

Volume III
No. 16



Monday
16th October, 1961

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Vol. III

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

No. 16

Monday, 16th October, 1961

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,
Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.
(Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister
of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN
DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of the Interior and Internal Security, DATO'
DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka
Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL
AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR,
P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE
LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI
TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID
KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.
(Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI
ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE'
CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED
ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
 „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
 „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
 „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bharu Barat).
 „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
 „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
 „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
 „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
 „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
 „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
 „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
 „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
 „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
 „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
 „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
 „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
 „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
 „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
 „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
 „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
 „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
 „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
 „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
 „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
 „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
 „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
 „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
 „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
 „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
 .. DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
 .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
 .. NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
 .. ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
 .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
 .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
 .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
 .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
 .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
 .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
 .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
 .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
 .. TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
 .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
 .. ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
 .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
 .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 .. ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
 .. ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
 .. TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
 .. DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
 .. ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
 .. ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
 .. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
 .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
 .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
 .. ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 .. ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
 .. PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
 .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
 .. ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan), (Minister without Portfolio). (*On leave*).

- The Honourable Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY
MR. SPEAKER

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima dua perutusan yang bertarikh 16hb. August, 1961, daripada Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat ini bagi persetujuan Majlis Dewan Negara.

Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan² itu.

(The Clerk reads the following Messages)

(i) **Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives**

“Mr. Speaker,

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

- (1) to amend the Second-Hand Dealers Ordinance, 1946,
- (2) to extend the Appraisers Enactment of the Federated Malay States to the State of Perlis,
- (3) to amend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959,
- (4) to provide for the establishment of the Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute at Batu Berendam in the State of Malacca, for the incorporation of the Board of Management thereof and for matters incidental thereto,
- (5) to amend and consolidate the law relating to excise,
- (6) to amend the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947,

- (7) to amend the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957,
- (8) to amend the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950,
- (9) to provide for the winding-up of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund,
- (10) to amend the Employment Ordinance, 1955,
- (11) to provide for the winding-up, administration and disposal of certain public funds known as the Sir Henry Gurney Memorial Fund, the Queen's Hall Fund and the Merdeka Celebrations Fund, established in the State of Penang and for matters incidental thereto.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President.”

(ii) **Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives**

“Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following amendments to the Kidnapping Bill made by the House of Representatives: —

(1) *Clause 2:*

Insertion of the following new definition after the definition of ‘book’:

‘ransom’ means any money, price or consideration paid or demanded for the release of a person abducted or wrongfully confined or wrongfully restrained;’

(2) *Clause 3 (2):*

Insertion of the following words immediately after the words ‘of this section,’ appearing in the penultimate line:

‘or with abetment of any such offence.’

(3) *Clause 5:*

Deletion of the words 'for the release of any person who has been wrongfully confined or wrongfully restrained' appearing in lines 2 to 4 of sub-section (2).

(4) *Clause 6 (1):*

Deletion of the words 'for the release of any person' appearing in lines 2 and 3 thereof.

(5) *Clause 15:*

Addition of the following new sub-section after sub-section (3):

'(4). For the purposes of this section 'offence under Act' means—

(i) any offence punishable under sub-section (1) of section 3 or under section 4, 5 or 9;

(ii) any of the offences referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3;

(iii) any conspiracy to commit, or any attempt to commit, or any abetment of, any of the offences specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii).'

(6) *Clause 15 (2) and (3):*

Insertion of the words 'under this Act' after the word 'offence' appearing in line 2 of each of these sub-sections.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak memberitahu Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat ini ia-itu Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada 12hb. September 1961, telah mempersetujuan undang² baharu yang telah di-luluskan oleh Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat dan juga Majlis Dewan Negara.

Saya bachakan undang² itu.

The Second-Hand Dealers (Amendment) Bill

The Appraisers (Extension to Perlis) Bill

The Loan (Local) (Amendment) Bill

The Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute Bill

The Election Offences (Amendment) Bill

The Excise Bill

The Advocates and Solicitors (Amendment) Bill

The Financial Procedure (Amendment) Bill

The Weekly Holidays (Amendment) Bill

The War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund (Winding-Up) Bill

The Employment (Amendment) Bill

The Disposal of Public Funds (State of Penang) Bill

The Kidnapping Bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya juga hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat ini, saya telah menerima suatu perutusan yang bertarikh 16hb. August 1961 daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara memberitahu ia-itu Dewan Negara telah meluluskan Rang Undang² yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat ini bagi persetujuan Majlis itu.

Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu.

Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives

"Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has passed the following Bills—

(1) to incorporate the Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society and for purposes connected therewith,

(2) to incorporate the Titular Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers in the Federation of Malaya,

(3) to prescribe the powers of State Legislatures to make laws with respect to the incorporation of certain persons and bodies within a State,

and transmit them to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,

President."

NOTICE OF SECOND READING

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to give notice that the last three mentioned Bills will be read at a subsequent meeting of this House.

Mr. Speaker: So be it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kursus Keahlian Khas

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

- (a) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang akan menghantar lagi guru² yang berkelulusan Maktab kerana mengambil Kursus Keahlian Khas sa-lama sa-tahun ka-luar negeri pada tahun 1962, jika ya, berapa ramai-kah jumlah yang di-chadangkan akan di-hantar itu;
- (b) apa-kah syarat² dan kelayakan yang di-kehendaki bagi guru² yang hendak mengambil Kursus Keahlian sa-lama sa-tahun ka-luar negeri itu;
- (c) ada-kah guru² kelulusan Maktab Latehan Guru² Sultan Idris, Tanjong Malim, Maktab Latehan Guru² Perempuan Melayu, Melaka dan Maktab Perguruan Bahasa, yang mempunyai Sijil Persekolahan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan telah berkhidmat sa-lama lebeh 4 atau 5 tahun, boleh masok dalam latehan ini, jika tidak, adakah oleh kerana kelulusan-nya belum boleh di-sifatkan sebagai "Qualified Teachers".

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ya, ada-lah chadangan Kerajaan hendak menghantar 270 orang guru² untuk menghadhiri kursus pelateh² bagi darjah² lanjutan dalam tahun 1962 di-Maktab Perguruan Kirkby, England.

Chalun² hendak-lah berkelulusan Normal, Maktab² Perguruan Melaya dan guru² berkelulusan University yang bekerja di-sekolah² bantuan penoh Kerajaan di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, sa-kurang²-nya 4 tahun mengajar sa-sudah tamat latehan.

Guru² latehan S.I.T.C., Tanjong Malim dan Maktab Perguruan Perempuan Melaka dan guru² T.U.O.S. yang mempunyai Sijil Pelajaran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu atau Sijil Overseas School Certificate ada-lah di-beri latehan khas di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa. Mereka yang tamat kursus tersebut itu tidak di-fikirkan mempunyai kelulusan yang rendah daripada guru² latehan Maktab² lain dan mereka ada-lah di-letakkan dalam tingkatan gaji yang sama. Mereka tidak di-timbangan untuk masok kursus latehan khas di-Kirkby kerana mereka mengajar pelajaran 'am di-sekolah² pelajaran lanjutan. Guru² ini telah mendapat latehan mengajar bahasa kebangsaan dan sa-bagai guru khas dalam pelajaran ini, mereka boleh di-terima untuk mengajar bahasa kebangsaan kepada guru² pelateh di-sekolah² lanjutan.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana saya fahamkan daripada keterangan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran itu nyata-lah bahawa guru² S.I.T.C. itu tidak dapat berpeluang di-hantar mengambil kursus di-luar negeri, ada-kah Kerajaan menimbang-kan supaya guru² Melayu yang mengajar di-Sekolah Kebangsaan itu boleh juga di-pilih untuk di-hantar ka-luar negeri mengambil kursus khas?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Kalau guru² itu ada kelulusan bagaimana yang di-nyatakan, boleh.

Sekolah Menengah, Sungai Pelek

2. Enche' Lee Siok Yew bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mendirikan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah di-Sungai Pelek; jika ya, bila.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada rancangan pada masa ini bagi mendirikan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah

di-Sungai Pelek. Jumlah murid² tempatan berkehendakkan masuk di-Sekolah Menengah tidak-lah menasabah pada masa ini bagi mendirikan Sekolah Menengah dalam kawasan itu.

Additional Medical Officer, District Hospital, Kajang

3. Enche' Lee Siok Yew (Sepang) asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether Government intends to provide in the immediate future another Medical Officer at the Kajang District Hospital to help the present Medical Officer to cope with the increasing number of cases.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is still a shortage of doctors in the Government Service in the country and bearing in mind the greater need of other areas, it will not be possible in the immediate future to post another doctor to the Kajang District Hospital.

Medical Officer for Health Clinic, Sungei Pelek

4. Enche' Lee Siok Yew asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether Government intends to provide a Medical Officer at the Health Clinic in Sungei Pelek, and if so, when.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the policy of the Ministry, only rural Main Health Centres, not Sub-centres, will be provided with a Resident Medical and Health Officer. In the case of the newly-opened Clinic at Sungei Pelek which is only a Sub-centre, such an officer is not provided for. According to the Development Plan, the present Sub-centre will be developed into a Main Centre by 1963.

Enche Said Zahari—Prevention of Entry into Federation of Malaya

5. Enche V. David (Bungsar) asks the Minister of External Affairs to state:

(a) Why Enche' Said Zahari, the former Editor of *Utusan Melayu* was prevented entry into the Federation of Malaya;

(b) since when did Enche' Said Zahari become a Security Risk.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Enche' Zahari was prevented entry into the Federation of Malaya for security reasons—that is for question (a). As regards (b), the Government cannot divulge this information received from Intelligence or when it first received it.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, was this action taken by the Prime Minister as a result of the advice given by the Singapore Prime Minister?

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member can ask the Prime Minister of Singapore himself. (*Laughter*).

Merger of Singapore and Federation of Malaya

6. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the progress to date that has been made on the question of merger between Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be able to tell the Honourable Member and the House itself on the merger because of the motion which stands in my name in the Order Paper of the day.

7. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state whether the report by the Committee on merger between Singapore and the Federation of Malaya will be debated in this House.

The Prime Minister: Sir, it is not the intention of my Government to present the report of the Working Committee to this House as the report is intended for consideration by the Government. On the other hand, the Working Party is set up to explore and study all the implications on merger from all angles, and when this Committee has submitted its report and when I have invited the views of all the organisations and political parties and when they have been accepted, only then could I submit the report to this House for debate and discussion.

Tanglin Hospital, Kuala Lumpur

8. Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang) asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether he is aware that the out-patient waiting area (verandah) of the women and children section of the Tanglin Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, does not provide adequate shelter for the patients from rain and sunshine, and, if so, whether he intends to remedy this situation and when.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, improvements to the out-patient Clinic to the Tanglin Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, are now in hand and will be completed before the end of this year. The Clinic is now being re-designed to include a special section for women and children.

**Pepereksaan Awam Khas Bagi Bahasa
China dan Tamil**

9. Enche' V. Veerappen bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah beliau akan menimbangkan supaya di-adakan Pepereksaan Awam Khas dalam bahasa China dan Tamil bagi Sekolah Menengah Bebas yang murid²-nya bertambah² itu, supaya dapat di-adakan sama taraf pelajaran di-antara sekolah² ini, dan murid² yang menchari kerja boleh di-timbangkan oleh majikan² yang hendak mengambil-nya menurut taraf pelajaran-nya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak. Sijil Rendah Pelajaran dan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan lain² Pepereksaan Awam yang di-adakan dalam bahasa² rasmi, boleh di-ambil oleh murid² yang layak daripada sekolah² private untok mengadakan mutu² yang sama bagi seluruh system pelajaran Dan untok memandu majikan² waktu memilih chalu² meminta kerja. Jika lain² Pepereksaan Awam di-adakan saperti yang di-shorkan itu akan menghalangkan pembentokan mutu yang sama dan tidak akan sesuai dengan dasar yang di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this case, does the Minister deny responsibility for assisting the students of independent schools?

Sir, would not the Minister want to reply this?

Mr. Speaker: He requires notice of the question.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Arising out of his answer, does he mean to say that the L.C.E. examination is an examination which can be taken by pupils of independent schools?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, benar, sa-bagai chalu² private.

**Motor Accidents involving Iron-Ore
Transporting Lorries**

10. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Transport to state:—

- (a) the number of motor accidents, fatal and non-fatal respectively, that have occurred in Malaya since 1957 to date involving lorries transporting iron-ore,
- (b) whether it is a fact that since mining companies began using lorries to transport iron-ore, the number of road accidents, usually fatal, has increased greatly and, if so, the steps he intends to take to reduce the number of such accidents.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following figures give the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents in which iron-ore lorries were involved in Kedah, Penang and Perak, the States materially concerned—

		<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>
1957	...	1	1
1958	...	—	15
1959	...	1	13
1960	...	5	78
1961	...	15	91

As regards to (b), it is true that there has been an increase in the number of accidents involving iron-ore lorries. Steps taken by the Police to reduce the number of accidents caused by iron-ore lorries include regular speed traps, checks for overloading and checks to ensure that attendants are carried at the rear of these lorries. In Province

Wellesley alone during 1961, 10 drivers of iron-ore lorries have been convicted for inconsiderate driving and 44 for speeding offences. I am looking for other means to reduce the number of accidents involving vehicles generally and iron-ore lorries in particular, and I would welcome any suggestions which the Honourable Member may have to offer.

I would also take this opportunity to urge that iron-ore should go by rail wherever rail facilities exist, for experience had indeed shown that rail transport is ideally suited to cope with mineral ore traffics, and current Railway rates are cheap and competitive.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would the Minister tell us whether he is aware that it is difficult to bring the offenders to book because it is difficult to serve summonses on them, and that in more than 50 per cent. of the cases the drivers of the lorries can never be traced?

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I ask the Honourable Member to be a bit patient. I am looking into the whole aspect, and am in fact considering regulations with a view to controlling them.

Maternity Hospital, Penang— Accommodation

11. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) whether he is aware that the 72 beds in the Maternity Hospital, Penang, are inadequate to cope with the increasing number of cases;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 1st and 2nd class patients are allowed to remain in the Hospital for 5 or 6 days whilst 3rd class patients are sent away 2 days after delivery and if so, why;
- (c) whether it is a fact that certain expectant mothers, although in an advanced state of pregnancy, are refused admission into the Hospital because of lack of beds;

(d) whether there have been cases of mothers delivering their babies within a few hours of their being refused admission into the Hospital.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not correct to say that there are only 72 beds in the Maternity Hospital in Penang. In fact, there are 120 beds—88 for third class patients, 12 for second class patients and 20 for first class patients. This number can always be increased by putting on additional beds whenever necessary.

It has been the policy of the Ministry to encourage domiciliary midwifery service in normal pregnancies and this service has been quite popular and most expectant mothers prefer such service. The number of deliveries at home by the Ministry's midwives in Penang during 1960 was 2,041. The total admission of third class cases at the Maternity Hospital, Penang, amounted to 6,817 in 1960.

(b) As there are less number of first and second class cases, and these are paying cases, they are normally allowed to stay for 5 to 6 days unless there is a pressure for beds. In the case of third class, which are invariably free cases, due to pressure for beds patients are normally kept for three days. Usually such patients ask to be discharged as soon as possible. But I can assure the Honourable Member that no patient is discharged unless she is fit to be discharged. In cases where there are complications that require the patients to remain in the Hospital, they are kept there until they are fit to be discharged.

(c) I can assure the Honourable Member that the Hospital concerned never refuse admission to any patient if she is in labour, or to any emergency cases or cases with complications.

As regards to (d), as far as I am aware, there are no such cases. It is not necessary for expectant mothers to be admitted or kept in hospital when they are found after examination not to be in labour.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Has not it occurred in some cases where after the doctors have found the expectant mothers not to be in labour, they have given birth within a few hours?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Well, Sir, the doctors found them not to be in labour—doctors cannot control nature after all! (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is the Minister of Health aware of instances where mothers have given birth whilst in the waiting room, because the doctors could not be had in time? Is he also aware that there have been one or two instances where delivery occurred a few hours after the mother had first gone into the waiting room, whilst she was still in the waiting room?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: There have been cases of babies being born in cars, etc.—these are the rush cases. But if the expectant mothers would go to pre-natal clinics and have proper examinations by the doctors there, more of these cases could be avoided.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: In that case, will the Minister of Health prepare a circular and make sure that the Ministry's vans go down to these uneducated and illiterate mothers to explain to them that they need pre-natal care.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: We do have midwives going round in most areas.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Should not the Minister of Health have more midwives? (*Laughter*).

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: We are doing our best to train more midwives.

**Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar—
Kelini² Kesihatan di-Kampong² dan Jalan
Raya, Trengganu**

12. Enche' Harun bin Pilus bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri:

(a) apa-kah sebab²-nya Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar lambat dalam perjalanan-nya untuk mendirikan kelinik²

kesihatan dalam kampong² di-kawasan Trengganu Tengah, sunggoh pun ada peruntokan-nya bagi tahun 1961;

(b) jumlah wang yang telah dibelanjakan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar kerana membena jalan² raya di-luar bandar bagi negeri Trengganu, dan ada-kah jalan² itu telah siap.

Tuan Speaker, saya hendak mema⁴-alumkan sadikit, saya punya pertanyaan (c)?—(a), (b) and (c). Jadi nampak-nya tersalah cetak. Biar saya baca salinan yang asal.

Mr. Speaker: Pertanyaan itu sudah di-tolak, dan pergi kepada yang ini sahaja-lah.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan kepada (a) dan (b), kelambatan ini ia-lah hasil daripada kelambatan Kerajaan Negeri Trengganu memberi tapak² untuk membena bangunan² itu. Permohonan² untuk mendapatkan tapak² itu telah di-pohonkan, tetapi hingga hari ini keputusan daripada Majlis Kerja Kerajaan Trengganu maseh di-tunggu² oleh Setia-Usaha Kerajaan Negeri.

Wang sa-banyak \$970,000 telah di-utokkan. Kerja² untuk membena jalan² itu sedang di-jalankan.

**Dasar Kerajaan Berkenaan Perbuatan
Zina oleh Guru² Perempuan**

13. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah menjadi dasar Kerajaan tidak membuang guru² perempuan yang telah melakukan perbuatan zina apabila perbuatan itu telah nyata bukti-nya, sa-kira-nya ya, apa-kah sebab²-nya.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. Will the Honourable Questioner define what he means by sexual misconduct. Will he also define whether sexual misconduct should only apply to truly female teachers and not one of those

undefined sexes, and will he also let us know if, by sexual misconduct, he means.....(*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: It should be directed to the Minister concerned. I think you better wait until a reply is given.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Yes, Sir.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika di-dapati ada bukti yang sah yang sa-saorang itu melakukan kelakuan yang tidak senunoh termasuk-lah perbuatan yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, perkara² yang sa-umpama itu akan di-selideki dengan teliti oleh Kementerian dan tindakan yang sa-suai akan di-ambil bagi tiap² satu kejadian dengan mengeshorkan kepada pehak yang berkuasa.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah tindakan yang sa-suai itu termasuk pembuangan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Itu terpulang-lah kepada pehak yang berkuasa berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan ia-itu Public Service Commission.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Will the Honourable Minister of Education inform the House whether such sexual misconduct includes homosexual misconduct or lesbianism; and the other point, Sir, will the.....

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Will the Honourable Member direct his question to the questioner? (*Laughter*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau perbuatan ini biasa di-buat oleh sa-tengah pehak, maka saya menanyakan ini tidak termasuk *homosexual*.

Federal Citizenship—Penalties

14. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): asks the Minister of the Interior to state:

- (a) the number of persons who have been deprived of their Federal citizenship since 1957 and the reasons for such deprivation;

(b) if the citizenship certificates have been obtained by means of fraud or misrepresentation, the penalty imposed on the persons concerned and the number of persons on whom such penalty was imposed in 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively;

(c) whether it is the policy of the Government to extend the period allowed for persons who have been deprived of the citizenship because of fraud and misrepresentation and persons who have been proved to be disloyal to the country, to remain in the Federation; if not, why.

The Minister of the Interior and Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: The total number of persons deprived of citizenship since 1957 is 1,630. The reasons for deprivation were as follows:—

(i) Article 24 (1) i.e. obtained citizenship of another country	5
(ii) Article 25 (1) (c) i.e. convicted within 5 years of being granted citizenship	44
(iii) Article 26 (1) (a) i.e. Citizenship obtained by means of false representation ...	1,347
(iv) Article 26 (1) (b) i.e. Citizenship granted by mistake ...	234
	<hr/>
	1,630
	<hr/>

With regard to (b), all cases of persons who have obtained citizenship by false representation are referred to the Police for prosecution and the fines imposed vary from \$25/- to \$900/-. The number of persons who have been fined is as follows:—

1959	87
1960	307
1961	67

I would however observe that an amnesty was in operation for the last 6 months of last year.

As regards (c), with regard to persons deprived of citizenship by reason of fraud or misrepresentation, each case is judged on its own merits as to whether or not the person concerned is allowed to remain in the Federation: full details of all persons deprived of citizenship are transmitted to the Department of Immigration and the Elections Commission. No person has so far been deprived of citizenship on grounds of disloyalty. I must repeat that there is no hard and fast rule after deprivation as to whether or not the person concerned is allowed to remain in this country: obviously circumstances vary and each case must be considered on its own merits.

Bahasa Kebangsaan—Bantuan Untuk Sekolah² Bebas

15. Enche' Too Joon Hing bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah apa² bantuan yang akan di-beri kepada Sekolah² Bebas untuk mengajar dan mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut undang², mengajar dan belajar Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah wajib dalam semua sekolah private melainkan jika sekolah ini telah di-kecualikan dengan sebab² yang khas. Walau bagaimana pun, sekolah² private tidak-lah berhak mendapat sa-barang bantuan kewangan daripada Kerajaan, tetapi saya tentu sa-kali suka hendak membantu sekolah² itu dengan lain² chara untuk mengembangkan pengajaran dan pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan itu.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: What are the ways which the Minister is prepared to help.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Barangkali dengan nasihat² yang boleh saya berikan berkenaan dengan kursus² dan buku² yang hendak digunakan dan dengan jalan menghantar Nazir² melawat ka-sekolah itu menyaksikan sama ada pengajaran bahasa Melayu itu berjalan dengan betul, dan barangkali boleh dengan memberi kemudahan² melateh guru² yang mengajar bahasa kebangsaan di-sekolah² itu.

