



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 11th March, 1963

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister, 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 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 Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, 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, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (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).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJIAH 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' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

27 haribulan February, 1963. Saya bachakan:

“Sir,

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

Leave of Absence for the Honourable Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman, P.M.N., and the Honourable Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin, A.M.N., P.J.K.

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa mengikut kuatkuasa yang di-beri kepada saya didalam satu usul dalam Majlis ini yang telah di-luluskan pada 25 haribulan April, 1961 saya telah membenarkan chuti kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat:

The Honourable Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman, P.M.N., from 1st May to 31st December, 1963.

The Honourable Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin, A.M.N., P.J.K., for six months with effect from 28th November, 1962.

Detention of the Honourable Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak)

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima sa-puchok surat daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri bertarikh

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Enche' Ahmad Boestainam, Member of Parliament for the Federal Constituency of Setapak, was arrested by the Royal Federation of Malaya Police on the 13th February, 1963, and is now being detained under the provisions of Section 73 of the Internal Security Act, 1960.

I shall address you further in regard to the question of his detention or otherwise when the Government has made a decision.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd) ISMAIL RAHMAN.”

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima suatu perutusan yang bertarikh 28hb Disember, 1962, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan

Negara. Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usaha Majlis supaya membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

“Mr Speaker,

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

A Bill to provide for the introduction of a system of registration of title to land in the State of Penang and Malacca, for the issue of replacement titles, for the assimilation of such system to the provisions of the National Land Code, and for matters incidental thereto.

A Bill to make provisions for the dissolution of the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Board, the payment of claims made to the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund Ordinance, 1956, and the disposal of the monies remaining in the Fund after the payments of such claims and for matters connected therewith.

A Bill to make further provision for the choosing of assessors in trials under section 3 (2) of the Kidnapping Act, 1961.

A Bill to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1947.

A Bill to amend the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to fisheries and to make provisions for matters incidental thereto.

A Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Codes.

A Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1963 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of insurance business in the Federation, and for other purposes relating to or connected with insurance.

(Sgd) ABDUL RAHMAN BIN
MOHD. YASIN,
President”

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has assented to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

The Insurance Bill, 1963.

The National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) Bill, 1963.

The Supply Bill, 1963.

The Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund (Winding Up) Bill, 1963.

The Kidnapping Bill, 1963.

The Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Advocates and Solicitors (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Fisheries Bill, 1963.

The Criminal Procedure Codes (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CONVERSION OF DAILY-RATED WAGE INTO MONTHLY WAGE

1. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister if he will consider offering thirty times the present daily wage as monthly wage for the daily-rated workers.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the effect of the conversion of the daily-rated wage to the monthly rate of pay, which has already been agreed to, is an increase by a day in the computation of the workers' monthly salaries, and it works out at 27 times the daily rate instead of 26 times. Then added to that are the benefits which the workers will get in the form of housing, medical services and leave; there are also additional benefits which will give them more holidays and overtime allowances if they work on these days. In effect, they will work for 312 days a year and will be paid for 324 days. Therefore, in the circumstances, the Government does not see any reason for offering them thirty times their present rate of daily pay.

Enche' V. David: Sir, in view of the workers losing their regular overtime, would the Government reconsider its stand to compensate them by offering thirty days. In a way it will also increase their standard of living, which is one of the objects of the Government itself.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is a very difficult question for me to answer off-hand. I will certainly look into the matter and find out all its implications before I can come out with a reply in this House of Parliament.

TANGGA GAJI GURU² MELAYU DI-SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN YANG TIDAK MASOK "UNIFIED SALARY SCHEME"

2. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa guru² Melayu di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan yang tidak masok "Unified Salary Scheme" tidak puas hati dengan tangga gaji sekarang, dan jika ya, ada-kah ditimbangkan di-ubah tangga gaji sekarang.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sedar tentang ada-nya perasaan tidak puas hati atas soal gaji di-kalangan Guru² Melayu Kerajaan. Harus-lah di-ketahui bahawa perkara ini ada-lah perkara perkhidmatan maka tidak-lah dapat hal ini di-per-timbangkan bersendirian sahaja dengan membelakangkan permintaan² daripada chabang² perkhidmatan awam yang lain. Sungguh pun begitu Kementerian saya sedang menimbangkan permintaan guru² bagi menyemak tangga gaji mereka itu.

PEMBATALAN BAYARAN UNTUK PEPEREKSaan MASOK SEKOLAH MENENGAH

3. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kementerian Pelajaran akan membatalkan bayaran untuk Peperiksaan Masok Sekolah Menengah sebagaimana yang di-chadangkan dalam Penyata Aminuddin Baki.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pihak Kementerian saya pada ketika ini belum-lah lagi ber-chadang untuk menghapuskan bayaran peperiksaan masok ka-Sekolah Menengah oleh sebab pembayaran itu selebeh²-nya ada-lah hanya berupa satu sebab daripada beberapa sebab yang menghalang sa-bahagian daripada murid² memasoki peperiksaan tersebut. Kementerian saya hanya akan menimbangkan penghapusan bayaran itu apabila terbukti dengan jelas-nya yang bayaran itu sahaja-lah yang menjadi penghalang kepada murid² memasoki peperiksaan itu.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Sir, would the Government at least consider assisting those pupils who find hardship in paying the fees?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: The Government will consider that.

ENTRANCE TO FORM IV OF QUALIFIED PRIVATE STUDENTS

4. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether, in view of the fact that pupils who go through Remove classes are permitted to enter Form Four at the age of 17, those pupils who unfortunately could not find places in Remove classes and who had to go through private schools, could be permitted to enter Form Four if they are also under the age of 17 and have gained a promotion in the Lower Certificate of Education Examination.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr Speaker, Sir, pupils in private schools under the age of 17, and who would normally have gone through the Remove classes, would be considered for admission to Form IV on the merits of each case and subject to existing vacancies, if they have attained a promotion pass in the Lower Certificate of Education Examination.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Honourable Minister tell us whether he is aware that, when applications were made to the Chief Education Officer, Penang, the cases

were rejected when pupils possess the correct qualifications and are of the correct age?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: If the Honourable Member will write to me, I will make an investigation.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would the Minister deny that I had already written to his Ministry? In fact, I wrote to him about a month ago and I still have not got a reply, and the children concerned are still not in school.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I have said, Sir, that I will look into the matter.

PURCHASE OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS—RELIEF FOR POOR PARENTS

5. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware that considerable hardship is caused to parents in purchasing school textbooks, and whether he would take any steps to relieve poor parents at least of this heavy burden.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that there is some hardship caused to certain parents in purchasing school textbooks. At present pupils in National Primary Schools, or Sekolah² Kebangsaan, are being supplied with certain basic textbooks, but additional assistance cannot be considered at present. My Ministry is now giving consideration to find ways and means to alleviate any hardship that may be caused by constant changes of textbooks as practised by some schools at present, and also in regard to the question of pupils having to purchase the whole year's textbooks at the beginning of the first term of the school year.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would the Minister also consider the question of pupils who are being forced to buy more textbooks than are required, and in many cases where the textbooks are not used at all, even at the completion of the whole year.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have mentioned just now that the whole question of textbooks is being

considered, and that point will also be considered.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that a large number of students have been sent back home for not purchasing textbooks in time, and will the Minister assure this House that such an incident will not happen again?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: If the Honourable Member will communicate with the Ministry I will look into the matter.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Minister of Education to control the list of books and publishers accepted by the Ministry of Education through the Chief Education Officer? Some of the textbooks were found to have the same titles but the publishers are different, with the result that just because a few pages or paragraphs were changed the whole textbook would have to be changed, and thus the parents are faced with the financial problem of buying new books.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, the whole question of textbooks is being considered and I am going into this matter fully. All these matters raised will be taken into consideration.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Sir, could the Minister tell us whether he is aware of the recommendation in the Razak Report of 1956, where it was recommended that block grants should be given to schools to help needy pupils to buy textbooks. Why was that recommendation not implemented?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, it is not possible to implement this recommendation because of financial reason.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been said on several occasions in this House that large amounts of money have been spent for the purpose of education, and it is most amazing to hear the Minister say that due to financial reason the implementation of this recommendation cannot be made. Sir, we have a large number of students being sent home and being deprived completely of education; so, I would

call upon the Minister to say whether he would assure this House that he would investigate into the difficulties posed by this question of education and to appoint a committee with broad terms of reference to look into the matter, if necessary.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I have mentioned that the whole question of textbooks is being gone into and I do not consider that a committee is necessary, because the Ministry of Education is capable of tackling this problem.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I do not accept that. I find that there is one Education Officer in Selangor who does not know what he is doing. There have been criticisms in the Press regarding the posting of students to various schools. He has made a mess of the whole thing.

Mr Speaker: That is not a question. It is a statement.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE—STANDING ORDER 18 (1)

(Detention of the Honourable Enche' Ahmad Boestamam)

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I now rise to move a motion that the House be now adjourned under Standing Order 18 (1) to discuss a matter of definite, urgent public importance. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already given you notice to this effect, and the definite matter of urgent public importance as stated in my notice to you is the abuse of the Internal Security Act in forcibly preventing an Honourable Member of this House, the Member for Setapak, from attending this session of Parliament.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I will now go on to show to this House why this House should be adjourned.

Mr Speaker: At this stage you are only allowed to ask my permission as to whether the Standing Order is applicable or not. You can give your reasons only on moving the motion. Now, do you want to give reasons why it is urgent?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes, I want to give my reasons why it is urgent.

Mr Speaker: Not a long one.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I will do my best to convince you why I want to move the motion (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: I have to warn you that if it is granted you will have every chance to go into details. At this stage only ask my permission to apply for the adjournment of the House.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, we find that for the first time in the history of this country an elected representative has been forcibly put into detention without any trial, and as such we find that he has been denied the right to represent his constituents, the people who elected him, and to voice their grievances in this House. What is disconcerting is that this arrest without trial—without justification—of the Honourable Member for Setapak is not only an attack on the Member for Setapak but it is also an attack on the very principles of freedom and parliamentary democracy because, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Setapak is the leader of the Socialist Front. And I ask you Mr Speaker, Sir, to look into this side of the House and ask which Opposition Member is safe from the Government Police.

Mr Speaker: Is that all?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I have got many more.

Mr Speaker: It is only an application at this stage. You will have a chance to speak if it is granted.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have got a little more. What is Parliament? We have come down to fundamentals. What is Parliament? Parliament does not mean just the ruling party as without the Opposition there is no Parliament—and freedom is the soul of Parliament. If the Opposition Members are liable to be arrested and carried off at any time, then, Mr Speaker, Sir, this Parliament has no soul.

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, the Honourable Member for Daman-sara has applied for leave to move the adjournment of the House under Standing Order 18 (1) to discuss the following matter—

“The abuse of the Internal Security Act in forcibly preventing an Honourable Member of this House, the Member for Setapak, from attending this session of Parliament.”

I regret that I cannot grant leave to the Honourable Member to do so, as I do not consider that his application meets the criteria of urgency and of public importance. I am satisfied that the Honourable Member has been detained in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Security Act, and not merely for the purpose of preventing his attendance at this session of the House.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE BILL

Bill to provide for the qualifications for appointment and conditions of service of members of the staff of the Houses of Parliament; presented by the Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE ELECTION BILL

Bill to provide that, in respect of a polling district or an election ward or division, the Election Commission may assign a distinguishing number or a distinguishing number and letter, instead of a distinguishing letter or distinguishing letters; presented by the Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE LOAN GUARANTEE BILL

Bill to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Loans (International Bank) Ordinance, 1958, to a guarantee by the Federation of a loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited—and for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read

a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1962 AND 1963) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE INCOME TAX BILL

Bill to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL

Bill to amend the Municipal Ordinance; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

BILLS

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE BILL

Second Reading

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled “An Act to provide for the script of the national language and for the form of numerals of the national language and for purposes incidental thereto” be read a second time.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang-² ini ada-lah terbit-nya daripada satu usul Dewan ini ia-itu pada 14 haribulan Disember, 1959 yang berbunyi seperti berikut:

Pertama, tulisan bahasa kebangsaan hendak-lah tulisan Latin yang biasa dipanggil tulisan rumi yang di-pakai bersama² dengan tulisan Melayu yang biasa dipanggil dengan tulisan jawi.

Kedua, supaya jenis angka bahasa kebangsaan ini hendak-lah menurut angka antara bangsa yang biasa terpakai diseluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada masa ini.

Ketiga, supaya Undang² di-gubal di-kemukakan kepada Dewan ini dengan sa-berapa segera-nya sa-bagai menghasilkan tujuan yang pertama dan yang kedua yang tersebut sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki menurut Fasal 152 (1) Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap dengan panjang lebar berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² ini, kerana ini sudah pun di-bahathkan dengan sa-penoh²-nya apabila usul di-atas tadi telah di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini pada 14 haribulan Disember, 1959 tetapi ada dua tiga fasal yang berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² ini yang patut saya terangkan ia-itu fasal dua dan tiga. Dalam fasal dua dan tiga ada di-sebutkan, sunggoh pun di-bawah undang² ini, tulisan rumi di-akuⁱ sa-bagai tulisan resmi, tetapi ini tidak pula menghalang tulisan jawi itu untuk di-gunakan bagi urusan Kerajaan. Saya perchaya ini ada-lah memenohi maksud usul yang pertama Dewan ini yang berkehendakkan supaya tulisan² itu di-akuⁱ sa-bagai tulisan bahasa kebangsaan di-pakai bersama dengan tulisan jawi.

Bagi pehak Kerajaan, Kerajaan memang sentiasa hendak menggunakan tulisan rumi dengan tidak meninggalkan tulisan jawi. Tulisan rumi ia-lah sa-bagai tulisan international atau tulisan antara bangsa dan bagi menggalakkan saudara² kita daripada bangsa asing dalam negeri ini bagi mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan, maka patut sangat-lah kita menggalakkan penggunaan tulisan rumi ini. Bagitu juga dengan orang² bangsa asing ia-itu negeri² yang berjiran dengan kita saperti negeri Thailand, Australia, New Zealand dan negeri² lain, harus akan mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan kita, jika kita menggunakan tulisan rumi, dan bagitu juga tulisan rumi ini di-pakai oleh negeri² lain saperti Indonesia dan juga Philipina dan buku² yang ada sekarang ini dalam bahasa kebangsaan saperti dalam perkara² science, technology, kesusteraan yang di-gunakan dalam tulisan rumi. Maka ini-lah sebab-nya Kerajaan berkehendakkan tulisan rumi itu di-gunakan.

