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PARLIAMMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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KUALA LUMPUR

1964

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 12th December, 1963

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

PRESENT:

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

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, Sarawak,
 ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
 (Krian Laut).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
 „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF
 (Kuala Kangsar).
 „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S.
 (Segamat Utara).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
 (Johor Bahru Barat).
 „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
 „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
 „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
 „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
 „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
 „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
 „ PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
 „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
 „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
 „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
 „ ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
 „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
 „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
 „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
 „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
 „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
 „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
 „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
 (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
 „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
 „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
 „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).

- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
 „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
 „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
 „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
 „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
 „ ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
 „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
 „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (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' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
 „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
 (Pasir Mas Hulu).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
 „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
 „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR
 (Sarawak).
 „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
 „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
 „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
 „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
 „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
 „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
 „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
 „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
 (Batu Pahat Dalam).

- The Honourable TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM,
D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ 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 the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.
(Ulu Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).

- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 „ O. K. K. HAJI MAHALI BIN O. K. K. MATJAKIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' NGUI AH KUI, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
 „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
 „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
 „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
 „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
 „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRICE OF SUGAR—INCREASE

1. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the reasons for the present increase in the price of sugar.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Sir, as a country which does not produce sugar, Malaysia depends entirely on the world supplies for her sugar. Whatever happens in the world sugar markets therefore is reflected in the local market in the country. Thus, during last year when there was a glut of world sugar production, Malaysia enjoyed the benefit of cheap sugar, and recently, when there is a shortage of sugar in the world markets she has to pay higher prices for her sugar.

The present increase in the prices of sugar in the country is due to the increase in the world sugar prices which in turn has been brought about by a world-wide shortage of sugar. The explanation for this world shortage of sugar is threefold: first, the reduction in the world production, second, bad harvests, and third, damage caused by hurricane to sugar industry in Cuba.

The world production of sugar is between 55 and 60 million tons per annum and of this about 15 to 20 million tons enter world markets and are sold to countries who have no sugar industry. As a result of the glut of sugar last year, producing countries reduced their production. The effect of the policy of reducing their sugar production was not felt until late last year when prices of sugar in the world markets started to rise. To make matters worse, over and above their policy of cutting back production, they have also had bad harvests recently. All these worked towards reducing the amount of sugar available in the world

markets and the situation was further aggravated recently when hurricane struck in Cuba which damaged sugar-cane acreage estimated to produce more than million tons of sugar.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: Sir, in view of the Honourable Minister's reply, can he assure the House that if the price of sugar still soars upwards he will impose price control on sugar?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, in my written reply, I have stated that we have studied this question of price control, but price control will not solve the problem of world shortage of sugar.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Minister whether the Government has investigated as to what part of the price increase is due to world movement and what part, if any, of the increase in sugar price is due to local manipulation by dealers?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, the present world price of sugar—the latest figures I got was in the middle of last week—is £95 per ton; convert that into cents per kati, it is 95 cents per kati. But sugar is available in Malayan markets on an average of 65 cents per kati; so our present prices are still below the world market cash prices.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, in view of the fact that sugar consumers in our country are entirely at the mercy of world market, will the Government consider setting up a stockpile of sugar to regulate the price and release this stockpile when price is high, so that the masses can get sugar at a reasonable price?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: This question of Government stockpiling of sugar has always been under study; in fact some years ago it was under Government control. But from our experience, we have found that despite rationing it would create a blackmarket and the poor man would not get more than what we would expect to get.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I want the Honourable Minister to let this House know what happened to his

rather strong warning, during the Railway Strike, of action against people who raised prices?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As I have said just now, the prices in Malayan markets are still lower than the prices in the world markets. That was the result of strong action taken by me.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: Sir, can the Minister tell us when Malaya can produce her own sugar?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: We are doing whatever we can.

SUGAR IMPORT—MALAYSIA

2. **Enche' Chan Yoon Onn** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the countries that are supplying sugar to Malaysia and the actual amount of sugar imported into each Malaysian territory during the year up to end of October, 1963.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, as this question is very involved I have to answer it according to the States as asked for.

The amount of sugar imported into Malaya from January to October, 1963, was 124,133 tons. There were as many as 25 countries, including Singapore, which exported sugar to Malaya during the period. The main exporters were:

India	...	...	35,000 tons
China	...	...	29,000 "
Hong Kong	...	...	15,000 "
United Kingdom	...	...	15,000 "
Formosa	...	...	8,000 "
Czechoslovakia	...	...	7,000 "
U.S.S.R.	...	...	5,000 "
Singapore	...	...	4,000 "
East Germany	...	...	3,000 "
Total	...	...	121,000 tons

These nine countries accounted for 97 per cent of total imports of sugar into Malaya during the first ten months of the current year.

Singapore's statistics of imports of sugar for 1963 are only available up to August. The amount of imports from January to August this year was 108,790 tons. There were more than 15 countries which exported sugar to

Singapore. Those who exported more than 1,000 tons were:

Formosa	...	...	38,000	tons
China	...	...	28,000	"
India	...	...	9,000	"
U.S.S.R.	...	...	9,000	"
Czechoslovakia	...	...	6,000	"
Hong Kong	...	...	4,000	"
Cambodia	...	...	4,000	"
Thailand	...	...	2,000	"
North Vietnam	...	...	2,000	"
United Kingdom	...	...	2,000	"
East Germany	...	...	1,700	"
South Africa	...	...	1,500	"

These twelve countries accounted for more than 107,000 tons or 98 per cent of the amount of sugar imported into Singapore during the period of January to August, 1963.

Statistics of imports of sugar into Sarawak are available only up to September, 1963. Total imports of sugar during January to September, 1963 amounted to 11,285 tons. There were 14 countries which exported sugar to Sarawak, and the main exporters were:

China	...	...	5,700	tons
Formosa	...	...	4,200	"
Hong Kong	...	...	800	"
South Vietnam	...	...	270	"
Korea	...	...	100	"
Czechoslovakia	...	...	100	"
Total	...	...	11,170	tons

Statistics of imports of sugar into Sabah are also available up to September 1963. Total imports amounted to 8,979 tons. The main exporters were:

Formosa	...	...	5,500	tons
China and Macao	...	...	2,500	"
Philippines	...	...	800	"
Hong Kong	...	...	100	"

TRAINING OF LOCAL DOCTORS AND DENTAL SURGEONS FOR SARAWAK

3. **Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak)** asks the Prime Minister whether the Central Government will take steps to train more local doctors and dental surgeons to meet the needs of the growing population in the State of Sarawak and also to replace these expatriates in

the Medical Department in the light of Borneanisation.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, there are facilities for the training and education of doctors and dental surgeons in this country. In Singapore, for instance, there is an enrolment of 100 at the Faculty of Medicine, and in Kuala Lumpur this year there has been an enrolment of 38. That, unfortunately, is the most we can do. But there is at the same time a large number of students who go abroad to get training in medicine and dentistry.

The point whether they will join the Government Service, or they will go to the Borneo territories is a different matter. Even this Government finds it difficult to recruit them for Government Service. Most of them will join the Government Service for a short period of years, and then all of a sudden they get the ambition to get rich and will leave the Government Service. However, we do hope that anything that we can do to keep them in Government Service will be done. In fact, as you have heard, the Government has given an increment to their salaries, but you may also have heard that many of them consider that the increment is small. That is the most we can do. Apart from that, the Government has also provided scholarships for them, bursaries for them. In fact, everything has been done by the Government to encourage our students to go in for medicine and to go for dentistry, but the shortage is so obvious that we had to go abroad to recruit from India and also from other places.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the admission by the Honourable Prime Minister himself that doctors desert Government Service for money outside the Service, will the Honourable Prime Minister consider the question of establishing a National Social Health Service for the people of this country?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, that needs a lot of study. So I think I require notice, and I also think that the question could be answered by my colleague, the Minister of Health.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am asking the Honourable Prime Minister whether he will consider the matter since he himself knows that the doctors leave Government Service to go outside and make much more money—and, ultimately, the ra'ayat will have to pay more.

The Prime Minister: The question has to be studied.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KUALA LUMPUR

4. Enche' V. David (Bungsar) asks the Minister of Health what is the position of the proposed General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur and when it will be ready for use.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Mr Speaker, Sir, the architects for the new General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur have been appointed, and discussions on the detailed requirements are now going on between the architects, the Public Works Department and the Ministry of Health. The commencement of the construction of the hospital will depend on how soon the approved detailed design will be completed by the architects. It is, therefore, not possible to state the precise date when the hospital will be ready for use.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is disgraceful on the part of the Minister to say that he is unable to stipulate the time of completion of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. For a number of years the Government has been dilly-dallying on the hospital project. I need a definite answer as to when the Government will be in a position to complete the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur, it being an essential factor in human life. I hope the Minister will be able to tell the public how quick this Government would be in a position to complete the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: That is not a question; he has made a statement.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, that means he does not understand English, or I have to put it

Mr Speaker: Order! order!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, a supplementary question

Mr Speaker: Wait a minute. I want to clarify the position. (*To Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib*) The Honourable Member for Bungsar just wants to know the date of completion of the hospital. That is all. If you cannot say when, you can say so.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I can only say that a start will be made next year, but as to when the hospital will be ready, I cannot give an assurance on that.

Enche' V. David: What month will it be started next year?

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Going back, the Honourable Member some time ago spoke as if the whole position was static. It is not static. There have been improvements—and a year ago we opened the Maternity Hospital, which is also an adjunct of the General Hospital. As my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Health, has said just now, plans are drawn up. It is quite impossible, even for the Director of Public Works Department to say when the building will be completed. It depends on the complex of the building and on the other needs.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister is trying to mislead the House. I am not talking about the Maternity Hospital; I am talking about the General Hospital. In every type of project, the Government in power should have a plan and the plan should have a stipulated time as to when the project will be commenced and completed. If in any project the Government does not know when it will commence, then the Government itself does not know about its plan.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member does not understand the

English language. My colleague has just said that the work will commence next year. What more does he want?

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister has bungled the whole General Hospital issue.

Mr Speaker: Order! order!

Enche' V. David: Sir, I want to know on what month the Ministry will be able to start work on the new General Hospital project; and if the answer cannot be given, then I say that the Government does not know when it will be started.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I think the assumption of the Honourable Member is wrong. My colleague has said that the work will commence next year. It is impossible to say which month. I am no astrologer.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not want him to be astrologer—being an astrologer, he has bungled the whole issue of the General Hospital.

Mr Speaker: Order! order! The Government cannot say when.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: It is rather surprising that in this fast moving world when the other countries can give almost the precise date when they will be landing on the Moon or Venus, our Malayan Ministers cannot even say when the foundation stone of the new General Hospital will be laid. It is most surprising, Sir.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Member again is wrong. When they want to send a man to the Moon they take many years and they do not say ahead of time when they will do it. It is only after they have reached a certain stage that they will be able to say the time. So it is not possible for us to say right now which month. But my colleague has already said it will be next year and so it is.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: There are 12 months next year. Can we know in which of the 12 months it is likely that this work will commence?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Is the Honourable Member afraid that we will start it before election day? (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: It is really humiliating to find that the Government is not in a position to state the date.

Mr Speaker: Order, order! Now from the General Hospital we have gone to something else (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Since the Honourable Minister asked me whether I was afraid that they will start the work before election day, I will now challenge the Minister to start that work before election day if he dares.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Kuala Langat): Five years ago the Minister of Works said that the General Hospital would be ready in four years.

Enche' V. David: Shame! I still insist on a reply as to what month the Kuala Lumpur Hospital work will be started. Mr Speaker, Sir, we want to have a definite reply. It is no use just trying to mislead the House by bringing in complicated issues. It is a straight forward question: we want to know when the work on the General Hospital will begin. It is nearly seven or eight years and Minister after Minister has been telling this House that the Hospital plans are in hand and the work is going to be started. But it was never started at all and the issue has been bungled. Now I want to know when the Government will be in a position definitely to start work.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I am afraid the Member does not understand the position. I cannot help him if he refuses to understand it, or he is mentally incapable of understanding it.

Enche' V. David: The Minister should withdraw that—the most inefficient Minister who has been pushed around to Ministry after Ministry and now he is watching the telecommunications . . .

Mr Speaker: Order! order!

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I was saying, Sir, that either he does not understand or refuses to understand . . . (*interruption*)

Mr Speaker: Order, order! Please sit down. I would not allow any two

members to stand up at the same time in my House. That is laid down in the Standing Orders. You can only interrupt under the Standing Orders either on a point of order or on a point of explanation.

Enche' V. David: I asked a plain question, Sir. But the Minister seems to be misleading the House by insinuating.

Mr Speaker: What is your question?

Enche' V. David: My question is the month in which the Government will be in a position to start the Hospital project.

Mr Speaker: That question has been replied. The Government cannot say what month. It will be done some time next year. I think that is enough.

Enche' V. David: In that case, the Minister must withdraw his statement. He said I am incapable of understanding what he says. I perfectly understand him, but he only does not understand what I am saying.

Mr Speaker: Have you finished?

Enche' V. David: I would like to have a ruling here, Sir, that when questions are asked there must be proper replies given.

Mr Speaker: Order! order!

Enche' V. David: I just want a withdrawal by the Minister of his statement.

Mr Speaker: Have you finished?

Enche' V. David: Yes.

Mr Speaker: I do not have to ask the Minister to withdraw that.

OUT-DOOR CLINIC FOR PETALING JAYA

5. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health to state why there is no out-door clinic at Petaling Jaya and whether any move was made at any time to have a clinic at Petaling Jaya and whether a building was erected for this purpose.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Due to the need to accord

priority to the development of the rural health services, the shortage of medical officers, and the facilities available in the Tanglin Hospital, and in the Assunta Hospital in Petaling Jaya itself, no out-patient clinic has been established at Petaling Jaya by the Ministry of Health. For these reasons, no move was made at any time to have a clinic at Petaling Jaya, nor was a building erected for this purpose.

Enche' V. David: If no building was erected for this purpose, will the Government consider erecting a new building in Petaling Jaya for out-door patients? The Assunta Hospital is not a free hospital and the patients will have to pay high rates. Therefore, will the Government, being responsible for health services, provide health services by providing an out-door clinic in Petaling Jaya?

Enche' Abdul Rahman: I will consider the request.

FRAGMENTATION OF RUBBER ESTATE—ACREAGE

6. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Rural Development to state the acreage of rubber estate fragmented from 31st August, 1957, and the number of persons made unemployed due to fragmentation, on a yearly basis.

The Minister of Rural Development (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, the acreage of rubber estates subdivided from 31st August, 1957 can be seen in Table 2.1 of Professor Ungku Aziz's Report on Subdivision of Estates in Malaya, 1951-60. This Report has previously been tabled in this House as an Annexure to Command Paper No. 29 of 1963.

There is no evidence of serious or permanent unemployment caused by subdivision. There may be a little unemployment in the ordinary sense of the term. Probably there is a certain amount of frictional unemployment according to Professor Ungku Aziz's Report, but the exact number is not known.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is the Deputy Prime Minister aware that his

colleague the present Minister of Works once told the *Sunday Times* that 4,000 to 7,000 Indian workers had left this country due to destitution resulting from fragmentation.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I am not aware.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Did the Honourable Minister of Works and the Assistant Minister of Labour make any recommendations to alleviate the condition of these people rendered unemployed by fragmentation to the Cabinet?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It has nothing to do with this question?

