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Saturday
4th January, 1964

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Saturday, 4th January, 1964

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 Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, DATU MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, P.D.K. (Jerai).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak), ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ 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' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ O. K. K. HAJI MAHALI BIN O. K. K. MATJAKIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasar Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASIL (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
 „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
 „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
 „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN
 IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
 „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
 „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
 „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
 „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
 „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
 „ PUAN HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S.
 (Pontian Selatan).
 „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
 „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the 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 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).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
 (Johor Bahru Barat).
 „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
 „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
 „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
 „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
 „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 „ ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).

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

„ ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

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

„ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).

„ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).

„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).

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

„ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).

„ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

„ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).

„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

„ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).

„ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).

„ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (Ninth Allotted Day).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 16, S. 17, S. 18, S. 65F, S. 66E and S. 67AC—

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sums of \$8,736,416 for Head S. 16, \$1,302,996 for Head S. 17, \$149,649 for Head S. 18, \$1,243,350 for Head S. 65F, \$406,461 for Head S. 66E and \$136,710 for Head S. 67AC stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to fully support my colleague, the Member for Tanjong, who has made a very constructive proposal in a time when this nation of ours is faced with a great crisis.

Sir, the proposal made by my colleague was after careful consideration by the Socialist Front which examined the present crisis in a very objective manner and in a detailed

form. We in the Socialist Front are fully aware of the threat faced by this nation and that the threat calls for statesmanship and constructive proposals. Bearing these in mind, my colleague from Tanjong has outlined a proposal for Government's consideration. The proposal, as stated by my colleague, is nothing new if we take a look at the other countries of the world where, in time of national crisis, usually such a coalition is formed by the respective Governments. The Alliance may look into the whole matter with a bias view but, at the same time, the Alliance cannot point out to say that we have not been constructive in our proposal. Our proposal has explained our stand very clearly in this hour of great crisis.

Sir, we have seen with our own eyes the horrors of war. We have faced wars in this country, and war is not new to this nation. We do not want repetition of international conflicts in our soil, and we do not want to see lives being lost. We are keen to see that peaceful solutions are found to all outstanding problems. We are convinced and aware that the problems facing this country can be solved if good sense prevails on both sides of the parties concerned. Sir, it is really serious and we are really regretful, and our sympathy and condolence are with the bereaved families of the eight who lost their lives in the course of defending the country.

We do not want to see more lives being lost, but those who remain in the Chamber can easily irritate for a war. Those families which suffer on account of the loss of their members, will not forgive those who are seated in this Chamber.

Mr Chairman, Sir, as a responsible nation, we must be keen to adopt peaceful methods. The British Government and the Western powers are usually keen to see conflicts between the Asian countries. The policy of "divide and rule" has been the inheritance of the British Government for many, many decades, and it would not be surprising if the same attitude is adopted by the British as far as Malaysia and Indonesia are concerned. Let us not fall victims into the hands of the warmongers who are not interested in the welfare of the people and in the growth and prosperity of our nation. We, as responsible Members elected to this House, have a sacred task to fulfil, and the sacred task is to find every avenue for a peaceful settlement.

Sir, we have heard speeches from the Opposition Members yesterday. Most of them have contributed to the proposal put forward by my Honourable colleague. Sir, we have clearly proved our sincerity and loyalty in finding a just solution to the problems confronting our nation, but now it is open to the Government in power to give an objective analysis to the proposal put forward. Sir, we are geographically situated in such a position that we cannot afford for a war or a border conflict. A border conflict may bring grave danger to our nation. We do not want to see lives being lost. The experience from World War II has given an idea to this nation what war means, and we do not want the same to be repeated in our motherland. Therefore, Sir, I humbly appeal that good sense will prevail among the Alliance so that a just solution can be found.

Sir, the British Government is very keen to have further conflicts in Asia. It is one of the objects of foreign policy of the British Government, so that trade will increase for Britain and there will be prosperity in Britain if there is a war in Asia. More arms and

more ammunitions will be sold to Asia, and it will bring prosperity in the British industry. Let us not, therefore, make room for such a situation. Let us have responsibility, as responsibility has been entrusted and vested in our hands with confidence by the people of this country. As elected Representatives, we have got a sacred task and let us work towards this sacred task.

Sir, it is questionable as to whether the Government has made a further attempt to negotiate for a settlement. When I talk about negotiation, it is not a sign of weakness but it is a sign of goodwill and a sign to prove to the world that the people of Malaya and Malaysia are not warmongers but that they are keen to see a solution is brought about for peace and prosperity in this country. Sir, if we have an open conflict with Indonesia, where do we start and where do we end? Where are we moving to? Are we moving towards a large scale open war in this country? We are not prepared to do that and we are against it. If we are sincere and if we want to have economic stability and social progress in this country, then war should be prevented at all costs. We have quite a lot to do in this country. Our economy is still not stabilised. Our social progress is far away behind time. Our political development in this country has not raised the real sense of democracy. But if we want to bring about a change, a rapid change, in the livelihood of the people of this country, then we should prevent war at all costs. This is not a time for war, but this is the time to maintain economic stability, to find a solution for social progress and political development in this country.

Sir, one of the proposals of my colleague was the release of detainees. When we are confronted with a crisis, it is only fair that all detainees who have been arrested for no offence, or for offences which are unable to be proved should be released so that jointly they will be in a position to put their shoulders together in the defence of our nation. It will only create a slur on this country if these detainees are held in detention camps without being proved of any guilt. Mr Chairman, Sir,

I once again humbly appeal to the Government members as well as the backbenchers to have good faith and good sense on the proposals outlined by my colleague from Tanjong. My colleague's proposal can bring about a change in the outlook in the entire prevailing situation in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, coming to the appointment of diplomats in the foreign countries, it is really a deep regret that appointments to the positions of Ambassadors to the various countries have not been made in such a way so that they could represent our country. Disgruntled, frustrated and disappointed politicians and businessmen have been appointed to represent our country abroad. This is really sickening and it is really surprising to note this state of affairs. There have been Ambassadors to different countries who are not worthy to represent our country at all. At the same time, I congratulate a few of the Ambassadors, who are worthy of their appointments. But the vast majority of those who have been appointed will not create diplomatic relationships with other countries, but will create trade relationships for themselves and for their families. This is the calibre of the people we have sent abroad and the whole nation will be judged by the standards of these individuals who have been placed as Ambassadors abroad in foreign soil. Mr Chairman, Sir, such diplomatic appointments should be above corruption and above malpractices; and they should be respectable people, but at least some of those who have been appointed have lost all respects not only in this Chamber but also from the people of this country. They have been discredited by the people and they have been asked to represent our country abroad. Sir, I humbly submit that the Government should view this with grave concern when further appointments are made, or when appointments are replaced in the future.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Kuala Langat): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan perasaan yang sedih bagi kita semua di-dalam Dewan ini mengucapkan ta'ziah kepada pahlawan² kita yang

telah terkurban. Saya sokong sa-ratus peratus atas ucapan Yang Berhormat daripada Tanjong, oleh kerana dalam satu masyarakat dan satu keluarga bila masa kita bersuka ria kita bersama² bersuka ria dan bila masa kita berdukachita kita bersama² juga berdukachita. Hendak-lah semua keluarga di-dalam negeri ini mengadakan satu pakatan yang baik supaya dapat kita menghadapi masaalah² terhadap negara kita. Jadi, bagi pehak saya dan juga bagi pehak parti saya menyokong apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong, tetapi saya dukachita oleh kerana Timbalan Perdana Menteri, nampak-nya enggan hendak menerima shor kami tetapi Perdana Menteri sendiri nampak-nya hampir² hendak menerima, tetapi ia hendak menunggu masa, dan menunggu masa bila berlaku peperangan. Saya sa-orang ahli yang chintakan kapada keamanan daripada tahun 1948 pada saya ka-India selama dua bulan mempelajari chara² menchintai keamanan membawa dasar² yang di-chintai oleh mendiang Mathma Ghandi dahulu. Saya bersikap demikian. Dan saya fikir tidak ada antara kita yang hendak pertumpahan darah dalam negeri ini, dengan mengadakan peperangan. Tetapi Perdana Menteri Yang Berhormat sa-malam dalam ucapan-nya mengatakan apabila berlaku peperangan bersama²-lah kita semua. Ini jika sudah perkara terjadi. Kita hendak sa-belum penyakit itu merebak, biar-lah kita chari tabib, chari bomoh terlebih dahulu. Saya bagi pehak Pembangkang dengan ikhlas-nya menawarkan diri supaya dapat kita bersatu padu untuk menghadapi bahaya² yang besar ini. Dan juga dengan semangat dari mula Dewan ini bersidang kita semua berdo'a. Dan dengan semangat do'a itu-lah yang saya sekarang lagi meminta jika boleh bagi pehak Kerajaan memikirkan sa-mula atas shor yang telah di-bawa oleh Parti Socialist Front, dengan itu sudah patut Parti² Pembangkang yang lain juga turut serta di-dalam perkara ini.

Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, ingin saya menjawab sedikit berkenaan dengan tuduhan tempoh hari

oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri mengatakan Radio Jakarta dapat tahu lebih dahulu saya membuat ucapan. Saya minta ma'af banyak², Tuan Pengerusi, sa-tahu saya lain² orang yang mendapat tahu dua hari sebelum saya membuat ucapan itu, iaitu Tuan Pengerusi sendiri kerana saya telah beritahu kepada Tuan Pengerusi dan juga beberapa orang daripada Parti² Pembangkang ya'ani pada masa kami mengadakan meshuarat dua hari sa-belum di-adakan persidangan di-sini. Kalau orang² itu yang membochorkan cerita itu, wal-lahu a'alam, saya tidak tahu-lah. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sa-kali lagi mengulangkan di-sini bahawa saya tidak ada apa² perhubungan dengan Indonesia, dan saya sedia bersumpah dengan Quran bahawa saya tidak ada bersangkutan paut dengan Indonesia, Tuan Pengerusi.

Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan ucapan Perdana Menteri, dia takut agak-nya, boleh jadi, bukan Perdana Menteri sahaja yang takut, bahkan lain² orang juga takut kalau pehak pembangkang bersama² bermeshuarat dengan Ahli² Perikatan, boleh jadi jatuh darjat-nya atau darjah parti-nya. Saya tidak fikir akan jatuh darjat Parti Perikatan, bahkan akan meninggikan lagi darjat mereka kerana tujuan kita ada-lah baik kerana hendak menghadapi masalah besar ini.

Lagi satu perkara berkenaan dengan yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-malam atas perkara sepai (spy). Beliau kata kita tidak ada sepai. Saya fikir kalau kita tidak ada sepai, kita bodoh. Negara mana yang tidak ada sepai? Semua ada—semua ada. Di-sini pun kedutaan², semua ahli²-nya, mithal-nya, kedutaan² bagi negeri² barat yang ada kaki tangan bagi tiap² kedutaan 30-40 itu apa kerja-nya? Ada-kah hanya hendak beri "cocktail party" sahaja—tentu tidak. Lain² negeri ada juga banyak perkara subversive yang dibuat oleh mereka. Subversive ini banyak segi-nya. Dua macham subversive—subversive dari pehak kiri dan subversive dari pehak kanan. Dari pehak kanan itu pehak yang di-

sayangi oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Itu pun subversive juga, bukan kata tidak ada subversive. Jadi subversive itu ada-lah kepada negara, kepada ra'ayat kita. Itu subversive juga. Jadi jangan-lah kita sebut subversive kepada pehak kiri sahaja, pehak kanan pun lebih dahshat subversive-nya. Kalau hendak merugikan negara dan hendak merugikan ra'ayat, itu-lah subversive pehak Perikatan. Lama-kelamaan kita semua tahu-lah. Kalau sekarang kita tidak tahu belakang hari kita semua lebih tahu dan sedar.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak cerita satu cerita. Ini berkenaan dengan subversive dan cerita berkenaan dengan sepai. Tiga minggu yang lalu saya balek ka-Kuala Lumpur pindah kerana ada keuzoran di-rumah saya di-Morib tinggal berkunchi. Sa-lepas dua hari saya balek saya tengok fail² (file) saya hilang dan album² saya juga hilang. Lepas itu saya fikir, hai, susah nampak-nya ini. Sa-sudah itu fail² dan album² serta kertas² semua saya bawa balek dengan motokar ka-rumah saya di-Kuala Lumpur. Saya tengok fail² saya mustahak, surat-menyurat antara saya dengan Tunku pada tahun 1955-1956 masa beliau di-London semua sudah hilang. Saya membangkang Perjanjian Pertahanan (Defence Treaty) tiga empat puchok surat saya menghantar kepada-nya dan beliau hantar kepada saya juga dari London kamari, dan juga apa yang sebut tempoh hari itu ya'ani surat saya meletak jawatan dua bulan sa-sudah merdeka. Beliau terima letakan jawatan dan saya tidak berjawatan sa-lama sa-minggu. Surat itu pun hilang juga dan lain² fail. Lepas itu saya semak baik², hari Juma'at yang lalu, bukan yang lalu, yang lagi satu, agak-nya 8-9 hari yang lalu saya beritahu kepada Polis di-Banting. Saya katakan saya kena churi, rumah berkunchi, tetapi tidak nampak rumah pechah, tahu² fail hilang dan album hilang. Hari Ahad itu saya pulang ka-Morib saya tengok dua fail yang penting itu telah di-masokkan balek ka-dalam rumah, saya tidak tahu ada "toyol"-kah (*Ketawa*), orang halus-kah, tetapi fail itu balek terletak atas meja. Maka fail tidak ada satu pun dalam rumah itu, kertas dan

surat² tidak ada langsung. Jadi kalau tidak ada sepai—saya fikir mustahil tidak ada. Jadi saya minta bagi pehak Kerajaan jikalau hendak menggeledah rumah saya ambil-lah “search warrant” periksa-lah, ambil-lah langkah tidak mengapa dengan berterus-terang, tidak usah buat perkara macham itu, saya fikir tidak elok.

Mr Chairman: Perkara itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan perbahathan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini. Kalau hendak berchakap pendek sahaja, saya benarkan. Jangan panjang sangat. Jangan jadikan itu masaalah perbahathan.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Ini atas perkara sepai. Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku kata tidak ada sepai dalam negeri kita. Nampak-nya ada. Ini-lah bukti-nya. Tetapi saya tidak akan panjangkan. Saya minta balek fail² yang belum lagi di-pulangkan dan juga album² saya yang belum di-pulangkan. Saya minta-lah pulangkan balek dengan ikhlas-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak ada hendak berchakap lebih panjang lagi. Saya hanya hendak ulang sa-kali lagi, saya minta dengan sa-chara ikhlas, dengan sa-chara semangat kita yang ikhlas—semangat kita hendak mengadakan pakatan baik untuk negara, bangsa dan ugama kita dalam negara ini supaya dapat Parti Perikatan memikirkan sa-mula atas tawaran yang kita menawarkan. Bukan-lah tujuan kita hendak pangkat atau nama saya tahu satu daripada sebab-nya, boleh jadi Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri tidak suka, kerana saya akan bersama. Kalau oleh kerana itu tolak-lah saya, tidak mengapa, ambil orang lain, tetapi itu tujuan saya ikhlas. Itu-lah sahaja. Terima kaseh.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): As almost all Opposition Parties have commented on the proposal put forward by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, I suppose it is almost obligatory on me to say something on behalf of the Party from which I come. In principle, of course, it is a good suggestion. And, as the

Honourable Prime Minister has said, in time of war it would almost be a necessity. Whether at this juncture a Coalition is necessary or not, I think it is primarily for the Government to decide. If they think they need the services of the Opposition, the Government is entitled to call upon them and the Opposition must respond. In so far as we are concerned, whether inside this House or outside this House, our services will always be available to the Government in the task of which they are now facing of opposing the aggressive policy of the Indonesian Government. Sir, I say that our offer is unconditional. We do not qualify our offer by certain words, which other people used in making the offer. I have heard people saying that they will fight Indonesia, if Indonesia commits an act of aggression. Now, to my mind, that is not an unqualified pledge of support. Who is to decide who is the aggressor? I have heard people saying that if Malaysia is attacked then they will fight. Who is to decide who attacks whom?—Whether Malaysia attacks Indonesia or Indonesia attacks Malaysia. I think the time has passed now, and it is for everybody, who is loyal to this country, to say: “Right or wrong, we fight for our country”. If our country attacks Indonesia, whether there is justification or not, our duty is to join the attack on Indonesia. There is no time for argument as to who attacks whom. So, I hope that in future the cry will be, “My country, right or wrong”. There is no time for enquiry in time of war.

On the question of a Coalition, there must be only one purpose of a Coalition, and that is, to prosecute any war that may exist. If the idea of those who support a Coalition is that we should form some sort of a negotiating body to negotiate with Indonesia and to soothe for peace, I say the Peoples' Progressive Party is out of that, and we will not join such a body. (*Applause*). If it is to achieve the primary objective of crushing the people who now seek to crush our country, then we are all out for it. (*Applause*). It was with

some regret that I heard yesterday the speech made by the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Utara. As I heard his speech, I regretted it, because whatever his motives may have been, it could only have effect, and that is, to bring a feeling of despair to the families of those who are now serving in the Armed Forces of this country, because of what was alleged by the Honourable Member: he wants to create the impression in this country and abroad that the soldiers of this country, who are fighting against confrontation, are ill-equipped or badly led, or badly fed, and are exposed to danger. Did he for one moment pause to consider what would be the feelings of the relatives of those people in Malaya, who are now serving in the frontiers of the country. Most certainly he did not, or he deliberately did and wanted to create a feeling of despair in this country.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, Standing Order 36 (6). I think the Honourable Member is imputing improper motives.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No!

Mr Chairman: I think he is quite in order. Proceed.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Sympathy for the dead we have in abundance, and whatever we can do for the relatives we must do. Looking at it from the realistic point of view, it was nine men who lost their lives. In this country untrained terrorists have been able to kill more than nine people. Why, then, is it necessary for certain political party to try to spread panic in this country into believing that there has been a major military reverse of the Armed Forces of this country? Is it to condition the people, to put them into such a frame of mind that they will bring pressure on the Government to sue for peace? Is that the motive, or is not?

Mr Chairman, Sir, it has been suggested that the United Nations should intervene at this stage. That, again, is for the Government to decide whether they need United Nations

intervention at this stage. It may be necessary. But I would only give this word of caution to the Government. It will suit the purpose of some people if this matter were to go to the United Nations, because it would then be possible for the pro-Indonesian elements, for those who are against our country, to use the United Nations as a forum for endless talks, for endless speeches and for endless propaganda. What we want, if the United Nations is going to intervene, is that it must be swift, it must be decisive. It must not be turned into a propaganda stage for the Indonesians, and I have a feeling that the Indonesians themselves will welcome this matter of going to the United Nations, because that would give them some chance to save face. With that word of caution I will discontinue my speech, and I only urge those who offered their support against Indonesia to offer it without qualification. And I challenge the Opposition Members from the P.M.I.P. to get up and say, "Whether attacked or not, the P.M.I.P. will join in any war against Indonesia without any condition." (*Applause*).

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I did not intend to participate in the debate, but silence from this side of the House might be wrongly interpreted as lack of interest in what has happened in Sabah. We, both in Sarawak and Sabah, bear the brunt of Indonesian aggression. We have the same feelings, sharing our joy and sorrow together. Since the confrontation started, armed Indonesians have crossed over the borders to Sarawak, attacking our outposts, killing and plundering our innocent people. Now they turn their attack on Sabah, not in open battle but in a cowardly deed in the darkness of the night, involving the loss of many lives of our gallant soldiers at the defence post there. We were aggrieved on hearing the news and offered our condolences to the families of these brave soldiers who have died in the defence of our country.

It is recalled, Sir, that during the Emergency in Malaya, our Sarawak Iban brothers fought side by side with the armed forces here. Now, the armed

forces from Malaya are in the Borneo territories fighting side by side with the security forces there. We help each other not as one country to another, but as a brother to another brother who is in need, as we are all members of the same family in Malaysia. In modern warfare, there are no boundaries. What happens in Sabah and Sarawak can also happen in Malaya or Singapore. One day we might find that, while we are arguing and arguing in this House, bombs might be dropping over our heads on this magnificent building. It is dangerous in the front line as well as behind the front line. But we must have the courage and determination to survive. God only helps those who help themselves.

The Long Jawi incident in Sarawak some time ago, involving our security forces and hundreds of armed Indonesians, clearly shows the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation of our own forces there. While inflicting very heavy losses to the enemy, we only suffered a few casualties. This incident is sufficient to convince the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Utara that the Indonesians are not almighty.

I have heard an Honourable Member of the Opposition suggesting the formation of a coalition government; and I have also heard the reply from the Honourable the Prime Minister to the proposal. Before that is formed, certainly all loyal citizens can make their contribution towards the war effort. But, Sir, I regret to say that though I have been sitting in this House since 11th December, I have not heard a word from the Opposition condemning the Indonesian aggression (*Applause*). Instead, they have tried to put the blame of confrontation on the Government. So long as the Opposition adopts such an attitude, I do not see how a coalition government could effectively be formed. (*Applause*).

The incursion of armed Indonesians into Sarawak during the past few months clearly shows that the intention of the Indonesians is to bring about the downfall of the popularly-elected and legally-constituted Government and to substitute it with a Communist regime

under their control. We are attacked—it is open aggression. The threat from Indonesia is real. If we want to survive and maintain our honour and integrity as a nation, all political parties must sink their differences, be united, and resist the aggression. National interest must be placed before any other consideration. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, according to the Government's statement on how the Malaysian soldiers came to be killed at Kalabakan in Sabah, there is no doubt that there are subversive elements in Sabah. This fact gives a lie to the boast of the Chief Minister of Sabah who stated repeatedly previously that there were no subversive elements in Sabah. Sir, these subversive elements can do harm either by actively supporting the aggressors or by being unco-operative with the Armed Forces. I think, therefore, that it is very important that the relationship between the Armed Forces and the public, particularly in Sabah and Sarawak, be maintained in such a way as not to cause any friction on any account. For this reason, Sir, I think that a thorough investigation—and I would suggest a public enquiry—should be made into the recent incident in Kuching.

Sir, what happened on Boxing Day at the open air market in Kuching was not a drunken brawl or a fight between soldiers and civilians. It was an indiscriminate beating of civilians at a busy public square in Kuching. The extraordinary aspect of this incident was that it not only appeared to be a pre-meditated assault but also that the object of the assault were Malays. I notice in a report in the Press today that General Hamid said that the offenders would be dealt with. To my mind, this is not so important as to finding out the cause or the causes of this ugly incident. Sir, nobody can fight a war or conduct a campaign successfully in a territory if the people become hostile or unco-operative. On our part, Sir, we will do all we can to assist in removing the causes, if known, of this unnecessary friction. As I have stated before, we of the S.U.P.P. would

not countenance any open aggression by Indonesia or any violation of our territorial integrity—I would reiterate this now. However, I do ask in sincerity that the Government take us and the people of Sarawak into its confidence and not threaten us, and the proposals which may be put forward by us, in an indifferent manner or dismiss them off-handedly as the tendency now seems to be.

Enche' Awang Daud bin Matusin (Sarawak): Tuan Pengerusi, di-sini saya suka-lah hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Kepala S. 17 muka surat 190, butiran (10)—Merinyu Imigeresen. Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Merinyu Imigeresen ini menurut pendapat saya hendak-lah diperkuatkan atau diperketatkan lagi. Oleh sebab saya berkata demikian kerana nampak-nya sekarang kita sudah nampak terang dan nyata menghadapi musuh yang kita anggap sa-bagai sahabat atau saudara berjiran dengan kita. Di-waktu² yang lampau ini ia-itu dengan ada-nya konfrantesen dari Indonesia terhadap kita yang sa-makin lama sa-makin bertambah keras sa-hingga beberapa banyak orang 'awam yang tidak berdosa atau tidak kena mengena dan juga beberapa orang perajuri² kerana mempertahankan negara dengan chara halal akan kedaulatan dan kemuliaan negara kita telah terkorban di-sebabkan oleh pemberontakan pengganas² dari Indonesia.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini dengan ikhlas, apa-kah Kerajaan Indonesia telah dengan sewenang²-nya menjalankan konfrantesen terhadap negara kita. Saya tidak faham dari segi mana sa-sabuah negeri lain boleh menchampioni urusan sa-buah negeri yang lain dengan chara langsung sa-hinggakan nampak sa-bagai kita mesti ta'at dan turut apa sahaja arahan dari telunjuk mereka.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga ingin menerangkan di-rumah yang mulia ini, bagi fikiran saya ada-lah champor tangan Indonesia menjalankan pencherobohan atau konfrantesen terhadap negara Malaysia ini ia-lah di-sebabkan iri hati atau dengki hati mereka atas

kema'moran, kemajuan, kesempurnaan dan kejayaan negeri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang maseh muda benar, yang baharu sahaja berapa tahun mendapat kemerdekaan-nya. Tambahan pula masok-nya negeri² Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak dalam lengkungan Persekutuan Malaysia.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berfahaman ada-lah satu lagi sebab-nya Indonesia ini hendak memasukkan Sarawak, Sabah dan Brunei itu di-bawah lengkungan blok Indonesia. Jadi dengan alasan membantu saki baki pemberontak ra'ayat Brunei yang di-lakukan oleh Sheikh Azahari dan sedikit² dari orang² Sabah dan Sarawak yang di-tipu oleh pemberontak itu ia-lah menjadi puncha bagi Indonesia, mengadakan berbagai² tipu helah untuk tidak mengaku penubohan Malaysia dan sa-terus-nya mengadakan konfrantasi dan sa-bagai-nya terhadap negara kita Malaysia. Tuan Pengerusi, Kerajaan Indonesia dengan menjalankan beberapa helah dan putar belit tidak mahu menerima keterangan² mengatakan Malaysia ini di-bentok ia-lah dengan kehendak dari sa-jumlah besar ra'ayat Sarawak dan Sabah sendiri, pada hal telah nyata dan terang sa-bagai bukti ia-lah kemenangan party Perikatan dalam pilihan raya di-Sarawak dan Sabah yang menyokong dengan sa-penoh-nya Malaysia ini. Dari itu saya suka-lah menerangkan di-Dewan yang mulia ini ada-lah Malaysia ini di-bentok ia-lah dengan kemahuan dan kerelaan ra'ayat Sarawak dan Sabah sendiri bukan-lah dengan di-paksa atau di-ugut sa-bagaimana di-katakan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia.

Tuan Pengerusi, sunggoh pun telah banyak sangat seruan² atau chabaran² yang memberi fahaman kepada saudara² kita ra'ayat di-seluruh kepulauan Indonesia supaya jelas bagi mereka ia-itu pembentokan Malaysia ada-lah dengan kemahuan ra'ayat Sarawak dan Sabah sendiri. Tetapi suka-lah saya sa-kali lagi menyeru saudara² kita di-seluruh kepulauan Indonesia, kami bumi putera Sarawak dan Sabah dan seluruh negara Malaysia dengan rela kami masok Persekutuan

Malaysia ini sa-bagai jalan melepaskan kami daripada tangan penjajah (*Tepok*).