Berkenaan dengan tulisan jawi, Kerajaan tidak menghalang-nya, kerana Kerajaan sedar bahawa dalam negeri² Tanah Melayu ini saperti negeri Perlis,

Kedah, Johor, Kelantan, tulisan jawi di-gunakan dengan luas-nya dalam undang² Kerajaan itu. Dengan sebab itu di-masokkan satu syarat dalam Fasal dua ini bagi membolehkan tulisan jawi itu di-gunakan bersama dengan tulisan rumi.

Berkenaan dengan Fasal tiga dalam Rang Undang² ini ada di-sebutkan di-situ bahawa jenis angka bahasa kebangsaan yang di-chadangkan ia-lah jenis angka Arab atau Arabic form of numerals. Ini ia-lah nama angka yang biasa di-pakai dalam bahasa Inggeris, dan bukan-lah di-sebabkan Kerajaan hendak menggunakan angka Arab ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir itu-lah sahaja perkara yang mustahak dalam Rang Undang² ini, dan saya suka mengeshorkan supaya Rang Undang² ini di-terima oleh Dewan ini.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai menurut apa yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, maka nyata-lah ia-itu keputusan yang telah di-ambil dalam Dewan ini dahulu bahawa tulisan kebangsaan bagi negeri ini ia-lah tulisan rumi yang sama taraf dengan-nya tulisan jawi. Maka Rang Undang² ini di-buat atas asas keputusan yang telah di-ambil dalam Dewan ini dahulu. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah bersetuju dengan Rang Undang² ini, chuma ada perkara dasar yang patut di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan yang telah di-masokkan dalam Rang Undang² ini, terutama dalam bahagian atau bab dua dalam Rang Undang² ini yang membuat satu kelulusan yang mengatakan:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of the Malay script, more commonly known as the Jawi script, of the national language.

Sharat ini ada-lah satu kelulusan. Saya telah mendengar apa yang di-fahamkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri bahawa Kerajaan tidak-lah berchadang hendak menegah perkembangan tulisan jawi dalam negeri ini, dan dalam tulisan kebangsaan kita, dan oleh sebab yang demikian-lah maka kelulusan ini di-buat.

Pada pandangan saya, bukan sahaja Kerajaan mesti berlapang hati, tetapi juga Kerajaan patut-lah menyebutkan bahawa Kerajaan juga berchadang hendak menggalakkan-nya walau pun tidak sampai sa-taraf dan sa-jajar dengan tulisan kebangsaan rumi itu. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang berlaku dalam negeri ini ada-lah membayangkan apa yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan. Kita tahu dalam sekolah kebangsaan yang pada masa ini mengajar tulisan rumi dan jawi, tetapi pengajaran dalam tulisan jawi itu amat-lah kechil jika di-bandingkan dengan pelajaran yang kita dapati dalam tulisan rumi itu. Pada pandangan saya, falsafah pegangan dalam mengendalikan tulisan rumi dan jawi bersama itu hendak-lah di-perkuat dan di-perbanyakkan lagi, sa-hingga Kerajaan menyatakan di-dalam-nya menchuba dan akan di-chuba dalam Dewan ini bahawa tulisan rumi itu ia-lah tulisan kebangsaan negeri ini bersama² berjalan dengan tulisan jawi supaya dapat di-hasilkan.

Mengwujudkan satu provision semata² dengan mengatakan tidak apalah tulisan jawi kalau hendak hidup ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak sa-suai dengan semangat keputusan yang telah di-putuskan dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tulisan jawi tidak di-luluskan dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai tulisan yang sejajar kalau tidak ada kepentingan-nya dan kalau tidak ada kerana kedudukan yang kuat dan kokoh dalam negeri ini. Tulisan jawi ini-lah yang mendokong bahasa kebangsaan beberapa lama sa-belum wujud tulisan rumi. Maka oleh sebab yang demikian, sudah pada tempat-nya Kerajaan menegaskan dasar-nya bahawa bahagian kelulusan atau bahagian mengambil berat di-dalam tulisan jawi di-tegaskan lebeh banyak daripada sekarang, terutama sa-kali dalam Kementerian Pelajaran.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada dua tiga murid sekolah yang masok L.C.E. saya telah jumpa tidak boleh membacha *Utusan Melayu*. Kalau Menteri ini hendak menafikan—saya bawa murid itu di-sini. Jadi, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang memalukan. Kita mengatakan

tulisan kebangsaan negeri ini tulisan jawi sejajar dengan tulisan rumi, tetapi kita tidak beri peluang. Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya berharap supaya hal ini mendapat perhatian, terutama oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada dasarnya Rang Undang² ini ada-lah satu Rang Undang² yang bertujuan mengemaskan bahasa kebangsaan ini. Kalau dahulu bahasa kebangsaan itu tidak menegaskan apa-kah tulisan-nya, maka pada persidangan hari ini Kerajaan berchadang menegaskan, kalau orang bertanya kita boleh beri jawab. Dalam semangat mengkokohkan kedudukan bahasa kebangsaan dan menguatkan kedudukan bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri ini, saya mengeshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya buat satu Rang Undang² yang sa-suai dengan Rang Undang² ini, ia-itu Rang Undang² mengawal kehormatan bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri ini supaya jangan di-cherobohi oleh orang yang dengan mudah dengan mengatakan: “saya tidak hendak bahasa kebangsaan,” “saya tidak pakai bahasa kebangsaan” dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya fikir itu ada-lah baik di-adakan dengan chepat, sa-belum gejala² menunjukkan perkembangan politik yang hendak menghanchorkan bahasa kebangsaan itu terlalu besar dan tidak dapat di-kawal. Saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri supaya menimbangkan perkara ini. Dengan yang demikian sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kedudukan bahasa kebangsaan akan kokoh. Tidak chukup dengan huruf-nya sahaja, tetapi dengan semangat dan kedudukan-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti yang saya telah terangkan tadi ia-itu Kerajaan tidak-lah menggalang kedudukan tulisan jawi sa-bagai tulisan bahasa kebangsaan kita. Akan tetapi, memandangkan beberapa sebab yang telah saya sebutkan tadi ia-itu Kerajaan mengutamakan tulisan rumi sa-bagai tulisan bagi bahasa kebangsaan kita. Perkara ini telah pun di-terima dalam Dasar Pelajaran tahun 1956. Dan sunggoh pun begitu, tulisan jawi ada-lah di-gunakan di-sekolah² untok murid² mempelajari bahasa

Melayu dengan lebeh dalam lagi, tetapi mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan yang kita kehendaki di-gunakan oleh semua bangsa yang dudok di-Tanah Melayu ini, tulisan rumi-lah di-gunakan. Jadi, pada fikiran saya ini bersesuaian, bukan sahaja dengan usul yang telah di-setujui oleh Dewan ini, bahkan dengan kehendak kebangsaan kita juga. Kalau kita berkehendakkan bahasa Melayu itu sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan kembang dan hidup sa-bagai bahasa yang berguna dan berfaedah, bukan sahaja dalam negeri ini, bahkan di-seluruh dunia ini, ia-itu bahasa yang boleh dipelajari oleh semua bangsa di-dunia ini, maka hendak-lah kita menggunakan tulisan yang menasabah, tulisan yang di-katakan international atau tulisan antara-bangsa. Tetapi sa-balek-nya, kalau kita berkehendakkan bahasa kita itu tidak kembang dan tidak hidup, kita boleh-lah gunakan tulisan yang susah hendak di-bacha dan di-gunakan. Jadi, pihak Kerajaan kena-lah memandang perkara ini dari segi yang luas, kerana kita berkehendakkan bahasa Melayu itu kembang di-Tenggara Asia ini, dan bahasa Melayu di-gunakan sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini oleh semua bangsa yang dudok dalam negeri ini.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Bachok yang kedua ia-itu kita patut adakan undang² memelihara atau pun menjaga bahasa kebangsaan kita, saya fikir undang² yang sa-macam itu tidak-lah mustahak pada masa ini. Yang mustahak bagi kita, Kerajaan atau Dewan ini ia-lah menggalakkan perkembangan kegunaan bahasa kebangsaan. Jadi dengan sendiri sahaja bahasa kebangsaan di-gunakan oleh semua pihak dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Kita mustahak memberi harga yang tertentu kepada bahasa kebangsaan. Dan ini-lah chara dan dasar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan dalam memperkembangkan bahasa kebangsaan ini. Jadi, kita tidak payah paksa orang mengambil langkah, hanya dengan chara kita memberi harga yang tinggi kepada bahasa kita, menggalakkan kegunaan bahasa kebangsaan itu dan menjadi syarat² dalam jawatan Kerajaan dan sa-bagainya; dengan itu bahasa kebangsaan

akan kembang dan dapat di-gunakan oleh semua pihak.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE MERDEKA STADIUM CORPORATION BILL

Second Reading

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to establish the Merdeka Stadium Corporation and to provide for purposes incidental thereto" be read a second time. As Honourable Members are aware, both the Merdeka Stadium and the Stadium Negara are at present managed as an interim measure by a Working Committee appointed by the Government under my chairmanship. This is only a temporary arrangement, because we have always intended to establish a corporation independent of Government, and it will have legal status to manage and administer these two Stadiums.

Now, Sir, this Bill provides for the establishment of a corporation and it shall be run by 16 members appointed by the Minister responsible, including persons nominated by the Mentri Besar of Selangor, and persons representing sporting organisations. The State Government of Selangor has interests in these Stadiums, because it provides the land, and so we thought it proper that the State Government should be represented on the Corporation; also as the two Stadiums are of great interest to the sporting organisations of this country, they also should be represented.

Clause 3 of the Bill sets out the powers of the Corporation which include the power to manage any other stadium for use in connection with sports, games and other similar activities.

Clauses 8 and 9 provide for a National Stadium Corporation Fund and for the Government to make grants to it from time to time as it deems fit.

Clause 11 provides for the submission of an annual report to the Minister responsible and copies of such report will be laid before each House of Parliament. I should explain that the Minister charged with responsibility for the Merdeka Stadium Corporation is the Prime Minister.

Sir, I should like before concluding to take this opportunity to express my highest appreciation on the great deal of voluntary work which has been done by members of the present Merdeka Stadium and the Stadium Negara Committee for running the two Stadiums for a number of years. Most of these members have done their work voluntarily and have spent their valuable time in the interest of the public. I should, therefore, like to say that we, the Government, greatly appreciate the work that they have done. Sir, this is a non-controversial Bill and it only provides for the general management of our sports stadiums, and I do hope that it will receive the support of this House.

The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make certain observations on this Bill in relation to the set-up of the Merdeka Stadium Corporation Act. Sir, I feel that it would be wrong to allow vested interests or politics to creep into the field of sports. It will be to the interest not only of everyone here but also to members of the public, if the Stadium is allowed to function in an independent manner without any political or vested interests interference. I appreciate that the voluntary workers have been doing a tremendous job in maintaining the Stadium, but I am a bit suspicious on

the composition of the Board in the manner it would be set up according to this Bill. In other countries, the local Governments, the local authorities, used to manage such stadiums; and in the absence of local Governments, we find independent bodies controlling such stadiums without any Government interference. But, here like in Kuala Lumpur, where the local Government has been completely destroyed or dissolved by the Government, the Government is trying to bring the Stadium under its direct control. It is stated here in Clause 3 that "the Corporation shall have power to establish, manage and maintain any stadium for use in connection with any such sports, games, athletics, recreations, pastimes, exhibitions and parades as to the Corporation seems fit." That means it will not only be confined to the Merdeka Stadium, but that it will also expand its activities to other stadiums, if there are any more to come. In other words, this Corporation is going to be a permanent body looking after and managing the entire number of stadiums which are now existing and those which are to come. And the composition of this Corporation will be that the Prime Minister will make his appointment of members of the Corporation, the Menteri Besar has been asked to nominate members, and the Minister in charge will also appoint—that is:

"The Corporation shall consist of the following members:

- (a) six persons appointed by the Minister;
- (b) two persons appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Menteri Besar of the State of Selangor; and
- (c) eight persons appointed by the Minister to represent sporting organisations.

There shall be a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Corporation who shall be appointed by the Minister from among the members."

The safeguard sought by the Opposition is that there should be no political appointments to this Board. It should be genuinely to the interest of sports and people who have devoted their time to sports and people who are prepared to sacrifice their leisure in constructing a new atmosphere in the field of sports. So, before this Bill is adopted, I seek an assurance from the

Deputy Prime Minister that it will not be used for political purposes or for vested interests and it would be purely for the purpose of sports and nothing else. Thank you.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the Honourable Member has no interest at all in sports and he is out of tune with the aspirations and wishes

Enche' V. David: The Deputy Prime Minister is completely wrong on that. I do not play golf, but I do play cheaper games.

Mr Speaker: (*To Enche' V. David*) If you want to explain something, you have got to ask whether he gives way or not. You cannot just talk like that. You must address your remarks to me.

Enche' V. David: Can I clarify, Sir?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I do not wish to give way, Sir. As I say, the Honourable Member is out of tune with the aspirations and wishes of the sportsmen of this country. He is talking of the stadiums as if they were detention camps. I know that he has evil thoughts in his mind. We, in the Government, have always clean thoughts about things. We have always kept these two stadiums out of politics. In fact, they have been managed very satisfactorily. The various sports organisations are very happy over it. If Government wants to have control, then it would not have brought this Bill before the House to turn the management into a corporation, because at the moment it is run by a Committee appointed solely by the Government and the Government has absolute control over it. As I said, we have always taken the members interested in the stadiums and the sportsmen into complete confidence; and as President of the Malaysian Olympic Council, I can assure this House that whatever we do in respect of the running of the stadiums, we have the full support of all sporting organisations throughout the country. We do not expect support from the Honourable Member. There is no need to give an assurance, because we have never used the stadiums for any other purpose other than for sporting activi-

ties. And with the establishment of the Corporation, it will be possible to manage the stadiums in a proper way and be able to have representatives of various sports organisations looking after the stadiums together with the representatives of the Government. These stadiums are built at Government's expense and naturally the Government has an interest in these buildings, and if there are stadiums built in future by the Government, these will be under the management of the Corporation. That is why the intention is to have one Bill establishing one Corporation to avoid having to come to the House every time we have a new stadium. Sir, this is a non-controversial Bill and I am sure this measure will have the support of all sport loving people in this country.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(*Mr Speaker in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 4—

Enche' V. David: I have nothing to add except to make a clarification. It is wrong for the Deputy Prime Minister to say that I have no interest in sports. I do not play golf like the Deputy Prime Minister does, golf being too expensive a game for me, but I am quite interested in sports.

Mr Chairman: Under what section are you speaking?

Enche' V. David: Under sections 1 to 4—I am coming to it. So we from the Opposition would back any move to operate a properly constituted body to maintain the stadiums, but what I was trying to secure was that there would be no political appointments in the running of these stadiums.

