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No. 8



Monday
13th January, 1964

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DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

Official Report

Vol. V

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Negara

No. 8

Monday, 13th January, 1964

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr President, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).
- .. the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, ENCHE' MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN JAWI (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN SAAID, A.M.N., (Perak).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI TAFF (Singapore).
- .. CHE' AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).
- .. DATU JOSEPH AUGUSTIN ANGIAN ANDULAG, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. DATU TUANKU BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN KWONG-HON, A.M.N., S.M.S., J.P. (Selangor).
- .. ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
- .. DATO' MAHA KURNIA DR CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P., DATO' KURNIA INDERA (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL BIN HAJI AWANG (Trengganu).
- .. ENCHE' HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).
- .. ENCHE' KO TECK KIN (Singapore).
- .. ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).
- .. DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).
- .. ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ADIB BIN OMAR (Trengganu).
- .. DATU PENGIRAN MOHAMED DIGADONG GALPAM, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED SALLEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Melaka).
- .. ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).

- The Honourable DATU ABANG HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HAKIM HAJI MOASIL (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).
- .. NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. TUAN HAJI NIK MOHAMED ADEEB BIN HAJI NIK MOHAMED (Kelantan).
- .. TEMENGGONG OYONG LAUAI JAU (Sarawak).
- .. TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- .. DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).
- .. DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SAHABUDIN, J.M.N. (Kedah).
- .. ENCHE' WILLIAM TAN HO CHOON (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' S. O. K. UBaidULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Perlis).
- .. DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Kedah).
- .. ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).
- .. RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).
- .. ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

IN ATTENDANCE:

- The Honourable the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- .. 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 SAMUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- .. the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- .. the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- .. the Assistant Minister of 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).

PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MALAYSIA DAY—AMNESTY

Enche' William Tan Ho Choon asks the Minister of the Interior whether the Government would consider, on the occasion of Malaysia Day, granting an amnesty to certain prisoners with good behaviour.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr President, Sir, under Article 42 (1) of the Federal Constitution, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has the power to grant pardons, reprieves and respites in respect of all offences which have been tried by court-martial. However, this matter has been considered by the Federal Government and it was decided that there should not be any special remission of sentences or the granting of pardons on the occasion of Malaysia Day to those personnel of the Armed Forces convicted on offences which have been tried by court-martial.

Under the same provisions of the Constitution, Sir, the Ruler or the Governor of a State has power to grant pardons, reprieves and respites in respect of offences other than those convicted by court-martial, and the exercise of this prerogative lies with the Ruler or the Governor of the respective State.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR PRESIDENT

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak memberitahu kepada Majlis ini ia-itu saya telah menerima suatu perutusan daripada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat. Sekarang saya jemput Setiausaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu.

The Clerk reads the Message:

"Mr President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills—

- (1) to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1964 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year,
- (2) to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund towards expenditure during the financial year 1964 in connection with the defence of the Federation, the maintenance of internal security and public order and related matters,

and transmit them to the Senate for its concurrence.

Speaker."

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon memberitahu ia-itu saya akan menhadangkan Rang Undang² yang berikut di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan ketiga dalam meshuarat sekarang ini:

The Consolidated Fund (National Security Expenditure) Bill, 1964.

The Supply Bill, 1964.

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak mengingatkan ia-itu sa-lepas Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1964 (The Supply Bill, 1964) di-bachakan kali yang kedua, maka ia terus di-bacha pada kali yang ketiga dengan tidak payah di-timbangan dalam peringkat jawatan-kuasa. Ini ia-lah kerana hendak menurut kehendak Peratoran Meshuarat 53 (2).

BILLS

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (NATIONAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE) BILL, 1964

Second Reading

The Minister without Portfolio (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan ia-itu Rang Undang² a Bill intituled

"An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund towards expenditure during the financial year 1964 in connection with the defence of the Federation, the maintenance of internal security and public order and related matters" di-bacha kali yang kedua sekarang.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr President, Sir, during the debate in the Dewan Ra'ayat on the 1964 Supply Bill, there were many references to the security situation arising from Indonesia's policy of "confrontation", and both my Honourable colleagues the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Internal Security had indicated that it was likely that additional expenditure for their respective Ministries would be needed during the year beyond what had been included in the Estimates laid before Parliament. Active Indonesian hostility has in fact increased during the course of even the present Parliamentary session, and it is therefore not possible for me to foresee or to inform Parliament at this stage of the details of the additional expenditure which may be required.

Article 102 (b) of the Constitution lays down a special procedure for meeting situations of this kind, when owing to the indefinite character of the requirements or to circumstances of unusual urgency it appears necessary to authorise expenditure without going through the normal procedure of tabling detailed estimates, and the Government has decided that the time has come to ask Parliament to take action in accordance with this special provision. I should add that this procedure is followed in the mother of Parliaments, namely the British Parliament. It is called a vote of credit there and several votes of credit were taken in each of the war years, i.e., the years of both the First and Second World Wars. The Honourable the Prime Minister has already stated that we are practically in a state of undeclared war with Indonesia, and thus the need for this special procedure is clear.

From the speeches which have been made during the Budget debate from almost every section of the Lower House, I have no doubt at all that the overwhelming majority of Honourable Members will give their wholehearted support to the Government in taking whatever measures are deemed necessary to safeguard the security of our nation. In my Budget speech, I stated that nothing would please some of our neighbours more than to see the wealth of Malaysia drained away in defence expenditure in the manner which has become familiar to themselves. I made it clear then that we have no intention of allowing this to happen, but nevertheless the Government is determined to see that Malaysia is securely defended and will not hesitate to provide the money necessary for this purpose.

Whenever possible, the Government will of course come before Parliament in the normal manner with full estimates for approval. The provision of \$50 million asked for in this Bill is in the nature of an emergency reserve to be used in the event of it not being practicable to keep within the estimated provision and the relatively small amount which is provided in the ordinary Contingencies Fund. It will be drawn upon only for purposes connected with the present threat to national security and only if the Government is satisfied that the expenditure is essential for the protection of our country.

Mr President: Usul di-hadapan Majlis Meshuarat ini ia-lah Rang Undang² yang di-namakan "an Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund towards expenditure during the financial year 1964 in connection with the defence of the Federation, the maintenance of internal security and public order and related matters" di-bacha kali yang kedua ia-itu terbuka bagi di-bahathkan oleh Majlis Meshuarat ini.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² ini berkehendakkan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$50,000,000 untuk keselamatan, untuk pertahanan

Malaysia. Nyata-lah Rang Undang² ini timbul-nya kerana dasar confrontasi yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini President Negara Republic Indonesia dan President Negara Republic Philipina telah mengadakan rundingan-nya di-Manila dan tujuan-nya saya fikir ia-lah, kalau dapat, untuk mengendorkan dasar confrontasi yang sedang berlaku sekarang ini, dan amat-lah baik kira-nya Persekutuan Malaysia dapat menchampori dalam soal ini, rundingan ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam MAPHILINDO telah di-perkatakan, telah di-persetujukan, bahawa segala apa pekerjaan, segala apa urusan hendak-lah di-jalankan dengan sa-chara meshuarat. Sebab itu, menurut persetujuan itu, ada-lah baik kira-nya Kerajaan kita dapat bersama² mengadakan meshuarat itu untuk menyelesaikan dasar confrontasi itu. Saya maseh teringat kepada satu ucapan yang di-buat oleh President Amerika, kalau ta' salah saya dalam tahun 1952 sa-masa perang Korea dahulu ia-itu President itu mengatakan: "Let Asians by Asians." Jadi, saya bimbang, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kira-nya kita maseh berpegang kepada sharat² kita sa-belum berunding dalam perkara ini, maka tepat-lah policy Amerika itu yang berkehendakkan Asians fight Asians. Dari itu ada-lah baik kira-nya, kalau-lah perkara ini dapat kita selesaikan dengan sa-chara aman dan damai.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dasar negeri kita ada-lah untuk menjaga keamanan, tetapi bilakah kita akan mendapat keamanan, kalau-lah kita maseh berkehendakkan sharat² itu dan sharat² ini sa-belum daripada kita mengadakan perundingan, atau menghadapi meja perundingan itu terlebih dahulu. Sapatut-nya segala perselisihan itu di-binchangkan di-hadapan meja perundingan, dan di-sana-lah baru timbul sharat² itu; dan bukan-lah dengan hanya kita membakar gambar Sukarno, membakar itu dan ini. Rasa saya itu tidak memberi keuntungan kepada kita.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal ini tidak-lah saya hendak berchakap

panjang, tetapi saya suka mengeshor-kan kepada Kerajaan, jangan-lah hendak-nya kita terlampau sangat mengetatkan sharat² kita untuk mengadakan perundingan ini. Sekarang peluang telah di-buka dengan sa-luas²-nya oleh dua orang Kepala Negara daripada dua republic itu supaya kita sama² menchampori-nya, maka kalau-lah kita sanggup berunding dalam perkara ini, nyata-lah bahawa dasar confrontasi itu akan dapat di-berhentikan. Sekian, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr President, Sir, the speech of the Honourable Member from the PMIP benches is characteristic of the attitude of mind taken by the PMIP in general. They choose to bury their heads in the sand. For the sake of this country, I hope their attitude is due more to ignorance and folly than to active disloyalty. They blithely ignore the fact that it is not we who do not want peace, rather that it is we who are seeking peace and you cannot seek peace if the other side wants to wage war, either declared or undeclared. As I have stated in my speech, this is only a precautionary measure and in the circumstances of the case it will not be possible for the Government to know beforehand what expenditure might be required or the amount which would be required. All of us on this side of the House sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to make use of this money, but prudence dictates that the precaution must be taken.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahaya: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² ini, kerana Rang Undang² ini ada-lah satu undang² bagi menguntokkan wang untuk menjaga keselamatan negara kita daripada di-cherobohi oleh negara Indonesia ia-itu negara tetangga kita yang telah memecahkan perjanjian persahabatan yang telah di-tanda tangani di-Manila dahulu.

Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari pehak Pembangkang tadi telah mengeluarkan beberapa hujah menggalakkan Kerajaan supaya berhubung balek dan berunding sa-mula dengan negara Indonesia itu dengan tidak bersyarat

kata-nya. Saya dengar Ahli Yang Berhormat dari pihak Pembangkang tadi menyatakan apa-kah sebab-nya kita berkehendakkan kapada sharat² untok berunding dengan negara Indonesia itu. Saya suka terangkan kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari pihak Pembangkang itu ia-itu kita ada maruah dan kita ada-lah sa-buah negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat yang sama sa-taraf dengan negara Indonesia yang menjadi ahli Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu dan kita mempunyai maruah yang sama dengan negara² yang merdeka dalam dunia ini.

Sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang mempunyai maruah maka sa-harus-nya-lah maruah kita itu di-jaga dengan baik supaya tidak di-permainkan oleh negara² yang menentang kita. Kita telah dengar bagaimana kenyataan yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri Tun Haji Abdul Razak yang menyatakan ada-kah seruan untok kita berunding sa-mula itu berma'ana Kerajaan Indonesia ini sanggup atau pun bersetuju mengakui Malaysia ini sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan yang di-akuī sah sa-bagai mana yang telah di-akuī di-dalam dunia ini. Kita patut faham ia-itu pada masa ini negara kita dengan Indonesia telah pun putus perhubungan diplomatic-nya, dan bagitu juga dengan negara Philippines. Apa yang kita harus faham ia-lah negara Indonesia dan Philippines itu, sa-harus-nya memulakan balek perhubungan diplomatic dengan kita mengakui kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang menjadi jiran, sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang patut di-panggil berunding. Tetapi pihak Pembangkang tadi menyatakan apa guna-nya bersyarat asal-kan boleh kita bermeshuarat untok keamanan. Tidak siapa yang mahu kapada peperangan, kita mahu keamanan dan dasar kita ada-lah dasar keamanan tetapi maruah kita mestilah di-jaga sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat. Pihak Pembangkang tadi menaruh bimbang di-atas sikap kita sa-kira-nya kita berkeras dengan Indonesia. Yang sa-benar-nya kita tidak berkeras dengan Indonesia, tetapi Indonesia mencheroboh

boh bukan sahaja berkeras tetapi mencheroboh negara Malaysia ini dan kita terpaksa mempertahankan negara dengan tenaga, dengan wang dan dengan darah sa-kali pun. Tetapi nampak-nya pihak Pembangkang meletakkan mata sa-belah kapada Kerajaan-nya sendiri, kapada Kerajaan Malaysia Kerajaan-nya sendiri, hendak meletakkan kesalahan berkeras dan sa-bagai-nya kapada Kerajaan-nya sendiri bukan kapada Kerajaan yang menentang kita. Saya menjadi hairan boleh-kah sa-sorang yang ta'at kapada negara-nya, sa-orang yang membabek dada mengatakan kaseh kapada tanah ayer dan mendaftarkan diri-nya sa-bagai pembela tanah ayer kemudian datang kapada Dewan ini memaksa dan menyuroh dan menekan Kerajaan-nya supaya tundok dengan satu Kerajaan lain dengan tidak bersyarat. Ini ada-lah satu masaalah yang besar yang patut di-sedari oleh semua pihak yang ada dalam negara kita ini.

Tentangan yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia bukan-lah merupakan satu tentangan mulut, bukan-lah satu confrontasi yang merupakan suara tetapi telah melakukan confrontasi merupakan senjata dan peluru, telah menyerang kita, mengkhianati ra'ayat kita, menchabol sempadan kita dan telah membunuh pegawai keselamatan negara kita. Jadi ada-kah pihak Pembangkang maseh mahu menerima pembunuhan ini sa-bagai persahabatan? Ini patut-lah kita faham, patut-lah pihak Pembangkang faham ia-itu kita hari ini mengeluarkan belanja untok mempertahankan negara kita dan untok mempertahankan maruah kita. Jadi segala perundingan yang akan di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan itu, sa-harus-nya-lah merupakan satu perundingan yang menjamin kebaikan di-masa hadapan. Yang Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak telah pun menerangkan sa-kira-nya perhubungan atau perundingan yang akan di-lakukan di-masa hadapan ini boleh menjamin keselamatan dan tidak pechah-nya perjanjian itu maka sa-harus-nya perundingan itu boleh di-lakukan dengan ada-nya sa-buah negara lain yang menjadi orang tengah bagi menjalankan perundingan itu supaya

dapat terjamin yang sa-benar²-nya bagi kebaikan di-masa hadapan. Tetapi pada masa ini kita belum dengar lagi bagaimana jawapan daripada negara negara yang menentang kita itu, adakah mereka ini benar² mahu berhubung balek dengan kita, dan sa-kira-nya mereka ini hendak berhubung balek dengan kita maka mereka-lah sa-patut-nya memulakan balek perhubungan baik dengan kita itu. Bukan-lah kita mesti di-panggil dengan tidak bersyarat, tundok dengan satu Kerajaan yang telah menentang kita habis²an. Jadi sa-patut-nya pehak Pembangkang menyedari keselamatan negara serta menyedari keselamatan bangsa-nya dan keselamatan umat-nya sendiri. Saya harap tidak ada salah dalam perkara masa-alah kita menghadapi negara yang menentang kita itu. Dan saya per-chaya pehak Pembangkang yang berchakap itu tentu-lah tidak mahu negara kita ini tundok di-bawah pemerintah sa-buah negara yang lain, sekian sahaja.

Enche' Abdul Wahab bin Idus:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri di-sini kerana menyokong Rang Undang² kita ini. Saya akan memberi sedikit sahaja fikiran saya, yang pertama orang ramai di-masa ini nampak-nya memang telah heboh hendak memperkatakan atau pun berchakap satu sama lain mengatakan sudah berasa lega atau lapang fikiran masing², kerana mendengar yang Maphilindo yang nampak-nya telah kendor, dan telah chuba mengarahkan perkara² konfrantasi itu dengan perkataan baharu yang boleh menyebabkan perasaan puas hati ra'ayat Malaysia ini. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak ada orang yang terlampau tergesa² hendak menerima tawaran perundingan tiga negara atau Maphilindo itu. Jadi kalau Maphilindo ini sudah menunjukkan sikap-nya yang lembut boleh-lah Malaysia ini barangkali menerima sesuatu perundingan itu sa-chepat mungkin. Saya ada terbacha perkara ini dalam akhbar² dan saya sendiri berasa kurang sedap hati, oleh sebab barangkali boleh jadi macham pendapat saudara Pembangkang tadi supaya kita terima tawaran perundingan itu dengan

tidak bersyarat, erti-nya terima dengan sa-chepat yang kita dapat terima. Di-sini kita nampak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya kita terima perundingan itu dengan tidak bersyarat atau terus menerus, saya nampak itu ada-lah menunjukkan kita gelojoh atau tergesa², tetapi di-tengah jalan ada satu simpang yang kurang baik; ini saya mula-lah hendak menyebutkan dalam Dewan ini. Kalau orang daripada tempat kita sendiri yang menyempang jalan lain dan mengambil kesempatan perkara tersebut-nya Maphilindo itu barangkali ini ada-lah kurang elok. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap di-dalam Majlis ini nombor satu-nya, saya puas hati dan menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada pehak Kerajaan kita yang telah sempat memikirkan sharat² dalam perundingan itu. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak payah-lah saya berchakap panjang, hanya saya hendak mengingatkan ada dua perkataan pusaka untok kita mesti bechermat² memasoki satu² perkara dalam perundingan itu.

Satu daripada-nya yang berbunyi, kita takut nanti kalau kita dengan tidak bersyarat, barangkali kita akan termasuk kepada satu pepatah orang tua² kita: "Telunjok lurus kelengking berkait" jadi yang telunjok-nya lurus, tetapi di-kelengking-nya itu ada berkait. Ini ada-lah satu merbahaya kepada kita memasoki satu perundingan dengan tidak memikirkan apa² sharat. Jadi, nampak-nya sharat² yang ada ini dapat menyelami supaya kita jangan terkena kepada telunjok yang lurus dan kelengking yang berkait. Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang patut saya ingatkan kepada perunding kita ia-itu kita masok perundingan Maphilindo itu besok, ada satu perkataan orang tua² kita yang berbunyi: "Sa-manis² gula, ada juga mengandongi pasir" jadi chakap ringkas-nya, sa-manis² gula berpasir. Jadi, sharat² yang dikenakan harus di-fikirkan oleh kita ia-itu sharat² yang benar² dapat menapis jangan kena kepada gula yang manis, tetapi ada mengandongi pasir itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya rasa tentu-lah pehak ra'ayat negeri ini, kita pehak Perikatan, barangkali juga dari pehak² pembangkang, patut sama² sedar

dan sama² mengiakan, dua peribahasa orang tua² kita itu, mudah²an dengan itu perundingan pehak negeri kita masok dengan perundingan Maphilindo yang sedia di-tawarkan sekarang, tidak-lah kita terkena dalam kedua² maksud perkataan orang tua² kita itu tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-hadapan kita telah timbul perbahathan berkenaan dengan Bill permintaan Kerajaan kepada Parlimen untuk perbelanjaan keselamatan Kebangsaan sa-banyak 50 million ringgit yang di-bentangkan sa-chara bersemdirian, dan hari ini juga baharu Bill ini saya lihat dan saya perchaya di-Dewan Ra'ayat telah juga terjadi sa-chara ini. Menurut yang di sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi, sudah-lah menjadi kebiasaan kapada Parlimen Inggeris meminta perbelanjaan tambahan dengan chara saperti ini, dan oleh kerana Malaya sekarang ini atau Malaysia telah juga menjadi kebiasaan mengikor Inggeris maka kita juga berazam-lah untuk menurut chara² Parlimen British. Tetapi soal-nya apa yang menjadi kebiasaan kapada Parlimen British ia-lah meminta tambahan perbelanjaan di-dalam masa peperangan, Parlimen kita telah meminta tambahan perbelanjaan bukan dalam masa peperangan, tetapi hanya bila timbul suatu keadaan yang panas, tiak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh British sendiri menjalankan divide and rule-nya di-Tenggara Asia kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada dasar untuk menguatkan pertahanan negara, saya perchaya Dewan ini menyertai saya bahawa Persatuan Islam Sa-Tanah Melayu tidak pernah menentang, bahkan pernah menuntut bahawa beri-lah keperchayaan kapada ra'ayat negeri ini mempertahankan negara ini, biar-lah menjadi keyakinan kapada keperibadian kita sendiri untuk mempertahankan negara kita dan jangan perchaya kapada siapa pun yang lain daripada kita yang luar dari warga negara kita untuk mempertahankan keselamatan kita. Saya ingat di-dalam Dewan ini saya menyatakan oleh kerana kita sedikit dengan jumlah

ra'ayat maka kerana negara harus di-perkuatkan dengan pertahanan yang kuat maka semangat waja harus di-timbulkan kapada anak² kita, sejak dalam sekolah lagi mesti di-tanam semangat tentera supaya mereka itu hidup dengan semangat bersatu padu dan chintakan tanah ayer yang kemudian akan dapat mempertahankan negara kita. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang di-hadapan kita sekarang ini ia-lah wang ini di-minta dengan tiba² kerana Malaysia terancham oleh confrontasi dari Indonesia. Akibat dari konfrontasi telah di-jelaskan oleh PAS di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan sekarang lagi saya ingin menyatakan di-dalam Dewan ini suatu kejadian yang sangat di-kesalkan ia-itu mala petaka yang telah menimpa kita dengan peristiwa berhampiran dengan Tawau, Sabah, satu kejadian yang sangat mendukachitakan dan sangat di-kesalkan. Kita telah meminta kapada Kerajaan pada suatu masa yang lalu waktu mula² timbul-nya confrontasi dari Indonesia bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak-lah segera mengadu kapada Bangsa² Bersatu bahawa negara kita di-ancham oleh Indonesia, tetapi Kerajaan telah bersikap masa bodoh, menyembunyikan kepala-nya di-dalam bersikap burong kasuawari yang menyembunyikan kepala-nya di-dalam pasir dan mendedahkan badan-nya keluar sa-hingga di-sa'at² yang akhir sa-sudah kematian 8 orang, oleh kerana kechuaian daripada Menteri Pertahanan kita yang patut berhenti dan meletakkan jawatan-nya di-sebabkan kematian 8 orang tentera baharu timbul ura² hendak mengadukan kapada Bangsa² Bersatu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita kesal benar apa yang di-lakukan oleh pencherobohan Indonesia itu, dan tidak ragu² lagi bahawa Malaysia mesti-lah bertindak segera mengadukan kapada Bangsa² Bersatu dan menuntut supaya Bangsa² Bersatu champor tangan bagi menyelesaikan pertikaian yang mungkin akan menjadikan kesulitan yang besar dan memecahkan keamanan dunia bahagian di-sini Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila keadaan² panas ini telah ternyata agak lega yang menyebabkan memang tidak ada kesungguhan untuk berjuang bagi semua

bangsa dalam dunia sekarang ini kerana peperangan tidak bererti kebaikan, peperangan tidak bererti kesenangan, tetapi peperangan ada-lah kehancuran mala petaka bagi manusia dengan negara. Maka kita hendak-lah berusaha menchari perdamaian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita lihat sendiri, betapa Inggeris kawan yang berjanji akan menolong kita dengan chakap² yang sedap, tetapi dalam amal tidak memuaskan kita. Kita lihat sendiri bagaimana rakan Inggeris, Australia dan New Zealand yang terikat dalam perjanjian Commonwealth Strategic Forces yang dipanggil dalam keadaan tanah ayer kita terancham, itu pun ragu², sa-kali pun di-desak oleh Inggeris supaya ikut sama mempertahankan sempadan Sabah dan Sarawak, sebab²-nya kerana Australia dan New Zealand yang matang di-dalam politik, mereka mengetahui sa-suatu perbezaan faham, mereka memahami keadaan politik dan suasana, tetapi mereka memikirkan keadaan politik, berpolitik dengan jiran, kerana berpolitik dengan jiran harus menchari jalan persahabatan dan bukan menchari permusohan, inilah yang di-kechiwakan sekarang bahawa politik yang di-jalankan oleh Perikatan mengambil rakan lapan ribu batu jauh-nya dan menjadikan musuh orang yang di-sabelah rumah kita. Sikap yang di-tunjukkan oleh Australia dan New Zealand dari segi pertahanan mengikut perjanjian mungkin kita terasa kesal kerana keraguan²-nya, tetapi kita dapat mencherminkan daripada peristiwa itu bagaimana bijak-nya Australia dan New Zealand memainkan politik. Berpolitik dengan jiran² mesti-lah berhati² dan mesti-lah di-fikirkan berkali². Sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya yakin pehak Inggeris tidak akan berdaya menanggung beban mempertahankan Malaysia, melainkan menambah api dengan jalan di-kirim-nya Mr Thorneycroft, Menteri Pertahanan Inggeris, bukan boleh mendamai atau menenangkan keadaan. Satu perkara yang mesti kita tahu, apa sebab Inggeris dan Menteri Pertahanan-nya begitu susah-payah memikirkan soal ini, padahal perkara ini ada-lah perkara

Malaysia dan keluarga-nya di-Teng-gara Asia ini? Jadi ini mendedahkan betapa besar kepentingan Inggeris yang mempunyai modal yang beribu² milion di-dalam daerah Malaysia yang mereka itu ingin mempertahankan modal dan kepentingan perniagaan-nya dan bukan mempertahankan negara ini dan penduduk yang dudok daalm negara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tanggung-jawab Inggeris di-dunia ini terlalu banyak. Politik yang mereka jalankan di-Cyprus telah menimbulkan mala-petaka sa-sudah timbul kekacauan di-sana, mereka menjadi orang tengah, mereka mempunyai pengkalan tentera di-sana. Dan banyak lagi kekacauan di-dunia yang tanggung-jawab itu dipikul oleh Inggeris. Oleh yang demikian, saya perchaya kalau Inggeris kita harapkan untuk mempertahankan Malaysia, Inggeris tidak akan berdaya buat apa², melainkan hanya untuk menimbulkan kekacauan yang panjang bagi maksud² dan kepentingan-nya bagi menjamin perniagaan dan muslihat-nya sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka sebab itu saya memandang bahawa Kerajaan tidak-lah begitu mesti bersikap patoh kapada nasihat² Inggeris. Saya perchaya mungkin dengan kerana datang-nya Menteri Pertahanan Inggeris melawat Malaysia, ikut pula nasihat² nya, maka itu-lah timbul dengan tiba² Bill ini. Pada hal kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan sudah bersedia dari dahulu, perkara ini tidak akan merupakan satu Bill yang tersendiri, tetapi dia merupakan Bill yang sama dalam Budget untuk tahun 1964 ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, harapan yang chemerlang bagaimana pun ada-lah terbayang, sebab saya perchaya tidak ada siapa yang mahukan perang dalam dunia ini. Sebab itu apabila telah ada persidangan daripada dua kepala negara anggota Maphilindo ia-itu Filipina dan Indonesia yang telah menunjukkan tanda² keredaan atau tanda² dingin sa-hingga di-sambut dengan baik-nya oleh Tun Haji Abdul Razak, maka kita ra'ayat seluroh-nya ikut sama di-dalam kenyataan-nya itu ia-itu menyambut baik seruan yang dikemukakan oleh Filipina dan Indonesia.

Apa yang telah di-sebutkan oleh sahabat saya Enche' Da Abdul Jalil tadi, saya perchaya yang di-maksudkan oleh beliau bukan kita Malaysia akan tundok kapada Indonesia dan Filipina dengan tidak bersyarat, akan tetapi, apa yang saya faham daripada ucapan beliau tadi ia-lah mengatakan jangan kita terlalu ketat dengan bersyarat. Itu maksud beliau . . .

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:
Maksud-nya tidak bersyarat!

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:
Jangan keterlaluan kalau kita mahu memchari perdamaian. Kita harus ada "give and take" dan persesuaian yang dapat di-chari. Apa yang telah berlaku sa-lama ini? Filipina yang telah mengelakkan diri-nya dalam perkara pertentangan di-antara Malaysia dengan-nya dalam kerisis di-Tenggara Asia ini hasil daripada wujud-nya Malaysia telah merasa sangat kechiwa dengan sikap kita yang mana menurut perjanjian di-Manila yang tegas mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan kita mengaku soal Sabah itu akan di-runding dan di-bicharakan lagi. Tetapi, bila pihak Filipina menuntut pengakuan daripada Kerajaan Malaysia, maka dengan tegas Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri telah membalas satu jawapan yang paling mengechiwakan dan tidak ada diplomasi dalam hal ini yang mengatakan: apa-kah hak mereka itu untuk menuntut Sabah, kerana dengan terang dan nyata ra'ayat Sabah telah memilih Malaysia, dan lagi chakap² lain yang tentu-lah memanasakan kepala orang² yang sa-lama ini menahan dengan hati yang sabar supaya jangan timbul persengketaan yang lebeh hebat di-antara Filipina dengan Malaysia. Ini satu perkara yang menunjukkan kelemahan kita dalam diplomasi. Padahal sudah tentu-lah Sabah, saya yakin dan perchaya kalau di-adakan referendum sekarang ini pun akan memilih Malaysia memandangkan daripada keadaan yang nyata kita nampak. Tetapi mengapa yang kita mesti mengatakan kapada Filipina: apa hak tuan untuk menuntut Sabah? Apa hak lagi di-rundingkan padahal telah nyata orang² di-sana telah memilih Malaysia? Maka sudah tentu-lah

menimbulkan kegetingan yang hebat; itu pun dapat di-pendamkan oleh Filipina.

Maka sekarang ini bila timbul usaha² bersama di-antara Indonesia dengan Filipina yang akan mengurangkan kegetingan itu, maka sambutan Tun Haji Abdul Razak itu adalah satu sambutan yang sangat meng-gembirakan. Saya ada-lah mengalu²-kan sambutan itu, dan saya harap supaya Maphilindo akan wujud lagi dengan gagah dan perkasa.

Dengan hal yang demikian, kita tidak begitu mustahak kapada wang \$50 juta, kerana kita telah ada Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pertahanan. Dan kemudian kalau sa-kira-nya keadaan betul² dalam perang, bukan sahaja \$50 juta bahkan \$500 juta Parlimen boleh membenarkan, dan saya rasa tidak ada sebab-nya kita mesti menghalang peruntukan itu, tetapi ini membuktikan kita maseh bersedia untuk satu tujuan berkeras—berkeras dengan tidak tentu fasal, padahal masaalah Asia harus di-selesai oleh orang² Asia. Saya teringat sa-patah perkataan Perdana Menteri Jepun, Mr Ikeda sa-waktu konfrontasi mula terjadi, beliau mengatakan hendak-nya biar-lah British tidak memeningkan kepala orang² Asia lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah yang menyulitkan kita ia-lah masaalah champor tangan Inggeris. Champor tangan Inggeris itu memeningkan kepala, menyusah dan merugikan kita, tetapi dia sanggup buat apa pun juga asalkan untuk kepentingan-nya sendiri.

Jadi, sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila tawaran telah di-beri oleh pihak Indonesia dan Filipina yang sanggup menerima kepala negara kita atau kepala Kerajaan kita untuk ikut dalam satu perundingan, dan saya perchaya apabila ada jawapan² daripada kata dua yang di-sebutkan oleh Tun Haji Abdul Razak merupakan pertanyaan² akan ada-lah sedikit sabanyak persetujuan yang boleh di-bawa ka-Meja Bulat kelak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Maphilindo satu benda atau satu perkara yang sangat² mustahak. PAS telah mengkaji perkara ini sa-waktu projek Malaysia

di-bentangkan, dan kami nampak bahawa Malaysia yang akan di-wujudkan itu tidak akan dapat mempertahankan kominisem, sebab itu bagi kami kalau mahu di-bentok Malaysia, yang pada waktu itu di-katakan Melayu Raya, dia hendak-lah di-bentok satu Melayu Raya yang besar termasuk Filipina dan Indonesia, tetapi chadangan itu telah di-tolak oleh pihak Kerajaan. Dan kemudian apabila President Filipina mememukakan chadangan membentok Maphilindo, Kerajaan telah menerima. Kami menyokong dan berdiri sa-kuat²-nya menyokong dalam ranchangan mengwujudkan Maphilindo yang menyatukan tiga buah negara yang satu keturunan. Saya rasa pendapat PAS tidak salah apabila PAS yakin Malaysia bukan-lah satu²-nya badan politik atau pertubuhan politik negara yang sanggup mempertahankan kominis. Apa yang kami lihat di-sini, Malaysia dalam jangka pendek dapat mempertahankan kepentingan Inggeris, menguntungkan Inggeris, tetapi dalam jangka panjang ia akan di-telan oleh Komunis dari ra'ayat-nya sendiri. Ini yang kami lihat dari jangka panjang—long term policy, tetapi saya tidak tahu politik apa yang di-jalankan oleh Parti Perikatan yang memerintah negeri ini, barangkali politik ayam, kais pagi makan pagi, kais petang makan petang. Politik yang berhitungkan apa yang nampak di-depan mata, tetapi tidak nampak apa yang mungkin terjadi pada masa akan datang, dan apa yang telah di-nyatakan oleh sumber² dari London bahawa pihak Amerika sendiri yakin yang Malaysia bukan-lah tempat-nya untuk mempertahankan bahaya Komunis, tetapi di-lain² daerah di-Tenggara Asia ini yang mempunyai kemungkinan²-nya dengan nationalism yang kuat untuk mempertahankan banjir Komunis dari utara dunia ini. Bahaya kemusnahan manusia, bahaya kemusnahan bumi² yang di-diami oleh manusia di-selatan telah di-bayangkan oleh kitab suci sendiri. Ini bukan saya akan mencheritakan soal agama, tetapi oleh kerana kebetulan kita memang menghormati agama, dan dalam old testament, dalam Kitab Thaurat pun ada mengatakan bahaya yang akan memusnahkan manusia dari utara dan dalam Kur'an Kitab Islam

sendiri mengatakan bahaya dari utara dunia atau tempat yang tinggi. Sebab itu, kami dari Persatuan Islam berhati² benar dalam masaaalah politik kerana berpandukan kepada kitab² agama, berpandukan kepada keterangan² yang kami perchaya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, shukor-lah apabila kami menyatakan, tetapi tidak di-terima pendapat kami, sebakel-nya Amerika sendiri mengatakan pendapat-nya yang Malaysia ini bukan-lah dapat di-yakinkan untuk mempertahankan kemaraan bahaya dari utara

Mr President: Jangan berulang² perchakapan awak itu!