Tuan Pengerusi, kami anak² bumi putera Sarawak ada-lah berikrar dengan keazaman yang penoh sanggup berkorban apa sahaja untuk memper-tahankan kedaulatan negara Sarawak khas-nya di-negeri² Malaysia yang lain 'am-nya dari gangguan dan champor tangan negeri² asing yang kami anggap tidak berhak menchampori urusan dalam negeri kami.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Supply Head 16, sub-head 1, item (1). On behalf of the constituents of Penang Utara, the Penang M.C.A. and the Chinese community in general, I would like to re-affirm our confidence in the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs. We, as citizens and citizens to be of Malaysia, have and are continuing to place our destiny and the destiny of our children and the generations to come in his good hands. We have the greatest faith in him and join him in prayer to God for guidance. The Minister of External Affairs, who is also Prime Minister, has steered our nation well and has earned world wide respect for his integrity and wisdom. It is an established fact at the United Nations that through him our nation has maintained a very independent approach in our deliberations on world affairs as well as our national external affairs. Our Prime Minister does not swing either to the western or to the eastern bloc, nor to the Islamic or the Afro-Asian bloc. As a result of this wisdom, Malaya's co-sponsorship has earned high regard at the United Nations.

The Prime Minister as Minister of External Affairs has spoken at great length on the designs and desires of Indonesia towards our nation and the South-East Asia sphere. I have this little to add: that Australia too is aware of the Indonesian's infiltrations into East Timor from West Timor and it is only a matter of time for the so-called non-aggressionists to declare West Timor and East Timor as part of Indonesian territory. And yet the

Socialist Front says that Indonesia is not an aggressor. In spite of the pronounced expansion programme by Indonesia, the Socialist Front appeals to our Prime Minister, as the Minister of External Affairs, for a coalition government and to negotiate for peace with Indonesia. May I counter-suggest, that if the Socialist Front is sincere and wishes to form an all-party action committee against confrontation and Indonesia's crush Malaysia programme, are they really sincere in making their appeal and submit the rights, lives and properties of our citizens at the feet of Dr Soekarno, the only dictator for life, and under his guided democracy, sacrificing the freedom and rights of our citizens, the citizens of Chinese origin in particular? Perhaps the Socialist Front, not unlike all hard core communists, are prepared to lay at the altar the freedom of their friends and relatives for their extreme socialistic ideology. Sir, the Socialist Front appeal to share the responsibility of our Government in this time of national crisis and they call it an approach with an objective manner, and yet, knowing of the dangers in front of us, they try to extract vital information regarding our defence strength. They want to know the size and types of ships in our Navy, and the size of our Air Force in Malaysia. I would say that their purpose is really not a very objective approach, except to suit their own ends. I wish to forewarn the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of this move in the "sheep skin offer".

The Socialist Front has as yet to explain to the Government, the King and the people why the Socialist Front mourned for Malaysia. Even after the democratic process of parliamentary procedures and proclaimed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, their black banners are still up at their branches and branch premises all over the States—except the one at the Labour Party Headquarters in Penang, which was very quietly taken down a few months back—and here they had sworn allegiance to the King and the country. I am sure the Socialist Front has to answer to the King and the

country and to this House whether at this stage of the crush Malaysia programme of Dr Soekarno they are with Malaysia or with Dr Soekarno and Indonesia. If they are standing side by side with us in the defence of our King and nation, I challenge the Socialist Front to tell this House in a clear-cut manner and state that they are for the King and the country and are prepared to denounce Indonesia for the cowardly attacks on our national defenders.

Lastly, I would like to ask the Socialist Front: do they consider the present actions of Dr Soekarno and Indonesia as the actions of the people's liberation movement? As such then, I quote their policy statement—"There must be no neutrality in the face of the attempts to crush the people's movement." As stated by the Socialist Front foreign policy, it can only be interpreted as they are with the Party Rakyat, their comrades in arms, and Dr Soekarno.

Sir, our enemies and communists hope that we will spend ourselves into bankruptcy under confrontation and naturally they would like to speed up the process under the crush Malaysia programme. By every means, fair and foul, they would like to upset our economic applectart and also destroy all the developments we have achieved. Therefore, this House must be on the guard against those who under the false pretext of active participation in Malaysian life work their way into positions of influence, where they can spread their poison as we have so often experienced. Sir, we have Providence to thank for the immense natural resources in Malaysia and the tremendous general progress in the economic field and our achievements under the leadership of the Prime Minister, who is also the Minister of External Affairs, in spite of the 12 years of struggle against communist terrorists in which we have survived. Under the present threat from Indonesia our freedom is endangered, but freedom, although God given, depends on us, members of this House and citizens too. It is a fragile gift entrusted to us, which we must preserve and fortify. Sir, I am making this call for undivided

loyalty to the King and the nation and for confidence in the Minister of External Affairs to all Honourable Members of this House, to the citizens and to all those who accept Malaysia as their home, to guard and love this freedom and Malaysia, as he or she loves their children, with the love that does not count sacrifices, and with constant efforts. We always have a debt to our forefathers who, as God-fearing and hard working individuals and pioneers, equipped us with a precious heritage, but unknowingly, they have left us a far greater gift—the emphasis on moral standards, by which we Malaysians live.

Under Head S. 17, I would like to appeal to the Minister of External Affairs for consideration as regards entry permits for the aged parents of our citizens residing outside Malaysia, and to request him to judge each case on its merits. I suggest that there be introduced a quota system of, say, about 300 to 400 entry permits per year for Chinese parents, who stay outside Malaysia for the next five years or more, dividing them into two groups with priority being, firstly, to those 56 years of age and above and, secondly, those of from 60 to 65 years.

Sir, as I have mentioned this at this Session and at this moment when our Nation faces a crisis, I think, Sir, I must also explain the position of citizens of Chinese origin. There have been much feeling of misgiving towards Chinese remittance to China and food parcels to China, but Sir, that must not be misconstrued that the citizens of Chinese origin have sympathy for Red China. The binding fact is the filial piety. Filial piety as a culture has been handed over for thousands of years through the Chinese—and they have even, as we know, pray and make offerings to their parents even after death. This is a very peculiar filial piety and a strong one within the culture and character of the Chinese family. So, in this filial piety, they form a linkage within Red China through their parents who are alive. Those who could afford send food parcels and remittance to Red China. Those who could not afford have only

to cry and suffer in silence because of this attachment, and their tears sometimes flow inwards. Sir, I appeal to the Minister of External Affairs, under this Head, to consider the matter, as I understand the other nations are doing. Given the time and quota system, I am sure, in five years time we will be able to help this generation of people, who have their parents there, to sever their ties with Communist China.

Secondly, I would like to speak on the subject of visas to Thailand. I must thank the Minister of External Affairs for the assistance that he had given me three years ago, though it may not be too late to thank him now, for facilitating the application for visas to Thailand. I would like to appeal further on the point that those who apply for visas to Thailand from Kuala Lumpur need not provide a guarantor, and those who apply for visas through Penang have to provide a guarantor with a guarantee of \$750; and we know through Penang there are applications of approximately 900 monthly.

The Association of South-East Asia has been established and the relationship of friendship and goodwill has been established. Therefore, I am sure that it is only a matter of minor adjustments which could be done through diplomatic channels and through the good services of the Minister of External Affairs. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Menteri Luar Negeri—S. 16 dan Imigresen—S. 17. Tuan Pengerusi, kita semua telah mendengar dengan sedeh di-atas pengorbanan perajurit² kita yang telah berlaku di-medan pertemporan di-Sarawak. Dan kita semua sakalian telah memberi ta'ziah kita kepada balu² dan anak² perajurit kita yang telah terkorban itu, dan saya pula berasa gembira mendengar bahawa pehak Kerajaan telah memberi wang sagu-hati kepada mereka.

Di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak menerangkan pendirian Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu di-dalam

perkara yang tersebut ini. Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu telah berulang kali di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini menegaskan dan menjelaskan pendirian Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu terhadap pertikaian yang sedang berlaku di-antara Indonesia dengan Malaya, tetapi sayang-nya, banyak daripada parti² politik dan daripada pehak Kerajaan juga suka hendak menudoh dan membangkitkan fitnah² yang tidak baik. Oleh sebab yang demikian suka-lah saya hendak menjawab sa-tengah daripada tuduhan yang telah di-buat kelmarin.

Wakil dari Singapura ia-itu wakil Timbalan Perdana Menteri kelmarin . . .

Mr Chairman: Dia bukan wakil Timbalan Perdana Menteri—dia Timbalan Perdana Menteri.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh. Timbalan Perdana Menteri Singapura kelmarin ada menyebutkan bahawa Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu tidak menunjukkan sikap-nya terhadap aggression yang telah di-buat oleh Indonesia. Barangkali, Yang Berhormat itu kali yang pertama duduk dalam Dewan ini, dia tidak tahu sikap dan pendirian Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu di-atas pertikaian ini.

Maka oleh yang demikian, saya suka hendak menerangkan kepada-nya bahawa Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu berdiri tegap di-belakang Kerajaan dan akan membela tanah ayer bersama². Pendek kata, di-sini suka-lah saya tegaskan lagi ia-itu baharu² ini apabila National Service di-adakan di-Kelantan, maka ahli Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu berpuluh² ribu mendaftarkan nama mereka sa-bagai perajurit untuk membela tanah ayer kita, tetapi ahli UMNO telah terkebelakang di-dalam perkara pendaftaran ini. Kita maseh ingat lagi *Utusan Melayu* ada menyebutkan bahawa-nya penganjor² UMNO dan pengikut² mereka itu sangat lambat mendaftarkan nama mereka itu di-dalam national service ini di-Kelantan.

Tuan Pengerusi, pendirian Kerajaan Singapura nampak-nya ada mempunyai dua muka. Pertama-nya ia-lah dia menyokong Kerajaan, tetapi di-sabalek itu pula dia membuat perkara² yang

tidak di-sukai, atau menentang policy Kerajaan Federal sendiri. Sa-bagai-mana yang kita ketahui bahawasa-nya Bank of China yang telah di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan Federal di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini maseh di-benarkan lagi oleh Kerajaan Singapura berjalan di-sana, bahkan yang kita tahu bahawasa-nya Parti P.A.P. akan memasokkan chalun²-nya yang banyak di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini di-dalam pilihan raya yang akan datang sa-bagai Independent candidates, dengan tujuan hendak menangkap teraju Kerajaan negeri ini apabila dia menang di-dalam pilihan raya yang tersebut, kerana dia telah membuat perhubungan dengan Sabah dan Sarawak di-dalam perkara ini, sa-kira-nya mereka itu menang 30 kerusi . . .

Mr Chairman: Itu nampak-nya sudah keluar daripada perbahathan kita. Saya boleh benarkan, kalau perkara itu di-pendek²kan; bila perkara itu panjang, itu sudah menjadi masalah; bila jadi masalah itu saya ta' benarkan. Itu hendak jaga sedikit, umpama-nya terangkan dengan shor²-nya, sungguh pun benda itu ta' ada kena-mengena, saya benarkan, atau pun mithal-nya—ini saya datangkan mithal umpama-nya, kalau pandai-lah berchakap, saya ta' boleh tahan, tetapi hendak-lah jaga sedikit. Bila ta' ada kena-mengena dengan perkara itu di-chakapkan, hendak-lah pendekkan sa-berapa pendek, kerana kalau dipanjangkan, itu menjadi masalah, ia-itu kata orang puteh point an issue, itu saya mesti tahan nanti.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi, oleh sebab yang demikian, saya chadangkan kapada pihak Kerajaan Federal, berhati²-lah di-atas gerakan P.A.P. ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, suka juga saya hendak berchakap sedikit tentang perkara yang telah berlaku baharu² ini yang mengakibatkan terkurban-nya perajurit² kita di-sana. Ini menunjokkan bahawasa-nya ada-lah kejadian yang telah berlaku itu ia-lah di-suatu tempat yang ada mempunyai kilang papan yang banyak daripada buroh² yang terdiri daripada orang² Indonesia, tetapi oleh kerana Kerajaan Federal,

pihak security (keamanan) tidak mengambil tindakan² yang sa-wajib-nya terhadap buroh² dari Indonesia itu yang bekerja di-situ, maka telah mengakibatkan pengorbanan yang sedeh itu. Oleh sebab yang demikian di-masa yang akan datang, saya meminta kapada pihak Kerajaan supaya meng-ambil berat di-atas buroh² yang ada bekerja di-sana, bahkan baharu sa-bentar tadi wakil daripada Sarawak ada mencheritakan kapada kita bahawa sa-nya penduduk² di-sana tidak memberikan kerjasama-nya kapada Kerajaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu juga telah berulang² kali meminta kapada Kerajaan Perikatan supaya di-sampaikan masalah ini kapada Bangsa² Bersatu. Kita tahu di-dalam peperangan dua² belah pihak itu tidak akan dapat untong sedikit pun, bahkan kedua² belah pihak yang berperang, yang bertempor di-medan peperangan itu akan mendapat kerugian yang paling besar. Maka sebab itu-lah bangsa² di-dunia ini telah mendirikan satu organisasi ia-itu United Nations Organisation untuk menyelesaikan apa² juga pertikaian supaya dapat di-hendarkan api peperangan yang akan meruntuhkan dunia ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian, maka sudah sa-wajib-nya Kerajaan kita meminta supaya Bangsa² Bersatu masuk champor tangan sa-kurang²-nya dapat menghantar tentera² Bangsa² Bersatu untuk mengawal sempadan, di-antara sempadan Malaysia dengan sempadan Indonesia. Mudah²an dengan ada-nya tentera² Bangsa² Bersatu mengawal sempadan² ini, maka tidak-lah akan lagi berlaku bertemporan di-antara tentera² kita dengan tentera² Indonesia.

Tuan Pengerusi, baharu sa-bentar tadi kita telah mendengar ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Penang Utara meminta supaya Kerajaan melonggarkan lagi dan memudahkan kemasokan orang² asing ka-dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat merbahaya, merbahaya bukan sahaja dari segi *infiltration*, atau kemasokan orang² yang mempunyai jiwa komunis ka-dalam negeri kita, bahkan akan memburokkan lagi kedudukan buroh² di-dalam

tanah ayer kita. Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya harap-lah kepada Kerajaan supaya di-ketatkan lagi pintu kemasokan bagi bangsa² asing ka-dalam tanah ayer kita ini supaya dengan yang demikian dapat-lah kita ubatkan, dan dapat-lah kita atasi perkara *unemployment* yang sudah hampir 80,000 orang banyak-nya di-dalam tanah ayer kita. Sekian-lah.

Enche' Jek Yuen Thong (Singapore):

Mr Chairman, Sir, as a young man to this House and being new to this parliamentary practice, I have always been looking upon this House as the beacon of democracy and the hope of the young nation—our Malaysia.

Sir, I have watched the proceedings in this House very quietly in the past few days, especially the debate under Head S. 16, Ministry of External Affairs but, frankly, I must admit that I was disappointed by the performance of some of the Honourable Members. Our brothers are being killed day in and day out at the borders of Sabah and Sarawak; our brothers are being brutally murdered for defending our sacred land; our air space is being violated; our fishing boats are being robbed by so-called pirates from Indonesia; and our Embassy was burnt down in Jakarta. What do the politicians do in this House? Do they stick together and consider seriously ways and means of calling up the people, calling for the unity of the people, to defend our country against our common enemy? No! Some of them sit here under the beautiful dome of this House and in the comfort of the air-conditioned Chamber attacking each other. We have seen the Honourable Member for Johor Tenggara wailing away, complaining that he was not included in the mission to Africa, and that the leader of that mission happened to be the Prime Minister of Singapore.

Sir, we are supposed to be leaders to guide the fate of this country. Why do we care about going to Africa, and why do we care about the small bearded journalist called Alex Josey? We are faced with a very serious danger, and we must unite to fight our common enemy; and it is the purpose that all the representatives here put their heads

and minds together and think of ways and means to solve this present crisis. This is not the time to speak all those petty things and this is not the place to air our personal grievances. This is the time when we should unite and call for the unity of the people of this country to fight our common enemy.

Sir, before the setting up of Malaysia, we may have people who are against the formation of Malaysia, and we also have people who are for the formation of Malaysia. But, after the setting up of Malaysia, we must stick together, whether we were against or we were for, and today we must lend our support—all of us must lend our support—to the country and to the Government, so that we can go ahead and prepare the nation for the danger ahead. We fully support the Government in the measures for the defence of our Malaysian country, for this is our only country, this is the only place, as we have nowhere to go. Sir, we have got this land and we, whether in the Opposition or in the Government, must put our strength together to fight our common enemy. I, therefore, sincerely appeal to all Members of all Parties to forget their petty grievances and their party bickerings, let bygones be bygones, and let us fight for our future and for the survival of this country.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor):

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is a talk in this town and others that members of a certain political party have been spreading poison, by a whispering campaign telling the people—the Malays in the East Coast in particular—that Malay soldiers have been sent to the borders of the Borneo territories to defend Malaysia merely to benefit the non-Malays, particularly the Chinese and the Europeans. Sir, if there is any truth in this information, I must ask the Government, and urge the Government, to look into this immediately and take immediate action. I think it is very wrong for any political party to make the Chinese and the Europeans the target for attack merely to gain a few votes and win in the coming elections at the expense of the country. I say "at the expense of the country", because it is going to divide

the Malays from others and make them to fight against the Chinese and the Europeans in this country. Therefore, I say, Sir, the motive is indeed a very evil one and the Government must take immediate action, because this has been made without any regard to the fact that Malaysia is today facing a threat from Indonesia. According to a statement made in this House by the Honourable Minister of Health a few days ago, and yesterday by the Prime Minister, that it has been the intention of Soekarno to create an "Indonesian Empire" with the four territories which now constitute Malaysia to be part of that Empire, how would it benefit that particular political party to succeed in winning the elections and control this country when it would be a colony of Indonesia? Therefore, Sir, I say, the people of this country are very disturbed when they heard about such a campaign having been made in the East Coast. Now, knowing well that Soekarno has the intention to create an Indonesian Empire and realising the sufferings of the non-Indonesians in Indonesia not quite long ago, and also knowing that properties of non-Indonesians have been confiscated and these people been driven out, I am sure the people of this country will realise what the situation will be should this country become a colony of the Indonesian Government.

Sir, it is also wrong to suggest that the Malay soldiers were sent to the border to defend Malaysia while the non-Malays enjoy in this country. I would like to say, Sir, that the ready response to the call-up shown by the non-Malays to join their Malay brothers to defend Malaysia is in itself concrete proof that the people of all races in this country are behind the Government. Therefore, Sir, I would ask the Government to look into this question of the whispering campaign now being carried on by members of a certain political party in the East Coast.

Sir, I am a citizen of Malaysia of the Chinese origin. Therefore, I feel that not only our Malay brothers are in sympathy with the families of nine gallant soldiers, who fell with their boots on at the border of Borneo, but

I am also sure that everyone in this country who is a citizen and everyone who lives here, whether he is a citizen or not, are in sympathy with the families of these nine gallant soldiers. It is no good for anyone to stand up and say, "We are behind the Government", when quite a number of them who have said such things, have not been heard to say that they condemn the action of the Indonesian Government. Therefore, Sir, the time has come for everyone to show his true colours.

Sir, it is not my intention to dwell on something that is not connected with this issue, but for the last many days in this House the Members from Singapore have made statements regarding the confrontation and the people in this country. It appears to me that they imagine that they are the only wise guys in Malaysia and the people in the Federation are not so smart, that they can only be the leaders and we are stupid people. They have been making statements which are very subtle and I think it is about time that we stand up and tell them, "Look here, you have been telling us to get together, but so far the three Members, who have spoken so much about confrontation and about unity, have not given a single suggestion on which we can work to find any concrete solution to defend this country." All that has been said was, "let us unite and let us get together" but from under our very feet they have been cutting the grass in order to build a church; and with the coming elections, I think, we well know the intention behind it. Therefore, Sir, it is now time that all of us should be together and be behind the Government whether we like it or not; otherwise, once this country gets into the hands of the Indonesians and it becomes part of the Indonesian empire, the picture will be a sad one for everyone of us.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap di-dalam peruntukan Kementerian Luar Negeri ini, maka saya suka membawakan kepada muka 187 pechahan kepala 33—

\$680,150, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap dalam masaalah Brunei, kerana pada masa dahulu pernah kita semua mengetahui Brunei adalah masuk di-dalam lengkongan Malaysia, tetapi sekarang ini, Brunei telah tertinggal, dan Sarawak dan Sabah ada-lah masuk konon-nya dengan kehendak mereka sendiri dalam lengkongan Malaysia. Tetapi, suka-lah saya hendak tahu kepada Kerajaan apa langkah² dan ikhtiar² mereka itu supaya mendesak Kerajaan British membebaskan Brunei itu. Ada-kah sebab Brunei tidak masuk dalam lengkongan Malaysia maka Brunei itu di-biarkan sahaja dan bergantung kepada Kerajaan Inggeris? Maka ada-kah merdeka yang di-sebut oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dan Parti Perikatan merdeka itu hendak-lah masuk dalam Malaysia, dan sa-kira-nya tidak masuk Malaysia, maka biar-lah mereka itu terkongkong dalam penjajahan British. Maka suka-lah saya mendapat tahu bila-kah masa-nya pehak Kerajaan menchari langkah dan ikhtiar supaya mendesak Kerajaan British akan menyampaikan kepada Bangsa² Bersatu supaya memerdekakan wilayah Brunei itu, tidak-lah pehak kami di-sini mensoalkan apa-kah chorak yang akan di-bentok, tetapi yang menjadi soal kepada pehak kami hendak-lah negeri itu dapat kebebasan.

Tuan Pengerusi, siapa-kah yang tidak berasa sedih dan dukachita, kerana terkorban-nya perajurit² ashkar Melayu yang telah mempertahankan dalam menjalankan tugas di-Sabah berkhidmat mempertahankan tanah ayer, dan lebeh lagi ibu bapa mereka itu, atau isteri mereka itu dan sanak saudara mereka itu yang terkorban dalam menjalankan kewajipan mereka di-Sabah. Dua orang perajurit Melayu yang telah di-terbangkan ka-Kelantan untuk di-kebumikan maka telah di-sambut oleh beribu² orang manusia dengan ayer mata yang berlinang², dengan tangisan kerana di-sapanjang jalan, sa-panjang kota dan desa tidak lain melainkan chakapan mereka itu atas kesedehan, atas terkorban-nya perajurit² ashkar Melayu itu. Dengan demikian itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, pehak PAS berdasarkan Islam, berdasarkan keamanan, ingin menchari langkah dan ikhtiar

supaya jangan berlaku-nya kekacauan dalam negeri ini dan jangan berlaku-nya peperangan di-dalam negeri ini dan di-Tenggara Asia ini. Maka pernah-lah perkara ini pehak kami menyampaikan pendapat² kami kepada Kerajaan supaya pehak Kerajaan sendiri berchermat melakukan sa-suatu. Tuan Pengerusi, pehak kami di-sini tidak begitu tersasul dengan fikiran yang telah di-buat oleh pehak P.P.P. kerana PAS berdasarkan Islam dan berdasarkan keamanan dan berbaik², maseh ada jalan supaya mengelakkan bahaya peperangan, maka sebab itu PAS berkehendakkan supaya perkara² ini disampaikan dengan sungguh² kepada Bangsa² Bersatu supaya dapat kita satu ikhtiar dan langkah menchari perdamaian dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang menjadi pokok perbincangan yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara sa-malam ia-itu mempersoalkan soal tentang kechuaian Kerajaan sendiri dalam melengkapi tentera² kita di-Sabah itu dan kalau tidak betul dan menasabah pendapat mereka itu, boleh-lah Kerajaan menolak, tetapi apa yang telah di-bayangkan oleh beliau itu di-atas senjata² dan kalau-lah Menteri itu menggunakan brengun yang boleh memakan hanya 30 hela sahaja, maka hendak-lah di-lengkapkan dengan senjata² yang padan serta senjata² yang chukup kuat, dan begitu juga Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan apa-kah sebab-nya tentera² kita itu tidak di-lengkapkan dengan topi besi, maka jawapan-nya yang telah di-berikan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri sa-malam mengatakan tidak-lah sesuai di-dalam peperangan sa-bagaimana peperangan di-dalam hutan saperti di-Sabah. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Polis Reserve, atau Polis Penchegah Rusoh menggunakan topi besi, kenapa-kah pula ashkar² kita itu tidak di-lengkapkan dengan topi besi. Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara sa-malam tergamak beliau itu menu-doh dan hingga beliau mengatakan bahawa bukan hanya Dewan ini yang memerhatikan bahkan seluruh dunia memerhati berat tentang langkah pehak Ahli Yang Berhormat dari

Kuala Trengganu Utara. Sa-olah² chap kap beliau itu memberi gambaran yang sangat burok kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, pehak PAS dan pehak Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu menyatakan dengan ikhlas dan jujur. Pehak PAS yang di-sokong oleh 300,000 orang manusia di-dalam negeri ini pernah membuat tegoran, pernah membuat keritik yang membena kapada Kerajaan supaya pehak Kerajaan sendiri berjimat² supaya Kerajaan sendiri berchermat membuat satu² langkah, tetapi pandangan kami itu dipandang sepi, bahkan di-chap-nya pehak kami ini sa-bagai pengkhianat kapada bangsa dan negara. Tuan Pengerusi, tidak payah pehak Perdana Menteri dan Timbalan Perdana Menteri menyeru pehak kami di-sini bersatu dan berganding bahu mempertahankan negara. Tuan Pengerusi, kami memang tidak payah di-seru lagi. Kami sayang kapada bangsa dan sayang kapada tanah ayer. Chontoh-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir sa-bentar tadi, ia-itu, tokoh² dan pemimpin² PAS apabila sampai Kerahan Tenaga, mereka tidak berlelah² lagi mendaf-tarkan diri, tetapi ahli² dan tokoh UMNO dan Perikatan telah terkebelakang. Ini telah nyata dan ini bukti-nya. Apa yang pehak Kerajaan hendak lagi? Dan apa-kah Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara hendak lagi? Kami tahu ini tanah ayer kami. Kami sanggup mati kerana menjaga tanah ayer kami sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, oleh sebab PAS chinta kapada perdamaian dan keamanan, maka pehak PAS pernah menyuarakan supaya berchermat dan jangan gopoh² untuk melahirkan Malaysia kerana banyak sangkut-nya di-situ, Tuan Pengerusi. Sangkut-nya pehak penjajah British termashhor di-dalam chara mereka menjajah, penga-roh komunis dan begitu juga negeri² yang mempunyai kepentingan, tetapi Kerajaan sifatkan pendapat kami itu sa-bagai tidak jujur dan ikhlas. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak-lah hendak “menegakkan benang basah” dan pehak

kami di-sini bukan-lah menentang Malaysia, tetapi pernah kami menen-tang Malaysia sa-belum Malaysia itu di-lahirkan, kerana kami tidak mahu melihat satu kekachauan berlaku da-lam negara kita sendiri dan satu keka-chauan dan api peperangan berlaku di-Tenggara Asia ini, Tuan Pengerusi. Maka sebab itu-lah PAS minta pehak Kerajaan supaya berchermat dalam hal ini, dan sa-kira-nya Kerajaan bercher-mat dan membentok-nya sa-chara yang berfaedah, PAS harus menyokong Ma-laysia ini dahulu. Tuan Pengerusi, apa boleh buat sekarang ini “nasi sudah menjadi bubor”. Pehak kami tidak membiarkan, pehak kami sanggup, pehak kami tidak membiarkan keka-chauan berlaku dalam negara ini. Tetapi sa-kira-nya pehak Kerajaan sendiri mahu menchari perdamaian dan mahu menchari keamanan di-Tenggara Asia ini, ada jalan yang patut kita ikut, walau pun pehak Per-dana Menteri dan Timbalan Perdana Menteri sa-malam mengatakan perkara ini telah di-sampaikan kapada Pertu-bohan Bangsa² Bersatu. Ini-lah yang PAS mahu supaya perkara ini di-sam-paikan kapada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, tetapi penyampaian itu biar merupakan satu keputusan dan satu pendapat yang bulat dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, yang di-dokong oleh seluroh parti² politik dalam negara kita hari ini yang merupakan satu ke-putusan daripada ra'ayat sendiri mengemukakan kapada Pertubohan Bang-sa² Bersatu supaya dia dapat men-champori menchari keamanan di-negara kita ini dan menchari ke-amanan di-Tenggara Asia ini, Tuan Pengerusi.