Mr Speaker: You require notice of that?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes, I require notice.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Did these members of the MIC in the Cabinet make any recommendation to the Cabinet to pass legislation to stop fragmentation?

Mr Speaker: You require notice of that too?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: This question is necessary because the Cabinet members from the MIC . . .

Mr Speaker: I rule it out of order. That question has nothing to do with the original question on the Order Paper of today.

Enche' V. David: Will the Government consider enacting appropriate legislation like Ceylon for preventing fragmentation?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Government has appointed a Committee to consider ways and means of taking legislative as well as executive measures to prevent the abuse of subdivision?

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, how long has this Committee been sitting?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Honourable Member should know that this is a Government Committee.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, my question is: how long has it been sitting?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I think the Honourable Member is not aware of this thing. The previous Committee appointed has already put up its Report and this Report has been tabled in this House as Command Paper No. 29 of 1963 and that Committee has made certain recommendations. Now the Government is considering these recommendations. There is a Committee consisting officers from various Departments to consider the ways of implementing the recommendations made by the Committee.

Enche' V. David: At least, has the Cabinet accepted the recommendations contained in the Report, Sir?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have already explained to this House of the stand the Government has taken in respect of that Report.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, is it not true that three and a half years have elapsed since the Committee made its Report?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, that delay was due to the time taken by the Committee to produce the Report, because the Committee, at the first stage, has had to produce only an interim report and had to ask for a research of the various figures to be made by Professor Ungku Aziz. It was only after Professor Ungku Aziz had completed his research that the Committee was able to resume its work and after that only the Committee produced its Report. So that is not a matter within the control of the Government.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, can we have a definite assurance as to the target date when the decision will be made?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the Government is now taking measures, legislative as well as administrative, to implement the recommendations of that Committee.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, how long will the Government take to implement them?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Government is taking immediate measures to implement them.

Enche' V. David: Sir, as Professor Ungku Aziz has made certain recommendations after his research, has the Government accepted them in full?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Government appointed a Committee, and the Government only considers the recommendations of that Committee. Professor Ungku Aziz was only asked to carry out research and he was not asked to make any recommendation to the Government.

Enche' V. David: I understand, in regard to his research work, that the Government was not in favour of the major part of it. May I know the present position of his research? Has the Government reconsidered in accepting his research report?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The research report by Professor Ungku Aziz was part of the Report made by the Committee. That Committee has considered all the factors mentioned in the report by Professor Ungku Aziz. The Government is only considering the report of that Committee.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, to maintain the integrity of the Cabinet, I wish the Deputy Prime Minister to state in this House as to whether the Cabinet takes a strong view of important members of the Malayan Indian Congress making enormous sums of money out of fragmentation.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I must ask the Honourable Member to withdraw that allegation.

EXPATRIATE OFFICERS IN THE FEDERATION ARMED FORCES

7. **Enche' K. Karam Singh** asks the Minister of Defence to state the number of expatriate officers in the Federation Armed Forces on 16th September, 1963, and the number of expatriates up-to-date.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the numbers of seconded officers to the Malaysian Armed Forces as at 16th September, 1963 and to date are as follows:

	16th September, 1963	To date	
Army ...	107	146	(This includes 27 officers formerly with Singapore Military Forces)
Navy ...	40	44	
Air Force	55	59	

Owing to the desirability of expanding our Armed Forces rapidly, it is found necessary to obtain temporarily the services of some seconded officers.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, would the Honourable Minister of Defence kindly state the number of non-commissioned British officers in the Federation Forces?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: That is a separate question, but the number is very, very small.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I could not catch the reply of the Minister.

Mr Speaker: He has said that the number is very small.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: But there has been an increase, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: I have been informed that the number is in the neighbourhood of two hundred to three hundred non-commissioned officers who draw a salary totalling \$1,200 while our own officers—Captains, Majors, etc., do not get more than \$650.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, as usual, the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat is always misinformed! (*Laughter*). It is not true. I have not got the exact number, but as I have said, the number is very small.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Minister of Defence deny that there has been a flood of new expatriate officers into the local armed forces after Malaysia?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have already stated the figures, Mr Speaker, Sir.

FOREIGN MILITARY BASES IN MALAYSIA

8. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Defence to state how many foreign military bases there are in the Malaysian territories and the places where they are situated.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Under our Defence Treaty with the United Kingdom, British and Commonwealth troops are permitted to have bases in Malaysia. The information asked for by the Honourable Member can only be of benefit and assistance to our enemies, and I, therefore, consider that it is not in the interest of the security and safety of the country to give that information.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister now telling this House that there are secret foreign bases in this country?

Mr Speaker: I must warn the Honourable Member to observe S.O. 23 (f) which reads:

"(f) a question shall not seek information about any matter which is of its nature secret;"

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Will the Minister of Defence give that information, if not in this House, privately?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, that information will only be given to persons whom the Government considers are in trust and confidence of the Government, and the Government will not give information to those whom the Government regards as agents of our enemies (*Applause*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, a supplementary question. Can the Minister

Mr Speaker: There cannot be any supplementary question when this question has already been ruled out under S.O. 23 (f). You cannot ask any further questions at all on that!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, Mr Speaker must consider my question before ruling it out. Now, I want to know from the Minister of Defence whether these secret foreign bases are

situated near the heavily populated civilian centres in Malaysia, because we do not want, say, Kuala Lumpur or Ipoh, suddenly attacked. What we want to know from the Government is this: are these secret bases, because for all we know Petaling Jaya may be a secret base, or are these secret foreign military bases situated in all heavily populated Malaysian areas or far from them? I ask this in the interest of the well-being of the people, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Mr Speaker: (*To Tun Haji Abdul Razak*) You need not answer that question.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, may I know whether the Honourable Member requires information for Dr Subandrio or General Nasution? (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I require this information in this House for every member of Parliament.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No!

Mr Speaker: Order! order! I have already ruled that this information cannot be divulged because it is of its nature secret. Therefore, there cannot be any supplementary question to the original question!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr, Speaker, Sir, this question was on the Order Paper and, as I read the Standing Orders, if a question violates Standing Orders, it should be ruled out and not appear on the Order Paper. May I ask for clarification or ruling, Mr Speaker, Sir, that once a question is on the Order Paper, how is it now ruled out? By whose authority is it now ruled out, and under what Standing Order?

Mr Speaker: It is under Standing Order 23 (f) that I ruled it out.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, waktu memasokkan itu dengan Standing Order yang mana pula mengizinkan?

Mr Speaker: Itu kuasa Speaker sendiri (*Tepok*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have just one more supplementary question.

Mr Speaker: I have already ruled out that question; no more supplementary questions on Question No. 8.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I only seek an assurance. After hearing my question, Mr Speaker, Sir, you can rule me out. Now, can we have an assurance from the Government that at least these bases will not be situated in heavily populated areas like Malacca, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh or Penang? Can we at least have that assurance so that they will not become targets of any conflict, not only with Indonesia but might be with any other country?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member is very insistent on getting this information. I have said that I cannot give this information in the interest of security of this country.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN MALAYSIAN TERRITORIES

9. **Enche' K. Karam Singh** asks the Minister of Defence to state the number of foreign troops in the Malaysian territories.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not in the interest of security of this country to give this information.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it not in the interest of security of this country that the Minister is not disclosing, or is he afraid of shocking the people of this country by the enormous number of foreign troops here?

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW SYSTEM OF SECONDARY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS—PROGRESS

10. **Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan)** asks the Minister of Education to state the progress, if any, that has been made by the Committee which is to review the present system of Secondary Continuation Schools.

The Minister of Education (Tun Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Sir, the Committee to review the Secondary

Continuation Schools system has already submitted its report and this is at present being studied by Government.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, when could the Government complete its study so that these recommendations could be implemented during 1965 in Secondary Continuation Schools—or would the same system continue next year?

Tun Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the Government is making a study as early as possible.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, could the Honourable Minister tell me whether the same system will continue next year or the new system recommended would be implemented?

Tun Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: That depends on the recommendations and the agreement of the Government when it has made a study of the report.

SPECIALIST TEACHERS TRAINING CENTRE—NUMBER OF TEACHERS TRAINED

11. **Enche' V. Veerappen** asks the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers who have been trained at the Specialist Teachers Training Centre and how many of this number are at present doing specialist jobs in schools.

Tun Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the total number of teachers who have been trained at the Specialist Teachers Training Institute is 369. Of these 323 are at present doing specialist jobs in schools.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Sir, is it true that those who have gone through specialist training receive special allowances?

Tun Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I need notice of that question.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Sir, it is just a supplementary question and I am surprised that the Minister cannot answer that.

Mr Speaker: I cannot force him to reply.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS— CHARGES AND FREE SUPPLY

12. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state what action has been taken to prevent frequent changes of text-books used in schools and also the progress made towards the supply of free text-books.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the Ministry has already issued a circular to all schools on this subject, and adequate safeguards have been made to ensure that text-books are not changed too frequently, or where a change is needed on academic grounds, that the change should hold good for a minimum period of three years. Text-books are at present only supplied free to National Primary Schools (Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan) and those parents who would like to avail themselves of this concession may get this privilege extended to their children by sending them to National Primary Schools or Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Could the Minister tell us what steps he is taking to see that this circular is being followed?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, this circular was issued on the 10th July, 1963, and Chief Education Officers of all States have been instructed to get in touch with all Boards of Managers for schools and inform them to comply with this circular.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have asked what steps is the Ministry taking to see that the schools comply and the answer is "instructions have been given to see that they comply". Does he, for example, ask all schools to submit lists before the end of the year to the Chief Education Officer or to the Minister for scrutiny?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have just mentioned that all Chief Education Officers have been instructed to see that this circular is complied with, and Chief Education Officers are expected to see that it is complied with.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, buku yang di-beri kepada Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan itu ada-kah menchukupi pada pandangan Yang Berhormat Menteri, atau pun sa-bahagian sahaja?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, buku² yang di-beri kepada Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan ada-lah buku² yang di-katakan buku yang mustahak, ia-itu *text-book* yang mustahak.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Menchukupi pada bilangan murid!

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-banyak mana yang saya mengetahui dan juga dalam lawatan saya ka-sekolah², saya dapati ada-lah menchukupi.

PENANG ISLAND—FREE PORT STATUS

13. Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong) asks the Minister of Finance to state whether the Government has reached a decision, to confirm to the wishes of the people of Penang Island, that the free port status of the Island should be retained.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Sir, the decision of the Government was published on the 24th October, 1963, when the Prime Minister announced that he had agreed that the implementation of the proposal to include Penang Island in the Malaysian common market should be kept in abeyance until such time as Penang can be persuaded to accept it. I have nothing further to add to this.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister of Finance whether the views of the people of Penang Island will be the sole criterion, the sole determinant, as to whether free port status shall be retained by Penang Island permanently?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The assurance given by the Prime Minister on that occasion does imply in no uncertain manner that the views of the people of Penang will be given full consideration.

for the Ministry of Education to meet the payment of grants-in-aid to primary and secondary schools. The likelihood of such a supplement being required, in view of the difficulty of forecasting school enrolments with accuracy, was mentioned in the Budget speech last year. A sum of \$1,195,248 is required by the Ministry of External Affairs from the establishment of a new Embassy in Vietnam and for certain other purposes.

There are also a number of contributions to various statutory funds and one or two other items which are described in the Treasury memorandum tabled as Command Paper No. 44 of 1963. The various Ministers concerned will give further explanation if required during the Committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I refer to expenses of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. Although we were happy that our country was the venue of an international gathering, what pained us in this House and the people outside was the condescending attitude adopted by the British delegation towards the people of this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, the British delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was almost treating the Members of this House as children whom they have brought up and they were almost taking credit for the development here, as if whatever we had was entirely due to them. Sir, there is one thing called British wit and another thing called the honour and dignity of other people and, I think, Sir, that there was a gross under-estimating of the intellectual calibre of the people of this House, when the leader of the British delegation started talking about representing cows and things like that before us. So it is high time that by our attitude, by our actions, and by our policies, we show to our past colonial masters that we are no longer their wards and children but that we

are free, and that our country is to be treated seriously. I am sure many Members must have thought that this House was not being treated seriously by the British delegation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference itself, although in the Press there were favourable comments on Malaya by some of the delegates, and to which publicity was given, I must say that Malaya convinced many of those delegates that it was nothing but an area of British domination—and it is no use calling people all the way here if we are only going to exhibit our habits of slavery to the British. I will give an example. At a party which was given at the house of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who was the Chairman of that Conference, if I am not mistaken, a film was shown about Malaya and in it you saw an English gentleman and an English lady going through Malaya and they were being photographed. And the Africans were saying, "My lord! What, you have this type of people here! We thought they were only in England. We did not think Malaysians looked like this. We did not come to see this type of thing in your country. We want to see Malaysians—the people of this country." And the commentary and everything was in English. Why should we use our country as an advertisement for England? Perhaps the Minister did not know what sort of film was that. That only gives an indication of the substrata of British influence still in our country. I hope that such a thing will not be repeated again, and if we really want to convince people rather than getting the lip service, I would suggest to the Government that it makes the people of this country the masters of this country rather than showing to the African delegates and West Indian delegates our own people be treated like indentured labourers on the estates. It does not credit to the name of this country; although a number of them, especially the British and Australian delegations, may pat the backs of our Ministers on the back, I d

Mr Speaker, Sir, our Party has been challenged to state our stand. Even yesterday the Minister of Defence has said that we are not with the Government, that we are with the enemy, and things like that. Sir, we will not become the instruments of British capitalism in this country. We will not at the slightest hint of blackmail by the Government rush into its arms

Mr Speaker: Order, order! On what service are you talking now?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am speaking on the Commissioner for National Registration, Sir.

Mr Speaker: You will have a chance to speak on this when we debate the Prime Minister's Statement or the Supply Bill!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: But I am only referring to it in passing, Sir, and we will have to clarify our stand.

Mr Speaker: I said that you will have a chance to say that at the time when we debate the Prime Minister's Statement or the Supply Bill.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: However, Sir, we have this provision here; and since I have started it, I hope Mr Speaker, will allow me to finish it. Sir, in fact, what we say is that this Government is not truly patriotic because it does not stand on its own feet but it just sits in the lap of the British War Office. That is not patriotism. You are not defending your own country, but you are allowing or making some one else to defend your country. Sir, in any country in the world, the defence is in the hands of its people. The people are the best defenders, the truest defenders, the most faithful defenders of their homes, their families and their own interests. In this respect, the Alliance Government is anti-national in the sense that it does not give the sole privilege of defending their homes and families and interests to the people of this country. All along, long before this confrontation started, the stand of our Party has been that we do not want

foreign troops, that the people of this country must defend this country, and that the people of this country must look after their own security. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, we are miles ahead of the Alliance which is still clinging to the British or colonial military system which we want to get rid of.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we would even suggest, "Do away those foreign troops and put the defence of this country on to the people of this country." Here however we come to another snag. I don't think the Minister of Defence and other Members of the Cabinet, trust the people of this country to defend themselves as they want to retain foreign troops. They are afraid to disclose where the foreign troops are hidden so that, if there is a chance of their being ousted from power, these foreign troops will be there to look after them and to see that they still continue as Ministers and rulers of this country. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, let us not hear any more of this "not being with the Government" and all that. And I must warn the Government on one issue and that is you can only have a proper defence of this country if there is justice for the people in this country—but do not expect good security if, for instance, our estate workers are badly treated in their own country by British managers who are not even citizens.