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah persoalan-nya sekarang ini. Saya perchaya apabila kita dapat menyahut MAPHILINDO kembali, keadaan atau kembali tenang, ia-itu, dengan give and take—dengan bertolak ansor, tidak bulat² akan menyerah, chuma jangan di-chari sa-suatu yang ketat bagi mengetatkan sa-hingga memang tidak dapat di-sesuaikan sama sa-kali. Kira-nya MAPHILINDO ini dapat di-jalankan dengan baik, masaaalah mempertahankan negara daripada bahaya yang mungkin datang baik dari dalam, mahu pun dari luar dapat di-selesaikan oleh kita bersama. Saya yakin dan perchaya bahawa di-mana² juga pertahanan bagi sa-sabuaah negara itu tidak mesti dapat di-harapkan lagi daripada kuasa luar, tetapi mesti-lah di-perchayai kepada anak negeri, kepada ra'ayat tempatan, kepada bangsa dan tuan punya negara itu sendiri, dan kepada semua orang yang berada di-tanah ayer itu sendiri. Maka dengan kerana itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini, saya rasa tidak sangat menasabah di-kemukakan, oleh kerana kita sekarang ini tidak di-dalam keadaan perang dan belum ujud-nya perang, bahkan apa yang ada di-depan mata kita ia-lah perdamaian, dan pintu perdamaian itu telah terbuka asal sahaja pandai kita bermain diplomacy dan ini harus-lah kita belajar menjalankan diplomacy international sa-bagai mana yang di-jalankan oleh Australia dan New Zealand yang telah menjokkan kelichinan mereka di-dalam perkara ini

Mr President: Jangan berbalek² selalu sahaja berchakap di-atas perkara itu!

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Kerajaan akan chuba menjalankan kebijaksanaan mereka dalam hal ini, dan kita akan dapat melihat satu zaman yang gemilang di-Tenggara Asia ini, keamanan yang terjamin dan persahabatan persaudaraan yang kukoh di-antara kita sama kita.

Kerajaan tidak boleh memikirkan tentang kepentingan² lain, ia-itu kepentingan² asing, melainkan apa yang mesti di-fikirkan ia-lah kepentingan² kita sendiri. Dalam hal ini satu perkara yang sangat saya kesalkan ia-lah suara² dari Singapura yang di-ucapkan Perdana Menteri Lee Kuan Yew, nyata-lah bahawa beliau tidak menggemari ujud-nya MAPHILINDO. Apa-kah yang di-takutkan oleh Perdana Menteri Singapura itu kapada MAPHILINDO, bukan sahaja hari ini kita membacha statement-nya, tetapi sa-waktu di-tandatangani Perjanjian Manila dahulu beliau telah mengeluarkan statement yang menyatakan bahawa kalau MAPHILINDO itu merupakan hanya untuk tujuan² ekonomi dan kebudayaan, ada-lah sangat baik, tetapi kalau dia merupakan political body—tuboh politik, maka itu satu perkara yang di-tentang dan tidak di-ingini oleh ra'ayat di-Tenggara Asia ini.

Jadi, saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak mustahak menerima Rang Undang² ini, kerana tambahan wang ini bukan untuk meredakan keadaan, tetapi akan menambahkan keadaan kepanasan bagi Tenggara Asia ini, sekian.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, it is always a delight to hear a few words of wisdom from the Opposition, but I think the wisdom is a bit twisted. \$50 million is not sufficient, as the Bill requires, for defence and for the maintenance of internal security and public order. It is not to fight another nation; it is only for our own defence. It is for internal security and public order. We are

trying to prevent aggression against Malaysia; we are trying to prevent the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party from being wiped out as a political party in Malaysia, we are trying to help the P.A.S. to exist because we are a democratic government. We do not want a dictatorship to rule us and to say that no political parties should exist—we do not want to be under a dictatorship. And looking at the Budgets of the world, I feel surprised that the Government has only allocated \$50 million for the purpose of internal security and defence. Even an aircraft carrier costs about £100 million—that is nearly \$8,000 million—and the \$50 million allocated is not enough for defence.

Although I support this Bill, I think the Government should increase this to more because it is not only the defence but internal security that is important. We are not going to fight anybody; we are going to defend ourselves and there are a lot of fifth columnists in this country. As we have heard just now, the Opposition wants us to ask our Minister of Defence to resign. The Opposition also wants us to cease our treaty of security with Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain and maybe later on they will ask us not to get help from America. What is going to happen to us being alone in this world of wolves and predatory neighbours? I do not think the Opposition think rightly. \$50 million is not enough to defend this country and even to have our propaganda service we have even to get our television to do part of this work. So, Sir, I do not think \$50 million is enough. A country must exist to help itself to progress. I agree with my friend of the Opposition that we must have peace and security for our people in this country. It is unfortunate that we have not got good neighbours. It is unfortunate in a world where we are so close together and term ourselves as brothers, we have no brotherly feelings. We are so close together because of telestar, television, radio and quick transport. We live next door and yet we are trying to kill each other. It is not in the nation that help must come, I think

it must come from each one of us—from the heart within ourselves. If you claim yourself to be a Muslim, Islam must be in your heart, if you claim to be a Christian, Christianity must be in your heart, if you claim to be a Buddhist, Buddhism must be within your heart, because peace cannot come from outside. It comes from within each one of us. If we have peace within our hearts, then the society of which we are units will have peace, and with peaceful societies the nations of the world will have peace and the greater nations will also have peace. So it must come from within the hearts. We have no intention. Sir, to attack anybody, as the Opposition suggested, with this \$50 million—we have no intention to attack our neighbour Indonesia or to attack anybody. We are there only to fight the bandits; we do not say we are fighting Indonesia, we are fighting against bandits in Sarawak today. If Indonesia claims those bandits as their soldiers, it is no fault of ours. We are going to fight those bandits only to keep the peace in this country and I suggest that \$50 million is a very small sum. It is not enough and I think we must give this Government more money and more power to cope with the aggression so that our people here may enjoy peace and prosperity for ever. Thank you.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Enche' Amaluddin telah berchakap panjang tetapi kita pun tahu sa-bagai pehak daripada party Pembangkang—PAS yang memang membangkang penubuhan Malaysia ini. Sudah barangkali apa² juga yang di-bawa di-dalam Dewan ini atau di-mana² juga atas soal mempertahankan Malaysia memang juga di-bangkang walau pun baik. Saya dukachita mendengar perkataan, mengapa kita hendak minta lagi \$50 juta walhal mengikut Rang Undang² ini peruntukan telah di-adakan di-dalam bahagian Menteri Pertahanan. Mengikut Perlembagaan Malaysia kita bab 102 (b) boleh diminta satu² peruntukan mengikut keadaan waktu terutama sa-kali waktu yang ada hari ini waktu berjaga²,

ada-kah Yang Berhormat itu menafikan atau mentiadakan pengishtiharan Perdana Menteri kita yang sangat kasehkan kapada perdamaian, kapada bersatu padu dan berbaik² terutama sa-kali dengan saudara² sa-darah sadaging dengan kita. Kalau beliau boleh menafikan, ini menunjukkan yang beliau hanya pandai berchakap sahaja dalam rumah Yang Berhormat ini tetapi ia tidak sedar baharu bangun dari tidor atau pun dia dalam mimpi. Seluruh penduduk dalam Malaysia ini sedar dan faham terutama sa-kali pemuda² yang daripada umur 21 sampai 28 tahun telah pun mendaftar nama; saya tidak tahu Yang Berhormat itu ada masuk dalam lengkongan umur itu. Saya sungguh pun sudah lebeh umur tetapi saya pun mendaftar juga bersama². Kerana kita boleh berkhidmat bersuka-rela bukan soal \$50 juta, jiwa kita mesti kita korbankan untuk mempertahankan negara, keaulatan negara dan kebebasan negara kita. Ini-lah telatah² daripada pehak² Pembangkang, saya merasa malu sa-bagai sa-orang warga negara Malaysia terutama sa-kali sa-bagai sa-orang pemuda dan beliau pun sa-bagai sa-orang pemuda mengatakan Kerajaan kita menggunakan dasar polisi luar-nya, polisi ayam kata-nya, kais pagi makan pagi, kais petang makan petang tetapi yang polisi PAS itu apa, ia suroh Indonesia perintah Malaysia? Ini kita tidak faham.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sudah kita sa-bagai ra'ayat Malaysia tidak sanggup bersatu padu waktu negara di-ancham dari luar dan dari dalam dan maseh kita mahu membangkang itu dan ini, maka bangkangan itu menunjukkan bukti kita hendak melemahkan semangat, hendak melemahkan tenaga kapada siapa yang akan datang kita akan serahkan diri, inilah tujuan pehak Pembangkang terutama sa-kali Yang Berhormat Enche' Amaluddin. Saya dukachita dengan perkataan polisi ayam, saya katakan Kerajaan Perikatan mempunyai dasar luar negeri-nya yang konkerik, yang berdasarkan kapada keamanan, yang berdasarkan kapada berbaik² dengan seluruh tetangga kita. Saya buktikan kemerdekaan Malaysia

telah di-tetapkan pada 31 Ogos tahun 1963, apa Yang Berhormat itu tidak faham dan tidak tahu. Tetapi sa-sudah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita bersetuju terbang ka-Tokyo berjumpa dengan President Soekarno, dan juga perjumpaan yang pertama Yang Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Timbalan Perdana Menteri mewakili Tunku pergi ka-Manila berunding dengan Dr Subandrio dan Setia-usaha Luar Philipines telah pun bersetuju apa yang di-sebut Manila ACCORD itu. Kemudian Tunku pergi lagi ka-Manila berjumpa dengan kedua² President dan atas persetujuan Manila ACCORD itu maka di-tuboh-lah Maphilindo satu bab daripada bab yang banyak itu. Tetapi yang menjadi soal pokok ada-kah President Soekarno, ada-kah President Macapagal bersama² Tunku memper-setujui meminta Setia-usaha Agong Bangsa² Bersatu menghantarkan utusan-nya menyiasat ka-Sabah dan Sarawak dan sa-kira-nya persetujuan ramai saudara² kita di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak mahu masok dalam Malaysia maka ketiga²-nya tidak ada soal jawab lagi menerima kata keputusan itu. Jika perjanjian yang telah di-tanda tangani oleh ketiga negara boleh di-engkarkan, boleh di-nafikan, itu pun kita sabar juga sa-hingga Tunku berkata, kami sanggup mengundorkan tarikh kemerdekaan Malaysia daripada 31 Ogos kapada 16 September, tetapi apa yang kita dapat ia-lah konfrantasi konfrantasi bukan dengan semangat bahkan ekonomi konon-nya hendak di-sekat. Konon-nya kita hendak melanggar pehak Indonesia. Maka perkara ini tidak munasabah kerana 10 juta orang hendak melanggar 100 juta orang dengan tidak ada alat senjata yang chukop. Kita minta \$50 juta untuk hanya persiapan berjaga² negara kita supaya tidak di-lanyak musuh baik daripada dalam atau pun dari luar. Maka tuduhan polisi ayam ini bukan tempat-nya dalam rumah ini. Yang Berhormat mesti katakan.

Dunia menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah atas kebijaksanaan Perdana Menteri dan sa-bagai Menteri Luar Negeri menjalankan dasar, dasar yang sa-benar²-nya mahu aman dan damai.

Maka soal ini jangan-lah kita katakan syarat itu dan syarat ini. Di-dalam dunia international kita ada peratoran² international yang kita mesti hormati. Kita sa-bagai negara yang berdaulat, negara yang telah menjadi ahli Bangsa² Bersatu yang mempertahankan dasar self-determination maka kalau pehak orang Sabah dan Sarawak sana telah memutuskan hendak bebas mengikut siasatan daripada Bangsa² Bersatu maka sudah di-putuskan sah mengikut Charter United Nation. Di-mana² negara yang telah di-jajah apabila di-siasat dan telah mendapat penoh keputusan mereka mahu bebas, hidup merdeka, maka tidak ada lagi yang boleh membangkang di-dalam hal ini. Saudara Yang Berhormat kata, kenapa Malaysia tidak mahu menghormati perjanjian yang di-buat di-Manila, saya kata kita telah menunaikan. Yang Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak telah pun membahagikan segala² syarat, kami sedia bila² waktu sahaja mahu berunding tetapi ada syarat² bagaimana atoran dan peratoran international. Maka saya harap kalau-lah pehak PAS itu mengatakan buang sahaja syarat ini tundok sahaja dengan President yang dua buah negeri ini, kalau mereka kata masok di-bawah perintah Indonesia kita masok, tetapi kami daripada party perikatan akan mempertahankan sampai hayat yang akhir kedaulatan negara kami dan keamanan negara kami ini.

Soal membabitkan Australia dan New Zealand, saya sa-bagai ketua rombongan Parlimen baharu² ini telah melawat New Zealand dan sa-belum saya pergi ka-New Zealand saya telah singgah di-Australia. Saya suka menerangkan kapada Yang Berhormat Enche' Amaluddin, pehak sahabat² kita di-New Zealand dan Australia itu bukan baharu ini sahaja menolong kita tetapi telah beberapa tahun menolong kita di-dalam memperjuangkan pengganas² komunis di-dalam negara ini, apa beliau itu telah lupa. Mereka siap sedia apabila sampai waktu-nya. Perdana Menteri kita memberikan pengakuan. Pada waktu ini kami tidak berhajat kapada askar²

New Zealand dan Australia maka ini Yang Berhormat patut berbanyak terima kaseh bukan menghinakan bukan menuduh yang sahabat perjuangan² kita dalam commonwealth ini hendak menjaga rumah tangga-nya sendiri. Ini saya menyampaikan daripada pehak yang bertanggung-jawab di-New Zealand dan di-Australia yang telah saya berjumpa. Maka saya harap patut-lah kita terima kaseh kapada mereka di-dalam waktu genting mereka sanggup hidup dan mati bersama. Tetapi kalau-lah Yang Berhormat memikirkan ada kawan yang lebeh baik daripada itu, saya tidak tanggung-jawab kerana saya tidak champor daripada block yang lain tetapi kita masuk block yang perchayakan demokrasi berparlimen sabagaimana kita ini bebas berbahath dan bebas besuara. Saya hendak menerangkan lagi kapada Yang Berhormat yang konon-nya kata-nya berbuhong dengan kechiwa-nya 8 orang askar mati di-dalam perjuangan² saya pun sangat dukachita tentang nahas dalam perjuangan itu tetapi jangan lupa saya berkata askar² kita yang berjuang baik pun di-Sabah dan Sarawak itu ada-lah orang² yang betul² terlatah dan orang² yang betul² handal menunjukkan bakti-nya. Apakah beliau itu boleh menafikan, kita gagal 8 orang tetapi kita baharu² ini telah menewaskan 10 orang bahkan dua orang di-tangkap hidup².

Ini menunjukkan kemahiran dan keperwiraan ashkar² kita yang telah di-hantar ka-sana, jangan-lah di-kechil²kan mereka, mereka berjuang menyabongkan nyawa, kita hanya tahu berchakap sahaja, mari-lah kita bekerjasama, mudah²an Allah ta'ala akan menolong kita kapada jalan yang baik dengan aman, itu-lah chita² Kerajaan Perikatan kita dan saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat faham dasar dan polisi Kerajaan Perikatan, dan bukan-lah dasar ayam saperti mana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi, tetapi dasar menchari keamanan, berbaik² kapada semua tetangga. Maka itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I have listened with great regret

to the statements made by the PMIP speakers this morning. I wonder whether Aidit has transformed himself into Amaluddin or Subandrio into Da Jalil. Perhaps, the most convincing reply that I can think of is to ask this House to imagine what would happen if the PMIP were the Party in power today: the PMIP will yield to Indonesian whims and wiles; the PMIP will hand Malaysia over to Soekarno; the PMIP will let 100 million Indonesians overrun five million Malays and lord it over the Malays. This is treachery inasmuch as refusing to agree to \$50 million to bring our country to a state of preparedness is a betrayal of the people. In answer to the PMIP's demand that our Minister of Defence be sacked, I say that the right thing to do now, in view of the traitorous statements we have heard, is for the Government to ban the PMIP. (*Appaluse*).

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak faham atau tidak mahu faham apa yang saya chakapkan tadi kerana apa yang saya chakapkan tadi lain, maka perbandingan yang di-buat-nya sangatlah burok, oleh sebab bukan-lah dasar saya dan PAS menyuara suara Aidit atau Subandrio, atau bekerja untuk menyerahkan negara ini kapada Indonesia. Sikap dan kerja kami ada-lah untuk chita² menyerah kapada Tuhan sa-mata².

Enche' Ahmad bin Haji Taff: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri menyokong Rang Undang² ini. Dalam perbahathan kita pagi ini saya dengar bangkangan, dari luar, terhadap peruntukan wang jumlah lima puluh million sahaja itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya dengan ada-nya peruntukan wang yang chuma lima puluh million sahaja, tidak ada di-sebut di-sini kerana peperangan atau sa-bagai-nya, tetapi chuma di-sebut di-sini kerana pertahanan dan keselamatan dalam negeri. Kita di-dalam negara Malaysia bukan sahaja saperti dahulu yang terdiri daripada Tanah Melayu sahaja, tetapi sekarang ini terdiri daripada Sarawak,

Sabah yang mempunyai sempadan yang lebih besar daripada dahulu, jadi saya rasa jumlah peruntukan lima puluh million itu untuk pretahanan dalam negeri ini kalau pun timbul satu² peperangan maka perbelanjaan yang sa-banyak itu tidak sampai satu hari pun akan di-pergunakan. Sebagai satu negeri Malaysia yang baharu, supaya kuat tenaga keselamatan-nya dan kema'amoran bagi ra'ayat-nya, dengan peruntukan wang tambahan yang berjumlah lima puluh million sahaja itu membuktikan bahawa kita tidak suka kepada peperangan, yang mana peperangan itu akhir-nya akan menyusahkan ra'ayat yang terpaksa mengadakan chukai yang lebih tinggi lagi. Jadi kalau pula tujuan mengadakan peruntukan wang ini tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana daripada kejadian² atau pun pengalaman² yang telah kita dengar masa² yang lepas daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat pihak Pembangkang tadi menerangkan, seperti kejadian kematian ashkar kita di-Tawau mithal-nya tadi, dan menuduh pula yang kita ini tidak bersedia, tetapi apakala kita mengadakan peruntukan tambahan sa-banyak lima puluh million sahaja itu, di-kecham pula dengan di-bangkang ber-bagai² itu dan ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu pihak² Pembangkang tadi mengatakan supaya kita mengadakan jalan supaya dapat kita berjumpa balek dengan President Soekarno dan Macapagal untuk mem-baiki keadaan² dan perhubungan kita, saya suka mengingatkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini, saya fikir tiap² sa-orang Ahli di-dalam Dewan ini tentu ada sa-naskhah buku perhubungan baik antara Malaya dengan Indonesia 31-8-57, yang mana dalam buku itu di-adakan berbagai² perkara yang menunjukkan yang kita ini sentiasa mencari ikhtiar untuk ber-baik² dengan Indonesia, beberapa rombongan telah di-adakan dan Perdana Menteri sendiri, apakala timbul sahaja perkara² yang membolehkan untuk keamanan dan perhubungan baik antara dua negeri itu dengan tidak bertanggoh lagi menggunakan peluang itu. Jadi, bagaimana kata-nya yang kita berkeras atau kita berdegil,

bahkan hingga hari ini pun kita bersedia untuk menjalankan ikhtiar untuk perhubungan baik di-antara dua negeri itu, tetapi kita juga bersyukur dengan ada-nya lembut sedikit keadaan se-karang ini dan kita berharap dua buah negara itu akan sedar dengan tujuan² baik, bukan sahaja terhadap ra'ayat negeri ini, bahkan Kerajaan sendiri sentiasa menjalankan usaha² supaya puleh balek keadaan baik antara tiga² negara itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita hanya bersikap "give and take" dan kita sanggup berbuat demikian, tetapi pihak negeri² lain itu ada-lah bersikap "take and give" dengan sa-olah² di-beri kita Malaysia di-minta perkara lain pula dan sa-bagai-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir itu-lah sahaja yang dapat saya chakapkan serta memberikan pandangan terhadap Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini, sa-kian-lah, terima kesah.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr President, Sir, much has been said in reply to what has been raised by the two Honourable Members of the Opposition, and the sum total of it all, as it appears to this House, is that nothing short of Malaysia being put on a platter and handed over to Indonesia would satisfy the P.M.I.P. Never has this House heard anything so devoid of national pride and dignity and devoid of any sense of patriotism.

Sir, I see, again, that we have three empty seats, which fact I have repeatedly referred to in this House—whenever the Government bench chose to reply to points raised, we found that the Opposition Members would leave their seats and go away. Nevertheless, I hope they will be listening in through the loudspeakers in the House.

Now, the Honourable Members of the Opposition have urged that Malaysia or this Government should resort to a more friendly atmosphere; in other words, they had been referring to what had been repeatedly called by the Indonesians as "*mushawarah*"—friendly consultations. Sir, I would like to ask Honourable Members of the Opposition these questions: Has Indonesia ever consulted us before they

launched her confrontation policy?—Never. Has Indonesia consulted us before she launched her piracy against Malaysian subjects?—No. Has Indonesia consulted Malaysia before she confiscated the property of Malaysians in Indonesian territory?—Again, the answer is “No”. Has Indonesia ever consulted Malaysia when her troops crossed our borders and killed our innocent citizens?—The answer is “No”. Sir, it is surprising to hear from the Opposition that, despite all these outrages against Malaysia, we should without any condition sit down and talk in a friendly atmosphere with Indonesia.

Here, again. Honourable Members of the Opposition attacked the Government for having imposed conditions before we would sit down and talk with Indonesia. Now, Sir, there are two types of conditions: conditions to gain advantage and conditions to revert to *status quo*. One likens the case of someone coming to your house, takes away some of your property, commits murder, and then while continuing such outrages turns round and say, “Well, before I stop all these, let us sit down and talk.” Surely, Sir, before anyone, who has any sense of honour, is prepared to sit down and talk, the minimum one should ask for would be for certain steps to be taken—I would say certain steps, not conditions—to revert to the *status quo* before the outrages were committed.

Sir, my reply to this point raised by the Opposition, or rather the attack of the Opposition, is that the various so-called conditions imposed or asked for by our Honourable Deputy Prime Minister are nothing but steps to restore or revert to the *status quo* before Indonesia launched its confrontation policy, and not as put out by the Opposition as unreasonable conditions imposed by the Malaysian Government.

Further, Sir, we have also been accused of making an enemy out of our neighbour by our so-called misdeeds or negligence. But, surely, it is not Malaysia that is making an enemy out of Indonesia, but rather a case of Indonesia making an enemy out of us! We have done nothing against Indo-

nesia; we have not committed any outrage against Indonesia; and the present situation is something which Indonesia itself created. Therefore, to say that we have made an enemy out of Indonesia can only come out from a mouthpiece of Indonesia.

Sir, we have also been asked to have recourse to diplomacy instead of resorting to spending further sums for our defence and for the maintenance of security and order. Diplomacy can only work if all parties respect their obligations under any agreement or understanding reached between the various parties. We have seen in the past, firstly, in the Tokyo talks, secondly, the Summit Conference in Manila, that despite agreements reached between this country and Indonesia and the Philippines, the agreements were not even worth the paper they were written on; and no sooner the Indonesian party left Manila, we had breaches—continuous breach after breach—of all the understanding and agreements reached in Manila. Surely, under such circumstances, we cannot but prepare ourselves against our aggressors, and to say that we should drop this Bill asking for \$50-million and resort to diplomacy to protect our country can only come from someone who has the interests of Indonesia at heart—and coming from Malaysian citizens is something which one cannot expect. I can only appeal to Members of the Opposition to have more sense of patriotism and national pride and dignity. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President in the Chair)

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

Preamble ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

Second Reading

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan ia-itu Rang Undang² intituled "an Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1964 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year" di-bacha kali yang kedua sekarang.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr President, Sir, as Honourable Members are aware, the 1964 Budget has been approved by the Dewan Ra'ayat after a long and exhaustive debate. In fact, it would not be incorrect to add the adjective "exhausting" as well in describing the debate in the Lower House! In the course of the debate, the reasons behind expenditures proposed under the separate votes were considered in some detail, and many issues relating to Government policies in specific fields were discussed. Hon'ble Members have also been provided with a copy of the speech which I made when moving the second reading of the Supply Bill in that House and I do not therefore intend to go over the same ground again.

In regard to the Budget proper, I have little to add, except to refer to the tariff changes effected in the Borneo States since I made my speech on the second reading. It will be recalled that I stated therein that revenue for 1964 including the increase of about \$8 million arising from new revenue proposals which I then outlined was estimated to total \$1,351 million. A further increase of \$2 million is, however, expected as a result of new duty changes made in the Borneo States with effect from 2nd January, 1964. It will be recalled that in my speech in the Dewan Ra'ayat, I stated that no Customs duty changes were proposed in respect of the Borneo States until 1st January, 1964, at the earliest. At my request and after consultation with

the State authorities, the two Governments, on my behalf, have now made Orders dated 2nd January, 1964, making certain changes in Customs duties in these two States. In the first place, there will be an increase in import duty on cigarettes and tobacco by \$1 per lb and also increases on such minor items as cigars and snuff. These increases bring the duties in the Borneo States on these goods more or less into line with that in Malaya. Import duties on some liquors have also been raised in Sabah. The principal increases are \$5.40 per gallon on brandy and whisky, 50 cents per gallon on beer and stout and \$4.50 per gallon on liqueurs. No increase in liquor duty has been made in respect of Sarawak as the duties there are roughly in line with those in Malaya. The increase in revenue in Sabah is, however, offset by the abolition of import duties on a wide range of machinery and raw materials to encourage industrial development. The total net increase in revenue arising from my taxation proposals in respect of the States of Malaya and Singapore and the changes in the rates of import duties in the Borneo States will, therefore, be about \$10 million in a full year. Thus the total revenue expected to be received in 1964 will be about \$1,353 million.

I think, Sir, this would be an appropriate opportunity to consider certain general economic and social aspects of the Budget which were raised only briefly during the debate in the Dewan Ra'ayat. A broad criticism emerged, more or less explicitly, at different points in the course of these deliberations. It consisted of a charge that the Budget reflected an overly conservative policy, that it did not provide for an equitable sharing of prosperity. The related charge was made that the basic objective of taxation in a progressive administration should be the redistribution of wealth and opportunities, and that the tax structure behind this Budget did not meet this objective.

Of course, it is all too easy for a member of the Opposition to rise, make a glib criticism aimed at capturing headlines about "haves" and

"have-nots", and then sit down without feeling any obligation to debate the more difficult and complex aspects of these problems. The government in power however is aware of the responsibility elected representatives owe to the people, and the need to consider the grays and shadows, rather than relying on the blacks and whites in over-simplified charges and counter-charges.

In most countries the government budget is a major factor in the economy. In Malaysia the expenditures financed under the Federal Budget amount to roughly one-fifth of total national expenditure for all goods and services. It is obvious that in absorbing the large fraction of total resources required to finance these expenditures—mainly through taxation and borrowing—and in planning for the allocation of such vast sums, the Government cannot avoid affecting every important aspect of economic life. In doing so we must bear in mind a sobering number of problems and objectives besides equitable distribution of economic towards, including such major concerns as total national economic growth, economic stability and regional inequalities, not to mention the maintenance of national security, internal law and order, and the normal functions of government.

In selecting for isolated criticism the effect of the pressed tax structure on income distribution, the Opposition has taken an easy but superficial and, more important, an irresponsible line. I have already given in the Dewan Ra'ayat a few basic figures which showed the relatively progressive trend of taxation in the Federal Budget. My purpose here is to review this question briefly on more fundamental grounds.

I submit to Honourable Members one of the many unfortunate difficulties facing developing economies. The rate of growth of total national income is closely connected with the distribution of that income. Since the distribution of income is one of the important factors determining the amount of new investment taking place each year, premature attempts at introducing

elaborate income redistribution measures, which can be afforded by high-income countries, can be very depressing on the growth of total income in underdeveloped countries. We have only to look around at some of the economic wrecks created in the underdeveloped world by ill-conceived policies aimed at emotional expropriation and redistribution of wealth, both foreign and domestic, but which result in paralysis of investment, the generator of higher income levels, and a lowering of everyone's living standards as the dismal result.

We prefer a different approach, concentrating on raising rural income levels through increasing rural productivity. The sharing of prosperity must be accompanied by a steady increase in the total prosperity available to be shared. This is the basis of truly responsible and mature policy in the economic sphere.

To assess the contribution of this Budget towards a fairer sharing of prosperity, one must also look at the expenditure side, and one must consider the total budget, Ordinary and Development. The Ordinary expenditure, of course, includes large amounts for general administration, economic services and security, which serve the entire population regardless of income level. These absorb about 44% of the 1964 Malaysian Ordinary expenditure. Over 27% of the expenditures finance social services—education, public health and welfare—services which the "haves" are well able to provide for themselves and which therefore are substantially intended to improve living standards and economic opportunities of the lower and middle income levels of our society. Another 16% includes a transfer to the Development Fund to finance current development expenditures, debt service payments on loans raised to finance development expenditures in previous years and small additional transfers. The remaining 13% finances grants to States and pensions.

To the large Ordinary expenditures for services which are developmental in their effects on living standards and

educational attainment, we must add the very large Development outlays.

This is not the occasion for a detailed analysis of those outlays. The importance of smallholder replanting grants, drainage and irrigation schemes, land development and rural transport, among other programmes, is sufficiently well known to substantiate the general point I want to stress here, namely, that our policy is to accelerate growth of rural incomes by raising rural productivity, thereby enabling both an increase in total income and a lessening of disparities between income levels. To accomplish these twin objectives there have been undeniably massive outlays for new investment and for expanded economic services. As a direct and immediate contribution to increased rural living standards, we have also made substantial investments in rural amenities.

The record speaks for itself. The charge that this Budget is not contributing towards a relative increase in the living standards and incomes of the mass of our population is patently false.

Dato' E. E. C. Thuraisingham: Mr President, Sir, I wish to pay a tribute to the Honourable Minister of Finance for his brilliant and realistic Budget. Faced with a larger territory, Malaysia, and a completely new financial intricacy, the Honourable Minister has produced a comprehensive blue-print for our future guidance. His survey of national and international trends of trade in the world is a masterpiece of logic and clear thinking. My Honourable friend, Enche' Tan Siew Sin, has excelled himself this year and we are proud to have him as our Minister of Finance.

The Honourable Minister has referred to two dominant factors in his speech to the Dewan Ra'ayat. He has referred to rubber and politics. I wish to comment on each of them this morning.

The Honourable Minister of Finance has said that "the continuing deterioration in our terms of trade brought about by the fall in the price of rubber

is one of the central facts of life for Malaysia." Indeed, it is a central fact of life in Malaysia. It would not be an exaggeration to say that about half the population of Malaysia, directly or indirectly, are dependent on the price of rubber. Many years ago, as far back as 1948, we had Economic Advisers of the Government who, on the plea for diversification, advised that we should cut off all ineconomic rubber estates and rubber trees, that we should not plant rubber in low grounds but which must be reserved for padi and other grain and that no further planting of rubber should be permitted. From time to time other Economic Advisers, under the threat of synthetic, suggested the same things. But the Malayan rubber planters most vehemently opposed this softening and weakening of our very high position in the rubber world. I am glad to recall that my friend, the Honourable Enche' Tan Siew Sin, was one of the most vehement advocates for replanting and new planting all the time. Our protests to the Government were so fierce then, and even now, that the Government had granted large sums of money for replanting our estates. Today the situation is the same. With the assistance of the Ministers of Finance and Commerce and Industry, we are pressing, and the Government is pressing, for further planting and new planting and increasing the productivity vigorously. I wish to record our gratitude to the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry for the new and generous grant that has been given to the estates and smallholders for further planting for the next five years. This policy of our Government seems to give us a glimpse of a breakthrough; and we are halting the run-away dominance of synthetic rubber of former years. We will win through to a healthy and prosperous industry if the Government and the producers never falter in their faith in rubber.

However, the price of rubber is miserably low. Half the rubber producers are suffering greatly. A further fall in the price of rubber will bring misery and disillusionment to many humble people. The Government must

take vigorous steps to counter this. Firstly, let us seek new markets for our increasing and ever-increasing productivity. I am happy that the Government has agreed to send overseas rubber missions. I am happy that a start has been made to reach Russian markets. What of the vast Chinese Mainland? Will the Government permit rubber trade missions to China? It has often been stated that we were at war with the communists. The communists from China did not fight us, but we fought local rascals and bandits who, perhaps, got inspiration from the politics in China. We also fought the Japanese and the Germans. But we are trading with the utmost complacency and enthusiasm with those countries today. It is also stated sometimes that we may be contaminated. Are we so feeble in mind that we can be brainwashed into communism? Practically, all the countries of the world have been or are trading with Communist China. America is opening trade anxiously with Russia and may soon enter China. Britain is launching trade with China through Sino-British Councils and through British Chambers of Commerce. In fact, a British Industrial Exhibition is going to take place in Peking from the 4th to the 14th November, 1964. Why do not we go into that exhibition and counteract possible synthetic rubber propaganda by the British?

Sir, I will now touch on the other factor touched by the Honourable Minister of Finance, that is politics. We are virtually at war with Indonesia. Gone are the days of behaving conventionally under international law. The order of the day now are sneak attacks regardless of humanity or decency. The Indonesians are attacking, killing our soldiers and nationals on land and sea. They swear to wreck our economy. They grab our property. Soon they would think that we funk them. We are not afraid of them. We fear world opinion. We fear to destroy peace. We fear to provoke and precipitate a total war. Let Indonesia be warned that the whole free world loathe these attacks. We will fight

back, and we can strike back, if we are pressed too far.

The crafty President of Indonesia has shown his true colours. He dreams to create for himself a large sphere of dominance in the Pacific area. He wishes to subjugate the people of this area by violent deeds and words to his will and his trend of ideology. He is jealous of our Prime Minister who, by his kindliness, persuasion and fair dealing, has brought large territories into Malaysia. Soekarno wishes to throw over the Government of Tunku Abdul Rahman and to rule the roost in this area! The wish of the President is only a dream.

I am glad the Minister of Internal Security is very watchful of treachery and traitors. We know that in wars and conflicts, the greatest menace are traitors and quislings. We know the havoc created in Malaya and Europe by these despicable creatures in the last war. Indonesia is probing everywhere for quislings. We should forestall them. The people of Borneo are very near to Indonesia propaganda and their intimidation. We should send out to the Borneo territories men of deeds and worth. We should put into those people our propaganda, our development, our social and educational institutions. That will give the lie to the claims of neo-colonialism and exploitation.

In these tragic circumstances, I am mystified by the politics of the Philippino Government. It is so inexplicable and evasive. They make a half-hearted claim to Sabah, but the people of Sabah do not want them. The whole of this confrontation of Indonesia, and the unfriendliness of the Philippines, in my opinion, is so stupid and misconceived.