Kita tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa pehak penjajah dan pehak komunis memang suka melihat ada-nya timbul kekerohan, ada-nya timbul kekachauan dalam satu² negara itu supaya mereka dapat menjaga kedudukan mereka yang lebeh selamat, menjaga kepen-tingan dan faedah mereka. Sebab itu-lah PAS dengan ikhlas dan jujur-nya berharap kapada Kerajaan sendiri membuat satu keputusan yang di-dokong oleh seluroh ra'ayat dalam negeri ini oleh Dewan ini menyampai-kan kapada Pertubohan Bangsa² Ber-satu. Kita mahu keamanan, kita mahu

satu penyelesaian yang aman dan damai di-Tenggara Asia ini, dan kita tidak mahu ra'ayat bergelimpangan mati dalam peperangan, Tuan Pengerusi.

Tuan Pengerusi, walau pun terlampau, tetapi pada masa timbul-nya soal konferantasi yang pertama dahulu pernah PAS menyuarakan supaya pehak Kerajaan menyampaikan kepada Bangsa² Bersatu supaya menchari satu penyelesaian, tetapi apa-kah anggapan pehak Kerajaan dan apa-kah anggapan pehak Perikatan mengatakan pehak kami sengaja hendak melambat²kan lahir-nya Malaysia ini, dan memberi peluang kepada Indonesia. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya pemikiran PAS itu di-terima dan pehak Kerajaan lebeh chermat harus tidak akan berlaku kekachauan dan pengorbanan kepada perajurit² kita yang berkhidmat di-Sabah itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap kepada Kerajaan sendiri bersunggoh² dalam soal ini, bersunggoh² menyampaikan perkara ini kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu dan jangan-lah mudah sekali di-pengaruhi oleh sa-barang pengarah, terutama-nya British yang termashhor di-atas kepintaran mereka dalam dunia pada hari ini. Kita tahu Inggeris berada dalam Tanah Melayu konon-nya mempertahankan tanah ayer kita dan Malaysia, tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, apabila sampai masa dan waktu yang merugikan mereka itu yang tidak padan dengan belanja wang yang mereka² churahkan kerana kelengkapan senjata dan sa-bagai-nya, mereka akan meninggalkan kita dan terkorban-lah kita. Mereka hanya mementingkan soal interest mereka sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, kita maseh tidak lupa bagaimana kemasokan Jepun ka-Tanah Melayu dahulu. Sunggoh pun beribu² askar British dan Australia yang menjaga negeri ini yang pernah menunjukkan kegagahan-nya kepada ra'ayat yang mereka akan mempertahankan negara ini, tetapi bila masuk Jepun ka-Tanah Melayu, Tuan Pengerusi, puteh tapak kaki-nya lari ka-Singapura dan surrender. Ini-kah jasa mereka? Dan orang² yang menentang Jepun terok sa-kali di-kemili oleh Jepun.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada satu cerita ia-itu sa-masa tentera Jepun mulai bertapak di-Kelantan, maka telah di-letakkan pasokan askar Punjab dan tentera udara Australia mempertahankan pantai di-Kelantan. Tuan Pengerusi, apabila Jepun masuk, maka askar² Punjab dan askar² Melayu telah bermati²an mempertahankan dan berharap bantuan daripada tentera udara Australia dalam sa'at peperangan yang hebat itu yang Jepun belum lagi dapat bertapak di-pantai itu, pasokan Tentera Udara Australia meninggalkan tempat itu dan tidak memberi isyarat kepada pasokan Punjab dan askar Melayu di-sana. Ini kerja mereka itu, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 36 (1): "Sa-sorang ahli hendak-lah menghadkan perchakapan-nya kepada perkara yang di-binchangkan sahaja dan tidak boleh mengeluarkan apa² perkara yang tidak berkait dengan perkara yang di-binchangkan itu." Ini melarat sampai ka-Australia, berpeperang di-Kelantan bagitu bagini, saya fikir ta' ada berkait dengan perkara yang kita bahathkan hari ini.

Mr Chairman: Saya fikir ada sedikit bersangkut-paut dengan kawalan British dan Australia dahulu. Itu yang di-babitkan-nya pada menjaga Malaysia ini. Saya harap chakap sedikit sahaja.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani: Ya, jadi habis-lah tentang bab itu, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab, itu ada-lah kelebihan British.

Sa-malam sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sarawak telah menudoh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara mengatakan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu suka supaya tentera² Inggeris kekal di-Malaysia ini. Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu ia-lah kerana banyak-nya ashkar² British di-dalam Malaysia ini, dan kerana mereka itu berjanji untuk mempertahankan Malaysia ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana apa, sebab-nya yang mereka itu tidak mahu dudok di-barisan hadapan. Ini-lah soal-nya

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order. I do not think we have a quorum.

Mr Chairman: Pada biasa-nya, bila kita hendak mulakan sahaja, hendaklah ada quorum, ia-itu satu perempat daripada-nya, tetapi pada masa mesuarat ini di-jalankan, rasa saya tidak jadi apa kerana hendak menyelamatkan masa.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, if we do not have a quorum, then it means that, legally, what we have said does not form part of the proceeding of the House, and that we are just conducting proceedings which are invalid.

(Division rung: count taken.)

Mr Chairman: Yes, it is quite in order. There is a quorum.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani: Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sarawak itu dia lupa tentang soal Defence Treaty dalam negeri ini di-antara pehak kita dengan pehak British ia-itu sa-lama 30 tahun. Pernah pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu, pehak kami di-sini membangkitkan soal ini supaya pehak Kerajaan mengkaji sa-mula Defence Treaty itu, tetapi jangan-lah pehak tentera² British, kalau rioh sebok benar, hinggakan Menteri Pertahanan-nya berlari² datang ka-sini, tetapi ashkar²-nya tidak mahu ka-hadapan, sa-balek-nya ashkar² kita yang ka-hadapan sahaja sampai mati.

Tuan Pengerusi, kita tahu bahawa British pandai, pandai mereka itu untuk melagakan antara satu sama lain supaya mereka dapat kekal pengaruh-nya di-Tenggara Asia ini, sebab itu saya berharap kepada pehak Kerajaan, kalau benar² pehak Kerajaan hendak menchari satu perdamaian, atau penyelesaian, biar-lah dengan bersunggo² menyampaikan perkara ini kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, dan jangan-lah sa-kali² berharap dan menchari kepada orang² asing, orang² lain untuk menjaga keselamatan negeri kita sendiri, kerana tidak ada siapa pun yang tidak menchari faedah, kalau mereka menolong sa-suatu puak itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara telah mempersoalkan dan sengaja membangkitkan soal keraguan²-nya terhadap kesungguhan pehak² Pembangkang dalam mempertahankan negara ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya sikap ini ditunjukkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari pehak Pembangkang, maka itu-lah menunjukkan bahawa pehak Kerajaan tidak ikhlas kepada pehak kami, tidak ikhlas benar² berkehendakkan ra'ayat mempertahankan negara ini, Tuan Pengerusi. Apabila Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara sa-malam menyebutkan tentang masalah wartawan Mokhtar Lubis, Said Zahari, Mahadiva, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara kerana lanchap mulut-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, dan keterlaluan sangat menudoh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-olah² sa-bagai peguam daripada Jakarta, walau apa pun yang di-soalkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu ia-lah membangkitkan, bukan-nya tentang chara mereka di-tahan di-dalam masalah yang patut di-kemukakan supaya perkara itu, atau ketiga² mereka itu di-kemukakan ka-dalam Jawatan-kuasa Peri Kemanusiaan Bangsa² Bersatu.

Tuan Pengerusi, apabila Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara mencheritakan pemergian beliau di-Indonesia itu kerana makan angin, beliau itu menerangkan dengan ikhlas-nya, kerana pehak Kerajaan mudah sa-kali menudoh sa-saorang itu melakukan sa-suatu, wal hal pemergian beliau itu hanya-lah makan angin. Kalau beliau itu menghadhiri Conference Wartawan Afro-Asia, maka bukan-lah kerana jemputan itu datang-nya dari President Sukarno, tetapi ada-lah jemputan itu datang-nya daripada Panitia Wartawan Afro-Asia sendiri, Panitia itu bukan hanya menjemput Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara sahaja, bahkan juga wakil² daripada Tanah Melayu dan Singapura.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu mashhor nama-nya Panglima Jihad ia-lah Penolong

Pengarang Suara Rasmi PAS, Suara Islam, walau pun dia-nya bukan wartawan professional, tetapi wartawan sambilan. Maka ini tidak-lah patut menjadi satu kechaman daripada pehak Kerajaan, terutama daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar. Dalam sa-hingga meminta pehak Kerajaan mengawasi beliau ini, dan chakap kasar-nya supaya Kerajaan bertindak, atau menangkap beliau ini, tetapi ada-kah ini patut, Tuan Pengerusi, apabila sa-saorang itu melawat sa-suatu negeri maka apabila dia kembali di-sini, orang itu di-ugut? Kalau beliau itu menghadhiri satu upacara penyerahan di-Irian Barat daripada Belanda kepada Indonesia itu, patut kita semua sa-bagai orang Asia berasa megah, suatu wilayah, atau negeri yang telah beberapa lama di-jajah oleh penjajahan Belanda mendapat satu penyerahan, maka oleh sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berada di-Indonesia itu, kesempatan beliau menghadhiri suatu upacara itu patut-lah kita semua berbesar hati, tetapi sa-balek-nya menchap beliau ini sa-bagai perkakas dari pehak President Sukarno, atau Indonesia.

Tuan Pengerusi, semalam kita mendengar daripada ucapan yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara. Dalam beliau mengecham pehak kami di-sini beliau telah membangkitkan soal wakil Besut—membangkitkan soal perjuangan beliau yang lama. Membangkitkan pertalian beliau dengan Ibrahim Ya'cob, telah mencheritakan bagaimana beliau dan Azahari dan wakil dari Setapak satu masa berunding. Tuan Pengerusi, ini perkara² lama. Perkara² sa-masa penjajah British lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, masing² menchari ikhtiar dan langkah bagaimana hendak menyingkirkan British itu dalam negeri ini sendiri, patut beliau itu menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada wakil Besut kerana beliau-lah yang pertama menchelekkkan mata ra'ayat dalam negeri ini, menginsafi ra'ayat supaya ra'ayat kasehkan kapada tanah ayer, supaya ra'ayat menggunakan perkataan "merdeka" maka beliau-lah menggunakan perkataan itu yang pertama sa-kali, dan sekarang

ini beliau di-kutok. Kalau pernah-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, pehak wakil Besut itu berunding dengan pehak Azahari, tidak-kah pernah pehak Kerajaan, tidak-kah pehak Perdana Menteri berunding dengan Azahari pada masa itu kerana hendak memasokkan Brunei dalam Malaysia—pernah, tetapi apa sebab di-kutok pehak wakil Besut itu. Masing² pada masa itu bersahabat, tetapi pada hari ini oleh sebab Azahari telah memerontak—menjadi musuh maka di-kaitkan wakil daripada Besut, kenapa tidak di-busokkan pehak Kerajaan sendiri, tidak busokkan Perdana Menteri, oleh sebab pernah berhubung dengan Azahari dahulu. Sa-hingga sanggup Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, kata-nya minta-lah pehak Kerajaan mengawasi beliau ini mengawasi hidup mereka itu; lebeh baik kalau dapat ditangkap, di-tahan atau di-kurong di-rumah; itu chakap terlaluan sangat, Tuan Pengerusi. Jangan-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, menggunakan nafsu daripada otak tentu-lah susah kita, menggunakan sentiment, apa akibat-nya kapada negara kalau pehak Kerajaan melakukan sa-suatu tindakan yang bagitu, Tuan Pengerusi. Kehanchoran, kechelakaan bukan hanya pada manusia tetapi kapada negara sendiri, kapada orang² yang berchita² untok meninggikan bangsa-nya dan menyelamatkan negeri-nya, tetapi di-pandang pengkhianat oleh pehak Kerajaan sendiri. Maka ini-kah, Tuan Pengerusi, orang² berkehendakkan pehak Pembangkang bekerjasama, ini-lah chara tutor chakap mereka itu ini-lah fikiran mereka itu, Tuan Pengerusi. Kami bukan-lah budak², Tuan Pengerusi, kami sudah tua dan kami pun tua juga dalam politik ini, Tuan Pengerusi, jangan-lah chuba di-ugut² dan kami tidak bimbang dan takut kapada sa-siapa hanya kami tundok kapada Allah subhanahu wata'ala. Tuan Pengerusi, maka itu-lah kesimpulan-nya pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu, supaya pehak Kerajaan ini kalau ada niat dan hati hendak menyampaikan perkara ini, atau minta satu penyelesaian kapada Bangsa² Bersatu maka biar-lah dengan bersungguh², biar-lah merupakan satu keputusan daripada Dewan ini—keputusan yang bulat dari ra'ayat tetapi jangan-lah hanya

sa-takat menyampaikan, tetapi dengan bersunggo^h², Tuan Pengerusi.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum saya dudok, saya suka-lah hendak berchakap sedikit sa-bagaimana pandangan yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara semalam yang menuntut supaya perkara Rombongan ka-Luar Negeri yang diketuai oleh Perdana Menteri, Singapura, Enche' Lee Kuan Yew supaya rombongan itu di-ketuai oleh sa-orang Menteri Kerajaan. Saya menyokong pendapat beliau itu, nampak-nya baharu-lah beliau sedar pada hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi. Kami lebeh sedar, kerana kami tidak lupa apa yang Perdana Menteri Lee Kuan Yew pernah berchakap pada satu masa dahulu, kata-nya, hanya 20 tahun lagi pehak orang Melayu dapat menjadi Perdana Menteri. Ini satu chabaran seluroh umat Melayu, Tuan Pengerusi. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara itu berkehendakkan sa-orang Menteri mengetuai rombongan yang saya sebutkan tadi itu, maka saya shorkan supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat daripada Hal-ehwal Sarawak itu dapat mengetuai rombongan tersebut, kerana beliau itu ia-lah dari Cabinet Kerajaan sendiri tentu-lah sesuai dalam rombongan itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berasa tidak senang hati kerana ucapan yang telah di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri semalam yang mengatakan penentangan² Malaysia itu ada-lah ejen² dari Soekarno. Tuan Pengerusi, pehak Party Perikatan mempunyai pemikiran berlainan dengan pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu. Sa-bagaimana saya telah terangkan tadi, Tuan Pengerusi, ikhtiar², langkah² dan fikiran² kita pernah kita hemborkan bukan sahaja di-dalam Dewan ini bahkan di-luar Dewan di-atas niat berseh suchi Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu. Kita menentang, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana kita tidak mahu timbul-nya huru hara dalam negeri ini, timbul kekacauan dalam negeri ini bukan sahaja akan menerbitkan peperangan bukan hanya di-Tenggara Asia ini, tetapi akan menerbitkan peperangan seluroh dunia.

Tidak-lah patut Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu sanggup mengatakan siapa yang menentang Malaysia itu ada-lah ejen daripada Soekarno. Kami, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak ingin dan tidak suka melihat kami di-jajah oleh sa-barang penjajahan dalam dunia ini, sebab itu-lah kami suka supaya tentera² British di-undorkan dari Tanah Melayu supaya Brunei itu di-perjuangkan oleh pehak Kerajaan sendiri untuk memberi kemerdekaan kapada Brunei, tetapi jangan-lah di-biarkan Brunei itu maseh di-kongkong oleh British dan sama² pehak Perikatan Malaysia berkongsi dan menjalankan langkah² biarkan Brunei bagitu.

Ini bukan-kah pemikiran yang waras dan ikhlas daripada pehak PAS. Sa-kira-nya pehak Kerajaan jujur dan ikhlas, suka-lah pehak kami di-sini melihat, dan suka-lah pehak ra'ayat dalam negeri ini melihat, suka-lah ra'ayat dunia melihat bagaimana pehak Kerajaan Perikatan akan menyuarakan soal Brunei supaya Brunei di-berikan kebebasan, soal bentok merdeka itu tidak menjadi soal, tetapi kita mahu melihat bagaimana pehak Perikatan memperjuangkan Brunei itu supaya dapat taraf kemerdekaan, sa-kian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka mengambil bahagian dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kementerian Luar Negeri ia-itu saya suka berchakap berkenaan dengan Pejabat Perwakilan di-Luar Negeri. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum saya berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara ini, saya juga menyampaikan dukachita di-atas kemalangan yang berlaku kapada 8 orang tentera² Persekutuan yang telah terkorban baharu² ini di-Sabah. Dukachita ini bukan-lah di-sebabkan sa-orang daripada-nya ia-lah daripada kerabat saya, tetapi dukachita ini ada-lah untuk semua ahli² tentera kita yang terkorban di-Sabah baharu² ini. Pada fikiran saya elok benar-lah kita yang ada di-dalam Majlis ini terutama-nya daripada Yang Berhormat² orang² Islam membacha fatihah di-dalam hati sendiri, untuk di-sedekahkan kapada aruah si-mati yang terkorban itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, soal berkenaan dengan Pejabat² Perwakilan di-Luar Negeri kita Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia ada mempunyai beberapa orang Duta² kita di-luar negeri, dan kewajipan Duta² kita di-luar negeri bukan-nya sahaja perhubungan di-antara Kerajaan² kita, atau pun Kerajaan negeri itu sahaja, tetapi juga satu daripada kewajipan Duta² kita di-luar negeri itu ia-lah memberi penyata, memberi penerangan² bersangkutan dengan negeri kita ini. Saya perchaya Duta² itu atau Duta² kita itu telah menjalankan kewajipan-nya sebagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi, tetapi di-masa² yang baharu ini atau yang akan datang ini Duta² itu hendak-lah lagi memperluaskan penerangan² hal yang bersangkutan dengan negeri kita ini kepada negeri² yang ada mempunyai Duta² kita, terutama memberi penerangan bersangkutan dengan pencherobohan daripada Kerajaan Indonesia bukan-nya sahaja di-perayeran kita, bahkan sa-hingga sampai ka-tanah ayer kita ini juga sudah di-cherobohi oleh Kerajaan Indonesia itu. Ada-lah perkara ini sudah sa-patut-nya Duta² kita memperhebatkan lagi atau memperluaskan lagi penerangan² bersangkutan dengan apa yang telah berlaku di-dalam Persekutuan Malaysia.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lain daripada itu saya suka mengambil bahagian berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan ucapan daripada sahabat saya wakil daripada Kuala Trengganu Utara. Kita sudah mendengar wakil daripada Kuala Trengganu Utara itu telah memberi ucapan² yang lebih lanjut kepada Dewan ini dengan mengambil masa yang panjang, kebanyakan-nya ada-lah chakap² yang saya dengar, yang di-katakan, atau pun yang di-keluarkan oleh wakil Kuala Trengganu Utara itu hanya sa-mata² mengecham dan menchachi Kerajaan sahaja. Terutama-nya ada-lah bersangkut dengan kemalangan yang berlaku kepada 8 orang ashkar kita di-Sabah baharu² ini. Dalam ucapan wakil Kuala Trengganu Utara itu nampak-nya dia merendah²kan, atau pun Yang Berhormat itu merendah²kan kebolehan panglima² tentera² kita di-sini ia-itu Lieutenant-

General Tengku Othman sa-hingga di-katakan-nya ada-lah ashkar² yang di-hantar di-sana yang terkorban itu ia-lah oleh kechuaian daripada Kerajaan. Saya fahamkan ada-lah kechuaian Kerajaan ini ia-lah kechuaian daripada maksud-nya kepada panglima perang kita. Di-sini saya berasa hairan macham mana-kah tektik, atau pun fikiran yang di-keluarkan oleh wakil itu yang merendah²kan kebolehan panglima perang kita di-Persekutuan ini dan Yang Berhormat itu sendiri menyatakan yang ia-nya bukan sa-orang panglima perang, tetapi jika ia-nya bukan sa-orang panglima perang, macham mana dia boleh merendah²kan kebolehan sa-orang panglima perang? Ini saya berasa banyak hairan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, di-sini ada-lah satu perkara yang saya fikirkan patut sangat kita awasi ia-itu di-dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara menyatakan senjata² yang di-beri kepada pasokan yang pergi ka-Sabah itu tidak memuaskan hati. Dan juga latehan² yang sempurna tidak di-berikan kepada ashkar² kita yang di-hantar ka-Sabah itu, dengan sebab tidak chukup dan tidak elok senjata² dan kurang latehan yang kita beri itu-lah sebab-nya ashkar² kita sudah terkorban sa-banyak 8 orang. Tuan Pengerusi, perkataan² ini jika kita fikirkan sa-kali lalu tidak ada apa, tetapi jika kita fikirkan sa-dalam²nya atas perkataan ini ia-itu kekurangan latehan dan kekurangan senjata, berarti kita di-sini menghantar anak² kita atau pun ashkar² kita di-Sabah itu untuk korban kepada peluru² daripada Indonesia. Ma'ana-nya kita tidak berlateh. Kita mensia²kan sahaja kewajipan kita menghantar anak² kita. Di-sini saya berani mengatakan ia-itu satu semangat kemarahan akan timbul di-Tanah Melayu ini, terutama-nya daripada ibubapa perajurit² kita apakala mendengar perkataan² yang tidak ada latehan dan senjata yang chukup di-beri kepada anak² atau kepada perajurit² kita. Kita, Tuan Pengerusi, membuat di'ayah untuk menaikkan kemarahan sa-saorang atau pun satu² negeri itu, bukan-nya sahaja terus terang, tetapi

ada sa-chara yang tidak langsung yang boleh menaikkan kemarahan orang di atas apa perkara yang kita buat. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya fikir Kerajaan patut-lah sangat mengambil berat atas perkara ini dan jangan-lah di-mudah²-kan atas perkara ini. Saya takut ibu-bapa perajurit² kita yang ada akan naik marah—marahkan kepada Kerajaan ia-itu menghantar anak² mereka dengan tidak di-beri lathen yang penoh dan tidak di-beri senjata yang elok dan chukup. Perkara ini saya takut akan timbul dan ini satu di'ayah yang boleh memarahkan ibu-bapa para-jurit² kita sa-bagaimana yang di-chakapkan oleh sahabat saya dari Kuala Trengganu Utara tadi.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, pada hari ini, atau pun hari kelmarin Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong ada menyuarakan ia-itu meminta supaya Kerajaan ini mengambil parti² Pembangkang di-jadikan Kerajaan Champoran (Coalition Government). Perkara ini elok. Tetapi saya mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan dan juga parti² Pembangkang yang suka menawarkan diri untuk bersatu dengan Kerajaan; tunjukkan kejujoran-nya dahulu. Sudah kita tunjukkan kejujoran sa-telah kita perchaya di-masa itu baharu Kerajaan akan menimbangkan dan akan menerima parti² Pembangkang untuk bersatu dengan Kerajaan, tetapi jika sa-kira-nya parti² Pembangkang sa-hingga di-hari ini belum lagi menunjukkan kejujoran-nya, saya dengan tegas mengatakan Kerajaan jangan sama sa-kali menerima parti² Pembangkang ini men-champori di-dalam perkara pemerentahan negeri ini.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Mr Chairman, Sir, we have just witnessed a scene where the light has gone out of the lives of eight of our sisters and out of the lives of eight mothers in this country and out of the lives of many children. Yet, Mr Chairman, Sir, we hear Members, like the Member for Menglembu saying, "Do not panic; that is a small loss." I ask them: "Do you want to send more of our men to the abattoir of death, to the abattoir of war, and do you want more of our women to be

decked in mourning clothes, and more of our children to be orphans?"

Mr Chairman, Sir, we have just heard the last speaker say that we are sending our soldiers to die in North Borneo. Sir, is it not time for the Government to pause before it spreads this darkness of death into every home in this country? The last speaker has said that the more of our people get killed in North Borneo, the more will our masses here hate the Indonesians, the more they will want to fight the Indonesians. But, Sir, I will tell this House, and I will tell this illusioned Member, that for every death that takes place, there will be hatred for the Government, and that for every woman who sheds a tear, that tear will be laid at the doorstep of this Government. Mr Chairman, Sir, I ask these members of the Government not to mislead themselves because you knew the conditions of war, rebellion, of revolution, in North Borneo. Before you jump into that cauldron you must realise that in that cauldron you can only be fried, you can only be scalded, you can only suffer, and you cannot get happiness from that cauldron of North Borneo. Mr Chairman, Sir, these misguided people think that the more of our people are killed the more patriotic the people will become and the more they will want to fight, and more will there be a feeling of fervour. But I will tell them, Mr Chairman, Sir, that this feeling of revenge that you think you can direct against Indonesia will recoil upon you, and you will be held responsible for the loss of the lives of the people of this country, and

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Pengerusi, boleh saya minta penjelasan daripada

Enche' K. Karam Singh: No, Mr Chairman, Sir, I refuse to give away.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Dia mahu serah diri kepada Indonesia-kah?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, will you call him to order?

Mr Chairman: (To Enche' K. Karam Singh): Proceed!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have said that they will be held responsible for the deaths of the people of this country; and when my Party proposes that we all get together to prevent further deaths, the proposal is not accepted. If you accept our proposal, you only help to save yourselves. It is for your own good and for the good of this country, because one day the women of this country will bring their accounts before you and confront you and hold you responsible. Mr Chairman, Sir, even Shakespeare had said, "Hell knoweth no fury as a woman scorned".