So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would tell the Government that to have a good system of defence, give the estate workers proper wages, give them proper conditions of living, give everyone living in this country a proper standard of living, so that foreigners do not boss us any more, then you have a good system of defence. Without that it is like a man wearing an armour outside but being eaten up by cancer and other organic diseases from inside. He may defend himself from foreign attack, but his own organic diseases will overcome him.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. I think, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is almost useless to have one Minister who does not look after the

welfare of the workers and, on top of that, to have an Assistant Minister whose only work consists of giving statements and showing up here and there in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, since this Government came into power in 1959, the Assistant Minister has not suggested one law to provide better wages to estate workers; he has not brought one law before this House to give them old-age pensions, and to see that the workers are not sacked at the will and pleasure of the employers. So what is the purpose in having a member of the Malayan Indian Congress as an Assistant Minister? It is only to deceive the estate workers of this country who happen to be of the same racial group as the Assistant Minister. It is a case of using racialism, but that is deceptive unless you bring proper laws before this House. This has given rise to victimisation of the workers of this country, because Government itself does not provide security to the workers, as the Government itself does not look after them in their old age.

Mr Speaker, Sir, certain Indian capitalists are using the Malayan Indian Congress to "milk" the estate workers by saying, "Oh, we are Indians. Let us buy estates". Mr Speaker, Sir, why has that situation arisen? It has arisen because of the failure of these same Malayan Indian Congress Ministers in this House to bring proper laws for the workers. They exploit and capitalise upon their own neglect; they capitalise upon the insecurity of the workers and collect money from them as financial agents of the Indian chettiers and other capitalists. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is most demeaning for Members of the Cabinet to be financial agents of private capitalistic groups, and I think the Government should wake up to this and see that Members of the Cabinet do not exploit the poverty and insecurity of the Indian estate workers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the estate workers are being falsely told that they would be estate owners by buying \$500 shares, and an estate worker who owns a \$100 share gets \$4 at the end of

the year. The Malayan Indian Congress Members of the Cabinet go round telling them, "Well, this is a co-operative; everyone is equal. One man one vote. This is democracy". Although one man has one vote but the man who has 1,000 shares gets one thousand times dividend than the man who has one share; and the persons who have 1,000 shares are the big capitalists in this country; the poor worker gets just \$4. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, what I am bringing into this House is that Ministers should not exploit racialism or communalism in favour of communal groups of capitalists.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): May I ask the Honourable Member to give names of those who have 1,000 shares in this particular Co-operative?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The Honourable Minister may say, "Well, one man has one vote." But you cannot expect the man who has one vote, the poor estate worker, to have the financial strength, motor car and other information to go round canvassing other members of this co-operative to be elected, or to be in a position of influence in this co-operative. All these are in the hands of the rich group and the educated group. They control all the documents, they know the whereabouts of the members, they have money to organise and canvass which the poor man, the holder of one, two or even three shares can never hope to do. So, because of the failure of the Government, important Members of the Government are exploiting the poor estate workers in this country and I think the Prime Minister should look into this matter, investigate into this matter, and to put a stop to Members of his Cabinet, or his Cabinet, being used as recruiting agents for private capitalistic concerns, disguising and masquerading as co-operators. Thank you, Sir.

Mr Speaker: I think it is now the time to suspend the sitting.

Sitting suspended at 11.30 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.55 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Mr Speaker: The debate on the second reading of the Bill will resume.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak under, firstly, the Commissioner of National Registration in this debate. Sir, the necessity for national registration cannot be now disputed, but I would like to say this, that the responsibility for bringing about a situation where national registration has to be embarked upon must lie entirely on the shoulders of this Government of the Federation. I would like to make it clear that, although at this stage my Party has to support national registration and if necessary to follow up by an actual call up, we would like to make our stand clear—that from the very commencements of the question of Malaysia, we had expressed fears that the manner in which this Government was proceeding to Malaysia would ultimately lead this country and its inhabitants to the brink of war—and that is what has happened now.

Mr Speaker, Sir, since we have arrived at this situation in this country, it is of vital importance to have absolute unity on the question of defence and, in fact, this particular issue of national registration. It is a matter of very great concern that Ministers of the Government, whilst calling for unity of national registration, should have thought it fit to make insinuations and suggestions that the Opposition Parties are generally disloyal to the interests of this country. I had the occasion to give this warning through the newspapers that it was my hope that if any Minister or responsible Members of the Alliance Party thought it fit to make insinuations against the Opposition Parties, then they should have the decency to specify those Parties, so that there could be no misunderstanding and no necessity for me to stand up in this House, or outside this House, and embark on a campaign of refuting false allegations made. Some Members of the Alliance have

thought it fit to specify Parties subsequently but some others have not thought fit to do so. Now, I say in this House that if you go on trying to impute disloyalty to Opposition politicians, thereby to sections of the population of this country, then you are not going to have national unity on this matter of call-up. I say that it is in your own interests to try and play down disloyalty and take appropriate action through proper means, through your proper Departments, if you find disloyal elements in the Malayan society.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I remember that in this House years ago, in fact year in and year out at every Budget session, when I stand up in this House and say, "We want equality", invariably the answer has been, "Prove your loyalty before you ask for equality". Sir, the provision for national registration has given an opportunity for all citizens of this country, irrespective of race, to prove their loyalty, and I am glad to note that the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister and all leaders of the Alliance have made expressions of opinion that there is absolute loyalty—and by the largest majority of the people of this country. Now, as the late President Kennedy said: "If you fight in the foxholes, when you dig the foxholes and when you go to battle, you go shoulder to shoulder." When the Malayan youths register for national call-up, when they go to battle, it will not be in any ratio of 4 to 1; it will be on an equal basis of all citizens of this country. Therefore, applying again the arguments of the late President Kennedy, if you fight in the foxholes together, you come back together; and that is where national unity must begin and where national unity can last. Now, it is not my intention to go into a general debate on Commissioner of National Registration and its effect, but I say this to the Government, remember one thing—when the youths of this country now register, they do not register in any ratio of 4 to 1; and if that means anything to you, then you know what I am talking about.

Mr Speaker, Sir, again, when the youths of this country, and the citizens serve—to defend this country—they do not do it, again, in the ratio of special privileges, because in fighting, in your duty to your country, you ask for absolute, undivided loyalty. And I say that, when national registration is complete, this Government must consider whether in return for those equal obligations, which all citizens of this country undertake, equal rights must be returned—constitutional rights on equality must be conferred on the citizens of this country; and it is my appeal that through the radio, through the press and in this House, the Prime Minister of this country should declare that in return for the equal obligations which the Government now asks the citizens of this country to give to this nation, it will give them the equal rights which large sections of this community are clamouring for and will go on clamouring for. I ask this Government to declare here and now that if it has found subversive elements in the Malayan society, if it knows that any political party is led by subversive and disloyal elements, then it has a duty to deal with those people. If it has the evidence, it has the suspicions, then now is the time to deal with them. But do not go on making insinuations and suggestions that the Opposition, lumped together, is disloyal to this country.

On national registration again, I would like to say this—that it must be very, very carefully administered. It must not cause hardship to the youths. There will be genuine cases where those, who are within the registration group, have to leave this country for one purpose or another—and it is a matter in which the Registrar of National Registration should give every consideration to applications made. Now, on the 9th December, a certain person registered for national registration as soon as the doors were open. He had to leave on the 17th and he has booked his passages and, I understand, he took all the trouble to come down to Kuala Lumpur and applied for permission to leave the country for a period of time

after he had registered. He asked to see the Commissioner of National Registration. He was told that he could not see him; then, after some difficulty, he saw the Assistant Registrar. He was kept waiting from 10 o'clock till 4 o'clock in the afternoon with no reply. At 4 o'clock, he was told "You cannot leave the country. Your application is refused. If you want to leave the country you get some letters from India"—in this case, from India—"showing or proving beyond any doubt that you have legal proceedings in India to go back for". Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, subsequently it was solved, I think, by the Member for Bungsar, who certified that this man had legal proceedings in India to go back. Now, surely, if in every case that amount of difficulty is going to be given, if the Registrar is not going to interview the applicant and take his word for it after satisfactory investigation, then I say this prohibition on those who have registered for leaving the country is going to create chaos, and I do ask the Minister in charge to make some efficient method in which these applications can be considered and considered within a very, very short time, because otherwise the whole system is going to cause undue hardships to these young persons.

Then, again, questions will arise where young persons have to leave the country for studies—those who are registered. I suggest that those applications too must be dealt with very quickly, otherwise again hardship is going to be caused.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to the Heads of Police and Internal Security. Now, the requirements here are for expansion of Internal Security and Police, and also for Rentals of Lands, Buildings and Equipment, and Secret Service. Our Police in this country are supposed to be—and I think they are—an impartial body of law enforcement officers. Now, with the situation with regard to Indonesia in particular being what it is today, it is of vital importance that either the Government, or any Minister of the Government, or the Police, should not at any time deliberately or by accident show any

indication of partiality towards any crime that may be committed in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, here may I refer to some unfortunate incidents in Indonesia where the Indonesians, or to be most specific Soekarno and Subandrio, who started to burn up our Embassy and to cause riots and disturbances. You will recall, Honourable Members, that in Kuala Lumpur a gang of youths, a large number of youths, went to the Indonesian Embassy, tried to set fire to it, then pulled down the photograph or the emblem, the Garuda sign, got a policeman to stamp on it, pulled it through the streets of Kuala Lumpur and ended up in the Prime Minister's house. Mr Speaker, Sir, what they did may be morally right. My Party stand opposed to Indonesian policies. My Party stand opposed to Dr Soekarno, and we have been so opposed from the very inception of the Treaty of Friendship of Malaya which, I have said, should be revoked at that very time. But one thing stands out: rioting is a crime; violence is a crime.

So, with regard to these Estimates for the Police, I mean Internal Security, I have this comment to make. What did the Honourable Prime Minister do when these rioters reached his house? He shed tears, offered them tea, thanked them for their loyalty, and asked them to go home. Is that the way rioters are going to be dealt with? where is law and order? Is that not a childish act on the part of those responsible persons in this country? Rioters, who dragged the emblem and forced a policeman to ride over it, are given tea, allowed to carry the Prime Minister shoulder high, thanked by the Prime Minister for their loyalty, and sent home. Now, if that is the indication of how we are going to deal with possible violence in this country, what is going to happen if people in various parts of Malaya take it into their heads, "Well, we do not like China, so we go and create a riot, pull out all Chinese properties, drag them into the streets, go to the Prime Minister's house, carry him shoulder high, get some tea and go home"? I am sure that is not the intention of the Govern-

ment. I do hope that there will be no repetition of that performance, either by the Police or by any responsible member of decent society in this country. Therefore, I say to the Minister of Internal Security that action should be taken, no matter what personal feelings may be—if crime is committed, deal with it as a crime. I am aware that subsequently some people were charged in Court, but what I am complaining of is that those persons should be arrested on the site of the riots being committed. It is no excuse to say that if we arrested them, there would be more violence at that moment. That is no excuse; that is not the duty of the Police. If that is going to be the manner in which you deal with such rioters, then I say that there is no law and order—you are going back to the rule of the jungle, and it is not the rule of the jungle that we want in this country. Now, in making those comments, I would like to make it clear that morally we may be with them, but as administrators, law makers, law enforcers, we cannot tolerate that kind of conduct; nor can we tolerate the conduct of any person who may give the indication, or give the impression, that such conduct was appreciated by anybody here.

Now, it is a common knowledge that when in Indonesia such violence broke out, we were the very people who condemned it; we were the very people who said, "What were the Police doing in Indonesia? Why did they not take action? Why did they not stop these men?" The same questions the free world will ask of the Malayan people. England asked what were the Indonesian Police Force, Security Force, doing when the Embassy was burnt down. The same question the free world will ask: "What were our law enforcement officers doing when such a situation arose in this country?" Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, if we spend money on this Department, we must see that it is properly administered.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking about the visit of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation to the Federation of Malaya, I would like to say that it was a pleasure to have them with us.

They visited our town of Ipoh. I took the precaution of talking to a large number of them. I also took the precaution of taking them to some of the new villages, towns, places of amusements and social life. Now, I would like to say that they were greatly impressed—and properly so—with the progress that this nation has made in all walks of life. There was also an impression not only by the African delegates but also by the British delegates, whom we had the pleasure of having with us at Ipoh, that the Malayan people, generally speaking, are standing on their own feet and they were confident that this nation will become a great nation—by that I do not mean under the Alliance rule (*Laughter*), I mean under all responsible politicians in this country whatever the Government in power may be, and the Malayan people are wise enough to progress.

Now, I did make a specific attempt to find out from the African delegates what they thought of this question of so-called slavery and our former colonial masters. Some of them did feel that there was a great deal of British influence in the actions of the Alliance Government in this country. They did feel that there was a considerable degree of British influence, and that the Alliance Government was toeing the line of the imperialists, or the British—the Anglo-American bloc, as they called it. Mr Speaker, Sir, that is true to a considerable degree. Let me make it clear here that as far as I am concerned, and as far as the people of Ipoh are concerned—these delegates met a large number of the people of Ipoh at State functions and Municipal functions—there was no rudeness or impolite attitude by any of the delegates. What happened in this Chamber? I was not here, but if what the Honourable Member for Damansara says is true, that a member from England, or Britain, said that he had the privilege, or experience, of being known as a member who represented the largest number of cows, then it might have been said in a jocular vein. But I say it was bad taste, because it could have been misunderstood. Mr

Speaker, Sir, the visit of these delegates not only gave us an opportunity to show what we were able to do in this country but it also gave us inspiration. It gave us inspiration in the manner in which the African nations fought for their independence, their liberty, and the manner in which some of them are still fighting for their independence and liberty of men. Therefore, the money spent on the Delegation was indeed well spent.

Mr Speaker, Sir, that is all I have to say.