Sir, in all great humility, I wish to state my plan for peace in the Pacific—immediate ceasefire in all fronts, military and economic. Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia are Asian countries. They became independent lately. The nationalism and loyalty of these people to these countries is sensitive. It will brook no retardation or interference with the

people and progress. Hence we sometimes think in narrow grooves. We are nations of 135 million people living in a very significant part of the world. I am of opinion, Sir, that the concept of Maphilindo should be revived at once as a basis of negotiation between these three Asian countries. When, and only when, ceasefire has been accepted and accomplished, and when Maphilindo is firmly established, Brunei, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand, which are all Asian powers and nations, and any other nation which is willing, should be invited to join in discussions in a broader concept. Brunei, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand have a population of 35 millions, and with Maphilindo countries we will have 170 million people in this vast area of the Pacific.

The Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia, the forming of A.S.A., the Association of South-East Asia, and even the Defence Treaty with Great Britain, are all manifestations of our love for peace and goodwill. SEATO has a western and military flavour and is not accepted by some Asian countries. What we need now is to draw together the Asian countries for progress and peace as an Asian force which can be called P.A.T.O., Pacific Asian Treaty Organisation, but not for militant or aquisitory purpose but pacific in its literal sense. We need peace, we need progress, we need mutual assistance to lead our people to human dignity and contentment.

The United States of America which is a well-wisher of all these countries, and an uncommitted neutral, dedicated to peace and progress, would support readily this idea of P.A.T.O. My plea, Sir, in all sincerity, is that discussions be opened at an early date to discuss P.A.T.O., which could be the greatest triumph for Asian diplomacy and solidarity. The political climate is excellent now—and it is now or never. (*Applause*).

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, it is always a delight to hear a speech from our Honourable colleague, Dato' Thuraisingham, when

he speaks about rubber. I can remember that when both of us brought up the suggestion in 1959 of sending a mission abroad to sell rubber, we were laughed down—and there was a sort of snigger, saying that Dato' Thuraisingham put up the proposition just because he thought that they would make him the chief of the mission. I think that was far from the truth. We were then only thinking of the good of this country. But now it is no longer Malaya and we have to think of the good of Malaysia.

Sir, I fully endorse the speech of Dato' Thuraisingham in his praise of our Finance Minister. It was stated by the Prime Minister of Singapore that our Minister of Finance has not given a panoramic view of the Malaysian financial situation. I think that was only a political speech by the Singapore Prime Minister. Actually our Minister's review of this Budget is very comprehensive. I may say that it is an "eagle-eye" view of Malaysian financial position.

Sir, I would like to say that rubber formerly was not a natural product of Malaysia, but now it is. I think it is time that we get the manufacturers of synthetic rubber and the producers of natural rubber to come together and sit down at a conference table, so that we could market our produce together, because both articles—the synthetic and natural products—are complementary. It is time that both of us, the manufacturers of synthetic rubber and the producers of natural rubber, produce the commodity at an economic level. It is not only that people of the West must survive but also people of the East. If our Government could put out a feeler to find out the feelings of the synthetic manufacturers, it is my belief that, if they are financially wise, they will sit down at a conference table with us to decide the fate of synthetic and the fate of natural rubber in the world. (*Applause*).

My Honourable friend, Dato Thuraisingham, has mentioned Indonesia. Indonesia has always indulged in double talk, because she has got two tongues. She is very worldly wise, because she is 18 years old—let us

say, about 12 years older than us. We are six years old only. She has been independent for 18 years. She has been to the United Nations. She has borrowed money around the world from almost every country that she can borrow money from. She is wise in getting world opinion. We are not wise. The Maphilindo talk of a few days' ago was to sell Indonesia to the world, to say that Indonesia is a good country; Indonesia is for peace; Indonesia is a neighbourly country; Indonesia does not want aggression. But what of the news for consumption on the home front? She tells her own people: we must survive; we must crush Malaysia; Malaysia is our only enemy in this country. It is no more the Indian Ocean—it is the Indonesian Ocean. It is not the Straits of Malacca—it is the Straits of Indonesia.

Sir, Indonesia talks with two tongues. Let us think, for instance, if Malaysia has no world friends, if she has no friends in the United Nations, what will become of Malaysia will be unknown there, except for Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. The rest of the Afro-Asian countries will swallow up all the lies and propaganda of Indonesia. We will be isolated. Today, in spite of her shortcomings, Indonesia has a pavilion in the World Fair in America. I think only four nations of the world have got pavilions there and Indonesia is one. She cannot afford to build a pavilion, yet she borrowed money to build a pavilion. Why? Because she is very diplomatically wise. She wants to get world opinion in the United Nations to support her, to say that we are the aggressor when actually Indonesia is the aggressor. Sir, we do not want to talk in terms of war. We are not a warring nation. We want only peace. We do not want Australia and New Zealand to come into the picture at present because we are not in a state of war. We are fighting with bandits only, although the bandits may be Indonesian bandits. There is no declaration of war. It is not war—it is aggression by bandits. We do not think that it is wise for us to ask Australia or New Zealand to come into the

fighting picture, because we are not fighting—we are only defending ourselves. If Australia or New Zealand wish to help us by sending their troops to guard our non-fighting areas and thus allow our people participate in the defence of the country, I think it is wise for them to do so.

Sir, in the wider aspect of our country, Malaysia, what can we do for her? What can we do for the people, who have come and joined us to find peace, happiness and prosperity which has always been the wish of our beloved Prime Minister? Time and again he said to me, "I want only peace, happiness and prosperity for my people even at the sacrifice of my life". We are a people who wants peace, happiness and prosperity. We have more land than we can use. We have only a population of 10 million. But, if I am right, we will require a population of 50 million in Malaysia to keep us in proper trim, to provide all the necessary conditions of good living, comfort, happiness and prosperity for our people—50 million, and yet we have a population of only 10 million. It is well-known that a population doubles itself every 25 years. So, in about 50 years, or half a century, only can we have a population of 50 million, but this is what we require now, although there is talk in this country of population control. Sir, we want the best type of people. We do not want people to encumber the earth. We want the best type of people to help our nation to advance. We do not want the riff-raff of every nation to come and settle in this country.

Now, Sir, let me say what we have done. We have given free education to all the children in all the schools, which is a promise of the Alliance Government and which was mentioned in our 1959 Election Manifesto. We have done it. And today, although there is quite a lot of, shall we say, confusion in regard to schools to which the children want to go, yet all the children of school-going age are in school. That should be a credit for any nation. Further, we are going to give our nation literacy, and old people are being taught too. We have *dewasa*

classes and these classes are for old people, over-aged people and people who have not studied the languages or who are not literate before. So, there are these classes in our schools, Sir, I must also thank our Minister of Education for what he has done and is trying to do for all our schools. Although we have not enough teachers in the National Language to teach all our children the National Language, yet we are coping with it very well today.

In the matter of transport, we are in a bit of difficulty. For instance, we have a railway system which is competing with our road system. The Railway is not losing, but it is not making economic progress because of competition from lorries and other means of road transport. We should look into this carefully to see how these two could be co-ordinated so that it could bring profit for our transport system. Speaking on transport system, I wish to raise a question which is rather, let us say, conflicting in this country—that is about the payment that the people require from Japan for what was done by her to Malaya. I think Penang requires industries for her people to develop and to absorb all the population there who are out of work and for that matter we too in the mainland—in Kedah, in Perlis and also in Perak—want industries to develop to support our labour and my suggestion is that this Government should approach the Japanese Government as a gesture of goodwill to build a tunnel—a goodwill tunnel—from Penang to Butterworth so that within 10 years we will be able to cope with the increase in traffic that will develop from Penang to the mainland. The present ferry service is not enough even at present, because on every Thursday and Friday there are long queues waiting up. Although we are using 5 ferries to cope with the traffic, we could not do it. The tunnel will serve the needs of the population and the industrial products of these various States can go through quicker while the ferries can do another service for the children who want to go to school or for those who want to go by slower

traffic. I think the Japanese Government will agree to this, because the tunnel is not a very long tunnel. It is shorter than the tunnel which has just been opened under the Thames. I think the cost would not be above \$40 million and we have been asking Japan for \$110 million as a gesture of goodwill—\$10 million for each State of the Federation. In fact, we have paid more than that. Even Penang has paid more than \$10 million during the Occupation to help Japan in her efforts and I think Japan will benefit by that tunnel. How? First, the steel works, structure and everything else will come from Japan; the engineers will come from Japan; we may be using our own labourers, but the Japanese firms will get all the money—not us, but Japan will get all the money. The business of the private sector of the Japanese economy will benefit and we will get the benefit of the use of the tunnel. At the same time it would be a sort of momento of a permanent character to show Japanese goodwill to Malaysia. What she has done she has done; it is a matter of the past. As to the future Japan, I have been to Japan and I have seen the rise of her economy. The people there are very hard working, they are very social conscious and civic conscious. They are, let us say, a people who are very progressive, and if they have a desire to do this they can easily do this—build a tunnel.

At the same time, to take over all these students who are left without any vocation, may I suggest also that we could get the help of Japan to build some technical schools for us from this goodwill money. Japan is very advanced in electronics. We want something just like the Imperial College of Science and Technology in Great Britain, in Malaysia. We want two or three colleges of that type to absorb all our students who are unable to go to universities so that we can have trained technicians in this country to help us.

Sir, it is high time that the people living in this part of the world came together and had talks to see what is behind the back of their minds and the suggestion from my Honourable

and learned friend Dato' Thuraisingham is a very good one—the Pacific Treaty Organisation. But my suggestion is that it is rather difficult to make treaty blocs here and there without the controlling hand of the United Nations. These blocs should come under the proper control, under the aegis, of the United Nations so that there is co-ordination, so that we can get expert advice for all of us to live in peace, in happiness, in prosperity and in brotherhood. We must have that—I agree. But let it be under the protection of the United Nations. Let that suggestion be made to the United Nations because if we make a bloc here and bloc there each group that is not within that bloc will be suspicious of our action. Let it be a frank and open organisation to which all the States in South East Asia who want to come in can join, so that the benefits of this organisation will be world-wide—not only for us alone but for the whole world. I think it is time as Dato' Thuraisingham said that something was done because it is now or never as the feelings of nationalism and patriotism are so high. So high in fact that people like me, like my friends Dato' Thuraisingham and Mr Tan have registered for volunteer service. Our passions have been aroused. But it is high time that old people like us cooled down a bit to think of the future of our children in order not to go to war. War is a killer; it kills the winner and the loser. Nobody benefits by war. We know it and yet human passions are like that. Human beings are like that because we are not yet perfect. We have not come here to find material gains; we have come here to find spiritual gains. But how many of us realise it? We have a religion and religion is a thing to advise us spiritually, not materially. But unfortunately we think of money only—money, money, money—but not of the human lives involved in making that money.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this Budget has my full support. It is a wonderful Budget. But nothing made by hands cannot be improved. I think when the time comes, this Budget will be improved.

When the condition of Sabah is known, when the condition of Sarawak is known, then we would improve it with some Supplementary Budget to increase what we are going to spend now, so that those States which have come to form Malaysia, will benefit from this Malaysian Parliament.

Sir, I hope, God willing, that one day we will have as friends our neighbours—all of us be friends and not enemies. We also regret that the people of Indonesia are suffering so badly. I have been told that men and women are bathing together naked by the street taps, and I regret that they have not got clothings even to wear. Is it not high time that we help the people of Indonesia? That Government is different; and the Indonesian people are different. We have nothing against the Indonesian people, who cannot say anything because they are starving, they have lost their voice and they have no consciousness of what is being done. So, if God is willing, we will have peace in this country. We do not want war because, as I said, war is a killer, killing both the victor and the vanquished.

Sir, this is a good Budget. I wish to give it my full support. (*Applause*).

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya: Honourable Dato' President, Sir, I take this opportunity to associate myself with the observations made by the various Members of this House just now in regard to the submission of the Supply Bill, 1964 by the Honourable Minister of Finance, Enche' Tan Siew Sin. I would just like to mention, Sir, that this is the first time in which the Malaysian Supply Bill has been submitted to this House.

Sir, although the amount depicted seems to be rather surprisingly tremendous at first, i.e., \$1,000 million, yet all of us must agree that it is necessary for the proper performance of the administration of the present state of Malaysia and also during the present state of confrontation from Indonesia. It is, in my opinion, Sir, a justifiable Budget for the year and no one could say he is adverse to it. Of course, we expect that the Opposition Members

will do all possible to repudiate and discredit the truthfulness of the Bill. Some of them have already called that it is an election manifesto of the Alliance. This, of course, Sir, is not true, because everything, which has been enumerated by the Alliance in its manifesto, has already been fulfilled including the Five-Year Plan, which I do not wish now to go through and waste the time of the House. On the whole, Sir, I am of the opinion that the Bill is basically reasonable and shows a clarified picture of the country's economy which will certainly lead to ensure stability and prosperity in the near future.

Sir, in regard to the Budget Speech which the Honourable Minister of Finance has ably made in the Lower House—and I have copy of it before me—I am happy to note from paragraph 49 of the speech that the revenue for 1963 would seem to be about \$1,136 million or about \$36 million more than 1962 while the expenditure for Malaysia for 1962 would be in the region of about \$1,470 million. Considering, Sir, the tremendous task before the Central Government in regard not only to Malaya but also to the other three States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, the amount stated above cannot be said to be unreasonable.

Sir, speaking on revenue and expenditure of the country, I would refer, with your permission, to paragraphs 103 to 107 of the Minister's Speech, touching on the question of duty on drinks. Summarily, Sir, it will be seen that the duty on brandy and whisky will be increased by \$4 a gallon; on sparkling wines by \$10 a gallon, gin and rum by \$12 a gallon. I would agree with the Minister of Finance when he said in his Speech that "the effect to the changes is small and is not likely to affect anyone's pocket very seriously." With due respect to all concerned, I think it will be fair and justifiable also if the duty on the three categories of drinks could be on the same level, that is to say, \$10 a gallon instead of \$4, \$10 and \$12. No doubt, Sir, drinking is a luxury, and a lot of my friends used to say, "There is nothing like drinking!" I agree with

them. I certainly realise, Sir, that my words would be unpopular to certain of my friends but, as I said, drinking is a luxury; and a few more dollars to augment our resources to fight; above all the confrontation; will be dollars well spent by all of us in Malaysia.

Turning to item S. 14 of the Bill, Sir, Ministry of Education, there is a provision of \$256.5 million, which is the biggest of all the Ministries, and I have nothing to say against it. In fact, I agree and support the increase as Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok did just now. When the Supply Bill for 1963 was passed by this House on the 27th of December, 1962, I also did give my support for the provision of \$230 million for the Education Ministry.

However, Sir, there is one small point which I would respectfully wish to raise, as I have done last year, and that is in regard to the establishment of a Faculty of Law in our University. When I pointed this out to the Honourable Minister in December, 1962, the Minister replied that a Committee has been formed to look into the higher education for Malaya and that the question raised by me will be dealt with. Well, Sir, with all due respect to the Honourable Minister, one year has elapsed and gone, and I sincerely believe that something has been done towards the establishment of this Faculty—I would like to know it now, if possible.

Sir, before I close, I would like to say this in passing. Since the severance of our diplomatic relations with the Philippines, has anything been done to remedy the insufficiency of health officers, especially, doctors, and which matter was pointed out by certain Members of the Lower House, to which the Honourable Minister of Health replied suitably? But nevertheless, Sir, I would respectfully ask the Minister to explain the position with regard to the recruitment of doctors for Malaya. Has anything been done? If so, how many doctors have been recruited from other countries, as now we are unable to recruit doctors from the Philippines. I have read with interest the report of the White Paper presented

to the House of Representatives a few days ago, but so far, I believe, nothing has been mentioned about the recruitment of doctors from other countries.

Sir, coming to another matter, I am really unhappy to hear in the Lower House, and also a few minutes ago from my learned friends of the PMIP, sitting on the same table with me, about confrontation with Indonesia. Voices and remarks from the Opposition group also hinted, rather than said, that we should *kowtow* to this menace from outside Malaysia and be friends with the Indonesians, who have been murdering our soldiers and robbing our fishermen, as you know, Sir. Of course, we allow Honourable Members of the Opposition to give their views and criticisms on all aspects, including that of confrontation, but they should offer constructive criticisms for the good of the country and not destructive ones just for the sake of undoing Malaysia. We give them liberty, and they must be prepared to accept our sincere action and administration for the good of Malaysia. If they do not, then there will be no objection from us for them to sail across to Indonesia. In fact, we welcome it. (*Applause*) Malaysia needs peace to carry on with its administration, and the absence of such a group of persons would certainly expedite the stability and prosperity of this small country of ours.

Sir, I would again like to offer my congratulations to the Honourable Minister of Finance for his ability in getting a loan from the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York to the extent of \$5,000,000 (American). Part of the loan, he said, is to be used for the construction of bridges across the Muar and Batu Pahat Rivers. The project, as you know, has been pictured some years ago by the Johore State Government, and also by the Federation Government, but nothing came out of it—presumably because of the lack of funds. Now, I am sure the project will be a certainty. However, Sir, I would suggest, if possible, the bridge across the Muar River should be constructed first. These two bridges would, of course, bear both the traffic from the south to the north. But the Batu Pahat

River could be by-passed by traffic, not in the Muar River, unless you want to go through by way of Segamat, in which case the cars have to go along a lonely road, and this road is not popular to the motorists.

Sir, I ask the question because I remember a small incident some two years back. I was coming to Kuala Lumpur, and after by-passing the Batu Pahat River, I came to Muar, when I was confronted by about thirty to forty motor-cars all waiting to cross the Muar River. I was in a hurry and the ferryman, who knew me personally, directed me to go in front of all the other cars. One of the front cars contained a European gentleman and he was very upset when he saw my car going to the front. He asked the ferryman who I was, and the man replied that I was a Member of Parliament. This gentleman became more upset and came down, and he said—I am sorry to say the words—“Blow the Parliament”. I also became very upset, but the fellow was a huge creature (*Laughter*), and I was rather apprehensive of my strength. However, Sir, the ferryman was very diplomatic and allowed both of us to go together into the ferry simultaneously and saved a dangerous situation (*Laughter*). That is why, Sir, I ask the Minister of Finance, if possible, to construct the bridge over the Muar River first.

Lastly, Sir, and in conclusion, I wish to say that the Supply Bill before us is an achievement of no mean calibre by the Honourable Minister of Finance. I agree to what he said at the conclusion of his speech, and I quote:

“We can today look back over those years and say with truthfulness and not a little pride, ‘No Government could have done better.’”

and with your permission, Sir, and with his permission, I would like to add a few words to the words within inverted commas which will then read, “No Government could have done better than the Alliance Government”. (*Applause*).

Mr President, Sir, I support the Bill. Thank you.

Enche' Chan Kwong Hon: Mr President, Sir, I must commend the Government for presenting a painless Budget. I am sure that it is generally welcomed by everyone, except some drinkers—I was told.

As in past years, education is again given the biggest slice of the cake. This should be so, for literacy is an important factor in nation building. I hope that more schools will be built throughout the country to cater for the growing school-going population.

Regarding the position of the tin industry, I hope the Government will continue to remind the United States of America of her assurances that sales of stock-pile tin will be carried out in such a manner as will not disrupt world market. There is at present a world shortage of tin. Malaysia should be able to bridge part of the gap if the Government will expedite the granting of more land for mining.

Sir, it is most gratifying to note that the Government has re-affirmed its pledge to maintain, if not to increase, the present pace of development in the country in spite of the confrontation from Indonesia. It has always been our belief that development can play a vital role in the campaign to suppress communist infiltration. After all, Sir, as the saying goes, "There can be no satisfaction if the stomach is empty."

Sir, according to the review of development in Malaya carried out under the Second Five-Year Plan, dramatic and solid progress has been made. I agree entirely with this claim. It only takes a person to visit any district and there he will be able to see the marked difference between now and a few years ago. Wherever he goes, he can see new schools, health clinics, roads, telephone booths, piped water supply, electricity, community halls, and many other amenities. I strongly urge the Government to continue this good work in uplifting the living standard of our rural people. However, there is still much to be done and we must not rest on our laurels: for example, conditions in the new villages could be greatly improved. I am glad that the Government has noted their needs

under the Rural Development Programme. This will eliminate the charge that the Government is caring only for the "haves" and ignoring the "have-nots".

Mr President, Sir, before I conclude, I would like to say a few words on the nation's call to our young men. Since the campaign for registration for national service which started over a month ago, long queues of our youths can be seen at all centres. This shows the tremendous response of the people to the call of the nation and it proves that the nation does not lack devoted and loyal citizens, who are willing to sacrifice their lives in defence of the country. (*Applause*).

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the motion that the Supply Bill be passed. In doing so, I wish to take the opportunity of making some observations on the principles underlying provisions in the Bill.

The first and most important point I wish to make is that, in spite of the grave dangers and difficulties that beset us, there will not be any reduction in essential and social services. On the contrary, these services, especially education and health, will be greatly expanded by some 30 per cent under the Budget presented to this House today.

It is largely because of education that we have become independent, and it will be because of education that we, as a nation, will continue to progress. 1964 marks the opening of a new era in our country, because it sees the introduction of free primary education. As long as the Alliance Government continues to push on with education with the same determination, the same energy and the same drive as it won independence for us, the time when illiteracy will disappear from our midst will not be far off.

There are greatly increased provisions in the Budget for our defence. It is not necessary to repeat why this is so. Had there not been any confrontation from Indonesia, the extra money that the country is now compelled to spend on defence will

certainly have gone to more and even better social services for our people. We are compelled to put more men into uniform, buy more weapons of defence and so on, because our neighbour, Indonesia, is pursuing relentlessly her aim to destroy Malaysia. To us in Malaysia, Indonesia's attitude is one of a barefaced bully. With her 100 million people and possibly with the might of the Communist world behind her—I am even tempted to say, at the behest of her Communist masters—Indonesia is out to destroy us, to destroy this small, young nation of only 10 million people. Emboldened by her successful grab of West Irian, Indonesia thought that Malaya could be bullied and frightened into abandoning the establishment of Malaysia, through which the peoples of Sabah and Sarawak would attain independence from colonial rule.

The fact that Malaysia has come into being, Sir, and that our young men and women are responding to Government's call to national service in a manner that overwhelms all expectations, should serve as an unmistakable sign that we will defend our country to the last man, if necessary.

Mr President, Sir, I urge that the Government make an early start with the training of all those who have registered for national service. We have just approved a \$50 million provision for this and other purposes. It takes time to train men to bear arms—and we have no time to spare.

It is obvious that the Indonesian plans to destroy Malaysia have not been thought out suddenly. Our Prime Minister's disclosure in the Dewan Ra'ayat of Indonesia's attempt to organise sabotage in Singapore shows how deliberate and malicious are Soekarno's plans to destroy us. The time for treating Soekarno as a gentleman is past. It is the height of folly now to think that friendship has any meaning in Soekarno's mind—much less in his heart.

A Royal Malayan Air Force plane brought back to Kuala Lumpur on New year's Eve the bodies of one of our Army officers and seven of his

men. They died in a cowardly Indonesian attack on a post in Tawau, some 30 miles inside Sabah territory. Under cover of night, Indonesians, armed with the latest automatic weapons, attacked our defence post. Eight of our brothers lost their lives. The others did not give up the defence of the post but fought back, and the Indonesians retreated.

Mr President, Sir, this is war, short of it being called so. Let this nation of Malaysia, therefore, be put on a war footing. Give our men the latest and the best equipment that money can buy. Indonesia's repeated determination to crush Malaysia is as good a reason as any for our Government to declare a state of emergency throughout Malaysia, so that the nation can be trained and be prepared to meet any situation.

Up to the present, Indonesia has been causing trouble along the Sarawak and Sabah borders. Let us not forget that the shortest distance between Indonesia and Malaya is only 10 miles across the sea, south of Singapore. We should be prepared in Malaya itself, especially after the discovery of the sabotage plans in Singapore.

Mr President, Sir, it is a matter for the deepest regret that there are still a few people who believe that Indonesia's confrontation is of our own creation. There are also people who say that they are prepared to defend Malaysia but not willing to help the British troops who are helping us to defend Malaysia. Sir, all this talk is little short of treason.

Malaysia was born after the United Nations Secretary-General satisfied himself its birth was the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people in the area. Those in Malaysia who still talk the language of Indonesia, directly or indirectly, should be regarded as disloyal, and the Government should take proceedings to deprive them of their citizenship and banish them to any country of their choice. They should be told that they are free to go to Indonesia or to Communist China. It is no use keeping

them in detention camps. Let our country be spared the trouble and expense; let them be honoured guests in Indonesia or Communist China.

The Socialist Front, Sir, contends that had we not proceeded with the formation of Malaysia, there would not have been confrontation from Indonesia. The Socialist Front has conveniently forgotten that Indonesia once declared she did not oppose Malaysia, but that she objected to imperialism reaching her doorsteps through the formation of Malaysia. It is hard to understand the logic of this Indonesian statement because British imperialism was at the doorsteps of Indonesia even when Sarawak and North Borneo were still colonial territories. And British Imperialism will continue to be at Indonesia's doorsteps as long as the British are obliged to defend Brunei under treaty.

Indonesia then changed her tune and said she objected to Malaysia because Malaysia was a symbol of "neo-colonialism". This term "neo-colonialism" lends itself to several meanings. You can apply the term to Indonesia herself, because Indonesia is so much under obligation to the Communist bloc and because, in Indonesia, Aidit and his Parti Komunis Indonesia have Soekarno so much in their mercy. In short, Sir, Indonesia (as she has declared so often) will oppose and try to crush Malaysia whatever we do. This, the Socialist Front does not seem able to understand. Or can it be that the Socialist Front understands the language of Aidit and his PKI better than they understand the language of our Government and our people?

I will not hesitate, in view of the statements in the Dewan Ra'ayat, to exclude the PPP from the list of Opposition Parties that are unashamedly supporting Indonesia and Soekarno. The P.M.I.P. whose representatives I regret to note that they are not here, whilst proclaiming that it supports Malaysia, is trying to create the impression that had the Alliance Government gone about the task of forming Malaysia in the P.M.I.P. way, there would never have arisen Indonesian confrontation, and the lives of our soldiers

would not have been lost. A PMIP representative in the Dewan Ra'ayat went further and used the word "sacrificed" in connection with the killing of our soldiers near Tawau. The P.M.I.P. gave the impression that no blame was to be attached to the Indonesians for the dastardly and cowardly attack. The P.M.I.P., in fact, has never condemned Indonesia for its confrontation.

One P.M.I.P. speaker cited the response in Kelantan to national registration as an indication of his party's support for Malaysia. As far as I am aware, no leader of note from either the P.M.I.P., U.D.P., Socialist Front, or N.C.P. has yet registered or volunteered for national service. Mr President, Sir, I do not wish to waste the time of this House by dealing in greater detail with the Opposition parties, whose spokesmen have clearly indicated the degree of their disloyalty in our hour of peril.

I would like, Sir, to take this opportunity, to issue a special message to the Chinese in Malaysia. Many times before, in this House, I have pointed out that Malaysia is the last haven for the Chinese. Communist China is no place for them. So regimented is life there that the Chinese want to get out—proof of this is to be found in the hundreds of thousands who have crossed into Kowloon from mainland China and the thousands still trying to do so. In Indonesia, the Chinese are the target of despise and anger, even violence. In the Philippines, you have to be licensed because you are Chinese, in Thailand, Burma, Ceylon and India, the position of the Chinese is far from happy. In fact, in most parts of the world, degradatory laws apply to Chinese. Having been to many parts of the world, I say to the Chinese in Malaysia that in this country, they have God's own half-acre.

I say to the Chinese in Malaysia, to whichever political party they belong, never, never to spoil things for themselves. I call on the Chinese in Malaysia to consider Indonesia's confrontation not only as a threat to Malaysia but as a personal problem, a problem of survival, for each and

every Chinese, especially those who are, or who have become citizens of this country. (*Applause*). These Chinese must defend Malaysia for they have nowhere to go, where they can ever enjoy life in such good measure as in this country.

The Chinese in this country proved their mettle during the Second World War. I am confident they will rise to the occasion again. I call upon the Chinese not to be led astray by Opposition party leaders and diverted from their line of duty to this country. Let there be no mistake about Chinese readiness to fight side by side with our fellow Malaysians in the defence of this country which has adopted us and given us such a healthy and prosperous place in the sun. If life here in Malaysia is worth living, it is worth fighting for, and the time to fight the enemy has come.

I like to assure the House that Malaysian Chinese, in spite of the traitorous attempts of some politicians in the Opposition parties to lead some of us astray, will not let Malaysia down. For we know that to let Malaysia down, will be to let ourselves down.

Mr President, Sir, I was glad to hear a P.A.P. representative say in the Dewan Ra'ayat the other day that it was a pity that some members of the Lower House made it their business to create an impression of disunity by criticising the Government over Malaysia and Indonesia confrontation when all should be united in the face of external threat to our existence. But I wonder why the P.A.P. has not organised a single anti-Soekarno public rally as yet to awaken the people of Singapore to the dangers of Indonesian plans for sabotage and subversion. This is not the time when friendship with Soekarno, Subandrio and Aidit can be allowed to outweigh the national interests of Malaysia.

There are some in Singapore who do not agree with our policy, *vis-à-vis* the Indonesian confrontation. They are a group of people who have benefited from trade with Indonesia, and the most vociferous of them is the group

that operated smuggling between the two countries. We expect these people, having made their pile, to think in terms of national interests rather than of their own pockets. As confrontation has come from Indonesia, because the country is out to destroy us, and not on account of any hostility on our part, I think those who feel that the security of our country can be sacrificed for dollars and cents should be regarded as unfit to be among us. Trade with Indonesia may well be a matter of life and death to these groups in Singapore that I have referred to. But I suggest that the security of Malaysia is a matter of greater overriding importance to all of us including those who think that money is more important than the threat of extinction. I hope this House will be spared from hearing such disloyal views.

Mr President, Sir, this House will wish to endorse the approach made by our Prime Minister for United Nations intervention for the restoration of peace in South-East-Asia. I consider the approach most appropriate because the United Nations had so much to do in determining whether or not Malaysia should have come into being at all. Apart from this, Malaysia is a member of the United Nations and is, therefore, entitled to assistance from the World Organisation in her hour of need. There is another reason why United Nations should intervene: The United Nations Organisation is the guardian of world peace. Malaysia is a small nation; there are only 10 million of us, a big proportion children. Indonesia is a big nation, 100 million strong, and it is clear from the statements of Nasution and Aidit that Indonesia is barking loud because she has the backing of Russia and Communist China. In addition to our own efforts, we must depend on the help of friends to defend our country. I hope, therefore, that the United Nations will take immediate heed of our Prime Minister's appeal.

Sir, I am glad to note that in spite of the drain on our resources caused by Indonesia's confrontation, the Government is providing for increased development expenditure. Here, I wish

to draw attention to a significant fact: that the new member states of Sabah and Sarawak have come in for a sizeable share of the Development Estimates. We promised the people of Sabah and Sarawak that Malaysia will bring benefits to them; and the Budget before us today provides for fulfilment of that promise. And more than this: Malaysians have died in the defence of Sabah. More and more benefits will accrue to Sabah and Sarawak from their membership of Malaysia; more Malaysians will die, if necessary, in the defence of Sabah and Sarawak, for we shall not flinch from our duty nor shall we stray from the course we have set for ourselves. Malaysia has come into the world, and with God's blessing and the help of our friends, we intend that Malaysia shall embellish the pages of history.

Mr President, Sir, I notice there is no significant change in the provisions for the Department of Foreign Affairs. In this connection, I would like to repeat my plea that members of our diplomatic missions abroad should be properly looked after. They are serving in foreign lands, in conditions to which they are not accustomed on their initial assignment, and they have to live up to the standards expected of members of the diplomatic corps. I know of missions of countries less fortunate than Malaysia, whose members are better off by far than our own diplomats. While it is to their credit that our diplomats and their staffs are putting up cheerfully with handicaps and shortcomings, I feel that it is only fair that they should be provided for adequately in comparison with the other missions. The people of Malaysia must understand that diplomatic missions are necessary, and they are expensive. The people of Malaysia must be prepared to pay for the vital services rendered by our diplomatic missions abroad. We must attract the best brains and talents into our foreign service. Such brains and talents cannot be obtained on the cheap.

While on this subject, Sir, this is the first opportunity we have of paying tribute to the memory of one of the distinguished members of our Foreign

Service. I refer to the late Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman, son of our revered Senate President. Dato' Suleiman died in Melbourne last November. He was our High Commissioner in Australia, concurrently holding the Cabinet rank of Minister of the Interior. When he returned to Kuala Lumpur last August to be present when the Constitutional amendments were being taken through the House, most of his friends and colleagues, noting his poor state of health, pleaded with Dato' Suleiman to stay back in Malaya for medical treatment. Dato' Suleiman, in spite of those pleas, returned to Australia because he was worried over the problem of Malayan students there. He died in Australia not long after that. Sir, this House will wish to join me in an expression of our sympathy with you, Sir, with your family, and with Datin Suleiman and her children for the loss of so great and noble a Malaysian. Dato' Suleiman died in the service of his country; he set an example of devoted service which Malaysians, at home and abroad, will do well to follow. (*Applause*).

Mr President, Sir, a Manila newspaper *Columnist* said some days ago that the death of ASA was—I quote—"the greatest tragedy" for Philippines foreign affairs in 1963. I cannot agree with him more. But I must point out that ASA is not dead; ASA is ill but not for lack of goodwill on our part. Inasfar as Malaysia and Thailand are concerned, ASA is a living organisation working for increasingly closer relations between the two countries. It is well worth looking forward to the day when ASA will be well again.

However, Sir, I think it is right to say that Maphilindo is dead, and we need shed no tears over the event. Maphilindo has been destroyed by Indonesia's avowed determination to crush Malaysia; Maphilindo has been destroyed by the Philippines claim to Sabah territory. Maphilindo is dead, and let the dead lie buried, because in talking about it, we cannot help casting reflections on our neighbours—and this is not a nice thing to do.