Jumlah Sekolah² Menengah China dan Penuntut-nya, dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

16. Enche' Too Joon Hing bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) berapa banyak-kah Sekolah² Menengah China dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sekarang, dan berapa-kah jumlah penuntut² dalam sekolah² ini;
- (b) berapa-kah jumlah bilangan Sekolah² Menengah China yang telah menerima bantuan penoh (ia-itu yang telah mengikut sa-penoh²-nya chara Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan) semenjak tahun 1957, dan berapa-kah jumlah penuntut² dalam sekolah² itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada 65 buah Sekolah² Menengah China yang pada masa ini di-bantu penoh atau di-bantu separoh. Jumlah murid²-nya ia-lah sa-ramai 39,377 orang. Sa-lain daripada ini ada 43 buah Sekolah² Menengah China Private dan jumlah murid²-nya ia-lah sa-ramai 15,771 orang. Sekolah² private ini tidak layak menerima bantuan separoh pun oleh kerana bangunan yang mereka gunakan atau pun mutu pengajaran mereka belum sampai ka-peringkat yang di-kehendaki.

Daripada 65 buah sekolah² yang di-bantu itu 31 buah dengan jumlah murid sa-ramai 11,801 orang telah bersetuju menerima bantuan penoh semenjak tahun 1957. Angka² ini adalah terus menerus berubah dan permohonan² daripada lain² sekolah telah juga sampai ka-Kementerian ini dan sekarang sedang menunggu persetujuan.

PRESENTATION OF GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS' REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960; presented by the Prime Minister; read

the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE LOCAL COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Local Councils Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Assistant Minister of the Interior; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE CORPORATIONS DUTY ORDINANCE (REPEAL) BILL

Bill to repeal the Corporations Duty Ordinance of the Straits Settlements; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE BILL

Bill to make further provision with respect to policies of assurance upon human life and the carrying on of life assurance business; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE RUBBER EXPORT DUTY (PENANG) BILL

Bill to provide for the payment of export duty on rubber exported from Penang, and matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE RAILWAY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Railway Ordinance, 1948; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MALAYA BILL

Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and for matters incidental

thereto; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA RUBBER EXCHANGE (INCORPORATION) BILL

Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation to be known as the Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange for the setting up of a rubber market in the Federation of Malaya and the promotion and regulation of the rubber trade and industry and for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to amend the Local Government Elections Act, 1960; presented by the Assistant Minister of the Interior; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1962; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS (MOTION)

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the following motion under Standing Order 14 (2):—

That item No. 5 on the Order Paper for this day be taken into consideration by the House immediately after Motion No. 1 has been disposed of.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That item No. 5 on the Order Paper for this day be taken into consideration by the House immediately after Motion No. 1 has been disposed of.

MOTIONS

WAKTU PERSIDANGAN MESHUARAT

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

ia-itu menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerintahkan ia-itu tiap² sidang dalam meshuarat sekarang akan dimulakan pada pukul 10 pagi dan hari Juma'at pada pukul 9.30 pagi dan jika meshuarat tidak di-tanggohkan terdahulu daripada itu, akan di-jalankan sa-hingga pukul 1 tengah hari, dan daripada pukul 5.00 petang hingga pukul 7.00 malam atau pada bila² hari di-keluarkan usul menanggohkan meshuarat menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 17, sa-hingga pukul 7.30 malam, dan untuk maksud² peratoran demikian syarat²—

- (a) perenggan (1) and (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 16 dan perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 4.30 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 7.00 malam;
- (b) perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 17 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 5 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 7.30 malam; dan
- (c) perenggan (3) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 2.30 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 5.00 petang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut usul ini ia-lah di-chadangkan ia-itu Dewan ini bermeshuarat daripada pukul 10.00

pagi tiap² hari dan hari Juma'at pada pukul 9.30 pagi sa-hingga 1.00 petang dan daripada pukul 5.00 petang sa-hingga 7.00 malam.

Menurut peratoran yang telah di-jalankan pada dua tiga meshuarat yang telah lalu Dewan ini bermeshuarat daripada pukul 10.00 pagi sa-hingga 1.00 petang dan daripada pukul 8.00 malam sa-hingga pukul 10.00 malam. Maka di-dapati bermeshuarat pada masa malam ada-lah mengganggu urusan sa-tengah Ahli² Yang Berhormat (*Ketawa*), maka itu-lah di-tukar kapada pukul 5.00 petang sa-hingga 7.00 malam. Saya harap peratoran yang baharu ini akan memuaskan hati sa-tengah Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Peratoran ini ia-lah bagi perchubaaan sahaja, dan apabila di-dapati mana² juga peratoran yang di-fikirkan menasabah dan memuaskan sa-bahagian besar Ahli² Yang Berhormat, maka itu-lah yang akan di-pakai untuk kegunaan tetap.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengan sukachita mengemukakan chadangan ini.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak dapat bersetuju dengan pindaan ini. Dengan sebab kita menghormati ugama Islam bahawa masa yang di-pinda dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12 dan 17 itu ia-itu daripada pukul 5.00 petang hingga pukul 7.00 malam itu ada-lah waktu Maghrib. Kita di-sini banyak daripada orang Islam yang wajib menunaikan waktu itu. Sunggoh pun ada di-antara kita yang boleh jama', tetapi tidak semua boleh jama'.

Oleh kerana itu saya menhadangkan pindaan ia-itu barisan 6 daripada chadangan asal “pukul 5.00 petang hingga pukul 7.00 malam” itu di-tukar kapada “pukul 4.30 petang hingga pukul 6.30 petang”.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong pindaan ini. Yang sa-benar-nya, mengemukakan sa-suatu

pindaan tidak-lah menentang sa-suatu chadangan, tetapi tujuan-nya oleh kerana saya nampak Dewan ini sa-lama-nya mengambil berat amalan² Islam, sa-hinggakan pada hari Juma'at kita mulakan meshuarat pada pukul 9.30 pagi, dan elok benar, umpama-nya, kita dahulukan meshuarat kita pada tiap² hari daripada pukul 4.30 petang hingga pukul 6.30 petang. Jadi tidak-lah terganggu kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang dekat, sebab Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang jauh tidak menjadi soal bagi menjalankan kewajipan-nya. Dan saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri tidak keberatan dalam perkara² yang saperti ini.

Mr. Speaker: Ada satu pindaan yang di-datangkan daripada pihak PAS ia itu kalimah 5.00 petang di-dalam fasal (1) di-tukar kapada 4.30 petang dan 7.00 petang itu kapada 6.30 petang pada barisan yang kelima dan pada barisan yang ketujuh pukul 7.30 malam di-gantikan dengan pukul 7.00 malam dan dalam bahagian (a) kalimah pukul 7.00 petang itu di-gantikan dengan 6.30 petang pada barisan yang akhir. Kalau tidak ada sa-siapa hendak membahathkan perkara ini maka saya suka hendak mendapat jawapan dari pihak Kerajaan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya pada masa menimbangkan usul ini telah juga di-fikirkan perkara ini kerana dalam Jema'ah Menteri ini juga ada tiga orang yang telah menunaikan fardzu haji (*Ketawa*). Tempat orang yang hendak sembahyang memang ada di-sediakan di-Rumah ini, dan sa-siapa hendak sembahyang Maghrib boleh-lah pergi ka-tempat yang di-sediakan itu; akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai bertolak ansor, maka pihak Kerajaan dengan sukachita-nya menerima pindaan itu. (*Tepok*).

Question, as amended, put and agreed to.

Resolved,

Ia-itu menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerintahkannya ia-itu tiap² sidangan dalam

meshuarat sekarang akan di-mulakan pada pukul 10 pagi dan hari Juma'at pada pukul 9.30 pagi dan jika meshuarat tidak ditanggohkan terdahulu daripada itu, akan di-jalankan sa-hingga pukul 1 tengah hari, dan daripada pukul 4.30 petang hingga pukul 6.30 malam atau pada bila² hari di-keluarkan usul menanggohkan meshuarat menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 17, sa-hingga pukul 7 malam, dan untuk maksud² peratoran demikian syarat²—

- (a) perenggan (1) dan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 16 dan perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 4.30 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 6.30 malam;
- (b) perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 17 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 5 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 7 malam; dan
- (c) perenggan (3) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah "pukul 2.30 petang" itu ma'ana-nya pukul 4.30 malam.

MALAYSIA

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

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

When considering the concept of Malaysia it is necessary to keep in mind that the independent Federation of Malaya has to take note of three separate elements and the special interests of each. These three elements are the State of Singapore, which is almost completely self-governing, the three Borneo territories which are still colonies, and the United Kingdom which has particular obligations or duties in relation to the peoples of these areas. I will consider Malaysia in relation to each of these elements in turn. I would like to say at this point that the word merger has generally come to be accepted as a way of expressing the future integration of constitutional relations between the

Federation and Singapore, but let us not forget that the broader concept of Malaysia is, of course, a merger too, but on a larger scale. Therefore when I refer to merger it will be directly in relation to Singapore and also to Malaysia, because merger with Singapore is an essential part of the Malaysia idea.

I will deal first with Singapore because it is the closest to us, its problem is the most complicated in many ways, and its future is certain to be of profound importance not only to itself but also to the Borneo territories and the Federation of Malaya.

The idea of Malaysia did not come to me by chance. As a matter of fact, the plan had been forming in my mind for a considerable time. Originally it arose as a result of discussions I had with a number of responsible citizens of the Federation and Singapore who asked me from time to time whether there was a possibility of integration of the two territories of the Federation and Singapore, firstly, for economic reasons, secondly, for security reasons and thirdly for the peace, prosperity and well-being of Malaya as a whole. The same question was also posed wherever I happened to be—whether at home in a discussion among the people here, or in the club, or in any association, or abroad where I had the occasion and opportunity to address a meeting, or to address an association, or to address the student bodies. In fact, anywhere I went, the one question which faced me was, "Are we to have a merger with Singapore—if not, why not?" I always ignored the question conveniently but on the whole my answer has always been a negative one.

I was not in favour of the idea of this merger with Singapore as I was of the opinion that integration of the two territories would spell trouble, and trouble galore—trouble for all of us, trouble for this country and the security part of our life. The differences in outlook of the people of the Federation and Singapore were so pronounced that for me a merger at

that time was out of the question. In the first place, the majority of the people here have accepted the idea, and you might say the ideal, of Kingship and Sultanate, of Malay as the national language, and of Islam as the official religion of the nation. I realised that it would be difficult for me to persuade the people of Singapore to accept these ideas because 70% of the people on the Island are Chinese, and a few more per cent others, and it would be better, I thought, to allow Singapore to take the line best suited to her own people and to have a Constitution more agreeable and more compatible with the requirements, disposition and desires of her own people—the people of Singapore. The idea of Kingship, the Malay language and Islam as the official religion would not, I appreciated, be readily acceptable to the people of Singapore, the majority of whom, as we all know, profess religions other than Islam and to whom Malay is not a *lingua franca* and not so commonly spoken, and who moreover have never had a King of their own—although they have had a King of England and a Queen but never a King of their own. An attempt has been made to call one now as the Yang di-Pertuan Negara, but he is not a King. In the event of a merger of these two territories, the different views of the people of the Federation and Singapore might clash, or clash violently, thus creating problems which would be difficult to resolve.

However, times have changed—for time always changes—and so must our outlook; hence what was not agreed to yesterday might be agreed to today when we give it a second and serious thought; and so the idea of Malaysia took shape. Singapore, after the election of 1959 tried to set up what we might say an extreme Socialist Government under the Party called the PAP. When they assumed office they tried to put to trial in their own way socialist ideas of the extreme type and at the same time attempted to secure an understanding with us in the Federation. We tried our best to accommodate them, but the businessmen of Singapore

had their own misgivings and fears about the extreme socialist policy—they were pouring money and transferring their business interests into the Federation. That is well-known to everybody. This was serious for Singapore, bearing in mind that the economy of the island rests solely on business, trade and commerce. We on our part tried to help. We kept the gateway to the Federation open to help the Government as well as to allay the fears, suspicions and misgivings of the Singapore businessmen. We made it possible for both our Governments to work and co-operate to the best interests of the two territories, and we kept the door of co-operation open always. However, Singapore was aware that something more was necessary if Singapore was to hold the confidence of the people for they realized as they pursued their leftist policies that they must sooner or later suffer economically, or even clash with us in the Federation. In such an eventuality the people of Singapore would suffer great hardship. They found it difficult to run the island without the co-operation of men in commerce and industry, and also without being on the best of terms with the Federation Government. The responsible leaders then realised that they owed a duty to the people of Singapore to serve their interests rather than themselves; so the seeds of difference between the non-Communist and pro-Communist elements in the PAP were sown which today have broken into open conflict and a complete break up.

Therefore, the Prime Minister of Singapore felt rather worried and approached me with some of his problems and difficulties. We made a careful study of the situation and came to the conclusion that the only salvation for Singapore would be in some form of closer economic and constitutional association with the Federation. The division of the two territories might be all right at the moment when Singapore was still under the control of Great Britain, as the security of the island was in the safe hands of the United Kingdom Govern-

ment; in other words, it is the responsibility of the U.K. Government to look after the well-being of Singapore. But a time will come when Singapore would ask for and be given independence—I have no doubt that they will be given independence—and that time is not far off, for new talks on the Constitution are to be held in 1963, and we can see now what the result will be. Would Singapore in the event of getting independence be strong enough to look after its own internal security, external affairs, defence, finance, etc., and would it still be possible for the Federation to keep its gateway open to allow the free flow of people and goods between the two territories? It would probably be impossible to do that, even with the best of understanding between the two independent Governments, because the two Governments will be two independent Governments and the likelihood is that the two independent Governments will be pulling in different ways. We do it now because we are represented in the Internal Security Council and because we have enough understanding and a duty to be there to help look after the internal security of Singapore. But will independent Singapore accept such a situation? While Singapore is under the British we feel that there is no threat of open action by the Communists which might endanger the peace and security of the Federation, but with an independent Singapore anything could happen. One thing is certain, and that is a newly-independent Singapore would not submit to an arrangement whereby her sovereignty would be compromised by having the Federation represented in their Security Council.

I can assure you that the leaders in Singapore and my colleagues here consider that independence is not practicable for Singapore, and so we have been working hard to find a solution whereby we can co-exist in the closest association. Having gone into it thoroughly we are convinced that we can find a way satisfactory to both. The main thing that we have got to

consider is that we must prevent a situation in which an independent Singapore would go one way and the Federation another. The way Singapore will go then, as I can see it, will be either towards a camp which is hostile to the Federation or one which the Federation is hostile to, and this would be quite unacceptable to both countries and, I think, to the people of Malaya as a whole. Neither of us wants this; both of us want to work together. National security demands it, our mutual economy demands it, and so do the people of both territories. Neither of us want the gateway to the Federation to be closed to businessmen as well as traffic, nor do we want the people of Singapore to suffer as a result. Neither of us want grave economic unrest, nor do we want to be subjected to external interference which would follow. We have seen this happen already elsewhere, and we do not want to see it happen here. If such an eventuality should come to pass, Malaysians would be fighting among themselves, goaded and helped by forces from without. This is happening in all these countries: Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and as far as I can see everywhere around us. There would be bloodshed and destruction, and the country would be torn by strife and suffering, from which it would be very difficult to return to normal if we ever get a chance to return. The same situation would develop as we have seen in the past in divided Korea, in divided Vietnam and in Laos; hence the responsible leaders in our territories have to discuss and plan now as to how best to prevent such a thing happening.

As I said, the Prime Minister of Singapore has been very concerned about the future just as I have been, and he has come to Kuala Lumpur, as have been reported in the press from time to time, either to play golf or to talk politics, and mostly to talk politics; and if time can spare, we play golf. However, he has held talks with me and discussed all the problems which are sure to arise but some of which, I can tell you, are rather

frightening. Apart from that he has also taken a great deal of risk upon himself by disclosing publicly for the first time what has been happening behind the scenes in Singapore and making known to the people those who are trying to manipulate events. Many people are involved, and, I am sorry to say, including quite a number in the Federation. Whilst some are conscious of their acts, others, I am sure, are unconsciously allowing themselves to be used. It is not the intention of the Government of the Federation or Singapore to prevent the people from following their own political ideology provided it does not lead to strife and the dividing of the nation into two. What responsible leaders, of course, fear and wish to avoid is the outbreak of violence and the complete disruption of the peace and happiness we now have here and the destruction of our way of life which we have enjoyed so long. We appreciate that the ordinary man or woman in both territories only desire to be left alone to pursue his or her own way of life in peace and without interruption. We realise, therefore, that if there is to be a closer association between these territories (as apart from the Malaysia plan or concept), we must decide now what form it should take.

We must take into account the fact that in the last few years the people of the Federation and those of Singapore have moved along separate lines or separate ways. We, in the Federation, have a King and, as I said earlier on, Malay as the National Language and Islam as the Official Religion. We pursue a policy of free enterprise; we have freedom of movement and speech, of association and belief; we protect the rights of indigenous people, the Malays. The emphasis in the Federation is on the freedom of the individual, whereas in Singapore there has been a greater degree of State organisation, for example, in matters of labour. In addition, as a sovereign country, we have also been following an independent foreign policy which, though free from foreign influence, is bound up

with the free world. We are, to be quite frank, anti-communist. We have not made our views unknown before, and we make no secret of it. All these differences have sprung from separate policies, because we, in the Federation, are independent now and Singapore is not. Now the need is to come together in a practical manner without harming one another, or the interests of the territories or the people, and without interrupting the line we have been following. This will not be an easy task, and will take time. Absolute merger, for instance, would cause some degree of uneasiness in the minds of the people of both territories. There are various sections or interests which have to be taken into account. In Singapore where the great majority of people are Chinese, they naturally want Chinese participation in Government Service without any reservation. Those who were not born in Singapore would also be unhappy at the different qualification for citizenship which are applicable to the people of the Federation. They would also not like any control of their educational policy, of their system and methods of education. They would want a free hand in dealing with their labour problem and greater reserve of powers in order to keep the sectional interests of the Island satisfied. In other words, they would want to retain control over most of their domestic affairs.

At the same time it would be true to say that the people of the Federation view with some nervousness the prospect of a merger with Singapore. For one thing, the predominantly Chinese population in Singapore have shown, and can be seen everyday, strong ties with China and are inclined towards Chinese chauvinism. This is evidenced to some extent by the fact that they even have a Chinese University. The Prime Minister of Singapore himself has disclosed the presence of a large number of people in Singapore who are inclined towards communism and their activities, and this is substantiated by our own intelligence sources. However, there is a group of people who are real

Singaporeans and, as such, they are Malaysians in every sense of the word and they present no problem either to Singapore or to us; but compare them with the other elements, they are not so active and not so articulate and like all Malaysians they prefer to sit back and do nothing. The "tida apa" apathy is, I am sorry to say, widespread in all Malaysians and only after independence that there has been a little change. But the fact remains that the people of Singapore, Malaysian people of Malaya and the Malaysian people of Singapore are the same, inwardly and outwardly, but the problem remains that the large section of the people do not belong to us; they want to carry on their own policy and this is the thing which is worrying us, both the people here and the people of Singapore, and has been the cause of anxiety. We naturally do not want to see these people gaining control of the political, social and cultural life of both these territories. There is this anxiety prevalent among the large rural population in the Federation, businessmen and, in fact, everybody else.

Therefore, the form of association between these two territories must be such as to provide protection for the interests of the people in the Federation and at the same time it should provide Singapore with economic security which is the desire of the people of Singapore, and to prevent outside interference and intervention in the affairs of Singapore. The form of association is, therefore, a very difficult one. It has got to be studied and carefully worked out.

At the same time we must take stock of the opinions expressed by political associations, of the public, of political leaders as well as views put forward in the press. In fact, we welcome any opinion, any views, that anybody interested can express in connection with the matter of merger between the Federation and Singapore. We welcome it because we confess, or I confess, that it is not something that we ourselves can solve or can tackle or can provide a solution. We

must take stock of opinions and embody them in our report which, as I said this morning, I will present to this House.

When I addressed the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Singapore on the 27th of May, I posed the question of a merger—I did not call it a merger then, but the question, as I said, of closer association between the territories of the Federation and Singapore—for the first time. The intention is to create interest, invite opinions and views and so on. Then everybody set up to take notice, to take interest, and the subject was widely discussed everywhere. The opinions of politicians and the leaders of Singapore were expressed openly, and the Federation was not slow in coming forward with them. In fact, as you see, most of the questions in the Order Paper of the day have a lot to do with this subject of merger. Some were in favour of a full merger which would bring Singapore into the fold of the Federation as a unit of the Federation like Penang or Malacca; some expressed the view that a complete merger with the Federation would not be in keeping with the situation and political progress and thinking of Singapore; and some others felt that there should be a form of loose association or federation with the Federation of Malaya and so on.

But one thing is certain, and that is that we cannot take Singapore with us in a complete merger without a great deal of unhappiness and trouble, and so we must find a middle course. What that is going to be, I cannot tell you at this moment. However, we have in the meantime given much thought to the many questions and other issues and aspects of a merger and finally we have agreed—only among ourselves, of course—that we should each appoint a Working Party to study the question from every angle. I will be pleased to welcome, as I said, any constructive proposals from everybody, particularly from the political parties represented in this Parliament and other interested organisations, but would like to see

these proposals as constructive ones so that we can work out knowing how serious things are developing.

I should like to inform the House that by the terms of reference of the Working Party, the committee would be an exploratory Working Party appointed by the Cabinet to look into all aspects of the merger with Singapore, which would include defence, administration and constitutional implications (including financial and economic) considerations arising out of the wider reserve powers for Singapore but without prejudice to the principle that there should be a strong Central Government. In fact, that is the main point. But whatever power we give or allocate to Singapore or to other States, we have got to have a strong Central Government which will be in a position to run the country.

The terms of reference also include the examination of the question of separate citizenships for the Federation of Malaya and Singapore with a single nationality with a view to ensuring that such an arrangement does not render one citizenship inferior to the other. They also include the examination of any other matters connected with merger.

The opinion which prevails in Singapore today on the question of merger is that such a merger is absolutely necessary for reasons of security and economic stability of the Island. In fact, that opinion was expressed long ago by the then Chief Minister of Singapore, Tun Lim Yew Hock, and members of my own Party, the UMNO. But, as I said, times have changed and we all agree that the question of merger is absolutely necessary for the well-being of Singapore itself and also that of the Federation. On the other hand, it is feared that the Communists do not want it—though at that time they also wanted it but for different reasons—because the Federation does not recognise Communism in any shape or form. Merger would prevent those who are Communist-minded from being able to align independent Singapore with the

Communist bloc, as see it. It follows therefore that they are opposed to merger, or else they will demand merger on terms which are unacceptable to the Federation. They will try to make it difficult. At the moment you can hear them talking that the merger is a phoney one and so on; but that is not the opinion that we want to hear. If it is phoney, in what way or in what sense it is phoney? If it is unworkable in what way or in what sense it is unworkable? But, perhaps, it is agreed that the merger is necessary for the well-being of the two States. If it is so, then let us make some suggestions which can be used, some suggestions which are constructive.