Enche' Tajuddin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kebenaran berchakap pendek sahaja di-atas sub-head S. Parliament Sub-head No. 19 Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Kuala Lumpur 1963, perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$97,536, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, satu babak baharu telah pun terchipta dengan ada-nya meshuarat Commonwealth Parliamentary Association di-Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur, di-mana saudara² kita daripada lima benua bebas berkumpul di-sini sa-bagai saudara yang rapat sa-kali. Jadi, saya berpendapat, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah duit yang di-belanjakan itu, tiap² satu sen sangatlah besar ma'ana-nya kapada negara kita Malaysia. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam dunia ini pada pendapat saya ada dua belok, ia-itu satu belok bebas dan satu lagi belok kominis, kita telah pun di-pelihara mengikut chara tersebut chara didekan ugama kita chara bebas, kita bergaul bebas, didekan utama kita dasar daripada belok bebas, daripada chontoh tauladan ini-lah kita ikuti kerana baik sangat pada pendirian kita. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara telah juga mengecham dengan hebat pendirian khas-nya orang puteh, saya telah berhampor dengan beliau hampir² empat tahun dalam Parlimen yang bertuah ini, tetapi saya maseh ternanti² kata baik-nya, sa-kurang²-nya sa-bagai gentlemen memuji kapada Kerajaan atau Kerajaan orang puteh di-mana beliau sendiri telah mendapat didekan daripada masa kecil, daripada itu-lah ia dapat membeli susu dan berfikir saperti orang yang ada fikiran sadikit sa-banyak. Saya pun ada pelajaran

sadikit sa-banyak dalam pelajaran orang puteh, tidak bernasib baik macham dia, tetapi berlagak tidak sampai macham dia, dia pakai orang puteh sekarang berkerul sa-bagai orang puteh, saya tidak sampai bagitu jadi, saya rasa, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, beliau kalau-lah dapat peluang, saya rasa menjalankan teraju Kerajaan, tidak tahu-lah, ini perkara lebeh jauh penggang dari api, barangkali tahu-lah apa peranan yang akan di-jalankan-nya, tetapi apa yang di-kaji, apa yang di-katakan semua perkara yang tidak baik sahaja.

Saya khuatir, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya beliau dapat berchakap dan dapat berjalan saperti yang telah ia dapati dalam negeri kita ini, kalau sa-kira-nya ia pergi ka-negeri Khrushev atau pun ka-Russia, kalau sa-kira-nya ia bersetuju sangat dengan kedudukan Russia, kita akan beri dia jalan untok pergi ka-Russia. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kita manusia biasa makan nasi, kalau yang tidak makan nasi tentu-lah lain fikiran-nya. Mesti-lah ingat, kenang kapada budi orang, fikir-lah sadikit, budi orang kita jangan-lah lupakan, sampai bagitu sa-kali mengecham ketua daripada Great Britain buat ucapan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini tatkala mereka tidak ada di-sini. Jadi, beliau kalau tidak faham di-atas sa-suatu perkara, saya akan panggil orang itu atau berchakap terus terang di-hadapan orang itu dan jangan-lah mengambil peluang mengecham satu² perkara dan Bangsa yang sangat baik dan bersefahaman dengan kita dalam masa orang itu tidak ada, itu rasa saya tidak patut sama sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil kesempatan di-sini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kapada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, khas-nya kapada Tunku Perdana Menteri; kalau dapat saya pilih² orang-nya dan kapada Chairman Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Malaysia Branch juga kapada Secretary kita kerana mengambail berat dan mengatorkan satu programme yang lengkap dan terator memuasi kapada tiap² wakil yang datang bermeshuarat di-sini. Saya bernasib baik, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

kerana saya telah berjumpa 10 orang wakil ini apabila kita bermeshuarat di-benua Australia tahun 1959 dahulu. Apabila saya berjumpa dengan mereka itu di-sini, bukan orang yang saya kenal tetapi semua-nya saya pelawa hendak ka-mana sahaja saya bawa saperti juga apa yang telah di-uchapkan oleh wakil dari Ipoh tadi. Hendak ka-mana kita bawa dan tiap² wakil itu memuji dengan tulus ikhlas kebaikan dan terator-nya Kerajaan kita ini. Berbanding sangat-lah dengan ucapan yang telah di-kemukakan dalam rumah yang mulia ini oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara. Di-mana-kah sekeru lus-nya, saya pun tidak tahu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-hingga mereka sangat bersuka ria di-sini sampai wakil dari Ghana melanggar pintu Parlimen sampai pechah pun dia ketawa sahaja, itu-lah keriaan mereka dalam negeri kita ini. Di-buat-nya tempat kita ini sa-macham rumah mereka sendiri.

Mr Speaker: Kerajaan telah beri seribu ringgit (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan kedudukan buroh. Sahabat saya dari Damansara telah beruchap dan mengatakan kedudukan buroh² di-sini kebanyakan-nya telah di-hempit atau pun tertindas. Tetapi saya perhatikan dengan telitinya, jagoh buroh ia-itu wakil dari Damansara itu dia konun-nya menjadi jagoh buroh tetapi beliau berlagak berlainan, berjalan di-sana sini naik Mercedes Benz. Jadi ini berlawanan dan berlainan semua sa-kali pendirian beliau itu dengan kedudukan buroh-nya. Saya kalau hendak jadi jagoh buroh saya akan memotong getah

Mr Speaker: Order! order! Saya dapati perchakapan Yang Berhormat ini banyak benar kapada saksiah ya'ani personality. Tolong kurangkan berchakap di-atas personal itu.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan yang menjalankan dasar Parliamentary demokrasi, saya rasa mesti-lah kita berdiri dengan tegas dan berfikiran waras. Jangan-lah hendak-nya perkara² yang baik itu di-pusing²kan menjadi ta' baik. Saya harap terutama sa-kali kapada saudara saya

dari Damansara dengan ada-nya pelajaran orang puteh pada tangan dan otak-nya, beliau itu patut-lah gunakan pelajaran itu dengan baik, jangan-lah sa-mata² mengecham Kerajaan dengan lansong tidak bertanggung-jawab, sekian-lah.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak rather briefly on the question of the accusation made by my Honourable friend the Member for Damansara against the National Land Finance Co-operative Society. I feel that as I was the Minister at that time I was responsible in some way. But I do not know how far the Society has progressed since and whether it has followed the strict lines on which it was originally registered. I think the only thing for the Minister of Labour, who is the President of this Society, is to make a categorical . . .

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): On a point of information, if he can give way.

Mr Speaker: Are you prepared to give way?

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: No, I am not giving way, Sir.

Mr Speaker: But you sat down just now!

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: He is giving the wrong information, Sir. The President is not the Minister of Labour.

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: The Minister of Works—I beg your pardon. They look alike, Sir! (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: The House is not concerned about their looks. Please proceed.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: It has been rumoured for the last two years, as has been accused by the Member for Damansara—and rightly so, I think, unless a denial is made—and the accusation made probably is that certain wealthy members might have bought, if the Society has a subscribed capital of, say, a million dollars, up to \$100,000

worth of shares—under the Co-operative Ordinance a member can only buy up to 10 per cent of the subscribed total capital. So if a denial is made by the Minister concerned, I think it will clear the air.

Sir, I had not wanted to say anything more, but since the subject of loyalty or otherwise has been ventilated in this House yesterday and today, I would like to say here that I was very unfairly accused by the Minister of Defence of being involved with the enemy, the Republic of Indonesia, and I have taken it up in the Press by sincerely and genuinely asking him either to deny it or to go to the mosque and swear it on the Koran. Unfortunately my old friend the Minister of Defence refused to do that. I met him subsequently during the Opening of Parliament and asked him personally outside this House whether he had any evidence that I was involved and he said that he had none. So he said he would not say it again. Sir, I would like to mention it here because if I mention it in this House probably it becomes official, otherwise it is not. Thank you.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasisir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Pendaftaran Negara yang peruntokan-nya ada dalam Supplementary Supply Bill tahun 1963 yang ada di-hadapan kita pada hari ini. Langkah Kerajaan bagi menjalankan Pendaftaran Negara untuk menchatetkan sa-banyak²-nya pemuda² kita yang berumur di-antara tahun² yang tertentu bagi di-daftarkan untuk berkhidmat bagi mempertahankan negara ini, adalah satu langkah yang baik, dan pehak kami di-sini memang-lah menyokong langkah² Pendaftaran Negara itu, dan kalau ini-lah hendak di-sifatkan sebagai satu langkah bagi mengenali betapa ta'at setia-nya warga negara dan parti² politik dalam negara in terhadap tanah ayer-nya sendiri, maka dapatlah saya katakan bahawa pehak Parti PAS telah menunjukkan bukti-nya yang jelas menyokong Pendaftaran Negara ini, dan ini tentu-lah tidak akan ada lagi alasan bagi pehak Kerajaan dengan sa-chara sulit dan sa-chara ta'asub hendak menudoh bahawa pehak PAS

ini menjadi alat dan perkakas kepada pehak musuh di-negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu hal yang saya hendak sentoh dalam soal Pendaftaran Negara ini di-mana telah berlaku satu kejadian baharu² ini di-suatu tempat dalam negeri Perak dalam mana golongan pemuda² dari Parti Perikatan telah menjalankan langkah kempen bisek² di-merata kampung meminta pemuda² mendaftarkan diri-nya dengan menjadikan soal Pendaftaran Negara itu dengan alasan konon-nya, kalau berlaku satu² peperangan dalam negeri ini, mereka akan di-bayar gaji sa-bagai Tentera Wataniah dan pada masa sekarang ya'ani masa aman belum lagi berlaku peperangan, mereka di-sifatkan sa-bagai kaki-tangan Kerajaan untuk mengintip gerakan² Parti Pembangkang dalam negeri ini, dan dalam masa pilihan raya mereka itu di-sifatkan sa-bagai kaki-tangan Kerajaan untuk mempengaruhi ra'ayat supaya jangan mengundi Parti² Pembangkang dalam negeri ini. Kejadian saperti ini baharu saya tahu berlaku di-suatu tempat dalam negeri Perak. Ada-kah kejadian saperti ini melalui satu arahan yang tertentu dari Parti Perikatan, atau pun daya utama atau initiative yang timbul daripada mereka itu sendiri tidak-lah saya ketahuī. Akan tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau hal saperti ini tidak di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan, atau Pemerintah, saya per-chaya mungkin hal yang saperti ini akan menimbulkan satu keadaan yang tidak baik, dan akan menyebabkan sa-barang langkah Kerajaan ini, dengan sa-winang²-nya akan dapat di-salah-gunakan oleh orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab terhadap perjalanan undang² dan ketenteraman dalam negeri ini.

Nampak-nya pada masa akhir² ini, Tuan Pengerusi, terlalu banyak golongan² penyokong pemerintah ini telah menyalah-gunakan sa-barang kejadian yang berbangkit pada sa-barang langkah Kerajaan yang di-ambil dalam satu² hal, saperti juga mithal-nya kejadian penangkapan oleh pehak polis terhadap beberapa orang anggota² PAS baharu² ini pun telah di-salah-gunakan oleh beberapa orang pengikut dari kalangan Parti Perikatan

untuk mengugut penyokong² PAS yang lain supaya jangan bergerak, supaya berhenti daripada bergerak, supaya keluar daripada Parti PAS, jika tidak mereka akan di-tangkap sama

Mr Chairman: Order! order! Oleh sebab ada usul berkenaan dengan perkara itu, saya ta' boleh benarkan awak berchakap, kerana usul itu akan di-bahathkan dalam Dewan ini, ia-itu satu usul dari Yang Berhormat Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Jadi, itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya nyatakan bahawa saya sangat berasa dukachita dengan kejadian masaalah Pendaftaran Negara ini yang telah di-gunakan oleh pengikut² Parti Perikatan ini sa-bagai satu kesempatan untuk menchari pengaruh dan mendapat nama baik daripada ketua-nya, supaya pengaruh parti-nya berkembang di-tempat itu. Tetapi, satu hakikat yang patut di-ketahuī oleh pemimpin² Perikatan bahawa mereka ta' akan dapat menang dengan chara saperti yang demikian.

Tuan Pengerusi, menyentoh soal belanjawan yang telah di-habiskan kerana perayaan Malaysia sub-head 54 daripada Head S. 7 yang telah di-habiskan sa-banyak \$2,853,625. Ini satu jumlah yang bukan sedikit, kalau adalah perayaan² saperti ini kerap kali dilakukan dengan belanja yang besar. Maka ini ada-lah satu alamat dan pertanda yang kurang baik kepada kedudukan ra'ayat negeri ini. Menghabiskan wang yang berjumlah lebeh dari dua juta ringgit kerana satu perayaan yang sa-demikian rupa, pada hal peruntokan dahulu-nya ta' sampai \$50,000 kemudian di-tambah \$2,853,625 erti-nya sudah berapa ratus peratus penambahan di-lakukan. Ini ada-lah satu chara yang patut di-kesalkan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini. Di-adakan perayaan besar²an bagaimana sa-kali pun, benda yang di-sambut itu tetap datang.

Kegembiraan, kalau di-namakan benda itu sa-bagai gembira, atau keriangian, tidak-lah dapat di-ujudkan dengan perbelanjaan yang besar dan

ta' dapat di-hilangkan dengan perbelanjaan yang kecil, sebab lahir, atau pun kegembiraan itu lahir dari perasaan dan jiwa hati tiap² ra'ayat itu sendiri. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya hendak di-keluarkan wang yang banyak untuk hendak memujok keriangan hati ra'ayat; saya perchaya pemujokan seperti itu, jikalau lahir sa-kali pun, tetapi lahir-nya itu hanya lahir keriangan yang merupakan tidak sa-benar, ia-itu kelahiran yang tidak hakiki; lahir satu² keriangan yang palsu samata². Jadi, patut-lah pehak Kerajaan mengingatkan, atau mengambil satu peringatan bahawa jangan-lah sabarang perayaan, walau pun perayaan itu berchorak kebangsaan atau sabagai-nya di-gunakan wang ra'ayat ini dengan sa-bagitu banyak untuk membeli keriangan hati ra'ayat.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menyentoh sedikit pada Head S. 14—Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, Sub-head 28—Pertunjokan Dunia di-New York yang telah memakan belanja sa-banyak \$1,070,000. Berserta—sama-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam Pertunjokan Dunia di-New York itu ada-lah satu perkara yang baik, tetapi yang patut menjadi perhatian dan kajian pehak Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini ia-lah jumlah perbelanjaan yang habis, dengan jumlah harga dan nilai barang² yang di-pertunjokan di-sana dan jumlah barang² yang laku di-sana itu patut-lah ada persimbangan, dan barang² yang di-pertunjokan itu biarlah barang² yang merupakan perusahaan dalam negeri ini yang dapat di-keluarkan apakala telah di-terima permintaan, atau tempahan daripada mana² tempat.

Saya mendapat tahu bahawa banyak daripada pemerhati² yang hadir dalam pertunjokan dunia itu memesan kain songkit, sebab ada kain songkit yang di-pertunjokan di-situ, tetapi dengan sangat malang-nya, saya dapati segala pesanan itu ta' dapat di-tunaikan oleh pehak Kerajaan Tanah Melayu, kerana tidak ada persediaan konon-nya. Jadi, ini satu keganjilan, yang menunjukkan satu benda, sa-bagai hasil cottage industry dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, tetapi bila ada orang

pesan, barang itu tidak ada. Alang-kah membazir-nya langkah seperti ini, kechuali-lah kalau Tanah Melayu ini sa-mata² hendak berbangga menunjukkan bahawa negeri saya ada kain songkit, negeri saya ada barang ini, negeri saya ada kris, hendak menunjukkan kepada negeri² luar yang barang² ini ada pada kami, tetapi bukan untuk di-perniagakan, bukan untuk di-perdagangan. Jadi kalau chara memperdagangan, biarlah benda itu betul² ada, dan benda itu mesti dapat di-adakan, kalau ta' ada sekarang. Ini-lah yang patut menjadi perhatian pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan agar jangan tiap² kali di-adakan Pertunjokan Perdagangan Dunia kita menyertai sama dengan belanja yang berjuta² ringgit, sedangkan hasil bagi negeri ini dalam pertunjokan itu tidak sa-berapa yang kita dapat.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Damansara thought it fit to refer to the National Land Finance Co-operative Society though he did not mention this particular name. He made wild allegations and I feel that I owe it to this organisation to reply to him. He said this was a private capitalist organisation masquerading as this or that or something else. He said that I was a financial agent of some of these rich people, and so on and so forth. I think that this is highly unbecoming even for the Member for Damansara because he knows in his heart of hearts that during the past 3½ years, since this Society was begun, it has claimed for itself a particular place in the history of the co-operative movement in this country. It has now 29,000 members; it has property valued at \$7.6 million. The money has been obtained from ordinary people, people in ordinary walk of life. Earlier on, when I asked him—he mentioned that some persons had 1,000 shares—whether he could name any; he did not answer. He did not answer because he did not himself believe that any one had \$100,000 worth of shares—in fact no one has such shares. The highest number of shares we have issued to a person is 100 shares, costing \$10,000, and that is owned by a tapper, an ordinary lady

rubber tapper. A very large number of members have shares worth \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1,000. It is through these small amounts that these poor people have been able positively to gain for themselves a place in society. The Honourable Member calls himself a socialist, I do not know what brand of socialist he is. (*Laughter*).