Nevertheless, in taking the initiative in setting up ASA and Maphilindo, Malaya—as we were then known—did her best to establish the best relations with her neighbours in South East Asia. The world cannot accuse us of disturbing the peace. On the contrary, we have gone out of our way, even in the face of provocations and insults, to please our neighbours in the hope that the best relations and understanding would result. Alas, we failed, though, as I have said, not for want of goodwill and sincerity on our part. At the recent conference in Manila between the Presidents of the Philippines and Indonesia, an attempt was made to create the impression that Maphilindo is *not* dead. Both Mr Macapagal and Mr Soekarno tried to impress the world that they were anxious to have Malaysia back in the fold; yet in the same breath, they laid down conditions which even a child would know Malaysia could never accept. The two Presidents expressed a wish for further talks with Tunku Abdul Rahman. How could these talks take place as long as diplomatic relations between the two countries concerned have not been restored? Malaysia is a small country, but we have our national pride and honour. Young though we may be as a nation, yet I feel we are as capable as most other bigger and older nations to discern sincerity where it exists, or to know when it is absent. Let me quote the views of the Filipinos themselves as expressed by the Manila English language newspaper, the *Daily Bulletin*. The newspaper said that the Macapagal-Soekarno agreement contained boobytraps for Malaysia, and urged the Filipinos themselves not to be confused over the professions of peaceful intentions, the denials of expansionist policies, the protestations of brotherly consultations, in an atmosphere of tension punctuated by armed clashes and confrontation. While Soekarno and Macapagal talk of such pleasantries as wishing to meet Tunku Abdul Rahman and desiring Malaysia to return to Maphilindo, neither the Philippines nor Indonesia has suggested the resumption of diplomatic relations with us; and Soekarno visited Cebu to

inspect port facilities there with a view to replacing Singapore with Cebu as the port for handling Indonesia's imports. What and who can we believe in the face of such contradictions? I should say, Sir, that we should not believe a word contained in the communique issued after the Macapagal-Soekarno talks at Manila. Better by far for us to amuse ourselves with the comment of another Manila newspaper which described Soekarno's jaunt to the Philippines as having taken on "the appearance of a pleasant social visit." Indeed it was, because Soekarno was reported, during his four-day visit to Manila, to have arrived two hours late on two occasions for his talks with Macapagal, and because Cebu, as every one knows, is noted not so much for its port facilities but for its reputation as the home of so many Beauty Queens of the Philippines. (*Applause*).

Mr President, Sir, do you wish me to stop at this time, or shall I carry on?

Mr President: Will you take a long time more?

Enche' T. H. Tan: I may take another half-an-hour or so, Sir.

Mr President: Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sa-hingga pukul 2.15 petang.

Sitting suspended at 1.10 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.15 p.m.

(Mr President in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 11, the Senate shall not adjourn until consideration of all Government business set out on the Order Paper has been completed.

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 11, the Senate shall not adjourn until consideration of all Government business set out on the Order Paper has been completed.

WITHDRAWAL OF ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

Mr President: Saya suka memberitahu kapada meshuarat ini, ia-itu Yang Berhormat Enche' Ko Teck Kin telah menarek balek ura²-nya hendak berchakap di-hadapan Majlis ini, dan dia akan berchakap dalam perbahat¹an Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita pada hari ini.

Enche' Ko Teck Kin will not speak on the Adjournment but will speak in the debate on this Bill.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

Debate resumed

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, we adjourned for lunch at the point in my address when I was relating the delectable tale of President Soekarno arriving late for his meetings with Macapagal after looking at footholds in Cebu.

Our friend, Thailand, deserves our praise for the efforts of her Government to restore relations between Malaysia and the Philippines. Such efforts have been of no avail so far, because the Philippines is just as adamant to get something out of her claim to Sabah as Indonesia is adamant in her determination to crush Malaysia. Still, we ought to say "Thank You" to Thailand.

We share a common border with Thailand. There is much our two countries can achieve in friendship and co-operation, and I urge our Government to implement the plans contained in the ASA reports for cultural, economic, welfare and technical co-operation. I say that we should not let either the Philippines attitude or Indonesian confrontation to deter us from implementing these plans. Let us go forward and show both the Philippines and Indonesia the good things that we had intended to share with them, the good things that we are now compelled to share only with Thailand.

As far as I am aware, Mr President, Sir, our foreign policy is based on anti-Communism and friendship with

our neighbours. We have fought Communist insurgents and brought them to their knees, and we have been content to be on the best terms with all nations around us.

Circumstances have changed, and we need a more positive foreign policy of direct alliances with all those powers who are anti-Communist like us, and we should abandon living in a make-believe world trusting that Indonesia and the Philippines want to be friendly towards us.

Unless our policy towards these countries is firmer, backed with open alliances which will ensure that the might of the Democracies is behind us, our desire to be friendly, however sincere, will be mistaken for weakness. The state of the world is such today that one nation must belong to one bloc or another; neutrality as in the case of India has not proved to be a deterrent to those intent on evil. Staying out of power blocs may well land us in the crossfire between these blocs.

The time has come, in our hour of peril, to align ourselves with the forces of Democracy in the certain knowledge that they will help in our defence. Let us face the fact that we are too small a nation to stand and fight alone, though fight we will to the last man if necessary. In this fight, it will be good to know that there are others who will be at our side. This House welcomes the assurances given by Britain, Australia and New Zealand that they will be on our side, if and when the hour strikes. The Menzies Government recently received a mandate from the people of Australia to support and help defend Malaysia. For this we are grateful to the Australians.

We, in Malaysia, have noted that the United States have been helping in Laos and South Vietnam, that the United States have also been helping to guarantee peace in the Strait of Formosa and in Taiwan, and that the United States 7th Fleet is extending its area of operations to the Indian Ocean. I trust it is not too much to hope that the United States will help Democracy in our corner of South-East Asia if the Communists should

try to translate Indonesian confrontation into fullscale aggression.

Once it was whispered to me, Sir, that the United States have not been actively interested in Malaya, because this was a "British sphere of influence". This was an understanding between Britain and the United States, in which I believe Malaysia as a nation had no part. I think of South-East Asia in general, and Malaysia in particular, as the mutual zone of interest for the Democracies. If Democracy is threatened in South-East Asia, it should be the responsibility of all nations who believe in Democracy to help to defend it. It is in this context that I view the role of the United States. It is in this sense that I urge a firmer, more positive foreign policy, for Malaysia.

Some Opposition parties in our Parliament have always opposed our Treaty of Defence with Britain; they have opposed bases for the Commonwealth forces in our country; they have opposed the stationing of Commonwealth troops in these bases.

These Opposition parties cannot be unaware that, by ourselves, we are too small a nation to meet the onslaught of international Communism. The inference to be drawn is obvious; the Socialist Front in particular is on the side of our enemy, even if indirectly and unwittingly. I have not read any report of any Socialist Front leader volunteering for national service. There are certain political parties in our country which must be regarded as potential fifth-column organisations, and I hope the Government will deal with them appropriately, and in good time.

After his return from a snap visit to the Borneo territories our Prime Minister said that it was not necessary as yet to call in the Australians and the New Zealanders to help in the defence of Malaysia. The brunt of this defence is now being borne by the British Armed Forces under the British—Malaysian Treaty and, for this, we are grateful. Our men too are at the front lines.

Mr President, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to draw special attention to the assumption of the post of Chief of the Armed Forces, or Supreme Commander, by a Malaysian. I refer to the appointment of Lieutenant-General Tunku Osman to be our Chief of our Armed Forces in place of General Moore, who has retired. The appointment of Lieutenant-General Tunku Osman is epochal in the history of our Armed Forces—indeed, in the history of our country. It marks the increasing degree of self-reliance that we are attaining as a nation. The appointment of Lieutenant-General Tunku Osman is the nation's tribute to the leadership and sterling qualities of the man himself.

With this appointment, I hope that my repeated appeals in this House on the advisability of increasing the sources of our military advice will receive more sympathetic reception. This is not to imply that we are not grateful for British advice. Advisers, if they are to be of the utmost value, must be impartial, and must be able to detach themselves from their own national interests. We must be extra careful, Sir, in the matter of equipping our Armed Forces, because not only should our officers and men be equipped with the latest and the best, but we must also look forward to the future. In this context, I regard as very bad advice if, on account of cost and ready availability, we were urged to buy ordnance surpluses whose disposal was necessary to enable other armed forces to re-equip and replenish with the equipment considered essential in the jet and nuclear age in which we live. Those advising us should be told in no uncertain terms that Malaysia will not be the junkyard of other armed forces. We do not want junk, even if it is for free, because in this jet and nuclear age junk is like a millstone round our neck.

Mr President, Sir, speaking of foreign affairs reminds me of the impending visit to the African States by a Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation to be led jointly by the Chief

Minister of Sabah, Mr Donald Stephens and by the Chief Executive of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew. As far as I know, it was originally intended that this was to be a visit by Mr Lee and his Singapore entourage alone.

I agree that it is desirable that the African nations be briefed accurately on Malaysia and developments following its establishment. I think that Asian countries, other than Communist China, should also be so informed. The Afro-Asian nations constitute a powerful bloc in the United Nations, and it is important that they should not be misinformed, misled and beguiled by Indonesia. The last Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in this very building provided us with the opportunity of enlightening our friends from Africa, Asia and other parts of the Commonwealth. The work is far from done, and I think this work should be done by a truly highpowered delegation.

Before I leave the subject of foreign affairs, Mr President, Sir, I must express shock at reading, the other day, the exchange of correspondence between the Singapore Premier and the Prime Minister of Communist China Mr Chou En Lai. Had the recipient of Mr Chou En Lai's letter been anyone else than the Singapore Premier, the Special Branch would undoubtedly have started a dossier on him, and made life a more exciting for him too. The Central Government should call upon the Singapore Premier to state his relations with Communist China categorically. I cannot believe that the Chief Executive of one of our provinces is at liberty to communicate with Communists anywhere, without the prior knowledge and consent of our Department of External Affairs.

Coming back, Sir, to the Supply Bill, the Minister of Internal Security has warned that the estimates for the Police might have to be increased considerably because of Indonesian confrontation. The estimates for the Police were prepared before Indonesian confrontation and before the resultant attempts at subversion and sabotage reached their present level.

Fortunately, Sir, this country is quite used to exceptional expenditure on this account. We have the potential and the will to meet such a situation. During the Emergency in Malaya, we spent, I believe, up to \$400 million a year fighting the Communists. Today, we are none the worse for it. It may well be Indonesia's plan to force us to spend such sums of money, in order to halt our economic and social progress. However, the Budget before the House shows that such a plan is doomed to failure, because in spite of the dangers and difficulties facing us, the Budget makes provision for expanded essential and social services.

Talking about the Police, Sir, reminds me of a report in the newspapers the other day about the withdrawal of all Federal Reserve Unit men from street patrols and routine duties in Singapore. The order to 600 men and officers of our Reserve Unit, the report said, followed allegations of interference by members of the Unit with Christmas revellers in Singapore—in fact, in Queenstown, which is a stronghold of the Peoples' Action Party. For one thing, Sir, I am surprised that men of the Federal Reserve Unit were used for street patrols and routine duties. I was all the time under the impression that officers and men of the Reserve Unit were intended only for special duties in connection with civil commotion. This was true, I believe, of the Reserve Unit of the Singapore Police Force. I am amused to read that our officers and men are to go through a refresher course to re-orientate them towards life in a big city like Singapore. To me, it sounds utter rubbish. Are our officers and men to be told that the big city dwellers have a bigger right to revel and excel themselves on any festive occasion at the expense of public peace and order? Have the inhabitants of Queenstown a bigger right in this sense than, say, the dwellers of Petaling Jaya?

Mr President, Sir, it is common knowledge that the former Singapore Police Force personnel, having belonged to a force detached from the Malayan Police Force for many years,

still hold an insular view of themselves. The idea that they belong to an independent Police force lingers still in their minds. What assurance can the Minister of Internal Security give this House that every step is being taken to drive home into the minds of personnel of the former Singapore Police Force that they are no longer at the beck and call of the provincial government, but are subject to the orders of the Central Government in Kuala Lumpur?

This is far more important than telling our Reserve Unit how to live and behave in Queenstown. I cannot believe that our officers and men do not know their duties in a big city. I suggest, Sir, that it is appropriate that one of the most senior officers from the Federation be posted to Singapore as Commissioner of Police.

Sir, Indonesian plans for subversion and sabotage impose very heavy responsibility on our Police in Singapore. The experience of Federal police officers can be applied with great effect there. The Reserve Unit should be used to deal with subversives, spies and saboteurs. The disclosures by our Prime Minister of Indonesian sabotage plans in Singapore show that there are enemy agents in Singapore. Therefore, there should be ample work for our Reserve Unit officers and men—work for which they are specially trained. There appears to be something radically wrong in ordering specially trained Reserve Unit officers and men to do street patrols and routine duties. I feel this House would like an explanation from the acting Commissioner of Police in Singapore.

One last reference to Internal Security—at the last meeting of this House, the Senators from Kelantan and Trengganu representing the P.M.I.P. spoke about the detention of three of their members and to their subsequent release. They tried to make fun of this, and said that the Government was abusing its powers and that the P.M.I.P. men were released for lack of evidence. It is typical of the mentality of the Senators concerned that they are unable to appreciate that, in

releasing these P.M.I.P. men, the Government was in fact tempered justice with mercy. The men were released not because they were absolutely innocent, but rather because they gave an undertaking to Government that they would never again violate the laws of the land, using religion as the means to attain their ends. The P.M.I.P. Senators should appreciate the generous attitude of Government rather than bark up the wrong tree.

Sir, not much has been said in the Lower House about the progress of Malayanisation of the Government Services. One presumes from this that all is well and that the target is within sight. Although figures of expatriates Malayanised are impressive, the fact remains that key positions are still in expatriate hands. This occurs in the Treasury, the Police, the Armed Forces, Telecommunications, to mention a few. In the Telecommunications, I feel particularly Malayanisation has not gone as well as it should. I want this House to be given an assurance that no expatriate officer will be kept on unnecessarily. There are sufficient Malaysians who are fully qualified and capable of running the Department without any loss of efficiency. Questions have been asked whether we have adopted a system of understudy under which a Malayan officer can understudy the work of a post held by an expatriate, and whether if there is such a system the Malayan officer will move up to the substantive post with the expatriate serving the rest of his term as adviser.

In the Armed Forces, the position seems to be particularly vulnerable with so many expatriates serving as advisers but who are in reality executive officers. Let me illustrate one effect of this state of affairs. When aircraft-man mechanics were to be sent to France to train with the factory which sold us helicopters, only seconded British aircraft-men were sent. Our Malayan boys did not have the opportunity. The natural question to ask is, why?

A word of praise ought to be said in this House, Sir, for the quality of

the programmes which are emitting from Television Malaysia. In spite of the brevity of their training and experience, the programme directors and their staff and technicians are doing a good job. It shows what Malaysians can do if they get the chance and they set their hearts to it. It shows there is ample talent in this country for live television programmes.

Mr President, Sir, I have spoken at some length on the Budget because it is a Budget that is well worth talking about. It is a Budget that is realistic. It takes care of today and it looks to tomorrow with courage and determination. It is a Budget for which the Government deserves every praise.

Mr President, Sir, I support the Bill before the House. (*Applause*).

Enche' Cheah Seng Khim: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the Supply Bill and I also wish to associate myself with my colleagues in congratulating the Minister of Finance in presenting it. I note that the Ministry of Education has taken a big share of the Budget and I feel this is a very good sign, because the children of today, who will be the leaders of tomorrow, will be well prepared for it, but this will only happen if the parents of the children and the teachers co-operate with the Ministry of Education. However, is it the case today? I note that the parents of the youths and the teachers are very greatly perturbed with the automatic promotion that we are getting today. They feel that this will seriously retard education, and I agree with them. Can we not go back to the old system of promotions, that is, boys and girls will be detained if they fail? I commend my remarks to the Minister of Education. Sir, I support this Bill. Thank you.

Enche' Ko Teck Kin: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong dengan Supply Bill, 1964. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, seperti para Senator Yang Berhormat dari Dewan ini telah ma'alum, konfrontasi ekonomi Indonesia terhadap negara kita hingga saat ini sudah berjalan hampir empat bulan lama-nya. Sa-bagai sa-buah negara demokrasi

yang muda di-Asia Tenggara ini, kita ingin bersahabat dengan semua negara tetangga, bahkan hidup berdampingan sa-chara rukun dan damai dengan mereka, guna bekerja-sama untuk memelihara ketenteraman dan kema'amuran di-bahagian dunia ini. Akan tetapi kita tidak dapat membiarkan diri kita di-perlakukan keji dan hina oleh orang lain. Kechintaan kita akan perdamaian itu bukan-lah bererti bahawa kita lemah. Jika perlu, maka sa-tiap Warga Negara Malaysia akan membangkitkan diri guna mempertahankan kedaulatan wilayah, politik dan ekonomi negara yang sa-sempurna²-nya. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa bahawa para Ahli Yang Berhormat dapat menyetujui pan dangan saya tentang ada-nya akibat yang tertentu yang di-alami Singapura, di-lapangan perniagaan, kerana konfrontashen Indonesia. Sejarah telah menunjokkan kepada kita, bahawa sa-tiap negara di-dunia ini pada taraf permulaan pembentokan negara 'amnya pasti mengalami unsur² rintangan yang datang-nya baik dari luar mahu pun dari dalam. Memang, rintangan² samacham ini tidak-lah akan mengengarohi keyakinan dan tekad kita untuk membangun Malaysia yang lebih bebas dan lebih ma'amur lagi. Akan tetapi keyakinan dan tekad itu ada-lah suatu soal di-satu pehak; kita maseh perlu menghadapi kenyataan. Guna mempertahankan taraf hidup ra'ayat Malaysia yang maha tinggi di-Asia Tenggara itu dan untuk menghapuskan unsur² akibat burok yang datang-nya dari luar, maka perlu-lah kita mengambil tindakan yang berguna atau positive dengan serta-merta bagi mengatasi kesukaran² yang di-timbulkan kerana konfrontashen Indonesia. Chara yang positive untuk maksud tersebut ia-lah menggerakkan segala kekuatan yang ada pada kita, seperti tenaga manusia, harta benda dan kewangan untuk bergiat di-segala lapangan guna memperkembangkan industry dan perdagangan. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Singapura yang sedang dalam industrialisasi itu, akan mempercepat langkah²-nya, berhubung dengan konfrontashen (confrontation) Indonesia.

Akan tetapi kalau Singapura sahaja yang berusaha ka-arrah tersebut, itu ada-lah tidak cukup; kerana itu Kerajaan Pusat dan negeri² bahagian dari seluruh Malaysia hendak-lah semua menyertai-nya dengan bantuan², baharu-lah akan di-peroleh hasil yang sa-baik²-nya. Ikut memberi bantuan itu dapat di-lakukan melalui bermacam² jalan dan chara; umpamanya penanaman modal pada perusahaan², rancangan perkembangan yang bersifat sapsadan, memberi persediaan bahan² mentah dan lain² sa-bagai-nya. Saya perchaya bahawa daerah² di-Malaysia lain-nya akan dapat memberikan bantuan² yang sangat berguna kapada Singapura.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dorongan dan tunjangan Kerajaan Singapura di-bidang perkembangan industri (industry) dan siasat untuk menarek modal dari dalam dan luar negeri ada-lah di-lakukan dengan segala daya-upaya. Usaha tersebut, menurut hemat saya, pada beberapa soal maseh perlu memperoleh bantuan dan kerjasama dari bagian² Kerajaan Pusat yang berkenaan. Khusus mengenai soal pinjaman guna keperluan perusahaan atau industri (industry), maka dalam rangka penanaman modal sa-chara besar²an, kaum pengusaha tempatan kadang² akan merasa kekurangan wang dan perlu meminta pinjaman dari Kerajaan. Tentang soal pinjaman saperti ini, saya berpendapat bahawa Kerajaan hendak-lah memberikan pinjaman dengan wang-bunga yang sa-rendah²-nya yang merupakan pemberian-pinjam sa-chara menunjang dan bukan-lah yang bersifat menchari laba atau keuntongan.

Sa-sudah berdiri-nya negara Malaysia, maka ra'ayat kita telah menchapai angka 10 juta orang. Negara kita memileki pelabohan laut yang paling baik, perkhidmatan² bank, insuransi, lalu lintas dan talikomunikasi (telecommunication) yang paling utama di-Asia Tenggara ini dan memileki pula sharat² yang sempurna guna perkembangan industri. Oleh kerana itu kaum pengusaha, baik dalam mahupun luar negeri, telah menaruh minat dan keperchayaan kapada per-

kembangan industri kita. Di-bawah sharat² yang menguntongkan ini, maka saya perchaya, jika pusat dan daerah dapat bekerjasama sa-chara lebeh rapat lagi serta saling bantu-membantu, maka perniagaan negara kita keadaan-nya pasti akan terus ma'amor, rancangan industrialisasi kita pasti akan berkembang lebeh chepat lagi dan akan dapat menggantikan kerugian yang kita derita akibat konfrontashen (confrontation) Indonesia, dalam masa yang sa-singkat²-nya.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sebagai penutup saya berseru agar semua parti politik dan semua bangsa yang berada di-Malaysia ini, supaya bersatu-padu, menempatkan kepentingan negara diatas segala kepentingan mereka sendiri, untok menyokong Kerajaan dengan tidak bersharat, guna sama² menghadapi anchaman yang datang-nya dari luar (*Tepok*). Sa-kian-lah ucapan saya. Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr President, Sir, the Budget for 1964 before us is an excellent one. It reflects the true financial position of the country, and it is a great achievement of our Minister of Finance. Unfortunately, much of its attractive details is overshadowed by the dark clouds of confrontation. The word "confrontation" in the English language means "to face". It is an unpleasant relationship between two neighbouring countries. Indeed, there is nothing that Malaysia could do but to brace herself up to live with this ugly sore in her sides.

Sir, recent events have revealed that confrontation was only the first step in Soekarno's plan to overrun our country. Today we see him with his ugly fangs bared and revealing his sinister motives. He had never intended, apparently, that confrontation was to remain at that stage. Obviously, his plan was to follow up confrontation with the invasion of Malaysia, or to use his own words "to crush Malaysia".

Now, Sir, invasion is not confrontation. It is war. When those defending the country are shot down by people from across the frontier, it is war—war, declared or undeclared with all its

horrors and destruction. As it is a war that has been forced upon us, naturally, Malaysia must defend herself. This morning we heard these marauders being described as bandits. I beg to disagree. It is not banditry, it is war. Let every son and daughter give the Government full and complete mandate and co-operation to put our country immediately on a war footing. Each and everyone of us is in the front line, whether we have registered or not registered. Those who are not with us are with the enemy. The Government has the responsibility of ensuring that there will be no quislings when our soldiers are fighting the enemy.

Sir, with very little variation, the pattern of Soekarno's military aggression takes the same form as we have been accustomed to witness in the military exploits of communists around Malaysia. How often have we heard and read the expression "liberation"? It is too familiar to us now. It is the word which echoes at the frontiers of India, Tibet, Laos, Vietnam. In Indonesia the communists are more fortunate; they have obtained a stranglehold of the country without firing a shot. That might have been the fate of Malaya had Malaya not dug in and given battle to the communists for twelve years and more.

Countries like Australia, New Zealand, and especially the Philippines, should fall on their bended knees to thank The Almighty that the communist line of advance was halted in Malaya in this part of the world. (*Applause*). It was a costly fight for Malaya. But had we lost the battle, the communists would now be on the beaches of these countries, one by one, with the catchword "liberation". They would be using the same tactics prior to aggression and invasion.

India once basked in the sunshine of splendid isolation and tranquility. How rudely her haven was shattered by communists gunfire! The cold war of the two ideological camps of democracy and communism in the west cannot be separated from the war in Malaysia. Our losses must be reckoned as the losses of NATO or SEATO; our

gains are their gains. It matters little whether the battlefields are on the heights of India, the plains of Vietnam, or the frontiers of Malaysia. It is all communist aggression. Let Australia and New Zealand, and especially the Philippines, ponder well on this aspect of Indonesian aggression against Malaysia; and let America look before she leaps into Indonesia with her handful of American dollars—aid which will defeat the cause for which her sons and daughters are ready to lay down their lives.

It is essential that the nations of the world should know that Indonesia is the aggressor and this, I feel, should be the duty of the United Nations—to determine the aggressor nation as opposed to the defender nation along the frontiers of Malaysia.

It is apparent that the hit-and-run tactics favour the aggressors, who are able to choose the time and place for attacks. In this way, the war could develop into a long drawn out affair.

With such a situation in view, it is as well to take another look at our entrepot trade with Indonesia which at the moment is at a standstill, especially in Penang. There appears to be a delusion on this Island that the entrepot trade and tourism will be suffering a setback should Penang come into the Customs Area. I don't believe that anyone in his proper senses would advocate that there should be restrictions on these two sources of revenue and employment.

At the last session of the Senate, I dwelt at length on this subject, and I suggested that attention should be given to the study of other potentialities of Penang's industrial expansion. Coming into the Common Market and within the Customs Area should not affect tourism in this beautiful Island. We are all aware that when a tourist wants to buy something, a very special price list is presented to him, and any amount of duty added could make a very insignificant change in the eventual price of most articles. Even so, should the tourists have to pay

duty, that could be easily refunded by a very simple process.

With regard to entrepot trade being affected by entry into the Customs Area, the matter has resolved itself—Soekarno has seen to it. Moaning will not bring relief nor will it help the national war effort. In my opinion industrial expansion is the answer to the Island's financial woes. Naturally, the immediate future for Penang is to get assistance. In this connection, I am hoping that at State level representations will be made in Kuala Lumpur to ensure that workmen, skilled and unskilled, be given priority of employment in Penang and in preference to workmen from other States of Malaysia. There are available in Penang several sources of employment, such as building of roads and bridges in Butterworth, transfer of the railway terminus from Prai, building of deep-water wharves at Bagan Luar, cutting of Penang Hill and other major projects, which are in hand or will be put in hand soon. I would appeal to the authorities of these bodies to insist that contractors and sub-contractors employ local labour which is available in Penang. That, in some measure, will offset the difficulties that confrontation has brought to Penang.

In Butterworth we need jobs badly—that is on the Mainland across Penang. The last labour returns reveal that there are about 5,000 unemployed in this little town of Butterworth which has a population of some 60,000. In effect it means that there are about 15,000 or 20,000 people who can be employed against which 5,000 is a very high percentage of unemployment.

It was suggested this morning that an organisation such as PATO should be established. I feel that serious consideration should be given to this. We should look outside of Malaysia on a wider view rather than be parochial.

The last speaker, the Honourable Enche' Cheah Seng Khim brought up the question of education and the automatic promotion of pupils in the primary classes during six years of primary schooling. That needs very

urgent consideration, I suggest, because it is a serious thing for parents to be told that after six years schooling, there is no hope for a pupil to go on to the academic stream, if he fails; while in the other stream, he may continue in the post-primary. If my information is correct, after schooling for two years, at the end of two years, of post primary pupils are not able to go into the academic stream. They do not get examination certificates; they merely get attendance certificates.

Sir, in my opinion, the Budget is an extremely realistic one, and I congratulate the Minister of Finance on producing an excellent picture of Malaysia's finances. Thank you.

Enche' S. P. S. Nathan: Sir, I stand to make a few observations at this historic meeting at a time when the nation is facing the crucial test of its will to survive. Historic because this is the first occasion when we are going to debate the expenditure for the Malaysian States, including development estimates for Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. Crucial because we are here to deliberate, plan and decide not only the future of ourselves but also that of our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren—in fact, the fate of our new born nation.

The situation, Sir, is dangerously explosive with the Soekarno regime in Indonesia threatening to bring the peace of South-East Asia to peril. Let there be no mistake about it. The enemy is at our doorstep. And let there be no misunderstanding about the need for a united front to fight this unwarranted confrontation just for the nation's survival.

Although one newspaper inadvertently called me the Alliance Senator, let me make it clear here that I hold no brief from any political party. But I am proud to represent the workers of this country in general, and the plantation workers in particular, who are the backbone of the country's economy. Let this go on record, Sir, if you will allow me: The workers of this country are solidly behind the Government in the defence of this nation of ours. (*Applause*)

We are a small country in size but not small in our determination to defend ourselves and look after our own affairs. And it is a curious situation when a nation of 100 million should confront a nation of 10 million. This means that Indonesia admits that each Malaysian is stronger than 10 Indonesians. Otherwise, by what logic can they justify their confrontation and say that we are a threat to Indonesia and South-East Asia as a whole? This again proves that they did not make use of their independence for the betterment of the people but to threaten, bully and blackmail other countries at the sacrifice of all interests of the poor Indonesian masses.

Soekarno is in the grip of international communism. If he is not, then he is mentally sick. Our Budget clearly shows that this nation has no territorial ambition and that it is not a warmonger. Our intention is to do what we can to help raise the living standards of the people.

Sir, I notice from newspapers that the confrontation by Soekarno is taking a different turn. As I said earlier, the workers of this country fully support the Deputy Prime Minister and the Government of Malaysia on the stand taken. Let us get clear cut answers to our questions before we take the next step. And from the past experience we have to be more than careful to meet people over a conference table who cannot keep their promises. In fact, the points raised by the Government are not questions of doubts but demands of conditions before any tripartite summit with Indonesia and the Philippines can be held. We should not be trapped into another trick.

Now, Sir, there is a curious situation in Malaysia. The other day one Honourable Member in the House of Representatives complained that the Opposition was not being taken into confidence by the Government. On the surface of it, it is a genuine complaint. But then what are the facts? In Britain, or in any other democratic country, the Opposition is a loyal Opposition. And by seeking certain informations from Government, the

disclosure of which is a danger to the nation, a few of the Opposition Members have let down the people who elected them. If it was immaturity that led them to do it, we sympathise with them; but if it was deliberate, we condemn them.

In the face of this crisis, what are we doing? And what the people of other countries will be doing? They will rally round the government and sink their political differences. Can this not be done in this new nation without any condition like the release of political detainees?

Let the Alliance Government also take note that it is no use pushing the Opposition Members from pillar to post. Let us face the situation with a calm, calculated and constructive mind.

Now, Sir, I make a call, on behalf of the working class people of this country, to sink the political differences amongst the political parties and form a united front in opposing this confrontation. Let us face the threat with determination, courage and a manifest will to survive and prosper. Let me also assure the Government that the determination is there as far as the workers are concerned. There are no half-way methods. We of the working class who toil day in and day out to make this nation prosperous are waiting to answer the clarion call of the nation. And when it comes, believe me, Sir, we will be there on the front line. That, Sir, is the exact position and let not the P.K.I or Soekarno get away with their bluff as they did in the case of West Irian. If necessary, we are prepared to confront the *confrontasi* and we will do it very effectively too.

I must say here a word about our Honourable and beloved Prime Minister. The whole nation knows, from a mining labourer to a multi-millionaire that he is a gift from God to this nation. It is the view of many thinking people here and abroad that it would take years together before we could meet another one like him to lead us in times of trouble with calm and human kindness.

Now, Sir, having touched on the surface, permit me to turn my attention to other issues. As I said earlier, I hold no brief from anyone. If I look at certain subjects differently from others, the reason is obvious.

I am not here to sit in this House and say "Yes" to anything and everything. I may have to bring certain points to the Government's attention. That will be in the interests of the group which I have the honour to represent—the ordinary workers of this country.

I will be failing in my duty if I were not to question some of the employers trying to exploit the situation of confrontation for their own ends. And I also caution the Government not to fall in their trap. Sir, fat year-end bank balances of some of the employers are not unknown to us. It is a pity, Mr President, Sir, that the Honourable Minister of Finance, Mr Tan Siew Sin, had the other day exposed himself in the House of Representatives when he said he could not give details of the monetary benefits derived by foreign firms and the extent to which they were remitting the Malayan dollars overseas. But I fully agree with him on one point, that the Malayan dollar is one of the strongest in the Commonwealth countries. That will not, however, deter the workers of this country from demanding a better share of the wealth and prosperity of this country. If these employers do not concede to reasonable demands by trade unions and help the country to have a peaceful evolution in the economic field, then the nation will face a social revolution by the "have nots" as the Singapore Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, has rightly pointed out in the House of Representatives the other day.

Whether you like it or not, the workers of this country are not going to remain idle. They want, and rightly too, to share the wealth which they help to produce. That is a legitimate demand and the workers are going to stand by that demand. No Government, irrespective of the state of preparedness, can ignore the aspirations

of its ordinary citizens. Prestige projects should give way to remedying pressing social problems. We the workers belonging to free, democratic trade union movement will not yield to any threats or coercion to suppress our legitimate rights. Independence of this nation should bring more benefits to the ordinary people—and that, Sir, is the crux of the problem. You trust the workers and give them what is due. Try and create a contented and better society on which we can put our trust.

Now, Sir, I might, if you will allow me, turn my attention to the Government move to help boost rubber replanting with high yielding rubber with a special grant of another \$200,000,000. This I support, as rubber is the mainstay of our economy. I agree with the Minister of Finance that natural rubber could be produced at competitive prices to co-exist with synthetic. For this, the industry must seek the co-operation of workers. This they cannot get when they pay starvation wages. Let there be no attempt by the plantation industry in Malaysia to exploit the plantation workers. We resent it and if employers refuse to see the writing on the wall and adjust themselves to the changing situation industrial unrest is imminent. While we have no intention to embarrass the Government in any way, if employers try to bluff their way through, then workers will lose their patience and the result will not be to anybody's liking. "A stitch in time saves nine" is an English proverb, the meaning of which English companies should try to understand better. This is another warning which I give in this House. It is not an idle threat.

That brings me, Sir, to another important item concerning workers, namely, the Employees Provident Fund of which so much has been said in the Lower House. We give 5 per cent of our remuneration and up to \$500 a month. What on earth is the reason for this \$500 limit? And why only 5 per cent contribution? Five per cent of the basic salary on a maximum of \$500 is absolutely inadequate to meet the requirements of the

worker when he retires. Therefore, I call upon the Government to increase the meagre contribution of 5 per cent to at least 10 per cent, so that the workers will have something in reality to depend upon in their old age. I hope the Minister of Finance will give serious consideration to increase the contribution as suggested. This will enable him to have more money for development projects in this country. And there would be no necessity to borrow from other countries to meet our deficiencies. We are a rich country, and we must tap our own resources rather than going on begging missions. Sir, here is a challenge, an open challenge, to the employers group as a whole. Will they agree to contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund at the rate of 10 per cent and help the Government in its development programmes?

In the Lower House mention was made of a Middle East country thriving and throbbing in spite of animosity by the neighbouring countries. It was stated that this particular country survived because of the manifest will of the people to survive. I add a little more, Sir, for the information of this House, that it is not only the will of the people but it is also because of the desire on their part to share the wealth of the country in such a way that the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots" is completely narrowed down.

This Government will gradually lose the support of the ordinary people if it fails to help improve their lot.

Sir, now touching on the Ministry of Agriculture head, I must say here that the Minister is personally known to me as a very active and enthusiastic person trying to uplift the living standard of the masses. Unlike many others, he is a good mixer and will go deep down to the root of the cause. He travels a lot, he meets the people and discusses with them their problems. And naturally, too, he tries to find the solution. My congratulations to him for the fine work he is doing. But, Sir, Malaysia is surrounded by

a vast coastline. Here we have a problem in which we have to import even salt from foreign countries. Has the Government ever taken the trouble to consider the possibility of manufacturing this very essential commodity within our own shores? What is the pride we carry with us when we say that we produce motor car tyres but not that pinch of salt which we daily need very badly.