Che' Khadijah binti Md. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, didalam soal Stadium Merdeka ini disana ada juga penjualan² saperti

canteen², kedai², stall² dan restaurant di-muka 2 bahagian (e) "to carry on the business of licensed victuallers and refreshment purveyors." Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal ini saya meminta perhatian kepada jawatan-kuasa² daripada board ini supaya juga membukakan tender² khas untuk orang² Melayu, sebab selalu-nya di-bukakan tender itu sa-chara 'am untuk warga negara yang mana selalu-nya jatuh kepada warga negara yang bukan bangsa Melayu. Jadi dengan di-adakan dasar di-khaskan sa-bahagian di-bukakan khas untuk orang Melayu supaya ada dalam canteen itu jualan khas orang Melayu kita yang menjual masakan² Melayu kerana banyak pelanchong² yang datang dari luar negeri yang singgah di-situ hendak merasa masakan Melayu dan hendak merasa bagaimana lazatnya makanan² yang di-masak oleh anak² jati negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini juga memperkenalkan bagaimana masakan² daripada wanita Tanah Melayu dan ini ada-lah satu peluang kepada wanita² kita untuk memperkenalkan masakan² daripada Tanah Melayu ini.

Saya sungguh mengharapkan perhatian daripada jawatan-kuasa board ini supaya memberikan tender khas kepada orang Melayu supaya di-dalam canteen itu ada sa-bahagian khas yang di-punyai oleh orang Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab pandangan Yang Berhormat daripada Dungun, saya suka menerangkan bahawa canteen yang di-buka di-Stadium Merdeka itu kerana minuman, jadi kita tidak ada hendak hadkan kepada mana² pehak, sebab kita berkehendakkan segala bangsa yang datang ka-Stadium itu menggunakan restaurant itu. Sa-bagaimana di-dapati bahawa pada masa yang lalu restaurant yang ada di-Stadium itu tidak dapat untong, sebab Stadium itu tidak di-gunakan sa-tiap masa, jadi kalau hendak di-hadkan kepada orang² Melayu barangkali harus tidak ada langsung orang yang boleh menjalankan restaurant itu dan sungguh pun begitu pehak Board sekarang ini telah membenarkan

ia-itu bagi menjual minuman² di-kiosk itu di-berikan kepada orang Melayu kerana di-situ tidak berkehendakkan modal yang banyak dan tidak mendatangkan rugi yang banyak. Tetapi bagi menjalankan restaurant itu agak susah sedikit kerana Stadium Merdeka itu di-gunakan hanya pada masa² yang tertentu dan bukan-nya hari², dengan sebab itu-lah tidak dapat untong. Sunggoh pun kita hendak menggalakkan orang² Melayu kita mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan, tetapi pada pendapat saya dalam hal sport ini kena-lah kita memberi peluang kepada semua pehak mengambil bahagian sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi tidak ada orang Melayu yang boleh mengambil tender kerana menjalankan restaurant itu kerana pekerjaan itu tidak dapat untong.

Clauses 1 to 14 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 3) ESTIMATES, 1962

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, in accordance with Standing Order 67C, the motion standing in my name.

Honourable Members will recall that a Contingencies Reserve of \$5,000,000 was provided in the 1962 Development Estimates for the purpose of making urgent advances to meet unforeseen requirements arising out of the implementation of the Development Plan. Two such unavoidable advances were made, one to the Ministry of Health, for \$3,900,000 and the other to the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications for \$1,000,000. Honourable Members will further recall that such advances are only made to provide immediate finance before Supplementary Development Estimates can be presented to this House for approval. It is therefore necessary to

ask this House to approve the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1962, now before it.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House. The Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1962, considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Head 123—

Mr Chairman: I propose that a sum of \$3,900,000 for Head 123 be agreed to.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$3,900,000 be approved.

Sir, when presenting the 1962 Development Estimates, in respect of Head 123, Medical and Health, my predecessor has stated that the estimated expenditure of \$9 million under Sub-head 218 (i), Rural Health Schemes, represents only a part of the total estimated cost of the projects to be implemented in 1962 and that further appropriation of funds will be made during the year in order to meet actual total cost. The House approved the 1962 estimated expenditure of \$9 million under Sub-head 218 (i). The provision under this Sub-head in 1961 was \$6 million. The actual expenditure during the year was, however, only \$1,943,908. Nonetheless, inescapable commitment by way of projects started in 1961, carried forward in 1962, necessitated the issue, in July, 1962, of a Direction Warrant for \$4 million being unspent balance of the 1961 provision thus increasing the 1962 provision under Sub-head 218 (i) to \$13 million. The implementation of the rural health scheme projects in 1962 was very considerably accelerated. Towards October, 1962, it was estimated that a further additional sum of \$3,900,000 would be required to meet the actual expenditure during the year,

and this sum was made available by the Treasury by way of an advance from the Development Contingencies Reserve Fund. This is the sum now being recouped by these Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1962, in respect of Head 123, Sub-head 218 (i). The approval of this supplement by this House is requested.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,900,000 for Head 123 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1962.

Head 144—

Mr Chairman: I propose that a sum of \$1,000,000 under Head 144 be agreed to.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$1 million be approved.

The development of the subscribers' telephone network in the Federation of Malaya has been growing at an ever-increasing pace, and the earlier Development Estimates of expenditure for the current Five-Year Plan have proved to be inadequate. For the year 1962 the expenditure was estimated at \$3,220,000. Subsequently a sum of \$1,120,113 was brought forward by a Direction Warrant from the unspent balance in 1961 to make the total available for 1962 at \$4,340,113. It was expected that most of the commitments would fall due for payment in 1962 and in the meanwhile additional funds were urgently required for the purchase of telephone instruments and the Public Automatic Branch Exchanges, installation of telephones and branch exchanges, provision of lines, underground cables, etc. The additional funds were, in fact, required to allow normal development of the subscribers network to proceed and avoid delays in the provision of service to waiting applicants. Accordingly a sum of \$1 million was advanced from the Development Contingencies Reserve Fund to meet this additional expenditure.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,000,000 for Head 144 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1962.

Question put, and *resolved*, "That a sum not exceeding \$4,900,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962 to meet the purposes for the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 6 of 1963, there be appropriated the sum specified opposite to such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth column thereof."

House resumed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee has considered the motion referred to it and has agreed to it. I accordingly move, Sir, that the motion standing in my name be agreed to.

The Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That a sum not exceeding \$4,900,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962 to meet the purposes for the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 6 of 1963, there be appropriated the sum specified opposite to such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth column thereof.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1963

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 14 of 1963 be confirmed.

Sir, it has been necessary to increase the duty on motor vehicle tyres in order to protect a domestic industry. Honourable Members will be aware of the recent increase in the duty on motor vehicle tyres which came into force on 20th February, 1963. The duty has been raised by 30 per cent, i.e., from 40 per cent full and 20 per cent

preferential to 70 per cent full and 50 per cent preferential. Although the 30 per cent increase in the duty might be thought to be rather on the high side, there will, in fact, be no increase in the prices of motor vehicle tyres as the Government has been assured by the domestic manufacturers that adequate stocks of their tyres and tubes to meet the full public demand are available from their dealers throughout the Federation at prices no higher than those ruling before the tariff increase. In fact, the company in question has announced subsequently that it will be reducing the prices of its tyres and tubes. The Government is satisfied that a valuable domestic industry has been established without prejudice to the interests of consumers.

Finally, I would like to stress that there is no justification whatsoever for an increase in prices as a result of the increase in import duty and members of the public are strongly warned to resist any demand for higher prices from dealers.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 14 of 1963 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) ORDER, 1963

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 15 of 1963 be confirmed.

Sir, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1963, concerning Fruit Juices and Concentrates came into force on 7th March, 1963. The main purpose of this amending Order

is to differentiate between fruit juice and concentrates dutiable at 20 per cent *ad valorem* and flavouring materials dutiable at 50 per cent *ad valorem*. Prior to the coming into force of this amending Order, flavouring materials were classified under Customs Tariff Group 551, while certain fruit juice and concentrates which are, by their nature, basically flavouring materials were classified under Customs Item 053. The problem was, therefore, to lay down a clear distinction as to which products should be regarded as juices requiring dilution only to make them drinkable, and which products should be treated as flavouring materials subject to duty at 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

This amending Order introduces new Tariff items, namely 053 505-1 and 053 505-2. The new duty classification will serve to distinguish clearly between genuine fruit juices or fruit juice concentrates which will continue to be dutiable at 20 per cent *ad valorem*, from flavouring materials or concentrates which are, in fact, flavouring materials which will attract duty at 50 per cent *ad valorem*. The dilution factor of one to twelve as determining the difference between a concentrated drink and a flavouring material was selected after an exhaustive examination by the Chemistry Department of a wide range of products now on the market, and I am satisfied that this is a fair and reasonable basis for the distinction.

I would like to emphasise that there is in fact no change in the rates of duty imposed on these items, but only an improvement in definition.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 15 of 1963 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) ORDER, 1963

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 16 of 1963 be confirmed.

Sir, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1963, laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 16 came into force on 7th March, 1963. The Order amended the duty on galvanised iron or steel sheets from 10% *ad valorem* to 3 cents per square foot. The change has been made in response to requests from the domestic manufacturer for protection from low-priced imports. The Government is satisfied that the quality of the domestic product is good and that the home manufacturer has suffered unfair competition from cut price imports and in particular from very thin gauge imports. These very thin gauges are unsatisfactory as roofing material as they tear easily, but they are very cheap and have obtained an increasing share of the market for this reason. The principal exporting country has also a monopoly of the manufacture of thin gauge black sheet which is the basic material from which galvanised iron sheets are made. The domestic manufacturer cannot therefore compete on equal terms.

The Government is satisfied that the protection now granted does no more than afford the domestic manufacturer a reasonable opportunity of conducting his business satisfactorily.

The home manufacturer is not equipped at present to manufacture thicker gauges of galvanised iron sheets but the new duty being a flat rate based on area represents little or no increase over the former rate of 10% *ad valorem* in respect of the thick gauges.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like

to speak particularly, on the item concerning the duty of three cents per square foot on the material in this group. The Honourable Minister of Finance has presented the views, in respect of the increase to three cents per square foot on this material. I appeal to the Minister of Finance to divide the duty into two categories: (i) the levy on the standard wire gauge (Nos. 28 to 37) to remain at the old duty of 10 per cent on value of import; (ii) the duty on gauges Nos. 24 to 26 can be increased to three cents per square foot, in order to protect the local industry. My reason is that the old duty of 10 per cent on the value of the import, covers the light gauge and the heavy gauge, but the local manufacturers produce mostly the heavy gauge. The import of this light gauge material is somewhere around 1,000 tons and the heavy gauge amounts to 20 per cent of this amount. As regards the material imported, they are imported, as the Honourable Minister has said, mostly in rolls, black or carbonised. The local industry now has a capital of 49 per cent foreign and 51 per cent local and it employs somewhere around 50 persons in the various factories and needs protection.

Sir, I feel that this method of taxation will affect the rural people most, as the taxation is in general. By deducting the over-all taxation, it will be seen that the tax on the light gauge is more than that on the heavy gauge due to the thickness of the latter, as the three cents per square foot is applied to the thin and the thick gauges. Therefore, Sir, the thin one or the light gauge is over-taxed.

Now, the Government, through our rural development programme, has said that we must improve the standard of living of our rural folks, we must improve their economic standards. To improve the economic standard of a country, we must help the rural folks to live in peace. Sir, most of the rural folks have improved their houses through the good support and the good planning of the Rural Development Ministry and through their Local Councils. Most of the rural folks have changed their attap roofs to zinc roofs, which is a way to

relieve their fear of fire, as those who live under the attap roofs always fear most, if the outbreak of fire. When they go to work, they are not afraid of anything happening to their families except fire, which will destroy everything they own and the ones they love. The Local Governments have done very well in making by-laws or allowing by-laws to be amended to fit into this rural programme. The standard of living of the people has improved tremendously and the roofs of houses have been changed from attap to zinc. By introducing this method of taxation the price of light gauge zinc will be increased in respect of the percentage of the imported material and the local product, thereby affecting the rural people most.

I appeal to the Minister of Finance to consider my proposal to divide the material for duty purposes into two categories: that is, to waive the duty on the light gauge material (Nos. 28 to 37) or allow it to remain at 10 per cent, and to levy a duty of three cents per square foot on gauges 24 to 26, as the Honourable Minister has said, to protect the local industry. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I tried to point out in my speech in introducing this motion, the very thin gauges are not suitable as roofing material as they tear easily and this is not only my view, but it is also the view of technical experts of the Public Works Department. The facts given by the Honourable Member who has just spoken, in fact, are the very reasons why it has become necessary for Government to impose this new method of duty in order to protect our domestic industry. The Honourable Member may, perhaps, not be aware that the unfair competition comes from the very thin gauges on whose behalf he has made such an eloquent plea. If, for example, we were to retain the *ad valorem* method of duty, there is little doubt that the domestic industry will, perhaps, disappear completely for the simple reason that the exporter probably has no scruples in selling at prices which are really not economic in order to kill our domestic industry.

That is precisely the reason why the Government has felt that the only way to protect our domestic manufacturer is to levy duty on an area rather than on an *ad valorem* basis. One must remember that if an exporter is prepared to take temporary losses he could very well declare the product at a value which is far below its real value; he could even sell at a loss in order that the products which he wished to export in quantity would attract a much lower rate, and that is the reason why the Government cannot agree to continue to impose duty as of old.

The Honourable Member does make a point, however, about the interests of consumers. I am sure the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has borne this in mind, and if, at any time in future, the domestic manufacturer abuses this protection by increasing his price to a level which the Government regards as unfair, the weapon which is in the hands of the Government will then be used to remove this duty and thus restore the position to what it was before the new method came into force.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 16 of 1963 be confirmed.

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND FIRST SCHEDULE (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1963

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, that the Employees' Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1963, which has been duly laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 18 of 1963, be approved and that the said Order shall come into force with effect from 1st April, 1963.

Sir, in the course of my Budget speech last year, I informed the House that the Government would be taking steps to increase the scope of the

Employees' Provident Fund in two ways:

- (i) by increasing the maximum wage in respect of which Employees' Provident Fund contributions are payable from \$400 to \$500 per month; and
- (ii) by including any employees employed by an employer with three or more employees as opposed to a minimum of five as at present.

In order to implement these measures, it is necessary to effect certain amendments to the First Schedule of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951. For this purpose, the Employees' Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1963, has been published.