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Mr Chairman, Sir

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not giving way. He is interrupting me.

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman*): He is not giving way. (*To Enche' K. Karam Singh*) Please proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr Chairman, Sir, when the millions of women, when the millions of *kaum ibu* in this country, come laced in tragedy and sorrow, then, Mr Chairman, Sir, this Government will be shaken, not by Soekarno, not by Aidit, but by the ra'ayats of this country—by the wives, by the mothers, by the brothers and sisters and children of those who have been killed.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): On a point of order. Standing Order 66 (11). I think the Honourable Member . . .

Mr Chairman: What point of Standing Order?

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Standing Order 66 (11). I think the Honourable Member is completely off the tangent. Now, he is, in fact, giving a sort of a Mark Anthony speech in this House. I do not know to which item he is referring to at the moment. I am completely at a loss.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Very soon you will be lost.

Mr Chairman: Order, order. One minute. You can touch on the policy of the service for which the money is provided. I can allow you to speak a little bit only on that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Thank you, Mr Chairman. Mr Chairman, Sir, I would ask these gentlemen from Sabah not to use Malayan soldiers to preserve their privileged and unelected positions in this House. Do not use the people of this country to uphold your unelected position in this House (*Interruption*). We do not grudge the \$750, but do not let the people of this country pay for the seats that you occupy with blood and death and sorrow and misery in this country. Mr Chairman, Sir, it is very easy for them to be brave when our brothers and sisters in this country have to die. What are they doing here in this crisis? The Minister of Sabah has gone back

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: With due respect to the Chair, Sir, I beg to draw your attention to Standing Order 66 (11). I have still not yet been told to which item the Honourable Member is referring to in these estimates. He went from a Mark Anthony's speech to the Members from Sabah and Sarawak and I still do not know which item he is referring to. I beg for your ruling, Sir.

Mr Chairman: The thing is this. Mr Speaker last time has given permission to Honourable Members to speak on the general principles of Government policy, so I think he has the right to speak a little on this matter. (*To Enche' K. Karam Singh*): I hope you are not talking much about this matter.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Sir, I agree with your ruling. As I entirely understood it

Mr Chairman: That is my ruling. I do not think you want to discuss my ruling.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order, Standing Order 36 (4). The

Honourable Member for Bungsar should not insult. According to the Constitution of Malaysia, all our Honourable Members from Sabah and Sarawak are here by right of the Constitution and to say something nasty about them is, I think, something uncalled for.

Mr Chairman: Yes. (*To Enche' K. Karam Singh*): I do not allow you to do that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am just stating an objective fact. Sir, I want to correct the Minister of Transport for mistaking me as the Member for Bungsar. The Member for Bungsar left this House long ago. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman, Sir, what I am asking these gentlemen—I am not referring to all of them but to those who challenged the Opposition—is, “There is death in your part of the country, there is tragedy, there is talk of emergency, what are you, gentlemen, doing here, sitting under this nice, cosy air-conditioned Chamber when the fires of war are raging in your country? Is this the patriotism that you preach—when others are at the firing line, you all sit beneath this air-conditioned roof?”

Mr Chairman: Order, order. I rule you out of order. You are speaking too much on that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: But I would say the fundamental defect of Malaysia is that we do not have the people of North Borneo speaking in this House—their representatives are not in this House; and however much I may love and sympathise with the Members from North Borneo, under no condition can I accept that they are the voice of North Borneo, because they have not been sent by the people to this House.

Mr Chairman: There is no North Borneo, it is Sabah.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes, the Members from Sabah and Sarawak have not been sent by the people. So, I do not know for whom they speak.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order, 36 (1). Perkara yang

di-bahathkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada kena-mengena langsung dengan kebenaran yang dibenarkan oleh Tuan Pengerusi untuk membahath dasar ‘am dalam perkara ini.

Kedudukan Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada Sabah dan Sarawak telah diterangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dalam Dewan ini beberapa hari yang lalu ia-itu mereka di-sini ada-lah sa-bagai wakil² Sarawak dan Sabah. Mereka mempunyai hak sa-bagaimana juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara berhak dalam Dewan ini. Jadi, saya fikir membangkitkan perkara itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan soal yang di-bahathkan dan di-binchangkan dalam Dewan ini. Saya minta Tuan Pengerusi memberi *ruling* dan keputusan dalam soal ini.

Mr Chairman: I think the last one is irrelevant. You can speak on some other matter.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I was surprised at the attitude taken by the Member for Menglembu, and I was still more surprised at the Alliance backbenchers who clapped when he said, “We will support our Government even if it attacks Indonesia. Right or wrong, we will support.” All those gentlemen clapped. They dare not say it, because the country will reprove them for it. But their sub-conscience is revealed when the Member for Menglembu speaks and they applauded. But if the Member for Menglembu asks this nation to take leave of its senses, I would beg most strongly to differ from him. I would say that if this country commits aggression against Indonesia, and this Government commits aggression against Indonesia, not a single Malayan will support this Government. Unless it is absolutely in the right, it cannot ask for the support of the people of this country; and I would ask the Government not to place too much seriousness or weight on the words of the Member for Menglembu, otherwise we might find Malaysia ganging up with Chiang Kai-shek, with America and others in an intervention in Indonesia. And, Mr Chairman, Sir, we can tell them that an army of

invasion into Indonesia will not come out alive, because that would be aggression against Indonesia; and if the Member for Menglembu and the Alliance backbenchers—UMNO backbenchers—have any such illusions, I would urge them to disabuse themselves; and if they are thinking of volunteering to go to Indonesia, they had better make out their wills, arrange their properties, because they will never come out alive from such an adventure.

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid (Seberang Utara): Sir, on a point of clarification. We did not say we wanted to invade Indonesia; we said, “in defence of our country if attacked.”

Mr Chairman: (*To Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid*): Dia tidak benarkan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid: He is not saying the right thing. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: While the Alliance Government has been feeling braver and braver, the Australians have started getting cold feet, the New Zealanders have started getting cold feet. Their newspapers have said, “Now this has reached a dangerous stage. We do not want to fight Britain's war; we do not want to kill our people.” They are right, Sir. Australia is a small country in terms of population, and even a few people killed will be felt and it will cause a furore in that country, and now Australia is trying to back out, because if Australia comes into conflict with Indonesia, Sir, Australia will not stand a chance, and they realise it now. That is why they are trying to pull out, and the British are receding into the background, leaving our brave Ministers to send our ra'ayat on to the firing line.

Mr Chairman, Sir, in terms of world strategy, we find that Australia is more interested than we are in the military aspect here. What is the reason for it? If we span Indonesia from end to end, from Australia to Malaysia, we find that there is a pincer, a world-wide pincer, like the claws of a crab, from Australia on the one hand and from Malaysia on the other, trying to hem in Indonesia. Sir, I would

ask the Government, “Is it aware that it is acting as one prong of that world-wide pincer against Indonesia?” It is no use for us at the end to claim innocence. Let us realise fully what we are doing. Once we have realised the situation, then we can think out and plan what we want to do, but the position is that we are now part of an imperialist scheme aimed against Indonesia.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there was one Member of the Alliance who talked of Portuguese East Timor. What other proof do you require that this Government is saturated through and through with the ideology of imperialism? They want to preserve East Timor for the Portuguese as if Portugal extends right from Europe through all oceans into Timor, which is the fiction propagated by the Portuguese fascists themselves. This shows that in its international politics, this Government subscribes unreservedly to the imperialist or colonialist type of politics. So, how can the country and the world trust their words when they talk of freedom when they support Portuguese rule in Timor?

Mr Chairman, Sir, one Member from Sarawak or Sabah had said that the Indonesians are jealous of our prosperity. I ask these people not to think that they are talking to poor Dayaks but that they are talking to people who know, and we all know, that the prosperity of this country is only the prosperity of the British with a few capitalists. The kampong ra'ayat, who earns only \$30 a month, and the people in the estates, who are treated like slaves and who get \$60, are not prosperous. The British are prosperous with a few local capitalists. I would refer him to the reply that a Philippino newspaper gave to our Deputy Prime Minister. As usual after having boasted in this country itself, they thought that they could hoodwink the world. Our Deputy Prime Minister went to Manila; after Dr Subandrio spoke, our Tun also spoke, and he said, “You know, we are the most prosperous country in South-East Asia; we are so rich, we have so much money and things like that.” The next day a newspaper editorial questioned the Deputy Prime Minister,

"Yes, we agree yours is a rich country, but who owns your riches? Do your people own the riches or do just the British, the foreigners and a few local capitalists own?" To that query from the newspapers, the Federation Government has never given a reply. So, I tell our Members in this House, "Do not talk of prosperity!" This is a prosperity of a foreign elite in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister from Singapore had said, "Let us unite in this crisis." Yes, we are for unity, we want peace, but, Sir, he says, "Let bygones be bygones." After the PAP Government has collaborated with the Central Government and sent hundreds of leaders in Singapore to jail, they come here and wash their hands by saying, "Let bygones be bygones, dear friends, let us now unite, let us work for the country." Sir, their leaders are in jail, liberty has been denied and you come here and say, "Let bygones be bygones." I will tell the Minister that these are not bygones, that they will not be bygones and that they will come up again and again and hold the centre of the stage in the Malaysian political scene, and the friends of those who have been put into jail will not rest until they are freed and until true democracy is made to prevail in this country.

Mr Chairman, I take this opportunity now to make a few comments on what the Prime Minister of Singapore said in his first speech in this House. Sir, I will not go over what he said, but he was saying that Indonesia is trying to fight for hegemony in this area and so we must have British troops. "We must have British troops"—that was his theme—"We must have Britain here; we must have Britain here." So, Sir, the Prime Minister of Singapore was that day the advocate of British hegemony in South-East Asia and Britain is not part of South-East Asia

Mr Chairman: Time is up!

House resumes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The sitting is suspended till 4.30 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, dua hari yang lalu saya telah merayu supaya tiap² Ahli Yang Berhormat berchakap sa-berapa pendek dan tepat kepada point yang hendak di-chakapkan. Saya dapati ramai daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat tidak mengendahkan rayuan saya; dan pada masa ini, yang akan datang ini, saya akan memberi amaran kuat sekarang, supaya tiap² Ahli yang berchakap di-dalam perbahathan ini hendak-lah berchakap dengan tepat, sa-berapa pendek, dan tidak di-ulang²i atas apa² perkara yang telah di-bangkitkan di-dalam dua tiga hari dahulu ini. Jikalau ada Ahli² berchakap yang luar daripada apa yang patut di-bahathkan, saya akan tahan.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I was saying that the sum and substance of the speech of the Singapore Prime Minister was nothing but an advocacy of British hegemony in this area, and even to primary students of geography it would be apparent that Britain is nowhere near South-East Asia territorially. So keeping this primary fact of geography in mind, Britain would at once appear, as she really is, an intruder in this region and a disturber of peace. And it is only right for the peace and prosperity of this area that Britain evacuate from this region of the world. But, Mr Chairman, Sir, British diplomacy is very clever.

Mr Chairman: Order, order! British diplomacy is not the point at issue. I will not allow you to speak on that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am touching on Malaysia.

Mr Chairman: We are not discussing Malaysia.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: A number of speakers before me have been referring to this subject.

Mr Chairman: What subject?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: To the subject of Malaysia, and on page 173 we have "Pejabat Kebangsaan Malaysia".

Mr Chairman: The House is not debating on the general policy of the foreign affairs. That must be understood clearly. I have allowed certain relaxation in this debate on the Sabah incident only. If you touch on the Sabah incident, I will allow you but not on the general policy of foreign affairs.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, by joining Sabah and Sarawak to Malaya in Malaysia, there has been the creation of an unviable unit and this unviable unit necessitates the British Army to be the cement of this nation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak a little on the journey to Africa by the Chief Ministers of Sabah and Singapore.

Mr Chairman: I must rule that out of order.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: That was touched by a few members.

Mr Chairman: Yes, I have ruled that out of order because that does not come under this Ministry at all. No money has been provided for that purpose.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am now referring to the Sabah situation. We have had a statement by the Prime Minister saying that it was the Indonesians who killed the eight Malayan soldiers in Sabah. After condemning Indonesia for that, he gave a statement that we had not enough evidence to bring the matter to the United Nations. Now, the Prime Minister is himself a lawyer, and I also happen to have studied law.

Mr Chairman: Everybody knows that. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, we know that the Prime Minister, as a

former Deputy Public Prosecutor, would know that before you can convict someone, you must prove beyond doubt that a certain person has committed a crime. So, what is the point in making this unfounded allegation, because it is unfounded until you can prove who were the people who actually were involved in that fighting? Sir, it is ridiculous to say that people can come thirty miles within the boundary which is guarded by Gurkhas, British, Australians and New Zealanders. It is ridiculous, and the only presumption that we can draw is that this is an admission on the part of the Government that the British army is sleeping at the border—perhaps, having siestas in the tropics; and that is a very grave admission on the part of the Government. Nevertheless, the essential fact is that the Government cannot definitely point out by evidence as to who were involved in that attack.

Mr Chairman, Sir, if we turn to today's newspaper, the "*Straits Times*", we find in the first page this: "Australia wary of direct call to send troops". Mr Chairman, Sir, I will quote another:

"Melbourne, Friday—

It was possible that one result of talks between the British Defence Minister, Mr Peter Thorneycroft, and Malaysian leaders will be a direct request for Australian troops to be sent to Borneo, the *Melbourne Evening Herald* said in an editorial."

Mr Chairman, Sir, so, we find that the British Defence Minister is here himself to keep British troops, or English troops, in the background and to push Australians and Malaysians outside, in front of the firing line, to be killed. Mr Chairman, Sir, the question that arises from this is, are we going to be foolish enough to be used by the British? This quotation from the "*Melbourne Evening Herald*" clearly shows who the manipulators of the military situation in North Borneo are? It is clear that the manipulators are none other than Mr Peter Thorneycroft, the British Defence Minister, and the British Defence Ministry.

I said earlier, Mr Chairman, Sir, that the Australians were already getting cold feet at the thought that Australian youths will have to fight in North

Borneo. From this, it is apparent that the Australians will be prepared to give us anything—bombs, guns, bullets, aeroplanes—on one condition, and that is that it is our men who will go there, and it is our men who will be killed. In other words, they will do everything, but they will stop short of risking a single Australian life—and the distinction between Australia and Malaya is that the Malaysian Government does not care how many Malaysians are killed—that is immaterial, so long as their grandiose dreams of glory appear to them to have a chance of success. But, Mr Chairman, Sir, we know that there is an old saying that “All glory leads but to the grave”, and these dreams of grandeur and glory have already sent eight Malaysians to their graves.

Mr Chairman, Sir, anyone, even a new student of politics, will be struck by one fact of this North Borneo situation. Whereas the British, the Australians, the New Zealanders and the Malayan Governments are so excited about saving the North Borneans, we find that the North Borneans themselves are not defending Sarawak and Sabah, that they are not at all taking that first place in the defence of their country, which they would do had they regarded Malaysia as their liberation from colonialism. What does this absence of the defence of North Borneo by the North Borneans themselves signify? We have had Dayaks and Ibans here during the Emergency very prominently displayed, but they are now equally prominent by their absence from the defence effort in that country. So, all that we have is a picture of outsiders playing a part, or trying to play a part, for the defence of that area, but the people themselves not taking a part in it.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Sir, on a point of clarification

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not like to be interrupted. Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not think that anyone will go so far as to say that this Parliament lies on the North Bornean border, and that the cosy and

luxurious hotels of Kuala Lumpur are in any way situated at the borders of those jungle areas. Mr Chairman, Sir, what I am trying to say is that no one should try and claim to be fighting for the defence of that area from this House, or from Kuala Lumpur, because geography will refute their claims.

Mr Chairman, Sir, any student of history will be struck by the similarity between the Algerian situation before independence and the situation of North Borneo now in Malaysia. The French held to the mythical doctrine of *Algerie Francais*, and although Algeria was separated by a similar expanse of ocean from France as North Borneo is from Malaya, *Algerie Francais* was centuries old, and so is British North Borneo. What the British have done is that they tried to create an image of newness—something new, something liberated—by putting up the name of Malaya on their own show-window. But, Mr Chairman, Sir, are we not, I ask the Malaysian Government, or the Malayan Government, following footprint by footprint the myth and miscalculation of the Frenchmen who thought that Algeria was and must be a part of France? Mr Chairman, Sir, it is better for us to talk among friends, it is better for us to review our own situation, so that if we have made a mistake, we can still rectify the situation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is time that the people of this region stood up and told the Government, told the British, that we would not any more be a party to Sir Stamford Raffles' game of exchanging islands and giving away islands. That was well 140 years ago, but that same practice is out of date in the 1960s. The way North Borneo and Sarawak have been shuffled about show that the British are still continuing Sir Stamford Raffles' game of bartering territories, giving away territories, seizing territories, doing anything they like with the territories.

Mr Chairman, Sir, lastly, I come to this question of the incident in which eight people were killed. The Government cannot prove who were the people involved.

Mr Chairman: You are repeating. I have told you not to repeat.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am coming to a new point. Mr Chairman, Sir, in view of the serious aspect which the situation is now taking on, I suggest that we should explore every avenue for peace. While we talk of Jakarta, while we talk of Indonesia, let us not forget that there is another party closer to the soil of North Borneo which is involved in that fighting—I am referring to the revolutionaries of North Borneo, the people who are carrying on a struggle against . . .

Mr Chairman: There was no revolution in North Borneo; there was a revolution in Brunei, which has got nothing to do with this.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Revolutionaries, Sir.

Mr Chairman: You have been rambling about all this time. Will you confine your observations to matters on the debate before the House?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am still on the situation in Sabah. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, if there could be talks between the Prime Minister or the then Chief Minister—he was in a humbler capacity then—and people in the country—he met Chin Peng—why can't the Prime Minister now talk with the people, who are carrying on the struggle in North Borneo, because they are the people of that territory? Mr Chairman, Sir, I am referring to the Azahari's Provisional Government.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order, 36 (8). Ahli Yang Berhormat itu nampak-nya hendak chuba menggambarkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa ada pemberontakan dari ra'ayat Sabah dan Sarawak, dan ini tidak ada kena-mengena dengan perbahathan, per-bincangan yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini.

Mr Chairman: The revolution in Brunei has nothing to do with the incident in Sabah. Will you confine yourself to what you want to suggest?

I cannot stop you if you do it by way of suggestion.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, although the Government back-benchers have a very great capacity for self-deception, I would still urge upon them that they negotiate with Azahari before it is too late. Although they may say, "Oh, well, where is he? We cannot see him," and things like that, I would point out that even the *Malayan Times*, a very pro-Alliance paper, has warned the Government not to be complacent about Azahari's movement. Mr Chairman, Sir, I am only suggesting to these impetuous Ministers and back-benchers that it will not cost them anything to negotiate with Azahari and with the other groups, who are not satisfied, because if you go to negotiate, it is not your dignity that you will lose but the lives of the people of this country that you will save. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, because an attitude of outright rejection, an attitude of pride, an attitude of strength—these may become modified by time—may be expensive and there may be many tragedies, it is the duty of people in power to act responsibly and avoid unnecessary tragedy—and it is in the hands of the Government, the power is in its hands, to avoid the continuation of tragedy.

Mr Chairman, Sir, another fact that strikes us is that we are an independent country, or so the Government claims, and yet in North Borneo we find a Minister of a foreign Government coming to supervise.

Mr Chairman: That is out of order. I will not allow that one. That has nothing to do with the debate before the House. There is no money provided for that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, but what is still more strange is that our Ministers should be going to see the situation there, instead of Ministers of other countries going there. What can we deduce from this? Is our Defence Minister frightened of going over there, and asking Ministers of other countries to go round there? What other inference can you draw—that this Government has such a lack

of popular support in North Borneo that it calls foreign Ministers . . . ?

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, on a point of clarification. Nobody asked the British Minister of War or Defence to go over there.

Mr Chairman: I cannot understand this. Even a Minister, if he wants to talk, he must ask my permission. He can stand up on a point of clarification, in which case he must ask the speaker whether he would give way or not; on a point of order, the speaker must sit down. To interrupt like that is not usual in this Parliament while I am sitting as Speaker.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: May I speak on a point of clarification, Sir?

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' K. Karam Singh*): Will you give way?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am about to finish my speech, Sir.

Mr Chairman: (*To Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir*): He is about to finish his speech. That means he does not give way.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I will reply later, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Please proceed. Make it as short as possible.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, it is a very amazing thing, a very amazing spectacle of the popularity of this Government that whereas our own Minister does not go there to review the situation, to go and meet the ra'ayats there, to find out whether they support, to find out how many traitors there are, how many dissidents and things like that, they send a foreign man just to go there. Mr Chairman, Sir, all this reminds us of the tactics of General Sir Gerald Templer, who was just flying about in utter secrecy; and we ask: is that same thing being enacted in North Borneo where the Ministers will go without informing people and to be there, give an interview, give the impression that they have gone round and then disappear? Is this the measure of support

that you claim, or is it an admission that you have no support there, and that the Ministers dare not go and meet the ra'ayats there? That is all, Sir.

The Minister of the Interior and of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I think it was Bacon in one of his essays on vanity, says, "A fly sat on the axle of a wheel and cried, 'See what a dust I raise'." I think that description aptly describes the Member for Damansara. He is the sole representative of his Party in this House, the other one having been detained for trying to subvert this country. Such a lone Member from such a small Party really tries to say as the fly said, "See what a dust I raise." Sir, his speech to say the least is in bad taste coming at a time when members of our armed forces are dying in defence of this country. Not only did he not sympathise with those people who have died in the cause of their country, but also he is impertinent to make a mockery of those people's death. He said that those people's relatives would blame the Government for sending them to death. Sir, those people died in the cause of the defence of this country. They were proud to die and they were real patriots, unlike the Honourable Member for Damansara, who by his utterance in this House, has shown us where his sympathy lies. I hope those people of his constituency who elected him into this House will in future denounce him for he is better fit to sit in that Parliament of guided democracy of Soekarno rather than in this august Parliament of ours. (*Applause*) I know his tactics, Sir. Like all communist tactics, he tried to provoke us into anger, into trying to make him more important than what he is. We are so used to his tactics. That communist tactics is so often employed by the Honourable Member that we refuse to be provoked by him, because we are debating on a very important issue which affects our national existence. I think let us not waste our time on the Honourable Member for, if he goes long enough, I am sure he will only end in one way—and let him think in what way he will end!

Now, Sir, Members of the Opposition, while professing to support the national efforts, at the same time make observations which seem to belie their professing of loyalty to this country. I am prepared to substantiate that statement, Sir. Let us take the statement of the Honourable Member for Tanjong. Now, when we heard him speak, Sir, we were, at first, rather attracted to what he said. Let me quote what he actually said:

"It is our considered opinion that with matters coming to a head at this particular juncture, a national Coalition of all political Parties in the House must be formed immediately. Only then can the nation be satisfied that there is no journey that we will not make, any step we will not take, if it will bring us an inch closer to peace."

Now, Sir, I think we all can echo to that statement if that is all that that statement implies. But the Honourable Member for Tanjong qualified that statement. Having explained that wonderful sentiment of having a national Coalition, laying aside all political differences, he made a further qualification. Now, let me quote from him again. He has said:

"The nation today is divided, because this confidence is lacking."

Now, Sir, who says that the nation is divided? The Opposition. But the Opposition are in the minority in this House. Granted that in a democracy we must hear what the Opposition has to say, but the will of the majority prevails in a democracy. So it is impertinent to say that the nation is divided. Then he goes on, again, Sir, to say:

" . . . let us make a national effort to establish peace with honour in this part of the world. We ask the Honourable Prime Minister, as one gesture of sincerity, to release all political prisoners detained without trial."

Sir, what can we construe from that statement? This is a statement asking the Prime Minister not to do in a gesture of sincerity. That statement asks the Prime Minister to be a traitor to this country, because if the Prime Minister were to release all political prisoners, the Prime Minister would be a traitor to this country, because all the political prisoners were detained

because either they tried to subvert this country or they tried to further the aims of communism in this country. So, that is a condition laid down by the Honourable Member for Tanjong for a coalition. In the name of national effort, he says, that we must have a coalition, but in the same breath the Honourable Member demands that we release the political prisoners. We know the Member for Setapak. If that Member were free today, he would be heading those organisations that try to subvert this country. A number of those people have been arrested, and are these people to be freed in order that we must have a coalition with the Members of the Socialist Front? We know the record of the Socialist Front in this House. We know that from day to day the Socialist Front is more and more toeing the communist line, echoing the communist line. It is a tribute to this Government of the country that democracy is functioning in this country. If not for that fact—and the Honourable Members of the Socialist Front are the one who always complain that there is no democracy in this country—and if there is no democracy in this country, the Honourable Members will know where they will be at this time.

Sir, another condition laid down for this call for a national coalition is that we must abjure our Treaty Agreement with the United Kingdom. Now, Sir, that is exactly what Indonesia and what the communists want, so that we will be defenceless and at the mercy of the Indonesians and at the mercy of the Communist China—that is what the Socialist Front wants us to do in the name of national unity and to lay ourselves bare to the attack of the Indonesians and of the Communist China. Yet the Honourable Member had the audacity to say that wonderful sentence which I quoted just now, i.e. "It is our considered opinion that with matters coming to a head" In the name of national unity they are trying to subvert this country. From that very statement, I say, they are trying to subvert this country and they do it in this august House of Parliament.

Dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada PAS, mereka pula tidak dengan satu suara hendak menyokong soal kita mempertahankan negeri ini dalam soal confrontation yang di-datangkan oleh Indonesia kepada kita. Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada PAS yang nama-nya tersibar di-dalam surat khabar bahawa ia mengatakan bagi parti-nya ta'at setia akan mempertahankan negeri ini. Uchapan yang sa-macam itu tidak boleh kita napikan, dan kita mesti menerima-nya, tetapi kalau kita kaji dengan halus-nya bagaimana-kah dia menunjokkan yang dia mempertahankan negeri ini, kerana di-dalam ucapan-nya di-dalam Parlimen ini ia menunjokkan yang parti PAS ini tidak berganjak dan tidak bertukar dari dahulu menyokong Indonesia kerana konfrontasi kita di-sini (*Tepok*). Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Hulu tadi berkata ia-itu dengan memandangkan yang sa-demikian dengan ada-nya kematian daripada ashkar² kita patut kita menchari jalan supaya menchari keamanan di-Tenggara Asia. Ya! kita semua bersetuju bahawa kita mesti menchari keamanan, tetapi saya berkata dahulu, jikalau hendak berdamai supaya kita hendak sujud kapada Soekarno, kita tidak redha membuat sa-demikian. Kemudian daripada itu Ahli Yang Berhormat ini berkata lagi, apa yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan ada-lah supaya mengadakan satu resolution yang supaya Usul yang diluluskan oleh Dewan ini ia-itu mengatakan minta Bangsa² Bersatu mendamaikan soal pertelingkahan di-antara Indonesia dengan Malaysia. Saya kata jikalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada PAS betul² menyokong negeri ini dalam soal konfrantasi, tidak payah mengadakan satu Usul dengan menyatakan menyokong Kerajaan dan menentang konfrantasi itu dan menyokong serba serbi yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan, tentu sa-kali suara² yang di-nyaringkan dalam Parlimen ini akan di-dengar oleh Bangsa² Bersatu. Tetapi yang saya sedikit ragu² ia-itu parti PAS tidak menyatakan apa-kah yang di-kehendaki diperbuat oleh Bangsa² Bersatu atas mendamaikan kapada pertelingkahan atau konfrantasi di-antara Malaysia

dengan Indonesia. Ada-kah bagi parti PAS redha dengan masaalah ini, mithal-nya Indonesia kata, kita boleh berdamai dengan masaalah Malaysia, dengan syarat ia-itu Perdana Menteri sujud kapada Bung Karno, ia-itu Malaysia masok di-bawah wilayah Indonesia sa-bagai tanah jajahan-nya. Ada-kah bagi parti PAS menerima syarat² yang sa-macam itu jikalau di-bentangkan oleh Indonesia kapada Bangsa² Bersatu. Dan apa-kah tujuan parti PAS dan bagaimana juga tujuan parti Socialist Front yang tadi mengatakan ia-itu jangan ada hubongan dengan Inggeris berkenaan dengan soal defence ia-itu pertahanan negeri ini, biar kita berdiri sendiri menjaga negeri kita ini. Saya katakan, kalau besok kita berdiri sendiri, besok juga akan di-ambil oleh Indonesia. Saya tidak mengatakan bahawa sa-lama²-nya kita mesti bergantung kapada United Kingdom. Tetapi sa-lagi kita membesarkan kekuatan negeri kita ini, membesarkan tentera kita dan angkatan udara, angkatan darat dan angkatan laut masa itu belum sampai, maka bagi satu masaalah politik kita mesti mengadakan perjanjian pertahanan dengan United Kingdom. Jadi, saya chabar bagi parti PAS yang mengatakan menghapuskan perjanjian ini, mereka ini mendedahkan supaya Indonesia mengambil negeri ini jadi kawasan Indonesia. Ini-lah yang kita susah hati dalam keadaan dan suasana yang mana beberapa orang nyawa yang telah terkorban kerana mempertahankan negeri ini. Ada pehak pembangkang dalam negeri ini, oh! saya tahu puak pembangkang ini ia-lah bilangan yang kechil dalam Dewan ini. Tetapi menggunakan suara² ia-itu suara yang kita boleh terjemahkan ia-itu menggalakkan Soekarno ia-itu Bung Karno di-sana boleh menggunakan perkataan ia-itu mengatakan negeri ini tidak bersatu padu menentang konfrantasi dengan Indonesia. Kalau betul kita ta'at setia kapada negeri ini, jikalau betul kita ta'at setia, saya fikir, tidak ada jalan lain bagi parti pembangkang patut menyokong apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan atas menentang konfrantasi. Saya tahu dari dahulu bagi parti pembangkang memang tidak bersetuju dengan

Malaysia. Tetapi ini soal sudah diputuskan oleh Parlimen, di-mana² dunia yang berchorak demokrasi maka di-sana mesti mengikut keputusan ramai, kerana keputusan Parlimen itu-lah keputusan ra'ayat jelata, siapa yang bersuara besar ia-lah menyuarakan kehendak orang ramai di-dalam negeri kita ini. Jadi, jikalau kita dengar tentang sentiment ucapan² daripada PAS, kita juga shukur kepada Allah orang² ini bersatu dengan kita menentang konfrantasi, tetapi kalau selideki halus² ia-itu apa yang di-sokong-nya itu ada bersyarat, dan syarat² yang di-kemukakan itu akan mengkechiwakan negeri ini dalam masa kita mengadakan konfrantasi.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not intend to speak at length because much ground has been covered, but before I conclude I would like to say how much I deplore the attitude of the Opposition in this House at a time when the nation is faced with a crisis, where so many lives have been sacrificed in the national cause, the members of the Opposition, thinking of the elections to come, decide to put national issues aside and in the name of national interest they make use of this House to further their political interests; in spite of what they say, in spite of their speeches, they cannot get away from the fact that their eyes are on the next election. But we on the Government side—the Alliance—we are so confident that the people are behind us that we are prepared to lay aside all political considerations in order that our country may be safe and secure. And for myself, I will go on detaining even members of Parliament if they try to subvert this country, especially at this time when our country is being confronted by our enemy (*Applause*).

The Minister of Sarawak Affairs (Dato' Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng): Mr Chairman, saya minta ma'af saya hendak chakap bahasa Melayu barangkali kasar tetapi apa boleh buat kalau saya tidak chakap saya sudah pening dengar kawan saya dari Sabah dan Sarawak bangkit berchakap. Sarawak dan Sabah yang paling susah, banyak orang mati oleh

musoh dari Indonesia, sebab kami sokong Malaysia dengan penoh. Tetapi kawan saya dari Socialist Front selalu bangkitkan orang Sabah dan Sarawak datang di-sini tidak di-pileh. Saudara, saya chuba-lah bacha undang² dari Sabah atau Sarawak. Sudah-kah dia pergi Long House, tahu-kah dia chakap Iban atau atorai Iban dan berapa banyak *population* Iban dalam Sarawak dan Sabah? Barangkali saudara saya tidak tahu. Saya fikir saudara saya macham pusa (kuching), pandai makan ikan tetapi tidak pandai tangkap ikan, dia pandai bantah dalam Parlimen, dia belum pergi ka-Sarawak dan Sabah. Saya sudah berumur 60 tahun, dari masa James Brooke tidak ada yang susah dalam Sarawak dan Sabah.

Sekarang ini Sabah dan Sarawak sokong penoh Malaysia. Saudara saya dari Socialist Front boleh minta kepada Menteri pergi ka-sana. Pada 11 haribulan ini saya akan pulang, saya minta saudara saya ikut saya pergi Border, Tawau atau Simanggang, itu sahaja. Jangan chakap dalam Parlimen sahaja kuat (*Tepok*) jangan chakap di-sini sahaja keras. Kalau dia berani boleh-lah ikut saya, tidak banyak, bawa satu atau dua peterom atau pisau sahaja. Jangan beri malu orang Sabah dan Sarawak. Ini Malaysia. Kalau kita mahu Malaysia tegap dan kuat, kita sokong Malaysia sampai kuat. Dia sokong Indonesia dan tidak sokong Malaysia. Kalau dia sokong Indonesia, pergi ka-Indonesia, tidak usah chakap banyak di-sini. Terima kaseh. (*Tepok*).

Enche' Amadeus Mathew Leong (Sabah): Mr Chairman, Sir, being desirous to practise the policy of "give and take", I have made myself to stand up here in order that the Honourable Member for Damansara, Honourable Members of this House, and my Honourable colleagues from Sabah and Sarawak, maybe, to a certain extent, satisfied.

The Honourable Member for Damansara has charged that we from Sabah and Sarawak have no right to be sitting here, as we have not been elected by our people to represent them in this House. But, let me tell

the Honourable Member that we were elected according to election laws passed by the State Legislature, and we are here with as much right as he has in this House. (*Applause*)

Let him be informed, furthermore, that before we were elected to this House, we have already gone through country-wide elections and have emerged as representatives of the people. This Honourable Member for Damansara, Mr Chairman, Sir, might wish to be informed further that most of us from Sabah and Sarawak are either elected as Chairman or Central Executive Committee Members of our respective Parties, or both. I consider his charge against us as wild, and his confused thinking has made him say "North Borneo" when there are only Sabah and Sarawak, and a revolution in Sabah and Sarawak, when there was only one in Brunei. From what I have gathered, Mr Chairman, Sir, this Honourable Member for Damansara has said nothing. He is only trying to provoke the Government and the Honourable Members from the Borneo States, and though he has mentioned confrontation, he has not said anything about the confrontation of Indonesia or to oppose it. In regard to negotiating with rebel leader Azahari, what has rebel leader Azahari got to do with Sabah and Sarawak? He has nothing to do with Sabah and Sarawak!

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is nothing better for me to say to him than to make it clear to the Honourable Member for Damansara that we are as well-to-do as he is. We do not attend this Parliament merely to consume the expenditure of the Central Government, but we have come here to seek common opinion with a view to working together for the improvement and betterment of our new nation, Malaysia, (*Applause*) and to seek ways and means of confronting the threats of confrontation from Indonesia.

The Honourable Member for Damansara has stated that if the Government were to commit an act of aggression on Indonesia, not a single person will support the Government, but is he aware that Indonesia has already taken an aggressive part by

murdering nine Malaysian patriots thirty miles within Malaysian territory, or did he really mean he alone when he mentioned "not a single person"? I hope the Honourable Member for Damansara is as capable as a speaker as he is a leader in his constituency in carrying out his duty for the welfare of his ra'ayats. I promise to give him one up if he were to emerge once more in the coming election.

To other Members of the Opposition, I wish to appeal, Mr Chairman, Sir, to them to forget the past differences and to join hands now as real brothers and sisters in solving our problem and in facing our common enemy, who have proved clearly their motives in their recent acts of aggression and murder in the State of Sabah.

Finally, let me warn the Honourable Member for Damansara that we have made up our mind and are rallying, and will always rally, behind the Alliance Government through thick and thin, and let no man try to provoke us to change our mind—and that is most probably the motive of the Honourable Member for Damansara in his statement to underrate us from Sarawak and Sabah in this House.

Thank you. (*Applause*)

Enche' Jonathan Bangau anak Renang (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara has in his speech questioned the credential of Honourable Members from Sabah and Sarawak, and suggested that we should not stay in this House but to bear arms in our States. This is not the first time that we had met this unwarranted remark. He had not only insulted Members from Sarawak and Sabah but had also insulted this House. Further, he has treated the Constitution under which we were elected with contempt. Is this not contempt of this House? Needless for me to remind this Member that we have come here according to the Constitution under which Malaysia came into existence; neither is it necessary for me to remind him that we have come here to discharge our duty owing to our country. This is the reason we are here while Parliament is

in session. When the session is over, we shall go back and, if need be, will take up arms against the aggressors. Will this Member do so?

(HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No!) Will he defend his country against aggressors? If so, let him say so and condemn the acts of aggression committed by Indonesia instead of insulting us and insulting this House and making a lot of empty noise. We the people of Sarawak and Sabah cannot tolerate a person of this kind. If he does not believe me, let him come to Sarawak (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear, hear) and make the same statement and see what will happen to him. (*Applause*).

Enche' Chia Thye Poh (Singapore): Mr Chairman, Sir, the grief that all of us must feel at the death of our young men in the jungles of Borneo is an appropriate time for us to reconsider the calamitous policy that has caused these deaths. The questions that we must ask ourselves are these: for what cause did these men die, and could their deaths have been prevented? I regret that to neither of these questions can the Government give a satisfactory reply.

Sir, this House had been told that the attack was led by Indonesian army personnel. This has been denied by the Indonesian Government, disclaiming all involvement in this incident. If the deaths of these young men were the result of foreign Indonesian attack, then my Party condemns it in the strongest term. Sir, we cannot pretend that we do not know of the rebellion that is going on in Borneo today for their national independence—and against Malaysia. We cannot pretend that Azahari does not exist, or that all his supporters in Borneo are Indonesians. We have to face the fact that the rebellion in Borneo started before the formation of Malaysia, that it is directed against colonial rule, and that by rushing Malaysia through the British are able to continue their attempts to suppress the revolt. If not for the legal transfer of power in Borneo to Malaysia, the British would have had the impossible task of fighting a colonial war that would have

got worldwide support. We must declare that it is madness for us to undertake to suppress a rebellion that is aimed at British interests. Why must brother fight brother—so that the foreigner is secure?

On behalf of my Party, I repeat that we are in favour of the closer association of the peoples of these territories, but we are opposed to its present form of Malaysia. How can you expect the people of Singapore to feel as one with you if you try to rule them by using the Police? How can you expect support from the people of Borneo, if you maintain British rule and repression under cover of a legal transfer of power? Sir, we are willing to participate in any genuine attempt to bring about national unity for the cause of peace, and we are willing to sink our Party differences, if the Government demonstrates its sincerity. The only beneficiaries of a fraternal war will be the British. All of us must know the British record. In India, they set Hindus and Muslims at each other's throats to delay independence, and now they act as mediators between India and Pakistan. In Cyprus, they whipped up Turkish fears against Greek nationalism in the fight against E.O.K.A., and today they act as referee in the internal civil war between the communities. Similarly, they are setting us against the Indonesians and the Philipinos. And who can doubt that in a few years' time they will come to act as peace-makers? The Western powers are afraid of a united and peaceful South-East Asia. They are afraid of a reconciliation between Malaya and Indonesia. And it is not only the British that have made use of the present situation: there are people in this country whose survival depends on the continuation of tension and discord, whose political career will end if the present crisis is settled. They are the greatest traitors to our nation's interests. They are ambitious careerists, who will do anything to hold office. They are financed by the British companies and are built up by the British-owned press. It is one of the tragedies of our present situation that

our Prime Minister has failed to recognise to the full the evils which the P.A.P. represents.

Once again, I repeat that my Party is willing to go to any length for the nation's interests. We are willing to participate in any sincere attempt to establish closer association of these territories on the basis of peace and friendship. I know that is a difficult step for those in power to take, and it will call for an act of the greatest statesmanship from our Honourable Prime Minister—but rather a fresh and honest start to a great enterprise than continue on a course that must lead to disaster, as that will divide our people and end peace of South-East Asia. Only the imperialists and their satellites can benefit from the continuation of the present tension.

The death of our young men would be worthily remembered if it causes us to reappraise the course on which the Government has set itself. Thank you, Sir.

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang (Sarawak): Tuan Pengerusi, sunggoh pun kedua² orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Sarawak dan Sabah telah menerangkan bagaimana pilihan kami telah di-jalankan di-Sarawak dan Sabah, tetapi saya berdiri di-sini dan saya suka juga memberi penerangan yang agak lanjut sedikit pada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara tentang bagaimana pilihan kami di-Sarawak ka-Dewan Ra'ayat yang mulia ini. Ahli² dari Sarawak ia-itu pilihan Ahli² dari Sarawak ada-lah sangat berlainan sa-kali dengan pilihan yang ada di-Malaya ini. Ahli² dari Sarawak tidak mempunyai kawasan masing² saperti yang ada di-Malaya, oleh kerana kami di-sana ada-lah pilihan dari Dewan State Council ia-itu Council Negeri. Ahli² Council Negeri itu ada-lah ahli² pilihan daripada ra'ayat jelata, maka begitu juga berkenaan dengan pilihan raya undang² kami di-sana telah pun di-sahkan dan di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak sendiri. Jadi, kalau-lah sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara itu tidak menganggap akan kemasokan kami ka-Dewan Ra'ayat ini, maka

bererti-lah yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak menganggap Kerajaan Sarawak itu sah.

Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu suka hendak membacha undang² kami berkenaan dengan pilihan itu, maka saya sedia berikhtiar mencharikan satu salinan untuk beliau membacha-nya . . .

Mr Chairman: Jangan di-bacha dalam Parlimen ini sudah-lah!

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang: membacha-nya dengan teliti, tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak perchaya yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada membacha salinan undang² itu. Kalau-lah benar Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada, atau belum membacha-nya, maka saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berdiri dan menarek balek tudohan-nya itu untuk sementara waktu.

Kalau sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu enggan memberikan pengakuan saperti yang saya minta itu, maka saya akan memberi satu tuduhan kepada Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu beliau ada-lah sa-orang loyar burok sahaja (*Ketawa*). Tuan Pengerusi, saperti mana yang telah saya katakan tadi ia-itu Undang² Pilihan itu telah pun di-sahkan dan di-akuī oleh Kerajaan Sarawak dan saya tegaskan sa-kali lagi, telah di-sahkan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak bukan oleh Party Socialist Front. Jadi bagaimana pun kami berada di-sini bukan-nya mewakili ahli² Socialist Front, tetapi ia-lah mewakili ra'ayat Sarawak seluroh-nya. Saya maseh ingat lagi tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu pada kali yang pertama dahulu ia-itu kira² satu minggu dahulu Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak menganggap Dewan yang mulia ini sa-bagai Dewan Ra'ayat, ia-itu oleh kerana ada-nya Ahli² dari Sarawak di-dalam Dewan ini. Sa-kira-nya benar² Ahli Yang Berhormat itu enggan menganggapkan Dewan yang mulia ini sa-bagai Dewan Ra'ayat yang sa-benar-nya, maka di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka-lah menyeru, atau menjemput Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengundorkan diri-nya daripada Dewan Ra'ayat yang ada ini dan sa-terus-nya chari-lah Dewan yang lain yang

mana sesuai dengan tujuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dan Ahli² Socialist Front seluruh-nya. Pada akhir-nya . . .

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! Saya dapati perbahathan ini sudah terkeluar daripada maudzu' yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini. Tetapi oleh sebab awak orang baharu, saya tidak-lah suka hendak menegor sangat. Saya tidak tahu bagaimana berkenaan dengan kedudukan Ahli² Sabah dan Sarawak itu boleh menjadi satu masalaah perbinchangan di-dalam perbahathan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini, itu saya tidak tahu bagaimana sudah jadi sekarang. Jikalau sa-kira-nya sudah ada daripada pehak Pembangkang berchakap di-atas hal itu, saya benarkan tuan menjawab-nya, tetapi tolong-lah jangan di-panjangkan sangat, kerana kalau di-panjangkan sangat itu menjadi satu masalaah perbahathan, jadi point of issue, pendekkan sahaja benda itu jawab-nya itu saya benarkan. Saya tidak suka hendak menegor, sebab awak orang baharu masok di-Dewan ini, jadi kalau saya tahan, nampak benar. Saya sudah chukup sabar, tetapi jangan-lah panjang sangat bila menjawab itu, sebab itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan perbahathan, oleh sebab menjawab saya fikir terjadi ada yang berchakap dahulu, saya benarkan juga.

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi. Ini ada-lah sa-bagai menafikan, atau pun menjawab tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara pada pagi tadi dan pada minggu yang lalu.

Mr Chairman: Pada minggu yang lalu itu tidak boleh jawab, kalau pagi tadi boleh jawab.

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang: Pagi ini, Tuan Pengerusi. Sa-lain daripada itu pada pagi ini juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara telah menafikan pandangan² yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang mengatakan negeri ini ada mempunyai kema'moran. Dan disabalek itu pada pagi ini juga Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan orang² Dayak yang diam di-dalam hutan

chuma dapat \$30 sa-bulan pendapatan-nya. Di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, terbukti-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memandang sangat² rendah dan burok kapada seluruh kaum Dayak yang diam dalam hutan di-Sarawak. Sebab pun saya berani berkata begitu, ia-itu ada-kah masok atau menasabah di-akal sa-orang yang siuman ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memberikan pandangan demikian, pada hal banyak Ahli² atau wakil² Dayak dalam Dewan ini, siapa yang lebeh tahu lagi hal-ehwal kehidup-pan Dayak di-Sarawak. Sa-bagai chontoh saya berikan satu yang pendek . . .

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (1). Mr Chairman, Sir, the speaker is irrelevant on this point, because I did not say that the Dayaks get \$30 a month—they may be getting so, or even they may be getting \$15. I just said the ra'ayats in the Kampongs of Malaya get \$30 a month.

Mr Chairman: Yes, but that is a point of clarification. It is not a point of order.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: That is relevant, Mr Chairman, Sir, because . . .

Mr Chairman: One minute.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr Chairman: That is not a point of order; that is a point of clarification, in which case you have to wait whether he gives way or not.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I thought it was not relevant, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Even your reply to that is a point of clarification, not a point of order. In other words, you admit that was relevant when you asked for clarification in a case like that. Please proceed.

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang: Sa-bagai satu chontoh, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang saya tahu belum ada sa-orang Dayak di-Sarawak, di-Sabah, di-Singapura, atau pun di-Malaya yang menjadi pe-minta sedekah, tetapi bangsa Melayu, China termasuk juga India di-mana² pun ada kedapatan mereka meminta

sedekah. Ini satu bukti ia-itu bangsa Dayak yang dalam pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hina ada-lah satu daripada bangsa yang mulia di lapangan masharakat kita pada hari ini. Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum saya duduk di-kerusi ini ia-itu kerusi yang indah saperti yang di-agong²kan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara tadi, izinkan-lah saya memberikan satu ajaran kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu kalau-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu merasa negara Malaysia ini tidak begitu aman, damai dan ma'mor, maka saya suka menasehatkan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu balek-lah ka-negeri² lain, mithal-nya ka-Peking, ka-China atau pun ka-Indonesia.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak berchakap sedikit sa-bagaimana penerangan yang saya minta tadi tidak di-benarkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Damansara. Dalam ucapan-nya dia mengatakan kenapa di-panggil Menteri Pertahanan United Kingdom pada hal bab ini telah menjadi soal-jawab dan telah di-terangkan, tidak siapa yang memanggil tetapi kalau Menteri Pertahanan United Kingdom itu hendak menengok atau menziarahi askar² di-sini tidak ada siapa hendak menahan-nya. Maka ini-lah dua orang Ahli Yang Berhormat pehak Pembangkang yang memusing²kan chakapan-nya yang tidak boleh kita faham tujuan-nya.

Yang kedua, pagi tadi juga Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar menchachi sa-tengah² Duta yang di-hantar keluar negeri, ini ia-lah untok faedah diri dan menyenangkan dia menchari faedah. Maka oleh kerana mereka itu tidak ada di-sini dapat menjawab-nya maka saya fikir kalau mereka ada keterangan² yang Duta² itu hendak menyenangkan diri atau pun hendak membuat kekayaan, maka Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh-lah berhubung dengan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Luar Negeri yang telah melantek dan menghantar mereka itu. Tetapi tidak patut-lah Yang Berhormat itu berchakap dengan seborono sahaja dengan tidak ada keterangan—main sikap serba kasar sahaja.

Maka, ini-lah menunjukkan bukti² daripada pehak² pembangkang apabila mengeluarkan satu² ucapan di-sini hanya-lah ucapan yang tidak ada bukti²-nya. Bagi pehak wakil² daripada Barisan Socialis yang telah berchakap parti-nya walau bagaimana pun ia menentang Malaysia soal national tetap akan di-jaga, saya harap bukan dari pehak Socialist Front sahaja tetapi daripada parti PAS dan parti² pembangkang yang lain apa yang di-kata-nya itu hendak-lah di-kotakan, tetapi Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan telah menerangkan yang sekarang perkakas² persiapan telah pun di-adakan, malang-nya kejadian ini menyedehkan kita seluroh ra'ayat di-Tanah Melayu ini, ini kejadian pehak kita, besok pehak kita akan memecahkan kubu² mereka yang menyerang itu yang ada di-dalam kawasan 30 batu itu. Tetapi pehak Socialist Front bertanya, ada-kah persiapan² itu telah di-adakan, tentu-lah beliau telah mendengar keterangan dari Menteri Pertahanan dan daripada Perdana Menteri sendiri tentang pehak pembangkang hendakkan perdamaian, ini juga pehak kominis sana atau Russia, kata-nya dia mahu aman, tetapi bukan aman yang sa-benar-nya, maka hanya-lah menghasut kerana kita dengan kita di-Tenggara Asia ini, sa-umpama-nya Indonesia dengan Malaya, supaya kita bertelagah di-antara kita. Saya harap apabila mereka berchakap aman, kita kehendaki keamanan yang boleh menjadikan negara kita ini negara yang aman, dan bukan menjadikan sa-buah negara yang masok dan di-ta'alok oleh Indonesia, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh rakan saya Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri itu. Maka pehak Kerajaan telah menjalankan kewajipan-nya yang sunggoh², kita harap kalau sa-betul-nya parti PAS ini berdasarkan demokrasi berparlimen pada waktu kegentingan ini semua-nya menyokong penoh di-belakang Kerajaan, tetapi orang yang telah melanggar dalam peperangan, di-dalam soal perang siapa dahulu menghentam "total warfare that is no agressors first come first serve" maka, saya harap-lah pehak² pembangkang yang maseh menyokong Kerajaan dengan sharat itu dan ini, maka ini akan menguntongkan musuh²,

maka ini hendak menjahanamkan negara yang kita mengaku akan mempertahankan-nya dan ra'ayat seluruh-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berseru-lah kapada pehak pembangkang atas masalah national interest ini "stand firm behind the Government and not merely in words but in deeds" (*Tepok*).

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengalu²kan peruntukan Perbelanjaan Kementerian Pertahanan ini dengan sa-penoh-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai sa-orang ibu tidak ada yang lebeh dukachita berkenaan dengan kemalangan yang telah berlaku di-sempadan Sabah itu. Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap ini bagi pehak ibu² Malaysia seluruh-nya. Sungguh pun kita kehilangan 8 orang anak atau pun 10 orang anak, biar 100 orang pun, tetapi kita berbangga kerana anak² kita itu telah menunaikan kewajipan-nya (*Tepok*), untok negara dan bangsa dan kami bershukur kapada Allah kerana memperanakan anak yang sa-umpama itu dan tidak memperanakan anak² yang mengkhianatkan tanah ayer kita (*Tepok*).

Tuan Pengerusi, hendak-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara itu sedar apa yang di-kata oleh Menteri Hal Ehwal Negeri Sarawak tadi. Saya akan meminta dan merayu kapada Menteri ini supaya mendapatkan teket membawa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara itu supaya belajar adab dan sopan santun di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Dan lagi saya telah mendengar apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu, saya berdo'a mudah²an Allah basohkan jiwa-nya yang kotor dan hati-nya yang busok itu biar dia insaf dan menjadi sa-orang laki² yang tulin

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! Kehormatan Majlis ini hendak-lah di-jaga; ada kalimah² yang tidak boleh digunakan di-dalam Perlimen ini yang di-panggil di-dalam bahasa Inggeris "*unparliamentary language*". Saya beri amaran kali yang pertama-nya ini, kalau hendak berchakap hendak-lah di-jaga² sadikit.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai sa-orang ibu, saya terasa menyampah melihat anak² yang saperti itu. Bahkan saya sangat terharu apa yang telah berlaku kapada anak² kita Ji-Sabah.

Mr Chairman: Jangan-lah menangis pula. (*Ketawa*).