Sir, again, Malaya has 70 per cent of the land which can be developed. What are the constructive steps taken by the Government towards this end? A variety of agricultural products can easily be produced from this undeveloped land. And thousands of people can earn their living by agriculture. Is it not time for the Government to look deeper into this problem and find a solution? It is the rural population which is suffering poverty silently. This, I believe, Sir, is enough to open the eyes of the Minister of Agriculture who has, perhaps, a more responsible job to do for the survival of the Government he represents.

What about a dairy farm for this country? Why should we import millions of dollars worth of dairy products like milk, mutton, beef and other daily necessities from foreign countries? Have we not got enough land and the green to feed the cows that we need in establishing dairy farms? Even in the State of Singapore, has this not been exploited by a foreign-owned commercial company? Yes, Sir, they have. And why not our Central Government do the same thing instead of talking about that Middle East country which stands on its own legs? Look at the question of poultry farming in Malaya and compare it with neighbouring countries like New Zealand and Australia. What is the difference and if it means anything to this Government I say good luck to you.

Sir, we have been hearing quite a lot from the Minister on the prospect of Malaysia achieving self-sufficiency in padi. How far this is true and when this is going to be achieved still remains a big question mark. Malaya

as you all know is not lacking in the land resources, but what is needed is proper channelling of our own resources for economic planting of padi. That is a responsibility for the Government to meet. Our neighbours, Thailand and Burma, are in the same equatorial region producing and selling rice to us. Can we not in this country do the same at least to produce enough for our own consumption? The Government will of course consider this very seriously. Malaya is not lacking in its vast resources of land but what actually is lacking is the facility to cultivate padi on a commercial basis.

If you will bear with me, Sir, may I touch on the External Affairs Ministry? Being a new nation, I realise how short we are of able diplomats. Within this short period we have established our connections with most of our friends, but certainly not all. As the Tunku said the other day, it is our intention to correct this shortfall at the earliest opportunity. But then there is a problem. Malaysia being a producer of rubber and tin, which are urgently needed by the industrialised world powers for their development, is it fair on our part to adopt a *tidak-apa* attitude? In my opinion we should not be shy, and we shall not be shy, to sell our products and earn that money due to this nation. After all, Sir, why this last minute mission? Could it not have been better, if we had done it earlier? Would it not have been more effective, if we had done it five years earlier? I leave this question for the Ministers' concerned to ponder about.

Also there is a point which I like to bring to the attention of the Government. This is about Malaysia selling her products to Communist countries. Why not our representatives in the United Nations and other countries, in whom we have full confidence, keep in touch with representatives of the Communist countries with a view to send regular trade missions. Trade should break through all political barriers. By expanding our trade alone we will be able to improve the lot of our people. We will have to

find more money to raise the standard of living of 50 per cent of the population—those in the rural areas including hundreds of villages and kampongs and thousands of estates—rubber, oil palm, coconuts and tea plantations.

Let us keep a close watch on expansion in our trade and make use of every opportunity to sell our products to countries that require them.

In addition to the proposed Lee Kuan Yew Mission to African States, the Central Government should consider a similar mission to Latin America, Middle East and countries in Europe and Asia. It should be a mission headed by either the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister. Personal contact plays a very important part in building good human relations. This rule also now applied to the field of diplomacy. Such a mission if properly constituted cannot only bring better understanding but also strengthen economic and cultural ties. A team of experts on the various fields of education, health, trade and labour, etc., could join the mission for the benefit of the country. This should take place at fixed intervals and I am sure it will do a lot of good to the people of this country in many ways.

Now touching on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I would like to mention that there is a real urge among people of Indian origin to increase the television time for Indian programmes. Of course, Sir, I have read from newspapers what the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting had to say in the Dewan Ra'ayat about the technical and other difficulties involved but I, on my part, appeal to the Government to take immediate steps to remedy the situation. I would even go to the extent of suggesting that those responsible for the programmes should do a bit of scouting and spot future talents and start training them. After all, it is the Government's intention to satisfy the tastes of all communities.

Sir, in conclusion I say it is my sincere hope that the points raised by

me will be taken seriously by the Ministries concerned and appropriate steps would be taken without delay.

Sir, if I have made my position clear, and if I have been a bit plain in my language, I hope the House will understand the reasons for it because as I said earlier, I have no brief in this House except the workers—the toiling masses of this country.

With this, Sir, I conclude and thank you. (*Applause*).

Date' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the Supply Bill, 1964 and to congratulate the Alliance Government, particularly the Minister of Finance, for preparing such an excellent Budget.

I would also like to endorse in full the first part of the speech by Mr S. P. S. Nathan. Naturally, Sir, I regret I cannot support the latter part of his speech, particularly where a small amount of confrontation of employers came in. I can see the difficulties of the workers, but I feel sure the House will understand employers are not quite as black as they are painted, and I note with interest the Senator's suggestion that 10% should be levied for the Employees' Provident Fund. I accept that, Sir, on behalf of the employers provided the employees contribute the same amount, which is normal in most parts of the world.

In conclusion, Sir, I fully support the Supply Bill. (*Applause*).

Che' Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah untuk menyokong Anggaran Belanjawan untuk tahun 1964 yang di-bincangkan di-dalam Dewan ini pada hari ini. Saya mengucapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang telah pun dapat membentangkan di-hadapan kita tentang butir² perbelanjaan untuk negara Malaysia bagi tahun 1964. Dari tadi telah ramai-lah Ahli² Dewan ini yang telah berchakap atau yang telah membincangkan dengan panjang lebar tentang keadaan² dan kerumitan² yang timbul di-negeri ini. Maka dari bahathan² ini nampak-

lah dengan nyata keadaan negara Malaysia sekarang ini menempoh satu kerumitan dan satu kesulitan. Kalau di-masa yang sudah kita maseh mahu lagi bermeshuarah atau pun juga menerima apa juga tawaran² yang di-kemukakan oleh pihak Indonesia, tetapi pada kali ini saperti yang di-chakapkan oleh beberapa Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini patut-lah bagi pihak kita lebih berhati², kerana memandangkan pada sikap² pemimpin dari Indonesia sangat-lah susah hendak di-ketahui apa-kah tujuan² mereka, apa-kah ura² atau pun juga chadangan yang di-kemukakan itu sa-benar-nya mereka bersungguh² atau tidak.

Walaupun bagaimana pun, pada hari ini pada fikiran saya kita lebih banyak bergantung kepada Bangsa² Bersatu untuk menyelesaikan masaalah sengketa yang timbul antara kita dengan jiran kita Indonesia. Sebab itu dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah hendak memberi pandangan sedikit sa-banyak tentang bagaimana perwakilan Malaysia yang telah di-hantar ka-Bangsa² Bersatu. Dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya menyatakan, kalau dahulu perwakilan kita berupa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu atau Persekutuan Malaya, maka kini atau pada tahun ini ada-lah merupakan perwakilan dari Malaysia. Dalam hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya menyatakan bahawa kerana di-masa yang sudah wakil² yang di-hantar dari negeri ini bertukar ganti dari tahun ka-tahun, maka nampak-nya perwakilan dari Malaya sungguh pun telah menjadi ahli dalam Bangsa² Bersatu semenjak tahun 1957, tetapi tidak-lah dapat memainkan peranan yang begitu chergas jika di-bandingkan dengan perwakilan dari negeri² lain. Ini sa-kali² tidak saya mengatakan atau saya menyentoh tentang kechergasan yang di-buat oleh Perutusan Tetap (Permanent Mission) dari Malaysia di-New York. Apa yang saya maksudkan ia-itu-lah wakil² yang di-hantar dari negeri ini ka-Bangsa² Bersatu yang bertukar ganti pada tiap² tahun. Saya sendiri telah di-beri peluang untuk menjadi wakil pada tahun 1963. Maka

di-sini saya mendapat beberapa pengalaman baharu dan saya dapat ketahui bahawa kebanyakan negeri² menghantar wakil sa-kurang²-nya ada dua orang wakil tetap yang sentiasa pergi ka-Bangsa² Bersatu menghadiri persidangan² itu tiap² tahun, kalau tidak wakil itu di-hantar berturut² sa-lama. kata-lah, 10 tahun sa-kurang²-nya, tiap² wakil itu ada yang dudok di-sana sampai 6 atau 7 tahun, ada juga salah sa-orang wakil dari Saudi Arabia telah dudok dalam Bangsa² Bersatu di-dalam Third Committee, yang saya dudoki itu, sa-lama 17 tahun. Maka di-sini wakil² itu nampaknya sangat-lah chergas, kerana mereka tahu selok-belok dan perjalanan meshuarat yang di-adakan di-Bangsa² Bersatu, sedang wakil² dari Malaya ini hanya di-beri satu kali, maka masa yang di-untoikan bagi mereka itu sa-lama 3 bulan hanya-lah chukup untuk mengetahui selok-belok dan susunan kerja² yang di-buat dalam Bangsa² Bersatu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertuan suka-lah saya menjelaskan bahawa saya bawa perkara ini bukan-lah dengan tujuan bahawa saya pula di-minta di-pileh lagi sa-mula—sa-kali² tidak, tetapi itu hanya untuk kebaikan perwakilan Malaysia yang akan datang. Kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah kita hendak mengemukakan image yang lebeh besar dalam Bangsa² Bersatu, maka bergantung-lah kepada wakil² ini berchakap di-dalam satu² Conference Room, kerana sunggoh pun kita mempunyai pegawai² yang chekap dalam Permanent Mission di-New York, tetapi mereka itu kebanyakan hanya-lah bersifat sa-bagai penasihat belaka; tetapi yang berchakap dan yang hendak menchampioni perbahathan di-dalam satu² jawatan-kuasa ia-lah wakil² yang di-hantar dari Malaya. Maka sebab itu tidak-lah dapat bergantung sa-penoh-nya kepada penasihat itu sahaja untuk memberi pandangan dan untuk memberi ucapan, kerana pekerjaan atau pun juga item yang di-binchangkan dalam meshuarat itu banyak hubungan-nya dengan kerja² di-masa yang sudah. Sebab itu nampak-lah oleh saya wakil² daripada negeri² lain seperti Ghana,

Nigeria dan Liberia sangat chekap, kerana mereka tahu selok-belok-nya sebab mereka telah dudok dalam jawatan-kuasa itu juga sa-lama beberapa tahun, sebab itu mereka tidak-lah kekok lagi dan mereka tahu sahaja apa juga achara² atau item yang di-kemukakan dalam meshuarat.

Ini hanya-lah merupakan satu pandangan sahaja kepada pihak Kerajaan sa-kira-nya dapat kita mencontohi negeri lain seperti Australia yang mempunyai Wakil Tetap sa-kurang²-nya dua atau tiga orang. Perkara ini saya kemukakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah kerana memandang seperti saya katakan tadi kita ingin Malaysia mempunyai image yang lebeh besar dan lebeh berpengaruh dalam United Nations, sebab itu tentu-lah kita perlu mempunyai wakil² yang telah biasa kenal dengan wakil² yang lain, kerana kebanyakan negeri² menghantar itu juga orang²-nya tiap² tahun. Sebab itu tentu-lah apa juga usul² yang di-bawa atau pun di-adakan satu² pilehan, umpama memasoki Security Council baharu² ini, maka senang-lah bagi wakil² ini hendak bertemu-ramah atau pun juga hendak melobikan (lobby) mereka. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah saya kemukakan kepada pihak Kerajaan supaya sa-kira-nya dapat di-masa hadapan, dapat-lah kita menghantar wakil² tetap seperti yang saya sebutkan tadi supaya dapat-lah apa juga yang kita kemukakan dalam Bangsa² Bersatu tentang kerumitan² atau pun juga tentang kedudukan negeri ini dengan lebeh berkesan lagi.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah juga saya mengshorkan supaya pihak Kerajaan membuka kedutaan di-Amerika Selatan, kerana nampak oleh saya ketika kami chuba hendak mempengaruhi wakil² daripada Amerika Selatan ketika Malaysia bertanding hendak masuk menjadi Anggota Security Council, maka nyata-lah kerana kita tidak ada mempunyai perhubungan diplomat dengan mereka, maka susah juga-lah bagi pihak kami hendak datang lebeh dekat lagi kepada wakil² itu. Bagitu juga daripada negeri² di-Africa. Sebabnya saya kata mustahak kita mempunyai satu kedutaan di-Amerika

Selatan, kerana di-masa sekarang sa-patut-nya-lah negara Malaysia ini kalau kita hendak memperkenalkan lebih luas tentu-lah dengan melalui kedutaan² kita di-luar negeri. Walau bagaimana pun, kita telah mendengar tentang konfrantasi Indonesia. Ini boleh di-katakan satu bala, tetapi pada pendapat saya ada-lah juga satu alat yang memperopegandakan Malaysia ini, ia-itu mengenalkan lebih jauh lagi kepada dunia luar. Saya katakan begitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana semenjak ada-nya sengketa² yang timbul di-bahagian negeri kita ini, maka Malaysia sa-makin terkenal kepada orang² di-luar negeri, terutama sa-kali dalam masharakat Amerika Sharikat. Walau pun begitu, saya perchaya kalau-lah kita berdiri di-atas yang benar tentu-lah apa juga anchaman² yang sa-rupa itu akan di-pertahankan oleh tiap² ra'ayat negeri ini, baik laki² mahu pun perempuan. Dan saya suka-lah menyatakan bahawa sambutan² yang di-berikan oleh pehak ra'ayat negeri ini, walau pun tidak semua-nya, tetapi pada pehak kaum wanita sendiri tidak ketinggalan juga bagi mendaftarkan diri mereka memasuki dalam kerahan tenaga ra'ayat. Ini-lah menunjukkan bahawa kaseh sayang dan chinta ra'ayat kepada negeri ini untuk mempertahankan Malaysia tidak-lah dapat di-sangsikan lagi.

Satu perkara lagi yang saya suka menyatakan dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah tentang satu Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang termasuk di-dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri ia-itu Perbelanjaan Urusan Haji sa-banyak \$22,124. Dalam soal ini hanya yang saya hendak kemukakan ia-itu saya minta-lah supaya bakal² haji itu di-adakan sa-orang pegawai yang dapat memberikan penerangan yang chukop kepada mereka supaya sebelum daripada mereka itu pergi menunaikan fardzu haji tahu-lah mereka sedikit sa-banyak apa-kah guna-nya mereka itu di-suroh pergi naik haji, jangan-lah kebanyakan-nya kaum² atau orang² Islam yang pergi haji itu hanya balek menjujunjung serban sahaja, tetapi mereka tidak faham apa yang sa-benar-nya tujuan²

mereka itu pergi ka-Mekah, kerana pehak Kerajaan sendiri, saya nampak juga mengambil berat dalam Urusan Haji ini, maka dengan sebab itu-lah saya suka mengeshorkan supaya pemergian orang² yang hendak pergi ka-Mekah itu tidak-lah sia-sia sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada soal yang saya sebutkan di-atas tadi, suka-lah saya menyentuh sedikit sa-banyak tentang Kementerian Pelajaran. Saya suka juga menguchapkan tahniah kepada Kementerian Pelajaran tentang gerakan Obor-nya yang telah pun dapat menambahkan murid² yang berjaya dalam peperiksaan dari setahun ka-satahun. Walau bagaimana pun, suka-lah saya mengeshorkan supaya Sekolah² Lanjutan yang di-adakan sekarang ini di-perbaiki pelajaran-nya. Sa-tahu saya guna-nya di-adakan Sekolah² Lanjutan ini ia-lah untuk menampung anak² yang telah gagal yang tidak dapat masuk ka-Sekolah Menengah, tetapi pelajaran yang di-ajar sekarang, rasa saya tidak-lah begitu sasuai untuk kanak² itu, kerana kebanyakan mereka tidak di-beri satu² kepandaian yang dapat mereka gunakan kelak apabila mereka itu telah keluar daripada Sekolah Lanjutan itu. Maka dengan sebab itu, saya mohon pada Kerajaan supaya kanak² yang ada di-dalam Sekolah² Lanjutan ini di-perhatikan keadaan mereka kerana jikalau tidak, mereka juga akan besar dan menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini yang tidak dapat kita gunakan anak² kita ini seperti mana yang kita kehendaki. Lagi pun, pada masa sekarang saya berasa dukachita, kerana nampak-nya kalau sa-lama ini kejadian bunoh membunoh antara orang Melayu sangat-lah kurang, tetapi kejadian yang berlaku di-Kampung Baharu, Kuala Lumpur, baharu² ini tentu-lah menjadi satu bahan untuk di-menongkan oleh kita bersama ia-itu sa-orang pemuda Melayu telah membunoh sa-orang pemuda Melayu yang lain. Maka dalam soal ini, suka-lah saya menyatakan ia-itu kira-nya kita daripada sekarang tidak berhati² memberi aliran yang sa-penoh-nya kepada kanak² yang ada pada masa sekarang ini, tentu-lah mereka itu

apabila besar kelak akan mendatangkan kerugian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, selanjut-nya suka-lah saya menyentuh sedikit sa-banyak tentang Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ia-itu tentang Bahagian Pelajaran Ugama Kelas Dewasa. Tiap² tahun, kita tahu pada masa sekarang telah pun hampir Bulan Puasa, maka orang² Islam pun di-galakkan mempelajari Kur'an supaya mereka itu dapat memasoki pertandingan Kur'an. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya menges-horkan kepada pehak yang ber-kenaan, kerana saya dapati Kerajaan juga mengambil berat tentang soal ini, sa-lain daripada membacha Kur'an itu hanya di-bachakan sa-chara tulisan sahaja untuk di-lagu'kan, tetapi lebeh baik-lah juga di-galakkan supaya mereka itu di-ajar tentang terjemahan-nya, atau pun interpretation, atau pun pengertian yang ada di-dalam Kur'an itu, kerana ini saya katakan, kalau-lah kita hendak menjadikan ugama ini sa-bagai satu bimbingan, atau sa-bagai satu pegangan kepada ra'ayat, maka hendak-lah mereka faham apa yang mereka bacha, dan baharu-lah ini termasuk di-dalam hati-nya, baharu-lah ini dapat menjadi satu pegangan kepada mereka.

Saya juga mengalu²kan tentang langkah² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan bagi menggalakkan Muktamar Islam yang akan di-adakan tidak berapa lama lagi di-Kuala Lumpur. Maka ini juga, saya rasa tentu-lah akan memberi peluang kepada cherdek pandai kita dalam negeri ini, mudah²an dapat-lah lagi memberi pelajaran yang elok, terutama sa-kali ulamak² yang datang daripada negeri lain, ia-itu daripada Pakistan. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu di-Pakistan sana polygamy telah tidak di-benarkan lagi. Maka dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah kami wanita² di-Malaysia ini, terutama wanita² Islam yang saya maksudkan, menya-takan polygamy itu sahaja yang menjadi penyakit besar, tetapi apa yang kami merasa sedeh, kalau wanita² pada hari ini sanggup memikul senapang, sanggup berjuang bersama² dengan kaum lelaki terutama di-sa'at

negeri ini menempoh kerumitan, di-sa'at saperti keadaan sekarang ini di-mana negeri ini sedang terancham, tetapi kami tidak ada mendapat jaminan dalam undang² Islam. Saya katakan dalam Dewan ini, kami tidak ada ketentuan² yang khas tentang ada-nya hak² bagi mempunyai harta, atau pun juga tentang soal² per-kahwinan, maka dengan sebab itu kalau mengikut undang² yang ada sekarang ini, sa-orang laki² bila mengatakan: "Aku cherai kau tiga kali" di-hadapan saksi, maka wanita itu akan bercherai-lah. Saya berseru dalam soal ini supaya dapat saya merayu sa-kali lagi dalam Dewan ini supaya kaum² wanita Islam di-beri jaminan yang sa-penoh-nya ia-itu hak² nafkah-nya, atau maintenance sa-lepas dia bercherai dan sa-bagai-nya. Dengan sebab itu, usaha Kerajaan tentang hendak mengadakan Muktamar Islam yang hendak memberi peluang kepada alim ulamak yang datang di-negeri ini sangat²-lah di-hargai, dan rasa saya tentu-lah sedikit sa-banyak akan memberi kesan yang baik kepada alim ulamak kita di-negeri ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka hendak menyentuh sedikit dalam hal Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusa-haan. Dalam soal ini, hanya satu sahaja yang saya rasa, saya ingin meminta penjelasan ia-itu tentang ada-nya Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan. Walau pun soal ini telah berkali² di-binchangkan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, tetapi saya merasa mushkil, kerana susah hendak membeli sher² daripada Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan ini, ini bukan terkena pada ra'ayat, tetapi terkena pada diri saya sendiri yang mana pernah menulis surat meminta kalau boleh saya membeli sher² daripada Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan ini, tetapi surat saya itu tidak ada mendapat jawapan apa² sa-hingga sekarang, dan orang² lain pun banyak bertanya kepada saya ia-itu bagai-mana-kah hendak membeli sher² daripada Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan ini. Di-sini saya suka-lah merayu kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, terutama sa-kali kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan supaya dapat-lah kira-nya memberi

penjelasan, kerana sharikat ini ada-lah di-bawah naungan Kerajaan, dengan yang demikian hendak-lah mengamati² perjalanan Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan ini supaya dapat-lah kira-nya benar² apa yang di-katakan hendak menggalakkan orang² Melayu dalam lapangan perniagaan. Jadi, saya rasa tentu-lah pada orang² yang sa-benar-nya ingin melihat orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan perniagaan tentu-lah ingin untuk berusaha dan dapat-lah kira-nya Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan ini menjual sher-nya dengan luas kepada orang ramai ia-itu kepada orang² Melayu.

Tentang soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa kesal, kerana dahulu pernah di-adakan circular² pada orang² Melayu siapa² yang hendak membeli sher, tetapi sa-lepas itu, saya rasa senyap begitu sahaja, sa-hingga kalau kita hendak bertanya hendak membeli sher itu tidak-lah dapat lagi. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah saya minta kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini supaya dapat kira-nya mengamati² perjalanan Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan yang mendapat sokongan daripada Kerajaan.

Akhir sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana memikirkan negara kita ini sa-makin lama sa-makin besar tanggong jawab-nya terhadap ra'ayat dan sa-makin berat untuk kita merasa bahawa kita harus mempunyai segala² yang tersendiri, termasuk juga kebudayaan kita yang tersendiri.

Oleh sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya mengeshorkan ia-itu supaya di-adakan Kementerian Kebudayaan. Saya kemukakan shor ini ada-lah dengan tujuan supaya Kementerian Kebudayaan ini dapat-lah kira-nya membentok peribadi ra'ayat negeri ini, dapat-lah memberi chorak yang baharu sa-bagaimana yang kita kehendaki, kerana saya katakan begitu kalau-lah kita tidak berhati² tentang memberi chorak kepada ra'ayat negeri ini, tentu-lah lambat laun kelak anak² kita yang nampak oleh saya dari sa-hari ka-sahari sa-makin tidak dapat menghargai kebudayaan-nya sendiri. Kita tidak-lah dapat kesalkan mereka

itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana ini saya rasa usaha² untuk mempertinggi-kan atau pun untuk membentok kebudayaan sa-chara kita tidak banyak di-jalankan dan belum lagi memuaskan. Jadi sa-kira-nya kita ada mempunyai Kementerian Kebudayaan tentu-lah daripada Kementerian ini dapat di-sebarkan walau pun lagu² atau apa pun juga tarian². Dan saya juga telah pergi ka-Sabah, tarian orang Bajau itu tidak pula kurang-nya dengan tarian Africa dan Babalu yang dahulu menjadi hebat dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini. Sebab itu saya rasa kita juga tidak kurang dengan tarian kalau-lah di-bandingkan dengan negeri² lain hanya kita belum ada lagi menjalankan usaha² melahirkan satu chorak kebudayaan yang sesuai untuk negeri kita ini.

Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lagu² sangat-lah memberi kesan kepada pembentokan jiwa sa-saorang. Anak² kechil dapat di-diamkan dari menangis kalau ibu-nya menyanyi, ini-lah menunjukkan manusia itu sensitive kepada lagu. Jadi kalau-lah sekarang ini hanya-lah lagu² dari barat yang memenohi telinga anak² kita sedangkan kita sendiri belum lagi menjalankan usaha yang tegas ka-arrah memberi chorak atau apa juga memberi satu chorak kebudayaan yang baharu kepada anak² kita. Jadi lambat laun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa tentu-lah keadaan negeri kita ini kebudayaan-nya tidak begitu baik. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal ini saya rasa patut-lah juga lagu² yang bersemangat di-ajarkan di-sekolah². Ini saya maksudkan ia-itu supaya dengan lagu ini di-tanamkan semangat perwira kerana pada masa ini telah banyak ada lagu² saperti "Malaysia Bersatu" yang sangat bersemangat pada pendengaran saya. Jadi dengan di-ajarkan di-sekolah² tentu-lah dengan chara indirect anak² kita mendapat didekan semangat yang kuat men-chintai tanah ayer-nya, men-chintai tumpah darah-nya sendiri.

Satu bangsa yang tidak kuat kebudayaan-nya saperti yang kita telah saksikan di-mana² juga mereka lambat laun kehilangan national identity-nya. Sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada

perasaan saya elok-lah daripada masa sekarang pehak kita menumpukan perhatian yang lebih berat tentang membentok kebudayaan atau pun menubuhkan satu Kementerian Kebudayaan jika tidak pun di-adakan Kementerian Kebudayaan elok-lah di-jalankan usaha² supaya dapat-lah kira-nya kebudayaan ini di-tunjokkan kepada pelanchong² dari luar negeri. Mengapa pelawat² pergi ka-negeri Bali sana tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah kerana hendak melihat tarian Bali. Bagitu juga mengapa orang suka pergi ka-negeri Hawai kerana hendak melihat tarian Hawai. Saya perchaya banyak pelanchong² dari luar negeri yang memuji wanita² di-negeri ini dan kalau-lah kita dapat menunjokkan tarian² kepada pelanchong² dari luar negeri tentu-lah mereka lebih suka datang melawat negeri kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir sa-kali saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan yang telah pun mengemukakan Rang Undang² Belanjawan untuk tahun 1964 yang kita kaji bersama² dan sa-kali lagi saya mengemukakan sokongan yang penoh terhadap Rang Undang² ini, terima kaseh. (*Tepok*).

Enche' Ahmad bin Haji Taff: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Supply Bill tahun 1964 ini. Juga saya mengambil kesempatan di-sini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Kerajaan Perikatan yang telah mengemukakan melalui Kementerian Kewangan satu perbelanjaan negeri bagi negara baharu Malaysia yang bagitu besar hampir \$100 juta, tetapi tidak pula kesusahan kepada ra'ayat yang berperingkat tidak ada bahkan di-kenakan kepada bahagian yang ada dan bahagian yang mampu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa sungguh pun banyak hujah² di-berikan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan konfrantasi bagaimana chara untuk menghadapi-nya dan memper-tahankan negara tetapi saya rasa perlu mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan bahawa peringkat yang pertama ia-lah terhadap kepada ra'ayat yang terdiri daripada anak² negeri sendiri, lebih tegas orang² Melayu di-negeri ini. Kerana segala bantuan kemajuan jika

sa-kira-nya tidak ada kapada orang² Melayu atau yang terdiri dari anak negeri ini maka segala usaha², segala kewangan yang di-churahkan untuk perkara ini akan membadzir sahaja.

Saya terbacha satu buku di-buat pada tahun 1950 yang mana sa-orang pakar ikhtisad Proffessor Silcock, tahun 1950 telah mengatakan, jika hendak di-tanding oleh orang² Melayu dalam negeri ini sama taraf dengan bangsa lain maka hendak-lah Kerajaan mem-belanjakan \$100 juta sa-tahun sa-lama dalam 10 atau 15 tahun. Jadi dengan angka ini di-buat dalam tahun 1950, tahun 1964 sekarang tentu-lah sudah berlebeh² lagi. Satu daripada bukti saya katakan betapa perlu-nya bantuan² yang sa-penoh-nya di-berikan kepada anak negeri, chontoh daripada kemenangan atau hasil pilehan raya di-adakan di-Muar Selatan baharu² ini telah di-menangi oleh party Perikatan terdiri dari Dr Awang bin Hassan sendiri. Di-sini sungguh pun kawasan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terdiri sa-bahagian besar-nya orang² yang datang dari Indonesia—Jawa, orang² terdiri daripada negeri Banjar yang maseh bertutor bahasa Indonesia lagi—maseh ketat dengan Jawa-nya, maseh ketat dengan bahasa Banjar-nya tetapi juga dalam masa konfrantasi ini mereka di-situ telah menchalonkan Party Perikatan. Ini sudah tegas menunjokkan mereka menentang konfrantasi Indonesia dan itu juga menunjokkan di-mana kema'moran dan kejayaan terhadap negeri ini, kerana orang² itu mengetahui perbezaan negeri Indonesia dan Malaysia. Orang² itu mengetahui keadaan di-sana dan tahu perkara² yang mereka menikmati di-negeri ini tidak dapat di-Indonesia sana. Dengan sebab itu kemenangan di-dapati oleh wakil Perikatan di-kawasan itu.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam usaha² Kerajaan untuk mententeramkan negara ini pada masa sekarang dan pada masa hadapan dan juga untuk memenohi janji² menyampaikan kema'moran kepada ra'ayat seluruh-nya dan khas-nya anak negeri ini, hendak-lah perbelanjaan² untuk Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang di-berikan kepada berbagai² Kementerian yang mana

kemajuan² untuk meninggikan taraf hidup negeri ini hendak-lah di-berikan dengan sa-penoh-nya bukan-nya dengan sa-chara sekelipan sahaja. Saya mithalkan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nombor satu, saya rasa dalam perkara yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Senator T. H. Tan mengenai Malaysianization. Saya rasa Malay-sianization ini patut di-adakan bukan sahaja di-peringkat atas bahkan patut di-adakan dari peringkat buroh² sa-kali pun. Kerana kita telah selalu ragu²kan dalam perkara anchaman yang datang dari luar negeri. Kita perhatikan bahawa dalam peringkat buroh² bahawa yang ada daripada orang² yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini kita boleh dapati di-mana di-berikan jaminan terhadap ta'at setia orang² itu terhadap negeri ini, yang terpaksa kita menggunakan tenaga usaha yang kita berharap dapat mema'morkan negeri ini. Terutama sa-kali jika orang² itu yang tidak menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini boleh mendapat pekerjaan dari pekerjaan biasa sahaja—kerja buroh, dengan sendiri-nya Undang² negeri sudah tentu orang itu boleh menjadi ahli dalam persatuan. Apakala orang itu boleh menjadi ahli dalam persatuan boleh juga jadi pegawai dalam persatuan. Dan pernah terjadi segala keputusan yang di-kemukakan oleh persatuan² pekerja, tiap² kali kita dengar sungutan yang mengatakan tidak datang suara dari pekerja yang sa-benar-nya, bahkan suara pekerja segelintir pegawai² yang di-atas sahaja. Maka kita dapati pegawai² ini sa-telah di-siasat sa-bahagian besar-nya tidak menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini. Jadi saya harap Kementerian Buroh dapat adakan satu penyiasatan supaya tidak ada-nya pegawai² persatuan pekerja yang terdiri daripada ahli²-nya yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, juga dalam perbelanjaan yang di-sediakan untuk Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ia-itu di-mana telah di-tegaskan bantuan akan di-beri khas-nya kepada anak² negeri terutama di-pantai timor—nelayan². Kerajaan me-rasa, satu bahagian negeri di-pantai timor tidak dapat memberikan kerja-sama kepada Kerajaan pusat, itu

terserah kepada ra'ayat negeri itu menentukan nasib mereka dalam masa pilihan raya ini. Tetapi walau pun begitu jangan-lah mudah putus asa, hendak-lah di-berikan bantuan sa-penoh-nya kepada ra'ayat khas-nya nelayan² di-pantai timor kerana di-situ-lah tumpuan dunia luar terhadap negeri itu.

Kalau demikian di-Pantai Timor keadaan orang² di-sana tidak memuaskan serta menderita, dan sa-balek-nya kita menyeru kepada pelanchong² untuk melawat ka-sana, jadi lagi sa-kali kechiwa usaha Kerajaan untuk memberitahu dunia luar tentang kemajuan negeri ini. Begitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belanjawan yang di-sediakan oleh Kementerian Luar Bandar ini pun satu juga usaha dan ne'emat yang di-dapati terus kepada anak² negeri ini, tetapi lagi sa-kali kita dukachita sunggoh pun ra'ayat negeri ini orang² Melayu dan sa-bahagian besar yang terdiri daripada Pantai Timor itu mereka maseh terpengaruh kepada parti-nya dan tidak sa-laras dengan parti yang memerintah, yang pada masa ini menyekat berbagai² ranchangan, tetapi lagi sa-kali saya menyeru jangan kita lagi putus asa bahkan menchurahkan segala usaha kita di-sana supaya kita dapat betul² menyampaikan hasrat ra'ayat yang kita memang berkehendak-kan segala layanan, ne'emat kekayaan negeri ini dapat di-ne'emati dan dapat di-kechap oleh ra'ayat negeri ini khas-nya. Dan juga belanjawan yang di-untukkan kepada Kementerian Pelajaran, saya rasa perlu di-tegaskan di-sini patut-lah Menteri Pelajaran mengambil berat kepada pelajaran² Sekolah² Melayu atau pun mengajarkan bahasa Kebangsaan di-semua sekolah, kerana di-mana² sahaja dalam masa negeri kita mencapai kemerdekaan kita telah mengagong²kan kata² bahasa jiwa bangsa, jadi kalau kita tidak menchari ikhtiar supaya bahasa Kebangsaan itu dapat di-hormati oleh seluruh peringkat ra'ayat dalam negeri ini maka sa-lagi itu-lah kita tidak dapat menjaminkan kedaulatan atau boleh mengatakan ta'at setia ra'ayat seluruh-nya terhadap negara yang baharu merdeka ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, anggaran belanjawan yang besar yang

di-utuskan kepada Kementerian Pelajaran ini memang-lah kena pada tempat-nya, dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga menyentuh sedikit sahaja perbelanjaan yang besar yang di-sediakan kepada Royal Malaysian Polis. Ketika sekarang ini kita sentiasa mengawasi anchaman² dari dalam, boleh-lah kita katakan anchaman dari luar itu kita tumpukan kepada pasokan kawalan atau anchaman dari dalam itu berkehendakkan sangat kepada tenaga daripada Polis di-Raja. Dan lagi negeri kita ini ada-lah satu negeri yang baharu dan kawasan-nya di-Malaya ini tidak begitu berselerak, tetapi di-kawasan Sarawak dan Sabah di-mana banyak daripada sa-bahagian besar tidak dapat jaminan terhadap keselamatan-nya, tetapi kalau kita dapat memberi latehan yang chukup dan memuaskan kepada pasokan polis di-Raja kita, saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara itu dapat kita perbaiki. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa serba sedikit dapat saya katakan dalam Dewan ini, tetapi yang perlu-nya kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini, beri-lah bantuan atau beri-lah sokongan kepada Kerajaan untuk meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat khas-nya dan kepada anak negeri ini daripada bangsa Melayu kita sendiri.