I recall very vividly my meeting with Chin Peng at Baling way back in December, 1955. I had then proposed to him that when the country had achieved Independence, there was no point for him in carrying on with the fight, because we understood from him that he was fighting for the Independence of Malaya and now that Malaya had gained Independence; and so there was no sense in going on killing and fighting one another thus causing this country a great deal of trouble, unhappiness and death. Therefore I suggested that they should lay down their arms and come back into the Malayan society, and carry on with their normal political activities in a normal and democratic manner. He convinced me, from what we discussed, that "Once a Communist, always a Communist." He may lay down arms, he may seek for peace, he may form a party—whatever name he may call it—but the fact remains that until this country is won for the Communists, he will never give up the struggle. Once a Communist he is always a Communist. I left Baling convinced that Communists and true Malaysians could never co-exist. From my own experience, I have never found any reason to doubt the validity of this conviction. In fact, it has been and is my political stand today.

Taking another instance, we heard also voices from Sarawak some time back that a Party—the Sarawak United

People's Party—did not want merger with Malaysia, because this would make Sarawak a colony of the Federation of Malaya, and it was better, according to them, to get independence separately first. This is the line of the pro-Communist elements in the Federation, Singapore and in Borneo. It is obvious that the pro-Communist faction got someone unwittingly, perhaps, to put over the Communist line. In actual fact, everybody knows, if he does not he ought to know, that under the concept of Malaysia there can be no colonies, that in fact there will be no Federation of Malaya because in its place there will only be independent Malaysia, in which all the States would have equal status and such reserve State powers as will be agreed to by all the States concerned. Malaysia will be the ultimate object of our loyalty. The opinion given by the member of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party is certainly not, from what I have heard, the opinion of Mr. Ong Kee Hui who is the President of the Party, and who has declared himself in favour of Malaysia. Opposition by such people to the concept of Malaysia arises not from any fear or suspicion which they openly express, but from fear that the Communists would have no more grounds for inciting discontent or creating trouble as they have tried it here unsuccessfully before. You see, therefore, that the pattern is the same; the Communists will work in every way they can to oppose a merger and the concept of Malaysia.

I mentioned that all the States in Malaysia would enjoy equal rights and equal status. But because of the special position of Singapore as a city State, to my mind it would be best if Singapore came in on a partnership basis, with local autonomy with powers to determine nearly all matters except defence, external affairs and security which must be under the control of the Central Government as they are in all countries with a Federal form of Constitution. What I have in mind is to call such an association or federation of States, the Federation of Malaysia—that is the federation of Malay States,

the Borneo territories and Singapore, in which the States of the Borneo territories and the States of the Federation of Malay join in together as a Federation of Malaysia, and Singapore is joined in partnership on a footing something like that which exists between the United Kingdom and the Northern Ireland. An association of such a nature, I feel, would recognise the Federation of Malaysia with Singapore as partnership in one identity.

You may ask, 'What then is the relationship between the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland?' At this moment our Attorney-General is making a study of the Northern Ireland Constitution which defines the relationship and sets out the respective position and rights of all the States of Northern Ireland in relation to the United Kingdom. The information I have available at this moment is roughly this.

Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. She enjoys a certain measure of local self-government and has a legislature of her own with powers to deal with purely local affairs.

The essential feature of the Constitution of Northern Ireland is that her territory forms an integral part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. She elects members direct to the United Kingdom Parliament in Westminster and a larger range of legislative and administrative functions is delegated to her Government. The Head of the Government and the Representative of the Sovereign within the limits of the Northern Ireland Constitution is the Governor. He summons, prorogues and dissolves the Parliament of Northern Ireland, gives final assent to its legislation and fulfils other functions normally exercised by the Sovereign.

I will now turn to the problem of the Borneo territories in relation to the concept of Malaysia. I have dealt with, as you see, as much as I can with regard to the question of merger in relation to Singapore, and so I will

now deal with the question of Borneo territories in relation to the concept of this Malaysia. These territories do not present the same complexity in the implementation of the concept as Singapore does. In a broad sense, it could be stated that the question is much simpler there, in fact so much simpler that they present a special difficulty of their own. The three Borneo territories have two political factors in common. First, Sarawak and Sabah are still colonies and Brunei a protectorate under the British Crown, and because of this they are the vestiges of British colonialism in the area of Southeast Asia. The second factor they have in common springs from the first, and that is that their constitutional development has been very slow indeed. It is quite remarkable, when you come to think of it, to consider that the Federation of Malaya became independent twelve years after the end of the War, that Singapore had its first elected Ministers ten years after the War and far greater autonomy stemming from 1959, but the Borneo territories are still colonial in government with nominated members; it follows that there have been no general elections. This slowness of constitutional developments is in marked contrast to the developments in other British Colonies or Protectorates not only in Asia but also even in Africa.

Malaya's attitude towards colonialism is well-known and constantly reiterated both at home and abroad. We consider that it is our duty to help bring about an end to any form of colonialism. The very concept of the Malaysia plan is an effort to end colonialism in this region of the world, in a peaceful and constructive manner. We in Malaya won our independence by peaceful means, and we are sure that the peoples of the Borneo territories would like to end their colonial status and obtain independence in the same way.

From the Federation's point of view, we are linked to the Borneo territories not only by proximity and close association but also because the Borneo territories have the same types of

culture and racial origin as the Malayans. We have similar customs—except, of course, in their case they have some peculiar local customs but they are their local affairs—and we have similar problems, economically or otherwise, and we even share the same currency. We work along similar administrative lines, our Civil Services have grown up in the same tradition and on the same principles as those territories. The territories, like the Federation, have a diversity of races. There are Chinese there just as there are here and also there are others, but the other races are of the same ethnic stock as the Malays. There are other similarities, too. Brunei, for instance, is ruled by a Malay Sovereign or Ruler, and the Royal history of the State is intimately bound up with the past history of Malaya. Until a few years ago, Sarawak also had a Ruler though he was a white Rajah. Nevertheless he was acknowledged as the Ruler of Sarawak. So these two States have a tradition of Government similar to Malaya's many States, and above all the common language understood by all is Malay. The story of Sabah is slightly different. Sabah today is a Crown Colony and called British North Borneo, but until very recently it was run by the Borneo Chartered Company, in much the same way as Penang and Malacca were for many years ruled by the East India Company.

For all these reasons, therefore, there is a natural affinity between the Territories and the Federation, an affinity which I should say has no exact parallel elsewhere.

If any proof was needed of the intimate and close importance of this affinity, it can be seen in the remarkable reaction and response which the peoples of the three Borneo territories have shown in the concept of Malaysia. I have made it clear from the beginning, and I have repeated frequently, that the Federation of Malaya has no ambitions for mastery or domination and will not do anything which is contrary to the basic desires of the peoples of the Territories. We have not set out to start a great propaganda

and band-wagon rolling to win over the peoples of the Borneo territories to the concept of Malaysia. The peoples of Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah have sparked off and demonstrated their own deep interest in the ideal of Malaysia. For example, when we asked them to come over to the Federation, look around for themselves and form their own opinions and judgments they came without hesitation and in large numbers from all sections of the community and from the towns and villages throughout the three Territories of Borneo. While they are here they show much enthusiasm about what they see in the new Malaya, and they ask innumerable questions about many things. From what I have seen of them, I am surprised that they have not been given a greater part in the management of the affairs of their own country, because they have displayed great knowledge of the affairs of the world, of their own government and keenness, far-sightedness and political acumen. I can guarantee that within a year of the birth of Malaysia they will show a great change in themselves and will be no different from any of us here. They can contribute a tremendous amount to the well-being and prosperity of Malaysia. Within the past few months no less than twelve delegations from the three Territories, numbering 103 persons, have come to Malaya. Even as I speak, I am told that there are representatives from the Borneo Territories in this House to listen to the debate in our Parliament (*Applause*) and I hope they will forgive me if I say something wrong about them. I also understand that some are on their way to Malaya.

While these representatives of the peoples of the Borneo Territories are learning about us, about our progress, about our affairs, about our welfare, we too in Malaya are learning a great deal from these people, about their way of life and about things in their country in general. It is my hope that as soon as opportunity arises it will be possible for more delegations from Malaya to visit the Borneo Territories in the same exploratory way as the

Borneons are visiting us. In fact, a delegation from our friends across the floor—the Communists—will be visiting the Borneo Territories. (*Laughter*).—I am so sorry, it was never intended to be said—it was a slip of the tongue. (*Laughter*).—I mean from the Socialist Front will be visiting those territories soon on our Study Tour vote.

One extremely important factor in furthering the concept of Malaysia has been initiated by a meeting of members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association recently called in Jesselton, which has resulted in the formation of the Malaysia Consultative Solidarity Committee. This was initiated and achieved by the leaders of the Borneo Territories themselves. What better proof could there be of the inherent accord which the concept of Malaysia produces in the Federation, Singapore and the Borneo Territories? This historic Committee is shortly setting about the task of determining the future constitutional relationship between Borneo and the Federation of Malaya in the Federation of Malaysia. I have no doubt of the successful outcome of its deliberations. We who believe in the concept of Malaysia do so because we have faith in ourselves and in our future; we have confidence that by co-operation and goodwill, we can work together to build a better and brighter future for all our peoples, by creating a partnership for unity and security in one common nationhood.

I do not say that the path which lies ahead of the Borneo territories in relation to the Malaysia concept has no difficulties. I said before, and I repeat, there are difficulties. No one knows this better than the peoples of these areas themselves. But what I do say here is this—difficulties can be overcome by co-operation and goodwill of all those who desire the political and social upliftment of peoples of this region.

How can this be done, or how can we work out this among ourselves? We realise that the ideal of Malaysia is the only answer. There are some,

however, who think that they should wait until the three territories have formed a Federation of their own and then join in the partnership of Malaysia. But to that I say, how long will this take? Years, I am afraid. Knowing the British for what they are, the longer the better—what you can do tomorrow, why bother to do today? We cannot afford to wait so long without providing the Communists with the weapons they require for subversion, infiltration and disruption with the ultimate objective of capturing these territories. Time is not on our side. The important aspect of the Malaysia ideal, as I see it, is that it will enable the Borneo territories to transform their present colonial status to self-government for themselves and absolute independence in Malaysia simultaneously, and baulk the Communist attempt to capture these Territories. To say that the peoples there are not ready, I think, is wrong. After all Penang and Malacca were British Colonies a little while ago. When Penang and Malacca joined the independent Federation of Malaya they became independent. If this can happen here, I do not see why it cannot happen there in Borneo. The fact that we in the Federation are independent now and the peoples of the Borneo territories are not is relatively unimportant, because in the Federation of Malaysia we will all be independent, and independent together. (*Applause*).

After I had put forward the ideal of Malaysia in my speech last May, naturally there was intense interest and much speculation by peoples in the Borneo Territories. Not being so familiar with the new Malaya, there were misgivings of various kinds and suspicion was expressed in some quarters. In the months that followed most of these misgivings have resolved themselves, but I think it would be as well to mention them now, as they indicate certain ways of thinking and feeling.

One reaction in the Bornean territories was that the Malaysia concept was an attempt to colonise the Bornean

territories. The answer to this was, as I said before, it is legally impossible for the Federation to colonise because we desire that they should join us in the Federation in equal partnership, enjoying the same status between one another; so there is no fear that Malaysia will mean that there will be an imposition of Islam in Borneo. But I told those people who visited our country to go anywhere they like, go into every kampong, every church, every temple, every place of worship and to question and ask anybody they like whether there is any attempt to impose Islam on others who have their own religion, and so they are able to see for themselves. Everybody is free to practise whatever religion.

There are also those who thought that Malaysia will mean the imposition of one language alone. It has been accepted that the National language should be the Malay language and if Honourable Members were present earlier on during the question time they would have heard it asked about aid to Chinese education, about what Government propose to give to all these Chinese schools. The fact is that the other races of different racial origins are allowed to carry on their own local customs, own language everywhere they like, but as I have said, we have agreed that this country must have a language and that language must be the Malay language and that language is acceptable by all without prejudice to their rights and language.

Others felt that they were not yet ready for independence and, therefore, they might be at a disadvantage. I told them to go to the East Coast and see how well they compare with those people in the East Coast, and so I think they are satisfied that if the East Coast people are ready, so are they.

The question was asked, would not Malaysia mean that the Government Services in Borneo be Malayanised? The position, of course, is that Public Service Commission exists in the Federation and also in each State, and each State has the right to employ officers for their own Civil Service.

The Federation Government can only appoint applicants to Federal posts. As a matter of fact, State Service officers are sometimes seconded to the Federal Government Service, because we have a need for the able services of particular men or women.

One very strong feeling was that they must be consulted on the future of their people and the future of their country. I have said on more than one occasion that Malaya can only accept Borneo people "from an expression of their own free will to join us". (*Applause*). Another attitude taken was that the Borneo territories should first come together in a Federation of their own before thinking of Malaysia. The answer to this is that this procedure would only double the process and take more years to achieve and in the end the result would be the same. I was happy to read recently that the Borneo leaders now are proposing self-government and independence in Malaysia simultaneously.

Some said that with eleven Malay States and only three Borneo States, the Borneo area would be swamped. My reply is that this is a wrong assumption to make as the Members of our House of Representatives in the Federation do not represent States, they represent their own political party or in the case of independents, they represent themselves. Moreover in our future constitutional arrangements the Borneo people can have a big say in matters on which they feel very strongly, matters such as immigration, customs, Borneonisation, and control of their State franchise rights. Finally, there was a misgiving that the territories in Borneo might lose their autonomy. As members of this House are aware, each State of the Federation has powers and control of certain subjects in which the Federation cannot interfere, for instance, land or local custom and religion. In addition, there are certain subjects of authority which are exercised through joint operation by the Federation and the States.

I will now deal with the concept of Malaysia in relation to the British

Government. Having decided on the plans for Malaysia here, our next move, as I said, was to sound the British Representative in this region. The response was quite encouraging, encouraging enough for me and my colleagues here to have a close consultation and discussion and to go into the question of merger very much more in detail. From what I can see, though they have not so much said it, the British felt that it would provide for the political stability of Southeast Asia; and so I was encouraged to have this matter brought up for discussion with my colleagues and my friends and also with the Prime Minister of Singapore; and then I thought having decided that there should be a merger in the best interests of this region as a whole, to deal directly with the British Prime Minister. I have therefore forwarded to him a memorandum pertaining to this plan, and the reply received from the British Prime Minister has given me quite a lot of encouragement and to believe that they are agreeable to this merger. But there is one matter which is bothering them quite a lot and that is, I might say, having studied the question of merger from all aspects, from all angles, they are very much concerned about the Singapore base which they have now or have been using it for Singapore's defence. I think there is an agreement between them and the SEATO power to keep the Singapore base as such; and that is I think one of their main worries, and also, of course, being business minded people, they also think in terms of the amount of money they have spent on the base. Therefore, all these came into the picture, all these came into this question of merger and all these things we may have, together, to try to work out and settle. Therefore, they would on the other hand be very pleased indeed to give up their authority, their responsibility, over Singapore—I do not blame either (*Laughter*)—and they want us to take over the responsibilities and duties which they have. Particularly now with the situation as it is in Southeast Asia, they feel that there is an absolute necessity for Britain in connection with

this base to maintain confidence in this part of the world, and nothing should be done which might cast doubt on their capabilities in this area, capabilities to fight, to defend and what not. Then they would not commit themselves on the Borneo territories because, according to them, this question needs a lot of thinking about before the idea of finding an eventual political link-up with Malaya can be decided upon. They recognise the fact that there are similarities both as to form of administration and finance and cultural characteristics obtaining in both the territories of Borneo and the Federation. They did not want to be the sole arbiter in deciding the fate of the people of these territories without having first consulted them. However, the British Prime Minister would welcome my visit to London to discuss the various aspects of merger with him. According to him, it would be a mistake to force the pace for such a development without the agreement of the Borneo people, though the British have no doubt that such a merger with the Federation would be in the best interests of the Borneo people themselves. From what I can see and from the exchange of correspondence between the British Prime Minister and myself, he would welcome the idea of a merger as soon as these territories are ready, but as I said, I have detected a note of anxiety over the Singapore base for he is a little hesitant on the idea of giving up this base for SEATO defence. However, he appears to be willing to relieve Britain of her responsibility over Singapore—and who would not? In the circumstances, I felt that a talk would not be very fruitful until Britain agreed on the basis for discussion: firstly an agreement must be made on the use of the Singapore base which, according to us, must not be used for SEATO defence—that is one thing which has got to be agreed to first; and secondly, the transfer of the sovereignty over the State of Singapore and the Borneo territories to the Federation of Malaya to form the Federation of Malaysia must be agreed to. When these are agreed to, I shall proceed to England to discuss the

question with the British Prime Minister. On the 3rd of October, I received a message from the British Prime Minister in which he said that there is a wide measure of agreement between us on this plan of Malaysia, in that the British Government would welcome and accept the concept of Malaysia which would incorporate the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and the three Borneo territories. And they agreed that the best future for the Borneo territories would lie in close political association with the Federation and Singapore and that it would be necessary for me to go to London, according to them, as early as possible to have a talk with him so that we could best work together in the attainment, or in the achievement, of this plan, Malaysia. It was suggested that in this way we could ensure that any misunderstandings which might arise from a long-range correspondence would be avoided. I have, therefore, decided to go to London some time, perhaps, in the first week of November, but I can say here that I feel loath to do so without the full support of this House. Hence my motion.

From the developments which have already taken place in the growing reality of the Malaysia ideal, I am confident that with unity in will and wish we can achieve our goal. Speaking for the Government of the Federation of Malaya, I say now that we will do everything humanly possible to make the road to the future Malaysia as straight and clear as we can.

Sir, I beg to move. (*Applause*).

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

Sitting suspended at 12.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.30 p.m.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

Question again proposed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin (Minister of Finance): The House would probably wish to know something of the thinking of the Government on the financial

and economic implications of merger, if I may be permitted to use this rather loose term. I should emphasise that what I am going to say should be regarded as our preliminary thoughts which are subject to change should subsequent developments indicate the necessity for such a course.

I shall deal with Singapore first. It is clear that Singapore would require rather different treatment from that which has been applied to the eleven States of the Federation. It has been a completely self-contained unit on its own for so long that the measure of integration which might be suitable under normal circumstances cannot possibly be applied to it. Further, it has been agreed that a certain degree of autonomy would be allowed to it in the fields of education and labour.

At the same time, it cannot be disputed that the Central Government must be a strong one so as to ensure effective government in, among other things, the vital spheres of finance and economics. It is well to remember that political stability must necessarily be founded on a sound economic base, or to put it in another way, a strong economic foundation is an essential pre-requisite of political stability. If this premise is accepted, it follows that the Federal authority should have sufficient powers in reserve to ensure that if State Governments pursue policies which could adversely affect the financial and economic stability of the Federation as a whole, such powers would be sufficient to curb these tendencies effectively and promptly.

I should make it clear that the enunciation of this principle does not imply that States like Singapore would not be allowed an adequate degree of financial autonomy to enable them to achieve that degree of self-expression which is so necessary if they are to develop to the best advantage their potential for good, while at the same time bearing in mind the needs of the Federation as a whole. In other words, it is not our intention that the Federal Government should in any way interfere with what one might call the

“house-keeping policies” of a State Government but it should clearly have a say, and an effective one, in policies whose effects might go beyond the boundaries of such a State. These are the broad principles on which we have worked in the discussions I have had with Dr. Goh Keng Swee of Singapore. Honourable Members will, I think, appreciate that, at this stage, it would not be desirable or appropriate for me to go into greater detail as the implementation of these principles is so complex that disclosure of proposals which have not been finalised would only confuse the general picture.

In regard to Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo, the problems are probably less difficult though the same broad principles would similarly apply. No discussions have, however, taken place so far with these three territories pending a preliminary examination of the financial and economic structure of the countries concerned.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of this motion in principle; but, although we do agree with the principles, I am afraid I must say that we cannot agree with the details as published by the Singapore Prime Minister. I do not know whether the Singapore Prime Minister has published his details in consultation and in agreement with our Honourable Prime Minister, but, and here I must say, that there has been a note of hysteria in the Singapore Prime Minister's presentation of the plans of merger, which note I am proud to say was missing in our Honourable the Prime Minister's speech, except for, of course, one very unfortunate slip of the tongue. (*Laughter*).

Sir, I am very glad that we have friends from across the seas who have come here to listen to us and perhaps will have to carry away impressions of this Parliament to their people, and in view of the fact that it is possible that they might want to come in and join our Parliament, I would like to take this opportunity of telling them

that, at least here in the Federation of Malaya as opposed to the Parliament of Singapore, we have some democracy (*Applause*), at least we do not call each other names nor do we indulge in mud-slinging. What we have to say we are allowed to say; what we have to talk about, we are entitled to talk about so long as we do not, of course, go outside the bounds of our Constitution which we honour and which we consider ourselves bound by.

Of course, I realise that we are in some sort of difficulty because, as our Honourable Prime Minister has said, the communists do not want merger, but I hope it does not mean that because the communists do not want merger and we do not want merger, therefore we are communist—according to the logic of the Honourable the Prime Minister of Singapore. Of course, it does not mean to say that if the imperialists say we should all brush our teeth, and we brush our teeth, therefore we are imperialists.

Now, so many words have been used and so much space has been taken up in newspapers about this merger question that I am afraid if I were to speak too long I might be repeating others; but, however, since this is the first opportunity that we are able to speak on this subject, I am very happy that I have been allowed this opportunity now.

First of all I think we should clarify, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this point: that the issue is not, and I repeat not, to be confined to a pro-communist or non-communist struggle (as far as we are concerned anyway) though as far as the Singapore Prime Minister is concerned, those who are anti-Lee Kuan Yew are *ipso facto* pro-communist. But we are not concerned here with the internal political struggle of the Singapore parties. We must make this clear, and here I wish briefly to refer to our Honourable Prime Minister's speech when he stated that consciously or unconsciously the people in the Federation might have been used for

the Communist cause: may I say that consciously or unconsciously I hope that no one in the Federation of Malaya will be used for the Lee Kuan Yew's cause.