The co-operative society movement, Sir, if you look into it, is the nearest form of socialism in a capitalist economy. In the National Land Finance Co-operative Society we have a very successful co-operative society, and yet he must stand up here and condemn it. He must make wild accusations; he must say financiers are behind it; he must say I am a financial agent, and so on and so forth. I ask him to question his own conscience, to ask himself, how is it that 29,000 ordinary people are members of this? Does he not realise that this is the biggest co-operative society—in numbers twice over any in this country? Does he not realise that within the brief period of 3½ years this has been the achievement of this Co-operative Society? Does he not realise that it has been possible because a number of us have been working hours and hours of our spare time going to the people taking this positive message of well-being through their own self-help? These, I hope, are questions that he will ask himself.

Now, I come to the achievements of this Co-operative Society. We have initiated for the members an insurance scheme in which every member who has completed a share is automatically insured. If he has \$500 and he dies, his family gets \$500 extra as death benefits. We have a scholarship scheme which helps the poor people to go to a university once they get a place in the university. At present we have a student who is being helped in the university. In the coming years this number will grow. This is not a society limited to just one race—there are Malays, there are Chinese and there are Indians. The vast majority, of course, are Indians because this is generally something directed to the plantation field. As a result of our

efforts, we have been able to buy so far four estates and by the end of this month, I hope with the blessing of God, to be able to buy up another estate—this time in Bagan Datoh. This will be a 3,000-acre coconut plantation, reputed to be the best coconut plantation in the whole country. That will cost us \$3.7 million. It will also ensure that about 2,000 persons will be permitted to live there and continue living there. These are no small achievements. If the Honourable Member says he works for the working class, if he says he is fighting for the poor, then surely his duty would be to support a society like this, but he does not—I do not know why. Maybe, he fears that because some of us are there, whatever success there is in this Society will rebound to the credit of either myself or Enche' Manickavasagam, who is Vice-President in the Society, or some others. But democracy must have its say. The members decide who shall be their president, who shall be their office bearers. It is a pure and simple democratic exercise. And so this Society, which is a show-piece of our vibrant democracy, cannot be easily sabotaged by Members like the Member for Damansara. I would wish to assure him that however much he may try, these 29,000 and more members—the number is soaring still—will continue to give support to this, because with our efforts we have now been able to provide, with the purchase of new estates, livelihood for about 5,000—I am speaking in rough figures—of ordinary simple people. I would like to know what the Socialist Front has done so far. Have they been able to provide one-tenth of that number through any of their efforts? Apart from throwing stones at positive ventures, what have they done? Today if he were to look into all co-operatives in the country—he could ask the Co-operative Officer, he could ask the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives—he will find that this is one of the best run co-operatives in the whole country. (*Applause*).

Some months ago, when the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference took place, the Minister for Works,

Trinidad and Tobago, came to see me. He had heard about this Co-operative Society from the Minister of Finance, Trinidad and Tobago, to whom Mr C. V. Narasimhan had mentioned of this Society as providing a method to solve some of their problems. He came and saw me and I described to him at length what this Society meant. He went with me to Bagan Datoh to this particular estate, saw how it functions and went back saying: "We must form a society like this to solve some of the problems of Trinidad and Tobago". Obviously, while foreign visitors are impressed, the Member for Damansara refuses to be impressed, and I leave him to his method of thinking and his method of approach. But one point I would like to make is this: let him ask his conscience as a socialist, if he is a genuine socialist, whether this Co-operative is a good venture or a bad venture. (*Applause*).

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am going to refer to national registration. This is no doubt due to the confrontation created by our neighbour, Indonesia. National registration has taken place, and the youths of this country have come forward to register willingly and without protest. Who are these youths? They are made up of all the races in this country. The major races are no doubt the Chinese and the Malays. Here, it has shown that the Chinese and the Malays can always work together as brothers to defend their homeland and, therefore, at the time of registration there is no question of who is going to get the major share. We all fight for a cause. Now, the position is clear that the youths in this country—I am referring particularly to the Chinese youths—have not protested, but they have come forward. In the same way, if there should be anything that is for the good of the country and for the people, they should also be given fair consideration. This consideration is important, because from them we are going to build a new nation, and that new nation will have to prepare the country for greater development and for its prosperity. Sir, now that they have proved their loyalty to this country, it is a matter of regret that

certain political parties have always considered the Chinese as the enemies of the Malays. I think that is very wrong. It has been proved now, not only to the people of this country but to the world that the Chinese, who are citizens of this country and who have made this land their home, are loyal citizens. Therefore, we must not allow such political parties to mislead the people, and I think it is the duty of the Government to explain, through the Information Department, the contribution made by the Chinese, who are now the citizens of this country.

Now, talking of equality and fair play, much has been spoken on the question of fragmentation. A little while ago the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, has spoken about the share contributed by the citizens of Indian origin. There they have, through their organisation, been providing a form of security for the citizens of Indian origin by way of shares in their estates, scholarships for their children, and insurance schemes. Therefore, Sir, if

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, this Society is for everybody and not for Indians only.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I have not given way.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I have already finished. Thank you.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Now, the majority of them are Indians. He cannot deny that. He is trying to mislead the people. Nevertheless, if estates are being fragmented, they are bought up by citizens mainly of Chinese origin. Then, why should certain political parties raise objections to such fragmentation? Are they against those Chinese citizens, those who have saved a life-time to buy small estates, in order to prepare themselves for the rainy weather? Therefore, fragmentation is a good thing. It is a thing that will create a barrier against communism.

Mr Speaker: Order, order! Under what head or sub-head are you talking?

Enche' Chin See Yin: Well, Sir, it is under this Bill (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: Yes, but it has so many Heads from 1 to 50—Parliament, Conference of Rulers, Prime Minister, Federation Establishment Office, Keeper of Public Records, etc. Under what head are you talking?

Enche' Chin See Yin: Under fragmentation.

Mr Speaker: It is not there.

Enche' Chin See Yin: The Ministry of Interior, we can speak on it; we can also speak on the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives—it is so wide. It can come in from all angles (*Laughter*). You want me to proceed, or do you want to tell me something?

Mr Speaker: I must warn you that the debate “shall be confined to the policy of the service for which the money is provided”. You must confine yourself to the policy for which the money is provided in this Bill. You must not go beyond that.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Well, Sir, I am going within that (*Laughter*). Now, from that you will find that those, who object to fragmentation, are objecting to the citizens of Chinese origin, who have saved money to buy property to prepare for themselves a position so that during the stormy or rainy weather they may have something to live on. Therefore, fragmentation is not a bad thing, because in this country the Malay brothers are provided with land, the Indian brothers have got a share in estates and the Chinese, who are generally individualists, are fending for themselves. Therefore, they cannot be communists, because communists are usually grouped together and they are led like a flock of sheep. From that—I am not going out of the way (*Laughter*)—you will see that fragmentation is a good thing, and I hope that when the Government considers the report on fragmentation due consideration will be given to encourage the less fortunate people who have saved money to come into these small estates.

Sir, since you have been looking very hard at me (*Laughter*). I think I

will stop here and talk at the next debate some other day. (*Laughter*).

Sitting suspended at 12.57 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (No. 4) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah mengalu²kan peruntokan perbelanjaan yang telah di-bentangkan pagi tadi yang mana satu peruntokan perbelanjaan yang memang sudah kena pada tempat-nya bagi pembangunan negara kita pada masa ini. Saya sukalah menarek perhatian satu sahaja berhubung dengan pendaftaran kebangsaan di-kalangan pemuda² di-tanah ayer kita ini yang mana itu akan menunjukkan betapa besar sambutan dan ta'at setia serta tanggung-jawab pemuda² dalam negara ini bagi menjaga dan mempertahankan tanah ayer serta sanggup menghadapi sa-barang kemungkinan apa yang akan berlaku demi kepentingan kebangsaan di-tanah ayer Malaysia. Sa-panjang pengetahuan saya, saya dapati bahawa sambutan di-kalangan pemuda² ada-lah sangat besar sa-kali dan berlumba² mendaftarkan diri sa-bagai membuktikan ta'at setia mereka untuk mempertahankan tanah ayer-nya. Tetapi apa yang saya kesalkan satu ucapan daripada saudara kita dari Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu yang mengecham Kerajaan konun-nya mengatakan bahawa kita mendaftarkan pemuda² untuk memasoki dalam tentera wataniah itu sa-olah² sa-bagai political army atau pun tentera dalam bahagian politik untuk memenangi dalam pilihan raya yang akan datang. Saya rasa, tuduhan ini amat liar—tuduhan melulu, tuduhan tidak kena pada tempat-nya.

Sa-bagai sa-orang warga negara, saya mengatakan yang mereka tidak ta'at setia kapada tanah ayer kita ini kerana menentang pendaftaran itu dengan habisan² dan telah memusingkan kapada fahaman orang ramai dengan mengatakan yang kita menubuhkan tentera sa-mata² untuk party politik. Saya rasa

sa-bagai Ahli Yang Berhormat yang di-anggap waras harus-lah menarek balek tuduhan yang melulu dalam Dewan yang mulia ini kerana bukan sahaja membangkitkan kemarahan di-kalangan pemuda² yang memberikan sambutan terhadap pendaftaran itu tetapi juga akan merosut-nya pengaruh party tersebut.

Sa-lain daripada tujuan kita hendak mempertahankan negara kita ini daripada serangan musuh dari luar dan dari dalam juga tujuan kita mendaftar angkatan pertahanan tentera wataniah ini ia-lah untuk memberi pekerjaan kepada pemuda tempatan sa-bagai satu chara untuk mengatasi penganggoran sambil memberi tugas dan tanggung-jawab kepada pemuda² itu mempertahankan negara mereka Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana tuduhan yang di-lemparkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan, dengan ada-nya gerakan² Kerajaan Perikatan menubuhkan pasokan wataniah itu akan melumpuhkan party lain dan tidak yakin-nya Parti Perikatan akan mencapai kemenangan. Saya sukachita memberitahu kepada Yang Berhormat itu bahawa perjuangan kami party Perikatan untuk mengatasi kemenangan dalam pilihan raya akan datang adalah lebeh mudah daripada tahun² yang lalu kerana persediaan kami telah ada bertahun² lama-nya dan pertahanan kami sudah chukup. Kami sanggup menghadapi kemungkinan besok dan begitu juga bagi tahun² yang akan datang. Kami perchaya bahawa kami tetap akan memenangi pilihan raya kerana dengan project² Kerajaan Perikatan. Ra'ayat sakalian dan orang cherdek pandai sedar dan faham bahawa party Islam sa-Tanah Melayu ada-lah berdiri di-atas kebodohan² ra'ayat, mereka menentang ada-nya kelas dewasa, mereka menentang ada-nya jalan² raya, mereka menentang ada-nya pendaftaran pemuda². Mereka takut pemuda² dan orang ramai serta ra'ayat seluruh-nya akan meninggalkan Party Islam sa-Tanah Melayu. Kerana apa seperti saya katakan tadi bahawa Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu berdiri di-atas kebodohan ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Yang

Berhormat dari pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah berhubung dengan membadzir-nya pehak Kerajaan Perikatan berbelanja wang kerana menyambut perayaan Malaysia. Saya di-sini sukachita mengambil kesempatan bagi menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh di-atas perbelanjaan yang sa-banyak itu kerana pada pendapat saya perbelanjaan saperti itu tidak-lah begitu banyak. Memandang kepada sambutan² ra'ayat jelata bagi menyambut sa-buah negara besar, bagi menyambut kemerdekaan Malaysia dan menyambut kedatangan saudara² baharu kita dari Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura masok bergabung dengan kita dalam negara Malaysia ini. Jadi seluruh cheroK rantau dan kampong telah merayakan dengan penoh gumbira serta bersemangat dan dengan rasa penoh tanggung-jawab bahkan Negeri PAS ia-itu negeri Kelantan sendiri telah juga merayakan dengan chara berbesar-aran². Ini menunjukkan sambutan ra'ayat jelata di-seluruh negeri mahu ta' mahu harus di-aku² oleh pehak Persatuan Islam. Lain-lah pula kalau ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu meninggalkan negeri ini pergi ka-negeri lain pada masa kita merayakan sambutan sa-chara besaran² itu. Semalam pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu, saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri juga telah mengecham berhabis²an terhadap diri saya sendiri, kerana saya menudoh yang beliau dan Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu tidak berasa ta'at setia kepada negara Malaysia dan sa-bagai agent pehak Indonesia. Saya rasa ini-lah satu bukti yang terang lagi menunjukkan yang Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu ini sa-benar²-nya telah menjadi agent pehak Indonesia