Enche' Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga turut bangun memberi sokongan atas Rang Undang² Perbekalan Tahun 1964 ini, dan saya rasa patut juga saya menguchapkan satinggi² terima kaseh kepada pehak Kementerian Kewangan yang telah menyediakan perbekalan tahun 1964 sa-suai dengan keadaan masa yang hendak di-tempoh dalam tahun ini. Saya di-dalam masa keadaan negeri kita sedang menempoh anchaman dari luar, sangat-lah patut dari pehak Kerajaan memperuntukkan dalam bahagian Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri dan juga Kementerian Pertahanan, lebeh banyak lagi peruntukan-nya kerana apabila kita melihat gelagat konfrontasi Indonesia maka banyak ashkar² kita di-hantar ka-Sabah dan Sarawak. Kita hendak-lah menchari jalan untuk menghapuskan pencherobohan yang di-lakukan itu dan juga memerhatikan agent² mereka yang masuk menyeludup

ka-negeri kita ini dan menghapuskan segala anasir yang chuba hendak merosakkan negeri kita ini.

Bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya patut memberi ucapan tahniah kepada pehak polis, terutama pehak Pejabat Chawangan Khas yang telah dapat membongkar beberapa banyak kompelot yang ada dalam negeri kita yang chuba hendak menimbulkan kachau-bilau dalam negeri ini, terutama sa-kali baharu² ini pehak Pejabat Chawangan Khas kita telah dapat membongkar kompelot yang telah di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia di-Pulau Sakupang yang mana telah melibatkan beberapa orang dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang telah terlibat ini pada anggapan saya telah menjadi pengkhianat kepada negeri kita, dan saya fikir orang² ini pehak Kerajaan patut mengemukakan ka-mahkamah supaya di-hukum dengan sa-berat² hukuman supaya boleh memberi chontoh dan tauladan kepada orang² lain yang chuba hendak menjadi pengkhianat saperti itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap kepada kebijaksanaan dan kebolehan pehak Polis di-Raja kita akan chuba menjalankan penyiasatan yang chermat lagi, kerana saya takuti maseh banyak lagi ada anasir² saki-baki daripada kompelot² Pulau Sakupang yang maseh berluasa dalam negeri ini bagi menyebarkan fitnah di-dalam negeri ini yang boleh menimbulkan huru-hara, kachau-bilau dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya juga berharap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepada ra'ayat dan penduduk negeri ini, terutama sa-kali kepada ra'ayat yang ta'at setia akan chuba sa-berapa banyak yang boleh memberi ma'lumat² jika di-ketahui akan gerakan² yang akan men-churigai kepada pehak polis supaya dapat-lah mengambil tindakan dan pemeriksaan yang sa-lanjut-nya. Dengan sa-chara yang demikian saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan dapat menghapuskan segala anasir² yang chuba mengachau dari dalam bagi hendak membantu Kerajaan Indonesia itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu banyak orang² dari Indonesia yang telah chuba memasoki negeri ini dengan sa-chara haram.

Banyak yang telah kita dengar telah dapat di-tangkap oleh polis, dan boleh jadi ada di-antara mereka itu telah terlepas daripada tangkapan² polis. Saya takut orang² ini akan mengambil peluang hari ini chuba menghasut diserata kampung yang tidak kita sedari.

Bagi kita di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hari ini kita tahu ada memakai kad pengenalan yang pada masa dharurat dahulu pehak polis mengadakan sekatan² jalan raya dan mengadakan pemereksaan yang tertentu di-mana² kawasan yang di-fikirkan di-shaki, dengan jalan itu pehak kominis pada masa itu telah gagal, dan telah dapat di-binasai segala gerakan² kominis pada masa itu. Jadi saya fikir kalau sa-kiranya perlu pada masa sekarang ini, barangkali kalau langkah polis kita adakan sekatan² jalan raya dan juga pemereksaan pada tempat² yang kita shaki, sa-bagaimana yang kita telah lakukan pada masa dharurat dahulu akan dapat mematahkan jika ada orang² yang kita tidak ingini dalam negeri kita ini dan boleh kita hapuskan.

Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi negeri² Sarawak dan Sabah sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu maseh belum memakai kad pengenalan sa-perti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya rasa patut pehak Kerajaan memikirkan supaya di-sana di-adakan pula kad pengenalan yang dengan-nya dapat memudahkan pehak polis kita membezakan orang² yang baik dan orang² yang datang ka-situ kerana tidak baik. Jadi, sungguh pun perkara ini dalam keadaan sekarang yang kita tidak dapat agak lagi konfrantasi ini panjang atau pendek, akan tetapi dalam hal untuk keselamatan negeri mustahak-lah kita adakan bagi hendak menchari kebaikan dalam negeri ini.

Saya tidak-lah berhajat hendak berchakap panjang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan saya memberi sokongan penoh kepada Rang Undang² ini. Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

Datu Abang Haji Mustapha bin Datu Hakim Abang Haji Moasili: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya dan rakan² saya dari Sabah dan Sarawak akan ber-setuju dengan saya ia-itu kerana berasa sukachita apakala mendengar uchapan²

yang di-beri oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah beruchap tadi yang menyatakan ia-itu mereka sakalian ada-lah mengambil perasaan yang berat di-atas kejadian² yang telah terjadi di-dalam Sabah dan Sarawak terbit daripada konfrantasi.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Majlis Meshuarat Dewan Negara ini tentu-lah tahu sebab²-nya maka orang di-sem-padan di-negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak itu telah di-serang dengan ganas-nya oleh Indonesia ia-lah kerana negeri kita masok berchantum ka-dalam Malaysia. Maka dengan keadaan ini tentu-lah kita berharap kepada lain² negeri di-dalam Malaysia akan memberi sa-bberapa banyak perbantuan kepada kita untuk menentang anchaman² yang ganas dan burok itu.

Saya tidak lupa memberitahu di-dalam Majlis ini ia-itu kita dalam dua buah negeri Sabah dan Sarawak ada-lah menguchapkan shukor dan berbanyak² terima kaseh di-atas perbantuan yang tidak dapat di-nilaian tinggi harga-nya daripada Federal Malaysia kerana menghantar pasokan askar Malaysia dengan membawa chukup lengkap alat senjata berkawal dengan gagah-nya di-seberang sempadan kita menentang apa² juga serangan Indone-sia buat menjaga negeri kita dan keamanan penduduk seluruh-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta ma'af bagi mengatakan ia-itu ada beberapa Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Majlis ini chuma melihat kemalangan² yang terbit daripada konfrantasi itu daripada surat²-khabar sahaja, maka dengan itu boleh-lah di-katakan chuma memandang, tetapi saudara² kami di-sem-padan boleh-lah di-katakan menyandang banyak dari mereka yang tidak berdosa sudah kena bunoh. Berapa banyak perempuan yang sedang muda menjadi balu dan berapa banyak anak² yang kechil menjadi yatim. Sa-lain daripada itu pekerjaan mereka untuk kehidupan saperti berchuchok tanam dan lain² ada-lah terganggu di-sebabkan serangan itu datang-nya tidak memilih hari siang atau malam atau menentukan jam-nya. Dari keadaan mereka di-situ ada-lah di-dalam masa dharurat sama saperti masa yang telah terjadi waktu Jepun

mendarat di-sana dalam tahun 1942 dahulu. Sa-kira-nya ada salah sa-orang daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat berasa shak di-atas benar tidak-nya keterangan yang saya katakan ini atau tidak berpuas hati di-atas perbelanjaan² yang telah di-taksirkan untuk di-gunakan khas menentang serangan dari Indonesia itu, maka saya akan bersukachita menjemput sa-siapa juga daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat supaya pergi bersama dengan saya melawat di-sempadan² yang telah di-serang di-Sarawak dan supaya boleh dapat melihat sendiri dan berjumpa dengan ibu² yang telah jadi janda dan anak² yang telah jadi yatim terbit daripada tindakan konfrantasi.

Saya perchaya tidak shak lagi taksiran yang di-kemukakan pada hari ini ada-lah banyak butir-nya, dan jumlah-nya juga ada-lah berganda² lebeh daripada tahun yang telah lalu, tetapi saya chukup puas hati, kerana ada-nya itu ia-lah di-sebabkan pertama-nya untuk Malaysia yang mengandongi 14 buah negeri dan kedua-nya perbelanjaan untuk Tentera Keselamatan buat menentang confrontasi. Dengan keadaan yang demikian, maka tidak-lah ada soalan mengapa dia-nya itu tidak dapat di-persetujukan oleh kita Ahli² Majlis Meshuarat di-Dewan Negara ini.

Buat penutup ucapan saya yang pendek ini, saya, Tuan Yang di-Peruta, dengan hormat-nya menyokong Rang Undang² yang di-perbahathkan supaya di-persetujukan dan memberi tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-atas kebijakkan-nya menyusun taksiran belanjawan buat tahun 1964 dengan chukup dan lengkap (*Tepok*).

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² Perbekalan bagi tahun 1964. Di-dalam menyokong dan mengalu²kan Anggaran Rang Undang² Perbekalan bagi tahun 1964 ini, suka-lah saya menarek perhatian satu dua perkara kepada Kementerian² yang berkenaan yang mana perkara itu akan saya berikan nanti.

Peruntukan yang ada di-hadapan kita yang sedang dalam perbahathan di-sapanjang hari ini, kita perchaya

tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah kerana hendak menentukan kedudukan ekonomi negara. Oleh kerana negara ini telah pun sedar dan dapat membezakan "yang ada" dan "yang tiada" maka jalan² bagi memperelokkan chara² penghidupan ra'ayat jelata terutama di-kawasan² luar bandar ada-lah di-dalam perlaksanaan. Dalam negara kita yang maseh muda ini, dengan terchipta-nya berbagai² ranchangan untuk meninggikan ekonomi, maka sudah sa-harus-nya-lah kita sedar dan berhati² dalam memperlaksanakan satu² ranchangan itu. Bagi keadaan sekarang boleh-lah di-katakan, kita berada di-dalam perlumbaan untuk memberi peluang kepada yang tidak ada supaya ada, dan yang ada, agak lebeh berada dan bertambah. Ini ada-lah memandang kepada pertolongan² dan galakan² yang sedang kita beri kepada ra'ayat di-luar bandar pada hari ini. Pertolongan² yang saya maksudkan itu ia-lah bantuan yang merupakan wang ringgit, yang sabahagian besar-nya di-salurkan melalui beberapa badan piutang.

Pada masa sekarang ra'ayat dapat mengatasi segala kesulitan kewangan dari badan² piutang yang di-dapati dan di-perolehi dari sa-masa kasamasa. Pada hari ini kita dapati ia itu anjoran Kerajaan, saperti RIDA, Sharikat Kerjasama, Lembaga Penanam Padi, Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula, Perikanan, Ranchangan Tanah Baharu, dan lain² lagi, dan dari anjoran lain pula ia-itu, pajak gadai, sewa, jual janji, kedai² barang keperluan, bank², hire purchase, household finance, dan lain² lagi. Dari badan² piutang ini dapat-lah kita saksikan bahawa betapa senang-nya sa-sorang ra'ayat dapat mengatasi segala kesulitan, atau pun untuk mendapat bantuan bagi faedah diri-nya. Dengan kemudahan ini, sudah tentu tidak ada halangan bagi-nya untuk menjalankan apa² sahaja kerja-nya, tetapi ini ada burok dan ada baik-nya. Jikalau sabenar-nya bantuan ini berhasil, maka baik-lah bagi diri-nya, dan jikalau tidak berhasil, maka sudah tentu berat bebanan bagi-nya, dan ini mungkin menimbulkan kerugian kepada kedua² pehak ia-itu pehak yang

memberi dan pehak yang menerima, pendek kata ekonomi kedua² pehak terancham. Keadaan sekarang tidak ada satu² sekatan pun bagi tiap² sa-orang yang hendak berhutang, di-mana sahaja dia suka, dan berapa banyak dia perlu, dan dari mana badan piutang tiada sa-orang pun yang dapat menentukan, ada-kah si-pemohon wang itu ada terlibat dengan suatu hutang di-tempat lain, atau tidak. Mithal-nya sa-orang ra'ayat biasa, orang kampung yang berkehendakkan wang bagi menjalankan pekerjaan-nya, dia boleh dapat bantuan wang dari mana² badan piutang, seperti Lembaga Penanam Padi, Rancangan Menanam Sa-mula, RIDA, atau Sharikat Kerjasama yang dia menjadi anggota-nya. Tidak ada satu² badan yang dapat mengesahkan bahawa dia itu tidak ada sangkutan yang lain sa-lain daripada badan yang di-minta itu sahaja, dan kalau pun ada pengakuan daripada-nya boleh jadi pengakuan yang di-beri-nya itu benar, atau boleh jadi tidak. Jika sa-kira-nya dia terlibat dengan beberapa badan piutang, maka sudah tentu susah bagi-nya hendak mengator kesempurnaan hidupnya. Jadi, ini boleh menimbulkan perasaan salah, atau pun silap gunakan rancangan Kerajaan. Jadi, kalau keadaan demikian terjadi maka sudah tentu rancangan Kerajaan yang hendak membena ekonomi ra'ayat tidak akan terchapai dengan sa-penoh²-nya.

Memandang jauh bagi ra'ayat menggunakan piutang itu dengan terator, elok-lah Kerajaan menganjorkan satu badan untuk memerhati dan menyemak segala piutang yang di-luluskan. Badan ini, atau pun boleh kita sebutkan dalam bahasa Inggeris: "Credit Bureau" ada-lah satu perkhidmatan bagi kemudahan kepada piutang supaya mereka yang menggunakan piutang² itu kena pada tempat-nya.

Perkhidmatan pertubohan ini adalah sa-mata² memberi keterangan² yang di-kehendaki oleh badan piutang ka-atas sa-orang peminjam. Ini berm-a-na badan piutang itu tahu dengan sa-benar²-nya, ada-kah pengguna piutang itu sudah, atau tidak ada terlibat dengan pinjaman² dari luar sa-lain

dari badan yang di-minta itu sahaja. Pertubohan ini mesti-lah di-laksanakan sa-chara kebangsaan dan tiap² negeri, atau bandar², atau kawasan hendak-lah mengadakan pula sa-chara peringkat negeri, daerah, bandar, atau kawasan yang badan² piutang ini mesti-lah kerjasama atas hal ini, dan mereka ada-lah di-kehendaki mengatorkan pertubohan ini. Bagi peringkat mula, maka elok-lah Kerajaan menganjorkan-nya sendiri dan suatu masa nanti pertubohan ini dapat berjalan dengan bersendirian. Terchipta-nya pertubohan yang saya maksudkan ini akan memberi kesan kepada rancangan ekonomi negara, terutama bagi meninggikan darjah penghidupan ra'ayat jelata, seperti petani, penoreh getah, kaum nelayan, buroh², pegawai² Kerajaan dan lain² lagi.

Dengan ada-nya badan penyemak piutang ini bukan sahaja dapat memberi kemudahan kepada pengguna² piutang atau badan² piutang bahkan akan memberi kemudahan kepada Kerajaan untuk mengetahui kedudukan ekonomi ra'ayat yang sa-benar-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka saya menarek perhatian kepada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dalam minggu yang lalu berkenaan dengan perkembangan kemajuan sharikat kerjasama pada hari ini. Beliau, di-dalam ucapannya telah menzahirkan ketiadaan puas hati-nya terhadap kemajuan sharikat kerjasama pada hari ini yang di-tujukan khas kepada Pegawai² Kanan di-dalam satu seminar, minggu yang lalu, di-Kuala Lumpur. Di-dalam ucapannya itu, beliau telah tidak puas hati di-atas perjalanan sharikat kerjasama hari ini, pada keseluruhannya ada-lah di-tanggong-jawabkan kepada Pegawai Kanan sharikat kerjasama. Di-sini suka-lah saya menarek perhatian Kementerian Pertanian supaya dapat menyemak sa-mula kepada seluruh-nya, mengapa sharikat kerjasama pada hari ini maseh tidak berjalan atau berkembang dengan bagitu baik jika dibandingkan dengan jabatan² lain di-dalam Kementerian². Hari ini suka-lah saya menarek perhatian Dewan ini bahawa di-dalam mengembang dan

memajukan sharikat kerjasama ini banyak di-dapati lubang atau pun perkara² yang maseh memerlukan kapada perubahan. Kemundoran kemajuan kerjasama hari ini kalau hendak di-salahkan kapada Pegawai Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama yang kanan sahaja tentu-lah rasa saya tidak kena kerana kejayaan peringkat yang tinggi adalah datang-nya daripada peringkat² yang rendah atau pegawai² luar ia-itu daripada pegawai² rendah yang bekerja di-padang (Field Officer). Saya tidak-lah hendak membelas pegawai² peringkat bawah tetapi saya rasa harus-lah di-beri perhatian kapada mereka terutama kemudahan saperti kenaikan dan lain²-nya yang boleh memberi kesenangan kapada mereka di-dalam menjalankan tugas² mereka hari². Hari ini pegawai² yang biasanya di-tugas bertemu dengan sa-orang ahli sharikat di-kampong² ia-lah pegawai yang bertugas di-padang. Boleh saya katakan hari ini, pegawai² ini tidak mendapat layanan yang baik. Kerana kalau pada masa dahulu ada di-beri pinjaman atau pun kemudahan² untuk mengatasi segala kesulitan saperti kenaikan dan lain² kemudahan, tetapi pada hari ini pegawai sharikat kerjasama ini tidak lagi di-beri pinjaman untuk membeli kenaikan. Jadi ini sedikit sa-banyak mendatangkan kesusahan kapada pegawai² itu untuk menjalankan kerja² yang lebeh lichin dan terator. Jadi kalau sa-orang pegawai sharikat kerjasama bila keluar ka-kampong² dengan tidak menggunakan kenaikan sendiri, selalu menghabiskan masa dengan tidak mendatangkan faedah kerana sa-telah keluar daripada pejabat terpaksa menunggu taxi, kemudian memakan masa sa-jam atau dua, dan bila pergi kapada perjumpaan di-situ pula terpaksa menunggu ahli². Terkadang² bila pegawai sampai ahli telah pulang kerana telah jemu menunggu-nya. Jadi kerja ta' jadi, masa sa-hari terbuang sahaja dengan tidak mendapat apa² faedah. Begitu juga pegawai² audit. Sa-lain daripada layanan tidak di-beri dengan sa-chukup maka pegawai² juga tersangat kurang. Kemajuan sharikat kerjasama ada-lah bergantung kuat kapada kewangan tersusun dan terator-nya kira² yang ada di-

dalam sa-buah sharikat itu. Jadi dengan kekurangan audit dalam pejabat kemajuan sharikat kerjasama maka kira² tidak dapat di-pereksa dan bila kira² tidak boleh di-pereksa tidak-lah boleh di-bawa sah di-dalam meshuarat agong tahunan. Bila keadaan jadi begitu tidak boleh ada meshuarat agong sampai dua atau tiga tahun maka ini boleh menimbulkan salah sangka di-antara ahli² terhadap kedudukan kewangan sharikat-nya. Yang demikian timbul perasaan tidak perchaya antara ahli dan jawatan-kuasa yang kelak membawa kapada perpechahan dan melemahkan perjalanan sa-sabuah sharikat itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu dalam kemajuan sharikat kerjasama, saya dapati tidak begitu ada kerjasama dari jabatan² lain. Jadi dengan ini boleh juga mengurangkan tenaga untuk menjalankan kerja² dengan lebeh kemas, lichin, dan terator bagi memajukan sharikat kerjasama sa-benar-nya tidak ada team work. Dengan tidak ada kerjasama di-antara jabatan² lain maka itu-lah sebab-nya akan melemahkan satu² jabatan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-perkara lagi saya suka menarek perhatian kapada Kementerian Pengangkutan bahawa pada hari ini sa-panjang yang saya ketahui pejabat R.I.M.V. di-Kedah, Perlis yang ada di-Alor Star itu keadaan-nya tidak begitu sesuai dengan masa dan keadaan. Hari ini kalau kita masuk ka-dalam pejabat itu maka susah bagi kita hendak lalu kerana tidak ada tempat lansong. Pejabat yang begitu sempit sangat-lah tidak berpadanan dengan pegawai² dan kerja² yang bertambah dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Bilek Pendaftaran-nya sendiri yang ada di-situ terpaksa di-letakkan beberapa meja untuk mesen taip dan lain²-nya. Dan sa-lain daripada itu meja² untuk Lembaga Pelesen dan lain² lagi, semua-nya di-tempatkan di-dalam satu bilek. Dalam bilek untuk kerani² dan pegawai² lain telah sesak dengan file dan lain² perkakas. Hari ini sa-panjang yang saya ketahui telah pun ada peruntukan tanah tapak untuk mendirikan sa-buah bangunan bagi pejabat pendaftaran dan pengangkutan bagi Kedah dan Perlis

tetapi dalam peruntukan mengadakan bangunan tidak termasuk dalam peruntukan. Saya harap akan mendapat perhatian daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya tahun hadapan tidak ketinggalan dan dapat ikhtiar-kan bangunan yang sesuai dengan masa dan keadaan. Kita perchaya daripada sumber perolehan, Kementerian Pengangkutan ada-lah satu Kementerian yang agak perolehan besar dalam negeri. Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sedikit sa-banyak yang dapat saya chakapkan dalam hal perbekalan tahun 1964 ini dan saya sokong penoh Bill ini, terima kaseh.

Tok Pangku Pandak Hamid bin Puteh Jali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mendapat kesempatan berchakap sedikit pada hari ini kerana banyak sahabat² saya Yang Berhormat sudah membinchangkan di-atas perbelanjaan tahun 1964 di-bawah Kementerian Kewangan dalam negeri kita ini. Dengan sukachita-nya saya dapati bahagian saya di-sini ada dua peringkat—peringkat pejabat orang² Asli dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-itu sangat-lah menyukakan hati saya.

Saya suka menyentoh sedikit kepada Kementerian Dalam Negeri tentang Senoi Pra'ak. Jadi kita di-sini banyak membinchangkan untuk menjaga atau menyelamatkan negeri dan mempertahankan negeri kita ini oleh musuh² dari luar negeri. Nampak-nya di-sini, perbelanjaan Senoi Pra'ak pada tahun 1963 lebeh sedikit tetapi saya tidak hendak berchakap berapa banyak-nya. Muka 315 berkepala S. 39 di-tengah²-nya ada Senoi Pra'ak. Jadi perasaan saya di-sini kalau bagini juga tahun 1964, belum lagi musuh datang mereka sudah lumpoh fasal-nya perbelanjaan tidak chukup. Saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan elok-lah mengambil perhatian tentang perbelanjaan tahun 1964 ini kerana tidak menchukupi.

Jadi, di-sini kalau umpama-nya di-dalam satu² pejabat ada mempunyai ketua, dia juga merasa lumpoh, tidak tahu apa hendak di-buat-nya, fasal wang itu sudah merusut pada tahun yang sudah. Barangkali sudah ada Kerajaan meminta harga barang² masa itu sudah murah, itu saya tidak tahu-

lah. Sebab itu saya minta-lah ma'af kerana saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang lagi, terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (*Tepok*).

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbahathan mengenai perbelanjaan untuk tahun 1964 telah panjang lebar di-bahathkan pada hari ini dan ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah panjang lebar di-bachakan pada hari ini. Saya dapat kesan daripada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tentang masa depan pada keselurohan-nya ia-lah keyakinan atas kemajuan Malaysia. Ia tidak gentar menghadapi semua chabaran, tetapi bagaimana sa-kali pun pada awal-nya di-jelaskan juga masalah kejatohan harga getah sa-bagai satu²-nya daripada puncha kemasokan wang bagi negara ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah-lah menjadi kebiasaan dalam Dewan ini mendengar tentang bahaya² kejatohan harga getah yang akan mengancam kedudukan ekonomi negara kita ini. Jelas telah di-akui oleh Menteri Kewangan bahawa harga getah telah jatuh, dan kejatohan itu rugi kepada negara kita dengan berbagai² kerugian sa-lain daripada adanya konfrontasi dari pehak Indonesia yang menyebabkan kerugian kepada kita dan tidak boleh di-kechilkan dari segi perniagaan Barter System dengan Indonesia sa-lama ini. Mengingatkan ini semua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa sudah sa-patut-nya Kerajaan meninjau sa-mula dasar² ekonomi negara untuk mendapatkan sumber² kewangan yang akan menjamin bagi negara, sebab kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada ikhtiar saperti yang sa-tengah²-nya telah pun di-chakapkan oleh anggota² Dewan Ra'ayat, saya perchaya akan tiba Malaysia yang ma'amur akan turun kema'amuran-nya, dan apabila turun kema'amuran-nya orang² yang hidup di-bandar² yang telah merasa kema'amuran akan merasa sakit kehidupan mereka itu, juga ra'ayat di-kampong itu yang tidak pernah merasa kema'amuran mereka itu bertambah menderita lagi. Banyak perubahan yang mesti di-buat bukan sahaja pandangan dari sudut itu, tetapi di-pandang dari psycology jiwa musharakat dan sa-bagai-nya kita tidak boleh

menggembar-gemburkan kepada dunia dan kepada ra'ayat seperti saya bacha di-dalam Penyata Bank Negara yang menyatakan average pukul rata pendapatan ra'ayat Malaysia ia-lah \$700, itu hanya boleh di-buat di-atas surat, apa yang saya tahu di-Malaya ini ada sa-orang yang mendapat \$7,000 gaji-nya dan ada sa-orang peon yang mendapat \$70 gaji-nya, sa-orang yang bekerja mendapat \$7,000 dan sa-orang yang bekerja mendapat \$70, sa-orang mempunyai keluarga yang akan di-tanggong dan sa-orang lagi juga mempunyai keluarga yang akan di-tanggong, ini ada-lah pertentangan yang terlalu jauh yang sedang berlaku di-dalam negara kita. Ini orang yang mendapat gaji dari Kerajaan, jika kita bandingkan dengan ra'ayat yang hidup di-kampung yang kais pagi makan pagi dan kais petang makan petang, oleh kerana saya bergerak ka-semua cherok dan rantau sama² tidor dengan ra'ayat, kita mengenal ra'ayat dari dekat, kita tahu penderitaan ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini, fasal itu saya katakan, kalau sa-kira-nya kema'amuran ini turun, orang² di-bandar akan merasa sulit, akan tetapi orang² kampung akan merasa penderitaan yang lebih hebat dari apa yang di-rasa oleh orang bandar itu. Maka kerana itu-lah Kerajaan harus memberi perhatian bagi menukar sistem ekonomi negeri ini dari sistem yang besar bunyi-nya bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ungku Abdul Aziz, suara-nya macham naga, tetapi jalan-nya macham semut sa-mata². Saya terperanjat mendengar di-dalam akhbar apabila di-katakan di-dalam akhbar Perdana Menteri Singapura sa-bagai Anggota Parlimen menyatakan Budget Tahun 1964 ini ada-lah satu Budget yang menuju kepada revolusi social, saya tidak berchadang hendak mengulas panjang, tetapi saya nyatakan terperanjat bahawa saya tidak fikir satu revolusi social patut di-bangkitkan, saya mengharapakan kebaikan kepada nasib ra'ayat negeri ini dapat di-buat dengan semangat kesadaran yang sa-benar²-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kebaikan nasib ra'ayat dan nasib pegawai² Kerajaan itu mesti di-perhatikan dengan baik-nya dan tidak-lah patut perhatian itu

di-buat sa-waktu hampir menjelang-nya Pilihan Raya, dan juga tidak patut tuduhan Kerajaan sendiri seperti mana yang telah berlaku pada CUEPACS yang mengadakan tunjok perasaan kerana mahu menuntut tambahan gaji bagi anggota² mereka, Perdana Menteri sendiri telah menudoh sa-bagai anasir kominis kepada mereka, pada hal mereka ada-lah pegawai Kerajaan yang telah menunjukkan ta'at setia kepada negara ini. Saya kuatir seperti pernah saya berchakap tahun 1959 dalam ucapan belanjawan, jangan jadi seperti Jepun memerintah Malaya, asalkan penchuri ayam, di-tangkap dan di-katakan kominis. Jadi, Kerajaan sekarang bukan sahaja menudoh parti lawan-nya kominis, tetapi sampai pegawai² Kerajaan sendiri telah di-tudoh menjadi anasir kominis. Ini ada-lah keterlaluan yang mengkechiwakan pegawai² Kerajaan yang telah memberi ta'at setia sa-lama ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berpaling kepada soal pertanian, apabila saya mengatakan Kerajaan harus memikirkan satu perubahan ekonomi bagi negeri ini memikirkan jangka panjang apa yang akan terjadi di-hadapan bagi negara ini yang mulai kehilangan puncha yang baik daripada harga getah dan juga kita kehilangan berjuta² perniagaan dengan Indonesia, Indonesia sama ada konfrontasi atau tidak ada konfrontasi telah boleh di-duga satu masa dia akan mengadakan free port sendiri, dia akan memutuskan perhubungan yang sa-lama ini mengikat Indonesia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang besar kepada free port dengan Malaya atau Malaysia, sebab itu kita harus menghadapi kenyataan ini dengan tidak ragu² dan kita harus bersiap dengan chara² ekonomi kita memperbanyakkan tanam² yang lebih menguntungkan dalam negeri ini daripada menggalakkan penanaman getah seperti yang di-jalankan oleh ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar, penanaman getah 6 ekar sa-lain daripada kelapa bali yang baharu ini di-galakkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya shukur kepada Tuhan kalau sa-kira-nya negara kita ini dapat di-tumpukan penanaman tebu untuk menghasilkan gula dan ranchangan itu ada-lah satu

ranchangan yang patut benar di-galakkan dan di-buat perhubungan dengan sa-bberapa chepat yang boleh. Kita hanya baharu mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang menyebutkan ranchangan menanam tebu, tetapi lama dahulu kita telah melalui satu zaman perhubungan menanam koko di-Malaya, pada hal tebu lebeh penting bagi ra'ayat untuk memakan gula daripada koko yang di-banyakkan dengan maksud export, tetapi ranchangan gula itu baharu di-dengar. Walau bagaimanapun saya harap Kerajaan akan bersungguh² untuk menjayakan penanaman tebu bagi maksud gula bagi negeri ini yang harga gula telah naik bertambah tinggi dan ini akan menyusahkan ra'ayat, bahkan telah di-rasai oleh ra'ayat kesusahan kerana harga gula telah tinggi.

Sa-lain daripada itu mengenai dengan sharikat kerjasama. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pernah berchakap bahawa sharikat² kerjasama di-dalam negeri lain seperti Denmark, Canada dan sa-bagai-nya mempunyai perusahaan² yang besar yang di-gabungkan modal-nya sa-hingga mempunyai perusahaan perkapalan, minyak (petrol) perkilangan dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi di-Malaya kita maseh merupakan bertateh seperti anak² kecil. Apa yang menjadi penghalang kepada kemajuan sharikat kerjasama—bukan kelemahan pentadbiran dan pegawai²-nya, tetapi yang menghalang-nya sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah sebab ia-lah daripada champor tangan politik di-dalam negeri ini, maka menimbulkan gejala² yang burok kepada sharikat² kerjasama.

Sistem politik negeri ini yang kita susun begitu rupa bagi mempertahankan kepentingan "free enterprise" sa-lama-nya akan chuba menggagalkan sa-barang ranchangan sharikat kerjasama yang akan menguntongkan ra'ayat, kerana itu akan merugikan sedikit sa-banyak kepentingan kapitalis yang telah wujud di-dalam negeri ini. Sharikat kerjasama (co-operative) yang berjalan di-kampung ada influence dan interference politik di-dalam-nya, khususnya daripada anggota² co-operative dari party pemerintah sendiri, sa-hingga terjadi beberapa pengsonglapan

dan kesilapan tadbir seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Enche' Mohamed Asri, Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat dari Pasir Puteh dan yang di-cheritakan oleh bekas Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama, Enche' Abdul Aziz, di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini. Bagaimana penyelewengan telah berlaku di-Kelantan, kerana satu sharikat kerjasama yang ahli²-nya terdiri daripada parti pemerintah, wang-nya telah di-gunakan bagi maksud² yang tertentu sa-hingga tidak dapat di-tunjokkan penyata-nya, dan sa-hingga sekarang tidak dapat di-selesaikan perkara itu. Dan apabila Pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama yang mendapat latehan dari Canada chuba menyelesaikan masalah ini telah di-beri amaran (warning), bahkan ada-masa-nya dia takut hendak berjalan—takut kena "kapak kecil". Begitu juga di-lain² negeri seperti di-Kedah, ranchangan daripada Pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama yang mendapat latehan yang di-perchayai oleh Kementerian bagi maksud untuk menjayakan sharikat kerjasama, tetapi tidak di-ingini oleh parti pemerintah di-Kedah. Maka dengan kehendak parti pemerintah di-Kedah minta dia di-tukarkan dengan serta-merta daripada Kedah. Demikian juga yang berlaku di-Melaka di-mana sa-orang Pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama yang jujur dan ikhlas yang bekerja untuk kepentingan memajukan sharikat kerjasama, kerana shor-nya bertentangan dengan kepentingan parti pemerintah yang menjalankan sharikat kerjasama, sebab ada penyelewengan, maka dengan permintaan mereka, pegawai ini di-tukarkan ka-Kuala Lumpur. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amalan² ini kalau kekal akan menimbulkan gejala² yang paling burok di-dalam negara ini. Amalan² ini kalau di-diamkan akan menimbulkan satu keadaan yang paling hebat di-dalam negara ini. Dan mungkin apa yang di-ramalkan oleh Enche' Lee Kuan Yew akan wujud dalam negara kita ini. Apa-kah Kerajaan ingin melihat timbul di-sini "fighting between the haves and have-nots" atau perjuangan di-antara yang mempunyai dan yang tidak mempunyai di-dalam negara ini? Apa-kah Kerajaan menerima chabaran itu? Saya harap

tidak menjadi satu kekerohan dalam Malaya. Kita hendak-lah menyelesaikan masaalah ekonomi di-Malaya dengan chara yang paling aman dan bijaksana.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tertarek hati saya berchakap dalam soal Kementerian Pertahanan, sebab pertahanan ini satu soal yang penting bagi keselamatan negara kita, terutama di-sa'at² Indonesia yang kita faham politik-nya di-dalam negara burok, kerana beberapa soal dalam negara, memang sudah menjadi kebiasaan mengikut "political science" orang chuba untuk menyelesaikan masaalah itu memalingkan perhatian ra'ayat kepada masaalah luar negeri. Bukan sahaja Indonesia, tetapi juga Parti Perikatan yang memerintah Malaya beberapa kekerohan berlaku dalam Malaya hingga ra'ayat-nya melarikan diri dari Parti Perikatan. Kerajaan chuba juga menchari hal² lain di-luar negeri dan membeza²kan ini dan itu, jadi sama sahaja. Dengan kerana itu soal pertahanan saperti yang telah saya tegas-kan dalam perbahathan Bill tadi pun ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak. Saya menentang undang² yang meminta \$50 juta ada sebab yang lain ia-itu kerana menchari perdamaian. Tetapi soal pertahanan sama ada timbul konfrantasi atau tidak ada-lah satu soal yang berulang kali di-chakapkan dalam Dewan ini dan Dewan Ra'ayat oleh ahli² PAS bahawa ini mesti-lah di-perkuatkan, dan mestilah perchaya dan yakin kapada ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri.