In accordance with section 22 (2) of the E.P.F. Ordinance, 1951, the resolution now before this House seeks approval of the Employees Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1963, and its coming into force on 1st April, 1963. These measures constitute only the first steps in the Government's policy of widening the scope of the Fund, which must be carried out gradually for administrative reasons.

I wish to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that the Order excludes medical housemen from its scope. The reason for this is that housemen after being employed in a resident medical capacity in approved hospitals or institutions for a maximum period of one year, for the purpose of registration under the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1952, are eligible to be emplaced on the permanent and pensionable establishment should they continue to remain in Government service, and contribution to the Fund for a period of one year would not be to their advantage.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, that the

Employees' Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 18 of 1963, be approved and that the said Order shall come into force with effect from 1st April, 1963.

Sitting suspended at 11.40 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12 noon.

PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU MENJALANKAN IKHTIAR² YANG AMAN DAN DAMAI DI-DALAM PERHUBONGAN-NYA DENGAN NEGARA TETANGGA

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon mengemukakan usul saya yang berbunyi:

Bahawa bagi kepentingan kebijaksanaan politik dan ketenteraman hidup negara dan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Dewan ini menetapkan bahawa Kerajaan dan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak-lah menjalankan ikhtiar² yang aman dan damai di-dalam perhubungan²-nya dengan negara tetangga, dan sa-kira-nya ada ketegangan² yang meruncing hendak-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengadakan hal itu kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu bagi penyelesaian yang damai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan usul saya ini ia-lah sa-telah memandangkan dan menyaksikan dasar dan chara Kementerian Luar Negeri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang telah melakukan perkara² yang tidak di-gemari oleh gulongan² ra'ayat negeri ini dan yang boleh menimbulkan sengketa dan salah sangka oleh negara² lain seperti cham-por tangan Persekutuan dalam perkara² seperti pertikaian sempadan China-India dan persengketaan yang di-timbulkan oleh Ranchangan Malaysia dan persengketaan dengan negara² tetangga kita seperti yang heboh seka-rang ia-itu Indonesia dan Pilipina. Kerana memandangkan keadaan² ini dan dengan usul² saya yang lalu, maka tidak-lah boleh di-biarkan marak ber-nyala persengketaan ini dan mungkin pula berlaku pada negara² tetangga yang lain. Maka untuk sama kita ber-setuju dapat-lah kita mengawal per-kara² ini jangan berlaku lagi, dan perkara yang maseh ada sekarang ini dapat-lah di-padamkan dan dapat-lah kita tolak bahaya² dan sengketa² itu

dan dapat-lah benar² kita menegakkan keamanan dan ketenteraman ra'ayat negara kita ini dan berbaik² dengan negara² tetangga kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana perkara persengketaan yang telah berlaku sekarang dengan negara tetangga kita sudah nampak atau di-jangka oleh PAS, maka untuk membendung dan mengelakkan hal² kejadian yang me-rugikan hubongan persaudaraan dan merugikan kepada chita² perjuangan kebangsaan di-seluruh Nusantara dan yang memang ada chita² perjuangan yang kita sama² ma'alum dan selalu di-sebut dalam Dewan ini ia-itu "perahu lalu kiambang bertaup" supaya semangat persaudaraan negara² seluruh Nusantara yang sa-keturunan dan sa-baka itu dapat di-baiki. Dan untok mengelakkan bekas dan saki-baki penjajahan yang memang bisa dan benchana dalam menjalankan siasat "Divide and rule" dapat-lah kita elak dan dapat pula dengan kebijaksanaan, ketenangan jiwa dengan sunggoh² serta meletakkan ta'at setia kepada negeri dan sunggoh² kita hendak membawa keamanan dan kema'amoran kepada negeri ini.

Maka pada masa Ranchangan Malaysia ini dahulu di-kemukakan saya telah mengikuti-nya. Saya bawa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan hal Malaysia kerana ada berkait dengan usul saya ini. Saya telah mengikuti usul Malaysia dan dengan tujuan supaya benar²-lah berjalan "perahu lalu kiam-bang bertaup" itu-lah maka saya ikuti Meshuarat Ranchangan Malaysia C.P.A. itu. Tetapi sa-sudah beberapa perkara bersimpang sior, maka saya merasa kemungkinan ranchangan chita² seluruh perjuangan Nusantara yang hendakkan supaya "perahu lalu kiam-bang bertaup" itu mungkin akan men-jadi pertelagahan dan pertelengkahan dan akan timbul salah sangka atau misunderstanding dan tidak saling mengerti dalam tujuan² yang mungkin penyakit "Divide and rule" itu akan masok dan timbul.

Maka kerana itu-lah saya bawa usul ka-dalam Dewan ini supaya di-adakan perundingan awal dengan negara²

tetangga kita sebab kita sa-keturunan dengan Indonesia dan Philippines. Kerana ini ada-lah menjadi dasar pokok yang akan kalau pun sudah keadaan mementingkan sunggoh² dengan pembentokan Malaysia yang hendak di-jalankan oleh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu itu walau pun bertentangan dengan dasar perjuangan Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu yang berkehendakkan greater Malaysia atau pun Melayu Raya tetapi kerana perjalanan Malaysia itu kalau sudah mustahak dan penting sangat dan tidak menimbulkan perkara² yang burok maka dengan ada-nya perundingan awal itu maka akan dapat-lah perjalanan-nya lebeh lichin dan mungkin-lah itu akan menjadi dasar menuju kapada chita² yang besar dalam tujuan "perahu lalu kiambang bertaup." Tetapi sa-sudah usul itu telah saya bawa dengan tujuan hendak mengelakkan peluang binchana yang akan timbul—"Divide and Rule Policy" ini dan supaya jangan timbul perkara² salah mengerti dan salah faham daripada pehak Persekutuan ini maka manakala usul ini di-tolak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan dukachita-nya hujah yang penting yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan sa-bagai Menteri Luar Negeri, sebab-nya dia tidak mahu berunding itu ia-lah dengan sebab tidak ada hubungan-nya dan tidak kena-mengena dengan masalah Malaysia ini dengan Indonesia dan Philippines. Manakala dalam pandangan saya ia-lah hubungan yang penting sa-kali dalam melaksanakan satu² perkara yang berjiran dengan negara itu supaya di-adakan perundingan yang saling mengerti dan saling faham memahami; dan saling perasaan mesra dan persaudaraan, maka ranchangan itu tidak-lah menimbulkan persengketaan pada masa kemudian.

Maka saya rasa hujah Perdana Menteri ini tidak kena sebab kerana hujah² itu menunjukkan tidak mahu bertolak ansor di-dalam chita² kita untuk kepentingan sempadan bagi kedua² negara itu. Sebab yang mustahak-nya ia-lah sa-bagaimana biasa-nya dalam peratoran yang ada di-hadapan kita sa-belum-nya kita hendak men-

jalankan saperti kata pepatah, biar-lah kita menchari kawan sa-belum ber-jalan, dan menchari jiran sa-belum kita menchari rumah, kita berkira² dengan rumah kita itu, ini bukan lagi sa-bagai rumah tetapi sa-bagai satu negara maka perlu-lah usul saya dahulu itu di-timbangkan supaya dapat-lah negara tetangga kita itu sama² faham dan mengerti. Sa-sudah persengketaan itu timbul terdapat-lah satu siaran; saya terbacha dalam surat khabar berkenaan dengan Lord Selkirk mengatakan bahawa perkara Malaysia telah di-bawa berunding 18 bulan yang lalu dengan Indonesia dan Indonesia bersetuju dengan langkah Inggeris hendak melepaskan negeri² itu daripada tanah jajahan-nya. Jadi ini-lah satu perkara kalau sa-bagai Lord Selkirk ada buat hubungan maka itu-lah sebab-nya usul saya ini di-kemukakan dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sebab saya mengemukakan perkara ini dan berhubung dengan usul saya ini ada-lah kerana sa-sudah usul yang ada sekarang saya mengemukakan kapada Dewan ini tersiar dalam surat khabar dan membuat provokasi sa-olah² usul saya ini bukanlah satu usul yang setia kapada negeri ini, sa-olah² ada udang di-sebalek batu menjadi gula² kapada chita² komunis. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul ini saya kemukakan ia-lah dengan sunggoh² dengan rasa politik yang sehat dan bukan dengan satu perasaan tempang atau dengan politik yang tempang kerana di-dalam satu² perkara yang menjadi dasar-nya—pokok kapada kita ia-lah keamanan dan ketenteraman. Bahawa usaha² untuk ketenteraman dan berbaik² sangka dengan tetangga itu ada-lah perkara yang principle yang mustahak sa-kali di-lakukan. Saya sa-benar-nya usul saya ini walau pun perkara ini ada berkait dengan Indonesia confrontation Indonesia tetapi sa-benar-nya usul saya ini bukan-lah di-tujukan timbul masalah confrontation Indonesia itu tetapi ada-lah sa-bagaimana usul ini jelas dan terang tidak semua merupakan atau menyebutkan confrontation Indonesia. Tetapi kerana tidak dapat di-elakkan bahawa perkara ini telah berlaku dan saya harap sunggoh pun dari dahulu perkara ini dapat di-elakkan kerana sudah ada gejala², semboyan²

yang saya bimbang perkara ini akan timbul. Apa yang di-takutkan dan apa yang di-bimbangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini telah timbul dan telah berlaku. Dan bertambah bimbang lagi kalau perkara ini bertambah besar dan bernyala².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manakala hujah daripada usul saya dahulu di-tolak, dahulu telah di-katakan oleh Perdana Menteri kita tidak ada kena-mengena dengan Indonesia dan soal sempadannya maka ada-lah yang berlaku sekarang ini perkara itu bukan lagi tidak kena-mengena bahkan lebeh² lagi telah kena-mengena.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana memelihara dasar berbaik² dengan tetangga ini ada-lah saya rasa usul yang sehat dan baik sa-bagaimana telah di-terangkan di-dalam usul saya ini, tidak ada satu motive bengkok atau motive yang tidak baik tetapi ia-lah dengan sungoh² hendak menegakkan keamanan negeri kita dan berbaik² dengan negara tetangga. Dengan jalan ini dapat kita memelihara semangat perjuangan yang lalu yang telah kita perjuangkan di-seluruh nusantara hendak menyatukan persaudaraan kita pada keseluruhan chita² besar agong di-tengah² masharakat dunia pada masa sekarang ini yang bergolak dengan macham² faham.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana bimbang-nya masaalah² yang akan timbul jika tidak kita memelihara semangat perahu lalu kiambang bertaup itu maka akan timbul-lah masaalah² dan perkara² yang mungkin jarum dan muslihat² penjajahan itu timbul, lebeh², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana dunia sekarang ini sedang bergolak berkehendakkan peperangan dunia dan usaha² untuk mengelakkan supaya dunia ini kekal aman dan damai sangat²-lah di-usahakan oleh pihak United Nations, maka usul saya ini juga ada-lah sa-suai dan sa-jalan dengan maksud sa-bagai sa-bahagian negeri kita ini mengekalkan keamanan di-kawasan kita itu supaya dapat terelak-lah helah² penjajahan dan helah² gulongan² yang hendak menimbulkan peperangan dalam dunia ini lagi. Dengan kita pertetapkan memahami kapada chita² dan semangat pe-

rahu lalu kiambang bertaup itu maka dapat-lah kawasan Asia Timor ini kita selamatkan daripada benchana peperangan. Maka sekarang ini dengan perkara yang saya bimbang itu nampak² telatah gelagat²-nya dalam *Utusan Melayu* 4hb ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita telah membuat statement-nya yang berbunyi: "Malaya akan meminta bantuan dengan negara tertinggi, kalau Soekarno, Subandiro terus mengancham". Ini-lah kepala yang kita nampak terpampang dalam *Utusan Melayu* sa-bagai satu surat khabar yang besar siaran-nya di-tanah ayer kita ini. Dengan siaran saperti itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bimbang-lah bahawa perkara yang saperti itu kita akan menggalakkan negara² yang memang ada semangat hendak menimbulkan peperangan dan menchari² jalan supaya timbul peperangan bagaimana yang sudah² peperangan itu berlaku dua kali di-Eropa dan alang-kah besar benchana kita dapat-lah helah² mereka itu akan mengalahkan medan peperangan dunia itu pula kapada tanah ayer kita. Perkara ini-lah yang saya bimbang sangat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan sa-kira-nya perkara itu berlaku maka tentu-lah pihak yang lawan dari pihak tetangga kita ini mungkin pula membuat perhubungan bagaimana yang di-tudoh maka menjadi titek berat tuduhan pihak Tanah Melayu dengan Indonesia ia-itu kominis. Jadi, timbul-lah punchak kedua² perbalahan itu bukan lagi soal Malaya dengan Indonesia, bukan lagi soal Malaysia, tetapi timbul-lah masaalah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan chita² yang di-idam²kan oleh war monger itu dan manakala peperangan itu berlaku maka tuduhan² pihak kita dengan pihak tetangga kita mengatakan negara mereka di-pengarohi oleh kominis dan mereka pula menjadi punchak tuduhan sa-bagai negara yang di-pengarohi oleh penjajahan, sudah²-nya timbul-lah peperangan kominis dengan penjajahan di-tanah ayer kita. Maka ini-lah yang saya sangat takut dan bimbang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan ini bukan-lah satu perkara yang kecil dan kerana itu-lah usul saya dahulu itu besar erti-nya dalam perkara perkembangan Malaysia dengan Kerajaan kita mengekalkan

kemerdekaan kita yang dapat sa-bagai bentok sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang kapada keadaan² yang berkembang inilah saya dengan rasa pandangan yang jauh membawakan usul ini supaya kalau-lah Lord Silkerk sudah membawa perkara itu kapada Indonesia maka tidak-lah salah dan tidak-lah menjadi malu atau turun darjat dan akhlak Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan mengadakan perundingan awal atau pun mengadakan hal² mengekalkan keamanan dan perdamaian dan saling mengerti supaya jangan timbul persengketaan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kata orang Arab dalam satu shaer-nya yang bererti ia-itu luka gigi boleh dapat bertaup balek, tetapi luka yang di-timbulkan oleh lidah tidak dapat-lah bertaup. Ini-lah perkara yang saya bimbang kerana kita menambah dalamkan parut luka itu yang mana nanti tidak akan dapat di-sembohkan. Kebimbangan inilah saya berasa bahawa usul ini akan dapat memberikan kesadaran kapada kita bersama dan mudah²an dapat-lah kita setuju dengan usul ini bagi berdamai. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul saya ini bagaimana yang saya katakan ia-lah dengan tujuan benar² hendak mengekalkan keamanan dan kebaikan berhubung dengan negara² tetangga kita, bukan sahaja Indonesia bahkan semua negara di-sakeliling kita.