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! Adalah Majlis ini tengah membahathkan bacaan kali yang kedua dalam undang² berkenaan dengan Belanjawan Tambahan tahun 1963. Berkenaan dengan Tambahan Belanjawan ini, ada di-sebutkan dalam tiap² perkara daripada satu hingga sampai lima puloh perkara. Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak-lah ingat hanya-lah boleh berchakap atas policy ia-itu dasar perkara yang ada di-hadapan kita ini;

dalam undang² ini jikalau keluar daripada itu, saya tidak akan benarkan berchakap.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, sebab²-nya saya membangkitkan soal ini lagi ia-lah kerana ada kait-mengait-nya dengan peruntukan belanja yang ada pada hari ini, dan ada kait-mengait-nya juga dengan perayaan Malaysia yang kita bahathkan pada hari ini. Oleh sebab itu, saya tegaskan sa-kali lagi bahawasa-nya apa yang di-bangkitkan oleh pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu terhadap perayaan Malaysia itu sudah terkeluar daripada batasan, dan juga boleh di-katakan melanggar, atau pun sa-olah² membantah perayaan Malaysia yang di-sambut oleh ra'ayat seluruh-nya dengan agong dan megah, tetapi saya berasa kesal di-sini, di-samping perayaan² yang besar²an itu, telah timbul rasa chemburu dari Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu, kerana kata mereka agak-nya chara perayaan Malaysia yang kita rayakan itu tidak meliputi sama sa-kali sa-lagi Indonesia tidak menaklok negara Malaysia agaknya. Jadi, perasaan yang bagitu, sa-bagai menjaga ketenteraman dalam Tanah Melayu ini, elok-lah saya shorkan kapada mereka itu supaya sa-belum tindakan yang tegas di-ambil bagi menjaga ketenteraman di-tanah ayer kita Malaysia, lebeh baik-lah mereka itu meninggalkan negeri ini dan tinggal di-negara mana yang mereka suka dan boleh-lah masok gerakan² mana yang mereka suka untuk menaklok tanah ayer Malaysia ini. Sekian-lah terima kaseh.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga suka mengambil bahagian sadikit dalam hal kerahan tenaga ini. Dalam soal ini, saya dari Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu mengalu²kan soal kerahan tenaga ini, kerana ini ada-lah satu usaha bagi membawa kapada pemuda² bangsa kita untuk di-lateh supaya chinta kapada bangsa, tanah ayer dan ugama, dan bertanggung jawab di-atas tanah ayer-nya, jika ada satu musuh yang hendak menyerang, atau hendak menceruboh tanah ayer kita ini. Dan juga dalam soal kerahan tenaga ini, pemuda² kita akan di-lateh

hidup dengan sa-chara berdiscipline, erti-nya dengan memakai chara tata tertib. Chara² ini sungguh sangat bagus untuk mendidek, melateh jiwa pemuda² kita yang boleh di-jadikan pemuda yang bertanggung jawab bagi masa hadapan untuk tanah ayer kita. Juga kerahan tenaga ini ada-lah sa-bagai menarek pemuda² kita daripada membuang masa ia-itu mereka yang menganggor yang kebanyakan-nya terdiri dari berpuluh² ribu orang dalam tanah ayer kita pada hari ini yang berjalan ka-hilir ka-hulu, dan ka-hulu ka-hilir dengan tidak tentu arah. Dengan ada-nya kerahan tenaga ini, mudah²an pemuda² kita yang tidak mendapat didekan, yang tidak mendapat pekerjaan itu akan dapat terlatah, akan dapat tersusun dengan sa-sungguh-nya bagi nusa, bangsa dan tanah ayer.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, suka saya menyinggong saudara saya Ahli Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi, sungguh gagah perkasa di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat yang bertuah ini yang mana hanya pandai menghentam Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu sahaja. Saya hairan, kenapa maka saudara saya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sampai hati hanya berani memukul antara adek beradek sendiri. Mari kita chari jalan bersatu seluruh-nya bagi orang² Melayu dalam tanah ayer kita ini, chari usaha antara orang² Melayu dalam Perikatan dengan kami dari Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu untuk berjuang sungguh² bersatu-padu bagi menegakkan maruah bangsa dan ugama dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Kenapa kita, saudara², mahu di-jadikan saperti ayam berlaga sa-sama sendiri, bergadoh sa-sama sendiri di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat yang bertuah ini

Mr Speaker: Perlahan sadikit!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Naik semangat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: Turunkan semangat! (Ketawa).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh hairan, ta' boleh terkena sadikit, tetapi saya memikirkan lebeh baik-lah kita menchari jalan untuk berdamai antara satu

sama lain dalam negeri ini antara Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu dengan Melayu yang ada dalam Parti Perikatan, kerana dasar yang di-jalankan oleh Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu hari ini ada-lah dasar UMNO. UMNO hendak menegakkan maruah bangsa, UMNO hendak menegakkan ugama kita, dua dasar ini-lah yang di-jalankan hari ini oleh Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu, kerana orang² UMNO hari ini tidak menjalankan undang² dasar-nya itu. Mereka menjalankan ia-itu dasar Perikatan. Jadi, hurus-lah orang² Melayu dalam Perikatan berterima kaseh banyak kepada kami dari pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu yang telah menggantikan tempat-nya, erti-nya patah tumbuh hilang berganti. Kalau ada saudara² saya dari UMNO sudah lari dalam perjuangan-nya untuk hendak memperjuangkan hak Melayu, hak ugama kita yang di-dalam tanah ayer kita, konon kata-nya perkauman, maka ada ganti-nya. Kami menggantikan tempat mereka itu. Kami berdiri sendiri, walau pun akan saudara pukul, walau pun saudara akan hentam kami, tetapi kami akan memperjuangkan untuk menegakkan maruah kami dalam tanah ayer kami. Apa-kah ini di-katakan kami berkhianat? Saya pun ta' tahu-lah. Kalau ini-lah yang saudara saya itu mengatakan kami berkhianat, sedangkan kami hendak tegak-menegakkan kembali maruah datok nenek kami kembali yang mana Hang Tuah ada berkata: Ta' kan Melayu hilang di-dunia. Wahai saudara² Yang Berhormat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa sungguh dukachita sa-kali. Oleh sebab itu, saya merayu-lah dalam Dewan Ra'ayat yang bertuah ini kepada saudara² saya itu kalau sudah terlatih langkah, maka kembali-lah kepada kebenaran, mari-lah kita bersatu-padu dan teguhkan kembali dasar UMNO untuk menegakkan maruah bangsa Melayu. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila saya mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Dungun baharu sa-bentar tadi saya berasa kagum. Tetapi walau macham mana pun Yang Berhormat itu berkata ada beberapa perkara dan

dasar UMNO itu sa-suai dengan dasar PAS, saya rasa ada satu perkara yang berlain sadikit ia-itu UMNO tidak mengkafir sa-siapa pun, tetapi ada ahli PAS yang mengkafirkan orang UMNO.

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak ingatkan ia-itu ada benda yang boleh di-chakapkan dalam Majlis ini, dan ada benda yang tidak boleh di-chakapkan. Tolong jaga sadikit. Saya boleh menahan sa-saorang itu berchakap jika tidak mengikut peratoran Majlis ini.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menguchapkan terima kaseh banyak kepada peruntokan ini. Saya suka membawa kapada beberapa perkara yang termaktub dalam Rang Undang² ini. Yang pertama, saya hendak menguchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh kepada Pengerusi dan Jawatan-Kuasa Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Malaysia Branch) yang telah menjadi tuan rumah bagi pehak Kerajaan ini untuk mengadakan conference itu di-dalam Malaysia ini. Sa-belum persidangan itu di-adakan, maka wakil² daripada semua atau seluruh negeri dalam Commonwealth telah di-beri peluang untuk melawat dan melihat serta memerhatikan segala usaha² dan projek² yang di-jalankan dalam Malaysia ini. Bagitu juga wakil² itu telah di-beri peluang untuk melawat negara² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura, kerana mereka ketahu² bahawa negara² itu ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia. Jadi mereka itu dapat-lah melihat dengan mata kepala-nya sendiri bahawa Persekutuan Malaysia ini ada-lah sa-benar²-nya sa-buah negara yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat-nya sendiri. Jadi tidak-lah benar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, segala tuduhan² daripada parti² Pembangkang yang mengatakan Malaysia ini ada-lah satu paksaan oleh Kerajaan Malaya. Jadi tidak-lah ada faedah-nya bagi pembangkang untuk menyatakan kapada ra'ayat bahawa Malaya ini ada-lah sa-buah daripada Kerajaan colonialist.

Yang kedua, saya suka hendak membawa perkara Malaysia Celebrations yang telah di-tudoh oleh pehak² Pembangkang. Saya suka hendak menyatakan di-sini ia-itu di-waktu saya berada di-Kuala Lumpur di-masa

perayaan ini di-adakan ada satu perkara yang menarek perhatian saya ia-lah waktu kereta² yang berhias yang di-jalankan pada malam itu. Sunggoh meriah dan sunggoh baik sa-hingga tiap² sa-orang ra'ayat di-kota ini semua-nya keluar melihat perarakan kereta² itu. Ini menjunjokkan bahawa seluruh ra'ayat mahu dan menerima Malaysia dengan sa-penoh-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka membawa satu perkara tentang negeri Pulau Pinang khas-nya kerana saya datang dari sana. Ada sa-buah Badan (Council) di-Pulau Pinang yang di-kuasai oleh sa-buah parti yang lain. Waktu Kerajaan berusaha hendak mengadakan perayaan² untok menyambut Malaysia ini, mereka itu enggan menyambut-nya, dan mereka itu tidak mahu menghiasi kawasan² yang di-kuasai oleh mereka, sa-hingga mereka itu telah di-beri perintah oleh Kerajaan untok menjalankan-nya. Saya rasa perkara ini patut-lah di-ambil perhatian oleh Kerajaan terhadap perbuatan sa-buah Badan (Council) yang tidak mahu menurut bersama dalam usaha merayakan Malaysia ini.

Bagitu juga saya dapati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah negeri yang di-perintah oleh sa-buah parti yang lain tidak mahu bersama sa-hinggakan kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang di-kuasai-nya itu tidak di-beri peluang berchuti untok merayakan Malaysia ini. Saya tidak tahu bagaimana boleh jadi bagitu keadaan-nya. Saya harap lain kali walau pun parti Pembangkang tidak bersetuju dengan hakikat Malaysia ini, tetapi apabila sa-suatu itu telah diputuskan oleh Kerajaan dan di-terima oleh Parlimen, maka mengikut dasar demokrasi patut-lah parti² itu menerima keputusan itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Dewan yang mulia ini berkenaan dengan Pendaftaran Kebangsaan. Saya ucapkan banyak terima kaseh, terutama sa-kali kapada rakan saya di-sabelah sana yang telah memberi sokongan penoh kapada pendaftaran ini. Sa-lain daripada umur yang di-tentukan 21-28 tahun, saya suka hendak menyatakan di-sini ia-itu

orang² yang lebeh umur-nya daripada 28 tahun itu sa-kira-nya mereka suka hendak mendaftarkan nama-nya adal-ah di-bolehkan. Saya suka beri contoh di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Pulau Pinang ada sa-orang yang berumur 62 tahun hendak mendaftarkan nama-nya untok menjaga kepentingan negeri-nya sendiri. Saya harap ra'ayat yang chintakan keamanan dan yang betul² ta'at setia kapada negara ini mari-lah kita bersama² supaya mendaftarkan diri kita bagi menjaga negara kita dan bangsa kita sendiri. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu perkara yang sangat tertarek hati kapada saya di-atas ucapan daripada rakan kita di-sabelah sana ia-itu Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh pagi tadi, ia-itu beliau telah mengatakan berkenaan dengan satu tunjok perasaan yang di-buat oleh pemuda² kita, dia mengatakan perbuatan ini adal-ah sa-olah² gerakan tunjok perasaan itu di-galakkan atau pun Kerajaan menyertai gerakan pemuda yang menyalahi daripada peratoran undang² Kerajaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atas perkara ini saya suka-lah menyatakan di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu saya sendiri sa-bagai ra'ayat yang ta'at setia kapada negeri ini adal-ah menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh dan tahniah, terutama sa-kali kapada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku dan juga kapada pemuda² kita yang berbuat demikian. Kerana manakala kita pandang atau pun kita teliti apa yang di-buat oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku dapat menunjokkan kapada pemuda² kita yang kita anggap pemuda² itu kalau tidak dapat di-sejokkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku tentu-lah akan mendatangkan satu perbuatan yang lebeh daripada itu.

Kita sama² tahu bahawa apa yang telah di-perbuat oleh pemuda² di-Indonesia sana dalam masa konfrontasi, ia-itu di-sana terutama sa-kali mereka² itu telah membarak gambar Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku, dan di-sana juga mereka telah pergi di-pejabat Kedutaan kita, mengancham pegawai² kita di-sana, dan mereka itu kita dapat tahu hendak menghanchorkan Kedutaan kita di-sana; jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

kalau bagini-lah chara-nya, rasa saya kepada ra'ayat kita di-Tanah Melayu ini, khas-nya kepada pemuda² kita, sudah sa-patut-nya-lah mereka itu menunjukkan perasaan sa-bagai memandang berat kepada perkara yang telah di-lakukan oleh pemuda² Indonesia itu. Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang telah di-perbuat oleh pemuda² kita itu ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat kita junjong tinggi, dan kita junjong tinggi atas kesabaran yang ditunjukkan oleh pemuda² kita dalam masa tunjok perasaan pada hari itu.

Jadi, ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang patut kita sama² ra'ayat Tanah Melayu ini menyadari akan hakikat apa yang telah di-perbuat oleh pemuda² pada masa menunjukkan kesabaran itu. Satu perkara juga yang dapat saya chakapkan dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah berkenaan dengan wakil dari Dungun tadi, saya tidak dapat hendak menjawab dengan panjang atas apa yang di-katakan-nya berkenaan dengan bangsa Melayu. Beliau meminta supaya kita bersatu, tetapi apa yang UMNO buat sekarang ini, kita memang suka hendak bersatu, dan kita suka bersatu bersama² dengan orang² yang jujur dan ikhlas, kita tidak mahu hendak bersama dengan orang² yang khianat atau orang² yang chuma bermuka² sahaja menunjukkan ta'at setia kepada bangsa Melayu, akan tetapi di-belakang-nya mengkhianatkan pula bangsa Melayu itu sendiri.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk berchakap di-atas peruntukan mengenai perbelanjaan Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Saya mengambil peluang mengu-chapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Kerajaan yang telah menjadi tuan rumah untuk persidangan yang sangat penting dalam pakatan negara² Commonwealth. Dengan itu dapat-lah peluang bagi 29 buah negara² yang hadir itu melihat dengan mata kepala mereka itu sendiri berkenaan dengan dasar pemerintahan kita dan juga chara² kita menubuhkan Malaysia. Kira-nya mereka itu tidak berpeluang melihat dengan mata kepala mereka sendiri harus boleh di-kelirukan oleh

orang² yang tidak setujukan dengan dasar pembentokan Malaysia itu.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil² yang hadir itu dapat sendiri menyaksikan kemajuan negara kita ini semenjak kita merdeka daripada tahun 1957 dahulu. Dan dapat-lah mereka itu yang mana baik bawa balek ka-negara masing² dan menjalankan bagaimana yang kita telah jalankan.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap berkenaan dengan dasar kerahan tenaga ra'ayat. Saya dengar pehak pembangkang sokong atas kerahan tenaga ini pada dasar-nya, memang-lah, saya juga sokong kuat di-atas dasar itu, tetapi saya ingin menarek perhatian pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya sa-benar²-nya mengawasi dan meneliti dan menghalusi siapa-kah orang yang hendak di-beri tugas untuk berkhidmat dengan negara kita ini. Jangan-lah di-terima orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab, orang² yang chuma hendak menggunakan masa itu atau dasar itu untuk menikam Kerajaan balek. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak di-awasi sunggoh². Kena-lah kita pilih siapa-kah orang yang tidak ta'at setia dengan tidak berbelah bagi, mesti-lah di-awasi kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarek perhatian Dewan ini sa-bagaimana yang telah berlaku sa-belum peperangan Jepun dahulu ada satu parti yang di-namakan KMM. Jadi, pada zahir-nya perjuangan mereka itu ada-lah untuk membebaskan Malaya ini. Tetapi pada batin-nya mereka itu menjadi alat bagi negara luar untuk menyerang negara kita ini, menjadi alat dan perkakas kepada Jepun dan Jepun dengan mudah-nya masok dalam negara kita ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang menjadi pemimpin KMM ini sudah pun menyeludup masok dalam beberapa parti, ada yang masok parti PAS, ada yang masok ka-dalam parti Socialist Front, jadi, saya berharap Kerajaan mengambil satu tindakan terhadap orang² yang chuma hendak menggulingkan negara kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengar pe-negasan daripada Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh dan Yang Berhormat wakil dari Dungun, mereka ini konon-nya ta'at kepada negara ini. Ini ada-lah