Pertahanan kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mahu atau tidak mahu di-aku² di-dalam tangan British. Sakali pun sa-orang pegawai tinggi daripada bangsa Inggeris yang di-pinjamkan kapada kita ia-itu Sir Rodney Moore telah bersara dan di-ganti oleh Lt. General Tengku Osman—anak saudara Perdana Menteri, tetapi dalam Markas Besar Tentera (Head-quarters) ada beberapa orang kanan dari orang kulit Puteh yang boleh menghitam putehkan kedudukan pertahanan dan perbekalan tentera kita semua-nya. Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mempunyai attache tentera di-luar negeri. Saya perchaya

attache tentera yang di-hantar ka-luar negeri itu tidak-lah akan makan angin di-sana, tetapi mereka itu meninjau bagaimana persiapan dan persenjataan tentera² negara² lain dan negara² yang mereka boleh melawat dan memerhatikan demonstration atau demonstration yang di-pertunjokkan oleh negara itu. Tetapi dari apa yang saya dapat tahu, laporan² yang di-kirinkan dari Eropah kapada pihak yang berkenaan di-Kuala Lumpur, menerangkan betapa baik-nya satu jenis meriam buatan German yang dapat di-buka dan boleh di-bawa dengan ringan dengan tidak payah di-gantungkan di-belakang lori, sa-sudah dia lihat sendiri bagaimana tentera German mengadakan demonterasi, tetapi recommendation ini tidak di-terima oleh kita, kerana recommendation itu melalui orang² lain (expatriate) yang di-pinjam, jadi recommendation dia di-terima. Apa yang berlaku sa-panjang yang saya tahu ia-lah England membeli meriam dari German, tetapi kita membeli meriam dari England. Oleh kerana quality meriam dari German lebeh baik, maka tentera Inggeris memakai meriam buatan German. Pihak kita membeli meriam Inggeris yang hampir condemn.

Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu soal yang perlu kita fikirkan dan perhatikan dalam², bukan sahaja kepentingan nasional, tetapi mencheramatkan wang kita. Barang yang lebeh baik dan murah dapat kita beli kalau kita memakai fikiran daripada attache tentera kita di-luar negeri.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal pertahanan ini soal penting, dan dia mesti di-perchayai kapada anak negeri. Sa-telah Malaysia wujud, kita maseh mempunyai Sarawak Rangers yang di-pimpin oleh Inggeris, sa-bagaimana Gurkha di-pimpin oleh Inggeris.

Pada keseluohan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal pertahanan ini kita harus berhati² dan menyelesaikan masaalah itu sa-berapa chepat. Adakah kita kekurangan pegawai? Apa yang saya tahu ada banyak pegawai kita yang maseh muda yang berpangkat captain dan major minta bersara. Apa-kah Kerajaan tidak sedar sebab²

mereka itu minta bersara? Ada-kah mereka berhenti kerana dengan rela hati-nya atau kerana bosan atau tidak puas hati dalam pentadbiran? Saya tidak mahu menyangka lain, melainkan saya perchaya penoh bahawa mereka itu ada-lah orang² yang ta'at setia kepada negara ini dan sedia berkorban kepada negara ini, tetapi oleh satu² sebab maka mereka yang maseh muda telah minta bersara daripada jawatan tentera. Sa-kira-nya Kerajaan merasa kekurangan pegawai², apa salah-nya kalau sa-kira-nya kita meminjam dari Pakistan mithal-nya, pegawai² tentera dari negara Pakistan yang juga menjadi anggota Commonwealth yang juga mempunyai latehan² sama saperti Inggeris, yang juga boleh berbahasa Inggeris supaya di-pinjamkan kepada negara kita untuk memimpin negara kita di-mana yang tidak chukop, sebab kita bukan sahaja mendapat orang yang sama sa-Asia, bukan sahaja mendapat orang yang sama sesuai dengan kita, tetapi perbelanjaan-nya agak kecil. Apa yang berlaku hari ini, sa-orang captain dari tentera British yang di-import dari England mendapat satu bayaran, sa-jumlah bayaran yang dikumpulkan semua sa-kali sama dengan gaji satu bulan pendapatan sa-orang gaji brigadier dari bangsa anak negeri. Sa-orang brigadier anak negeri mendapat sa-jumlah gaji yang gaji itu sama banyak-nya dengan semua pendapatan sa-orang captain yang di-import dari England. Jadi, ini menimbulkan tidak ada respect, bagaimana sa-orang captain yang mempunyai pendapatan satu bulan yang sama dengan sa-orang brigadier yang akan menghormati sa-orang brigadier anak negeri yang pendapatan-nya sa-rupa juga. Oleh sebab itu, kalau kita meminjam pegawai² tentera kita dari Pakistan mithal-nya, maka tidak-lah kita akan menanggung belanja yang bagini besar sa-mata² untuk menanggung pegawai² Inggeris yang memang kebanyakannya sudah mahu di-berhentikan daripada tentera Inggeris, kerana tentera² Inggeris memang hendak mengechilkan bilangan-nya, kerana bebanan ekonomi Inggeris tidak sanggup hendak menanggung-nya lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila berchakap dalam soal pertahanan, maka timbul-lah soal perjuangan yang terjadi di-Sarawak dan Sabah. Saya dan bersama² Dewan ini sudah tentu-lah bersama² ra'ayat semua-nya mendo'akan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh selesai-lah masalah krisis yang berlaku antara Indonesia dengan Malaysia di-satu pihak, dan di-antara Malaysia dengan Philipina di-satu pihak yang lain. Kita mendo'akan kejayaan dan perdamaian yang sa-baik²-nya, tetapi satu perkara yang patut kita insaf, satu perkara yang harus kita sedar ia-lah di-sana ada satu tenaga yang di-panggil Negara Kalimantan Utara dengan Tentera National Kalimantan Utara. Sama ada dia betul, atau tidak, sama ada dia di-peralat, atau menjadi alat, bukanlah masalaah kita. Tetapi, saya sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan Negara, sa-bagai sa-orang ra'ayat ingin berchakap bagi kepentingan negara bahawa masalaah ini tidak boleh di-pandang kecil, sampai sa'at ini juga kita belum dapat tegas menudoh Indonesia yang telah menyerang Malaysia, tetapi apa yang kita dapati Indonesia telah membantu anasir² yang mengachau dan mencherobohi dalam Malaysia. Maka dengan sebab itu, berkait dengan bayangan² keamanan yang telah di-tunjukkan oleh pihak Philipina dan Indonesia didalam kenyataan bersama mereka di-Manila baharu² ini, maka saya ingin menyatakan ada-lah baik sangat bagi kita Malaysia ini mengikhtiarkan jalan² perdamaian dengan tidak menjatuhkan maruah kita, tetapi penyelesaian dalam masalaah kita harus pula di-fikirkan bersama.

Saya ingin mengeshorkan kepada Kerajaan beberapa pandangan yang saya kira dapat menyelesaikan sadi- kit sa-banyak tentang masalaah ini. Yang pertama dengan tidak melupakan akan ada-nya satu gulungan yang menamakan diri mereka sa-bagai Tentera National Kalimantan Utara, maka pemerintah Malaysia hendak-lah mengistiharkan amnesty—tawaran pengampunan beramai² kepada semua orang yang terlibat dalam apa yang di-katakan Negara Kalimantan Utara

dan Tentera National Kalimantan Utara.

Yang kedua, pemerintah Malaysia, Kerajaan Malaysia hendak-lah mengistiharkan bahawa Perjanjian Pertahanan dengan British akan kita simak sa-mula bagi menyesuaikan dengan kepentingan nasional kita.

Yang ketiga, pada pandangan saya ada-lah sa-baik²-nya Kerajaan menghulorkan tangan berjumpa dengan President Macapagal dan President Sukarno bagi maksud mencari perdamaian sa-sudah jawapan mereka kapada apa yang telah di-sebutkan sa-bagai pertanyaan² dari Tun Abdul Razak, Timbalan Perdana Menteri itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa dengan pandangan² saya itu, sudah chukop bagi maksud kebaikan kita bersama ia-itu tawaran amnesty—pengampunan beramai² bagi semua mereka itu apa yang di-katakan Tentera National Kalimantan Utara, atau orang² yang terlibat dengan mereka, dan penyemakan sa-mula tentang Perjanjian Pertahanan dengan British, dan kita ikut dalam satu perundingan bagi mengujudkan sa-buah MAPHILINDO yang benar² berguna, kukoh dan kuat bagi kepentingan kita semua dan bagi muslihat keamanan di-Tenggara Asia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang ingin saya sentoh ia-lah Kementerian Pelajaran. Soal besar yang menjadi perhatian saya ia-lah: How to be a united Malaysian nation. Dahulu, General Templer pernah mengatakan: Our policy is to build a united Malayan nation. Sekarang kita telah merdeka, policy kita untuk membena satu bangsa Malaysia yang bersatu. Bagaimana-kah dapat kita membena satu bangsa Malaysia yang bersatu sedangkan kita mempunyai 100 macham chorak dan ragam? Saya perchaya soal ini satu soal yang berbelit², soal nafsu politik dan kemahuan daripada gulongan² dalam negeri ini yang ingin mempertahankan kedudukan mereka, kedudukan bahasa, kedudukan kebudayaan mereka tanpa memperdulikan kapada hasrat menyatukan negara ini menjadi satu negara, satu bahasa dan satu bangsa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah sukar bagi kita untuk mengujudkan satu keperibadian bangsa, pada hal kita sedang di-dalam perjalanan menuju kesana, sa-kali pun Tun Abdul Razak menyatakan yang kita telah mempunyai keperibadian bangsa, tetapi saya mengatakan tidak ada, yang ada pada kita cherai², pechah², masing² dengan fahaman-nya sendiri, tetapi kerana itu-lah yang mesti kita tujukan, dan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat penting sa-bagai alat yang paling mustahak bagi menyatukan seluruh ra'ayat negeri ini kapada satu fikiran, kapada satu kechintaan, dan kapada satu keta'atan bagi negara ini, sebab itu, apa jalan sa-kali pun Kerajaan mesti-lah menyemak sa-mula dasar pelajaran bagi seluruh Malaysia dengan membentuk satu dasar pelajaran yang muktamad dan bahasa kebangsaan mesti-lah di-pakai dengan tidak ada tawar-menawar dalam maksud untuk mengujudkan satu bangsa Malaysia yang bersatu. Perkara ini pernah saya membuat satu ucapan penanggoahan pada beberapa tahun dahulu yang antara lain saya mengatakan bahawa sudah sampai-lah masanya kita menjadikan semua sa-kali primary schools Inggeris, sekolah lain semua-nya memakai bahasa kebangsaan, kemudian pada sekolah² menengah atas untuk Higher School Certificate, bahasa Inggeris boleh di-gunakan sa-bagai satu subject, sa-bagai satu mata pelajaran untuk anak² kita dalam negeri ini. Dan amalan Kerajaan hari ini, nampak-nya bertenangan dengan apa yang di-kehendaki benar². Apa yang saya nampak dan apa yang di-nampak oleh ra'ayat dalam negeri ini bahawa jalan yang sedang di-buat oleh Kerajaan akan tiba kapada satu persimpangan yang paling kachau dalam sejarah Malaysia mengenai soal bahasa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila saya menyentoh soal Kementerian Pelajaran ini, saya rasa sudah sampai-lah masanya bagi Kerajaan mengubahkan Kementerian Pelajaran ini kapada Kementerian Pelajaran dan Kebudayaan dengan tidak payah mengadakan satu Kementerian yang berasingan, erti-nya Ministry of Education and

Culture. Elok-lah kita mengadakan satu Kementerian Pelajaran dan Kebudayaan sa-rentak di-bawah satu pentadbiran dan ini sedikit demi sedikit melalui persekolahan akan dapat di-lancarkan pembenaan satu bangsa dengan satu kebudayaan yang walau bagaimana pun kebudayaan Melayu harus menjadi asas bagi negeri ini yang di-ambil pula tambahan daripada lain² puak, atau lain² kaum yang menjadi warga negara negeri ini di-champorkan menjadi asas kebudayaan bagi kebudayaan Malaysia.

Satu perkara yang menyulitkan di-dalam Dewan ini dan saperti juga yang telah timbul di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat mahu penggunaan bahasa Tamil dalam Television mahu itu dan mahu ini maka ini tidak akan menjayakan penubuhan satu bangsa. Banyak ranchangan dapat di-buat kalau sunggoh² ikhlas membena satu bangsa melalui pelajaran dan persekolahan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang ingin saya katakan kepada warga negara yang bukan keturunan Melayu di-dalam negara Malaysia ini, insaf-lah bahawa orang Melayu yang menjadi tuan punya—son of the soil bagi negeri ini telah mengorbankan hak mereka dan telah di-korbankan sa-bagai bangsa—sa-bagai nation. Apa yang tinggal kepada mereka sa-bagai race satu kaum di-dalam tanah ayer mereka sendiri. Kalau bangsa Melayu telah sanggup berkorban dan telah korbankan hak mereka sa-bagai son of the soil—sa-bagai nation di-dalam negeri mereka sendiri maka apa-kah sebab-nya bagi orang yang bukan Melayu yang telah hidup bersama² di-negeri ini berpuluh² dan beratus² tahun berketurunan hidup di-sini sa-bagai tanah ayer mereka yang mereka pilih, untuk melupakan semua-nya dan kita terima satu kebangsaan dengan erti kata betul² bukan terima sahaja tetapi di-dalam amalan maseh memperjuangkan multilingualism. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada akhir-nya saya mengatakan supaya negara ini jangan hanchor, jangan jahanam pada satu ketika akan datang oleh kerana dasar yang kuchar kachir mengenai pelajaran sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyentoh soal Immigration. Saya rasa dalam soal Immigration ini apa yang telah berlaku dalam Malaysia yang ganjil-nya ia-lah ada Undang² orang dari Malaya, kalau hendak pergi ka-Sarawak dan Sabah sa-bahagian dari Malaysia mesti mendapat kebenaran, erti-nya kalau orang ini pergi ka-sana dengan tidak ada kebenaran mungkin di-tangkap kerana telah melakukan kesalahan. Ini ada-lah satu perkara ganjil yang berlaku di-dalam sa-buah negara merdeka, ra'ayat bergerak di-dalam negara boleh di-tahan dan boleh di-salahkan. Saya teringat sa-orang yang di-tahan di-sabua penjara di-Jerman Timor—di-Berlin Timor telah menulis di-tembok dinding, “saya di-hukum penjara kerana menyeberang dari Jerman ka-Jerman”. Jadi saya tidak mahu orang di-tangkap dan di-tahan di-dalam Malaysia sa-mata² dia berjalan dari Malaysia ka-Malaysia. Peratoran Immigration yang melarang orang dari Malaya ka-Sabah dan Sarawak daerah Malaysia hendak-lah digugorkan serta-merta dan perkara ini mesti-lah di-hapuskan supaya orang dapat bergerak di-mana² daerah Malaysia.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masa² yang akhir ini ramai orang² dari kepulauan Indonesia yang menyabong nyawa dengan perahu² kechil datang ka-Singapura dan ka-Tanah Melayu kerana tidak tahan di-bawah tekanan regime Soekarno. Dan nampak-nya sa-bahagian mereka itu telah di-tolak balek; saya tidak tahu semua sa-kali, saya rasa kalau benar² mereka telah datang untuk melindungi diri mereka di-Malaysia ada lebeh baik-lah Kerajaan Malaysia ini menerima kerana mengirim mereka itu kembali di-sana bererti menianya-kan mereka oleh sebab satu perkara yang mungkin, mereka akan di-tekan oleh pemerintah Indonesia sa-telah mereka meninggalkan Indonesia dengan chara bagitu. Kalau Kerajaan berasa chemburu kepada orang² ini mungkin ada element² atau anasir² subversive atau anasir² yang sengaja di-kirinkan bagi maksud² merosakkan negeri ini, mereka itu hendak-lah

di-simpan sahaja di-satu tempat dan di-berikan pekerjaan atau di-berikan pertolongan kehidupan kepada mereka tetapi jangan-lah di-biarkan mereka itu berluasa² sa-hingga habis tentangan Indonesia kepada Malaysia. Saya rasa ini satu jalan merupakan peri kemanusiaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berpaling kepada Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio. Kementerian Penerangan ini satu Kementerian yang nampak-nya bekerja siang dan malam; rajin sangat tetapi nyata benar² telah menjadi alat kepada Kerajaan . . .

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Memang alat Kerajaan.

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Dan sa-lain daripada menjadi alat Kerajaan, ada-lah juga menjadi alat kepada parti Perikatan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada banyak perkara² yang saya rasa tidak dapat di-biarkan Jabatan Penerangan mengambil sikap berluasa² menggunakan Jabatan ini bagi maksud² yang lain kepada maksud Kerajaan. Di-dalam persidangan Parlimen dahulu di-meja ini telah di-bentangkan satu envelop yang saya tidak buka sa-hingga saya balek ka-Kota Bharu baharu saya buka, apa yang saya dapat ia-lah calendar yang di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia. Calendar ini di-buat ada bergantung satu tahun 12 bulan, tergantung gambar pada Perdana Menteri, Tunku Abdul Rahman; saya tidak membuat difination—tidak buat tafsiran biarkan-lah soal bergantung ini tetapi apa yang saya mahu katakan, bulan yang pertama—January, 1964 “bersatu di-belakang Tunku”.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Apa salah-nya?

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Kita boleh mengatakan bersatu di-belakang Kerajaan, buktikan ta'at setia kita kepada negara tetapi kalimah ini sa-patah memberi pengertian yang lain. Kalau gambar Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri tidak mengapa sebab ada kalimah Malaysia tetapi ini memberikan pengertian lain, sama ada di-sedari atau tidak di-sedari oleh pekah Kerajaan saya harap perkara sa-macam ini tidak akan berulang

lagi dalam negara yang demokrasi saperti sekarang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada banyak hal² lain kalau mahu di-sentuh dalam Jabatan Penerangan ini.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Sentoh-lah!

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Bagaimana chara² mereka bekerja terutama pegawai² luar sa-bahagian masa bekerja untuk penerangan dan sa-bahagian masa bekerja untuk parti. Saya harap Kerajaan yang selalu menyebut²kan selogan demokrasi, biar-lah berhati² di-dalam perkara ini supaya kita dapat betul² melihat wujud-nya demokrasi di-dalam negara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Kerajaan akan sedar bahawa ra'ayat sudah sedar, sa-barang perbuatan yang nyata menunjukkan Kerajaan menggunakan alat² bagi maksud kepentingan politik parti bukan-lah tidak di-lihat atau tidak di-faham oleh ra'ayat. Sebab itu biar-lah demokrasi di-negeri ini hidup dengan benar² jangan-lah di-matikan demokrasi di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap tentang Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Kementerian ini bagus, kuasa pada-nya ada, tetapi kita telah pernah mengingatkan jangan salah gunakan kuasa² itu. Kementerian ini yang mempunyai kuasa boleh menahan sa-orang sa-lama dua tahun dengan tidak payah bichara. Dan kuasa itu telah di-gunakan walau pun di-tempat yang salah, berapa orang guru ugama telah di-tahan dan kemudian-nya di-bebaskan kerana nyata tidak boleh di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Oleh kerana tidak tahu mereka mahu di-salahkan dengan alasan apa-kah, dan tidak mahu pula di-bawa ka-dalam Mahkamah. Maka di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini saya terbacha di-dalam akhbar Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri mengatakan dia mempunyai tape recorder yang merecordkan pengakuan² daripada alim ulama PAS yang telah di-tangkap itu, tetapi biar-lah saya bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, apakah pengakuan² itu satu perkara yang

telah di-tulis dan di-minta di-bacha oleh orang² yang di-tahan itu, atau bagaimana? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap dalam perlaksanaan penggunaan kuasa biar-lah berhati², jangan Islam di-pandang musoh, jangan perjuangan Islam di-anggap sama dengan perjuangan kominis, jangan pehak yang menentang kominis menganggap Islam ia-lah musoh bersama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang saya ingin berchakap ia-lah Kementerian Kebajikan Musharakat, saya tidak mahu shor soal lain, tetapi chuma ada shor saya yang hendak saya beri, Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum bahawa sudah banyak orang² di-tahan, mungkin bersalah atau hanya di-shak, tetapi akibat daripada penahanan itu, isteri dan anak² mereka itu menjadi mangsa penderitaan, negara ini akan lambat laun menjadi welfare state dan lebih baik kalau dapat dibuat oleh Jabatan ini untuk memberi bantuan kepada mangsa² ini, isteri² dan anak² orang² yang di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan di-beri bantuan, ini apa yang saya dapat tahu di-Brunei mithal-nya, orang² itu di-tahan kerana mereka itu jadi pemberontak, isteri² dan anak² mereka itu di-beri bantuan, oleh kerana ini ada contoh di-Brunei, maka saya perchaya bagi kepentingan perikemansiaan ada-lah patut bagi Kerajaan menanggung sedikit perbelanjaan kepada keluarga yang malang akibat daripada penahanan, pada hal orang² yang di-tahan itu belum dapat diyakinkan, apa-kah mereka bersalah atau tidak, yang sa-bahagian-nya telah di-kirim keluar sa-telah di-dapati mereka itu tidak ada merbahaya, tetapi sementara mereka itu keluar untuk menchari nafkah baharu anak² dan keluarga mereka tinggal menderita akibat daripada di-tahan oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya ingin berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pengangkutan, Kementerian ini saya tidak tahu bagaimana telah terjadi, kemajuan jalan raya telah bertambah, tetapi keretapi hampir akan bengkerap. Saya berharap Kementerian ini patut dapat menjamin memberikan perimbangan kembali

kapada perniagaan keretapi dan kenderaan yang telah di-jalankan, sebab kalau keretapi bengkerap maka harga tambang bagi transport yang bukan keretapi sudah tentu akan naik dan ini akan menjadi pukulan hebat kapada ekonomi negeri ini, apa yang saya tahu di-England keretapi juga rugi, tetapi ada-nya keretapi menjadi satu perimbangan untuk mengawal tambang kenderaan supaya jangan di-naikkan, sa-balek-nya pula kalau sudah selalu banyak rugi mungkin keretapi akan bengkerap.

Satu perkara lain yang saya ingin berchakap ia-itu dengan ada-nya baharu² ini di-buka satu Jetty atau pelabuhan baharu di-Selat Kelang Utara, telah saya ikut menyaksikan dengan perasaan bangga yang kita mempunyai pelabuhan yang baik, tetapi nama-nya maseh juga di-kawasan Port Swettenham nama penjajah yang berjasa bagi kepentingan penjajah. Di-dalam Dewan ini saya pernah mengeshorkan dalam sidang belanjawan beberapa tahun dahulu apabila Kerajaan berchadang membuat pelabuhan baharu di-Selat Kelang Utara ada-lah sangat baik bagi Kerajaan menukarkan nama Port Swettenham kapada Pelabuhan Tun Perak. Saya harap, kerana Menteri Pengangkutan tidak ada di-sini dan saya harap akan di-sampaikan juga perkara ini dan akan di-pertimbangkan nama Pelabuhan Tun Perak itu, kerana Tun Perak mempunyai sejarah besar sa-bagai Governor Melaka daripada sejarah Mr Frank Swettenham yang menjadi tenaga penjajah yang menjajah bangsa kita masa itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Pilehan Raya akan menjelang tiba, saya harap jangan Pejabat Pengerangan di-peralatkan dan juga jabatan² yang lain di-peralatkan oleh Kerajaan bagi maksud kepentingan parti-nya untuk mengekalkan kekuasaan mereka dan ini akan timbul perasaan dendam dari ra'ayat yang tidak habis². Saya tidak mahu, yang pertama sa-kali jangan polis di-gunakan sama ada sa-chara lansong atau tidak bagi menekan gerakan² ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini. Saya tidak berchakap sa-kira-nya soal² lain, yang saya berchakap ia-lah dari sudut Pilehan Raya, saya tidak tahu

sa-barang alat Kerajaan di-gunakan untuk menekan gerakan² dari segi demokrasi bagi maksudkan mengalahkan parti² lawan untuk mengekalkan parti pemerintah di-dalam Pilihan Raya. Saya ingin mengingatkan apa yang telah terjadi di-Korea Selatan, pernah terjadi parti pemerintah telah mempergunakan polis, dan kemudian daripada Pilihan Raya sa-telah di-beri pengaduan oleh pehak parti pembangkang, parti² yang kalah, Kerajaan Korea Selatan terpaksa membentok sa-buah Surohanjaya, yang kemudian Surohanjaya itu berpendapat bahawa polis telah benar² di-pergunakan untuk menekan parti² lawan di-dalam Pilihan itu, akhir-nya Pilihan Raya itu di-batalkan, maka kerana itu saya tidak menudoh polis bertindak sa-winang²-nya, chuma saya ingin mengingatkan Kerajaan supaya jangan memperalatkan apa pun juga bagi maksud mempertahankan Kerajaan Perikatan dan serah-lah natijah Pilihan Raya itu kepada ra'ayat dengan demokrasi yang baik dan Pilihan Raya yang berseh.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr President, Sir, I wish to reply to some of the observations made by the Honourable Enche' S. P. S. Nathan and a few other Members of this House.

The Honourable Enche' S. P. S. Nathan has mentioned about workers being solidly behind the Government in facing the Indonesian confrontation. Sir, I am very glad of this assurance. The Government is fully appreciative of the workers' support. He has also warned the Government that employers are trying to exploit confrontation to their own ends and that the Government should not fall into this. Sir, I can assure the House that Government will not allow employers, workers, or any of the parties, to exploit the present situation to their own ends. I have time and again repeated this, and I can only hope that the nation's crisis is not abused by anybody. Even under the voluntary system of industrial relations in Malaya, it is expected that all parties to any trade dispute will genuinely discuss to try and reach agreement. They should, while pursuing their own positions in the dispute, never lose

sight of the fact that trade disputes, especially when they occur in important industries, have tremendous effect on the security and economy of the country and the convenience and safety of the public as a whole. It is my hope that the only form of pressure exerted in any trade dispute is the pressure of public opinion and national interest.

The Honourable Member also says that the employers do not concede to workers' just demands, that workers want to share the wealth of this country and that workers will not yield to pressures and all that. I am very glad of this. But I wish to say that in regard to the workers wanting to share the wealth of the country, the plans and the provisions that are now under discussion in the Bill are mainly for the purpose of giving benefits to all, including workers, and to give them a share the wealth of the country.

With regard to the question of E.P.F., the Honourable Member has suggested that the contributions should be increased from 5% to 10%. I understand that my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Finance, will answer this question because it comes under his portfolio.

The Honourable Enche' Ahmad Taff has raised the question of trade unionists not being Federal Citizens and therefore not acting in the genuine interests of the workers of this country. As far as Malaya is concerned, Sir, safeguards in this respect already exist under the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959, which lays down that all officers of trade unions must have had three years experience in the trade or industry in which trade unions function. This will ensure that leaders of trade unions understand the conditions and problems of workers who form the general membership of the trade union and therefore be able to act in the interests of the workers themselves. This will also keep out persons who attach themselves to organisations, such as trade unions, to further their own selfish ends. Officers of trade unions are also required to be Federal Citizens so that the leadership of these unions is in the hands of persons who have their roots

in this country itself. The exceptions to these conditions require my personal approval, and I can assure this House that in exercising my power in regard to exemption, I will always keep in mind the intention of these provisions under the Trade Union Ordinance.

The Honourable Senator, Enche' Amaluddin, has mentioned about the protest of the CUEPACS recently in regard to the statement of the Prime Minister. What the Prime Minister said is not that the members of the CUEPACS are communists or that the Government employees are communists, but that the tactics employed are akin to communist tactics.

The Honourable Senator also mentioned that the Department of Social Welfare should help the families of the persons detained. Well, Sir, if any application is made to the Welfare Department, I am sure the application will receive due consideration.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada mula-nya saya tidak berchadang hendak berchakap dalam Dewan ini mengenai Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1964 yang kita akan sahkan pada hari ini untuk kemajuan dan kema'amoran negara kita, tetapi dengan kerana terlampau panjang dan terlampau banyak kekeliruan yang telah di-timbulkan oleh saudara saya Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus, sa-orang daripada ahli Pembangkang—yang tidak ada di-sini atau pun telah memukul tetapi lari—terpaksa-lah saya berchakap untuk membutirkan supaya apa yang di-susun dengan bagitu elok perkataan-nya, tetapi burok yang di-belakang-nya itu ada-lah satu perkara jadi diayah yang besar yang patut di-ketahui ramai apa dia yang sa-benar-nya yang berlaku dalam negeri kita ini. Dalam ucapan-nya tadi yang pernah di-beri kapada Dewan ini dan bukan sa-kali atau dua, kita dapat dengar berbagai² tuduhan kapada Parti Perikatan, Kerajaan Perikatan dan berbagai² perkara yang di-timbulkan dalam perkara mengenai pemerintah negeri kita ini. Maka satu perkara yang saya harus memberi jawapan yang terang kapada ahli Pembangkang itu ia-lah tuduhan yang menyatakan Kerajaan

Perikatan menchampori politik di-dalam sharikat² kerjasama di-dalam negeri ini. Saya rasa perkara menchampori politik di-dalam sharikat² kerjasama ini dapat saya beri keterangan yang jelas kapada Dewan ini, ia-itu perkara ini telah pun di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan PAS di-Kelantan yang di-pimpin oleh PAS, yang mana telah menchampori dan mengganggu sharikat² kerjasama di-negeri Kelantan. Apabila ada sahaja ra'ayat berkumpul hendak membena sharikat kerjasama di-Kelantan, maka datang-lah wakil Kerajaan Kelantan memberi sharahan supaya sharikat kerjasama itu mestilah lebeh dahulu di-pimpin dan di-kendalikan oleh ahli² PAS, sa-kira tidak, lesen bagi sharikat itu berjalan tidak akan di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan, khas-nya sharikat yang mengenai kilang padi di-Kelantan, sa-hingga berbangkit perbalahan di-antara pegawai sharikat kerjasama dengan Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan dalam masaalah ini, sa-hingga ra'ayat berkuchar-kachir dan berpechah-belah bergaduh di-antara satu pehak dengan satu pehak dengan kerana gangguan di-dalam perkara perjalanan dan kemajuan sharikat kerjasama ini.

Saya dapat terangkan dengan nyata sa-kali satu daripada sharikat kerjasama yang telah di-ganggu dengan chara politik ia-lah dalam kawasan Menteri Besar sendiri ia-itu di-Ketereh, yang mana Menteri Besar chuba menggunakan segala kuat-kuasa-nya menahan pemberian lesen kilang padi kapada sa-buah sharikat kilang padi bekerjasama, beliau mensharatkan supaya di-ambil orang² PAS mengendalikan, baharu lesen itu hendak di-beri. Lesen itu di-simpan beberapa tahun di-simpan-nya lesen itu tidak di-beri dan di-keluarkan kapada sharikat yang di-tubuhkan oleh ahli² PAS yang dengan nyata-nya di-beri lesen pada hal sharikat itu tidak di-tubuhkan sa-hingga sharikat itu telah mendapat tahu ia-itu orang kampong di-situ berkehendakkan kapada sharikat dan berkehendakkan kapada kilang padi, sa-hingga kilang padi yang di-tubuhkan oleh Kerajaan yang di-benarkan lesen oleh Kerajaan Kelantan itu tidak berapa jauh daripada kilang padi yang sa-benar-nya yang

di-bena oleh ra'ayat di-kampung. Sa-patut-nya satu² kilang padi itu memandang kapada pengeluaran padi, tetapi kilang padi di-Kelantan memandangkan kapada kekuatan parti atau ahli parti yang membuka sharikat itu. Ini nyata sa-kali menimbulkan huru-hara. Sa-hingga ada satu tempat di-kampung Banggol, saya suka terangkan dengan nyata-nya sa-kali; wakil dari Kerajaan PAS datang ka-kampung itu memaksa orang² kampung supaya melantek orang yang menjadi ahli PAS menjadi ketua bagi satu sharikat kilang padi, kalau tidak lesen tidak di-benarkan, dan sampai hari ini tidak di-benarkan, kerana orang yang handal membuka kilang itu tidak masok PAS dan tidak masok Parti Perikatan, dia orang kampung biasa, tetapi lesen tidak di-benarkan, melainkan mesti daftar menjadi ahli PAS dahulu. Ini ada-lah champor tangan yang paling terang dan nyata sa-kali yang tidak di-timbulkan dalam Dewan ini. Saya rasa Yang Berhormat itu sudah lari daripada Dewan ini ia-lah kerana dia takut menghadapi kenyataan yang saya keluarkan dalam Dewan ini (*Tepok*).

Satu perkara lagi yang saya suka terangkan dalam Dewan ini ia-lah satu perkataan yang paling merbahaya, yang pernah di-keluarkan oleh pehak Pembangkang. Perkataan² yang di-keluarkan oleh pehak Pembangkang ini khas-nya Enche' Amaluddin sendiri, ia-lah perkataan² yang boleh memberi perangsang yang menggalakkan dan memberi semangat kapada musuh² kita yang ada di-luar tanah ayer yang chuba mengkhianati negara kita. Satu perkataan yang telah di-keluarkan-nya itu ia-lah menyatakan lebeh baik Tun Abdul Razak, Menteri Pertahanan itu meletakkan jawatan-nya, kerana 8 orang ashkar² kita telah mati dengan kerana pencherubohan ini. Ini satu perkataan yang paling merbahaya, yang paling tidak baik sa-kali di-dalam sa'at kita menentang musuh. Sa-olah² suara yang di-keluarkan oleh pehak Pembangkang itu sudah menjadi suara musuh yang masok ka-Dewan ini. Suara yang di-suarakan oleh Pembangkang ini ia-lah merupakan suara² Kerajaan yang memusohi kita dan meresap masok ka-dalam pendengaran

ra'ayat kita, ka-dalam Dewan ini, ka-dalam negeri ini dan suara ini patut-lah di-awasi, patut-lah di-jaga dan saya seru kapada Ahli² Pembangkang, bukan sahaja Enche' Amaluddin, tetapi juga Socialist Front, atau pun parti² Pembangkang yang lain supaya berchermat sadikit menggunakan perkataan yang boleh membangkitkan semangat, mahu lebeh lagi kuat penentangan yang di-tentang kapada kita oleh pemberontak² daripada Indonesia itu. Kalau mereka merasa yang mereka boleh membunuh 8 orang ashkar² kita, kemudian Menteri Pertahanan kita di-gonchang untok meletakkan jawatan-nya, maka mereka akan bangkit membunuh lebeh banyak lagi anggota² keselamatan kita untok menggonchang kekuatan Kerajaan kita. Jadi, ini satu suara yang paling merbahaya, yang patut di-awasi oleh pehak² Pembangkang yang suka mempermainkan kejadian pembunuhan 8 orang anggota² keselamatan kita itu untok kepentingan kekuatan parti-nya.

