula konfrantasi yang baharu daripada pehak negara tetangga kita yang berkata bahawa-nya persetujuan yang telah di-adakan di-London itu telah menchabulkan persetujuan yang di-Tokyo itu oleh pehak Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri kita. Maka berjalan-lah pula konfrantasi yang baharu—yang kedua hampir² membawa negeri kita kepada satu peperangan sejok atau peperangan hangat. Ini semua datang-nya di-sebabkan oleh kerja yang terburu² yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita. Tetapi alham dulillah sa-telah di-adakan persidangan kemunchak di-Manila di-sana maka dapat-lah satu persetujuan yang baharu ia-itu tiga negara ini berchita² kepada keamanan dan akan bekerjasama di-antara satu sama lain untuk menyelesaikan segala perkara yang bersangkutan paut dengan ketiga buah negara dengan jalan berunding dan bermeshuarat. Tetapi sekarang ini ada-lah satu keputusan yang telah di-buat di-persidangan kemunchak di-Manila itu ia-itu Setia-usaha Agong bagi Bangsa² Bersatu atau pun wakil-nya akan di-undang untuk pergi ka-Sarawak dan Sabah untuk mendapat dan memeriksa sama ada hasil pilihan raya yang telah di-jalankan di-sana mengikut atoran dan Undang² yang di-kehendaki oleh Undang² Pilehan Raya.

Maka sekarang ini kita dapat ketahui daripada keterangan yang telah di-bentangkan oleh Yang Teramat

Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman kelmarin bahawasa-nya rombongan ini telah tiba di-Singapura dan mereka itu sedang dalam perjalanan-nya menuju ka-Sabah dan Sarawak untuk menjalankan tugas mereka itu supaya dapat-lah kita ketahui sama ada pilihan raya di-sana itu atau pungutan suara telah di-jalankan mengikut Undang². Kita maseh ingat lagi satu kenyataan yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri di-Manila setelah selesai persidangan kemunchak di-sana ia-itu apabila Reporter² bertanya kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku, kalau sa-kira-nya pendapatan referendum atau pungutan suara yang di-jalankan di-Sarawak dan Sabah sana dapat di-ketahui kebanyakan daripada ra'ayat di-sana tidak bersetuju dengan Malaysia, ini apa-kah fikiran tuan, ini-lah soal yang di-tanyakan oleh Reporter² di-Manila yang di-hadapkan kepada Tunku sa-bagaimana yang di-laporkan oleh surat² khabar. Jadi soal ini telah di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, kata-nya sa-kira-nya kebanyakan ra'ayat di-dua buah wilayah itu tidak bersetuju dengan Malaysia maka kita tidak adakan Malaysia kerana kita tidak mahu memaksa sesiapa pun untuk masuk Malaysia sa-bagaimana kita tidak mahu memaksa ra'ayat Brunei masuk Malaysia.

Sa-kira-nya kita mempersetujui dengan perjanjian yang telah di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri kita sa-belum kita ketahui hasil pungutan suara yang akan di-jalankan oleh wakil² U Thant di-dua buah wilayah di-sana, berma'ana-lah kita ini tidak hendak menghiraukan fahaman atau pun persetujuan yang telah di-chapai di-Manila dan kita takut² jangan-lah pula timbul konfrantasi yang ketiga sebab-nya kerana kita terburu² mempersetujuan perjanjian yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Maka ini-lah sebab-nya kami daripada Party Pembangkang meminta kepada Kerajaan supaya di-tanggohkan dan tanggohan ini tidak-lah akan memakan masa yang panjang kerana mengikut report di-dalam surat khabar bahawasa-nya pungutan suara yang akan di-jalankan oleh U Thant atau wakil² rombongan-nya di-sana akan

selesai kerja-nya pada 15 haribulan September akan datang ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian maka sangat-lah kena pada tempat-nya dan kena-lah dengan jiwa kita hendak bekerjasama dengan negara² tetangga bahawasa-nya kita tanggohkan-lah perkara ini sa-hingga kita ketahui hasil pungutan suara yang di-jalankan oleh rombongan tersebut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana ada sa-tengah daripada wakil² party Perikatan yang telah membuat tuduhan kepada party Islam sa-Tanah Melayu maka terpaksa-lah saya menjawab tuduhan² itu. Pertama-nya wakil dari Tanah Merah kelmarin telah berkata bahawa PAS ini tidak ada mempunyai dasar sedikit pun di-dalam perjuangan-nya, sa-kali dia menolak kemudian dia bersetuju dan sa-terus-nya. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sangat-lah ketahui siapa-kah wakil Tanah Merah itu? Ada-kah Yang Berhormat itu mempunyai principle di-dalam perjuangan-nya tidak-lah usah saya panjangkan kerana tiap² wakil ra'ayat mengetahui principle-nya. Dahulu dia berjuang dalam party Islam sa-Tanah Melayu sekarang melompat pula ka-party lain. Kalau orang ada mempunyai principle di-dalam perjuangan-nya tetap-lah perkara ini tidak berlaku...