Of course, not all who disagree with Mr. Lee Kuan Yew are communists. I have good authority on this from one of our local newspapers—statements made as from the time our Honourable Prime Minister announced his merger plan till today.

Mr. Speaker: I hope you are not going to read the whole lot. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I shall spare you that, Sir. It is interesting to note that when the Malaysia Plan was announced, the first reaction we had was the reaction from Said Azahari of Brunei whom the Honourable the Prime Minister of Singapore called a good nationalist; his reaction was that Brunei must come in as an independent State and that they wished to attain independence first—I understand that the position, the position of our good nationalist, has not yet changed. As for the other territories of Borneo, I think that there has been a slight change in the emphasis, which I need not dwell upon too long. First, they said, "self-government"; next "we shall come in as equal States"; until today as our friends in this House in the Strangers' Gallery of course no doubt realise, there has been no change from their original stand except on this—that they want self-government and that there shall be self-government within a greater or a bigger Malaysia—whereas formerly they wanted self-government first in order that the people may determine on this Malaysian merger by right. And I agree with this. And why do I say this? It is because we must not forget that we in the Federation stand for democracy or democratic practice, and in democratic practice it is quite right to say, "Let there be self-government, let there be independence" because the people must decide—not us, not the great and mighty few that rule the country; and in accepting that we must accept that the Borneo territories in their own

interest should want to have self-government first in order to determine this question of a merger. Of course, whether they want it now or later on is a matter entirely for them to decide.

As we go through the collection of newspapers, we come across reports of secret talks, and so on, and talks in between golfing sprees. On August 24th, 1961, we began to get down, as Mr. Lee Kuan Yew would say, to "brass tacks" and so the brass tacks ended with a statement reported on the 24th August, 1961. According to this report, the Hon'ble the Deputy Prime Minister said: "We want to make Malaya happy, and Singapore happy" and Mr. Lee echoed him, "everybody happy". (*Laughter*). On the 26th August an ominous note began to be sounded by the ex-President of the Malayan Chinese Association, Dr. Lim Chong Eu who said that the people in Malaya would have to consider our position if there was to be autonomy in our education: he said, "The people in the various States of the Federation, for example, Penang"—I do not know why he did not mention Kelantan or Trengganu—"may profitably consider this concession to Singapore and examine the possibility of local autonomy on education and labour."

This is a very fundamental point to consider. The Rahman Talib Report apparently was put to this House for the purpose of bringing about what is called a unity of consciousness to integrate our peoples, but the questions of having autonomy on education and labour outside of Malaya are going to have repercussions which I think we would not like to envisage.

On the 27th August our Honourable Prime Minister, when referring to his ten years in active politics said, "It is my pride that we in Malaya live happily and peacefully. Nothing should mar this." Unfortunately, the opposite reaction started from 28th and 29th August—"Each and every person began to attack the Singapore Prime Minister and I became very unhappy." (*Laughter*). In Singapore the Barisan

Mr. Speaker: Order! It is one o'clock now. Is your speech going to be long?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Yes, Sir.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

MALAYSIA

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to continue from this morning, I had then come to the details as suggested by Lee Kuan Yew, which in fact was first, I understand, suggested by another ex-Prime Minister of Singapore—a very distinguished man—he was in the Visitors' Gallery this morning—Tun Lim Yew Hock. Of course, Tun Lim did not happen to go beyond the suggestion, whereas the present Prime Minister of Singapore has managed to go into the details. There are two things which he says Singapore ought to have autonomy—education and labour—and power over all the other matters is to be handed over to the Federation Government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my belief that if we accept this policy as set out by the Singapore Prime Minister, then the Government must admit that they have failed the Rahman Talib Report. If we accept that Singapore must have autonomy (because of its special situation) in education, what then is the purpose of the Rahman Talib Report? I am not here to say if the Rahman Talib Report is right, or whether it is good or bad. It will be judged by history. I am now dealing with the question of merger. According to the statement of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore is in a precarious position; and this morning our Honourable Prime Minister has stated in this House that he has been so concerned about the future that he had come to Kuala Lumpur to have talks

with him. If he is so concerned with the situation in Singapore, then let me ask him one question: how can you have a separate educational system whilst you allow the internal security to be held by what is commonly known as the feudalist government of the Federation of Malaya? And he professes to be a socialist! The only reason why Singapore should have a separate educational system is because the Singapore Prime Minister is a professed socialist and must therefore set up a socialist educational system. But then what will happen? No sooner has a person gone to a socialist school and graduated, our Minister of Internal Security will come up and say to him: "Hullo boy, inside!" (*Laughter*). That is one problem that has to be faced. The other problem is that it is hoped that under the policy of our Education Report the Minister of Education hopes to bring about an integrated educational system, so that when our boys graduate from our schools they will all be put into the same category of competition and they will not be at different vantage levels. Our Honourable Prime Minister has emphasised this point too, but does that mean to say that if a person graduates from a Chinese school in Singapore, he is going to have equal rights as a graduate from one of our Federation schools? The answer, of course is "No". In that case, what about our Bornean friends and the peoples of the other territories? Supposing they do not come under the Federal system of education, supposing they want to have their own education system, what is to happen to their children when they graduate from their own schools? If we say: "Ah, but they can't come here, they must stay in their own countries and therefore the problem of competition will not arise", then they will say that we are colonial masters and they are second class citizens. They can't come here to get jobs, as much as we can't go there to get jobs, I suppose. What then is the purpose of the merger?

The next question is this: under our present educational system, we are supposed to be trying to introduce

Malay into our secondary schools. What will happen to the students from the Chinese primary schools, and the Arab primary schools (*Laughter*), and the Tamil primary schools? Supposing they all want to learn Chinese and flock to Singapore for their secondary education there, does that not allow the Singapore Prime Minister to turn round to us—his so-called socialist friends—and say, “Well what can you do in the Federation? Look, we in Singapore give the Chinese students Chinese education. What have you done?” And then we are caught immediately with a racialist struggle and we would not be able to do anything. If you are going to give them the right to Chinese education, then, of course, there will be people here who will demand the same right, and the skeletons in the cupboard of the Alliance will emerge—at least those who are still not yet dead and resting in peace. One such example is the Honourable Member from Telok Anson (*Laughter*); one other is that remarkable doctor in Penang, whose name I shall not mention. Of course, all these people will keep on causing a lot of trouble and will be demanding equal rights or similar rights. Can we then turn round and say that Singapore is not in the same situation as Penang, whilst the Singapore Prime Minister has said it is similar?—Except, of course, they have been independent in Singapore for the last 14 years. But racially speaking, from the point of view of the population, this structure is the same, or very similar to that of Penang. That is the first point. And what if Kelantan or Trengganu demands also for themselves the same autonomy?

Let us come down to this question then: is the Prime Minister of Singapore sincere? Can he, in other words, honestly say he can keep education and labour separate and autonomous and can he maintain that position in view of the Rahman Talib policy? I say now categorically—No!. He can't do so. Therefore what does that mean? It means that this is the bait held before the Singapore people as the carrot is held before a donkey, and,

then, after merger, it is quite possible that he would then turn round and say to the people of Singapore that it is impossible, it is untenable for them to have a separate educational policy because they would then be like lepers, outcasts, in the new Malaysia and that in order not to be outcasts they would have to give up autonomy in education also. What is the guarantee that he will not do this?

Now, let us envisage another possibility. Supposing another Government gets into power in Singapore after merger and deliberately maintains a separate educational system completely and totally unrelated to the educational system of Malaya, how then would our Government react?—Apply the Internal Security Ordinance, close down the Causeway, send our troops or send down our policemen? Would that not be the end of autonomy? But then we have to use force against our agreement. And can force solve difficulties or does force merely suppress difficulties?

There are difficulties on merger which cannot be solved by hoodwinking the people or by suppressing truth with false offers. We all know this: if water is pushed down at one spot it must rise at another place. There is a story of a doctor's wife who went to Japan to remove a birthmark that was cancerous. The cancer went to the right eye, and the right eye was dug out. It then went to the left eye, and the left eye was dug out. It went to the left arm and the left arm was cut off, the right arm was cut off and so on, and in nine months she was dead. This is because the doctor mistook the birthmark as the cause and removed the birthmark without dealing with the root cause. Surely we do not want that to happen on merger.

Now, on the question of labour, if we allow Singapore this autonomy in labour, what does that mean? It means that if Singapore can give the people a better scheme of salaries, if the Singapore Prime Minister can introduce

what he calls a workers' Government, then all our skilled labour may flock to Singapore which would leave us denuded of skilled workers. If he on the other hand cannot give this proper labour condition, then the people will move out of Singapore into Malaya to flood it. Therefore, the Government has to be restrictive to prevent the movement of labour from Singapore to the Federation and from the Federation to Singapore. Is this the real reason for separate citizenship? If that is so, what then is the benefit of merger?

Now, there is an attempt by the Prime Minister of Singapore to say there is no difference in the citizenship. Of course there is—keep labour, keep education and also keep citizenship and make citizenship separate! Why is there this difference? He has stated in the newspapers that the Singapore citizenship is the same as the Johore citizenship, and a Johore citizen can be a Federal National as much as a Singapore citizen can be a Federal National; but it is not the same. It is true that from the point of view of nationality, as far as international law is concerned, it is the same; but as far as our laws are concerned, it is not the same—hence Said Zahari's expulsion from Malaya. How was Said Zahari prevented from coming back to the Federation? Because he is a Singapore citizen, and, of course, we must accept that Premier Lee would not dump him into the sea after merger because that is even too much for him! The point is this—he being a citizen of Singapore can stay in Singapore and we of the Federation can stay in the Federation. Therefore, the question we ought to ask is this—can the people of Singapore ever become Federal citizens? If so, how and under that condition—that is what we want to know—and if not, then, of course, there is inequality. It may be then said that we have given them second-class citizenship but, of course, whether that citizenship is second-class or better than ours would depend upon what the Government can give Singapore citizens. If the Government can give

Singapore citizens a better living condition, better rights as citizens, then, of course, their citizenship is better than ours; but in any event there is bound to be a difference in citizenship.

We have been asked to give our opinions and suggestions. But since our Honourable the Prime Minister has been very reticent about the progress of the talks (which are still in their formative period), how can we be too specific? Therefore, we can only make certain suggestions and we hope that these suggestions will be considered in the proper light. If we want to have merger, then all the States must come together into the Federation. It must be a full merger, with a State List that is separate. Now, the State List contains certain exemptions and gives certain rights to the State, but these must be more or less common to one another. On national policies there must be nothing reserved for the various States.

On British bases, I think we must emphasize and emphasize very clearly that we want to be free, that this new Malaysia is independent and is neutral, and we cannot take sides and become pawns in this global struggle. We are too small and actually we are quite insignificant. Our views on the question of military bases are, of course, quite clear. Malaysia should not be used as a rocket or an aircraft carrier base by any country. If there are to be any bases here, they must be under our control. We must have the right over the bases because our future and our destiny are linked directly with those bases.

The Bornean parties and the majority of the Singapore parties have expressed clearly that they want to come in with us as equal partners. Surely, we cannot object to this? Supposing somebody says that we should merge with Indonesia, will we not first ask for rights to preserve ourselves in a position of equality? How can we let ourselves to be swallowed by such a large country such as Indonesia without safeguards? The best safeguards are on the basis of equality? So I think

that is quite reasonable. Now we stand for unity in national and federal matters and it is our belief that any exemption that is to be given to any State which would destroy this Federation integration should be stopped. There must be an attempt towards a national integration and a unity of all the people, taking into consideration the full rights and demands of the minority sections which would include, of course, the Hakka population of Sarawak, the Dayaks of Sarawak and the various other peoples. It is incongruous to give autonomy in education and labour to Singapore and hope that that would not influence demands from the other States. If we are going to give these special reservations to the other States, then I must ask the Honourable the Prime Minister to review our whole national issues and whole national problem, which is the problem of integration and the rights of the various races of the Federation of Malaya itself. Can we give education to Singapore and not to the other States? Can we give the right of control of labour to Singapore and not to the other States? Can we say that the people must bow down and respect one religion as the national religion and give religious exemption to an individual State within the Federation? Surely not. So this would apply to Singapore on labour and on education. Can we say that Singapore need not be Islam, whereas our National religion shall be Islam?

Sir, if we cannot have a true merger (because merger must come in its true sense), then we must have what is commonly known as con-federation or federation—and the new thing should be called the Federation of Malaysia; and if we are desirous to have a federation, then the federation must be directed towards ultimate merger. In other words, it must be temporary and we move from federation towards a whole system of States under one unified control in one body. As a temporary basis for this federation, we suggest that we should have a commonwealth idea—that is the first point. Secondly, Islam must be accepted as

the religion of the States taking the area as a whole. Malay must be accepted as the official language, and there must be special position given in minority races—I do not want to mention them, because we do not want racial struggles here. And we must keep cultivating a culture evolved around the Malay pattern, which is what Dr. Lim Chong Eu said in 1956 when the Razak Report was introduced in the other House (*Laughter*). I mean in this House but under another name.

Finally, Sir, I think we must find one centre for all laws, a centre of justice, and we must have a Privy Council in Kuala Lumpur, so that all appeals from the various States will be to Kuala Lumpur. Of course, we agree that the Honourable the Prime Minister when approaching these people must approach them on the basis of friendship. We are not talking of Malaysia to impose our will on the other people. We are talking of Malaysia in the hope that everyone will join us to make a happy Malaysia. In our approach we should not try to force what we believe is good down other people's throats. The other point is in regard to the question of democracy. We are approaching this from the point of view of democracy. Therefore, although we are not concerned with what is happening in various countries and various struggles for control by parties of their own governments, we must respect that democratic decision does not mean an imposition by a small group of people of their will upon the majority of the subjects of that country headed by this small group.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must ask this—and this is the over-riding question in our deliberations, it is in fact the only question that we should concern ourselves with: how will this plan benefit the people of the other countries? How will the plan for merger benefit the people of Singapore? How will the plan for merger benefit the people of Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei? I hope I will not be too tedious if I were to remind the Honourable

Prime Minister again as I end by saying that whatever is going to be our deliberations, we must not approach it from the point of view of hysteria or from the point of view of self-interest, or from the point of view of maintaining power for ourselves.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor

(Besut): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita benar dengan usul yang dibawa oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita dalam membahathkan usul nama Melayu Raya. Saya sukachita ia-lah kerana yang sa-benarnya saya telah lama memperjuangkan Melayu Raya ini—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: *Hear, hear*) dan sekarang baharu timbul di-bahathkan dengan chara terbuka dan berbesar²an. Kita telah mendengar usaha² yang telah diusahakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri dalam merentes jalan untuk menuju chita² Melayu Raya ini dengan memulakan beberapa rundingan dengan Singapura sa-bagaimana yang kita telah ikuti dari satu masa ka-satu masa perkembangan² rundingan yang telah di-jalankan di-antara Perdana Menteri Singapura dengan Perdana Menteri kita. Usaha² yang baik ini tentu-lah kita puji dan usaha² ini-lah yang membawa perjuangan Melayu Raya itu menuju kepada matlamat-nya yang sa-benar. Saya tidak hendak mengulang perkara² yang di-bahathkan itu kerana banyak perkara² yang kita tidak bersetuju. Saya hendak membahathkan berkenaan dengan dasar dan konsep Melayu Raya ini.

Sa-belum saya masok kepada membahathkan itu, saya perlu-lah menyatakan bagaimana perasaan kaseh dan perasaan chinta kepada ra'ayat Singapura, ra'ayat Brunai, ra'ayat Serawak dan ra'ayat Borneo Utara, lebeh² lagi ra'ayat di-sana yang sedang memperjuangkan kemerdekaan, maka kita sangat-lah bersempati dan menyokong dengan sa-penoh rasa persinggahan supaya ra'ayat itu lekas menchapai kemerdekaan-nya.

Dalam ucapan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri, dalam chara tujuan²-nya yang menuju kepada chita² Melayu Raya di-dalam usul-nya ini,

boleh-lah di-simpulkan hujung-nya ia-lah kerana menuju kepada keamanan dan kema'amoran kawasan² yang tersebut hingga merupakan Asia Timor dalam gulongan negeri² yang tersebut terdiri satu bentuk keamanan dan satu bentuk kema'amoran. Untuk menchapai chita² itu dengan tegas kita sokong chita² yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Perdana Menteri, berusaha dan bekerja untuk membebaskan kawasan² tersebut ia-itu Serawak, Brunai, Borneo Utara dan Singapura daripada chengkaman penjajahan hingga terchapai kemerdekaan yang sa-penoh-nya.

Kita ada-lah tegas sa-kali dalam kita menyebut dan dalam saya menyebut juga berkenaan dengan Brunai, Serawak dan Borneo Utara itu ada-lah dengan niat yang berseh dan penoh rasa kaseh sayang dan persaudaraan tidak ada sama sa-kali juga berniat penjajahan atau pena'alokan, tetapi ia-lah dengan niat yang berseh untuk menuju kepada kema'amoran dan keamanan bersama. Sudah lama kita telah memperjuangkan chita² Melayu Raya ini, dalam kita memperjuangkan Melayu Raya ini tentu-lah perkataan Melayu Raya ini timbul daripada rekaan ahli² perjuangan kebangsaan kita. Kalau kita tinjau kembali bahawa timbul-nya perkataan Melayu Raya ini ada-lah nyata sa-kali, manakala kita tinjau, timbul harsat² bangsa Melayu di-Gugusan Pulau² Melayu seluroh-nya yang di-jajah sama ada di-jajah oleh mana² pehak sa-kali pun maka segala bangsa Melayu yang telah terjajah itu berniat sama dan berhasrat yang sama untuk membebaskan diri daripada sa-barang penjajahan. Maka dalam erti konsep dasar dan konsep yang telah di-jalankan oleh pejuang² bangsa Melayu kita dari berzaman² lagi hingga sa-sudah Perang Dunia Yang Kedua ini ada-lah berma'ana Melayu Raya itu ia-lah Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan Gugusan Pulau² Melayu yang terkenal dengan nama Malay Archipelago.

Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terpaksa-lah saya menyebutkan perkataan Indonesia dan perkataan Philippines, dan dalam saya menyebutkan perkataan Indonesia dan perkataan

Philippine itu ia-lah dengan niat dan dengan tujuan yang suci di-atas dasar perjuangan yang asal bagaimana chita² yang di-perjuangkan oleh ra'ayat Philippine dalam rasa mereka belum terjajah lagi dalam menunjukan perjuangan masa terjajah oleh Rizal ia-lah kepada chita² bentok Melayu Raya asal ini. Dan begitu juga di-Indonesia sekarang ini termasuk bahagian Gugusan Pulau² Melayu yang bersejarah kepada Melaka dengan Sejarah Seri Vijaya dan di-sana bergerak-lah untuk menyesuaikan mereka itu di-bawah penjajahan Belanda dengan nama Pergerakan Indonesia Raya. Tetapi dalam erti dasar dan konsep-nya ada-lah sama, hanya perbezaan di-dalam dasar kita memperjuangkan daripada kawasan² masing² yang terjajah untuk menghapuskan perbezaan² penjajahan tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandangkan kepada dasar perjuangan sejarah yang asal itu maka itu-lah nama Melayu Raya itu telah timbul, izinkan-lah saya menerangkan sa-sudah perang dunia, chita² yang di-pusakai itu maseh dapat peluang maka bangun-lah pemuda² dan penchinta² bangsa Melayu kita berani berterus terang menyuarkan chita² Melayu Raya ini. Saya adalah bersama² dan sa-bagai bukti-nya untuk membesarkan chita² Melayu Raya ini hingga di-keluarkan sa-buah Majallah dan Harian yang di-namakan Melayu Raya. Ini ada-lah menunjokkan bukti-nya bahawa dasar konsep chita² Melayu Raya itu sudah timbul lama. Di-atas dasar dan konsep yang telah saya terangkan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah kita kaji dasar mula sa-belum kita merdeka dan negeri² lain yang belum merdeka itu tentu-lah dasar dan konsep itu tidak berubah. Dan kalau-lah kita kaji sekarang ini bahawa kawasan² Melayu Raya yang ada di-dalam dasar dan konsep atau nama Melayu Raya itu maka boleh-lah kita bahagikan negeri itu kepada dua bahagian. Sa-bahagian maseh di-jajah ia-itu-lah kawasan² Brunai, Serawak dan Borneo Utara, dan kawasan² lain yang sudah menchapai kemerdekaan-nya ia-itu Philipines dan Indonesia.

Dalam usul yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri ia-lah mengusahakan dalam bahagian 4 buah negeri yang di-bawah jajahan British supaya dengan rasa saling mengerti dalam negeri itu dengan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dengan kema'amoran dan kemahuan-nya sendiri supaya menchantumkan diri dalam nama Melayu Raya.