satu penegasan yang merupakan suara atau dengan mulut. Tetapi bukti-nya belum lagi kita nampak, bukti yang sa-balek-nya terang dan jelas. Satu daripada bukti-nya, yang mana perjuangan mereka itu bukan-lah untuk kepentingan negara ini, bahkan untuk kepentingan negara asing, oleh itu saya ingin hendak menarek perhatian Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saudara saya Yang Berhormat tadi berkata, perjuangan saya kata-nya sa-bagai tidak ada memberi bukti, saya ingin memberitahu kepada saudara Yang Berhormat itu, rasa-nya kalau-lah tidak dengan perjuangan saya bersama di-dalam UMNO dahulu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak akan merasa dudok hari ini di-atas kerusi yang lembut itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ikut bersama kemerdekaan tanah ayer kita ini dan meletakkan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dudok di-dalam Dewan ini, kalau tidak, saya chabar kalau Yang Berhormat itu berani mengatakan tidak.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Saya juga baik hati beri peluang Yang Berhormat itu berchakap (*Ketawa*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat itu waktu Yang Berhormat itu menubuhkan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu, beliau telah juga daripada bawah naik ka-atas sahingga mendapat jawatan Yang di-Pertua Agong Kaum Ibu UMNO.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Itu tidak ada kena mengena dengan perbahathan yang di-hadapan kita ini (*Ketawa*). Saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Majlis ini, ada masa-nya boleh kita membahathkan perkara yang sa-macham itu, ada masa-nya tidak boleh, masa sangat berharga dalam Majlis ini, tolong-lah, kalau tidak saya tahan daripada berchakap.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membangkitkan perkara itu maka saya sedikit sahaja hendak menjelaskan di-atas perkara itu, waktu beliau menjadi Ketua Kaum Ibu UMNO, beliau hendak menjalakan dasar menggulingkan kaum

ibu UMNO Malaya. Ini ada-lah dengan terang hendak menjatuhkan Pertubuhan Melayu Bersatu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, KMM, sudah jadi, PKMM, waktu perundingan di-Kuala Kangsar

Mr Speaker: Itu lagi apa kena mengena dengan perbahathan kita ini? Saya benarkan sa-olah² itu satu mithal sahaja, kalau hendak di-panjangkan saya boleh tahan lagi.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kaseh, jadi, kalau-lah pehak PAS atau Socialist Front mengaku bahawa mereka itu ta'at setia kepada negara ini saya sama sa-kali tidak menerima, melainkan mereka itu mesti-lah menunjukkan bukti-nya.

Saya dapat-lah menjelaskan berkenaan dengan bukti² yang berlawanan dengan apa yang di-tegaskan oleh mereka itu. Satu sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pemberontakan di-Brunei, mereka dengan tidak sa-chara lansong telah pun mengishtiharkan Tuan Yang Terutama Tuan Azahari, ini menunjukkan terang dan jelas bahawa mereka bukan ta'at setia kepada negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada rungutan yang mengatakan bahawa sambutan Malaysia yang memakan belanja dua juta ringgit itu konon-nya ada-lah perbelanjaan yang membadzir. Saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbelanjaan itu sangat sedikit dan patut di-banyakkan lagi. Kerana sunggoh pun peruntukan dua juta ringgit tetapi jika di-taksirkan dengan perbelanjaan seluroh-nya daripada tiap² daerah, tiap² kampong ada berlebehan. Ra'ayat suka menderma, ra'ayat telah mengeluarkan tenaga mereka itu untuk merayakan hari yang sangat bersejarah itu. Jadi kalau hendak mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan sengaja hendak memberi keriangkan kepada ra'ayat kata Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh tidak benar. Di-tempat saya banyak derma² yang datang daripada orang yang hendak menunjukkan ta'at setia mereka itu yang sunggoh gumbira menerima dan menyambut negara yang kita chintakan ini. Dengan ada-nya negara ini kita telah membebaskan tiga buah negeri² di-bawah penjajahan, ini ada-lah satu keistimewaan. Saya tidak tahu-lah dari segi

pandangan orang² PAS bagaimana-kah chara-nya tetapi yang saya tahu kalau-lah dalam ugama Islam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-sa-orang dapat membebaskan sa-orang hamba atau abdi pahala-nya tidak dapat di-nilai-kan lagi. Ini-lah perkara yang patut PAS sambut lebeh² lagi kepada Kerajaan kerana membebaskan orang² yang menjadi hamba abdi kepada penjahat dan ini ada-lah satu tuntutan ugama Islam tetapi sayang PAS mula²-nya tidak mahu menyambut hari kebesaran itu, sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak berniat hendak menyertai perbahathan ini akan tetapi ada beberapa ucapan² yang telah di-ucapkan di-dalam Dewan ini yang tidak boleh di-biarkan berlalu demikian sahaja. Kita di-sini menimbang-kan peruntukan bagi pendaftaran ra'ayat. Satu peruntukan yang kita sambut dengan baik sebab dia mempunyai tujuan yang baik. Saya hairan dalam perbahathan ini telah berkepanjangan soal ta'at setia parti politik pada negeri ini. Tidak ada satu yard-stick yang boleh di-jadikan alat pengukur bagi ta'at setia, semua orang boleh berpura² terutama di-dalam memasoki askar, di-dalam berkhidmat dan berlateh untuk mempertahankan negeri ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat yang berchakap sebentar tadi mengatakan, hendak-lah kita chermat dan berhati² kepada siapa hendak di-berikan tugas mengawal dan mempertahankan negeri ini. Saya bersetuju dengan pandangan ini. Saya bersetuju tidak dari segi lain, dia nampak-nya tersalah faham di-dalam meletakkan ukoran. Saya bersetuju bahawa di-dalam memberi latehan tentera dan memberikan senjata kepada negeri ini hendak-lah di-awasi sama ada anasir² yang tidak berasal-nya sungguh mengasehi negeri ini menyeludupkan diri-nya di-dalam perkhidmatan. Kalau dia hendak men-churiga² orang PAS, saya juga hendak churiga² orang UMNO, orang M.C.A. dan orang M.I.C. Ketiga² parti politik ini sama sahaja mempunyai tujuan² yang bersendirian dan mungkin menggunakan kesempatan politik dan latehan tentera ini bagi tujuan masing².

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seremban Timor menghendaki supaya kita tidak men-churiga² siapa² pun tetapi saya mengatakan tiap² orang yang bukan daripada bangsa Melayu mungkin menggunakan kesempatan ini untuk mempelajari latehan tentera dan akhir-nya menukarkan ta'at setia hidup di-negeri ini dan menjadikan negeri komunis sama seperti musuh yang terang² kita tentang itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sampai ka-mana-kah kita ingin membiarkan perkara seperti ini. Saya mengingatkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kalau-lah kalimah pengkhianatan itu di-gunakan terhadap Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu, maka saya sa-lama-nya mengatakan pengkhianatan itu saya gunakan kepada orang² UMNO. Dan di-sini saya ulang lagi bahawa mereka itu mengkhianati tujuan dan chita² bangsa Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini tidak membawa kita ka-mana². Yang mustahak bagi kita ia-lah menghadapi satu ranchangan menghendaki perpaduan ra'ayat supaya membolehkan negeri ini mengetahui kesanggupan ra'ayat bagi mempertahankan negeri ini. Ini-lah lebeh mustahak dan saya berharap kepada Kerajaan supaya menggunakan alat² yang mustahak bagi kepentingan negara ini supaya dapat-lah pertahanan negeri ini dijamin terpegang kepada ra'ayat² yang kasehkan kepada negeri ini. Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak-lah pendaftaran ini di-laksanakan seperti yang di-buat sekarang ini dengan sa-chepat²-nya dan sa-sudah pelaksanaan itu di-lakukan hendak-lah di-ikuti dengan latehan yang segera kepada ra'ayat. Sebab tidak ada gunanya kita melakukan pendaftaran tetapi pendaftaran itu hanya untuk perangkaan menchari angka bilangan samata². Kita ingin tahu daripada Kerajaan sa-telah pendaftaran ini di-lakukan, apa-kah ranchangan yang di-siapkan oleh Menteri Pertahanan bagi menjadikan pendaftaran ini bukan satu gembargembur nasional, tetapi menjadikannya satu kekuatan yang ada pada ra'ayat Persekutuan ini yang akan membolehkan kita menentang sa-barang pencherubohan sama ada dari luar, atau pun dari dalam. Ini-lah pandangan saya dalam hal ini.

Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah menyuruh orang² Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu chari-lah negeri lain. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau ada orang yang merasa dia ta' sanggup lagi hendak berjuang dalam negeri ini, hendak mempertahankan hak-nya, dia hendaklah keluar sekarang juga. Bagi saya, saya akan tinggal dalam negeri ini dan akan berjuang dalam negeri ini, dan siapa yang merasa dia tidak chukup kuat maka dia boleh mengalikan kubur-nya sendiri. Di-kait²kan-nya-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, pertubohan Persatuan Islam ini dengan K.M.M., P.K.M.M. dengan mengatakan yang dahulu K.M.M. telah membuka pintu dengan Jepon, dan sekarang ini ada dalam Persatuan Islam dan akan membuka pintu kepada sa-siapa sahaja. Saya ta' tahu pintu apa yang hendak di-buka lagi di-Tanah Melayu ini. Orang² asing sudah masok berjuta², sudah tenggelam bangsa Melayu di-tekannya oleh bangsa lain. Apa-kah pintu yang hendak di-tunggu di-buka untuk masok? Tuan² Yang Berhormat inilah, Tuan Pengerusi, yang telah membuka pintu-nya. Sa-orang Menteri Yang Berhormat yang ada di-sini, setuju agak-nya dengan saya ia-itu Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan telah beberapa kali memberi keterangan dalam Dewan ini yang dia pun sa-orang ahli K.M.M. Jadi, kalau itu-lah yang hendak di-katakan pada Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu, lebeh baik-lah suruh sahaja Menteri Pengangkutan itu meletakkan jawatannya, sebab dia tidak boleh di-perchayaï.

Tuan Pengerusi, soal ini tidak membawa kita ka-mana². Kalau kita ingin menghadapi satu kedudukan dalam negeri ini dan merasa kita tidak chukup kuat, mari-lah kita menguatkan negeri kita, kita atorkan dengan baik, bukan-lah kita atorkan dengan mengurangkan bilangan orang yang akan menolong kita, tetapi kita ator dengan baik bagi membanyakkan orang² yang akan menolong kita dalam memperkuatkan pertahanan negeri ini baik dari luar mahu pun di-dalam.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana nama saya telah di-sebut, maka sampai-lah

waktu-nya bagi saya menerangkan pendirian saya pada hari ini. Pendirian saya ini banyak, dan sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang saya ini bekas M.N.P. Saya suka menerangkan yang perkara itu betul, kerana saya telah menjadi ahli itu sa-lama 3 bulan sahaja. Sa-waktu saya dudok dalam parti itu, saya hendak di-mainkan oleh Komunis, hendak di-suroh-nya saya mengelolakan bagi pehak orang² Melayu untuk masok dalam anjoran Taharudin, ketua M.N.P.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut ada bersama² saya juga pada waktu itu di-Ipoh, tetapi hari ini kita tahu di-mana sa-benar-nya M.N.P. yang dahulu-nya di-pengarohi oleh Komunis, tetapi sekarang ini saya tetap anti-Communist, dan saya tetap akan mempertahankan tanah ayer kita dengan tidak berbelah bagi.

Saya ucapkan sa-tinggi tahniah kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok yang telah memberi akuan-nya terhadap Pendaftaran Negara ini. Saya juga bersama²-lah dengan beliau, sa-bagai pemuda, mempertahankan negara biar hanchor lebor jadi debu. Kita akan hadapi, walau pun daripada President Sukarno, atau President mana sa-kali pun yang hendak melanggar negara kita ini, tetapi saya harap jangan-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu angkok² sahaja. Saya harap apabila kita hentam confrontasi, kita hentam Aidit, ia jangan menyebelah sana.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, ia ta' ada di-sini, yang mana pada pagi tadi pun ia sudah berchakap fasal pemuda² kita, ia-itu tentang fasal pemuda² yang semangat-nya sudah meluap², tetapi macham mana meluap sa-kali pun pemuda² di-Tanah Melayu ini maseh lagi menghormati Perlembagaan. Kalau-lah kita di-tudoh yang pemuda² di-Tanah Melayu ini liar, saya fikir tentu-lah sudah habis mele-tup.

Saya ta' berchakap dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, tetapi saya menghadapkan ucapan saya pada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh ta' ada di-sini, dan perkara ini akan di-masokkan

juga dalam surat khabar untuk beliau membacanya.

Mr Speaker: Order! order! Apa ini?

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Minta ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya menghadapkan ucapan saya pada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mengatakan saya menghadap pada dia.

Mr Speaker: Saya ta' nampak menghadap pada saya.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh telah berchakap berkenaan dengan pemuda² Tanah Melayu ini sudah menjadi pemuda liar. Beliau telah menudoh pemuda² Tanah Melayu ini seperti pemuda² Indonesia, tetapi kita juga buat macham mereka. Saya katakan tidak. Pemuda² Tanah Melayu ini boleh di-katakan chukop sabar, kerana saya sa-bagai pemuda UMNO Malaya chukop-lah sabar menasihatkan anak² buah kita, tetapi apabila sampai waktunya mereka ta' sabar lagi, terkena-lah mereka menunjokkan perasaan yang kita ini hidup sayangkan kapada tanah ayer dan sayangkan kapada saudara² kita yang ada di-Jakarta yang di-buat oleh pemuda² sana yang buas. Maka kalau-lah pehak Pembangkang ta' suka menengok pemuda²-nya berperasaan kebangsaan yang chukop semangat mempertahankan tanah ayer, tentu-lah mereka kalau hendak memikul senapang pun ta' guna, kalau ta' bersemangat bersama² bagaimana tujuan kita hendak membela tanah ayer kita ini?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Pendaftaran Pemuda² ini, kami juga dari pehak Perikatan, dan ada di-sebutkan juga dari pehak PAS pada pagi tadi mengatakan pemuda² UMNO hendak mengadakan Pasokan Wataniah. Yang sa-benar-nya ini semua tidak betul. Tiap² parti siasah, kerana hendak menghadapi pilihan raya, masing² menyusun pehak² tenaga pemuda-nya, tetapi perkara yang samacham ini sudah di-datangkan tuduhan yang pemuda² ini pemuda² wataniah dan lain² lagi.