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Sa-bagai sa-orang ibu saya tidak tahu menangis tetapi bersiap sedia sekarang menentang apa jua. Tuan Pengerusi, dahulu saya pandang President Soekarno ada-lah sa-orang yang bijak, sa-bagai bapa dan abang tua kapada kita, baharu² ini bila dia berkonfrantasi yang bagitu rupa saya pandang dia lebeh jahat daripada bapa tiri. Masa saya kecil² dahulu banyak membacha buku² lebeh banyak bacha²an saya daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang dudok di-sabatang sana, di-dalam bacha²an saya itu ada satu kesah emak tiri. Apa yang saya dengar di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat di-hadapan saya itu sa-olah² kedua²-nya itu adek beradek sama macham Soekarno juga, apa yang di-chakap-nya itu ada-lah menempelak jahat saperti dalam cherita yang saya bacha itu ia-itu sa-orang emak tiri dengan anak tiri-nya sa-orang budak perempuan, dia benchi sangat kapada anak tiri-nya itu. Orang² pada masa itu menggunakan damar buat pelita. Malang-nya damar itu terjatoh, bila emak tiri-nya itu lihat damar itu terjatoh mengenai budak itu lalu terbakar, bukan-nya di-tolong-nya budak yang terbakar itu, tetapi di-pukul dan di-chubit²-nya hingga mati kanak² itu. Tuan Pengerusi, itu-lah sebab-nya saya katakan tadi saya tidak memandang hormat lagi kapada orang² yang di-sabelah sana itu.

Mr Chairman: Kata pendek sahaja tadi, itu nampak-nya sudah panjang!

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Tuan Pengerusi, sudah-lah bagitu, bangun pula kawan-nya dari Pasir Mas Hulu, menyuroh Kerajaan tarek balek guru² yang di-Brunei pulang ka-Malaya—biar Brunei mengambil guru² dari England, berkata pula abang tiri-nya, tolong orang² di-Brunei itu,

merdekakan, jangan di-biarkan dia begitu sahaja, apa ini? Tidak sama kemahuan mereka, sa-orang mengutok dan sa-orang lagi mengagongkan, apa jenis manusia yang sa-macham ini. Saya ta' mahu chakap lagi, terima kaseh-lah. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Kang Kock Seng (Batu Pahat): Mr Chairman, Sir, it is regret-

table to note that the Honourable Member for Bungsar this morning has used the privilege of this House to cast wild allegations against the Government and members of the Public Service. He said this morning that all Ambassadors abroad, instead of promoting goodwill for our country, are promoting trade for themselves and their relatives. Mr Chairman, Sir, we know that this is not true. As most of our Ambassadors do not have the opportunity to answer his charges in this House, and as their sincerity and integrity are at stake, I feel it is my duty, as a Member of this House, to help and clarify their positions, and I do feel that such allegation cannot be passed without being challenged. Mr Chairman, Sir, contrary to what the Honourable Member said, I would like to pay tribute to our Ambassadors and all our officers in the foreign service for their loyalty and untiring spirit in discharging their duties on behalf of our country with their limited staff and resources, especially during this period of confrontation from Indonesia.

Sir, those of us at home imagine how fortunate our Ambassadors and those in the foreign service are, but I do not think it is all that rosy. From my personal observation, Sir, if any of them are bachelors, I think, they just square it off; and if they are married men, they will have to bear the brunt of the following problems:

- (1) the high cost of living in the country they serve,
- (2) the disruption of their children's education and extra expenses incurred,
- (3) separation from their parents, relatives and friends,
- (4) the fine tropical climate we enjoy here throughout the year,

(5) the extra cost of air or sea passages, if they have to visit their relatives at home, and

(6) the extra cost of winter clothing and their daily dresses because as members of the diplomatic mission they are expected to dress well.

Mr Chairman, Sir, all these cost money, and it is because of these conditions that we have found difficulty in recruiting more suitable persons for our foreign service.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the function of Ambassador includes that of a Trade Commissioner also; and where we cannot find a suitable Trade Commissioner, I am sure it is one of the Ambassador's duties to try and sell our country in the way of whatever goods or resources that we can supply, especially rubber, tin and all our various local products. I am sure the Ambassadors are doing their duty, and yet the Honourable Member for Bungsar thinks fit by twisting things to say that they are trying to "sell" for themselves and their relatives. Mr Chairman, Sir, I like to make it clear to this House that I am not related to any of the Ambassadors, nor I am interested. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman, Sir, in view of the above circumstances, I would urge the Government to review their overseas allowance in relation to the country in which they are serving so as to maintain their dignity in the service of our country. This is very necessary and though our Minister of Finance has said that it costs the Government money, I think it is money well spent.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we on this side of the House are indeed surprised to hear what has been said by another Honourable Member from Singapore, who represents the Barisan Sosialis. He is trying to misuse the privilege of this House; as with one breath he tells us that Indonesia has denied the killing of our gallant soldiers in Tawau, and in another breath he is trying to confuse this House by telling us of the existence of Azahari's men in

Brunei or in Tawau. Mr Chairman, Sir, may I be enlightened as to whether his party represents Indonesia, or Azahari's regime, as he is trying to champion their unlawful aggression under the excuse that the formation of Malaysia is neo-colonialist directed. Well, Mr Chairman, Sir, we have heard a lot of criticisms from the Opposition, but I think this particular point of information, which the Honourable Member from the Barisan Sosialis has given us, really indicates the stand they are taking, and I hope that the Government will view this with all seriousness. Thank you, Sir.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed

Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to reply to some of the points raised by Honourable Members of this House. As many of the other points have already been replied to by the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, and also the Honourable Minister of Internal Security, I would like to refer, firstly, to the Honourable Member for Damansara who is not here, but I hope he is in the Coffee Lounge listening to me. In his speech he was so courageous, he was like a lion in this House, but I tell him this: if he has got any guts at all, he would accept the challenge thrown out by the Honourable Minister for Sarawak Affairs and the other Honourable Member, both from Sarawak, to visit Semanggang and Tawau. (*Applause*). I repeat, I challenge him to accept these challenges from both the Honourable Minister for Sarawak Affairs and Honourable Member from Sarawak—I hope he is listening to me in the Coffee Lounge there—to go to Semanggang and Tawau with these two gentlemen and see for himself the position in Sarawak and Sabah. That is all I have got to say, because all the points raised in his speech throughout the whole morning and this afternoon have all been answered, clarified and dealt with by the Honourable the Prime Minister. He has kept on repeating and repeating his points, and I do not think it is worth the salt to reply to what he has said.

I now come to the Honourable Member from Singapore, another Member of

Barisan Sosialis. He referred to the effects of the rebellion against Malaysia—or rather he said something to the effect that there is a rebellion going on in Sabah and Sarawak—but I wish to point out to him that this rebellion started only in Brunei but never in Sabah and Sarawak. Further he went on to say, “We oppose the existence of Malaysia”, but that if the present Government demonstrates its sincerity, he is prepared, or his Party is prepared, to sink all party differences. According to him, the only beneficiary of the factional differences will be the British, and he went on to say that Britain is setting us up against the Indonesians and, therefore, he said the Prime Minister should make a fresh start rather than continue on a course to disaster. Well, to that, Sir, I think the stand of the Barisan Sosialis is very well known for its stubbornness not only now but since its formation; and as these members, who were originally in the Peoples' Action Party, are used to such stubbornness and refused to be informed, it is very difficult for anyone to bring to light to them. The Government, therefore, cannot make the Honourable Member understand what is now going on unless he wants to be informed, unless his Party wants to be informed. In the past several days, we have proved beyond doubt that the Indonesian intrusion within 30 miles of our border is not only Indonesian conceived, Indonesian planned, but also Indonesian led and participated. The plain fact is that the Honourable Member refused to be informed, and he is therefore toeing the line of Indonesia. Isn't Indonesian Foreign Affairs who has recently injected this idea into the Honourable Member's head or into his Party? I would like the Honourable Member to know that Malaysia is here to stay. Malaysia is a sovereign nation, and those who plan to oppose its national existence will be traitors and punishable under law. Let this be a warning to whoever they are, let it be Barisan Sosialis or otherwise.

Sir, I would like to reply to some other points raised by other Honourable Members, ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara telah

membangkitkan soal immigration. Ahli Yang Berhormat ini telah meminta supaya Kerajaan mengadakan control berkenaan dengan Undang² Immigration dan sa-bagai-nya.

Saya suka menyatakan kepada Dewan ini bahawa sa-memang-lah Kerajaan ada Undang² Immigration yang menjaga dengan chukop rapi ia-itu undang² keluar masuk, atau pun immigration, dan undang² ini ada-lah dijalankan dengan sa-chukop²-nya. Jadi, atas soal control immigration ini, saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini supaya jangan berasa bimbang, Kerajaan ada-lah memandang berat dan menjalankan Undang² Immigration dengan sa-tegeh²-nya; dan sa-lain daripada itu saya ucapkan banyak terima kaseh kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara yang telah mengemukakan terima kaseh dan suka hati-nya dengan sebab perbelanjaan bagi tahun hadapan ia-itu tahun ini atas urusan pergi haji telah bertambah. Dan saya suka menyatakan kepada Dewan ini bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah memandang berat dan berikhtiar dari satu masa ka-satu masa bagi membaiki lagi keadaan² dan chara² bagi orang² yang pergi ka-haji itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Selatan dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara telah mengemukakan chadangan supaya Kerajaan mengadakan perwakilan, atau pun Kedutaan ia-itu diplomatic representation ka-negara² Afrika dan lain² lagi. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan kepada Dewan ini bahawa Kerajaan ini memang-lah memikirkan, menimbangkan supaya dapat di-adakan Kedutaan, atau pun diplomatic relation, bukan sahaja di-negara² Afrika, tetapi juga di-negara² lain. Tetapi, yang menjadi soal yang rumit pada hari ini ia-lah oleh sebab dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri ini kekurangan pegawai² yang terlatih dan juga kekurangan pegawai² sendiri, oleh yang demikian bagi menjalankan ranchangan hendak mengadakan diplomatic relation ka-negeri² lain itu, tentu-lah akan mengambil masa sedikit dan negara kita ini baharu sahaja merdeka lebeh kurang enam tahun ini dan Jabatan Kementerian Luar Negeri ia-lah sa-buah Jabatan Kementerian yang

baharu di-tubuhkan sa-lepas merdeka, dan ini tentu-lah berkehendakkan masa bagi melateh pegawai² bukan sahaja menghantar ka-luar negeri bahkan juga pegawai² untok bekerja dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri dalam negeri ini sendiri. Sunggoh pun demikian, saya suka memberi jaminan bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah memandang berat tentang mengadakan diplomatic relation ka-luar negeri, bukan sahaja di-Afrika saperti yang saya katakan tadi bahkan juga di-negara² lain yang di-fikirkan patut, dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Selatan juga telah membangkitkan tentang soal mengadakan Military Attache di-Kedutaan kita di-luar² negeri. Soal ini juga ia-lah sa-rupa dengan keadaan pegawai² dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri, oleh kerana kita kekurangan pegawai² kanan, pegawai² military kanan yang boleh di-hantar ka-luar negeri, tambahan pula keadaan sekarang ini pegawai² tentera kita terpaksa kita gunakan bagi menjalankan kewajipan, terutama sa-kali dalam soal pertahanan negara pada hari ini. Sunggoh pun demikian, soal ini akan mendapat perhatian dan Kerajaan akan menjalankan ranchangan ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Soal Assistant High Commissioner in Madras yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara yang mana dia menyatakan bahawa Penolong High Commissioner di-Madras mengikut pendapat-nya bukan-lah begitu suitable yang baik untok memegang jawatan itu di-Madras. Saya suka menyatakan kepada Dewan ini dan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bahawa Kementerian Luar Negeri sa-lama hari ini belum pun mendapat satu report yang menyatakan kebolehan-nya tidak begitu sempurna di-atas kerja²-nya dan sa-bagai-nya daripada Assistant High Commissioner di-Madras ini, dan bagi pihak Kementerian ini berasa puas hati ia-itu Assistant High Commissioner yang ada di-Madras itu pada hari ini sedang menjalankan kewajipan-nya dengan chukop puas hati, dan saya tidak nampak mengapa Assistant High Commissioner itu patut di-ambil langkah bagi menarek balek dan sa-bagai-nya. Sunggoh pun

demikian, saya suka mengingatkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini bahawa sa-saorang ahli diplomatic yang berkhidmat di-luar negeri dalam masa dua tahun, atau pun tiga tahun dan selalu-nya sa-lepas masa dia berkhidmat itu, bukan dengan sebab kebolehan-nya, atau sa-bagai-nya, tetapi telah menjadi kebiasaan bahawa sa-lepas dua atau tiga tahun dia di-ubah, atau di-pindahkan, atau pun di-tukarkan, begitu juga di-mana² ahli² diplomatic kita bukan sahaja di-India bahkan di-mana² juga yang kita ada Kedutaan di-luar negeri.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara juga telah menyatakan ia-itu semenjak putus-nya hubungan diplomatic, kerja Pertubohan ASA sudah kurang kata-nya dan belanja pun sudah kurang juga, dan dia meminta penjelasan berkenaan dengan ASA yang ada sekarang ini.

Di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyatakan meskipun perhubungan diplomatic dengan Philippine tidak ada, pada masa ini pejabat Setia-usaha ASA maseh dapat menjalankan tugas-nya. Mithal-nya Pejabat ini telah menguruskan beberapa lawatan sambil belajar yang pergi ka-Thailand dan juga patut di-sebutkan ia-itu Kerajaan Malaysia maseh dapat bertukar² ma'alumat, laporan² dan sa-bagai-nya antara ahli² ASA saperti dengan perjanjian ASA itu. Walau pun perhubungan diplomatic tidak ada pada masa ini, ia-itu sumpama-nya dengan Philippines, Kerajaan sentiasa membuat persediaan untuk menghargai apa² meshuarat yang akan di-adakan sa-lepas daripada perhubungan diplomatic puleh sa-mula. Di-samping itu elok juga di-nyatakan bahawa Pejabat Setia-usaha ASA ialah juga bertanggung-jawab dari sekarang atas urusan² bahagian ekonomi di-Kementerian Luar Negeri. Tentang perbelanjaan pejabat itu anggaran-nya mesti-lah di-buat mengikut masa yang normal saperti yang telah di-sebutkan apakala perhubungan diplomatic puleh kembali semua-nya akan di-uruskan dan anggaran itu bukan satu pekerjaan yang mesti di-buat bahkan segala-nya mesti di-buat juga.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka menyatakan sa-kali lagi ia-itu hubungan diplomatic dengan Philippines manakala di-pulehkan sa-mula bahawa ASA dapat menjalankan tugas-nya dengan lancar. Buat sementara ini hanya kegiatan yang berupa bilateral dengan Thailand dapat di-laksanakan. Patut saya suka mengingatkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini bahawa perhubungan ASA itu bukanlah satu pertubohan yang berchorak politik atau pun military, tetapi hanya satu pertubohan untuk bekerjasama dalam lapangan iktisad, kebudayaan dan sa-bagai-nya. Sebab, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok juga telah menyentoh atas soal kebudayaan, maka saya suka menegaskan ia-itu kerjasama dalam persidangan kebudayaan itu sangat berguna bahkan mustahak bagi membena satu perasaan saling memperchayai antara satu dengan satu bangsa, ini-lah tujuan asal bahawa perasaan saling memperchayai saperti itu merupakan asas untuk berjaya-nya satu² perhubungan saperti ASA itu. Peruntukan perbelanjaan bagi Pejabat Setia-usaha ASA itu ada-lah di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini dengan diperchayai ia-itu pada suatu masa yang tidak lama lagi suasana politik akan menjadi baik supaya ASA dapat menjalankan tugas-nya dengan sempurna termasuk-lah ranchangan tabong ASA ia-itu satu perkara yang telah dapat sokongan Yang Berhormat itu sendiri. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu juga telah menyatakan ia-itu sekarang ini ada-lah kita mengambil bahagian active dalam persidangan Afro Asia dan menchadangkan Kerajaan memberi perintah kepada Pesuruhjaya Malaysia di-India menghadhiri Persidangan Penaja Afro Asia yang kedua di-peringkat Kerajaan. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan ia-itu Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah tidak mengambil bahagian dalam Persidangan Afro Asia yang pertama yang telah di-langsungkan di-Bandong dahulu, kerana pada masa itu kita belum lagi merdeka. Kita telah di-jemput menghadhiri Persidangan Parlimen, akan tetapi oleh sebab kita tidak turut hadir dalam Persidangan Pertama maka tidak-lah di-jangkakan patut akan kita turut hadir di-Persidangan Parlimen itu.

Di-sini elok-lah juga saya nyatakan ia-itu kita belum lagi menerima jemputan untuk Persidangan Afro Asia untuk kali yang kedua. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah membangkitkan soal Peace Corps dalam masa dia menyatakan patut di-selideki dengan teliti latar belakang Ahli² Peace Corps yang akan datang di-Malaysia ini. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan bahawa Duta Besar kita di-Washington di-jemput mengambil bahagian memilih Ahli² Peace Corps yang hendak dipanggil berkhidmat di-sini. Sa-lain daripada itu latar belakang tiap² ahli itu biasa-nya di-kirimkan ka-sini lebeh dahulu untuk di-siasat oleh Kerajaan kita, dan apabila keputusan itu telah memuaskan hati, baharu-lah ahli² Peace Corps itu di-benarkan datang ka-negeri ini. Pendek kata langkah² yang berpatutan untuk menyelamatkan keselamatan negeri kita ini telah pun di-ambil sa-belum ahli² Peace Corps itu di-benarkan masuk ka-negeri ini.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Pulau Pinang Utara suggested that consideration for the entry of aged parents be given on a quota system, particularly from China. He also mentioned that visas for Thailand requires a cash guarantee by the authorities before the issue of a visa. To this I would like to say that entries on compassionate grounds have been approved from time to time and have also been approved during the past year. These cases were in the majority entries of aged parents, and at present there is no such thing as a quota system governing the entries but each case is considered on its merits. Regarding the question of the issue of a visa, the issue of visa is discretionary and as a condition to the issue a cash deposit may be taken or a bond entered into by the applicant or his sponsor before the issue. This is not an unusual practice; it is quite normal and it is practised in many other countries. but if there is any case of hardship and if the Honourable Member would refer it to this Ministry, I am sure it will be taken care of.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: On a point of clarification. I think the Assistant Minister has misunderstood me. I was

seeking assistance from the Ministry of External Affairs to take up this matter of visas in the case of the applications made on this side to visit Thailand—not from Thailand to Malaya. Sir, in the case of applications submitted through the Thai Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, the applicants did not have to enter into a bond, guarantee or undertaking with the Thai Consulate, but at Penang to apply for a visa to visit Thailand the applicant has got to get a guarantor, who has to sign a guarantee up to the amount of \$750. That is the point I brought up. However, I thank him very much for bringing up the issue of visas from the other side applying to come to Malaya.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: I quite understand what the Honourable Member has clarified. What I mean to say is that it is not in every case that an applicant is required to produce a sponsor or enter into a bond. But in some cases they might require the applicant to enter into a bond or produce a sponsor and that is of course purely the prerogative of the foreign mission established here—by Thailand, for example. They have a right to do so, as much as our Embassy in Thailand, for example, will have the same right to impose any condition we want, either in the form of a bond or as a sponsor. Whereas in some cases if we were convinced that they have got a legitimate right to come to this country, then our Embassy would not insist on such requirements. So, it is rather flexible one way or the other.

Coming to the Honourable Member for Bachok, who made certain remarks about the necessity to have a highly trained diplomatic staff in the Ministry and abroad in view of the importance of the work they perform—and he says that if diplomacy fails, i.e., if the Ministry of External Affairs fails, then the Ministry of Defence takes over—Mr Chairman, Sir, everyone knows that there is a great need for trained staff not only in the External Affairs Ministry but also in all other Ministries which are served by the home civil service. This is due to the vast expansion of Government activities in

all aspects of life in this country arising out of the Alliance Government's programme of development. The supply of personnel has therefore not caught up with the demand, but because of the urgent need for the External Affairs Service and our representations abroad, Government is forced to take in people temporarily from outside the Service either on secondment or on contract to serve as Ambassadors and in a very few cases as Secretaries. This, as I said, is a purely temporary measure and, as the Honourable the Prime Minister stated yesterday in reply to a point raised by an Honourable Member from Singapore, the Government only takes in such persons as it thinks are suitably qualified to serve our country abroad. These appointments of Ambassadors, as Honourable Members are aware, have the approval of the Cabinet and the endorsement of the Public Services Commission. Regarding the vacancies which exist in the External Affairs Service, the Ministry is in the course of taking action to start the usual annual recruitment exercise and in this connection I think the Honourable Member will be of great service if he could exhort as many of our young people as possible to be more adventurous and join the External Affairs Service rather than make their first choice of career in the Home Service. As I have also tried to explain in reply to another Honourable Member, because of the newness of our diplomatic service we will lack career diplomats of sufficient seniority to fill up all the posts of heads of missions abroad. As the service develops in experience and strength, there will be no lack of opportunities for career diplomats to aspire for these posts. In fact, the superscale structure of the service compares favourably with that of the home service.

The Honourable Member from Bachok also suggested that we should at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and in the United Nations make more serious attempts at helping to resolve the problem of Kashmir. This suggestion by the Honourable

Member implies that we have not made a serious enough effort to help resolve this problem which, as the Honourable Member knows, has been protracting for quite some years now and that countries with longer experience in this field had also attempted to bring about an end to the dispute but to-date without any fruitful result. I can assure the Honourable Member that this Government is as much concerned as he is that the differences between India and Pakistan over Kashmir should be settled in a peaceful and amicable manner.

The Honourable Member from Bachok also referred to the Muslim States in Southern Thailand. On this point may I draw the attention of the Honourable Member that although the majority of the people living in these four States are Muslims and by habits and customs are very much akin to the Malays here, the States concerned are an integral part of Thailand. The fact that they are very much like the Muslims here does not necessarily mean that those States should opt to be part of our country. There are numerous instances of great similarities between the people living on either side of a common border. The only distinguishing factor is usually the geographical or political boundaries separating them.

Now, I turn to the Honourable Member for Temerloh, who complained that the pay of home-based drivers in our High Commission in London is lower than that paid to locally-employed drivers, and he also suggested that passages for servants of External Affairs Service officers are not made available for travel by air, thereby entailing hardships on the officers, who have to wait a long time for their servants to join them, and thus their services are not available to the officers who have to entertain on arrival. In reply I would say our home-based drivers' basic salary may be lower but they are also paid an overseas allowance making their total emoluments to be not lower than those of the locally-employed drivers. Now, passages for servants of External

Affairs Service officers are governed by the terms and conditions of service as well as General Orders laid down for the service, and it is stipulated that servants are only allowed to travel by the cheapest and the lowest class of accommodation and may not usually travel by air. However, in special cases where the lack of a servant would cause an officer undue hardships, travel by air has been approved; but as these cases are outside the normal rules, each case is considered on its own merits.

Now, Sir, I like to turn to the Honourable Member for Singapore, who expressed regret that I did not announce the names of the country's new Ambassadors to Bonn, and Saigon, and the new High Commissioner to Canberra. Now, Sir, the normal diplomatic courtesy requires that the announcement of the appointment of an Ambassador and a High Commissioner be done simultaneously in the capital of his country and in the capital of the country to which he is to be accredited. So, until the agreement of the Government of the country to which he is to be accredited has been received, and arrangements for simultaneous announcement made, it would be discourteous to make such announcement. Therefore, in the course of my speech, when introducing this Estimate, I did not say a word or mention the names of these Ambassadors to be accredited to these three countries, as mentioned by the Honourable Member for Singapore.

The Honourable Member also suggested that more attention should be given to the deployment of home-based staff on account of the sensibility of posts, mentioning specifically Jakarta, Tokyo and Paris. Now, in Jakarta the Ambassador's home-based staff consisted of seven officers—in Tokyo it is seven, and in Paris six. In actual fact the Ambassador in Jakarta also has on his staff a military attaché and an assistant, thus making a total of nine in Jakarta. I can assure the Honourable Member that an establishment of three diplomatic officers to assist a Chief-of-Mission is the basic necessity, and when more staff is

available we will certainly reinforce the more sensitive of our Missions on a priority basis.

Now, finally I would like to reply to the Honourable Member for Tanjong, who made the remarks that this country is facing crisis after crisis and acts of confrontation and aggression. He said his Party would defend the country in the event of war, but first we must explore all avenues for peace and that no effort will be too great to do so. The same sentiments were also expressed by many Honourable Members of this House, by the Opposition particularly, and also by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. Sir, to this I would like to reply that Members must certainly have very short memory. It is not very long ago that our Prime Minister attended a meeting with President Soekarno of Indonesia in Tokyo, and thereafter our delegations, including one headed by the Prime Minister himself, went to Manila and reached agreement with all concerned over the formation of Malaysia. As we all know, even the formation of Malaysia had been postponed to enable the Secretary-General of the United Nations to complete his exercise of the ascertainment of the wishes of Sabah and Sarawak in accordance with the Manila Accord. All these actions that have been taken are efforts to reach agreement in peace and harmony with our neighbours in this region. Despite all these efforts, what have we gone through?—Confrontation after confrontation, and now acts of violation of our territorial waters, air-space and over our borders. These are all acts which were contradictory to our efforts at seeking peace, and we have no alternative now but to draw the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use his good offices to lessen this tension in this area. The Honourable Prime Minister has already informed the House about this and I, therefore, need not dwell on it any longer.

Sir, I think I have answered all questions and replied to all the points raised. That is about all. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of:

\$8,736,416 for Head S. 16—Ministry of External Affairs,

\$1,302,996 for Head S. 17—Immigration,

\$149,649 for Head S. 18—Pilgrimage,

\$1,243,350 for Head S. 65F—Immigration (Singapore),

\$406,461 for Head S. 66E—Immigration (Sabah),

\$136,710 for Head S. 67AC—Immigration (Sarawak).

ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 19 to 23, 65G, 65W, 66F, 66G, 67E, 67J and 67W—(Deferment)

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah membenarkan kepada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab ia itu Menteri Kewangan supaya Kepala 19 hingga Kepala 23, Kepala 65G, 65W, 66F, 66G, 67E, 67J dan 67W itu di-tetapkan pada satu masa yang akan datang.

Heads S. 24 and S. 67Z—

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan sukachita-nya saya kemukakan Kepala S. 24, berjumlah \$98,022,372 bagi Semenanjung Tanah Melayu, dan Kepala S. 67 Z, berjumlah \$9,646,106 bagi Negeri Sarawak, ia-itu anggaran perbelanjaan Kementerian saya bagi tahun 1964.

Sa-belum saya menghuraikan pekerjaan dan kemajuan² yang telah di-chapai oleh Kementerian saya dalam tahun 1963, dan mengulas sub-heads serta items di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kepala S. 24 bagi 1964 itu, maka suka-lah saya menerangkan dengan sa-chara ringkas, dasar 'am Kementerian saya dan keutamaan² yang di-tetapkan.