Maka dengan usaha² yang sangat mulia ini maka akhir-nya manakala kawasan² itu merdeka baharu-lah dapat perchantuman itu dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut Undang² Perlembagaan kita Fasal I bahagian ke-2, yang sama² kita ma'alum, Maka sementara ini sa-sudah merdeka-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kita telah berusaha di-atas dasar dan konsep yang sedia ada dalam erti Indonesia Raya dan Melayu Raya yang memperjuangkan menentang penjajahan dahulu, maseh hidup dasar dan konsep itu maka negeri yang merdeka saperti Philipines dan Indonesia sementara negeri kita telah pun merdeka. Dalam kemerdekaan ini kita telah membuat perhubungan persaudaraan berhubung dengan culture—kebudayaan bahasa dan persuratan dan begitu juga pertukaran lawat-melawat di-antara Philipines, persahabatan dan kemajuan kebudayaan hingga-lah ternyata satu usaha yang sudah pun di-kenal pada usaha ASA dan begitu juga pada Indonesia perkara menyatukan bahasa dan ejaan dan sa-bagai-nya. Maka usaha² ini sedang berjalan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka di-atas asas² ini-lah suci dan berseh daripada maksud² kita hendak menodaï satu² perakara yang salah faham terhadap Indonesia atau Philipines itu. Saya hendak menyebutkan perkataan Indonesia dan Philipines ini. Kerana memandangkan kepada keadaan dan perkembangan dunia dahulu dan pada masa ini, kalau dahulu, dari tahun 1914 keadaan dunia dengan perang I; kita telah bacha dalam sejarah nyata-lah satu keadaan ya'ani sa-sudah peperangan dunia yang kedua berubah-lah sa-hingga menjadi satu keadaan dunia merupakan dua block dengan ugutan² atom dan sa-bagai-nya yang akan mengugutkan

akan menghancurkan tamaddun dunia seluruh-nya jika berlaku peperangan dunia yang ketiga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka yang menjadi idaman kita yang sunggoh² ia-lah keamanandunia dan kema'moran dunia, terelak-lah kita daripada peperangan dan kachau-bilau. Maka di-dalam pembenaan chita² yang besar ini tentu-lah kita daripada kawasan kita masing² mesti berusaha dan menyiapkan persiapan² keamanan dan kema'moran dalam kawasan kita yang tertentu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita lihat segala perkembangan dalam dunia ini ada-lah di-dasarkan kepada ideology dan dasar kepada konsep yang nyata. Kalau dahulu sa-belum perang dunia yang kedua bahawa komunis ini tidak ada-lah di-sebut²kan bahaya-nya yang besar, sa-bagaimana pehak penjajah menakuti sunggoh² tetapi sa-sudah peperangan yang kedua, dengan sebab ada ideology itu-lah— ideology komunis, ideology socialist maka ideology itu-lah yang membawa perkembangan manusia menurut programme² yang di-tujukan baik bagi chita² itu dan ini telah berkembang. Kerana dengan chita² yang besar dan mempunyai asas² yang besar maka ia juga akan boleh menjadi besar. Tetapi kalau kita mempunyai chita² yang kecil, kita potong chita² dasar dan konsep yang asal maka saya rasa, adalah kita memotong amanah perjuangan kebangsaan kita yang di-pusakai turun temurun itu maka tentu-lah perkara itu saya rasa dalam chita² kita hendak menegakkan keamanan dan kema'moran sa-bagaimana yang di-maksudkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri tadi, dalam tujuan akhir-nya dalam Melayu Raya-nya itu. Maka saya rasa, akan tidak-lah sempurna kerana asas-nya kecil tentu-lah tidak dapat memikul perkara² yang besar dalam keadaan perkembangan dunia yang lebeh besar nanti.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berhadapan dengan SEATO mithalan-nya, satu chita² besar di-dalam pertahanan penjajahan. Berhubung dengan penjajahan maka sa-patut-nya kalau kita hendak menegakkan keamanan dan menghapuskan dalam erti chorak

penjajahan sa-kurang²-nya mesti-lah sama besar-nya chita² kita untuk melepaskan kawasan itu dengan chita² murni dan chita² suchi yang kita pusakai, amanah perjuangan kebangsaan kita ia-itu chita² Melayu Raya menurut dasar dan konsep yang asal itu.

Jadi sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-lah saya jelaskan maksud saya itu supaya mudah kita memoleh di-dalam chara² bentok yang saya maksudkan dan bentok yang menjadi amanah perjuangan bangsa dan chita² Melayu Raya ini. Di-dalam usul ini boleh-lah kita dapati perkataan Melayu Raya, jadi dengan perkataan ini dan dengan dasar dan konsep perjuangan kebangsaan Melayu, kita bahagikan kepada tiga bahagian. Bahagian yang pertama kita sebutkan Melayu Raya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ulang lagi chita² saya, kerana nama Melayu Raya sudah timbul dalam Parliamen ini dan sudah menjadi perbahathan, berma'ana perkembangan Melayu Raya itu sudah ada, saya sangat² bersetuju dan sangat² suka dengan nama Melayu Raya ini. Tetapi manakala kita masuk kepada keterangan dan maksud dengan Melayu Raya ia-itu sa-kadar tiga empat buah negeri maka sudah berlainan-lah pada dasar-nya dan sudah berlainan-lah pada konsep-nya. Ini-lah perkara yang nyata pada pandangan dan pendirian saya yang turut sama daripada mula²-nya memperjuangkan Melayu Raya ini. Hal ini saya katakan ada-lah tegas dalam perjuangan saya dalam Buku Perjuangan Kita tahun 1946 saya siarkan, dan Falsafah Kebangsaan Melayu itu, buku yang kedua. Memandangkan kepada keadaan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka pada nama-nya dapat-lah saya bersetuju dan suka benar tetapi usul Tengku pada dasar-nya sudah berlain dan pada konsep-nya sudah berlainan juga. Jadi, kalau kita ibaratkan mithalan-nya, saya dengkan Tunku, Perdana Menteri mithal-nya hendak pergi ka-pasar; sama² hendak membeli apa? Hendak beli daging, sama beli daging tetapi manakala sampai ka-pasar daging-nya boleh jadi berlainan, kambing-kah, ayam-kah, lembu-kah. Jadi, di-sini-lah kalau saya pandang dan haluskan lagi

berlainan nampak-nya daripada dasar yang mula dan konsep yang mula² sudah pendek—sudah di-potong.

Jadi, sekarang, Tuan Yang di-pertua, kalau-lah menurut usul ini dan menurut pada undang² Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang di-sebutkan tadi bahawa ini belum-lah bernama Melaya Raya. Ini ada-lah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang berchamtum di-dalam-nya 4 buah negeri atas satu perkataan Persekutuan itu dan belum ia beraleh nama lagi pada nama Melayu Raya, atau pun Malaysia, atau pun Greater Malaysia. Masih lagi dasar yang concept-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menurut Perlembagaan ini nama-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dasar-nya berchamtum dan masok Persekutuan Tanah Melayu seperti Pulau Pinang dan Melaka, itu-lah 4 buah negeri yang hendak di-masokkan itu lagi. Kemudian tidak-lah ia merupakan dasar dan concept perjuangan asal di-perjuangkan oleh penjuang bangsa² kita sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan dalam sejarah bangsa kita itu, dan manakala kita tinjau daripada segi Malaysia, Greater Malaysia atau Melayu Raya maka ta' sesuai dengan dasar atau concept asal. Jadi kerana itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nyata sudah lain dan terpesong daripada dasar yang mula.

Oleh kerana itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita tengok balek berkenaan dengan apa pengakuan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri dari mula² hendak berchamtum dengan Singapura, mithal-nya sudah bertenangan dan perkara itu tidak benar yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri ini yang pada mula-nya dan kemudian sa-sudah ada beberapa perundingan, baharu-lah datang perkara berchamtum ini, dan dengan chara keterangan² ini sa-bagaimana yang di-siarkan dalam surat² khabar itu, bagi saya masih ragu lagi dan masih-lah memandang dalam erti dasar memperjuangkan chita² kebangsaan kita dalam masa kita di-jajah lagi hendak menchapai kemerdekaan dahulu, hendak membela hak pertuan-an Melayu, maka sangat-lah rasa-nya

membimbangkan kerana ada beberapa keadaan yang ta' dapat di-terima pada masa keadaan sekarang ini. Jadi dengan chara Singapura juga hendak di-bawa berchamtum ia akan bersendirian² dan tidak-lah merupakan tali yang sa-rangkaian nanti dengan sebab perbedzaan² keadaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang bukan dalam erti-kata Melayu Raya menurut concept yang saya sebutkan itu, dan kerana itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah berbedza dasar dan concept sa-bagaimana yang telah saya terangkan tadi bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang di-katakan oleh Perdana Menteri kita sa-bagai Melayu Raya tidak-lah kena pada tempat-nya dengan nama dasar dan concept Melayu Raya mengikut dasar mula. Perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah supaya chita² Melayu Raya ini berjalan terus dan mendapat persamaan sa-bagaimana persamaan pada nama, maka persamaan pada concept kita dan persamaan kapada principle dan dasar sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki pada dasar-nya, maka saya suka untuk memajukan dan meneruskan chita² Melayu Raya ini dengan membawa satu pindaan, dan ini-lah pindaan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-pinda dengan:—

1. Menambah perkataan² “dan Negara Republik Indonesia dan Filipina serta gugusan Pulau² Melayu yang lain”, sa-sudah perkataan “Sarawak”.
2. Menukar perkataan “Menyokong usaha Kerajaan” dengan perkataan “dan menuntut Kerajaan berusaha” dengan demikian di-bacha:—

Bahawa Majlis ini dengan bersetuju pada dasar-nya dengan chadangan hendak menubuhkan Melayu Raya mengandongi sa-belas negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Singapura dan Brunai dan Borneo Utara dan Sarawak, dan Negara Republik Indonesia dan Filipina serta gugusan Pulau² Melayu yang lain, dan menuntut supaya Kerajaan berusaha pada menjalankan langkah² untuk menchapai

tujuan ini, dan sa-banyak mana telah di-jalankan langkah itu akan di-ma'alumkan kepada Majlis ini oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

(Pindaan di-hantar kepada Yang di-Pertua)

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, ini ada satu pindaan di-atas usul yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini yang datang-nya daripada Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Besut dan mendapat sokongan, dan sa-telah saya membaca pindaan-nya, saya dapati di-bawah Standing Order 31 saya ta' dapat terima pindaan ini. Di-bawah Standing Order 31 mengatakan, pada masa sa-suatu usul dalam pertimbangan Majlis Meshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa Majlis Meshuarat boleh-lah di-chadangkan pindaan jika pindaan ini berkenaan dengan usul itu.

Saya dapati pindaan ini tidak kena pada usul-nya yang di-hadapan Majlis ini, kerana jika di-bacha betul² usul di-hadapan Majlis ini ada menyebutkan: "menyokong usaha Kerajaan pada menjalankan langkah² untuk mencapai tujuan ini", maka dasar dan concept itu-lah pada pendapat saya yang Kerajaan sudah pun menjalankan usaha-nya supaya menchantumkan 4 buah negeri itu. Yang demikian oleh sebab dimasukkan Republik Indonesia, maka pindaan ini saya tolak.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila perbahathan Malaysia ini dikemukakan, dan apabila pindaan ini tidak di-terima tidak-lah menjadi satu perkara yang menyusahkan, sebab Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu akan membawa usul dalam perkara ini dengan bersendirian. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang ada di-hadapan kita yang di-bawa oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri ia-lah Melayu Raya saperti yang di-nyatakan di-dalam usul-nya. Soal² yang berkaitan dengan Melayu Raya di-dalam usul Yang

Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri itu sudah pun di-bahathkan di-dalam Dewan ini oleh satu pehak.

Saya bangun di-sini menyatakan bahawa saya tidak bersetuju dengan usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sabab maka usul Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ini tidak dapat di-terima, ia-itu bertentangan dengan kepentingan negeri ini sendiri, dan juga bertentangan dengan kepentingan ra'ayat Melayu yang menjadi tonggak dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-suatu chadangan yang di-fikirkan oleh sa-sabuah Kerajaan bagi perubahan Perlembagaan dan kedudukan tuboh politik Kerajaan dan bangsa itu ada-lah satu perkara yang besar. Saya tidak tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah sebab yang telah menggesakan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri hendak menchantumkan diri-nya dengan Singapura, sa-telah ia berkata beberapa kali, telah di-tanya fikiran-nya tentang perchantuman dengan Singapura, ia menjawab ia tidak dapat menerima. Sebab² yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia itu di-dalam soal perchantuman-nya dengan Singapura sa-bagai penolakan, ia-lah perbezaan falsafah hidup, sebab di-Singapura ada banyak berlainan dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mempunyai Raja, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memakai bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa rasmi, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memakai agama Islam sa-bagai agama negara.

Sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah berubah-kah keadaan Singapura semenjak kenyataan ini dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, sudah menjadi orang lain-kah orang² di-Singapura, sudah elok-kah pandangan hidup di-Singapura itu? Ini-lah soal-nya yang kita mesti fikirkan. Boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita telah dapat bertepok belakang dengan Tuan Lee Kuan Yew dan dapat berbisek² di-dalam perkara yang memuaskan hati Perdana Menteri kita itu sendiri. Saya tahu, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita ada-lah sa-orang yang baik, dan dengan kebaikan-nya itu-lah, Tuan Lee Kuan Yew telah dapat menghilangkan segala keraguan, yang dahulu-nya hangat pada pandangan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Tuan Lee Kuan Yew, pada waktu yang akhir² ini menjadi sa-orang jagoh kanan yang besar, bertukar dalam sa-hari, entah apa sebab-nya saya tidak tahu, bersunggo^h ia membuat sharahan Radio, bersunggo^h ia mencheritakan bahawa saya ini lain daripada orang yang lain itu. Tetapi, lupa-kah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita bahawa Tuan Lee Kuan Yew itu adalah *politician*, sa-orang ahli politik yang mempunyai kepentingan politik-nya sendiri, yang bila ia hendak menchantumkan diri-nya dengan Tanah Melayu yang di-fikirkan-nya ia-lah kepentingan penduduk² Singapura itu. Itu tujuan dia-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa dia cherdek, soal dia. Tetapi, bila kita memperchayai dia—itu-lah yang menjadi soal. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang sedap. Sekarang ini apa-kah modal Tuan Lee Kuan Yew hendak bersatu dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu? Modal-nya yang berat kita ambil, yang ringan dia ambil, yang mustahak dia jaga untuk kepentingan dia, yang payah kita jaga.

Kita belum terima, Tuan di-Pertua. Ini-lah sebab kita hendak meshuarat. Tetapi sa-belum terima kita sudah nampak bahawa belang yang di-buat oleh Tuan Lee Kuan Yew itu telah tidak dapat menyembunyikan tujuan²-nya bagi menenggelamkan Tanah Melayu ini untuk kepentingan-nya sendiri. Apa yang di-kehendaki—saya pun tadi ada di-sini—lima perkara yang mustahak. Yang pertama, di-beri kebebasan bagi Singapura untuk membentok dasar pelajaran-nya dan menjalankan urusan pelajaran-nya. Sebab yang besar kita bahathkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-telah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat membahathkan, biar-lah saya membahathkan perkara ini dari segi orang Melayu. Sebab Tuan Lee Kuan Yew tidak pula ekonomi dalam mengechap orang. Di-chap-nya Barisan Sosialis

dengan chap kominis, dan di-chap-nya PAS dengan chap perkauman. Kita sanggup menerima dan kita berbangga dengan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia mahu kebebasan bagi Singapura untuk membentok dasar pelajaran-nya dan soal² pelajaran. Berapa banyak belanja pelajaran bagi Singapura? \$90 juta.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita baca dalam perkataan kebebasan, tidak ada kebebasan bagi sa-suatu, kalau tidak boleh di-bebaskan orang itu menjayakan sa-suatu. Umpamanya, tuan bebas keluar daripada rumah ini—rumah ini berkunchi—sila-lah keluar kata dia, tetapi berkunchi. Bebas dalam soal pelajaran bukan berma'ana ia boleh membuat dasar, tetapi ia boleh menjalankan dan boleh menchari kewangan bagi menjalankannya. Sebab tidak-lah akan sempurna kebebasan pelajaran bagi Singapura itu, kalau ia terpaksa meminta sedekah kapada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, yang di-namakan Persekutuan Melayu Raya. Dan di-sini kata dia, duit minta daripada tuan²—dasar kami buat sendiri. Siapa-kah Member of Parliament yang hendak menganggot dalam perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Ini kebebasan dia—State List dan pelajaran (education), dan boleh jadi pula di-kehendaki direct taxation di-Singapura bagi pelajaran.

Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri waktu bersharah tadi telah sempat menyebutkan kita hendakkan kapada sa-buah Central Government yang kuat.

Dapat-kah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-wujudkan sa-buah Central Government yang kuat daripada taxation yang di-berikan kapada negeri di-bahagian itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini berma'ana silap mata yang di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri Lee Kuan Yew. Isi-nya pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kenapa-kah hendakkan dasar pelajaran ini bebas. Kerana dia tidak hendak mengikut dasar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, itu senang sahaja. Kalau sudah dia, dan dia kira² dapat di-fahami mengikutinya dengan bertolak ansor dasar pelajaran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

neschaya dia tidak lupa kepada kebebasan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan Singapura yang sa-benar-nya ia-lah hendak mewujudkan satu sistem pelajaran yang di-dalam-nya ada kepentingan² yang tidak di-layani di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dapat di-layani. Ini-lah yang tujuan Perdana Menteri Lee Kuan Yew, apa untong-nya bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tadi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Keramat menentang soal ini, kalau dia mempunyai kedudukan pelajaran-nya sendiri maka yang lulus dari sekolah-nya tidak boleh ka-mari, dan yang lulus dari sekolah di-sini tidak boleh ka-Singapura, tetapi saya merasa berlainan sedikit. Yang lulus dari susunan pelajaran di-tanah national akan tinggal-lah dengan kelulusan-nya dan kerja-nya itu, tetapi Singapura akan memaksa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menerima kelulusan-nya pula dan pada ketika itu baharu-lah kita terasa, alangkah sedeh-nya, Perdana Menteri Lee Kuan Yew Central Government, Kerajaan Pusat bagi sa-buah Federal hendak-lah di-asaskan kepada orang² yang benar² satu dalam tujuan-nya mendokong Kerajaan Persekutuan. Sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau dasar pelajaran-nya di-buat di-Singapura maka perhetongan² Singapura itu akan merosakkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang kedua, yang hendak menjaga di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah soal buroh. Apa maksud-nya hendak menjaga buroh, kita tidak mahu, adakah buroh² di-Singapura itu mempunyai kedudukan yang berlainan sangat dengan Persekutuan. Dengan keadaan yang kita tahu bahawa buroh² di-Singapura hendak di-kawal oleh pemerintah Singapura supaya dapat mewujudkan kekokohan dan kekuatan bagi yang memerintah pada masa ini. Kalau buroh² atau orang² Socialist ini akan bersungguh² memegang kuasa di atas buroh² supaya mereka itu tetap berada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semua ini akan mengugut kekokohan perpaduan satu negeri yang hendak mempunyai urusan ugama yang luas. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada perkara yang

di-jamin oleh Perdana Menteri Lee Kuan Yew ia-lah kebebasan berlumba² untok memasoki Perkhidmatan Awam dan jawatan² Kerajaan, dan mungkin ada had²-nya walau pun sedikit yang telah di-tetapkan oleh Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jadi, sekarang dia hendak masuk Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dia hendak jadi kita, tetapi yang itu juga tidak dapat kita hendak beri ratio lesen, ratio Scholarship, sa-chara itu juga minta ma'af tidak boleh beri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-kah sikap sa-buah Kerajaan yang berchadang hendak bersatu dengan Persekutuan, sedangkan dia berkehendak kepada kita menjaga pertahanan, kalau hendak perang kita-lah mati dahulu, ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah menghairankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal² ra'ayat telah banyak di-chakap²kan di-dalam Parlimen ini, dari penyata² yang di-buat oleh kedua² pehak, kita telah mengadakan satu hakikat, kata Tuan Lee Kuan Yew, dia akan memperjuangkan hak ra'ayat Singapura sama macham dahulu juga walau pun di-mana dia berada. Ini pun satu penyakit juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada peratoran² dia hendak masuk ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-itu hendak-lah lebeh dahulu memikirkan apa yang ada dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Soal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, siapa yang hendak masuk yang sa-benar-nya. Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri harap jangan usek, yang hendak masuk, Tuan Lee Kuan Yew dari Singapura, dia hendak masuk, dia buat syarat. Chuba-lah fikir, kita tahu segala²-nya apa keadaan di-Singapura, tetapi adakah tujuan menyatukan Singapura dengan Persekutuan ini untok mengekalkan keadaan itu untok kepentingan Persekutuan ini? Jadi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara yang di-buat oleh PAP tundok meliok² itu tidak-lah boleh di-perchayai. Kata-lah, Tuan Lee Kuan Yew itu kita boleh di-perchayai bahawa dia itu baik, Perdana Menteri pun kenal baik dengan dia, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam politik ini, yang duduk

sa-belah sini dahulu banyak duduk di-sabelah sama. (*Ketawa*). Baik belaka masa mereka dudok sa-belah sana.

Baik sungguh waktu mereka itu memikirkan, dapat-lah kita baik-nya, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiap² manusia yang mempunyai pendirian-nya sendiri dan Tuhan menjadikan manusia² yang menjadikan pendirian-nya untuk kepentingan orang lain, bahkan kebanyakan yang di-jadikan Tuhan dia menjadi pendirian bagi kepentingan diri-nya, puak-nya, orang-nya. Maka bagi kita juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak mengadakan Melayu Raya, biar-lah kita tuntut, biar Parlimen ini kita berchakap, kami hendak bersatu dengan Singapura kerana kami hendak mendapatkan untong. Dan sa-barang chara yang tidak menguntongkan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu maka tidak di-terima jadi senang pula orang memahamkan perkataan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Singapura ada pula sa-buah parti yang nama-nya Barisan Socialist. Kata Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat tadi, rangka² yang di-keluarkan daripada almari² PAP sudah menjadi Barisan Socialist, kata-nya. Boleh jadi orang ini jadi kayu tiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Helah di-buat² dan di-keluarkan kata awak, awak hendak yang lain tetapi nampak pada Perdana Menteri kalau ta' ambil Lee Kuan Yew kenalah ambil yang itu.....eeh ini kachau bilau-lah. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Perdana Menteri di-pilih di-antara dua, pilih yang kuat akhir-nya dia masuk di-sini dan kata-nya, saya pun macham dia juga. (*Ketawa*). Akhir-nya kita berhadapan dengan hakikat² yang besar kita hendak membetulkan besok. Jadi, itu-lah sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini maka daripada kami tadi telah meminta supaya konsep ini di-luaskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada pun tentang Brunei, Sarawak dan Borneo Utara maka kawasan² ini ada-lah kawasan² yang berhajat benar hendak memasoki Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tahu

bahawa hasrat tiap² sa-orang daripada kita ia-lah mengingini ini supaya tiap² bangsa mendapat kemerdekaan dan kebebasan. Sama ada dia berchantum dengan kita atau tidak itu tidak-lah menjadi soal sangat. Kita tahu kalau di-wujudkan sa-buah Melayu Raya yang di-dalam-nya tidak termasuk negeri² yang dapat menjaga kepentingan bangsa Melayu maka tidak ada ma'ana-lah bagi bangsa Melayu menerima sa-suatu yang tidak menguntongkan.