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saa'id (Seberang Utara): Yang Berhormat dahulu pun orang UMNO juga. *(Ketawa).*

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Yang Berhormat itu mimpi.

Mr Speaker: Mengikut atoran dan peratoran, jika dia minta jalan, Yang Berhormat tidak boleh berchakap. Jangan di-langsungkan lagi *(Ketawa).*

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Di-dalam pendirian saya, saya suka-lah menegaskan bahawasa-nya Party Islam sa-Tanah Melayu di-dalam perjuangan-nya ada mempunyai satu pendirian yang chukup jelas dan terang. Pendirian Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu di-dalam perjuangan-nya ada-lah hendak membela bangsa dan menyelamatkan tanah ayer Melayu bukan-lah sa-bagaimana wakil² Perikatan yang telah

mengkhiatkan hak orang Melayu dan menjual negara mereka itu kepada bangsa asing. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, izinkan saya membaca sedikit laporan *News Week*, July 22, 1963

Mr Speaker: Saya chuma benarkan Yang Berhormat baca. Saya tidak hendak Yang Berhormat bersharah, kalau baca saya benarkan kerana itu tidak ada bersangkutan dengan pindaan ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Muka 52 keluaran 22hb July, 1963 *American Magazine*, kata-nya di-sini: "With ten million peoples . . .

Mr Speaker: Bachakan sahaja (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Ini-lah penduduk Malaysia apabila terchantum dengan negara yang baharu itu ia-itu penduduk yang 10 million itu terbahagi kepada 4 juta tiga ratus ribu orang China dan 4 juta sahaja orang Melayu dan satu juta lebeh orang India, dan lain² lagi terkandung-lah daripada orang² Dayak dan lain² lagi. Daripada kenyataan itu, dapat-lah kita mengetahui bahawa dengan terdirinya Malaysia pada 31 hb ini orang Melayu sendiri akan tenggelam dalam tanah ayer-nya, dan itu dapat-lah kita faham bahawa Perikatan telah menjual negeri ini . . .

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (10) (c). The Honourable Member is again using words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will between different communities in the Federation.

Mr Speaker: Standing Order 36 (10) (c)?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Yes, Sir. It says: "It shall be out of order to use words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities in the Federation."

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan, ini ada satu pandangan dibuat mengikut Standing Order ia-itu ada-lah menjadi salah kepada Ahli²

Yang Berhormat dalam Majlis ini berchakap hendak membawa perasaan salah faham atau permusohan antara satu bangsa dengan satu bangsa. Saya boleh tahan kepada sa-siapa juga yang berchakap bagitu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah berniat hendak menyakiti sa-siapa juga di-dalam Rumah ini, chuma penerangan saya ia-lah untuk menyatakan kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya dan hak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita maseh ingat lagi di-atas soal yang saya hadapkan kelmarin kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan, berapa-kah daripada 39 orang pilot bagi angkatan udara Tanah Melayu ini yang terkandung daripada orang² Melayu? Jawab-nya kita telah dengar bahawa yang Kerajaan Perikatan tidak menjadikan policy-nya orang² Melayu itu di-berikan keutamaan . . .

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Tidak betul, yang saya katakan bukan policy, yang saya katakan ia-lah tidak boleh membeza²kan ra'ayat negeri ini dan lain² bangsa, tetapi pada policy-nya saya katakan hendak memberi tempat² yang sempurna kepada tentera² Persekutuan bagi orang² Melayu.

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak menerangkan, bagaimana perkara itu boleh berbangkit (*Ketawa*). Saya tidak nampak ada berkait dengan pindaan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Jika tidak ada kait mengait dengan pindaan ini saya boleh berhentikan tuan daripada berchakap.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tadi, saya telah terangkan satu persatu sebab²-nya Party Islam sa-Tanah Melayu telah menyokong Usul supaya di-tanggohkan. Oleh kerana dua tiga orang puak Perikatan telah menchabar pendirian PAS maka terpaksa-lah saya menjawab chabaran mereka. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab keterangan² yang saya telah kemukakan tadi telah menjadikan dasar bagi PAS untuk membantah dan mengadakan apa² juga perkara yang di-pandang akan dapat menyelamatkan tanah ayer kita dan

orang² Melayu, maka ada-lah Usul ini ia-itu supaya di-tanggohkan persetujuan bagi perjanjian yang telah di-buatkan di-London itu, sa-kurang²-nya akan melambatkan persetujuan kita dengan perjanjian tersebut, dengan sebab itu-

lah Party Islam sa-Tanah Melayu ini menyokong Usul itu.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.