Suka-lah saya terlebih dahulu menegaskan sa-mula keutamaan istimewa yang di-beri kepada perkembangan kemudahan² kesihatan dan perubahan ka-kawasan² luar bandar. Perkembangan ini akan menitik-beratkan ikhtiar mencheegah penyakit, memelihara kesihatan ibu dan anak² kecil, kebersehan rumah tangga dan kampung halaman, menyebarkan ilmu dan pelajaran kesihatan dan makanan² yang berzat, oleh kerana ikhtiar mencheegah itu ada-lah lebih positive daripada usaha mengubat.

Bagi menchapai tujuan dan hasrat itu, maka Kementerian saya telah mengadakan satu Bahagian Kebersehan Rumah Tangga dan Mencheegah Penyakit Berjangkit, yang mempunyai tugas meliputi bukan sahaja pelabohan², pengkalan² penerbangan, bandar² dan pekan² kecil, bahkan juga kampung² di-seluruh Semenanjung ini.

Bagitu jua satu Bahagian Pelajaran Kesihatan Awam dan Bahagian Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Ibu dan Anak akan di-adakan di-Kementerian saya dengan serta merta. Bahagian Pelajaran Kesihatan Awam akan mempunyai tugas memberi nasehat dan menyebarkan pengetahuan berkenaan kesihatan, kebersehan diri, rumah tangga dan kampung halaman, makanan² berzat dan chara² menjauhkan penyakit². Bahagian ini akan menumpukan usaha²-nya bukan sahaja kepada orang ramai tetapi juga kepada kanak² di-bangku sekolah dan penuntut² university, maktab² dan kelas² dewasa.

Bahagian Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Ibu dan Anak itu semesti-nya-lah berkaitan dengan Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar, ia-itu satu ranchangan yang terkandung di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Kementerian Kesihatan. Bahagian ini akan mengatorkan supaya Pusat² Kesihatan Besar, Pusat² Kesihatan Kecil dan Klinik² Bidan di-bawah ranchangan tersebut itu, berkhidmat rapat bersama² dengan rumah² sakit besar dan daerah, dan dengan demikian memberi jaminan bahawa perkhidmatan² pakar² di-rumah² sakit ini akan di-perolehi oleh ibu dan anak, khas-nya pada masa kechemeasan atau sakit tenat, sekali pun ibu dan anak² itu tinggal di-kampung yang jauh dan terpencil, di-kawasan luar bandar. Pendek kata Bahagian ini akan menumpukan segenap ikhtiar mengator dan menyatukan Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar itu dengan perkhidmatan² rumah sakit dan dengan demikian perkhidmatan dan rawatan sepenoh²-nya dapat-lah di-jamin bagi penduduk seluruh-nya, khas-nya mereka yang tinggal di-kawasan luar bandar.

Beserta dengan penubohan Bahagian² tersebut itu, maka Bahagian

Rekod dan Perangkaan Kesihatan di-Kementerian saya ada-lah sedang diperluas supaya dapat menyediakan mengkaji perangkaan² penting untuk menggubal ranchangan² dan menilai kemajuan ranchangan² itu.

Keutamaan ada-lah terus di-berikan bagi membaiki, memperluas, atau mengganti, sekira-nya mustahak, rumah² sakit daerah. Sa-lain daripada rumah² sakit di-Tanjong Karang, Changkat Melintang, dan Dungun, yang sedang di-bena atau yang akan di-mulakan pembinaan-nya sebulan dua ini, ikhtiar ada-lah sedang diteruskan untuk meranchangkan sa-buah rumah sakit baru di-Kulim.

Pekerjaan membaiki rumah² sakit akan di-teruskan. Kemudahan² yang lebeh elok, termasuklah wad² baru, ikhtiar² memperbaiki, memperluas dan sekira-nya perlu mengganti bahagian out-patient, bilek² belah, wad² untuk ibu bersalin, tandas² menggunakan ayer dan beberapa lagi kemudahan² yang bermacam² itu akan terus di-adakan tambahan pula oleh kerana perchantuman Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar dengan perkhidmatan² rumah² sakit itu akan senentiasa memerlukan kemudahan² yang berlipat ganda.

Satu Bahagian Latehan telah di-adakan di-Kementerian saya di-dalam bulan Oktober tahun 1963, dengan diberi tugas mengkaji, menggubal, menyesuaikan dan menyatukan ranchangan² latehan pegawai² di-berbagai² peringkat itu. Project yang di-beri keutamaan ia-lah pembenaan sa-buah Sekolah Latehan bagi Pembantu² Rumah Sakit atau Hospital Assistants yang akan diberi satu chara latehan yang lebeh sesuai untuk melateh dengan seberapa segera-nya, pegawai² yang chekap dan menchukopi bilangan-nya, untuk berkhidmat, khas-nya di-kawasan² luar bandar. Ini ia-lah satu langkah yang sangat² mustahak bagi mengatasi masaalah kekurangan kaki-tangan perubatan yang sedang kita hadapi pada hari ini. Seterus-nya latehan bagi Merinyu Kesihatan, yang terator dan sesuai, untuk berkhidmat di-dalam Bahagian Menchegeh Penyakit di-kawasan luar bandar, ada-lah juga sedang di-perhebat. Latehan bagi

pegawai² dalam kumpulan ini akan bertambah lancar apabila Pusat Kesihatan Awam, Kuala Lumpur yang telah di-mulakan pembenaan-nya dibulan yang lepas, siap kelak di-akhir tahun 1964.

Dalam tahun 1963 sa-buah sekolah bagi radiographers yang dapat menerima pada tiap² tahun 20 orang pegawai² untuk di-lateh, telah ditubuhkan di-Rumah Sakit Besar, Kuala Lumpur. Sa-orang pensharah dalam bahagian radiography telah dipinjamkan oleh Kerajaan United Kingdom di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo, dan sekolah ini telah di-beri pengiktirafan oleh Society of Radiographers, United Kingdom.

Dengan bantuan yang di-terima daripada Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-Dunia, satu kursus latehan bagi Pembantu Ma'amal telah juga di-adakan di-Pusat Penyelidikan Perubatan, Malaysia di-Kuala Lumpur. Sekolah ini mempunyai kemudahan² untuk menerima 20 orang penuntut pada tiap² tahun.

Dengan kerjasama CARE-MEDICO yang telah mengadakan sa-orang surgeon dan dengan sechara bergiler², beberapa orang pakar² daripada Amerika Sharikat, satu bahagian belahan otak telah di-tubuhkan di-Rumah Sakit Besar, Kuala Lumpur dalam bulan Ogos tahun 1963. Sa-belum di-tubuhkan bahagian ini maka rawatan belahan otak terpaksa-lah diperoleh di-seberang laut khas-nya di-Australia, United Kingdom dan Amerika.

Tuan Pengerusi, kalau kita menoleh ka-belakang maka tahun 1963 sangat-lah memberi puas hati kerana pada 'am-nya kesihatan ra'ayat jelata seterusnya telah bertambah baik. Angka² kematian awam dan kanak² ada-lah bertambah kurang. Mithalnya dalam tahun 1957, kita dapati angka kematian awam ia-lah 12.4, bagi tiap² 1,000 orang, tetapi dalam tahun 1963 angka ini telah jatuh menjadi 9.3 bagi tiap² 1,000 orang. Begitu juga angka kematian kanak² kechil telah juga susut. Dalam tahun 1957 angka kematian ini ia-lah 75 orang bagi tiap² 1,000 orang anak yang hidup masa di-lahirkan, tetapi angka

ini telah kurang hingga 59 orang bagi tiap² 1,000 orang dalam tahun 1962. Sekali pun begitu angka kematian kanak² kechil di-antara orang Melayu, ia-itu golongan penduduk² yang ramai sekali di-luar bandar, maseh jauh tinggi daripada angka² kematian kanak² bagi seluroh negeri ini. Dalam tahun 1957 angka ini ia-lah 96 bagi tiap² 1,000 kanak² yang hidup masa di-lahirkan, dan dalam tahun 1962 angka ini telah susut turun, hanya menjadi 75 orang bagi tiap² 1,000 kanak². Maka dengan yang demikian nyata-lah bagaimana mustahak-nya Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar itu di-perbesar kerana ranchangan ini sa-benar-nya ia-lah ranchangan kesihatan bagi ibu dan anak kechil.

Sekali pun kawalan rapi senentiasa di-adakan untuk menahan kemasokan penyakit² berjangkit ka-Semenanjung ini, sa-orang yang mengidap penyakit para-cholera telah didapati di-Melaka pada akhir bulan April, 1963. Pada akhir June, 1963, seramai 412 orang, termasuk-lah mereka yang chuma di-shaki atau telah di-pastikan mengidap penyakit para-cholera itu, telah di-beri rawatan di-rumah² sakit Melaka, Muar, Segamat, Tangkak dan Johor Bahru. 12 orang telah meninggal dunia. Di-antara ikhtiar² di-jalankan ia-lah melancarkan kempen suntikan beramai² dan lebeh 4 juta orang telah di-beri suntikan di-pusat² suntikan Kerajaan, sa-hingga akhir bulan Jun itu. Negeri Melaka dan semua-nya kawasan² yang di-hinggap waba' ta'un itu telah di-ishtiharkan berseh daripada waba' itu pada 5 August, 1963. Lebeh kurang di-dalam masa itu juga, waba' ta'un telah juga di-beritakan berleluas di-Singapura, Burma, Filipina dan Thailand, dan beberapa lama sa-belum itu para-cholera ini telah hinggap tetap atau endemic di-beberapa buah negeri di-Asia Tenggara termasuk-lah Borneo dan Indonesia.

Dengan sechara terpenchil² penyakit para-cholera ini telah munchol semula dalam bulan November. Yang mula² sekali ia-lah di-Taiping pada 8 November, di-ikuti pula oleh 2 di-Selangor, 7 di-Perlis dan 6 di-Kedah. Sa-hingga ini 5 kematian telah ber-

laku. Pada masa ini, wabak ta'un ini telah juga menghinggapi Singapura dan mengikut berita yang di-terima, Thailand ada-lah terus menerus mengidapi-nya. Keadaan ini ada-lah di-beri sa-penoh² pengawasan dan perhatian oleh Kementerian saya, dan penduduk² di-kawasan² bersangkutan ada-lah sedang di-beri suntikan. Suka-lah saya merayu kapada orang ramai supaya tampil kahadapan untok di-suntik.

Tidak ada penyakit chachar berlaku dalam tahun 1963. Penanaman chachar telah di-jalankan sa-bagai ikhtiar biasa dan dalam masa 6 bulan pertama tahun 1963 212,378 orang telah di-tanam chachar berbanding dengan 34,058 dalam tahun 1962.

Negeri ini saperti di-masa² yang lampau telah bebas daripada di-hinggapi oleh wabak plague dan demam kuning atau dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya Yellow Fever.

Kemajuan yang tetap dan berkesan telah terus menerus di-chapai di-bawah Ranchangan Luar Bandar. Sa-hingga hari ini, 33 Pusat Kesihatan Besar, 97 Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 429 Kelinik² Bidan telah siap di-bena. Sa-lain daripada itu 4 Pusat Kesihatan Besar, 7 Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 102 buah Kelinik Bidan ada-lah juga sedang di-bena dan akan siap dalam tahun ini. Perkembangan ini tidak dapat tidak ada-lah mengkagumkan. Dalam tahun 1961 kita chuma ada 8 Pusat Kesihatan Besar, 8 Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 26 buah Kelinik Bidan. Angka² ini tidak mengandongi Pusat² atau Kelinik² Kesihatan Ibu dan Anak yang telah sedia ada sa-belum ranchangan kesihatan luar bandar di-lancarkan; sekira-nya di-ambil kira pusat² dan kelinik² ini maka kita dapati pada hari ini lebeh 1,000 buah Kelinik² Kesihatan yang berbagai macham di-dalam negeri ini tidak termasuk 145 buah dispensari² tetap, dan 139 buah dispensari² yang bergerak.

Perkembangan Perkhidmatan Perubatan dan Kesihatan itu ada-lah nyata daripada angka rawatan yang sentiasa bertambah. Berbanding dengan 311,792 orang sakit di-hospital dan 3,841,706 orang yang menerima rawatan sa-bagai

"out-patient" di-rumah² sakit dalam tahun 1960, dalam masa 6 bulan pertama tahun 1963 182,972 "in-patient" dan 2,499,044 orang "out-patient" telah di-beri rawatan. Bagitu juga angka² kedatangan di-Pusat² Kesihatan Besar, Kechil dan KLINIK² Bidan termasuk dispensari tetap dan bergerak ada-lah terus bertambah. Dalam masa 6 bulan pertama tahun 1963 2,698,203 orang telah menerima rawatan berbanding dengan 4,655,016 bagi seluruh tahun 1960. Angka rawatan yang di-beri di-rumah² telah juga bertambah ia-itu 531,327 rawatan dalam enam bulan pertama tahun 1963 berbanding dengan 712,339 dalam tahun 1960. Bagitu juga rawatan di-beri masa melahirkan anak bertambah daripada 43,928 dalam tahun 1960 menjadi 30,512 dalam tempoh 6 bulan pertama tahun 1963. Jumlah kedatangan untok rawatan di-klinik² gigi pun bertambah juga. Dalam tahun 1960 jumlah-nya ia-lah 635,140 berbanding dengan 401,503 dalam tempoh 6 bulan yang pertama tahun 1963. Bilangan katil² di-rumah sakit bertambah sabanyak 811 buah di-antara tahun 1960 dan tahun 1963, ia-itu daripada 21,102 menjadi 21,913 buah.

Tuan Pengerusi, Kempen mengawal penyakit puru telah berjalan dengan sempurna dan terator dalam tahun 1963 dan kawasan² yang mengandongi penyakit ini ada-lah sedang di-beri penyelenggaraan yang hebat. Di-Kelantan dan Trengganu, ia-itu negeri² tempat di-mulakan kempen ini beberapa tahun dahulu, penyakit puru telah sangat² berkurangan dan tidak-lah lagi di-anggap sa-bagai masaalah kesihatan yang besar. Sekali pun bagitu pengawasan biasa maseh perlu di-teruskan. Di-negeri Pahang 2 pasokan ada-lah maseh berikhtiar membersekan jajahan² Pekan, Lipis, dan Jerantut daripada penyakit itu, dan di-negeri Perak pula satu pasokan ada-lah bekerja keras di-kawasan Pulau Tiga dan Sungai Siput. Satu pasokan di-Kedah telah juga menjalankan siasatan dan memberi rawatan meliputi sa-bahagian besar negeri itu. Pasokan ini pada masa ini ada-lah menumpukan perhatian kepada daerah Kota Star.

Pilot Projek Menghapuskan Malaria ada-lah sekarang masok kapada ting-

katan akhir, dan 6 bulan penghabisan ia-itu Januari sa-hingga Jun 1964 akan di-gunakan untok menilai kejayaan yang telah di-chapai dan untok menentukan sama ada chara² dan ikhtiar itu dapat di-gunakan dengan belanja yang kechil untok seluroh negeri ini, sa-bagai ranchangan menghapuskan malaria seluroh Semenanjung ini. Sa-hingga akhir Jun 1963, 23,617 buah rumah di-dalam kawasan Projek ini telah di-sembor dengan D.D.T. sa-banyak 94,129 kali. 1,251 pengidap malaria telah di-dapati dan 115,000 orang telah di-beri rawatan mengelakkan penyakit ini. Daripada angka² yang ada penyakit malaria di-antara kanak² kechil di-dalam kawasan projek itu, telah merusut daripada 4.5 peratus pada masa projek ini di-mulakan turun menjadi .05 peratus pada hari ini. Bagitu juga siasatan yang telah di-jalankan di-sekolah ada-lah menunjokkan angka² ini merusut jatuh daripada 7.2 peratus kapada 0.1 peratus.

Tujuh pasokan ada-lah sedang menjalankan penyiasatan dan memberi rawatan mencheгах, di-kawasan² yang di-hinggapi penyakit untot atau filariasis di-Pulau Pinang, Perak, Selangor, Johor dan Pahang. Berbanding dengan seramai 15,503 orang yang telah di-pereksa dalam tahun 1961, 17,639 orang telah di-pereksa dalam tempoh 6 bulan pertama tahun 1963. Bilangan orang mengidapi penyakit itu ia-lah 1,854 dalam tahun 1961, dan 4,596 orang di-dapati dalam masa 6 bulan pertama tahun ini, dan rawatan mencheгах ada-lah di-beri bagi 17,581 orang dalam tempoh 6 bulan pertama tahun 1963 berbanding dengan 27,226 orang dalam tahun 1961.

Kemajuan ada-lah terus di-chapai dalam Ranchangan Kebangsaan Menghapus Batok Kering sa-bagai masaalah kesihatan awam dalam negeri ini. Sa-hingga akhir Jun 1963 sa-ramai 375 kaki-tangan bahagian merawat dan 47 orang pekerja² X-Ray telah di-lateh, dan 13 orang pembantu ma'amal ada-lah maseh di-dalam latehan. Lapan buah pasokan X-Ray yang bergerak meliputi negeri² Johor, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, Pahang, Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah dan Perlis, dan 7 buah pasokan X-Ray yang tetap ia-itu

di-Kangar, Taiping, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Melaka dan Kota Bharu, ada-lah memberi perkhidmatan-nya. Ikhtiar menghapuskan penyakit itu ada-lah di-jalankan dengan 2 chara ia-itu dengan chara mengambil X-Ray bagi orang ramai untuk menentukan sama ada mengidap penyakit itu, dan dengan chara memberi suntikan B.C.G. kepada kanak² dan mereka² yang berdamping dengan pengidap² penyakit Tibi. Dalam tempoh 6 bulan pertama tahun 1963 lebeh daripada 80,000 orang telah di-X-Ray. Sa-hingga hari ini lebeh 350,000 kanak² dan mereka² yang berdamping dengan pengidap penyakit Tibi telah di-beri suntikan B.C.G.

Beraleh kepada anggaran perbelanjaan 1964, Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum bahawa peruntokan \$98,022,372 bagi Kementerian Kesihatan untuk tahun 1964, ada-lah bertambah sa-banyak \$1,224,308 berbanding dengan peruntokan 1963. Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu-lah bersetuju dengan saya bahawa jumlah tambahan ini ia-lah satu jumlah yang sangat kecil, lebeh² lagi memandang kepada perkembangan yang begitu besar bagi perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan, yang mustahak senentiasa di-perbaiki dan di-perluas, supaya kesihatan dan kesempurnaan hidup ra'ayat jelata dapat di-jamin. Tidak dapat tidak maka satu pengawasan yang rapi untuk menjimatkan perbelanjaan mustahak-lah di-adakan; juga usaha meninggikan lagi mutu pentadbiran dengan chara menga-tor dan mensesuaikan penempatan pegawai², alatan² dan kemudahan² yang ada supaya dapat di-gunakan dengan sa-penoh²-nya mustahak di-jalankan. Dengan dua usaha itu saya perchaya bahawa sa-kali pun peruntokan tahun 1964 tidak begitu besar jumlah-nya, kemajuan yang telah di-chapai bukan-nya saja dapat di-teruskan bahkan akan di-pereratkan lagi.

Tambahan peruntokan yang di-minta itu akan di-gunakan di-antara lain, untuk:

- (a) gaji bagi pegawai² dan kaki-tangan² yang bertambah bilangan-nya sa-ramai 1,522, menjadi 21,158 orang berbanding dengan tahun 1963;

- (b) tambahan tahunan biasa bagi gaji pegawai² dan kaki-tangan yang ada pada hari ini;

- (c) perbelanjaan berulang tiap² tahun yang akan bertambah bagi menyenggarakan pusat² kesihatan, kelinik², dispensari², wad² dan bangunan² pentadbir yang telah bertambah bilangan-nya di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan itu; dan

- (d) perbelanjaan² khas termasuk-lah pemberian² kepada Badan² Suka-rela bagi Kerja Perubatan dan Kebajikan, Persatuan Ambulance dan Brigid St. John, Rumah Sakit Tibi Lady Templer, Pertubohan Palang Merah Antara-bangsa, contribution kepada Kumpulan Wang Pendidikan Kanak² Antara-bangsa Bangsa² Bersatu, dan perbelanjaan berkaitan dengan melateh juru-rawat² di-United Kingdom dan Australia, dan harga membeli alat² X-Ray dan filem²-nya.

Di-antara tambahan² bagi bilangan jawatan² yang ada, ia-lah tambahan sa-ramai 58 orang bagi Pegawai² Perubatan dan Kesihatan, 131 Juru-rawat² hospital dan Juru-rawat² Kesihatan, 24 Merinyu Kesihatan, 170 Pembantu Juru-rawat Kesihatan, 233 bidan, 65 Pengawas Kesihatan Awam, dan 312 Atendan.

Berbanding dengan jumlah 571 jawatan Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan yang ada, 456 jawatan ada-lah di-penohkan. Bilangan ini mengandongi 97 Pakar² Perubatan, yang terdiri daripada 83 orang pakar² anak Malaya sendiri. Dengan tergendala-nya rancangan mengambil 60 doktor² dari Filipina untuk berkhidmat dengan sa-chara kontrek itu, maka Kementerian saya ada-lah menjalankan siasatan penoh untuk mendapatkan doktor² daripada puncha² yang lain. Harapan untuk mendapatkan doktor² daripada sa-berang laut ada-lah baik mahu pun menerusi permintaan² persaorangan atau dengan chara pakatan antara Kerajaan dengan Kerajaan. Kerajaan sa-telah memandangkan kepada kakurangan doktor² yang sedang di-hadapi, ada-lah juga memberi

pertimbangan sama ada kekurangan ini sa-harus-nya di-atasi dengan menggunakan kuasa undang². Perkhidmatan di-kawasan² luar bandar bagi doktor² yang baru di-daftarkan ada-lah juga akan di-titek-beratkan.

111 orang Doktor² Gigi ada-lah berkhidmat, berbanding dengan jumlah 135 jawatan yang ada. Bilangan tersebut mengandungi 7 Pakar Gigi, ia-itu kesemua-nya sekali pakar² daripada anak Malaya.

27 orang Pegawai Perubatan dan 6 orang Doktor Gigi ada-lah sedang menghadhiri kursus² post-graduate, di-seberang laut.

1,324 orang Juru-rawat² ada-lah sedang berkhidmat berbanding dengan jumlah 1,586 jawatan yang ada. 97 orang pelateh² juru-rawat telah tamat lathen dengan jaya-nya pada akhir September tahun 1963. 1,004 orang pelateh² juru-rawat ada-lah sedang belajar, ia-itu 709 orang di-sekolah² lathen tempatan, 43 orang di-Singapura, 66 orang di-Australia, dan 186 orang di-United Kingdom. 120 orang juru-rawat ada-lah juga sedang menerima lathen post-graduate di-negeri ini, berbanding dengan 16 orang di-seberang laut.

Berbanding dengan 1,574 jawatan² yang ada hanya 1,356 Pembantu Juru-rawat² ada-lah sedang berkhidmat, 471 orang ada-lah sedang menerima lathen dan 191 orang telah tamat lathen-nya dengan jaya-nya di-akhir September, tahun 1963.

1,189 bidan ada-lah berkhidmat berbanding dengan jumlah 1,296 jawatan² yang ada. 109 orang dengan jaya-nya telah menamatkan lathen di-akhir bulan September, dan 312 orang lagi ada-lah masih berlateh.

Sa-ramai 931 orang Pembantu² Rumah Sakit ada-lah berkhidmat memenohi sa-jumlah 1,084 jawatan. 76 orang ada-lah sedang berlateh. Saperti yang telah di-nyatakan, dengan terditi-nya Sekolah Latehan Pembantu Rumah Sakit yang baru itu, maka bilangan yang berlateh akan di-tambah dan chara melateh serta mata-pelajaran-nya akan di-persesuaikan mengikut kehendak masa.

205 daripada jumlah 230 jawatan Merinyu Kesihatan Awam ada-lah

di-penohi, dan 24 orang pegawai² ada-lah sedang dalam lathen.

Peruntokan wang bagi Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun berjumlah chuma \$35,915,592 bagi tahun 1964, berbanding dengan \$35,101,912 bagi tahun 1963.

Beraleh kapada peruntokan wang bagi Perbelanjaan² Khas, maka yang patut mendapat perhatian ia-lah tambahan bagi peruntokan Rancangan Kebangsaan Mengawal Tibi, Pechahan Kepala 55. Tambahan juga ada-lah di-minta bagi Pechahan Kepala 56, ia-itu Kempen Menghapuskan Penyakit Puru. Jumlah sa-banyak \$150,000 ada-lah di-minta bagi melateh Juru-rawat² di-United Kingdom dan Australia di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 62, berbanding dengan tanda peruntokan \$10 dalam tahun 1963. Satu peruntokan baru ia-lah sa-banyak \$300,000 di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 64, ia-itu untuk membeli Alat X-Ray dan Radas-nya. Perbelanjaan ini adalah mustahak bagi melaksanakan rancangan mengganti dengan chara beransor² Alat² X-Ray yang kuno dan sangat² uzor di-rumah² sakit. Satu tanda peruntokan \$10 ada-lah dirakamkan di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 65, ia-itu bagi perbelanjaan Seminar Antara Kawasan Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-Dunia bagi Mengawal Tibi yang akan di-langsungkan di-Kuala Lumpur dalam bulan November tahun 1964.

Dengan kerjasama beberapa Badan dan Pertubohan² Antara-Bangsa, dan mengikut perjanjian² yang di-metrikkan, 103 orang pakar² dan pekerja² Perubatan telah berkhidmat di-negeri ini dalam tahun yang lepas. Di-antara Badan² dan Pertubohan itu ia-lah:

The World Health Organisation;
The United Kingdom, Canada and Australia under Colombo Plan;
CARE-MEDICO;

The United States Peace Corps;
The United States Army Research Unit;

The U.K. Research Council;
The Hooper Foundation of the University of California.

UNICEF telah meneruskan bantuan²-nya yang sangat berharga ia-itu berupa

alat² dan perkakas² serta motor-van dan lain²-nya, bagi kegunaan Rancangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar, Kempen Menghapuskan Penyakit Puru, Rancangan Kebangsaan Mengawal Penyakit Tibi, dan sekolah² latehan. Bagi pihak Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kerajaan saya dengan sukachita-nya menguchapkan terima kasih kepada badan² dan pertubohan² tersebut.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to Head S. 67Z, I would like to refer very briefly to the general policy and the progress of the Medical and Health Services in Sarawak.

In common with the other States in Malaysia the expansion and development of rural health services are being given priority in the State of Sarawak. More and more emphasis is being placed each year on the preventive aspects, including free protective vaccination and inoculation, education of the public in matters concerning the preservation of health and the avoidance of diseases, establishment of maternal and child health services, as a means of maintaining the health of mothers and children, and providing advice to district councils in their efforts to improve the sanitary and living conditions of the people. The institution of mass health campaigns such as malaria eradication project, the Tuberculosis Control Scheme and the campaign against yaws is already having a marked effect on the general health of the population.