Negeri² yang terdiri dari tiga buah ini maseh lagi di-bawah ta'alok British. Mereka ini tentu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjadi orang² yang ingin mencheptakan kemerdekaan-nya dengan menyatukan diri-nya dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tetapi yang menjadi soal ada-lah apabila mereka itu telah mendapat kebenaran daripada Kerajaan Ingeris supaya disatukan mereka itu dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, mereka ini di-bebaskan benar² atau tidak, ini jadi soal. Sebab self-government—pemerintahan sendiri, berma'ana ada batasan² yang tertentu yang akan memaksa Kerajaan² dari tiga buah negeri itu tundok di-bawah telunjuk Kerajaan Ingeris. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Federation atau Persekutuan Melayu Raya yang hendak di-chadangkan itu ada-lah tersusun dari 11 buah negeri dan 4 buah negeri yang lain. Kalau kita yang merdeka ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak bersatu dengan orang yang di-bawah telunjuk orang lain maka pada ketika itu, chakap siapa-kah yang akan di-dengar oleh Menteri². Soal ini tentu-lah bagi Perdana Menteri, dia tidak rela bahawa negeri ini ada bahagian²-nya sebab satu daripada telinga dia tersangkut perentah² dari London. Bahkan menurut falsafah dari central government yang kuat, kita terpaksa-lah mewujudkan hanya satu aliran dan satu saloran kebangsaan dalam sabuah negeri. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah sahaja maka sa-chara yang tidak menguntongkan orang² Melayu maka kami menentang usul ini.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to lend my modest support to the

proposal to create this new confederation. I am sure it will be welcomed, apart from the members of the P.M.I.P., by all sides of the House. Above all, it is particularly gratifying to read in the Press that the British Prime Minister himself seems so attracted to the proposals.

I have little doubt in my own mind that this "super-merger", if I may call it that, will work. Between the Federation and Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo there are a number of very strong links—links which are natural, and links which have been artificially created. The natural link is of course the link of race—whatever may be their religion, the sons of the soil in this part are of a common stock and, to a very large extent, of a common language. The original Malaysian stock has had added to it other stocks from different parts of Asia, each bringing with it its own cultures, its own skills and its own aptitudes. We in the Federation have shown that different races can live perfectly harmoniously together despite occasional but diminishing friction. I am sure that the same will apply in the greater confederation of the future.

That is the natural link. The artificial link, which is a very real one just the same, was imposed on us by our erstwhile colonial masters, and I think we must be at least grateful to them for that. Our system of administration is very similar indeed and follows perhaps the best pattern which has been evolved in the world—I refer to the dignity and freedom of the individual which is inherent in the Common Law which grew in England. Few people realise it, but the English Common Law is the basis on which about 800 million people in the world govern themselves in a spirit of liberty. And so, when we merge, we shall not be strangers with a totally different way of thinking—we already think alike. We have the same ingrained sense of the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, the blessings of parliamentary government. We also have a civil service which is both honest and loyal. All these things we

have in common. I doubt very much whether the peoples in the formerly and presently British-governed territories in this area have ever had, in their long history, so much in common. For that reason, our super-merger cannot fail to succeed.

In this age when international communism threatens the liberty of billions of people, no nation can afford to stand on its own. We here, Singapore and the Borneo Territories are far too small to go our own separate ways. I do not think that even a greater Malaysia could afford to stand militarily on its own. But if we do merge, we stand a much better chance of improving our economy by mutual co-operation and by the pooling of our resources. It is only by improving the standard of living of the poor in the kampongs and in the towns that we can counter the seductive blandishments of communism. To do this, we shall all have to make sacrifices. The Federation of Malaya has gigantic natural resources and for that reason we must be prepared to give, and give freely, to our associates who are not at present in our happy position. I say this advisedly in case there are any people who think the Federation is sponsoring a new regime to feather its own nest. That is not the case. At the same time, we are not entirely altruistic—merge we must, otherwise the Communists will pick us off, one by one, like plump rabbits. I can assure Hon'ble Members that there is no altruism in communism. In this country, we have always had personal freedom under colonial rule: not five years ago, we secured our political freedom as well. Whatever happens, the Borneo territories will soon get their political freedom too. But I suggest that, unless we combine our forces of construction, we may all lose our personal freedom and become sacrifices on the altar of that spurious political freedom which is the deceitful hallmark of communism.

Our good wishes and prayers will accompany our Prime Minister when he goes to London. He will meet old friends there who have a high regard

for his moderation and honesty of purpose. I recollect that, during the talks on our own Merdeka, a British official in London stated that independence would be given to Malaya "on a golden plate", and so it was. I myself have no doubt but that this same golden plate will be taken out of storage on this occasion as well. (*Applause*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri yang meminta Majlis ini atau Dewan ini menerima pada dasar-nya, bukanlah di-minta kita menerima Perlembagaan atau pun penyata untuk di-luluskan, chuma di-kehendaki kita terima pada dasar-nya segala usaha² Kerajaan pada menjalankan langkah² untuk menchapai tujuan bagi membentok atau menubuhkan Melayu Raya. Jadi dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ucapkan tahniah kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri yang telah mengadakan chita² yang sangat baik dan tidak terkeluar daripada apa yang terchatet dalam Perlembagaan sa-bagaimana yang telah di-tegaskan dalam penjelasan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri tadi ia-itu mengikut Perlembagaan kita Fasal 2 Parlimen boleh dengan chara undang² memasokkan negeri² lain ka-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jadi dengan ini, nampak-nya berlainan chara pula dengan apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut. Beliau telah melafadzkan ucapan-nya dalam Dewan ini mengatakan sukachita-nya untuk hendak mengadakan Melayu Raya, atau pun hendak menchiptakan Melayu Raya dengan concept atau tujuan yang berlainan dengan tujuan atau concept. Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri. Maka ini memang-lah chita² persaorangan. Apa yang telah di-minta oleh Perdana Menteri itu ia-lah mengikut saluran yang tertentu yang terkandung dalam Perlembagaan.

Pada waktu kita berchakap, berbath dengan panjang lebar di-atas perkara ini, mari-lah kita bersama² mengingatkan sejarah perjuangan kita.

Sa-bagaimana sa-belum merdeka dahulu keadaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu terbahagi kepada tiga chara. Satu chara ia-lah negeri² colony ia-itu Melaka dan Pulau Pinang. Satu chorak ia-lah Federated Malay States mengandongi 4 buah negeri, dan satu chorak lagi Non Federated Malay States di-mana dalam negeri² ini ada berbagai² bangsa, berbagai² keturunan, berbagai² fahaman, ugama, kebudayaan dan di-samping itu pula ada satu pasokan Communist yang genas dalam negeri ini. Dengan keadaan yang demikian beberapa kerumitan telah dapat kita tentang dengan se-hebat²-nya, tetapi dengan tujuan kita yang ikhlas, dengan chita² yang suchi, dengan kerjasama kita dan bangsa² yang dudok dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dapat pula kita tubuhkan satu negara yang dinamakan negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Saya ta' setuju dengan pendapat² antara wakil² yang lain yang telah menaroh churiga dan bimbang di-samping berasa was² di-atas kejayaan yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri. Tidak ada satu masaalah yang ta' dapat di-selesaikan sa-kira-nya dapat sokongan, sa-kira-nya tujuan ini di-sokong dengan chara² yang tulus ikhlas tetap berjaya: Sa-balek-nya kira-nya ada tujuan yang lain yang hendak menjatuhkan atau yang tidak bersetuju dengan asal tujuan ini, harus kita akan menghadapi beberapa kerumitan lagi seperti perkara yang besar dalam perkara menubuhkan negara Melayu Raya. Dan sa-bagaimana kita sama² ketahu² ia-itu dalam Dewan Ra'ayat sahaja ta' kurang dari 10 bangsa yang berlainan ugama yang dapat dudok dalam Dewan ini dan dudok dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-bawah satu undang². Bebas berugama, bebas berchakap, bebas menghantar anak² ka-sekolah ia-itu apa juga yang ibu bapa-nya suka menghantar anak²-nya. Jadi ini ada-lah bangsa² yang sa-benar-nya telah wujud bersatu dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Oleh kerana pengalaman yang kita dapati ini, maka kita harap menghubungkan perhubungan kita dengan negeri² yang berjiran dengan

kita ia-itu negeri² Singapura, Sarawak, Brunei dan sa-terus-nya Borneo Utara. Negeri² ini maseh dalam penjajahan, maka harus juga bagi kita berusaha dengan sa-penoh²-nya supaya negeri² ini dapat sa-bagaimana kita yang pada asal-nya terjajah dan sekarang sudah jadi bebas daripada penjajahan dan bebas daripada tekanan penjajah.

Jadi saya menyokong kuat atas chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri itu, dan saya berharap manakala selesai sahaja usaha² dan langkah² yang lain dengan bekerjasama dengan negeri² yang berkenaan dapat di-buat satu penyata sa-bagaimana yang telah di-jamin oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri untuk di-laporkan ka-dalam Parliamen ini dari sa-masa ka-samasa, maka pada masa itu-lah dapat kita kaji dengan halus dan memberi pendapat² kita. Dengan ini boleh kita membaiki di-atas apa juga yang di-kehendaki oleh hasrat dan chita² ra'ayat bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan negeri² yang berkenaan.

Datin Fatimah binti Hj. Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga ada-lah menyokong usul yang di-chadangkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri atas dasar chadangan hendak menubuhkan Melayu Raya. Kerana dengan bersetuju-nya atas usul ini, maka berma'ana-lah Yang Teramat Mulia sa-terus-nya Kerajaan mendapat sokongan mendat daripada ra'ayat jelata dalam negeri ini, dan ini akan mengokohkan pendirian Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-masa menghadapi meshuarat² dan rundingan² yang akan diadakan di-London kelak. Kita tidak patut menyimpan perasaan wasangka terhadap Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan sa-terus-nya polisi Kerajaan dalam perkara Melayu Raya ini. Kerana segala keputusan yang di-rundingkan, tentu sa-kali akan di-bawa sa-mula ka-Dewan ini untuk di-bahath dan di-timbangkan untuk mendapat persetujuan Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara Persekutuan Melayu Raya ini tidaklah boleh di-lengah²-kan lagi apakala

di-pandang keada'an politik sa-dunia dan di-Tenggara Asia ini. Kalau perkara menubuhkan Melayu Raya ini di-lengah²-kan ber-ma'ana-lah kita melengahkan negeri² itu mendapat kemerdekaan dan nikmat kemerdekaan untuk faedah ra'ayat-nya, dan ini juga berma'ana memberi peluang kepada pehak kominis menjalankan asutan dan menjalankan jarum-nya menyusuludup mempengaruhi ra'ayat di-negeri² itu, dan ini kelak akan merosakkan ketenteraman negara Asia, dan membahayakan kemerdekaan negeri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang kecil ini. Dengan bersatu-nya negeri² ini, maka fa'edah-nya di-antara satu dengan lain, terutama untuk kemajuan dan kema'amoran ra'ayat dan keselamatan negara nyata pada kita sakalian.

Kita mesti ingat di-Tenggara Asia ini ia-lah 4 buah kawasan, termasuk Singapura yang belum mendapat kemerdekaan, dan mengikut keadaan politik di-dunia sekarang ini, ada-lah lebeh baik negera² yang kecil bersatu untuk mendapat fa'edah bersama daripada berpechah² dan merdeka dengan sendiri-nya. Memandang kepada ra'ayat dalam wilayah negeri yang tersebut, dari segi bahasa, bangsa dan kebudayaan, maka sa-memang patut di-sokong usul Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ini.

Saya dapati atas chara atan konsep Melayu Raya ada berbagai² pendapat dari semua pehak, tetapi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah berma'ana memberi sokongan dan persetujuan itu kita memberi cheque kosong yang telah bersain kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya boleh buat apa suka hati-nya. Saya mengulangi atas perkara apartheid, yang mana Dewan ini telah memberikan kuasa terhadap Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, dan dengan kebijaksanaan-nya telah mendapat kejayaan yang chemerlang dalam perkara yang ditugaskan kapada-nya dan dengan kejayaan-nya itu telah mengharumkan dan meninggikan taraf nama negeri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-mata dunia. Saya perchaya Dewan ini bersetuju dengan saya kalau saya

katakan dengan izin Allah, Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri akan mendapat kejayaan, dan sa-kali lagi akan mengharumkan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, sa-kira-nya kita sa-kalian menyokong dan memberikan keperchayaan untuk menjayakan chita²-nya yang ikhlas itu, yang mana mendapat sokongan daripada Kerajaan-nya. (*Tepok*).

Enche' Kang Kok Seng (Batu Pahat):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. The evolution in this part of the world immediately after the Pacific War has clearly indicated great political awareness among its people. In the shortest period of history, that is fifteen years, many former colonies have attained independence, among which is our own. Since its independence, Malaya has been active in international politics. As our Honourable Prime Minister has said, we are anti-communist—and we make no secret about it. We have also declared our stand on the South African racial issue. Though a comparatively young country, we have always been outspoken in international affairs. We have also taken a leading part in affairs concerning this region and very often our leadership is recognised and our opinions respected.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time has now come for Malaya to take the initiative in the formation of a new concept of political and racial co-operation for the prosperity and peace of Malaya. With Malaysia will come greater economic development and industrial expansion in this region and to bring about this concept of Malaysia this House should support the motion without any reserve. (*Applause*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the debate on the motion as introduced by the Honourable Prime Minister has taken us as far as the apartheid in South Africa and as near as commercial and business interests that will be so much benefited, according to the last speaker, when Malaysia comes into being. I, for myself, am much more interested in the constitutional aspect of Malaysia

and by implication merger with Singapore.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister has given us a number of specific reasons as to why in the earlier stages of our history after independence—and indeed I think before that—the Federation of Malaya was not prepared or would not have been happy to have a merger with Singapore. Those reasons which were given this morning were specific ones, and I would like to refer to them by itemising them. The first reason was to the effect that Malaya accepted Islam as the religion of the country, that Malaya accepted Malay as the national language and that Malaya has the Sultanate and has accepted a King. The Honourable Prime Minister declared his doubts whether Singapore, with a population of about 70% belonging to the Chinese race, could have been persuaded to accept these principles which the Federation of Malaya had accepted—and that was the reason, according to the Prime Minister, why there was no anxiousness to form this merger with Singapore. Then again, the Honourable Prime Minister gave us the reasons why now the Federation of Malaya should be prepared to have a merger with Singapore on certain conditions and terms. The reasons again were clear reasons given, and they are these. First reason given, or the most important, was that the leaders of both the Federation and Singapore agree that independence, if I may use the word, cannot be a good thing for Singapore. The second reason was that there was a definite Communist threat, and under these circumstances it would be wise to have, what I may term, a merger in accordance with the observations made by the Honourable Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand the logic of that argument. If a few years back 70% of the population of Singapore would not have been prepared to accept the three principles which we accepted, or rather the large majority of the people of this country accepted, then I fail to understand how

now, just because there is a Communist threat and just because leaders of the Federation and leaders of Singapore agree that independence is not a good thing, I cannot understand how that changes the position of the reasons given by the Honourable Prime Minister for not being anxious to have a merger at that time. As far as I gather, Singapore has still 70% Chinese population, and if it was difficult then, I say, from the observations made by politicians in Singapore, that it will be still difficult to get those persons to accept those principles which the Federation had accepted.

Therefore, first and foremost, comes the question as to why merger has suddenly come into the limelight. I use the word "suddenly", because it is sudden after the Anson by-election; after Ong Eng Guan's victory at Singapore, after the crushing defeat for Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's Party in Singapore, that merger came into the limelight with double-quick speed once more. Therefore, one must examine what are the intentions of the Prime Minister of Singapore; one must ask oneself, "Has the Prime Minister of Singapore got a mandate from the people?" The Prime Minister of the Federation has a mandate whether we like it or not. He has the mandate and he has the right, perhaps, to speak for the people of the Federation. Therefore, one must ask oneself, "What is that we are offering Singapore; what is the benefit that the Federation may get by a union; and what is the benefit that Singapore may get by this proposed merger?"

Now, Singapore has certain accepted constitutional policies. One of them, and most important of them, perhaps, is the policy on education. The other policies are the policy on language, the policy on labour and the policy in relation to security of their own. The Federation has policies on these matters which are by and large at complete variance with Singapore. It has been said to us that leaders of Singapore say, "Independence is not a good thing for Singapore; it cannot be properly carried out." Who are these

leaders? As far as I can recall, Mr. David Marshall wants independence; the Barisan Socialis wants independence; Mr. Ong Eng Guan wants independence. Who then are these leaders who do not want independence for Singapore? Mr. Lee Kuan Yew? Tun Lim Yew Hock, former Chief Minister of Singapore? Who represent the people of Singapore today? Has Mr. Lee Kuan Yew the right to talk on behalf of the people? I say he has no right, and I say we in the Federation should know that he has no right to talk—the reason being the loss of two by-elections—on the issue of merger. The disintegration of his Party in Singapore clearly indicates that what mandate he got from the people he has lost. Now, we hear of visits to the Federation, of visits to the Cameron Highlands, of golfing games and, in the meantime, of negotiations for merger. We get statements as, "You can have your say in education; you can have your say in labour; but we in the Federation will have our say in internal security."

Then come, perhaps, the most blatant, the most unreasonable twelve radio talks by the Prime Minister of Singapore where, like a man clutching to a straw, everybody who is not for Mr. Lee Kuan Yew is against Mr. Lee Kuan Yew; everybody who is against Mr. Lee Kuan Yew is a Communist or a Communist sympathiser. Mr. Speaker, Sir, where a person has come down to that frame of mind, then it is dangerous to accept his views as the views of the majority of the people of Singapore; and here I would ask the Honourable Prime Minister of the Federation to be cautious in his dealings with Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, because a person in that frame of mind can mislead for his own end the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya unless great care and caution is taken in accepting or rejecting his words.

In Singapore we are told—and that is a fact—that there is a 70% Chinese population. If there is to be a merger, it must be a full and complete merger, as an equal partner of the Federation of Malaya. That is the stand of the

People's Progressive Party of Malaya. If we believe in half-baked merger—if I may use the word—it will be of no benefit to the Federation, it will be of no benefit to Singapore for one very good reason: when the Government of Singapore changes—and it will change—then we are laying the foundation, we are setting the fuse to an explosion in this part of the world, which will end up in chaos in both parts of the Federation and Singapore because, if I am right, and I think I am, the majority of the people of Singapore want only a full merger with the Federation; then when the people realise that they have not got a full merger, that they may have to sacrifice their constitutional rights which they now have, that would be a basis for a war—and I use the word “war” in the sense to show what terror it will bring—between the Federation and the inhabitants of Singapore. That I am sure is not the intention of the Federation Government. It may be the intention of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew in his desperation that rather than hand over Singapore to the Barisan Sosialis or the Workers Party, he is prepared to sell Singapore to the Federation. We, as citizens of the Federation, should not try to—and I am sure we will not try to—take advantage of the innocent citizens of Singapore. We want them to come in on complete merger. Now, is that possible? For the moment I do not think it is possible, because I am convinced that the Alliance Party is not prepared to amend the Constitution of this country for that purpose to the extent which it will be required to be amended.

Now, we have been referred to Nanyang University, or the Chinese University, in Singapore. How can there be a merger? Are we going to ask the people of Singapore to shut down the Nanyang University, or are we going to recognise the Nanyang University? Singapore has multilingualism. How is there going to be a merger? Are we going to tell the people of Singapore, that 70% which we are referring to, not to speak their languages any more in the Parliament

or in the Legislative Assembly? How are we going to deal with the educational problem? Are we going to tell the people, “Forget about your policy which you have now and which you are proud of, and accept the Rahman Talib Education Report.”? I say that it is not possible, and I think the people of Singapore will not accept it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, from the speech of the Honourable Prime Minister, with all respect to him, one thing stands out. What has happened is that the Federation is afraid that Singapore might turn Communist. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew realises that he cannot hold on to Singapore any longer—perhaps, only to the next elections. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew needs somebody to prop him up. The Federation fears that Singapore may go extreme left. The whole plan and the whole reason, and all the reasons given by the Honourable Prime Minister, make one thing stand out, that is that Malaya is going to act as a policeman over Singapore and Singapore citizens, that Malaya is trying to tell the Singapore citizens what they should have and what they should not have. If it was only to advise, perhaps, it is all right. But the very fact that Malaya is not prepared to surrender Internal Security, even after their own plan for half merger, is a clear indication that Malaya will be prepared and will use the Internal Security Act to oppress and suppress the citizens of Singapore—if the Internal Security Act was used on Communists, perhaps, there is no justification for saying anything—but one thing is clear, and that is that the trend of events in Singapore is that every man who says this is a Communist and nothing else. By what right does Mr. Lee Kuan Yew brand so many people as Communists and Communist sympathisers? What was he doing as the Chief of the State allowing Communists to roam the streets of Singapore, according to him?

Mr. Speaker: How long will you take to finish?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: It will take about twenty minutes, Sir.

ADJOURNMENT

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

UCHAPAN PENANGGOHAN

Hari Perayaan Kemerdekaan

Enche' Harun bin Pilus (Trengganu Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan sambutan perayaan ulang tahun kemerdekaan bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tahun 1961, saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan Yang Berhormat ini ia-itu kemerdekaan adalah satu perkara yang amat besar bagi satu² bangsa yang telah di-jajah. Maka kita bagi orang² Tanah Melayu yang berbangsa Melayu telah mendapat kemerdekaan kita melalui saloran² Perlembagaan dengan tidak ada pengurbanan yang besar di-lakukan. Maka sa-sunggoh-nya kemerdekaan ini amat-lah menyukakan hati seluroh ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Dan kita telah menyambut perayaan kemerdekaan yang pertama dengan chara yang amat besar²an. Maka peluang sambutan hanya dapat di-perhatikan oleh dunia luar dan ra'ayat² yang jauh dari Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini hanya kita terdengar dalam siaran Radio dan surat² khabar yang tidak bagitu luas penyiaran-nya di-seluroh kampung.

Sa-telah tahun 1957 Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menyambut kemerdekaan dengan besar²an dan tahun² yang kebelakangan ini kita telah ikuti hanya perayaan kemerdekaan ini amat-lah sejok sa-kali di-daerah². Dan sa-olah² semangat kemerdekaan itu telah hilang di-sisi Kerajaan. Ada juga sambutan kemerdekaan ini tetapi dengan chara yang amat kecil yang tidak bagitu dapat di-perhatikan oleh seluroh ra'ayat. Di-dalam perayaan² dan sambutan yang sa-umpama ini di-daerah² memang ada sambutan yang rasmi di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan dan perkara itu telah di-beri tugas kepada Pegawai² Daerah yang menjadi saloran bagi Kerajaan untuk menyampaikan suara Kerajaan kepada daerah² itu.