Saya rasa, kalau sa-kira-nya dia, atau pun sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Enche' Amaluddin yang tidak ada dalam Dewan ini, terasa kuat dan bangga, lebeh baik-lah persilakan ka-Pulau Sekupang, untok menjadi general kapada Azahari. Itu lebeh baik supaya kita dapat bangkit, kita dapat melihat general daripada Ahli Dewan Negara ini menjadi general kapada Azahari, kemudian bangkit pula sa-orang general daripada Perikatan menentang kapada General Azahari. Ini lagi senang. Jangan mempermain²kan perkataan yang merbahaya itu.

Satu lagi yang saya suka terangkan ia-itu Jabatan Penerangan yang di-suarakan oleh Ahli Pembangkang tadi ia-itu kata-nya Jabatan Penerangan itu bekerja siang dan malam untok menjadi alat kapada Kerajaan, dan Kerajaan itu ia-lah Kerajaan Perikatan. Kita berani berdiri di-sini dan berani memberitahu kapada seluruh ra'ayat yang dudok dalam negeri ini ia-itu Jabatan Penerangan ada-lah Jabatan Kerajaan dan Kerajaan hari ini ia-lah Kerajaan Perikatan. Nasib baik Perikatan menggunakan Kerajaan Perikatan, tetapi kalau Kerajaan Amerika,

dia menggunakan Kerajaan Kennedy, atau pun Kerajaan Johnson, kita boleh menggunakan Kerajaan Tunku Abdul Rahman; itu lebih tegas lagi, tetapi mereka takut, mereka angkat sahaja calendar, mereka buka gambar Tunku. Mereka takut, pengechut, gambar Tunku pun mereka takut, takut gambar Tunku hendak di-taroh di-dinding, kerana rupa Tunku itu menarek anak isteri-nya di-rumah menyokong Tunku, nanti tinggal dia sa-orang sahaja (*Ketawa*).

Saya suka terangkan juga di-sini, Yang Berhormat saudara kita kata tadi dasar pelajaran kita ini ada-lah merupakan satu dasar pelajaran yang kuchar-kachir. Dasar pelajaran yang tidak tentu hala. Saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat ini dia tidak membaca dasar pelajaran kita, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat ini tidak mengkaji dasar pelajaran kita, kerana dasar pelajaran kita ini di-buat dengan persetujuan ra'ayat, kerana sa-belum kita membuat dasar itu perkara ini telah pun di-hibohkan kepada ra'ayat meminta memorandum² daripada seluroh ra'ayat supaya memberikan pendapat-nya, memberikan fikiran-nya, chara mana susunan dasar yang layak di-terima oleh ra'ayat untuk negara kita, supaya pada dasar-nya itu negara kita nanti akan dapat membentok satu bangsa yang bersatu, yang maju, yang baik, semua pehak, semua perwakilan dan semua kumpulan telah memberi memorandum² mereka dan memorandum² itu telah di-kaji oleh sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa dan Jawatan-kuasa itu telah menyusun satu dasar yang mana dasar itu boleh di-terima oleh ra'ayat dan dasar itu juga telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan yang mewakili ra'ayat bagi seluroh negara kita ini. Maka dasar ini di-katakan dasar kuchar-kachir, saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak membaca dan tidak mengkaji dasar itu, dan saya rasa dasar kuchar-kachir konon-nya yang di-katakan itu-lah, maka hari ini persen anak² kita yang pergi ka-university makin bertambah, Sekolah² Menengah maseh berkembang maju, bertambah dengan banyak di-kampong², Sekolah² Pusat telah di-dirikan, bangunan² yang besar yang dahulu-nya rumah² atap

telah bertukar menjadi rumah² batu. Ini-lah dasar kuchar-kachir konon-nya yang telah di-katakan oleh pehak Pembangkang itu.

Saya rasa mereka ini menutup mata-nya sa-masa mereka lalu daripada negeri Kelantan datang ka-Kuala Lumpur, kerana di-tengah² jalan itu mereka boleh melihat dengan mata kepala mereka sendiri Sekolah² Pusat yang besar² yang telah di-bena yang boleh menaikkan mutu darjah pelajaran anak² kita yang menjadi asas bagi menyatukan semua kaum, semua bangsa dalam negeri ini. Mereka itu memejamkan mata-nya serta menghentam dan mengeluarkan perkataan² dengan tidak menimbangkan apa yang mereka lihat dan dengar. Mereka yang mengatakan dasar kuchar-kachir ini-lah yang ada di-antara anak² mereka itu di-dalam sekolah² yang di-katakan kuchar-kachir ini. Anak² mereka yang menerima sijil² kelulusan menengah dan kelulusan tinggi. Ini-kah dasar kuchar-kachir? Anak² mereka sendiri berada di-dalam sekolah² yang di-katakan kuchar-kachir itu, lebih baik keluarkan anak² mereka itu, keluarkan daripada sekolah² yang di-katakan kucha-kachir itu. Dirikan satu dasar lain, dasar yang lebih baik.

Saya suka terangkan ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi chuba mempermainkan kaki²-tangan Kerajaan dengan menyentoh bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan ini melakukan satu pekerjaan yang ta' baik kepada kaki²-tangan Kerajaan ia-itu tidak memberi pandangan kepada kaki-tangan² Kerajaan, sa-hingga hampir² dekat dengan pilehan raya, baharu-lah kaki²-tangan Kerajaan itu hendak di-beri pandangan. Saya rasa ini tidak payah-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu chuba menghasut, ini ada-lah satu hasutan yang jahat kepada pegawai² Kerajaan supaya menentang Perikatan dalam masa pilehan raya. Ini-lah niat daripada pehak Pembangkang untuk merosakkan pentadbiran negeri kita ini, dengan kerana hasutan itu-lah pegawai² Kerajaan nanti kiranya ada satu atau dua orang daripada kalangan-nya yang chuba menerima hasutan itu dan merosakkan chara pentadbiran negeri kita ini. Sebab pentadbiran negeri kita ini patut-lah

menjadi satu pentadbiran yang bebas, dan susunan pentadbiran Kerajaan itu kita mahu di-jamin apa juga parti yang memerintah, maka jaminan itu ada bagi susunan pentadbiran yang baik, kerana negara kita ini ada-lah sa-buah negara yang di-pandang oleh seluruh dunia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang mempunyai pentadbiran yang baik. Kira-nya kita menggunakan alat pentadbiran yang baik ini dengan menghasut supaya berbangkit sa-suatu perkara yang ta' baik, sa-hingga merosakkan pentadbiran kita, maka ini-lah satu hasutan yang jahat yang chuba hendak mengkhianati pentadbiran negara kita sendiri.

Dan sa-kira-nya pentadbiran negara ini rosak maka kerosakan itu akan menimpa pehak Pembangkang sendiri kerana mereka tidak boleh lari daripada pentadbiran yang ada dalam negeri ini. Mereka chuba menhadangkan di-sini supaya kita mengkaji dasar ekonomi kita. Tadi kita baharu dengar Ahli Yang Berhormat Enche' Amaluddin berkata hapuskan dasar ekonomi yang ada ini dan adakan satu dasar ekonomi yang baik yang baharu di-kaji sa-mula daripada apa yang kita adakan ini. Saya suka minta keterangan daripada Yang Berhormat pehak Pembangkang itu yang tidak ada dalam Dewan ini, dengan menerusi akhbar atau menerusi suara yang ada di-sini supaya dia menerangkan bagaimana dasar ekonomi yang baik. Kalau hendak kata baik senang, tetapi, apa chorak ekonomi yang lebeh baik itu bagaimana chorak-nya, dan bagaimana praktikal-nya; chara perjalanan-nya, chara pelaksanaan-nya, ini yang paling penting di-halusi. Ini paling penting kita dengar, bukan kata oh, kita mahu hanchorkan dasar ekonomi yang ada ini, dan gantikan dengan yang baharu. Sa-takat itu sahaja tidak menchukupi ganti dengan yang baharu, dan chara mana yang baharu patut di-terangkan, supaya dapat kita mengerti. Kita mahu dasar ekonomi prektikal yang boleh di-praktikkan dalam negeri kita ini yang mempunyai gulungan² kaum dan puak², berbagai bangsa daripada gulungan kaya dan miskin, daripada gulungan berbagai kaum dan sesuai dengan chara negara kita ini, bagai-

mana chara ekonomi yang baik, chorak sistem ekonomi yang baik, dan ada-kah telah di-praktikkan di-negeri Kelantan yang di-perintah oleh PAS ia-itu party-nya sendiri? Saya tahu apa yang di-praktikkan dalam negeri Kelantan hari ini, negeri Kelantan di-perintah oleh PAS sudah menjadi satu negeri yang mempunyai Kerajaan yang tidak aman. Saya berani berkata, negeri-nya mempunyai Kerajaan yang tidak beramanah. Kerana sa-kira-nya ada kaum² yang suka membuka lombong dan sa-bagai-nya di-negeri Kelantan apabila di-hantar surat permohonan kepada Kerajaan Kelantan meminta lesen prospecting maka surat prospecting lesen itu di-buka dan di-tunjokkan kepada anggota² PAS yang lain untuk di-berikan lesen bijeh itu kepada anggota²-nya, di-pecahkan rahsia pemohon² itu untuk kepentingan ahli²-nya. Ini berlaku dalam negeri Kelantan hari ini dan tidak boleh di-nafikan. Permohonan² untuk berlombong bijeh di-negeri Kelantan apabila di-hantarkan kepada Kerajaan Kelantan rahsia permohonan itu di-buka dan di-berikan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat untuk meminta tanah yang di-pohonkan itu. Ini ada-lah satu Kerajaan yang tidak amanah patut Yang Berhormat Enche' Amaluddin balek nanti menyiasat dan mendesak supaya menjadikan lebeh aman sistem ekonomi yang lebeh baik di-laksanakan di-Kelantan dan ini menjadi satu chontoh supaya Kerajaan boleh menimbangkan. Oh, Kerajaan Persekutuan ini sa-benar-nya telah pun di-praktikkan dan boleh pula memberi kema'amoran kepada ra'ayat Kelantan baharu-lah Kerajaan PAS boleh buka mata dan faham. Ini satu jalan yang baik saya berikan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat membuka jalan kepada ahli²-nya supaya Kerajaan PAS menerima ranchangan yang di-anjorkan-nya itu.

Kemudian Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga berkata, patut-lah kita menyemak perjanjian pertahanan negara kita ini dengan Kerajaan British kerana kita tidak mahu perjanjian ini kita tidak ada mempunyai tanggung-jawab sendiri, kita mahu jaga tanah ayer sendiri. Kalau boleh ambil-lah orang² Pakistan datang di-sini melateh kita

tetapi hujongan ucapan-nya itu berkata, orang² Pakistan itu ada-lah di-lateh oleh British juga. Apa salah-nya kalau kita ambil orang Pakistan kerana dia di-lateh oleh British. Jadi ma'ana-nya jangan ambil orang British tetapi ambil orang yang di-lateh oleh British; itu boleh. Saya rasa kalau kita ambil murid lebeh baik kita ambil guru untuk melateh kita, itu lebeh baik kerana ilmu itu ada pada guru lebeh banyak daripada ilmu yang ada pada murid. Ini satu perkataan yang tidak boleh di-terima oleh fikiran anak² pun di-dalam negeri kita ini. Kalau kita hanchorkan perjanjian kita dengan British, ada-kah kita dapat jaminan supaya negara kita ini mempunyai kelengkapan yang chukup bagi pertahanan negara kita dalam sa'at konfrantasi ini. Dan kalau kita putus-kan perhubungan perjanjian ini tidak-kah ini berma'ana membuka pintu kepada musuh² yang ada di-sempadan kita masuk dalam negeri ini, dan mahu-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membawa tentera daripada PAS menahankan sempadan daripada di-remph oleh musuh. Ini satu pertanyaan yang harus di-jawab dan fikiran ini harus di-timbangkan dengan halus sa-belum mengeluarkan apa² kenyataan. Sebab saya dengar tadi apa yang di-ucapkan-nya itu lichin baik dan di-pandang lojik kepada perkataan²-nya. Jadi kalau kita selideki lebeh halus, di-ulas balek perkataan yang terator dan lichin itu merupakan satu usaha untuk meruntuhkan Kerajaan kita yang ada hari ini supaya perhubungan kita dengan British dalam pertahanan itu di-putusan supaya musuh datang merempoh masuk dalam negeri kita ini, supaya dasar ekonomi kita ini di-hapuskan dan di-gantikan dengan dasar ekonomi yang lebeh burok, supaya kekayaan bumi kita ini dapat kita kawal dengan baik, di-bukakan supaya keadaan itu menjadi kuchar-kachir nasib yang lebeh burok.

Jadi saya rasa tidak patut-lah saya panjangkan berchakap tetapi ada satu lagi yang di-terangkan oleh Enche' Amaluddin tadi, dia kata Penyata Bank Negara, berkata ra'ayat negeri ini, sa-bulan pada pukul rata ia-lah \$700 sa-bulan pendapat-nya. Tetapi

dia telah melawat dan menyiasat sendiri di-dapati hanya yang ada \$20, ada yang \$40 ada yang \$50 dan ada yang susah lagi di-kampung². Jadi Bank Negara ini mengeluarkan penyata pendapatan ra'ayat pada 'am-nya, di-kirakan yang miskin yang kaya dan sa-bagai-nya. Kalau sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu datang di-satu² kampung dan di-tanya kepada Enche' Dollah berapa pendapatan-nya, Enche' Dollah menjawab \$40 ini tidak boleh menyalahkan Bank Negara, kerana Bank Negara itu menghalusi keadaan ekonomi pada keseluruhan ra'ayat, bukan dari segi ekonomi sa-saorang yang di-temui oleh Yang Berhormat itu. Ini patut di-sedari bukan tujuan menggunakan perkataan itu untuk menyalahkan chara keterangan yang di-keluarkan oleh Bank Negara itu. Kenyataan itu sa-mata² tujuan-nya kerana hendak memberi tahu kepada ra'ayat seluroh dalam Malaysia ini yang susah, yang miskin papa dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini-lah perkataan² sentiasa di-gunakan oleh pehak Pembangkang dan sa-olah² ini ada-lah suara yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan yang menjadi seteru chuba hendak menghanchorkan supaya mereka dapat memberitahu kepada dunia bukan Indonesia sahaja yang miskin tetapi Malaysia pun miskin juga, itu maksud-nya.

Ini tujuan-nya supaya dapat di-bandingkan dengan dunia ini suara² yang paling jahat yang boleh mero-sakkan nama baik negara kita berbanding dalam sa'at konfrontasi dan sa'at pertentangan konfrontasi hari ini bukan konfrontasi mulut, bukan konfrontasi suara, bahkan hari ini sudah konfrontasi peluru, konfrontasi membunuh, walau pun Subandrio berkata: jangan-lah mema'anakan konfrontasi itu satu perkara yang bertujuan jahat hendak menghanchorkan, bukan ma'ana-nya bagitu, tetapi yang membunuh di-sempadan apa ma'ana-nya, anggota keselamatan kita telah mati, apa ma'ana-nya, pertentangan yang di-buat itu apa ma'ana-nya, sekatan ekonomi yang di-jalankan, apa ma'ana-nya, berbagai² lagi langkakah yang jahat itu di-jalankan, apakah ma'ana-nya? Apa ma'ana-nya

konfrontasi yang sa-umpama itu, ada-kah itu merupakan konfrontasi yang berupa tentangan sahaja, tidak masuk peluru? Tidak masuk segala perkara yang lain penyeludupan yang di-jalankan. Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi mengatakan orang Indonesia yang datang itu kalau dapat kita simpan-lah ia baik², beri-lah ia makan kenyang², taroh-lah ia di-satu tempat yang baik, beri-lah kerja, ini suara yang di-kehendaki oleh musuh, ini suara yang paling patut di-awasi, kerana orang yang chuba menyeludup masuk dalam negara kita ini hendak mengkhianati negeri ini, jadi mahu di-pelihara dan di-beri makan di-jaga dan di-beri kerja pula lagi, ini-kah kemahuan pihak pembangkang, ini-kah kedudukan atau standing-nya, ini-lah patut ra'ayat ramai tahu di-mana duduk-nya parti pembangkang hari ini, di-mana PAS duduk. Jadi, tidak jauh kalau kita katakan mereka itu mahu supaya negara kita ini dudok di-bawah pemerintahan Indonesia, kerana mereka menjadi alat memberi kesenangan, memberi jalan yang lebeh baik supaya seteru kita masuk, dan marahkan kepada pihak Kerajaan kerana menyekat memberi kesusahan kepada seteru² itu. Ini-kah chorak parti pembangkang yang mendaftarkan diri, mengagong²kan di-dalam akhbar dengan menyatakan diri-nya telah mendaftarkan kepada pihak yang berkenaan demi untuk memper-tahankan tanah ayer, ini-kah chorak-nya, chukup-lah saya rasa bagi pengetahuan Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini supaya tidak menjadi kekeliruan kepada apa² butir yang telah di-cha-kapkan-nya itu.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr President, Sir, this morning this House through its members has presented several bouquets to the Alliance Government for its efforts in trying to rejuvenate the rubber industry so that it can be in a better position to meet the confrontation of synthetic rubber. I am glad that Honourable Members of this House appreciate Government's grants to the rubber industry to replant old rubber. The Government is equally concerned as Honourable Members

with the falling prices and the low price of natural rubber and we feel that the long term solution to this is possibly through the United Nations through the Conference on Trade and Development, which will take place some time next year, where we hope the producing countries of natural rubber and the producers of synthetic rubber can come to some agreement as to whether it is possible to have a minimum price for our products, or on a basis of restriction of production of synthetic rubber, and thirdly, whether developed countries would agree to prohibit the use of synthetic rubber beyond a certain percentage in manufactured goods. In the short term, however, we agree with the Honourable Senator Thuraisingham that we should look for new markets. As a result of that, the Government has sponsored a rubber trade mission to visit the developed countries that use natural rubber—like the countries in the European Common Market, the United Kingdom, Japan and including Russia and the countries behind the iron curtain. Whether or not this trade mission will be able to raise the price of rubber, I do not know. We shall have to assess the effects of such trade mission. And to answer the question whether Government will send a rubber trade mission to China, it will depend upon the success of this rubber trade mission to Russia. We believe in free trade and, as such, we do trade with communist countries and although Communist China hardly buys anything from this country, we still import about \$100 million worth of goods from Communist China every year.

The Honourable Senator, Enche' Ko Teck Kin spoke on the effects of the confrontation on Singapore. We in the Central Government fully realise that Singapore is, perhaps, the State that is most affected by confrontation, but we do hope that our fellow brothers in Singapore will realise that citizens, businesses and workers in Johore and Penang are also affected by the confrontation. However, it is important, if we want to combat this confrontation, that we should all pool

our resources human, capital and raw material, so as to create new employment for the people who are affected by the confrontation. On this score, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Singapore Government for having so quickly reacted to the situation by forming the Singapore Committee of Economic Defence. We in the Central Government are also doing all we can to soften the effects of confrontation on our businesses, and on our labour, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. The Central Government, not very long ago, called a meeting of all the Chambers of Commerce in Malaysia to find ways and means to improve trade within Malaysia, and it was agreed that it would be useful if the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore could send a trade mission to Sabah and Sarawak with the object of improving trade between these two territories so that the mills and the processing units in Singapore could be fed by raw materials from Sabah and Sarawak and also take up some of the idle shipping now lying in Singapore. I hope that the Chambers of Commerce in Singapore will in the near future carry out this proposal with the hope that Singapore will benefit and also will the rest of Malaysia.

The Central Government is also aware, and indeed supports, Singapore's determination to industrialise, and it was because of that that we so willingly joined hands with Singapore to form a Common Market. We agree that it is now time that we must diversify our economy and that industrialisation is one of the methods. But we would like to point out to Singapore that we are prepared to co-operate and assist Singapore within the framework of the Malaysian Agreement and Annex J of that Agreement.

The Government, in trying to attract industries, assist pioneer industries by offering tax holiday to the extent of five years, import duty exemption on new machinery and even duty-free import of certain essential raw materials; and the State Governments assist in the attraction of industries by providing the infra-structure of indus-

trialisation by providing industrial estates. In Singapore there is that beautiful large industrial estate at Jurong which, I am sure, should be able to attract much more industrialists than we can in Malaya. Both the Governments—both the one in Singapore and the Central Government—also assist entrepreneurs in the provision of loans as capital to start them off to industrialise. The Economic Development Board of Singapore does give out loans at very low rates and in the Central Government we have the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited which also helps to give long term loans on relatively little security. I am sure that with these two bodies to assist in the provision of loans the industrialists should be able to find working capital. Industrialisation must of necessity grow as fast as the entrepreneurs will invest their money and as fast as the workers are willing to co-operate with capital to produce goods in this country; and unless workers are reasonable, entrepreneurs are not prepared to invest money in industries.

The Honourable Enche' S. P. S. Nathan did ask the question, "Why do we not manufacture salt?" It is not that we do not want to manufacture salt. We have had a feasibility survey done but, unfortunately, because of our weather conditions, it is not economical to use the sun as an evaporating agent as is being used in the Philippines where they have salt pans along the sea-coast for the evaporation of the sea water and the crystalization of salt by the use of the rays of the sun. In this country because of the high humidity and short day-light hours it is not economical to produce salt by this method. However, there are other methods; but if these other methods are more expensive and not economical, it would not be fair to expect our local people to purchase salt at a higher price.

The Honourable Enche' S. P. S. Nathan also asked, "Why don't we start dairy farms in view of the fact that we have got so much cattle here?" For his information, we have now three pioneer companies producing condensed milk, and these pioneer companies have a

condition to their Certificates that they shall market any milk that is produced by dairy farms sponsored in this country. The Ministry of Agriculture has sponsored two big dairy farms one at Batu Arang and the other at Seremban. Feed in the form of grass has been planted in these areas. A pasteurization unit has arrived but, unfortunately, our local dairy farmers do not seem anxious to join or to pool their resources to bring their cattle into these dairy farms. I do hope that the Honourable Senator would persuade these gentlemen who rear these cows to take part in this co-operative venture for their benefit and for the benefit of the country (*Laughter*) and we hope that we should be able to produce cheaper milk so that estate labourers will be able to buy better milk.

The Honourable Senator has also asked, what are we doing about rice, why do we not increase our rice and be self-sufficient? I am glad to report that since we have started double cropping in certain areas, we are today importing less rice and we are now sixty per cent self-sufficient in rice. (*Applause*).

The Honourable Puan Aishah has very rightly complained that she is not able to buy any new shares from the Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan despite the fact that she has written many letters. Now, according to the laws of this country, she will not be able to buy any new shares from the Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan when the share register is closed. (*Laughter*). This Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan was formed in May, 1961 and the share register was open for eighty days from the 1st May, 1961, and because the response was poor the share register was opened again for a second time from the 29th December, 1961, to the 15th August, 1962, a period of eight months; and it was during these two periods, as she has admitted herself; that she received, and other Malays received, letters and circulars persuading them to buy shares in the Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan. But, unfortunately, these people did not buy the shares then, but now when the share register is closed they are unable

to buy. However, because the Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan is now a stable organisation, earning a lot of money, the Government has stepped in, and the Board of Directors of this Sharikat has agreed to have its capital increased to ten million dollars and the nominal value of the shares should be reduced from ten dollars to one dollar per share, and when this is ready, because permission has to be obtained from the court, a third issue will be opened to the public, in which time I do hope all Members of this House who are Malays, and all Malays in the country, will buy the shares so as to give it a boost in its capital structure.

As I said just now, Government has received several bouquets, and I think it would not be out of place if I, on behalf of the Government, presented a bouquet to one of the Honourable Members of this House. On behalf of my Ministry, I would say how much we appreciate the services rendered by the Honourable Enche' Chan Kwong Hon, as an Adviser to my Ministry and to the Government on the tin industry. (*Applause*). Together with Mr Fuller, these two gentlemen have rendered great service by advising my Ministry and also attending international conferences, advising our permanent delegates to the International Tin Council on the problems of tin. I would also like to say how much I appreciate the advice I received from the Members of the Tin Advisory Council, which are drawn from all sections of the tin mining industry in Malaya, and it was through their advice, together with the co-operation of the General Services Administration of America that the price of tin has risen from £850 per ton to £1,050 a ton last week. (*Applause*). As long as the American releases from the tin stockpile, are such that the volume of the releases are related to the statistical shortage and the offers accepted by the G.S.A. are not below the current market price, I believe, there will be stability in the tin market. If there is this confidence in the tin market, the price of tin should be at a reasonable level, so that our miners can produce

more tin. And unless our miners are able to produce more tin, the world shortage of tin cannot be solved, as releases from the stockpile alone will not solve the problem. Through the advice of members of the tin industry I am confident my Ministry will act wisely to see that the price of tin is at a reasonable level. Thank you. (*Applause*).

Enche' William Tan (Sarawak): Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the Supply Bill, 1964. From what I gather, the Honourable Minister of Finance must have spent days and nights on end to produce the Supply Bill, 1964. I wish to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance and his staff for the excellent work. (*Applause*). This is the first enlarged Budget of this nature that has been brought before the House, embracing Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak. I feel the Minister of Finance now deserves a holiday.

Sir, it has been my honour to be associated in the construction of the newly-born nation of Malaysia, as well as in the moulding of its destiny. Since the birth of Malaysia, Sarawak has achieved its independence and entered a new era in its history by merging with Malaya, Singapore and Sabah. Today, and in all days to come, we are Members of the same family. A new force among all free nations in the world, we shall work strenuously shoulder to shoulder for the development of our land and the preservation of freedom and the maintenance of peace. In the face of danger at the border of Sarawak, which is the result of the confrontation, or rather invasion of the warmongers in our neighbouring country, we wish it to be known to the world that the people of Sarawak are unconquerable. We are inheritors of peace for over a century and no one should doubt our determination to defend our country with courage and spirit in the future as we have done so in the past. Apart from aggressive attacks from across the border, there is also a danger in the midst of the people, the subversive elements who receive directions from outside the country and whose aim is to bring disaster and engulfing those

committed and uncommitted, so as to build a red colony in our country, Malaysia.

Sir, although they are communist inspired, it is a great mistake to make a conclusion that they are all Chinese. The overwhelming majority of the Chinese people, are and will remain decent and loyal citizens of this nation.

Sarawak is happily married to Malaysia. Sarawak has plunged into this function without duress of any nature. We had two years of hard bargaining for our dowry, and so we four Senators are here with you today. It is a pleasure and honour to be here. (*Applause*). We joined Malaysia with our eyes wide open, and we face the world for it.

Mr President, Sir, I take this opportunity to assure our brethren in the territories of Malaya, Singapore and Sabah that the people of Sarawak will give their closest co-operation at all times. Confident and unwavering, we march towards our goal to build a happy Malaysia.

Mr President, Sir, I fully support the Supply Bill, 1964.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr President, Sir, I have very little to add or to say in winding up this debate, as it is clear that all Parties in this House support this Bill and the Budget for 1964. A number of Honourable Members, in fact a great number of Honourable Members, have raised points which concern other Ministries, and I have no doubt that although the Ministers themselves are not present here today, the points raised will receive the consideration they deserve. I should also add that notes have been taken—I think, by the officials behind us—and I have no doubt that suggestions made will be transmitted to their respective Ministers in due course. As far as my Ministry is concerned, I shall attempt to answer points which have been raised in the order in which they were made.

My Honourable friend, Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar, has suggested that the liquor import duties which were

raised in the Estimates could have been higher. I must say that this is a very helpful suggestion, because it is not often that a Finance Minister is told that he has been too lenient—quite often it is the other way round. In this connection, however, I would like to say that, although I normally do not use economic terms, I do believe in the theory that there is a point beyond which taxes could very well defeat the objective for which they were raised—the economists call it the law of diminishing returns; and we have found, in this Administration, that if you raise taxes beyond a certain level, the return would actually be less. So, I am not quite sure that it is wise, or desirable, to raise liquor duties beyond the level at which they stand at the moment. Anyway, as I say, it is very gratifying to know that at least one Member in this House is in favour of higher rather than lower taxes.

The Honourable Enche' Nathan has suggested that the contributions to the Employees Provident Fund should be raised from its present level to ten per cent. The present level is roughly five per cent. It is not an exact five per cent, because we have got to make allowances for various wage levels and we have to resort to the principle of rounding off for the sake of administrative convenience. But I agree that, by and large, the rate of contribution from both employers and employees is approximately five per cent each. A raise to ten per cent would, therefore, mean the doubling of the present rate of contribution—and I am not quite sure that the employees, for whom Enche' Nathan speaks, would consider very favourably the doubling of the present rate of contribution, because the contributions have to come from their own pockets. If they themselves are happy about it, then I think we, in the Government, can consider this suggestion. But, as I say, I am not quite sure that they are very happy—though they might welcome the doubling of the employers' contribution—and I hope they do realise the implications of this move. If Enche' Nathan could consult them and

make sure that all of them are happy—not only those in the Unions whom he represents—then, I think, probably we can take this proposal one step further.

My Honourable friend, Tok Pangku Pandak, has asked why the defence expenditure for 1964 will be less than the defence expenditure for 1963. I can forgive his confusion, because if you look at the Budget itself, the two figures are placed in juxtaposition and it does give the impression that defence expenditure for 1964 will actually be less than that for 1963. However, that is not quite a fair comparison because, if the Honourable Member will look at the Treasury Memorandum on the Expenditure Estimates—Command Paper No. 51 of 1963, page 4, paragraph 7—he will find that the original estimates for 1963 are given as \$94 million, whereas the 1964 estimates are given as \$158.4 million—in other words, an increase of \$64 million—and that is really the fairest comparison. Also, in paragraph 60 of my Budget speech, I did say that the largest increase is on the estimates for the Ministry of Defence which have risen by \$64 million, or 69 per cent over the 1963 Budget provision. The 1963 figure, as given in the Budget, has of course been swollen by the fact that it has taken the Malaysian commitments into account, and that also has meant that supplementary expenditure incurred in 1963 on account of Malaysia, but which would really have been attributable not only to Malaysia but to 1964 has been included in the 1963 provision. Hence the revised figure for 1963 is, as I have already said, not strictly comparable with that for 1964. My Honourable friend need have no fears that the Ministry of Defence will be starved of funds. I have never yet met any soldier, any army, who is less unconcerned about money, and they can always be trusted. I think, to make the maximum rather than the minimum demands in respect of defence.

The Honourable Enche' Amaluddin has stated that our national *per capita* income is of the order of \$700 per month. He states that he got this

figure from a Bank Negara publication, and I can now understand why sometimes he is on one side of the fence, and we are on the other. I say this, because I am absolutely certain that he never got this figure from Bank Negara or from any publication of Bank Negara—in fact, the real figure is nearer \$700 per annum rather than \$700 per month. If we had been lucky enough to be in the \$700 per month group, I think we can class ourselves in the same category, for economic purposes, as the United States or the United Kingdom. And that, I think, also explains why sometimes his economic theories and his economic judgments differ so greatly from those of us on this side of the House.

I have also been asked, Mr President, to reply to a number of points which have been raised in the field of defence. My Honourable friend Mr T. H. Tan mentioned that a number of executive posts in the Armed Forces are still held by expatriate officers. Another Honourable Member also made this point. Mr Tan referred to the pilots of the recently acquired helicopters. It should be borne in mind, Sir, that long training and experience are required before one can become a good officer, particularly a good helicopter pilot. It is wellknown that we have insufficient Malayan officers to fill all posts on the establishment of the Armed Forces because of the rapid expansion. We therefore have to depend on seconded officers to fill these vacancies. The helicopter squadron of the Royal Malayan Air Force is a completely new squadron. The few Malayan pilots we have are not trained to fly helicopters. They are being trained, and no doubt in due course of time they will be fully competent to fly these helicopters, but at the moment it will be appreciated that they are not in a position to pilot these planes. Seconded pilots have therefore to be engaged, but even in their case they have to attend a conversion course to enable them to fly these French helicopters before they came to Malaya, and in this respect we are talking about pilots who are

already comparatively experienced in the handling of aircraft.

Another Honourable Member—I think it was the Honourable Enche' Amaluddin—suggested that we have rejected better or more effective weapons used by the Armed Forces as a result of bad or probably tendentious advice given by the British seconded officers in the Armed Forces. I should add that the Ministry of Defence always explores Commonwealth and world markets for the type of arms most suitable to our requirements. Only those arms that have been tried and then found to be suitable for our requirements are bought by us. We have not always adopted British arms and we have in a number of cases resorted to purchases from countries other than British and Commonwealth countries.

Another allegation is that there was something fishy in the fact that Malaysian Rangers were still under the command of a British unit, or in other words, are still incorporated in British units. I should inform this House that the raising of the Malaysian Rangers is being financed by the British Government as part of their overall financial assistance towards Malaysia, but these units will be taken over by our Government from the 1st of January, 1966.

Enche' Amaluddin enquired why we have not taken officers from Pakistan rather than British officers as the latter are more expensive than our own officers. My Honourable friend Enche' Nik Hassan has, I think, answered him on this point, but I should say that there is no policy that we should obtain all our seconded officers from Britain. We have a very flexible policy in this regard and apart from that I should also state that, as far as the emoluments of British seconded officers are concerned, we are responsible only for the payment of the following:

- (i) Basic pay;
- (ii) Marriage allowance; and
- (iii) Ration allowance.

Now, the net effect of this arrangement is that all other allowances are paid by

the British Government out of British funds, and as a result of this subsidised secondment scheme a British officer does not cost us much more than a Malayan officer of equivalent rank (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Third Reading

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan ia-itu Rang Undang² a Bill intituled "an Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1964 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year" di-bacha kali yang ketiga sekarang.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE*

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon menchadangkan,

"Bahawa Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang hingga satu masa yang tidak di-tetapkan".

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Jawi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved:

"Bahawa Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang hingga satu masa yang tidak di-tetapkan".

Adjourned sine die at 6.40 p.m.