Pada hari Ahad yang lalu dalam *Utusan Zaman*, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, timbul-lah satu alamat yang baik ia-itu Tengku sedia berjumpa Soekarno, Macapagal, membincangkan soal berdamai. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah hal ini di-sadari dari mula sa-belum berlaku-nya perkara² itu dengan apa yang saya telah pandang pada masa yang lalu itu dapat di-timbangan dan di-fikirkan maka persengketaan itu dapat di-elak dan dipadamkan. Begitu juga kesan² burok yang akan timbul dari parut luka itu tidak ada kelihatan, oleh itu kekal-lah semangat kita dan ketenteraman bagi kita sa-keturunan ini tidak dapat di-chelah oleh anasir² yang chuba hendak merosakkan perhubungan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan adanya langkah² dan siaran saperti itu

saya rasa usul saya ini saya harap-lah dapat di-timbangan dan di-terima. Dengan perkara² yang mungkin ada timbul lagi sa-bagaimana yang sudah timbul pada masa usul saya ini di-kemukakan, pertelagahan kita dan persengketaan kita dengan Indonesia tidak sa-besar yang ada pada masa sekarang ini, maka untuk mengelakkan perkara² yang berlaku saperti itu manakala ada gejala² atau semboyan² yang boleh menimbulkan persengketaan kita itu, sa-bagaimana yang kita ma'alum bahawa tiap² satu Kerajaan itu chukup dengan deplomat-nya dan chukup dengan intelligence-nya, chukup dengan orang bijak pandai-nya yang boleh meninjau tajam dan runching-nya pertelagahan yang berlaku dalam masaalah² ini. Dalam segi International bahawa United Nations ada-lah satu badan yang tidak biasa—tidak menyebelah ka-sana sini atau pun dengan tujuan untuk mengelakkan segala perkara yang boleh menimbulkan kachau bilau dan mengelokkan keelokan perdamaian dunia atau pun perdamaian satu² tempat, maka itu-lah supaya perkara ini jangan berlaku, kita dengan kesadaran dan keinsafan, kita chukup dengan ahli² bijak pandai dan deplomat² kita supaya menyiasat dan memikirkan lagi supaya kita jangan rugi banyak dalam perbelanjaan persengketaan dan bermusoh²an, apa lagi di-jauhkan Tuhan dengan peperangan maka kita bawakan perkara ini kapada United Nations, tidak-lah dengan membawakan perkara ini kapada United Nations itu boleh memalukan dan menjatuhkan maruah kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana dengan hujah² yang akan menolak usul saya ini, ia-itu di-sebabkan kita tidak ada kena-mengena dengan perkara itu, dan kalau kita buat perundingan itu, maka akan jatuh maruah kita, saya rasa perkara yang timbul sa-macham ini kalau di-timbang²kan, belum-lah dapat diduga oleh dunia² bebas, atau mana² pehak, atau negara yang berjiran dengan kita yang mungkin menjadi tanda tanya ia-itu tidak ada satu perkara pun yang tidak boleh di-selesaikan dengan baik dengan jiran kita.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap supaya usul saya ini dapat

di-terima dan di-timbangkan dengan baik-nya ia-itu dengan tidak di-tukarkan akan tujuan-nya yang asal itu.

Pihak United Nations nampak-nya telah menghantar orang²-nya untuk meninjau melihat keadaan di-sini, dan ini saya percaya akan lebih baik lagi kalau kita sendiri mengendorkan ketegangan yang seperti itu, kerana kesungguhan dan kejujuran kita dalam menegakkan erti perdamaian yang menjadi perhatian United Nations untuk mengendorkan ketegangan seperti itu.

Saya menegaskan ini bukan kerana sa-mata² dalam suasana confrontasi Indonesia itu, tetapi kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka, kita akan mengekalkan keamanan dan kema'moran negeri kita dan kita akan menjadikan negara kita ini bagi merupakan kemerdekaan yang sunggoh² dan bersej daripada pengaruh² penjajah dan pengaruh²-nya itu mungkin akan menimbulkan sengkitanya dengan kita pula.

Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memadai-lah saya beri penerangan akan sebab²-nya maka saya kemukakan usul saya ini, dan saya berharap mendapat pertimbangan dan sokongan daripada seluruh Ahli² Dewan ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong usul ini dan saya akan berchakap di-atas perbahathan usul ini nanti.

Enche' Yong Woo Ming (Sitiawan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I believe that the intention of the motion moved by the Honourable Member for Besut is what the Alliance Government has now been carrying out. Our Government has time and time again declared that it affirms its pledge to uphold the United Nations' Charter and to abide by it. It is, therefore, erroneous and a political stunt on the part of the P.I.M.P. to mislead the public to believe that the Alliance Government never abides by, or never contributes to the maintenance of peace under, the United Nations Charter. Sir, I would like to say that Malaya never hesitated, for example, to send Malayan troops to serve under the

United Nations flag in the Congo. Malaya does believe that through the United Nations could be found a solution to a peaceful settlement between countries. The Alliance Government has repeatedly brought to the attention of the Security Council of the many atrocities committed and also has contributed valuable suggestions to their settlement. Sir, it is, therefore, foolish to suggest or to imply that Malaya has not resorted to the United Nations for settlement of crisis.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this motion has been brought up, I believe, because of the confrontation policy of Indonesia towards Malaya. We appreciate the interest shown, but the wording of the motion has disturbed us to believe in its sincerity. Sir, Malaya has done whatever possible to reach an amicable understanding with Indonesia but it has always been the policy of Indonesia to subvert our national security by its present confrontation policy. What the Alliance Government is now doing is expected to be done by any decent Government. Yet, in this hour, we still hope that Indonesia can come to an understanding with us.

Mr Speaker, Sir, under our Prime Minister, the Honourable Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Malaya has, in fact, been pursuing all avenues of maintaining peaceful relationship with other countries. The Alliance Government offers peace and understanding towards Indonesians who, in turn, have their confrontation policy to offer us. Are we to be blamed for the worsening of the situation and the widening of the differences? The answer is obviously "No".

As you can see, Sir, the motion before the House is a mischievous one and is framed to deceive and mislead the people into believing that the Malayan Government has never pursued in peaceful solutions. Therefore, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Member to withdraw this motion?

Sir, in conclusion, let me say that the Alliance Government always believes in peaceful solutions and

pursues all avenues of maintaining peaceful relations with its neighbours. If you permit me, Sir, I would say this: I hope that the P.I.M.P. does not invite our neighbouring country to become our cruel master! *Muga² Tuhan akan menjaga tanah ayer kita dan memberi kema'amoran dan kemajuan kapada ra'ayat-nya. Terima kaseh.* (Applause).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the last Honourable Member has asked the Mover of the motion to kindly withdraw the motion. I wonder how he expects him to co-operate when he would not even give his party the honour of being called by its proper name, i.e. P.M.I.P., instead of which he said "PIMP" which means pimp (*Laughter*). Therefore, I do not think that co-operation will be forthcoming.

Mr Speaker: I believe that is only a slip of the tongue.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, the motion which has been moved is of very grave importance and significance to this country, to the people of this country, to the proposed Malaysian territories, and to Indonesia in particular, because there is no doubt that had it not been for the present crisis created by the confrontation policy adopted by Indonesia, this motion perhaps would not have been thought necessary by anybody in this House. As far as the People's Progressive Party of Malaya is concerned, we say this: that to meet the confrontation policy adopted by Indonesia all citizens of this country—and indeed all the residents of this country—should be in unity to oppose the confrontation policy and support this Government or any government in power in its opposition to the confrontation policy of Indonesia. (*Applause*) Mr Speaker, Sir, I have to stand up here to say that consistently in this House, and outside this House, we have always had a bad word—to put it at the least—for Indonesia and her leaders' conception of democracy, because we feel that that is not democracy as we know it.

Now, it is suggested in this motion that whenever there is a crisis we

should run to the United Nations. The United Nations is an organisation which will interfere, perhaps, at the invitation of other nations, if those nations think that it is necessary for the United Nations to come in. As far as we are concerned, as a nation with dignity and honour, I think it is our duty to be prepared to meet any threat from any external force from any part of the world—be it Indonesia or be it any other country. (*Applause*) We are a small nation, that is true. We are not a warlike nation, but we must be ready. If people want to fight us, we fight back. And I would say that almost one hundred per cent of the people of this country of whatever race they are, of whatever descendants they are, will stand behind this House when we decide, as I hope we will decide today, that we must be prepared if necessary to fight Indonesia and her confrontation policy at all times with all the resources available to the people of this country. Now, I have used the word "fight", but it is clear from the newspapers that attempts are being made by this Government and by other interested parties to bring an end to the crisis created by the confrontation policy. In particular, I think, if you refer to the newspapers of today, you will see that the Deputy Prime Minister is quite happy with his trip to where he met the representatives of these nations, and perhaps something good may come out.

Now, let us consider how this crisis came about, and it is on that issue that I think the Alliance Government, of which the last speaker has so much praise, must stand condemned, because the Malaysia plan when mooted was opposed by the Opposition of this House on certain grounds. And in fact it was I who said, "If you put through Malaysia according to the Prime Ministers's plan, you will bring misery to the people of the Malaysian territories, and not a happy Malaysia." I am sorry to say—I won't say I am glad—that that prediction appears to be coming true, because slowly but surely upheaval, resentment and revolts are taking place in the Malaysian territories after the Prime Minister of the Federation declared what sort of Malaysia he is

having. Therefore, the fault must be borne by the Federation Government for the bungling of Malaysia and its plan. We have always said that we would favour the formation of Malaysia, but we have also said that we oppose the form of Malaysia which has been put forward and which the Inter-Governmental Committee now recommends. It has shown the misery that it can bring to the other countries. It has shown the necessity for the abuse by the elected Governments of Singapore and the Federation of the Internal Security laws which exist in these countries—that is misery being brought on the people of these countries to such an extent that even elected members of the people are not sitting in this House today to express the voice of their constituents. I would like to make it clear that I am not commenting on the particular case of the Member for Setapak, because I do not know enough to say whether there is justification for his arrest or there is no justification for it—a Government statement will be issued, I am sure, in due course—but I do stand up here to say that the confrontation policy was an outcome of the Malaysia plan. I stand here to say that we condemn the use of the emergency powers in this country to suppress people from speaking about opposition to Malaysia. I stand here to condemn the principle of arrest and detention without trial, and it is to that extent that I refer to the arrest of the Member for Setapak and in no other connection whatsoever.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot stand up here and support this motion because, as I said earlier, as an independent nation, our duty first is to solve any crisis that may be created in this country by anyone. It is our duty to be ready to answer that crisis and to defend ourselves against all external aggression or external threat; and here it is necessary for us to appreciate that while I said we stand behind this Government or any government in meeting this external threat, the people of this country will for that purpose, and for that purpose only, forget that they are members of any political organisation and remember that they

are citizens of this country defending their own country. Once we solve or preserve our sovereignty and integrity, then our fight as members of various political parties will be carried on to its ultimate objective without any let-up where the internal policy of this Government is concerned. And I do hope that all parties in this House, whether they form the Government side or the Opposition side, would consider what I have said and would declare their stand that where external aggression and threat is concerned, all Malaysians will stand as one without any political affiliations. Thank you (*Applause*).

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Sitiawan took a dramatic stand when he made serious allegations and accusations against the Mover of the motion, and in his accusations he said that the Mover is disloyal to this country. Sir, on various occasions we have heard of serious accusations of disloyalty in this House. But, Sir, the question of loyalty or disloyalty cannot be judged by a person expressing his honest views and genuine facts in the interest of the nation. My Party and myself, though accepting the concept of Malaysia, have from the very beginning opposed the terms of Malaysia as envisaged by the Prime Minister and the Alliance Government. We are not going to be threatened or intimidated by the arrests. We will continue to do so, and we stand by it. Sir, today we find that our colleague the Member for Setapak is missing; tomorrow many more may be missing. But we know that truth will always prevail. Sir, during the last few days and weeks there had been several telephone calls and advices to me not to express my honest opinion on Malaysia. Some had even said, "The moment you land, after the Conference at Colombo, you will be arrested at the Airport." But, we did not run away. We have come back here. Sir, a person's thoughts, a person's views, cannot be sabotaged by threats and intimidation. You can arrest hundreds of people, but their feelings and aspirations will always remain with them forever. Today I can see no other solution except the solution which has

been proposed by the Member for Besut.

Sir, the new and independent nation of ours has a main task ahead. We are deeply involved and concerned over economic construction and national development. In the present situation, if we are dragged into a cold war, our main resources will be drained for defence. The sons of the soil of this country have witnessed the second world war; they have experienced the miseries, the difficulties, and the famine during the second world war. We do not want that to be repeated again. As others in other parts of the world would like to have peace, we in this part of the world would also clamour for peace and prosperity. Today, even big nations when they are provoked and irritated, they always feel that peace should be adhered to and advocate that war should not be invited. However, unfortunately, in the ruling Party here, we have a few members who make irresponsible utterances, provocative utterances; and as a result of this we might be dragged into a war which could be easily avoided.

Sir, the United Nations is deeply concerned over the situation in this part of the world and as a result the United Nations has sent Mr Narasimhan to find out the exact position. During his stay in this country, he met the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. He has now gone back with a clear mind and in time to come he will be reporting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The United Nations will be briefed on the entire situation and the position that is developing in this part of the world. This motion, Sir, calls upon the Government that if a serious crisis takes place the matter be referred to the United Nations for a peaceful settlement. As I said, we are not prepared to go into a cold war when there is still an opportunity to find a peaceful solution.

Sir, from the time the question of Malaysia arose in this country, certain events had taken place in Singapore and in the Federation—there have been

mass arrests which are not justified in any democratic form of Government; arrests have taken place in respect of top trade union leaders, top politicians, who have been dedicated to the masses. None of those arrested have been offered the normal course of justice. They have been taken in during the night, they have been taken in while walking on the streets, they have been arrested in restaurants, and one was flown back, and arrested while travelling to Tanganyika to attend a conference. All these events drive us to the conclusion, or rather to ask, "Are we moving towards democracy, or are we moving towards a dictatorial method of Government, or a Fascist government?" Sir, the more a nation is oppressed, the more a nation is suppressed, ultimately that nation will rise to find out the truth, as we all know that all powers are corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Since the ruling Party has got an overwhelming majority in this House, it has always thought fit to do what it wanted and to do things regardless of any justice, and regardless of international repercussions.