Di-dalam negeri kita yang telah merdeka ini tentu-lah dalam tiap² daerah itu ada wakil² ra'ayat. Wakil² ra'ayat itu tentu-lah dapat jemputan, maka dalam jemputan itu wakil² ra'ayat telah pergi dan dengan sa-chara yang di-hormati oleh Pegawai Daerah maka dudok-lah wakil ra'ayat di-situ. Tetapi di-dalam masa perayaan sa-umpama itu saya rasa, wakil² ra'ayat itu amat-lah penting untuk menyuarakan juga bagi pehak ra'ayat untuk mendengar ucapan² yang rasmi dari wakil² ra'ayat itu sendiri. Sebab tentu-lah tiap² wakil ra'ayat yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat itu tidak akan mementang sa-barang perayaan yang rasmi yang di-muliakan oleh Kerajaan dan ra'ayat satu² negeri itu sendiri. Dan pada masa itu bukan sifat-nya sa-bagai tempat untuk hendak menentang polisi atau hendak memberi satu² kempen sebab hari perayaan itu ada-lah hari yang di-rayakan oleh seluroh ra'ayat. Jadi di-sini saya suka menarek perhatian kepada pehak yang bertanggung jawab supaya pada hari² perayaan saperti hari kemerdekaan dan sa-bagai-nya itu di-beri peluang sama kepada wakil² ra'ayat untuk memberi ucapan² supaya menjadi satu² ucapan yang rasmi di-sisi ra'ayat. Sekian-lah sahaja ucapan saya.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya hari perayaan kemerdekaan ini di-adakan pada tiap² tahun sa-bagaimana biasanya. Ini-lah kali yang pertama-nya yang saya dengar bahawa ada tempat² yang tidak menyambut-nya sa-bagaimana biasa. Dan ada tempat² yang di-adakan sambutan itu di-untokkan kepada Pegawai² Kerajaan—sa-bagai Pegawai Daerah untuk menjalankan perayaan itu atau mengambil tempat yang di-khaskan untuk-nya. Tetapi yang saya tahu hari kemerdekaan ini boleh-lah di-katakan di-sambut di-merata² tempat. Dan Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menguntokkan wang pada tiap² satu negeri itu untuk membelanjakan dan kebanyakan negeri di-tambah pula daripada wang itu dan merayakan hari itu dengan chara besar²an. Dalam pada itu ada pula ra'ayat² sendiri yang merayakan hari kemerdekaan itu di-

suata² tempat sa-bagaimana saya sendiri boleh lihat telah berkelilingan di-negeri² dalam tempat² kecil dan besar untok menyaksikan atau mengambil bahagian dalam perayaan itu.

Saya sampai di-Kelantan baharu² ini dan juga di-Kedah dan Pulau Pinang sampai tiga hari perayaan itu ta'habis begitu juga di-Selangor ini. Di-luar negeri pun student² atau murid² kita telah merayakan hari ini di-mana² negeri mereka itu berada. Jadi, di-Pulau Pinang perayaan itu telah dibuat chara besar²an oleh ra'ayat-nya sendiri yang di-katakan semua-nya itu di-susun oleh parti Perikatan. Tetapi apa yang menjadi susah saya ia-itu ada sa-tengah² negeri tidak menambahkan langsung di-atas wang yang di-untokkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan bagi menyambut perayaan itu. Satu daripada negeri itu kalau ta' salah saya ia-lah negeri daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri (*Ketawa*) dan oleh kerana itu perayaan di-tempat itu boleh di-katakan tidak ada.

Dan lagi satu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga sedia ma'alum bahawa jika ada satu² negeri tidak menyambut hari perayaan itu dengan chara besar²an maka Ahli² Council dalam negeri itu boleh-lah mendesak pada Kerajaan negeri itu menjalankan-nya. Tambahan pula seperti saya katakan tadi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Trengganu, Kerajaan itu pula di-perintah oleh party Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu sendiri. Jadi, jika nampak perjalanan perayaan merdeka itu tidak kena patut-lah Ahli State Council atau Ahli Majlis Meshuarat Undangan dalam negeri itu mengotar dan menyusun kerja² itu supaya negeri itu dapat menjalankan dengan tertib dan berpatutan. Pegawai² Daerah dan Pegawai² Kerajaan semua-nya memang mereka ini menerima segala apa perintah yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan negeri itu, begitu-lah yang saya tahu. Saya tetap ambil ingatan dan akan keluaran satu nasehat kepada negeri² supaya pada masa ka-hadapan jika di-adakn hari perayaan sambutan itu jangan-lah di-untokkan kepada Pegawai Daerah sahaja bahkan Ahli² State Council

mengambil bahagian yang penting dalam perayaan itu.

Mr. Speaker: Meshuarat ini di-tangguhkan sa-hingga 10.00 pagi esok.

Adjourned at 6.40 p.m. o'clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Damage to Agricultural Crops

1. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama² ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan sedar, mala petaka Sungai Kesang yang selalu banjir itu, merosakan kebun² serta tanaman², petani² di-Negeri Johor dan Melaka, yang berhampiran dengan sungai itu, dan jika sedar, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengurik dan mendalamkan sungai yang tersebut dan dari bila-kah di-mulai.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Enche' Abdul Aziz): Bah yang akhir sa-kali terjadi di-Sungai Kesang ia-lah dalam tahun 1954 mengikut Keterangan yang di-tuliskan dalam peringatan. Semenjak tahun 1954, Sungai Kesang itu ada-lah di-bawah jagaan Jabatan Tali Ayer dan tidak ada bah lagi semenjak itu.

Agak-nya pertanyaan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan tanah tanaman dalam kawasan Sungai Tangkak it-itu anak Sungai Kesang yang selalu bah. Kesusahan di-sebabkan oleh bah ini di-ketahui oleh pehak yang berkuasa. Sungai Tangkak itu akan di-tambun dengan tanah sa-panjang lima batu dengan sa-berapa segera. Tanah kiri kanan Sungai Tangkak itu telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan. Sungai itu telah mula di-terangkan dan sa-buah kereta sodok akan di-hantar ka-sana.

Coconut Oil Factories in Johore

2. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama² ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mendirikan kilang minyak kelapa di-Selatan Johor, jika

ada berapa buah, dalam daerah² mana, dan bila di-mulakan.

Enche' Abdul Aziz Ishak: Pada masa sekarang kita tidak ada rancangan bagi mendirikan kilang minyak kelapa di-Selatan Negeri Johor.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Urea and Paper Factories

3. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah pernah pada masa yang telah lalu Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu melantek sa-barang Jawatan-Kuasa Khas yang resmi bagi menyasiat dan membuat laporan atas perkara sama ada boleh berjaya atau tidak pada menubuh sa-buah kilang baja urea dan kilang kertas di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dengan bantuan modal Kerajaan, jika ada, harap terangkan tarikh Jawatan-Kuasa itu telah ditubuhkan, siapa² anggota²-nya, serta sudah-kah laporan-nya di-binchangkan oleh Kerajaan pada perengkat Kabinet.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Tidak ada, tuan.

4. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan telah terima suatu permohonan daripada sa-buah sharikat private daripada luar negeri untuk mendirikan kilang baja urea dan kertas di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, jika ada, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak memberikan-nya.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Saya perchaya apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah hendak tahu berkenaan dengan permintaan taraf perintis dalam Undang² Perusahaan Perintis (Terkechuali daripada Chukai Pendapatan) Bilangan 31 tahun 1958; sa-kira-nya demikian, maka jawab-nya ia-itu satu permohonan yang telah di-terima ia-lah daripada sharikat private negeri asing kerana hendak membuat *baja urea* dan dua buah sharikat bersama asing dan tempatan kerana hendak membuat

pulp dan kertas; tetapi oleh sebab tidak ada keterangan sa-lanjut-nya sa-banyak mana bahagian yang di-ambil oleh sharikat asing itu dalam projek membuat pulp dan kertas, maka tidakh dapat di-tentukan pada masa ini sama ada sharikat ini jadi sharikat private yang di-kawal oleh orang asing atau tidak. Permintaan² yang tersebut ini sedang di-timbangkan bersama² dengan permohonan² yang lain; oleh yang demikian tidak dapat di-tentukan sekarang sama ada akan di-luluskan atau tidak.

Copyright Enactment

5. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu:

- (a) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak meminda atau mengkaji sa-mula akan Copyright Enactment of the Federated Malay States, 1930, supaya kandongan-nya lebeh lengkap dan sempurna sesuai untuk melindungi hak² penulis dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan jika ia, bila;
- (b) sa-sudah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu merdeka, ada-kah Kerajaan pernah menerima sa-barang rayuan atau permohonan daripada Badan² atau Pertubohan² Bahasa dan penulis di-negeri ini, supaya Kerajaan mengkaji sa-mula Undang² Copyright, 1930, dan sa-kira-nya ada, ada-kah Kerajaan bersedia menimbangkan permintaan² sa-rupa itu.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Niat Kerajaan ia-lah hendak mengadakan satu undang² baharu berkenaan dengan Copyright. Rang undang²-nya sedang di-sediakan dan di-harap akan di-kemukakan rang undang² ini tidak berapa lama lagi.
- (b) Kementerian saya belum pernah menerima apa² rayuan yang sa-bagitu. Jika sa-kira-nya ada di-terima sewajarnya-lah akan di-beri timbangan yang penoh.

Copra Smuggled from Indonesia

6. **Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa kelapa² kering yang murah harga-nya yang di-seludopkan ka-Persekutuan dari Indonesia telah menyebabkan jatoh-nya harga kelapa kering tempatan; jika demikian, apakah langkah yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan bagi menchegegah kejadian ini; sa-kira-nya tidak, ada-kah Kerajaan bermaksud hendak menjalankan penyiasatan.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Kelapa kering yang di-impot dari Indonesia ia-lah di-bawa ka-darat di-tempat² yang di-luluskan oleh Undang² dan barang² impot itu ada surat²-nya; kelapa kering tidak di-larang daripada di-bawa masuk ka-Persekutuan. Oleh yang demikian tidak-lah timbul perkara menyeludop kelapa kering ini. Jatoh-nya harga kelapa kering tempatan ia-lah yang besar-nya di-sebabkan oleh kejatohan harga kelapa kering dan minyak kelapa dalam pasaran antara bangsa.

Imports of Groundnut Oil into the Federation

7. **Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa ton jumlah minyak kacang yang di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri ini, dari semenjak Merdeka sa-hingga sekarang.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Jumlah kacang goreng yang di-impot ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu daripada tahun 1957 hingga bulan June tahun 1961 ia-lah seperti berikut:

1957	...	1,672 ton	\$ 2.3 juta
1958	...	1,248 ..	1.7 ..
1959	...	1,986 ..	2.4 ..
1960	...	2,575 ..	2.8 ..
1961			
(Jan.-June)	...	982 ..	1.2 ..
		<u>8,463</u> ..	<u>\$10.4</u> ..

8. **Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan bermaksud hendak mengurangkan kemasokan minyak kacang itu, supaya dapat mengawal harga minyak kelapa tempatan, daripada merosot murah.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Mengimpotkan minyak kacang tidak boleh di-kata menyebabkan jatoh-nya harga minyak kelapa, oleh kerana minyak kelapa itu lebeh mahal daripada minyak kacang dan juga minyak kacang tidak boleh menggantikan minyak kelapa bagi membuat barang² yang banyak menggunakan minyak kelapa. Jatoh-nya harga minyak kelapa tempatan ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh jatoh-nya harga barang² lain dalam pasaran dunia dan juga dengan sebab jualan minyak kelapa tidak berapa laris lakunya pada masa sekarang. Saya tidak bersetuju ia-itu dengan mengadakan kawalan atas mengimpotkan minyak kacang itu boleh menahan jatoh-nya harga minyak kelapa. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, kejatohan harga kelapa kering dan minyak kelapa ini sedang di-selidik dengan bersungguh² oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Penasihat Kelapa.

Trade Balance between Federation and Commonwealth and other Countries

9. **Enche' Chan Yoon Onn** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) the balance of trade between the Federation of Malaya and all Commonwealth countries collectively, for the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively;
- (b) the balance of trade between the Federation of Malaya and (1) Japan, (2) India, (3) United Kingdom, (4) Union of South Africa, (5) China, (6) Republic of Indonesia, (7) North Borneo, (8) Thailand, (9) Hong Kong, (10) United States of America, (11) Philippines, (12) Australia, (13) Canada respectively, for the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The Federation's balances of trade with (a) all Commonwealth countries collectively, and (b) Japan, India, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa,

China, Indonesia, North Borneo, Thailand, Hong Kong, United States of America, Philippines, Australia and Canada for the years 1957 to 1960 are as follows:

		(\$ Million Malayan)			
		1957	1958	1959	1960
(a)	All Commonwealth Countries ...	- 49.64	-152.99	-129.89	-127.52
(b)	Japan	+132.79	+ 82.10	+193.59	+197.71
	India	+ 22.81	+ 9.04	+ 8.86	+ 37.24
	United Kingdom	- 27.06	- 65.09	- 55.61	- 80.01
	Union of South Africa	+ 7.78	+ 2.92	- 2.05	+ 1.63
	China	- 7.54	- 40.29	- 53.69	- 75.55
	Indonesia	-123.01	-228.54	-200.66	-301.56
	North Borneo	+ 0.15	+ 0.71	+ 0.80	+ 0.75
	Thailand	-158.55	-153.61	-174.89	-225.09
	Hong Kong	- 32.04	- 54.21	- 63.75	- 74.59
	U.S.A.	+256.33	+159.49	+234.52	+213.95
	Philippines	+ 2.27	+ 1.79	+ 2.48	+ 2.69
	Australia	- 46.38	- 57.17	- 45.24	- 41.91
	Canada	+ 29.07	+ 21.36	+ 30.02	+ 38.49

Note.—Figures for 1957 refer to balance of trade based on direct Federation trade only while figures for 1958-1960 refer to balance of trade based on direct Federation trade as well as via Singapore.

+ = favourable

- = unfavourable

Source: 1957 I. & E. 3 ... Malayan Statistics—External Trade of Malaya 1957.

1958-1960 C.T.R. 1 ... Federation of Malaya Statistics of External Trade 1958, 1959 and 1960.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Emoluments drawn by Members of the Malayan Special Force in Congo

10. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Defence to state:

- (a) the amount of basic pay and allowance given to each member, according to rank, of the Malayan Special Force in the Congo.
- (b) whether this Special Force is the lowest paid compared to the other forces serving in the Congo, and if so, whether Government has given assur-

ance that this Special Force will receive remunerations equal to those of the other Forces serving in the Congo.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak):

- (a) Each member of the Malayan Special Force serving in the Congo are being paid their normal pay and allowances as for service in Malaya in accordance with the Pay and Allowance Regulations, 1961, but in addition receive the following special allowances according to his rank:

Overseas Allowance			Special U.N.O. Service Allowance		
Brigadier	...	Malayan \$9.00 per day	...	Malayan \$4.00 per day	
Colonel	...	" 7.50 "	...	" 4.00 "	
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	" 6.75 "	...	" 4.00 "	
Major	...	" 5.25 "	...	" 4.00 "	
Captain	...				
Lieutenant	...	" 4.50 "	...	" 4.00 "	
2nd Lieutenant	...				
Warrant Officer I	...	" 2.25 "	...	" 4.00 "	
Warrant Officer II	...				
Staff Sergeant	...	" 1.80 "	...	" 4.00 "	
Sergeant	...				
Corporal	...	" 1.20 "	...	" 4.00 "	
Private	...				

(b) No, the Malayan Special Force is not the lowest paid compared to the other forces serving in the Congo. As a matter of fact our troops are the highest paid amongst the non-European contingents.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Selection of Students for Malayan Teachers Colleges

11. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of candidates with Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3 Overseas Cambridge School Certificates, respectively, who were selected for admission to the Malayan Teachers Colleges in Penang, Kuala Lumpur, and the United Kingdom, respectively, for 1960, (b) why candidates with Grade 3 Certificates were selected for the above course when candidates with Grade 1 and Grade 2 were rejected.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Teachers selected in 1960 for the Malayan Teachers Colleges in Penang, and the United Kingdom are as follows:

(a) Grade 1	...	...	123
" 2	...	...	175
" 3	...	...	29
Total	...	...	<u>327</u>

There were no admissions to the Malayan Teachers College, Kuala Lumpur, in 1960 as this college will not be opened until 1962.

(b) Selection for admission to Malayan Training Colleges is made by a Selection Board which takes into account not only the academic qualifications but other qualifications including personality, temperament, special aptitude, extra-mural activities and school reports.

Headmaster, Saraswathy Tamil School, Penang

12. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education to state whether the appointment of the Headmaster of the Saraswathy Tamil School, 205 Dato' Kramat Road, Penang, was made on seniority or on qualification.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: This Headmaster, like other Headmasters, was appointed after considering many factors including seniority and academic qualifications.

Appointment of Headmasters to Tamil Schools

13. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Education to state the procedure adopted in appointing headmasters to Tamil Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The procedure for appointing a headmaster of a Tamil School is laid down in the instrument of management of the school. When the post of headmaster falls vacant, I must be informed, and I have the right to post a suitable officer to fill the vacancy. If I do not wish to nominate an officer for the post, then the Board of Managers must

advertise the vacancy and afterwards can appoint a suitable person to the post on the recommendation of the selection committee of the Board of Managers.

Official Language or Languages and English Secondary Education

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

- (a) the official language or languages of the Federation of Malaya after 1967;
- (b) if English is not one of the official language after 1967, will the students who are now studying in fully-assisted English Secondary Schools be able to utilise with advantage their English education when they join the Government service after 1967, if not why does Government continue to teach students in English in Secondary Schools.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) Under Article 152 of the Constitution it will be for Parliament to decide the official language or languages of the Federation of Malaya after 1967.
- (b) Yes Sir. It must be remembered that all pupils in fully-assisted English Secondary Schools already learn the National Language as well as English.

15. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether English Medium Secondary Schools will continue to get full-assistance from Government, after 1967, if English is not then one of the official languages.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I assume that the Hon'ble Member is referring to fully-assisted Secondary Schools in which the main but not the sole medium of instruction is English. These schools as well as other fully-assisted schools are at present conforming to a policy of

education approved by Parliament. I cannot say what Education policy will have the approval of Government after 1967 but it may be assumed that any schools which conform fully to such policy will continue to receive full assistance.

16. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether the Lower Certificate of Education and Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education Examinations will be conducted only in Malay, if and when it becomes the sole official language.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: If and when the National Language becomes the sole official language careful consideration will be given to the ability of school children to take the public examinations through the medium of the National Language. As the House knows steps are being taken to ensure that all children in school learn the National Language at all levels. It can therefore be expected that every year school children will become more and more proficient in this language. As far as lies in my power I would say that children will not be expected to sit for public examinations through the medium only of the National Language before it is fair and reasonable for them to do so.

National (Standard Type) School at Bilut Valley

17. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Education to state the causes of delay in constructing the National (Standard Type) School at Bilut Valley, Bentong, the tender for which has been accepted in October, 1960.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The contract let by the State Education Board, Pahang, could not be completed due to the bad condition of the Bilut Valley access road which prevented the Contractor from carrying in his materials, before the expiry period. The road has now been improved, and a new contract has been entered into for this work, which is proceeding.

Bentong Suleiman Secondary School

18. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Education to state when the construction work of the Bentong Suleiman Secondary School at Ketari the land for which has already been acquired in April, 1961, will begin.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: As the Architects Branch of the Ministry has no Staff to deal with this project, it is being dealt with by Consulting Architects. The necessary survey has been completed, site plans are under preparation, and tenders will shortly be called. It is hoped that actual construction will start during November, 1961.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Interference of Foreign Nationals in local affairs of the Federation

19. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menghantar ra'ayat dagang yang dalam negeri ini balik ka-negeri asal-nya, dengan sebab mereka men-champori politik, atau menanamkan perasaan menentang Kerajaan Negeri ini, jika ada, sudah-kah Kerajaan menjalankan langkah yang tersebut itu dan berapa orang yang telah di-hantar.

Perdana Menteri: Ada tiga bahagian kepada pertanyaan ini:

- (a) Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menghantar ra'ayat dagang yang ada dalam negeri ini balek ka-negeri asal-nya, dengan sebab mereka men-champori politik, atau menanamkan perasaan menentang Kerajaan negeri ini.

Jawab-nya ya.

Kerajaan dengan tidak lengah² lagi akan menghantar balek sa-siapa sahaja ra'ayat dagang yang di-anggap dirinya dan gerak-langkah-nya dalam negeri ini sa-bagai menganchamkan keselamatan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

- (b) Sudah-kah Kerajaan menjalankan langkah yang tersebut itu.

Langkah²-nya ada-lah menurut Undang² dan peratoran² negeri ini. Kerajaan berkuasa untok menghantar balek orang² sa-rupa itu menurut:

- (i) Undang² Buang Negeri No. 11 tahun 1959.
(ii) Undang² dan Peratoran Imigeresen tahun 1959.

- (c) berapa orang (sa-kira ada) yang telah di-hantar.

Semenjak Merdeka sa-ramai 83 orang telah di-hantar balek menurut Undang² Buang Negeri dan tidak ada sa-orang pun yang telah di-hantar balek menurut Undang² dan Peratoran Imigeresen.

Persons banned Entry into Federation

20. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri berapa bilangan orang, mengikut bangsa, yang telah di-tahan daripada masok Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1960 dan 1961 dan apa sebab-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Dalam tahun 1960 sa-ramai 8 orang telah di-larang daripada masok ka-Persekutuan. 7 daripada 8 orang ini ia-lah bangsa China (4 laki² dan 3 perempuan) dan yang satu lagi bangsa Nesrani Ra'ayat British.

Dalam tahun 1961 hingga masa ini hanya sa-orang sahaja yang telah di-larang daripada masok ka-Persekutuan, ia-itu sa-orang anak Melayu yang di-peranakan di-Singapura.

Semua orang ini telah di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai orang yang di-larang daripada masok ka-Persekutuan dengan sebab² keselamatan menurut seksen 9 dalam Undang² Imigeresen, 1959.

Two Malaysans on Deportation Orders in Darwin

21. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the action taken by the Malayan Government to help the two Malaysans in Darwin who have been ordered by the Australian Government to leave the country.

The Prime Minister: As has been ascertained by our High Commissioner in Canberra the two Federation-born Malays, namely Daris bin Saris and Zainal bin Hashim in Darwin who have been ordered by the Australian Government to leave Australia, were employed by pearling industry of Darwin. They were allowed entry into Australia as indentured labourers on the basis of their being employed by that industry and annual renewal of their entry permits. Now they are no longer employed and under the laws governing their entry, their entry permits are not renewable. As such they were asked to leave Australia in accordance with the terms of their entry to that country by the Australian Department of Immigration, and air passages were arranged for them by their ex-employers. But when they decided not to leave Australia, a deportation order was issued against them.