Pandangan² yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah pun di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri

Pertahanan ia-itu hanya Kerajaan sahaja yang boleh menubuhkan sa-suatu pasokan, baik Tentera Wataniah mahu pun ashkar. Tidak ada satu parti yang boleh menubuhkan satu² pasokan. Maka saya harap pehak orang ramai akan mengetahui benar² tentang kedudukan pemuda² Perikatan, pemuda² UMNO tidak akan mengadakan Ashkar² Wataniah, atau pun Tentera² Wataniah, tetapi kita akan mengembelingkan semangat dan menyokong penoh atas seruan Kerajaan bagi memasoki tentera² yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan. Itu-lah tujuan kita. Dengan ini, saya berharap-lah kapada pemuda² yang hendak mendaftarkan diri yang berumur di-antara 21 hingga 28 tahun akan beramai² mendaftarkan diri untuk Perkhidmatan Negara, dan bagitu juga kapada mereka yang telah lebeh umur, kerana kita ini bersama² hendak berkhidmat kapada negara dan bangsa, dan mari-lah kita buktikan dengan khushok dan insaf, bukan chakap² sahaja, tetapi perbuatan-nya lain; chakap di-luar lain dan chakap di-dalam Rumah yang berhormat ini lain pula. Itu-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not intend to intervene in this debate, but when I heard the same old record brought in even from the old Parliament building to this new Building of ours, I have no other alternative except to take the time of this House to reply to some of the allegations made by the Honourable Member for Damansara.

Sir, the Honourable Member accused the Ministry of Labour of not having done anything for the workers in this country and of not having got for the workers a better deal in their wages. Sir, this shows how ignorant he is on labour matters in Malaysia. If only he would care to come to the Ministry or at least, as far as trade union matters are concerned, to ask his colleague, the Member for Bungsar, he might have had some information as to the number of agreements that have been reached through collective bargaining in the various industries throughout the

Federation of Malaya. In the planting industry, two years ago, negotiations were conducted very satisfactorily whereby workers on estates received a better deal than what it was. Previously and right at the moment negotiations are going on and the Commissioner for Industrial Relations is assisting the parties in reaching agreement. Similarly, Sir, in the commercial, mining and in other industries, under our system of voluntary negotiation employers and workers have reached agreements amongst themselves in many cases assistance from my Ministry.

Sir, in trying to find fault and in trying to bring down the good name of the National Land Finance Co-operative Society, the Honourable Member, I think, did not realise that, in fact, he is boosting the National Land Finance Co-operative Society. I can assure the Honourable Member that no one is going to pay heed to any attack of his which is without any substance, and just for him to talk to the gallery, will achieve no result.

The Government, Sir, has given opportunities to people in this country of ours to go into land development schemes—land development schemes have been opened where citizens of this country irrespective of race could go in, and quite a number of workers and others had gone into these schemes. There are others who owing to their own difficulties, have been unable to go to these places for the time being and who want to stay back in their own places of employment. Well, such people cannot even think of buying any piece of land, even an acre of land, on their own, unless they go on a co-operative basis, and that is what the National Land Finance Co-operative Society is doing. The Socialist Front opposes it because the Socialist Front has nothing to offer when they go back to the electorate, whereas the Alliance, the Malayan Indian Congress and its leaders have something to tell the people of their achievements.

Sir, coming back to the Co-operative Society, it is governed under the Co-operative Ordinance. The Registrar of Co-operative Movement checks on all

expenditure and I am really surprised that the Member for Kuala Langat, who was once a Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives does not know this. He gave his support to the Society; and I would like to read here a message from him—I quote:

“You have already succeeded in proving that through co-operative effort people of small means and limited resources could achieve great things, and with determination and perseverance can overcome difficulties which may at first appear to be insurmountable. The development of the co-operative movement in this country has shown that other people of small means and limited resources have also achieved success through co-operation in bringing improvement to their living condition, financial position and economic future”.

Sir, I am surprised that the ex-Minister does not know the difference of his old colleagues; he does not know the difference between the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Works, and he even tells this House that they look alike. I do not know how they look alike, because the Minister of Labour does not wear a dhoti and the Minister of Works has always been . . .

Mr Speaker: Order, order! I do not think the House is concerned with the looks of these Ministers. (*Laughter*).

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: The dhoti is very important to the Minister of Works.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I was just saying that the Minister of Works comes to this House in his majestic dhoti. I thought the ex-Minister, having gone to the other side of the House and probably having gone closer to the Members of the Socialist Front, has also lost his sense of balance.

Sir, the National Land Finance Co-operative Society not only helps people in the rural areas but has been preventing people from being uprooted from a number of places, and the recent one is in Perak—in Bagan Datoh area. Sir, when a number of families in Sentul area of Kuala Lumpur approached the Society, the land on which their houses stood was bought over by another gentleman, the Society willingly helped such people. Those affected were members of the Society and were not big financiers.

Sir, this Society is a small man's society but rich because it has got lots of members and lots of support.

Sir, the Honourable Member went on further to ask whether Government gives its blessing. Sir, I can inform this House that the first estate that was bought by the Society was officially opened by no less a person than our Honourable Prime Minister himself; and the second estate was opened by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister. So, that goes well to show that the Government backs the Society, and not only this Society but any society that runs within the scope of the Co-operative Ordinance.

Sir, I now come to this question of manpower registration. Two points were raised. The Honourable Member for Damansara said that the age limit has been restricted from 21 to 28. Sir, at the moment this is so, because we feel that the number of youths within this category would be enough for the maintenance of the defence of this country. But if the need arises, volunteers could come in. Even now those who are beyond the age of 28 can register and a number of people beyond that age have registered for service.

In reply to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I am told that in that particular incident, where a person was waiting till 4 o'clock, he was asked to show proof as to his reasons for departure and he was not able to give any proof till about 4.30 p.m. when he brought in a letter, and immediately that letter was produced he was given the necessary facilities. I can assure this House that where genuine cases of those wanting to go for further studies and for purposes of travel, facilities will be given to them. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to a few points raised by the Honourable Member for Damansara concerning Radio Malaysia. The Honourable Member for Damansara has alleged that Radio Malaysia is abusive in its broadcast against Indonesia. I believe the

Honourable Member is a frequent listener to Radio Kalimantan Utara and Radio Jakarta, as well as Radio K.M.M., apart from Radio Moscow and Radio Peking. As such, he should be able to judge and weigh the differences between Indonesian Radio Stations and our own Radio Malaysia. From what he said, it appears to me that he has lost completely his sense of judgment, or has no sense of judgment at all. But, Sir, the fact remains that he is pro-Jakarta regime, which is backed by the Communist Party of Indonesia—and knowing as we do about the Honourable Member, it is not surprising that he has taken such a stand.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Indonesian Radios are not only abusive and provocative, but they have resorted to extreme obscenity. It is not my intention to repeat in this honourable and dignified House the obscene words and terms used in the Indonesian Radio, but certainly any citizen who is loyal to this country should take great objection to such broadcast, which has been saving the worst things about our Honourable Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of the Alliance Government. But, the Honourable Member seems to take a great delight in such broadcast, and instead he calls our broadcast abusive. This is no surprise coming as it does from the Honourable Member, because we know where his loyalty lies.

Sir, I would like to ask the Honourable Member this. Does he know, or perhaps he might have chosen to ignore, the present state of preparedness of the nation; or, does he know of the confrontation policy that Indonesia has imposed upon this country? And, does he know the provocative acts and aggressive actions against the national integrity of Malaysia? Of course, he does, and what he has said is what to be expected of him, as we know, as I have said, his loyalty lies elsewhere.

Radio Malaysia is objective in its broadcast, and all the news, features and commentaries from Radio Malaysia are meant to explain to the people, as well as those in Indonesia, our position in regard to the confrontation policy of the Jakarta regime. Therefore,

Federation Establishment Office, the expenditure of which is a token vote of \$10, be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head S. 8 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 9—

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Head S. 10—

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Head S. 13—

The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have nothing to add to the Explanatory Statement contained in Command Paper No. 44 of 1963. I, therefore, move that the sum be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$650,040 for Head S. 13 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 14—

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, Honourable Members will recall that a token vote of \$10 was provided under Sub-head 28 in the 1963 Estimates for participation in the New York World Fair of 1964/65, as the estimated expenditure for our participation was then not yet known. Since then, the expenditure has been estimated to be around \$2,650,000. The sum of \$1,070,000 is now required to meet immediate expenditure for the building. I now beg to move that this expenditure be adopted.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,070,000 for Head S. 14 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 16—

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon mengemukakan Tambahan Peruntukan sa-banyak \$14,000,010 di-bawah Tambahan Peruntukan (No. 4) Bilangan tahun 1963. sa-bagaimana yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah Kepala S. 16, Kementerian Pelajaran, di-luluskan. Sebab² wang di-mohon ada-lah terkandung di-dalam Command Paper No. 44 tahun 1963.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$14,000,010 for Head S. 16 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 17—

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head S. 17, Ministry of External Affairs, totalling \$1,195,248 stand part of the Schedule. I do not wish to add to the explanatory notes already given in Command Paper No. 44 of 1963 as, I think, they are very clear.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak tahu daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu apa-kah maksud Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri melawat Saudi Arabia sa-sudah beliau melawat London, Denmark dan United Arab Republic, dan apa-kah yang telah menyebabkan beliau pergi ka-situ, dan apa-kah natijah² lawatan-nya itu?

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, lawatan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri ka-Saudi Arabia ia-lah lawatan muhibbah, ia-itu dalam perjalanan Yang Amat Berhormat itu balek ka-Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, ada-kah menjadi adat bagi Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri bila beliau lalu balek dengan

kapal terbang di-tempat beliau singgah itu menjadikan tempat itu lawatan muhibbah? Umpama-nya, kalau beliau lalu United Arab Republic beliau singgah di-situ, lalu Saudi Arabia beliau singgah di-situ dan kalau lalu pula di-Pakistan beliau singgah di-situ, atau pun lawatan muhibbah itu di-ranchangkan dengan terator kerana satu tujuan yang tertentu, dan sa-sudah lawatan itu dapat di-ukor jaya-nya tujuan lawatan itu atau tidak.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, lawatan yang tersebut itu ia-lah lawatan yang saya buat pergi ka-London kerana berunding di-atas hal Malaysia. Maka dahulu daripada pergi ka-sana, saya telah dapat jempunan sa-chara "Official" daripada Kerajaan² Denmark, United Arab Republic dan Saudi Arabia. Semua negara² itu boleh dikatakan bersahabat dengan kita. Jadi, saya mengambil peluang, ia-itu balek dari London saya singgah ka-negeri² itu sa-kira-nya tidak, berangkali perbelanjaan Kerajaan ini akan tanggung bertambah ganda lagi. Jadi saya mengambil peluang dengan sa-kali gus buat semua-nya.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,195,248 for Head S. 17 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 18—

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head S. 18, Immigration, totalling \$32,000 stand part of the Schedule. I do not propose to give further explanation as it is quite clear in Command Paper No. 44 of 1963.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$32,000 for Head S. 18 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 21—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to take Head S. 21 and Head S. 22 at the same time.

Sir, I beg to move that expenditure shown under Head S. 21—Contributions to Statutory Funds—amounting to \$160,118,747, and Head S. 22—

Royal Customs and Excise—amounting to a token vote of \$20 only, be approved. This application, Sir, has been fully explained in Command Paper No. 44 of 1963, and I do not need to add any more.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am afraid I cannot follow the explanation as given in Command Paper No. 44 of 1963, as stated by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. The amount asked for is well over \$160 million, and I am surprised why that should be required under a supplementary estimate.

Now, it is stated here, Mr Chairman, Sir, that this is due to the rate of progress of the Second Five-Year Development Plan. Mr Speaker, Sir, we are all quite aware that there were targets for each of the five years—and these targets were quite anticipated—and from what I know that each year we allocate about \$50 million from our savings, our reserves, for development; and the allocation of \$160 million at this time of the year for development is really unusual. Since the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has declined to give an explanation, I have to conjecture, and have to find out from him whether this was due to the fact that we were unable to get loans from the places where we tried to get our loans for this Development Plan. I do not think that there has been any spectacular development as stated in this Command Paper.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to explain further, because I did explain this requirement in my speech when introducing the Supplementary Development Estimates for 1963. I am afraid the Honourable Member was either not in the House or was not listening to what I said. As I said, it is necessary every year for us to make contributions from our savings to the Development Fund; and, this year, as my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Finance, said in his last budget speech, it is necessary to make a somewhat larger contribution, very much larger, because of the greater rate of progress of our Second Five-Year Plan.

Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction to all of us that the implementation of our Second Five-Year Development Plan is very successful indeed, and the rate of progress is greater every year. This year, owing to good planning and good machinery, we have exceeded our target for 1963, and that is why we have to ask for this bigger amount for contributions to the Development Fund.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister whether by progress is meant the amount of money the Government is able to spend on each particular project, or whether progress means that the Government has achieved its objectives as envisaged in the Five-Year Development Plan, in that they were successful in obtaining more employment, they are successful in increasing production and other objectives as enunciated in the Plan. According to him just now, by progress he merely meant ability to expend more money on the Plan. May I get a clarification from the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The implementation of our Development Plan is successful in all respects (*Applause*), and I would ask the Honourable Member to come and visit our National Operations Room and he could see for himself the success we have achieved in all fields of development (*Applause*). When I move the adoption of the Development Estimates for 1964, I shall explain this in great detail, not only to tell of the progress of our Development Plan for this year, but also for the last three years. And, if the Honourable Member will be patient a bit, he will be able to hear in full detail what the Alliance Government has achieved in the last three years (*Applause*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, Since we are invited to come to the great Operations Room, may I ask the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister how many rubber trees grow there (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$160,118,747 for Head S. 21, and \$20 for Head S. 22 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 25—

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menandatangani wang peruntokan sa-banyak \$60 bagi Head S. 25, Kementerian Kesihatan; sebab² peruntokan itu diminta ada di-terangkan dengan penohnya di-dalam kertas Command Paper Bilangan 44 tahun 1963, dan saya tidak-lah berhajat hendak menambahkan lagi penerangan itu.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I like to seek further clarification from the Honourable Minister of Finance with regard to item on Sub-head 67—Expenses of Committee of Enquiry on Cholera. Honourable Members of this House will recollect that this particular Committee was appointed many, many months ago. It was during the height of the Cholera epidemic, when the Committee was appointed. We were very critical of the appointment, because it is a political committee, and the Chairman is a Senator of the House—in the person of Senator Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh, Minister without Portfolio. We pointed out that a committee to serve its purpose must be a committee of experts, and not a committee of politicians. We also pointed out that, being politicians, we fear that they may not have the time, the expert knowledge and the energy to do this very important work. After all, the functions of the Committee of Enquiry are very important, and it is expected that the Committee of this nature should get down to its job as quickly as possible and produce a report, so that it will prevent a further occurrence of such an epidemic. Honourable Members of this House are aware that at the present moment there is a minor epidemic of Cholera in this country. May I ask the Honourable Minister whether this particular Committee is going to wait until another major epidemic breaks out before producing its report? I feel that the Honourable Minister owes an explanation to this House. He must tell us, here and now,

what progress has been made by this Committee, whether an enquiry has started.

From recollection, immediately after appointment, the Senator went down to the Borneo territories to do political work—leaving an important enquiry to do political work—and I feel in appointment of committees the Government should take into consideration all the factors raised by us.

Mr Chairman: Order, order; the time is up!

House resumed.

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members the debate on Supplementary Supply (No. 4) Bill has progressed up to Head S. 25.

The House is adjourned till 9.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.