Sir, we in this part of the House are keen to build up a healthy Malayan nation. We are desirous and are conscious of the necessity of building a prosperous nation. We are responsible people and we feel that our nation should advance and that it should become one of the most powerful nations as far as peace is concerned in South-East Asia. We are not a big nation, but we are big in spirit, we are big in thoughts, and we also have other qualities which other nations may not have; nevertheless, let us not be overdrunk with power. Let us not think that we can do anything we like, just because you have an overwhelming majority. We in this part of the House are constitutionally entitled to disagree; we are constitutionally entitled to oppose, and we are constitutionally entitled to express what we want to express. As elected representatives, we feel that it is time that the Government should give serious thought to the question of how to bring about an amicable

settlement in respect of the prevailing situation between Indonesia and Malaya. I still remember, if my memory serves me correctly, that the Prime Minister of this country in this very House has said, "The Indonesians are our blood brothers" and I appeal, "Let the blood brothers not fight." Let us find a peaceful solution to our problem. We have many things in common with Indonesia—geographically, historically and culturally—and a war between Indonesia and Malaya will be only to the advantage of the Western powers. The Western powers are keen to provoke both nations involved in this dispute. They are just watching what will happen and to take advantage of the situation. Let us not open ourselves and allow the Westerners, the SEATO powers and the NATO powers, to take control of the entire situation.

Sir, as I said earlier, the Government has made the arrest of the Member for Setapak for vocally expressing his views on Malaysia. His arrest is unjustified in all terms. As an elected representative of more than 20,000 people, who had confidence to return him to this House, today he is unable to represent his constituency members. These people have been deprived of representation in this House. Nevertheless, Sir, we will not be surprised if many more are pulled in, but I would like to warn the Government that this will not lead the nation towards democracy and this will not lead to prosperity. This will only degrade the nation that we are hoping to build in this part of the world—a nation endowed with prosperity. Sir, let the ruling Party be not overdrunk with power. The arrests in Singapore and the arrests in the Borneo territories during the past few months make a mockery of democracy.

Mr Speaker: That is not relevant.

Enche' V. David: Sir, in all sincerity, I ask this House to give serious consideration to the establishment of peace between Indonesia and Malaya. Thank you.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

**PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU
MENJALANKAN IKHTIAR² YANG
AMAN DAN DAMAI DI-DALAM
PERHUBONGAN-NYA DENGAN
NEGARA TETANGGA**

Debate resumed.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr Speaker, Sir, the motion before us refers to the problems confronting this country, and the confrontation has no doubt caused a crisis. Sir, in the face of external threats to this country my Party, the United Democratic Party, calls for a united stand. We stand behind the Government for the defence of the country. However, Sir, this does not imply that we accept Malaysia of the type which the Alliance Government is proposing, because of the haste, the manner and the method of adopting it. Nor are we prepared to accept a Greater Malaysia which was recently proposed. We want a Malaysia that will in fact give the people of the Malaysian State free movement in trade, employment and, above all, the practice of equality. That is what we would term as "Happy Malaysia".

Now, speaking on the question of the use of arbitrary powers of arrest, we are in full agreement with the action taken on subversive elements. But, Sir, if we have sufficient evidence to warrant action against them, then we say it is only proper and right in the true practice of democracy to bring these people for trial in open court. Then the people will know more about the workings of these subversive elements.

I do not propose to go further than what I have said because there are other motions coming up. For these reasons we feel that we would not support the motion before us to bring this matter before the United Nations just now.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk membangkang usul ini dengan sa-kuat²-nya oleh kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah

perkataan dalam usul ini tidak pun di-sebutkan dengan tegas-nya pertikaian yang berlaku sekarang ini. Chuma yang di-sebutkan Tanah Melayu hendak-lah menjalankan ikhtiar yang aman dan damai dalam perhubungan dengan negara tetangga dan sa-kira-nya ada ketegangan² yang merunchingkan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat-lah hairan di-atas perkataan usul ini yang berbunyi sa-kira-nya ada ketegangan, ini berm'a'ana-lah Yang Berhormat dari Besut itu pura² tidak mengetahui dengan adanya ketegangan dan kerunchingan dengan negara tetangga kita. Yang Berhormat itu sengaja hendak katakan tidak ada satu ketegangan yang mana seluruh dunia tahu bahawa ada dengan jelas-nya kerunchingan dengan Indonesia. Usul ini meminta kepada Kerajaan menjalankan ikhtiar yang aman dan damai, sa-bagai sa-orang warga negara saya juga berasa hairan atas diri atau pendirian Yang Berhormat dari Besut yang sa-lama ini telah berada dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai warga negara, tidak tahu bahawa Kerajaan kita sentiasa menjalankan ikhtiar dan langkah bagi mengekalkan keamanan berbaik² di-antara negara kita dengan negara² tetangga kita dan juga menjauhi daripada berlaku-nya pertikaian dengan negara² yang berbaik² dan yang ada perjanjian persahabatan dengan negara kita. Jadi dengan mengatakan Kerajaan kita menchuaikan di-atas perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak berasas sama sa-kali. Sa-bagaimana kita dengan negara tetangga kita ia-itu sa-lepas merdeka, kita-lah yang mengadakan perjanjian persahabatan yang mula² sa-kali dengan negara tetangga kita ia-itu Indonesia, dan sa-lain daripada mengadakan perjanjian persahabatan, kita telah memberi bantuan moral dan juga kebendaan saperti menghulurkan bantuan sa-takat mana yang kita boleh beri. Jadi, kalau pehak pembangkang mengatakan kita sengaja chuaikan dalam perkara itu, saya fikir itu tidak kena pada tempat-nya, dan kalau hendak di-tudoh kepada Kerajaan kita yang chuma ada ra'ayat jelata-nya sa-banyak 7 juta, maka tidak ada sebab kita hendak menchari fasal dengan negara yang besar yang mempunyai 90 juta manusia dan ini ada-

lah satu perkara yang tidak dapat di-terima oleh akal. Kita bukan menchari pergadohan atau perselisihan, tetapi sa-balek-nya pehak negara tetangga kita sendiri yang menchari sebab untok pergadohan itu. Kita telah beberapa kali menchuba hendak mengelakkan perselisihan itu, tetapi telah di-datangkan bermacam² tudohan pada kita yang tidak berasas sama sa-kali.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita pernah mengalami kesusahan sejak berada di-bawah pemerintahan penjajah dahulu dan kita sendiri insaf dan sedar bagaimana susah-nya kita dalam keadaan saperti itu, oleh yang demikian kita telah berikhtiar dengan sa-daya upaya untok membebaskan diri kita bagi mendapatkan kemerdekaan, dan sa-lepas merdeka dan berdaulat, Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita telah berikhtiar supaya negara² yang maseh di-jajah itu di-bebaskan dengan sa-chara menyatu-padukan ka-empat² buah negeri itu. Dalam ranchangan ini, ada bermacam² yang menyebabkan timbul-nya pertikaian. Ada yang menudoh bahawa ranchangan Malaysia itu sa-bagai neo-colonialist. Ini satu perkara yang tidak berasas, kerana kita ada-lah berdiri tegoh bagi membebaskan negeri² yang di-bawah ta'alok penjajah. Kita chukup sabar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-atas beberapa perkara daripada perbuatan negara tetangga kita, kita chukup sabar manakala negara tetangga kita itu mengistiharkan dasar confrontasi terhadap kita, dan kita juga dapat tahu yang nelayan² kita di-buru sa-hingga sampai ka-pantai prayeran kita. Kita tahu bahawa nelayan² Indonesia telah mendapat bantuan dengan kapal perang ia-itu sama ada dari tentera laut atau pun tentera udara-nya bagi muatan tentera²-nya, dan banyak lagi tudohan² yang berhubung dengan sokongan moral di-atas pemberontakan di-Brunei, maka semua-nya ini kita tahu dan bagi kita tidak mengambil apa² langkah untok hendak memutuskan perhubungan atau tegas-nya perjanjian persahabatan dengan negara tetangga kita itu. Kita maseh tetap dengan pendirian kita, tetapi sa-hingga manakah dapat kita bersabar? Sa-bagai

sa-buah negara yang berdaulat, kita mesti-lah berdiri tegoh di-atas sa-barang anchaman yang akan merosakkan kita, atas kema'amoran dan kedaulatan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah berasa bimbang sangat di-atas anchaman yang datang dari luar negeri itu, tetapi yang saya bimbangkan ia-lah anchaman subversive yang ada dalam negara kita ini. Ini-lah satu perkara yang sangat² di-takuti oleh mana² negara sa-kali pun dan dengan ada-nya pergerakan subversive yang meluas itu, ini akan menjatohkan sa-sabuah Kerajaan walau bagaimana kuat-nya pendirian Kerajaan itu sa-kali pun. Jadi, langkah yang di-ambil oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri itu sangat-lah sa-suai pada tempat-nya untuk menghindarkan sa-daya upaya-nya daripada berlaku sa-barang kekacauan dalam negeri ini supaya jangan terjadi saperti pemberontakan di-Brunei itu. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, sa-sudah penyeludupan di-jalankan dalam beberapa tahun di-Brunei itu, maka dengan serta-merta negeri itu hendak di-ta'aloki dengan sa-chara haram. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai pemberontakan di-Brunei itu, kita semua tahu bahawa pehak PAS dengan tidak sa-chara langsung telah mengiktirafkan Kerajaan pemberontakan di-Brunei itu dengan menggelarkan Azahari sa-bagai Tuan Yang Terutama, yang berma'ana bahawa Azahari telah di-pilih menjadi Governor bagi negeri itu

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Apa ada kena-mengena Azahari dengan usul yang ada ini. Saya fikir ini sudah terkeluar daripada perkara ini!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertikaian ini ada berkaitan dengan pemberontak di-Brunei, maka dengan sebab itu-lah saya hendak beri penjelasan sedikit.

Pada masa itu kita telah menghantar Pasokan Polis kita untuk mengawal ahli² perkhidmatan kita yang sedang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan Brunei, tetapi pehak PAS telah membangkang, membangkang dengan sa-keras² nya dengan segala hujah² nya yang mengatakan Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak patut

menghantar polis² kita ka-Brunei. Pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita ada satu usul yang menegor Kerajaan, bagi menasihati Kerajaan supaya Kerajaan berikhtiar jangan jadi bergaduh dengan negara tetangga kita. Ini satu perkara yang sangat berlainan daripada dasar-nya yang di-jalankan oleh pehak pembangkang itu.

Perkara yang kedua ia-lah meminta supaya Kerajaan mengadakan perkara ini kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu. Pada pendapat saya, perkara ini ta' payah-lah di-adukan kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, kerana perkara ini memang ada dalam pengetahuan Bangsa² Bersatu, dan pada bulan Ogos tahun 1962 dahulu perkara Persekutuan Malaysia ini sudah pun ada dalam pengetahuan Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, dan juga ikrar telah di-buat oleh Menteri Luar Indonesia bahawa Indonesia tidak akan mengganggu Persekutuan Malaysia yang baharu itu, sa-balek-nya timbul pergaduhan pada masa ini. Jadi, ini satu perkara yang memang ada dalam perhatian Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, dan pada pendapat saya, ini bukan-lah masa-nya yang patut di-ambil champor tangan, kerana perkara yang besar biasa terjadi saperti mana yang berlaku di-Tibet, Hungary dan lain² lagi yang mana Bangsa² Bersatu tidak champor tangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang telah di-sebutkan oleh beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada pehak Pembangkang ia-lah berkenaan dengan penangkapan Yang Berhormat dari Setapak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Perlembagaan kita ada menetapkan ia itu kebebasan sa-saorang itu di-beri dengan sa-penoh-nya dengan syarat mengikut undang². Dalam Dewan ini kita telah meluluskan satu undang² yang khas mengenai keselamatan dalam negeri. Dan menjadi kewajipan dan tanggung-jawab Menteri yang berkenaan melaksanakan undang² ini. Sebab itu-lah perkara ini sangat² mustahak di-laksanakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kerana Dewan ini telah meluluskan undang². Dan tidak payah di-bangkitkan perkara ini kerana undang² itu telah di-adakan.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, you might recall that I broached the subject of the Malaysia concept early in 1961. At first the Indonesian Government appeared to receive the news with only a mild interest. In November, 1961, in a letter to the *New York Times*, Dr Subandrio wished good luck to Malaysia. About a year later Dr Subandrio, other Indonesian leaders and the Indonesian Press took up the charge of "neo-colonialism" which, incidentally the Indonesian Communist were the first to use the word.

Malaysia is now represented by Indonesia as a "threat" to her. The virulence of Indonesia's political and propaganda campaign reminds me of the confrontation against Dutch colonialism in the Irian Barat case. But Indonesia should remember that Malaysia cannot be compared to Irian Barat, to which Indonesia laid claim. Indonesia should take note that Malaysia is a federation which will incorporate 15 states to form a sovereign independent nation which is destined to improve the prospects of peace and progress, stability and security of South-East Asia.

We have also been accused by the Member for Besut of not having discussed the Malaysia Plan with Indonesia right from the start. I wish to make it quite clear that it would have been wrong on our part to consult the Indonesian Government on this matter, since this was a matter for the people of the Borneo territories concerned and for the British Government. In the circumstances we believe that it was sufficient for Lord Selkirk, the United Kingdom Commissioner-General for South-East Asia to proceed to Djakarta and acquaint the Indonesian authorities with details of the Malaysia Plan. In any case the Indonesian Ambassador here was kept well informed about Malaysia and as far as I know he kept a very lively interest in the matter. He was invited to attend—and he did attend—the many sessions we had here of the Malaysia Solidarity Committee meeting in 1962.

The Borneo territories were not something that we claimed like the

Indonesians' claim over West Irian. Malaysia could come about, as we have said and stressed time and time again, if the territories concerned were prepared to come together and join it. There is no force, no coercion used at all. As I said, and I repeat it—it arises out of the free will of the people of all these territories concerned. It would be wrong therefore for Malaya to explain the Malaysian Plan to Djakarta at the early stage when the position was so nebulous before we could know whether the territories concerned would want to join in on terms which we have been discussing. It was proper for the British to explain to the Indonesian Government or, in fact, to any government who are interested in the plan because these territories are still British. In fact, Britain has gone to great length to explain the plan to Indonesia. How much they understand it or how much they care to understand it—I do not know. Until a few days back in fact we do not know if the respective territories would accept the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Committee. In fact the Report of the Inter-Governmental Committee has not come to this House and it has not even been discussed by the party in power. Once these terms and conditions of the entry of the Borneo territories and Singapore have been finally agreed by all concerned it would perhaps be possible for Malaya to inform her friends of the shape of Malaysia and to ask for their fair co-operation to make it a success. It is unfortunate that Indonesia is too impatient with Malaya and would not wait to find out the true reasons and nature of things. Or can we be justified in saying that this is not a reason but merely an excuse to besmirch us.