In the light of the above it is obvious that this is an internal matter of the

Australian Government pertaining to its immigration policy and regulations and therefore the Federation Government is not in a position to interfere with the internal administration of another country.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Foreign Investments held by the Federation

22. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Finance to state the total Federation investments, direct and portfolio investments respectively, outside the Federation of Malaya for the years 1957 to 1961.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): On the assumption that direct investments means investments held in the name of the Minister of Finance (Incorporated) as opposed to other portfolio investments. Government investments outside the Federation of Malaya for the years in question are as follows:

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA (IN \$ MILLION)		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
						(as at 31-8-61)
<i>Portfolio—</i>						
Crown Agents' holdings		285.4	230.6	329.8	665.8	827.7
I.B.R.D. and U.S. Try. Bills		—	—	—	13.3	13.3
Sinking Fund (Sterling Securities) ...		136.1	136.1	131.1	149.0	132.2
		— 421.5	— 366.7	— 460.9	— 828.1	— 973.2
<i>Direct (in the name of M. of F.)—</i>						
Perak River Hydro Electricity Company		5.0	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.1
Singapore Government Stocks		7.2	6.9	6.9	9.8	6.7
Sinking Fund (Dollar Securities)		—	—	—	2.5	5.6
		— 12.2	— 11.8	— 12.4	— 17.4	— 17.4

Countries Giving Financial Aid to Federation

23. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Finance to state the names

of the countries giving financial or other aids to the Federation of Malaya and the amount to date of financial or other aids given by each of these countries.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The following is a statement of foreign loans and grants, including those made to public authorities, received by the Federation since 31st August, 1957.

LIST OF LOANS AND GRANTS MADE BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO THE FEDERATION (IN \$ MILLION)

A. LOANS—		
Country	Loan	Amount
United Kingdom ...	Export Credit Guarantee Dept. Loan ...	19.24
Brunei ...	Brunei Loan ...	100.00
United States ...	Development Loan Fund Loan (No. 46) ...	30.61
" "	Development Loan Fund Loan (No. 54) ...	30.61
		<u>180.46</u>

B. GRANTS—		
Country	Grant	Amount (Total up-to-date)
United Kingdom ...	H.M.G. Contribution to Development Fund ...	34.71
" "	H.M.G. Contribution to Equipment and Camp for Armed Forces ...	29.72
" "	H.M.G. Grant to Cost of Emergency ...	111.22
" "	Colonial Development and Welfare Grants ...	2.84
		<u>178.49</u>

Donor Country	Experts (No.)	Training Awards (No.)	Correspondence courses (No.)	Capital Assistance (\$ Malayan)	Remarks
1. Australia ...	102	421	775	3,008,000	Equipment for the Assunta Foundation and the Telecoms. Training Centre are in the course of shipment to the Federation.
2. Canada ...	35	37	—	4,765,000	A large part of the equipment is still in the process of being shipped to the Federation.
3. Ceylon ...	—	3	—	—	—
4. India ...	4	43	—	—	—
5. Indonesia ...	—	5	—	—	—
6. Japan ...	16	9	—	—	—
7. New Zealand ...	17	163	—	2,125,000	This is a cash grant for the development of the Agriculture Faculty of the University of Malaya. In addition a grant of \$425,000 and \$510,000 will be given for setting up an Administrative Training Centre and for a rural development project respectively.
8. Pakistan ...	—	16	—	—	—
9. United Kingdom ...	22	154	—	79,000	\$151,450 worth of equipment is on the way.

The Federation Government also receives technical and capital assistance from the United Nations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and from the U.N. Special Fund. In 1959, 1960 and 1961/62 the U.N. allocated a total sum of \$3,402,590

C. FOREIGN LOANS TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES—		
Lender	Loan	Amount
Colonial Development Corporation ...	CDC 6½% (to C.E.B.)	60.66
Commonwealth Development Finance Company ...	CDFC 6½% (to C.E.B.)	4.28
I.B.R.D. ...	I.B.R.D. 5½% (to C.E.B.)	106.50
Colonial Development Corporation ...	CDC 6½% (to FLDA)	5.14
		<u>176.58</u>

2. As regards other forms of aid the Federation Government has been receiving and continues to receive technical and capital assistance from donor countries under the auspices of the Colombo Plan and from U.N. Agencies. The technical assistance provided is in the form of services of experts, training awards and overseas correspondence courses of study while capital assistance is in the form of equipment and, at times, cash grants. It is difficult, if not impossible, to assess the monetary value of the services of experts received. However, the following table will indicate the *types* and *volume* of technical and capital assistance received or being received by the Federation under the Colombo Plan:

to the Federation to provide for 107 U.N. experts and 39 U.N. fellowships. The United Nations Special Fund has also promised assistance in the form of experts, fellowships and equipment amounting to \$1,542,300 and \$873,104 over a period of 5 years for the setting

up of a National Productivity Centre and a National Telecommunications Training Centre respectively in the Federation.

Federation's Share of Contribution to the United Nations

24. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Finance to state the amount of financial contribution made by the Federation of Malaya to the United Nations towards the expenses of the Organisation under Article 17 of the Charter.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations refers to the expenses of the United Nations, including those of its specialised agencies. Contributions by member States to the budget of the United Nations is based upon a rate of assessment, which in respect of the Federation of Malaya at present is .17%.

Based upon this assessment the contribution of the Federation of Malaya to the expenses of the United Nations under Article 17 for 1961 is made up as follows:

(i) United Nations	
Regular Budget,	
1961	US \$105,174.00
(ii) Emergency Force	
Special Account,	
1961	15,819.50
(iii) Congo <i>ad hoc</i>	
Account, 1960 ...	41,167.00
(iv) Congo <i>ad hoc</i>	
Account, 1961 ...	33,680.00
	<hr/>
	US \$195,840.50
	<hr/>
	= M \$599,271.93
	<hr/> <hr/>

The Congo *ad hoc* Account for 1960 is included in the present year's contribution since its assessment by the United Nations was only completed this year.

Loans or Grants made to Foreign Countries

25. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Finance to state the amount of grants or loans made to foreign countries during the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 to date and the names of the countries.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: No grants or loans have been made by the Federation Government to any foreign country during the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961.

Unscrupulous Insurance Companies

26. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance to state whether he will cause an early investigation to be made and appropriate action to be taken on the following complaints against the increasing number of unscrupulous "mushroom" Insurance Companies and confidence-tricksters operating in the Federation:

(a) that many policy-holders had found themselves the victims of unscrupulous Insurance Companies due to certain stipulations in the policies for death benefits;

(b) that many aged and/or sick persons, particularly, the beggars had become victims of unscrupulous and/or murderous policy-holders, who enjoyed the death benefits of tens of thousands of dollars just in the death of one insured person collected from several Insurance Companies and very often the policy-holders were neither related to nor had obtained the consent of the insured persons at the time of taking out such policies for death benefits;

(c) that many unscrupulous persons who are neither agents nor authorised persons connected with any Insurance Companies for death benefits have set up offices in towns, new villages, and kampongs selling worthless policies for death benefits to the innocent people, who will often invest most of their monthly earnings on several such policies at one time and making regular monthly contributions towards them leaving a meagre portion of the monthly earnings for household expenses hereby

creating an adverse situation for trade and economy of the country.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I have been aware of the problems referred to by the Hon'ble Member for some time and it is with the intention of curbing the activities of these so-called insurance companies that a Bill intituled "An Act to make further provision with respect to policies upon human life and the carrying on of Life Assurance Business" will be moved by me at this meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Enche' Thambipillay Rasiah

27. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) whether the Medical Officer who examined one Mr. Thambipillay Rasiah who had been admitted to Ward 11, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, on 30th March, 1961, for treatment for "Appendicitis" ordered that the patient be operated immediately, and, if so, why the operation was not performed immediately;
- (b) whether it is a fact that at about 7.30 p.m. on the same day the Medical Officer who had examined the patient summoned another Medical Officer to attend to this patient, and if so, at what time did this other Medical Officer come to see the patient and for how long did he stay with the patient;
- (c) whether it is a fact that at about 10.00 p.m. on the same day Dr. Hardy, having examined the patient, ordered an immediate operation on him, and if so, why the operation was not performed then;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Thambipillay Rasiah was operated only on 31st March, 1961, at 12.30 p.m. when it was already too late to save his life.

The Acting Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin):

- (a) This was not a case of Appendicitis and the doctor who examined the late Enche' Thambipillay in Ward 11 did not order an immediate operation.
- (b) Yes. The other Medical Officer together with the Surgeon came to see the patient at about 8.00 p.m. and stayed with the patient for about 20 minutes.
- (c) No.
- (d) The late Enche' Thambipillay was operated at 11.00 a.m. on 31-3-61 in order to save his life.

Admissions to Old Age Homes

28. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the number of persons who are awaiting for admission into old age homes in each State and for how long they have been waiting.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: As at 1st October, 1961, there was no person, eligible for admission, on the waiting list for admission into Old Persons' Homes, in any State in the Federation.

District Hospital, Sungei Bakap

29. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether it is a fact that there is no proper labour room in the District Hospital, Sungei Bakap so that sometimes expectant mothers have to wait and take turns to have their babies delivered or else deliver them under the most embarrassing situations, if so, whether he will take the appropriate action to improve the situation.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: There is a proper labour room at the District Hospital, Sungei Bakap.

In the present Development Programme there are funds set aside for extensions and renovations to the Sungei Bakap District Hospital and improvements to the labour room and maternity ward are included.

Bentong Hospital

30. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether his Ministry intends to extend the Maternity Ward and build T.B. Wards for both male and female patients at the Bentong Hospital, next year.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Yes.

T.B. Ward in the Mentakab-Temerloh District Hospital

31. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether, having regard to the increasing number of T.B. cases and the shortage of accommodation in the Mentakab-Temerloh District Hospital, the Ministry will erect a new T.B. ward.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: No. Under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme a District Chest Centre will be sited at Bentong to cover the Mentakab-Temerloh-Bentong sector.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Low Cost Housing in Bentong

32. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether application for Low Cost Housing in Bentong has been considered by the Hon'ble Minister, and if so, whether the construction works can begin next year (1962).

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): The Low Cost Housing Scheme in Bentong will be considered along with other schemes submitted by other State Governments for inclusion in 1962 Low Cost Housing Programme.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Police Recording of Speeches at Public Rallies

33. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ada-kah telah di-perentahkan oleh Kerajaan supaya pihak Polis merakamkan

uchapan² ahli² siasah di-hadapan khalayak ramai, jika ia, ada-kah perentah itu di-kenakan terhadap ucapan² semua ahli siasah daripada semua parti atau pun ada yang di-kechualikan.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Polis telah dibenarkan membuat rakaman yang serupa itu dan ini termasuk-lah rakaman ucapan² ahli² siasah dari semua parti dengan tiada berkechualian.

34. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ada-kah pihak Polis telah di-perentahkan supaya tidak merakamkan ucapan² ahli² siasah daripada Parti Perikatan dalam perjumpaan² terbuka.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Polis tidak diperentahkan membuat demikian.

Number of Prosecutions made in connection with Speeches at Public Rallies

35. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri di-dalam tahun 1961 ini, berapa banyak-kah bilangan perkara² yang telah di-bawa ka-mahkamah bersabit dengan ucapan² ahli siasah yang telah di-rakamkan oleh Polis.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Tidak ada perkara² yang di-bawa ka-mahkamah bersabit dengan ucapan² yang saperti itu.

Cost of Recording Equipment Purchased

36. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri berapa banyak-kah alat² perakam suara yang telah di-beli oleh Kerajaan bagi kegunaan pihak Polis dalam tahun 1961 ini, dan berapa-kah anggaran jumlah harga-nya.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Tidak ada "tape recorder" yang di-beli dalam tahun 1961. Wang sa-banyak \$1,500 telah dibelanjakan bagi tahun 1961 untuk menjagai "tape recorder²" yang sedia ada sekarang ini dan juga untuk membeli tali² tape yang baharu.

Police Station at Sungei Acheh

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

- (a) whether he has received any request for the building of a Police Station in Sungei Acheh where there is a large population,
- (b) whether Government intends to put up a Police Station at Sungei Acheh,
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Federation Government has asked the State Government to purchase a piece of land in Sungei Acheh for the Federation Government for building a Police Station.

Dr. Dato' Ismail:

- (a) The State Police authorities have received such requests.
- (b) No. There is no suitable site available on State land. Moreover, Sungei Acheh is little over four miles from Nibong Tebal District Police Headquarters which can police the area satisfactorily by patrols.
- (c) The Federation Government has not made such a request.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR**Inadequate Accommodation at the South Indian Choultry**

38. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he is aware that a large number of labourers, who are entitled for admission into the South Indian Choultry, are refused such admission because of inadequate accommodation at the Choultry, and if so, the action taken by Government to remedy the situation.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): I am aware that a number of labourers who are entitled to admission into the Choultry maintained by the South Indian Labour Fund Board were unable to come in for lack of accommodation.

Among the applications received this year, six persons are still on the waiting

list and they will be admitted as and when vacancies occur.

The Choultry, maintained by the South Indian Labour Fund Board in Circular Road, Kuala Lumpur, can accommodate only 150 persons in all. There are, at present, 147. The remaining three beds are reserved for emergency cases, following the usual practice in the Home.

The South Indian Labour Fund Board had been looking for a suitable site for some time now to put up a second Home. A suitable site has now been obtained. The Board has set aside a sum of \$250,000 to construct a Home on this site, and when it is completed some time next year it will be able to take in any additional applications for admission.

Strike by the Employees of the Utusan Melayu Press

39. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the action the Ministry has taken to bring about a settlement of the *Utusan Melayu* strike.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Officers of my Ministry came to know of the strike as soon as it started at 1.30 p.m. on 20th July, 1961, and took normal action as they do in any other strike. Both parties were contacted with a view to bringing them together to a joint meeting for the purpose of reaching an amicable settlement.

A joint meeting under the chairmanship of one of the Ministry's officers was held on 2nd August, 1961. Although no agreement was reached on the matters in dispute, the meeting gave an opportunity for the two sides to understand the point of view of each other. The Ministry had hoped that the parties would consider shifting their respective stands in the dispute following the meeting. No such change, however, took place. Contacts with the parties, in spite of this, continued to be made. The parties were constantly reminded that if they had any proposals to make which could form the basis of discussion for a settlement of the dispute these proposals should be made

known to the Ministry which would then arrange for the parties to meet and consider them.

The first proposals were made by the strikers on 7th September. The strikers were prepared to withdraw their demands except the issue on the appointment of Editor-in-Chief. They also demanded that resumption of work by the strikers should be *en bloc*. The management were not prepared to consider these proposals. The Ministry was, therefore, unable to bring about a further joint meeting, but continued with its efforts to find an amicable settlement and, at the same time, in preventing the situation from deteriorating.

Finally, the employers gave an indication that they would meet the strikers (whose number had by then dwindled as several had gained re-employment on their own request) but insisted on the withdrawal of pickets at the premises of the Press before the meeting could be held. The strikers refused to meet the management on this condition and continue with their picketing.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Sungei Aur Jetty

40. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state:

- (a) the causes of the recent collapse of the Sungei Aur Jetty,
- (b) whether he will consider setting up an inquiry on the collapse of the Jetty.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: (a) The Hon'ble Member is advised that it was only the river bank adjacent to the Sungei Aur Jetty which collapsed. I am satisfied that there was no basic weakness in the design of the protection works and that the slip occurred owing to the instability of the river bank of the Sungei Aur.

(b) An official enquiry is not considered necessary.

Recruitment of Monthly-rated Employees in the Railway Service

41. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state the number of Indian, Chinese, and Malay monthly-rated employees, respectively, in the Malayan Railway recruited from 1st January, 1961 to 31st August, 1961.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Recruitment to the Railway Service is made in respect of posts which the General Manager requires to be filled, and the most suitable applicants are selected on their merits, regardless of race. During the period in question 139 monthly-rated staff were recruited, all of whom were Federal citizens.

Class XI Railway Quarters at Sentul

42. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he is aware that Class XI Railway Quarters in the Sentul Area are in a most unsuitable condition for human accommodation; and if so whether he intends to renovate the same.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The design of the old type of Class XI quarters is not considered satisfactory, and the Malayan Railway Administration is taking advantage of the improved financial position to make provision for the improvement of these sub-standard quarters and to increase the allocation for renovation. The Hon'ble Member will appreciate that account must be taken of priorities, and that all the improvements planned cannot be undertaken at one and the same time. Much has already been done and the Hon'ble Member has himself seen, for example, the improvements at Bungsar Road.

Railway Quarters at Bungsar Road

43. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he is aware that lavatories and bathrooms for Railway Quarters in Bungsar Road are not properly maintained and not regularly inspected by Railway Health Inspectors, and, if so, to explain the same.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Regular inspections of the railway quarters in Bungsar Road area are carried out by the Railway Health Inspector who ensures that the area is kept generally clean. Except in the case of five blocks (where installation is now in progress), all quarters have now been provided with water-borne sewerage. I regret to say however that considerable misuse and damage to these new facilities has been reported, and here the remedy lies in the hands of the occupants of the quarters themselves. I hope they will co-operate fully with the Railway Health Inspector.

Vocational Licence to Lorry Drivers

44. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport to state on whose advice is he introducing the Vocational Licence to lorry drivers.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Minister of Transport, amongst his others duties, is charged with responsibility for promoting road safety throughout the Federation. Statistics for 1959 showed a rise in the number of accidents for which commercial vehicles were to blame, and the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware of complaints both in the House and outside regarding instances of inconsiderate or

negligent driving by commercial vehicles. Vocational licences have been required by public service vehicle drivers for many years, and the benefit to the public derived therefrom has been proved by experience. Logically therefore the requirement is now being extended to goods vehicle drivers. It is the Government's aim by appropriate measures to do all possible to promote, with the co-operation of the public, improved safety on our roads.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS
AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Malayan Postage Stamps

45. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the total number to date of Malayan postage stamps issued since Merdeka.

Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): The following Postage Stamps have been issued since Merdeka:

- (a) *Commemorative Postage Stamps:* The total number of stamps issued to Post Offices is 13. Details as regards their occasions and the denominations are as follows:

Water Supply in Mentakab and Mentakab New Village

46. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether the Ministry has been informed of the shortage of water supply in Mentakab and Mentakab New Village during the dry months, and if so, whether the Ministry has any scheme to improve the situation.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: This Ministry is aware of the shortage of water supply in Mentakab and Mentakab New Village during dry months and proposes to rehabilitate and improve the existing water supply to Temerloh and Mentakab which will include the Mentakab New Village. Consideration is now being given by the State Government of Pahang to the appointment of a firm of Consulting Engineers to carry out this project and work on the ground is expected to start in 1962. It is estimated that work will be completed in 1964.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Malayan National Dance

47. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan bermaksud memilih satu tarian asli Melayu jadi tarian Kebangsaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan jika ada, namakan tarian itu.

Perdana Menteri: Sa-benar-nya berbagai² tarian Melayu asli seperti lagu² dua ronggeng, Mak Inang dan chang-gong yang boleh di-anggap sa-bagai tarian² Kebangsaan. Kerajaan sedang menggalakkan kemajuan tarian² ini menerusi Badan Kesenian yang di-bawah anjoran Jabatan Penerangan. Dengan kemajuan tarian² ini dengan sendiri-nya akan timbul tarian² yang lebeh di-gemari oleh orang ramai dari tarian² yang lain oleh kerana sa-suatu sebab. Pada masa ini Kerajaan berpendapat bahawa belum lagi tiba masa-nya menentukan sa-suatu tarian sa-bagai tarian Kebangsaan.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman
48. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) whether the former Minister of the Interior Dato' Suleiman is receiving his salary as a Cabinet Minister,
- (b) the present salary of Dato' Suleiman.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) \$3,000 per month.

Study Tours for Authors and Journalists

49. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) berapa orang-kah pengarang², penulis² dan wartawan² dalam Persekutuan yang telah di-hantar kerana Study Tours ka-luar negeri dalam tahun 1961;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menghantar lagi pengarang², penulis² dan wartawan², kerana Study Tours dalam tahun 1962;
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan akan menim-bangkan permohonan² daripada Pertubohan² atau Persatuan² Penulis, Pengarang dan Wartawan di-negeri ini, sa-kira-nya mereka memohon supaya anggota² mereka di-hantar melawat ka-luar negeri di-bawah ranchangan Study Tours itu.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Sa-belas orang Pengarang, Penulis dan Wartawan telah di-hantar melawat ka-luar negeri di-dalam tahun 1961.
- (b) Ya, ada chadangan.
- (c) Ya. Kesemua permintaan² hendak-lah di-hantar menerusi sa-suatu Kementerian. Bagi Pengarang², Penulis² dan Wartawan², Kementerian yang berkenaan ia-lah Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio.

National Museum

50. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apakah penyiasaan² dan kerja² yang telah di-buat semenjak tahun 1960 bagi kelengkapan dan kemajuan Musium Negara, dan hingga ka-mana-kah kemajuan kerja² membena bangunan Musium itu sekarang.

Perdana Menteri: Sa-jumlah \$1,500,000 telah di-untokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan kerana membena dan membeli barang² Musium Negara.

Tawaran² telah di-keluarkan dan satu perjanjian akan di-tanda tangani dengan mana² pemborongan yang berjaya sa-belum akhir bulan October, 1961. Musium ini di-harap akan siap pada akhir tahun 1962.

Barang² khazanah yang di-chadang hendak di-pamirkan dalam Musium ini akan terus di-kumpul dan di-sediakan sa-masa kerja² membena Musium itu di-jalankan.

Printing Press for Parliament

51. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan berniat hendak mengadakan perchetakan khas bagi menchepatrick kertas² Parliamen, jika tidak, mengapa.

Perdana Menteri: Hendak mengadatkan cetak sendiri bagi mengechap surat² urusan Parliamen nyata sa-kali besar belanja-nya, berkehendakkan kaki-tangan khas, alat kesiapan dan bangunan. Tidak ada sebab yang mematutkan di-keluar belanja bagi menjalankan dan buah cetak Kerajaan. Penchetak Kerajaan sedang menjalankan ikhtiar sa-berapa dapat bagi menyempurnakan kehendak² urusan Parliamen yang makin sa-hari makin bertambah. Tidak-lah berfaedah kepada orang ramai jika di-adatkan dua cetak.