Similarly, a considerable expansion of facilities in the field of curative medicine, namely hospital and dispensary facilities, throughout the country, has steadily been undertaken over the past six years. As at the end of 1962, four general hospitals situated at Kuching, Sibu, Simanggang and Miri and a small divisional hospital at Limbang in the Fifth Division and a 40 bed district hospital at Sarikei in the Third Division, were in operation. In addition, there are the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial hospital for leprosy patients and the Sarawak Mental Hospital at Kuching. The total number of beds in these hospitals is 1,780, in

addition to 219 rest beds attached to the 30 Government static dispensaries.

In order to give a fuller picture of the curative facilities I should mention the 46 bed general hospital at Kapit, run by the Methodist Mission, in addition to other small mission hospitals dealing exclusively with maternity cases at Kanowit, Sarikei, Mukah, Long San and Serian. Including the general hospital at Kapit, bed accommodation totals 115.

There were in Sarawak at the end of 1962, 30 Government doctors and specialists, 18 private practitioners, 6 Shell Oilfields doctors, 3 mission doctors and one Peace Corps doctor.

Four Government dental officers and 145 private dentists were on the register during 1962.

At the end of 1962, 33 Government sponsored students and 11 serving officers were undergoing training in medical or para-medical subjects abroad, including five in Malaya and Singapore.

The departmental training of nurses and hospital assistants continued and 26 nurses and 4 hospital assistants passed their qualifying examination in the Kuching General Hospital, in 1962 with 46 student nurses in training at the end of that year. In addition one student nurse and one student hospital assistant passed their final qualifying examination and 9 student nurses and hospital assistants were in training at the Sarawak Mental Hospital.

The local training of midwives in the midwifery training school in Kuching was continued. 16 trained nurses successfully completed their extra year in midwifery training to become fully trained nurse-midwives and a further sixteen girls qualified as trained midwives, after the full two years' course of training. Fifty-one midwives, of whom 17 were trained nurses were in training at the end of 1962.

Similarly, local training of X-Ray technicians, laboratory technicians and dispensers was continued.

Coming to the 1964 Expenditure Estimates, Honourable Members will

note that the provision of \$9,646,106 for 1964 shows an increase of \$1,920,419 over that for 1963. The bulk of this increase is attributable to the need for expansion of the Medical and Health Services which involves increased expenditure totalling \$1,051,402 to provide among others the cost of new posts totalling 68 in all, increased cost of drugs, stores and equipment, rations, light and power, and transport and travelling expenses. The expansion is to meet the increase in the number of out-patients treated at all out-patients departments and dispensaries, which for 1962 as against that for 1961 was of the order of 23 per cent while the average rate of increase in admissions to hospitals, has been about 10 per cent per annum.

In addition, the overall increase of \$1,920,419 is due to the transfer from the Development Estimates of the Personal Emoluments totalling \$632,193 of the staff of the Malaria Eradication, Rural Health Improvement, School Dental Service, and Tuberculosis control schemes, involving a total of 340 officers for payment under the Ordinary Estimates, Head S. 67Z. This transfer will result in corresponding reduction under the Development provisions. It is considered important that these various schemes should be gradually integrated into the general health services.

Tuan Pengerusi, kejayaan² membaiki perkhidmatan Perubatan dan Kesihatan telah dapat di-chapai hanya sa-nya dengan ta'at setia dan perkhidmatan penoh pegawai² dan pekerja² lain, kesanggupan Kerajaan mengadakan peruntokan wang yang senentiasa bertambah jumlah-nya, bantuan² yang diterima daripada badan² dan pertubohan² Antara Bangsa dan dengan kerjasama, sokongan, dan perasaan timbang rasa daripada awam.

Tidak shak lagi tugas dan pekerjaan yang mesti di-tunaikan maseh besar dan berat, oleh kerana tujuan dan matlamat kita ia-lah hendak memper-baiki, memperluas dan meneruskan perkhidmatan² perubatan dan kesihatan ini bukan sahaja untuk faedah dan kebajikan semua-nya ra'ayat jelata yang ada pada hari ini, di-dalam mahu

pun di-kawasan² luar bandar, bahkan kesihatan turun temurun kita di-masa hadapan. Sa-kali pun begitu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mempunyai sa-penoh² keperchayaan bahawa dengan ada-nya kerjasama dan sokongan penoh daripada segenap pehak, tambahan pula daripada pegawai² dan pekerja² di-bawah Kementerian saya, tujuan dan matlamat tersebut, ia-itu yang amat penting untuk menjamin kesihatan dan kebahagiaan bangsa dan negara, tidak dapat tidak akan dapat di-chapai dengan segera-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, dengan segala hormat-nya saya kemukakan.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun ada-lah mengalu²kan peruntokan yang di-minta oleh Kementerian Kesihatan ini, dan saya hanya hendak menyentoh sedikit sahaja ia-itu dalam muka 222—Kementerian Kesihatan. Apa yang saya hendak chakapkan ini ia-itu Kerajaan telah mengadakan Pusat² Kesihatan, Rumah² Sakit, Rumah² Bidan, Klinik² di-luar bandar, tetapi ra'ayat negeri ini sama ada Melayu, atau bukan Melayu maseh banyak lagi yang suka menggunakan ubat dengan jalan bomoh dan pawang². Oleh sebab kerap terjadi perbuatan yang berupa penipuan, perbuatan yang berupa meniru atas balas-membalas yang dibuat oleh pawang² itu dan perbuatan rogol pula yang di-lakukan-nya.

Pada sa-tengah² bomoh dan pawang², menurut himat saya, telah sampai-lah masa-nya supaya Kerajaan mengenakan licence kebenaran kepada bomoh² dan pawang² kita di-dalam tanah ayer ini, kerana dari licence itu kebenaran yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan dapat di-tentukan butir², kerja² dan dapat di-ketahui jenis² ubat-nya dan masa dia mengubat-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, kalau bomoh² dan pawang² kita yang mengubat orang² yang sakit itu pada pukul dua malam, saya fikir ubat apa yang hendak di-ubat-nya. Jadi, dengan di-daftarkan bomoh² dan pawang² itu dapat-lah di-ketahui jumlah ramai-nya, dan pada satu masa kelak sayugia Jabatan Kesihatan ini memberi kursus kepada mereka itu, mudah²an apabila mereka

mendapat kursus di-dalam kesihatan modern ini maka akan menambahkan lagi pegawai² perubatan di-negara kita, dan kerjasama memberi kursus kepada bomoh² dan pawang² itu bagaimana yang telah di-buat kepada Jabatan Kesihatan yang di-berikan kepada bidan² kita di-kampong². Ra'ayat² pernah di-kelirukan oleh sateengah² bomoh dengan batu, dengan kayu, dengan tengok nasib, dengan memberi harga yang mahal, terutamanya selalu yang kena ini ia-lah bagi pehak kaum² ibu. Jadi, hal yang samacham ini, sebab saya kemukakan di-sini ia-lah menjadi satu kesusahan kepada ra'ayat, menjadi satu kerunsingan kepada ra'ayat, khas-nya kepada kaum² ibu. Kaum ibu pula bila dia dengar bahawa kalau puan pakai ubat ini, suami puan besok tidak hendak orang lain. Berebut²-lah kaum ibu itu hendak membeli ubat² itu. Dengan hal yang demikian, ada pula bomoh yang berani membelah orang sakit di-sateengah² tempat, rasa saya bomoh yang berani membelah orang yang kena penyakit itu dengan tidak ada akuan dari doctor. Ini mendatangkan satu ketakutan kepada ra'ayat, walau pun dia perchaya yang bomoh itu boleh mengubati-nya, tetapi tentulah ta' ada jaminan untuk memberi kesihatan kepada orang itu. Dengan ini, saya fikir dapat-lah dengan ada-nya di-beri licence kebenaran, atau ada dalam pengetahuan Jabatan Kesihatan ini, maka dapat-lah menghindarkan satu kejadian sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Ganing bin Jangkat (Sabah): Yang Berhormat Tuan Pengerusi, di-Dewan yang mulia ini pehak saya juga mengalu²kan Perbekalan Belanjawan yang di-untukkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan Pusat Malaysia. Tuan Pengerusi, di-sini pehak saya meminta kepada Kementerian tersebut supaya mengambil perhatian kepada negeri kami di-Sabah yang mana kami dapati sangat kekurangan kaki-tangan yang menjalankan tugas² berkenaan dengan kesihatan, terutama sa-kali di-luar² bandar yang di-kelilingi oleh kampong² yang terpenchil. Oleh itu, saya berharap supaya perkara tersebut dapat di-atasi, dan juga, Tuan Pen-

gerusi, pehak saya meminta daripada Kementerian Kesihatan Pusat memberi layanan lebeh banyak lagi kaki-tangan² kesihatan dari Sabah di-hantar ka-luar negeri untuk mempelajari segala lapangan berkenaan dengan kesihatan. Dan juga, Tuan Pengerusi, di-Sabah kita dapati rumah² perubatan di-seluruh negeri itu tidak-lah memuaskan, atau tidak menchukopi untuk ra'ayat negeri itu. Dengan ini sunggoh pun perkara kesihatan di-kawal oleh Sabah sendiri, tetapi saya berseru sa-kali lagi kepada Kementerian Kesihatan Pusat, atau yang bertanggungjawab di-atas perkara ini supaya kekurangan² yang saya katakan itu dapat di-perbaiki. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara telah menyatakan kebimbangan-nya bahawa sunggoh pun Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar berjalan, tetapi maseh banyak lagi penduduk² di-kawasan luar bandar yang suka menggunakan bomoh dan pawang dan dia meminta kepada Kementerian Kesihatan untuk menimbangkan supaya mengadakan undang² licence bagi pawang² itu. Tuan Pengerusi, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang rumit, tetapi jawapan yang sa-benarnya kepada keperchayaan² yang karut itu ia-lah memberi pelajaran dan pandangan yang luas kepada penduduk² luar bandar. Saya perchaya dengan berjalan-nya ranchangan memajukan pelajaran di-kampong² dengan di-adakan guru² yang chukup terlately, kemudian di-adakan pula kelas² dewasa di-mana murid² yang belajar di-sekolah² itu akan di-beri pelajaran berkenaan dengan kesihatan, murid² kelas dewasa juga akan di-beri pelajaran² berkenaan dengan kesihatan, maka dengan jalan ini masalah bomoh dan pawang itu, rasa saya tidak akan timbul lagi dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi.

Jadi, jawapan-nya berkenaan dengan perkara ini ia-lah masalah bagi memberi pelajaran kepada penduduk² di-luar bandar dan dalam usaha ini sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, Kementerian Kesihatan telah mengadakan satu bahagian untuk memberi bahan² kepada guru² dan juga pegawai² yang

lain untuk memberi penjelasan kepada penduduk² di-luar bandar, dan saya mengambil peluang di-sini untuk hendak menyeru kepada Ahli² Dewan ini supaya menolong Kementerian saya dalam usaha memberi pelajaran ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sabah ada merayu supaya Kementerian Kesihatan memberi layanan untuk melateh pegawai² di-sana. Saya suka memberi akuan bahawa sungguh pun Medical and Health Services di-Sarawak itu pada masa ini maseh lagi menjadi perkara dan tanggungan Negeri, tetapi jikalau ada penuntut² yang layak yang boleh menerima latehan² di-Malaya ini, kita akan buka pintu bagi mereka itu berlateh di-sini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya insaf bahawa mengikut kebiasaan-nya, apabila Menteri telah memberi jawapannya, Ahli² Yang Berhormat tidak berchakap lagi, tetapi saya tengah menulis note saya, waktu itu dia bangkit dengan mengejut. Saya berharap, Tuan Pengerusi, mengizinkan saya berchakap di-dalam perkara ini, sebab perkara kesihatan ini ada-lah perkara yang besar di-dalam kehidupan ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini, sa-men-telahan pula kita berada di-dalam Committee.

Tuan Pengerusi, kita telah mendengar daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan bahawa kekurangan² doctor yang ada sekarang ini ada-lah sedang di-dalam perjalanan untuk di-atasi oleh Kementerian-nya. Saya berasa sukachita mendengar khabar ini, tetapi saya suka mendapat keterangan daripada Yang Borhormat Menteri ini, apa-kah langkah immediate, langkah yang segera yang akan dapat di-buat-nya bagi menempatkan bilangan doctor² yang telah di-chadangkan akan datang daripada Philipina ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini pada masa dahulu.

Sebab kalau tidak salah saya dahulu, perkara ini bersangkutan dalam beberapa hal yang kecil sahaja dan harapan bahawa kekurangan yang sebanyak di-sebutkan tadi akan dapat di-atasi. Di-dalam menyebutkan perkara doctor ini, saya ingin bertanya

apa-kah tidak di-fikirkan oleh Kementerian ini kita dapat mengambil doctor² dari negeri² Scandinavia—negeri² Eropa yang tidak ada hubungan-nya dengan penjajahan negeri² yang di-dalam sejarah-nya telah banyak seperti Switzerland dan Swedan yang telah banyak memberikan perkhidmatan kepada soal perubatan dan kesihatan di-dunia. Sebab saya sebutkan negeri² itu bukan-lah kerana saya pandang mereka itu lebeh berkelayakan sahaja tetapi sebab saya takut kalau negeri² dari India umpama-nya dan negeri² yang dekat, dia dudok di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini tidak berapa lama dan akhir-nya dia menjadi ra'ayat dan ini akan menutup peluang kepada ahli² perubatan dan kesihatan yang ada dalam negeri ini yang mereka telah mula churiga dengan langkah Kementerian hendak mengambil orang² luar di-dalam perkhidmatan kesihatan ini.

Saya suka mendengar Menteri Yang Berhormat ini menyatakan di-dalam masaalah mengatasi kekurangan doctor ini, mungkin kita akan terpaksa mengambil jalan Undang². Saya rasa memang benar hal ini patut di-fikirkan sa-chara serious, sebab sungguh pun orang² yang menjadi doctor yang mendapat ijazah-nya sa-bagai doctor dalam negeri ini ada-lah dengan usahanya sendiri, kerajinan-nya sendiri dan dia patut-lah berkhidmat mengikut kehendak-nya sendiri. Tetapi tiap² sa-orang yang lulus daripada sa-buah college persekolahan doctor di-dalam negeri kita ini patut-lah insaf pada mereka itu tidak lulus dengan wang dari poket-nya sendiri sahaja, sebab Kerajaan ada-lah memberikan perbelanjaan yang banyak bagi membolehkan mereka itu belajar di-dalam negeri ini; tolak sa-belah-lah cherita mereka mesti memberi khidmat kepada negeri ini. Oleh kerana itu saya menyambut baik benar sa-kira-nya bagi kepentingan membolehkan perkhidmatan kesihatan dan perubatan dalam negeri ini bertambah baik dan sempurna sa-kira-nya untuk itu di-ambil langkah Undang² yang akan membolehkan kita mendapat pegawai² kesihatan yang di-kehendaki.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Butiran (75)—Pembantu Rumah Sakit. Cherita

Pembantu Rumah Sakit dan cherita Pegawai Kesihatan Umum ada-lah cherita lama. Pada masa ini sa-sudah 5 tahun kita ini berjalan, maka Menteri Yang Berhormat telah dapat memalumkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa rancangan melateh mereka ini akan di-jalankan dengan ada-nya satu persekolahan bagi Merinyu² Kesihatan di-dalam negeri ini. Saya memadang Pembantu² Rumah Sakit dan Merinyu² Kesihatan dan Nurse ini terpaksa di-dalam latehan mereka itu di-beri latehan effective berkenaan dengan melayani orang² kampung. Tuan Pengerusi, entahkan kerana banyak sangat kerja, entahkan kerana tidak di-beritahu, tetapi saya tidak perchaya tidak di-beritahu, sebab Menteri Yang Berhormat terdahulu daripada Menteri yang ada sekarang ini telah mengatakan policy-nya courtesy ia-itu mesti berkelakuan baik kepada orang ramai. Saya ada menghalami beberapa kejadian yang saya nampak oleh kerana kesebokkan mereka, entah oleh kerana sebab apa saya pun tidak tahu, ada Pembantu² Rumah Sakit ini yang kasar kepada orang ramai. Bagi saya, saya tidak mahu mengatakan bahawa ada sebarang kekurangan di-dalam memberi tahu kepada mereka dasar mesti berkelakuan baik kepada orang ramai, sebab ini telah menjadi satu dasar yang di-umumkan, tetapi boleh jadi sebab yang besar-nya ia-lah kerana terlalu banyak kerja yang di-tugaskan kepada mereka itu kerana kekurangan bilangan kaki tangan. Tuan Pengerusi, nampak saya terpaksa-lah Kementerian ini menyatakan kepada anggota² perubatan dan kesihatan walau pun terlalu banyak kerja sa-bagai kerja perubatan dan kesihatan ini ada-lah satu kerja noble profession—kerja² yang suci dan lohor terpaksa-lah mereka menyabarkan diri dan bertimbang rasa kepada orang kampung. Orang kampung, Tuan Pengerusi, baharu ini-lah mahu datang ka-klinik², tetapi ada Pembantu Rumah Sakit khusus-nya di-namakan Pembantu Rumah Sakit, walau pun dia tidak dudok di-rumah sakit, tetapi strict sangat di-dalam pekerjaan-nya, sa-hingga menyebabkan dia berjalan berfikir sa-chara misin, pendek-nya kalau kata dia pukul 2.30 . . . teng 2.30 itu baharu-lah

boleh di-renong dan dia kata pukul 4.30 . . . teng, pukul 4.30 dia pun tidak kira lagi . . . rap di-tutup-nya pintu. Orang kampung, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak mengerti hal sa-macham ini, mereka ini ada-lah orang² yang baharu mengenali perkhidmatan kesihatan. Dan berlawanan-lah dengan bomoh² yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi, terpaksa-lah kita melayani mereka ini lebeh dari biasa.

Kejadian yang berlaku kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak yang tidak ada di-sini, boleh menjadi chontoh, dan kalau hendak chontoh lain saya boleh bagi, tetapi bukan-lah tempat-nya mengadukan perkara² sa-butir² di-sini, tetapi yang mustahak kalau-lah kerana kekurangan bilangan minta-lah mereka itu khabarkan, Menteri tuan² sedang berusaha menambahkan bilangan kaki tangan. Jadi jangan-lah marahkan orang² kampung sebab orang kampung tidak tahu hal tentang kekurangan staff ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam memperkatakan kekurangan anggota ini, saya minta-lah kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya walau bagaimana pun kurang jangan-lah di-tinggalkan satu² tempat itu dengan tidak berapa chukup tanggung-jawab. Sebab saya tahu di-beberapa tempat ada klinik² pusat kesihatan yang di-buka bangunan-nya, tetapi tertutup perkhidmatan-nya. Di-Kelantan ada sa-buah klinik, di-Ketereh saya tengok banyak rumah di-sana dan di-pagar semua-nya chukup, tetapi perkhidmatan-nya tidak dapat di-jalankan.

Chuba-lah kita jalankan dasar daripada chempedak baik nangka, daripada tidak baik ada. Jangan-lah kerana hendak sempurna sangat sampai nanti-lah kita chukup semua-nya baharu kita jalankan. Jadi, itu akan menyebabkan tidak ada langsung perkhidmatan, dan dasar perkhidmatan yang saperti ini patut di-perhatikan oleh Kementerian, dan saya perhatikan ada tugas² Doctor Kesihatan Umum yang di-jalankan oleh Merinyu Kesihatan Umum, ada beberapa tempat yang saya jumpa dan orang itu nampak-nya sudah sedap, doctor ini banyak sain sahaja, kerana dia banyak sangat tugas-nya; kalau hendak tahu satu di-Kuala Kangsar.

Jadi, chara yang macam ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ini-lah menyusahkan kita. Jadi, walau bagaimana pun kurangnya bilangan, biar-lah di-beritahu kepada pehak² yang mengatorkan pentadbiran bilangan ahli² kesihatan itu supaya jangan tertinggal sangat. Saya perchaya hal ini telah di-perhatikan terutama oleh Director of Medical Service, Tuan Pengarah Perkhidmatan Kesihatan, chuma oleh kerana ada lagi ketimpangan² dan kepinchangan² sesudah di-perhatikan, saya harap-lah perkara itu supaya di-timbangkan lebeh halus dan di-jadikan satu perkara yang hendak di-perchepatkan pembedulan-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Public Health yang ada peruntukan-nya di-sini, muka 238—Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Umum. Pertama saya hendak quiry Menteri Yang Berhormat, ini dari segi belanjawan, mengapa di-kurangkan perbelanjaan kerja kesihatan umum yang tahun dahulu lima ratus ribu ringgit dan pada tahun ini empat ratus lima puluh ribu ringgit. Saya tahu dalam ucapan Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi dia telah menyatakan bahawa tambahan kepada Kementerian-nya tidak banyak sangat—sadiKIT sangat, jadi dia pun dukachita benar dan saya pun turut dukachita dengan dia, tetapi tambahan itu sadiKIT, tetapi tidak pula di-kurangkan, jadi kenapa pula kerja kesihatan umum ini di-kurangkan peruntukan-nya? Ada-kah Kementerian Kesihatan ini memandang bahawa dengan bertambah-nya bilangan ra'ayat negeri ini dan bertambah-nya bilangan kampung dalam negeri ini dan bertambah-nya tuntutan² pengawalan kesihatan dalam negeri ini, ada-kah Kementerian ini memandang boleh di-kurangkan? Saya tahu boleh jadi, di-dalam hospital, kalau orang sudah kurang sakit, kita boleh kurangkan ubat-nya, tetapi di-dalam, mengawal kesihatan dan kerja² kesihatan umum di-dalam negeri ini amat-lah penting di-tambah, sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, ratio masuk hospital itu akan ada hubungan-nya dengan kadar kawalan kesihatan umum di-luar. Kalau kita dapat memberikan kerja² perkhidmatan kesihatan di-luar, maka yang masuk

hospital itu kurang, jadi chontoh-nya saperti di-ulu² Kelantan ada masa²-nya kejadian berlaku saperti cheret beret yang di-fahamkan lebeh kurang macam cholera atau sa-bagai-nya, dan ini telah menyebabkan doctor² terpaksa pergi ka-sana. Pada pendapat saya berulang²-nya dua tiga kali penyakit di-peruluan dan di-perdalaman kampung² di-ulu Kelantan itu hanya dapat di-perbetulkan dengan mengetatkan kawalan kesihatan dan memperbanyak Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Umum di-daerah itu. Jika tidak walau bagaimanapun akan berulang-lah kejadian² yang akan memaksa doctor mendatangi mereka itu. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, ini ada hubungan-nya dengan pelajaran kesihatan umum yang mesti di-berikan kepada orang² yang di-dalam kampung itu. Jadi, kalau kita kurangkan perbelanjaan ini dengan sendiri-nya perkhidmatan ini juga akan berurang, dan saya menchadangkan supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat melebehkan perbelanjaan dan perkhidmatan kepada melateh orang² kampung itu supaya mengetahui chara² hidup berkesihatan. Bukan sahaja chara² hidup berubat, bukan kalau sakit dia pergi ka-klinik², kalau sakit dia pergi berjumpa dengan doctor, itu agak saya sudah dekat² hendak faham orang kampung, chuma yang belum lagi chukop mendalam ialah hidup berkesihatan. Ini perlu di-fahamkan kepada mereka itu, dan untuk memahami itu terpaksa-lah kita menambah perbelanjaan yang di-untokkan di-dalam kerja kesihatan umum, dan ini pula mempunyai perhubungan yang rapat kepada bilangan anggota² Merinyu Kesihatan yang amat berkurangan di-dalam negeri ini. Saya tahu di-Bachok tempat saya, alhamdullillah, jarang benar kita dapat berjumpa dengan orang yang di-namakan Merinyu Kesihatan itu, yang sa-hinggakan di-dalam meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa Kemajuan Luar Bandar, kalau kita kehendaki fikiran berkenaan dengan kedudukan kesihatan, maka dia jarang benar dapat kita jumpa, konon-nya ada sa-orang di-Kota Bharu dan kerja-nya ia-lah kalau ada peluang maka dia akan menengok kejadian² di-Kota Bharu dan tidak mengambil tahu hal² yang jauh, melainkan apabila telah terserempak dengan kejadian saperti cholera

dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, di-peringkat kita membuat rumah sakit besar² di-Kuala Lumpur kita telah buat umpama-nya tujuh lapan tingkat seperti Rumah Sakit Beranak, patut-lah sudah orang kampung itu kita beri kawalan kesihatan yang baik.

Tuan Pengerusi, pelajaran kesihatan ini saya harap dapat di-perhatikan oleh Kementerian ini dengan bekerjasama dengan Bahagian Zat Makanan yang dari dahulu telah saya sebutkan bahawa orang² kampung entahkan kerana kedudukan susunan ekonomi-nya, atau pun kerana kebiasaan 'adat kita apabila kita menghidangkan makanan yang penting kepada kita ia-lah banyak bilangan makanan itu, tetapi belum lagi sampai kepada peringkat yang mereka itu berfikir bahawa di-dalam makanan, yang penting bagi mereka memandang dari segi zat makanan dan dari segi *calorie*, dari segi kesedaran bahawa makanan itu penting kepada badan-nya untuk menghindarkan daripada penyakit² yang tertentu, dan untuk menguatkan penentangan-nya terhadap kuman² yang tertentu. Sa-lagi hal ini tidak dapat kita sebarikan kepada ra'ayat di-kampong², maka kehidupan mereka itu tidak dapat kita jamin berada di-dalam kesihatan yang baik. Saya insafi apa yang telah di-terangkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat bahawa maseh ada juga bilangan kematian waktu beranak di-kampong² kita maseh ada, tetapi tidak-lah sa-bagitu tinggi seperti dahulu, tetapi maseh ada. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, pelajaran seperti ini rasa saya tidak dapat kita tunggu mem-

beri-nya kepada orang² kampung ketika mereka itu datang ka-rumah sakit, sebab waktu mengubat kita tidak sempat lagi hendak memikirkan jangka jauh daripada susunan kesihatan yang hendak di-berikan kepada orang² kampung itu sendiri. Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin mengingatkan bahawa risalah² yang tertulis dengan bahasa yang mudah perlu di-perbanyakkan kepada orang² kampung supaya mereka mendapat panduan di-dalam soal makanan, sebab saya katakan risalah² yang bergambar itu penting, sebab nampak saya walau bagaimana pun ra'ayat pada masa ini telah ada mempunyai kemahuan hendak membetulkan kedudukan hidupnya di-dalam apa² segi pun, sa-hinggakan di-dalam segi kesihatan pun mereka selalu tertanya² bagaimana chara hendak menyuburkan anak² mereka, terutama untuk menyegarkan badan-nya supaya boleh pandai di-dalam sekolah. Saya, Tuan Pengerusi

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Mr Chairman: Order! Order! The time is up.

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1964, has progressed up to Head 24 of the Schedule to the Bill. The Committee of Supply will resume on Monday.

The meeting is adjourned to 10 a.m. on Monday, 6th January, 1964.

Adjourned at 8 p.m.