If Indonesia had been unhappy about the formation of Malaysia, why did the Indonesian Government not use the normal diplomatic machinery to inform us so earlier? After all, I had mooted the Malaysia concept as early as May 27, 1961. Nearly six months later, Dr Subandrio wrote in a letter to the *New York Times* that Indonesia had no objection against the Malaysia project. He said that his reference to

Malaysia was to give, I quote—"an example of our honesty and lack of expansionist intent." Dr Subandrio added: "One-fourth of the island of Kalimantan consisting of three crown colonies of Britain, was now becoming the target of the Malayan Government for a merger. Of course the people there are ethnologically and geographically very close to the others living in Indonesian territory. Still, we do not show any objection toward this Malayan policy of merger. On the contrary, we wish the Malayan Government well—if it can succeed with this plan." Well, that was his opinion of the Malaysia Plan which he had publicly made known in America when he was there. Therefore, it comes as a great surprise that he has taken such a strong line of opposition against it. He had not objected to Malaysia in 1961. Only in the latter half of 1962 did he come out strongly in opposition to Malaysia which he now described as I said, after the fashion of the Communists, as "neo-colonialism."

It saddens our hearts to realise how the Indonesian Government, in blatant defiance of generally accepted principles of international relations and in complete disregard of the Treaty of Friendship which binds the people of Indonesia and the people of Malaya together, has seen fit not only to condemn but to encourage forces of disruption in Malaysia, as it has now come out openly to show how much support they have given to the case of the Brunei rebellion.

The support which the Indonesian Government is giving to these evil forces may be due perhaps to internal reasons. But that is not for me to say. But it should consider carefully the grave repercussions which are likely to flow from hasty and impulsive actions which may be sparked off by the policy of this so-called "confrontation". The lives and happiness of millions of people in both countries and in other countries around here in South-East Asia generally are at stake. They should not be placed in jeopardy and it is my earnest hope and prayer that reason and good sense will in the end prevail.

It is important that I sound a note of warning here. Our Government and our people will hold the Indonesian Government, the Indonesian leaders, solely responsible for any consequences as the result of their policy of confrontation. Ours, as has been mentioned by the Honourable Member who spoke just now, is a small country, a country of merely seven million people, and it is not our intention to fight; neither have we the means to fight against the forces which are at the command of Indonesia so many times larger than we are. But we know, because of the right and legitimate aspirations of the people of these territories, Malaysia is well supported and well backed by our friends in all the countries of the Commonwealth—in fact, the whole free world. I am grateful for the first time to the Honourable Member for Ipoh who said that the people of this country are 100 per cent behind us. (*Applause*). I have no doubt that Great Britain, who are treaty bound to defend us in case of attack, will come to our help if and when we are attacked.

Sir, I see in the Press this morning that I was quoted as having involved Australia in this affair of ours. I was quoted as saying that Australia would come to our aid in the event of war. What I meant in the context of my speech was that as she is a member of the Commonwealth which has strategic defence force in the Federation and as she has openly said that she supports Malaysia, she too would surely rally to our help. If my statement yesterday had been read and construed to mean that Australia had given an undertaking, or had come to some understanding with us, to fight for us in the event of an attack by Indonesia, then I say here and now that I am sorry for having caused Australia so much embarrassment. I can tell Honourable Members of this House that there has been no such understanding between Australia and ourselves. Therefore, I hope that the Australian Government would not misconstrue what I had said yesterday in a public rally in Malacca.

On the policy of confrontation, we have sought clarification from the

Indonesian Government on its policy of confrontation and we have not had a reply. In fact, we have never had a reply to anything we wrote to them. We have sent two further notes—though it is a waste of time to do that nevertheless, we are duty bound to do so—but we have not received any reply. We have also sent a protest note on the Indonesian gunboats terrorising our fishermen in the Malayan waters. Again, we have not received a reply. It is indeed strange that those who talk loudest about diplomatic proprieties do not have much respect for such proprieties. In this respect, Honourable Members would wish me to explain, or to place on record, the fact that there are a number of instances in which notes addressed by the Ministry of External Affairs to the Indonesian Government have not elicited replies from that Government.

Indonesian Government spokesmen and the Indonesian Press have also been indulging in attacks on my person which, of course, are immaterial to me personally. It is sufficient for me to remind them that in Malaya the office of Prime Minister is not the creation of one man, or a group of men but, under parliamentary democratic system, it is the creation of the people themselves. I am not here as a result of acquiescence or apathy amongst the people of Malaya. I am not here, as I have just said, as a result of my own doing: our Party had to fight and fight hard to put me where I am, I remember an occasion when a certain country was annoyed with what I had said in this Parliament and had suggested to the late King, the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong, to sack me. The late King replied, "It is not for me, and neither have I the power, to sack the Prime Minister; on the other hand the people under the Prime Minister can sack me." That is the working of parliamentary democratic system by which the Party is elected by the people and their Prime Minister exists as a result of goodwill or as a result of the desire of the people or the Party itself. So, this campaign of vituperation against my person reached, as you will understand, a level of pettiness and complete

disregard for truth—and this, accustomed as I am to personal attacks, took me completely by surprise. But, as I have had occasion to say, attack me as much as they like, burn my effigy with as many matches as they like; on the other hand do not attack my country, because if they attack my country, then I feel the affront of it (*Applause*), and so do the people here. To us, small country as ours is we cannot afford any other country to belittle us in the eyes of our own people. If they dare to attack our country, we are ready to defend and fight.

Indonesian confrontation policy is extremely dangerous. It is misrepresentation of a mischievous kind for the Member for Besut, the leader of PMIP, to have said in his Hari Raya message that our two countries should desist from this policy of confrontation. That policy, in fact, is not ours but it is Indonesia's directed against us. Now the Member for Besut calls us to account because of it. The Government, of course, is gratified to note that the Member for Besut is interested only in peace and in prosperity. However, he implies that the present dispute is not the result of Indonesia's confrontation policy. He maintains a strange silence, a very strange silence, over Indonesia's sabre rattling: for example, the threat to burn Malayan ships, Dr Subandrio's warning of incidents of physical violence. Why does not the PMIP tender its advice to the Indonesian Government as well? Perhaps, the clue to the Honourable Member's thinking may be found in his remarks that we cannot avoid this confrontation. He may not have—I do not charge him or at any time suspect it—but he seems to share the Marxist theory of historical inevitability—I do not know what that means. (*Laughter*). I dare say that he sincerely believes that the Indonesian Government is free from blame, because Indonesia's threat, Indonesia's brinkmanship, Indonesia's confrontation, are inevitable or unavoidable. So, we can understand why he blames only the Malayan Government in the worsening of relations with Indonesia.

One reason which we have been offered in explanation of the confrontation policy is that Malaya poses a threat to Indonesia. How absurd this charge sounds which is reminiscent of Hitler's expression of fear before conquest. We have only to look at the map and compare our respective populations, and we will realise the reason for it too. We have also been accused of trying to isolate Indonesia, but I should like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the following facts.

There is ample evidence to show that Indonesia has been trying to isolate Malaya from Afro-Asia, Britain, Australia, and Singapore. Regarding Afro-Asia, the Indonesian delegation to the recent Afro-Asian Conference in Tanganyika tried to obtain Afro-Asian condemnation of "British imperialism" and "Malayan neo-colonialism". Fortunately, however, the Indonesians had to be content with the final resolution expressing full support to the "just struggle of the people of North Kalimantan against neo-colonialism"; there was no reference to Malayan "neo-colonialism". The fact that the pro-Malaysia group had not been given any hearing must have created doubt if not confusion in the minds of the truly uncommitted nations of Asia and Africa.

As regards Britain, Indonesia's spokesmen in Djakarta during the past few weeks have carefully refrained from attacking British colonialism and have instead concentrated on attacking the Malayan Government and my own person. Hints have been dropped in Djakarta that Britain may be faced with a war which is the result of folly created by Malaya and by me. Dr Subandrio has even praised Lord Selkirk for the latter's effort at explaining Malaysia. This is rather a crude attempt to split Britain from Malaya hoping perhaps that when Britain and Malaya have been split the door is open for Indonesia to walk in with all the forces at her command.

Similarly attempts have been made to confuse Australian public opinion and to provide assurances of Indo-

nesia's peaceful intention towards Australia. Djakarta reports indicate that President Soekarno is due to proceed to Australia on a state visit. Dr Subandrio is actively engaged in trying to impress the Australian Government with Indonesia's goodwill and peaceful intentions and the Chief-of-Staff of the Australian Air Force was given a splendid reception on his recent visit to Indonesia. It has also been reported that Mr Shann, Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia, has been given a full version (with supporting papers) of Indonesia's grievances against Malaya. In regard to Singapore Dr Subandrio has made statements, which seemed innocuous on the surface, but which hinted at differences of opinion between the Singapore and Federation Governments.

Indonesia's political offensive against the peoples of the Borneo territories has been of a different order. Dr Subandrio has warned that if Malaya's hostility to Indonesia spreads to the Borneo territories "the possibility of physical conflict would be difficult to avoid". This threat is obviously aimed at arousing fears in North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak regarding the dire consequences on joining Malaya whose Prime Minister's alleged hostility to Indonesia will inevitably result in direct conflict with Indonesia when Malaysia is formed. Dr Subandrio's political offensive is pursuing a "hard-soft line"; after threatening physical conflict, Dr Subandrio said that he did not want a conflict with anyone and suggested that the formation of Malaysia was up to the Borneo territories but that it should not come into being at the present time. There is a veiled threat in that statement. In other words, he is hoping that the people of the Borneo territories can be so thoroughly frightened that they will request Britain to delay the establishment of Malaysia.

He said that I wanted to annex Sumatra—of all persons I wanted to annex Sumatra—in 1957 because "I need Indonesia badly to face Chinese equality with the Malays inside Malaya". Having tried to cause a split between Malaya and Britain, between

Malaya and Australia and between Malaya and Singapore and having brought fears into the minds of the people of the Borneo territories, now he is trying to split the Malays and Chinese in Malaya itself, and the Malays in Malaya itself. You see how his mind works. I must say he must be pretty intelligent, but it is of the kind which we do not appreciate. He tries to sow the seeds of suspicion among the peoples everywhere.

Although there is evidence to suggest that there was mistiming which resulted in the collapse of the Brunei revolt and as a result caught the Indonesia propaganda machine off balance, it must be admitted that they have been quick to resume the political offensive again. It should also, perhaps, be noted that the Indonesian political offensive shows signs of careful planning and co-ordination, and in this respect, it would be unwise to regard any statement from Djakarta as based on an *ad hoc* decision. It seems fairly clear that there has been an escalation in the offensive, e.g. the announcement of "Confrontation", which was defined as an "Economic and social" offensive, included an assurance that war was not contemplated. But Dr Subandrio says: "I do not mean war, but incidents—incidents of physical conflict." If that is not war, I do not know what it is.

It was suggested by the Honourable Member from Ipoh that people who have spoken against Malaysia have been arrested. He said this is done purely to confuse and frighten the people here from uttering any words of opposition against the Government. The Honourable Member knows, and the people of this country know, that the seven million people in this country are free to do, to say and to move as they like. Only a mere handful of the seven million people have been taken in, and they must realise that there must be a really good reason behind this action by the Government. These people have been arrested because they have been working with the enemy of the State in order to subject this country to foreign rule. Evidence were in hand which, if repeated in this

House, would condemn these people outright. But in view of the fact that being held to determine their guilt, if enquiries are going to be held or are being held to determine their guilt it would not be right for me to disclose the evidence which we have collected or we have received against these people.

In the main there is no conflict or misunderstanding actually between this country and the people of Indonesia and the leaders in Indonesia realise it. I think they are much influenced by the communists and their tentacles have spread across the Java Sea and the Malacca Straits into our territory. Their agents are hard at work to undermine the authority of the Government by extensive subversive activities. They work not only in kampongs and in the towns but also in the barracks of our soldiers. For this reason these active agents have had to be suppressed irrespective of who they are or what they are because the Internal Security Act of 1960 does not make any distinction between a member of parliament or man on the street. Where a member of parliament is guilty or is suspected of being involved with the enemy in trying to undermine the authority of his own Government, then he must answer for his act in the same way as any man on the street.

Malaysia plan, as I have said just now, arose out of the free-will of the people of the territories concerned, and it is in the interest of Malaya to encourage the formation of Malaysia in order to protect these territories and ourselves from the design of our enemy. There are two with which we are faced: one is in respect of a country which has assumed the role as if she is being threatened by us and the other in respect of communists whose aim is to infiltrate and dominate these territories. Unless we can work together, the people of this country can work together, then this country must fall and if it fell, there would be no more liberty or freedom left for the people of this country. Therefore, one thing that has happened in this country as a result of this threat of confrontation is the fact

that the people of this country, people loyal to this country, have really come out with their support of their own Government; and I am thankful and proud that I have noticed, in this time of great stress and strain, the support which the people of this country have given to this Government.

The Honourable Member for Besut suggested that we should be on the best of terms with Indonesia being, as he has said, as our closest neighbour. Let us, therefore, remind the Honourable Member that we have gone to a great length to bring about a settlement of Irian Barat on behalf of Indonesia and on terms proposed by Indonesia and we have a Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia. We have invited Indonesia to join us in ASA and Indonesia turned it down without even bothering to find out the facts of the proposals or what the proposals contained. When we sounded the need for Muslim countries to associate with one another in the form of Muslim Commonwealth, Indonesia was the first to turn it down.

In the matter of Irian Barat, as I have said just now, Dr Subandrio attacked me for my efforts in trying to bring about a settlement in the dispute without even trying to see, or without even waiting for, my report to come to hand. His Government, he said, rejected the United Nation's intervention, except in so far as the transfer of Irian Barat to Indonesia was concerned. In the face of Indonesian hostile attitude towards Malaya, what chance have we got to try and work in close association with Indonesia or to try to come to friendly terms with Indonesia? It is obvious that the Indonesians do not want us as a friend. All they want is, as the Honourable for Besut is aware (if he is not, then he should be aware by now), and they want us to be their subordinate to do their biddings and to be guided by their Guided Democracy. But they can be certain that they won't have us as such.

It must be remembered that Malaya is small but she is an independent, sovereign state, and she has a right to lead her own life and manage her own affairs and to secure herself against

threats by the enemies: whether they are from countries next door to us or whether they are from the communist imperialism, which is an imperialism more dreadful and more terrifying than any we have seen or heard. The idea of Malaysia is to safeguard our territory, and the territories of North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei and Singapore from communist domination and it must come about whether Indonesia likes it or not, whether she agrees with it or not—Malaysia must come about. (*Applause*). It is our business and that of these territories to protect ourselves against our enemies. All our friends throughout the free world have agreed that this is the best plan to ensure peace and stability in this region of Asia. I cannot see any need for us to go to the United Nations on this issue unless there is a disagreement between the British and ourselves over Malaysia, as there was between the Dutch and Indonesia over West Irian. In fact, Malaysia is an accepted fact and the only opposition comes from a country like Indonesia which should not have anything to do with it.

The confrontation policy of Indonesia does not hurt us sufficiently for us to bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations, and Indonesia may have, perhaps, second thoughts and might withdraw their confrontation policy. We are still hopeful, however, that Indonesia would agree that Malaysia would not trouble her in the least. In fact, as far as we are concerned, it would bring benefit to Indonesia to have such a good neighbour next door to her and it is her policy, therefore, to work very closely with us as it is also our policy to work very closely with her. It is, as I said, not a matter which is the concern of anybody at all but of the people of the territories themselves. Only the communists, in fact, would feel that Malaysia is aimed to prevent them from making an inroad into this territory.

Therefore, Sir, I oppose strongly the motion now before the House. (*Applause*).

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very clear

that the Honourable Member for Besut, in moving this motion, has been greatly concerned over the present confrontation policy of Indonesia towards Malaya. Sir, we have heard just now the explanation of the Honourable Prime Minister in regard to this motion and also about the Indonesian confrontation policy. However, Sir, no one can deny that Indonesia's confrontation policy is a direct result of the Alliance policy in respect of the formation of Malaysia.

Sir, I stand here to reiterate the fact that the United Democratic Party supports the formation of Malaysia but not the manner and the method—and also the timing—with which the Alliance Government is implementing it. During the debate on His Majesty's Speech on the 28th April last year, I made an appeal to the Honourable Prime Minister to go slow on Malaysia and not to rush it against the wishes and goodwill of the people, as otherwise Malaysia might turn out to be a source of problem instead of peace and prosperity.

Sir, today we are faced with Indonesia's confrontation policy, and this has actually brought us not only anxiety and insecurity but also deterioration in friendship with our long-standing friend and neighbour. I cannot agree more that we must explore all possible avenues to prevent the situation from getting worse, but simultaneously we must also be prepared to meet all eventualities. I, therefore, stand here in this House to re-affirm the statement which my colleague, the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor, has made—that in the event of Malaya being threatened by war, we, the U.D.P., will stand solidly behind the Government to face all eventualities. We also call upon the people of this country to unite solidly to meet all eventualities. Sir, likewise, I would like to appeal to the Alliance to take the Opposition Members and the people in this country into its confidence: let us know regularly about the development of Malaysia and also the actual position in relation to the present confrontation policy of Indonesia, so that the people can be

brought more clearly into the picture in order to present a common and united stand against any threat of war.

Sir, I have mentioned just now that we must be prepared to meet all eventualities. Therefore, I call upon the Alliance to organise volunteers all over the country and to train our people to defend our country and I urge the people to support the Patriotic Fund.

Sir, with regard to the Patriotic Fund, I regret to say that there was a press statement which appeared today in the *Straits Echo* and also in the *Straits Times*, and this statement was made by a Member of the Cabinet, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, who has levelled charges against the Opposition for not supporting the Patriotic Fund. Sir, I would like to quote it. It says:

"But it is most unfortunate that in Malaya today the Opposition parties have not come forward to support the Government policy so far. Instead we see a stab in the back by some of these parties. One significant thing is that since the launching of the National Patriotic Fund none of the Opposition parties or their individual members, so far as we know, has contributed even one cent."

Sir, I think this accusation is unfounded and misleading. I do not wish to mention this, Sir, but because of this accusation I have to defend ourselves, the Opposition Members. Is he aware that members of the United Democratic Party in Perak have contributed as long as three weeks ago to the Patriotic Fund? I am not trying to boast, Sir, but is he aware that I have contributed \$100 to the Patriotic Fund on 28th February this year? Is he aware that I have called upon my clansmen, during a function in which the Honourable Senator Enche' Lim Hee Hong presided, to support the Patriotic Fund? So, Sir, this accusation is not going to help bring us together. I, therefore, appeal to Members of the Cabinet in future not to level such charges on Members of the Opposition unless they have facts.

Sir, coming back to this motion, I think the time is not ripe for such a motion—therefore, Sir, I oppose it.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr Speaker, Sir, this motion calls

for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties that have arisen with Indonesia. I will say that—as the first Member from the Alliance backbenchers, who has spoken has said that that is what they have been asking for all along—it means they admit that this resolution is correct; otherwise they will not dare to come and say that that is what they have been asking for. Now, the choice that we are confronted with is whether we want to settle this dispute peacefully, or we want to settle it on the battlefield. I will say, Sir, that only people whose judgment has taken leave of them will want to settle on the battlefield, if they can avoid it—and we are still far away from the battlefield, but there is hysteria. There are some people who want to be there, but it is not they who will go there; it is the other peace-loving citizens of this country who will have to fight in a war. Those who make noise, papers like the *Straits Times*, which whipped up war hysteria, their editors, will sit in their cosy offices and let Asians fight amongst themselves. Mr Speaker, Sir, I will ask the people who are clamouring for war to think twice, to think more than twice, because it will not be so cosy. War is not just like going and seeing a movie. (*Laughter*). In a war they might get something that they do not like. So, I would ask them to rein in their passion, to take control of their judgment and act like sane human beings.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are certain objective facts, which the Alliance Government will not be able to deny; and the most important fact is that this so-called Malaysia plan, or whatever it may be—a plan, an intrigue, conspiracy or whatever you may term it—is a joint colonial (British and Malayan) venture. If it is not colonial, then it is a partnership between the Malayan Government, under the Alliance leadership, and the British colonial power in this part of the world. So, they cannot deny that this venture is half colonial. Naturally, being less trained in diplomacy, less used to international methods, the Malayan Government will be the junior partner. Of course, they will have the

privilege of making the noise, of stealing the show, of hitting the headlines and things like that. But what is behind, what is the controlling mind? That, I will say, Sir, is the British colonial power with these young politicians, who have just come on to the international field, being made used of as “tools” by the old and experienced diplomatic foxes who claim to be our friends.

The second fact which the Alliance Government will never be able to deny is this. We are a small nation—we all agree. Although we have a Minister of Defence, he is not a Minister of Defence in a real sense, because he is, so to say, dependent on foreign troops and they are not Malaysians; the Ministry of Defence does not have its own defence force to defend this country. So, what is this business of going and acquiring new territories? You cannot look after a small place, yet you want to look after a big place. You cannot walk, yet you want to fly. Mr Speaker, Sir, that is a fact and I challenge the Minister of Defence to contradict me.

Now, Sir, we know that British colonialism—in fact, colonialism everywhere—is a dying force, and it is breathing its last in the North Borneo colonial territories; and it is a matter of time before the British power there dies and the people of those territories are free and rise to their feet to take their rightful place in this world. Now, the British will stay on; they will stay on as so-called protectors of these territories and the Malayan Government will provide the justification for them to stay there; and by all sorts of means—by arrests, suppression and all sorts of other high-handed actions—the present Malayan Government can contrive to maintain itself in power; the British will assist in all ways, open and not open, to keep the present Government in power.

Mr Speaker: You have been talking too long on that matter. What we are debating now is in respect of the confrontation policy, but you are talking on the policy of Malaysia. I am giving you certain latitude.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, what I want to show to this House is that with the advent of Malaysia, it will not be the local troops that will guard these territories but imperial forces. Imperial armies will stand on the borders of Indonesia, and we know that Indonesia has just gone through a war which has been formented by the imperialist powers and these same powers are going to have their forces stationed on Indonesian borders, sanctioned by the Malayan Government. If we understand that, then we will realise the fears of Indonesia—expansion of territory plus British troops backed, perhaps, by Americans, and this is a fact which the Government will not be able to deny.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Prime Minister was not correct when he said just now that no force, no coercion, at all had been used in this Malaysia affair. I say that I differ, and if we look at it, it will be seen that the efforts to bring about Malaysia are nothing but coercion. At the beginning, before our Honourable Prime Minister became involved in this Malaysia plan, the Sarawak United People's Party was carrying on quite smoothly. Once the Prime Minister became associated with it, they started arresting and deporting members of the Sarawak United People's Party. Then, we know that although there was a ninety-nine per cent vote for the Party Rakyat of Borneo, that Party was not allowed to table a motion on Malaysia—and it is a foregone conclusion that the Legislature would have rejected Malaysia. Is this not coercion? It is nothing but coercion.

Now, Sir, we find that there is a so-called party "Perikatan" in Borneo asking for elections. The majority Party there has been banned, and no member of that Party will be allowed to stand for elections. So, only people who will support Malaysia will be allowed to stand and get elected—whether with one vote or two votes or how many votes, we do not know. But we know that it will be a manipulated affair, because anti-Malaysia forces will be excluded from the elections. Is this not coercion? Is this not constitutional

trickery Mr Speaker, Sir, I will again challenge the Government, the Minister of Defence, the Prime Minister, to contradict me on this, because these are facts.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in fact, before hearing the Prime Minister's exclusion of Australia just now in this House from defending Malaya, I had already got the subject of Australia in my notes. Sir, Australia is another South Africa very near Asia, and I will tell the people of Malaya, especially the members of UMNO this: "Do not be deceived by Australia's blandishments." Why? One Malay fisherman in Australia was hounded like anything just to be deported from Australia and he had to hide for so many days, and there were warrants out for his arrest. And this country wants to defend us. Australia has failed in its intrigues . . .

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Mr Speaker, Sir, Standing Order 36 (1)—irrelevance.

Mr Speaker: That is quite relevant. I think he is talking on what was brought up by the Prime Minister himself. Please proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, Australia, while politically excluding us—Asian, while not accepting us, while not allowing us the right even to go there, is trying to interfere in Asian affairs. We resent that and any decent human being will resent it—I do not know whether there are any in the Alliance, but if there are they will resent it. Australia failed to sabotage the transfer of West Irian to Indonesia. Mr Speaker, Sir, Asian people, coloured people, are not tolerated in the administration of East Irian by Australia, because they are people similar to us; and we will fight to bring up this issue of that territory which is administered by Australia, because Australia is not fit to administer that territory, because the people there are of a different colour and Australia go by colour. Now, having failed in that area, they want to come to the Malaysian territory. The only thing that we have to tell Australia is, "Please keep out of this area." A few days ago, an Austra-

lian leader made a statement, "Australia is indefensible, it can be finished in a matter of hours", and that territory wants to defend us! Why? To provoke us, to egg us on in a quarrel with Indonesia. Why should we be made Australia's catspaw, or Britain's catspaw, or anyone's catspaw? It is we who will get burnt in any war.

Mr Speaker, Sir, lastly we have to realise that this confrontation business has arisen only in respect of Malaysia, because of the old colonial forces using Malaya as a cover in trying to penetrate into these areas to renew their hold of these areas. It is not with Malaya that Indonesia has its quarrel; it is with this colonial project under Malayan name that they have their quarrel. They have not said that they will invade Malaya; they have not said that it is with Malaya that they have any objections. It is only against this Malaysia hatched in England, hatched in outside countries that they fear and dread, because it will provide a cover for imperialist forces to undermine Indonesia and they have lived through a very dreadful revolution—a counter revolution against the Indonesia State—and it will be very foolish for Malayan leaders to ignore that aspect.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there may be a tendency among some people in the Alliance to regard any support for peace as being something that is against the interests of Malaya. We would say that peace is in the interests of Malaya. Don't think that this is just like two small boys going and having a fight where all they will get are a few scratches, and then they go home, have a bath and put on their clothes, and they will be all right again. But we know that modern war is not child's play. So, Mr Speaker, in the interests of all parties, in the interests of peace in our region, we would say to the Malayan Government, "Let us explore all avenues of peace because even the greatest leaders say that if you can settle matters around a table it is much more economical, much more sensible and less troublesome than going to settle it on the battlefield." So I would urge Honourable Members from the Alliance not to be guided by the artificial

courage infused in you by British troops. Think in the Asian context and think of the traditional friendship we have with Indonesia and of the many ties—religion, ethnic, historical and other ties—and it is still not too late for us to come to an understanding with them.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasisir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri ia-lah bagi menyokong usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut. Beberapa Ahli² daripada penyokong pehak Kerajaan telah memberikan pentafsiran yang sangat jauh dan tidak tepat dengan semangat yang terkandung dalam usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut itu. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul ini ada-lah mengandungi maksud dan tujuan supaya terujud dalam negeri ini satu dasar yang sentiasa boleh di-amalkan berhubung dengan negara² tetangga kita. Menjalankan perhubungan international pada negara² dengan sa-mata² mengikut aliran atau kejadian yang timbul sahaja ada-lah tidak menguntungkan, boleh jadi membahayakan dan akan membawa negeri ini sa-mata² pada keadaan² kesulitan dan boleh jadi merosakkan keadaan negeri ini. Demikian juga kalau kita hendak bergantung kepada negara Commonwealth atau pun sa-bilangan negara lain, itu pun akan menyusahkan kita juga. Bahkan akan bertambah merendahkan martabat kemerdekaan kita pada pandangan mata international. Walau pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita nampak bahawa yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri di-dalam menjalankan dasar luar-nya tidak mempunyai pedoman yang cukup, dengan tidak cukup kuat bagi memelihara kepentingan negara-nya. Maka usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut itu akan menjadi panduan yang baik kepada Perdana Menteri apabila usul itu di-luluskan dan di-amalkan dengan tidak sa-mata² mengikut kehendak hawa nafsu dan fikiran yang munchul sahaja. Pada masa yang akan datang kita berharap akan terus lagi berhubung dengan negara tetangga kita seperti Siam,

Indonesia, Burma, Cambodia dan lain² lagi. Mereka² yang terdiri daripada negara² yang berlainan kepentingan, berlainan aliran faham politik dan berlainan bentuk pemerintahan, bukan sahaja di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tetapi juga di-antara negara dengan negara itu sendiri, ada yang lebih rapat dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan chara demokrasi-nya dan ada yang lebih jauh, tetapi ini ada-lah hak negara itu sendiri, mengenai negara itu sendiri, dan terpuang-lah kepada negara itu sendiri bagi melakukan-nya.

Pada masa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada sa-buah negeri pun yang chukup terpenchil daripada kejadian² international. Kejadian yang besar di-negeri yang beribu² batu jauh-nya, mungkin ikut menyentoh kita sama. Apa lagi kalau kejadian² itu berlaku di-negeri yang berhampiran atau pun negeri kita sendiri, maka oleh sebab itu terpaksa-lah kita bijaksana dan chermat dalam melaksanakan perhubungan luar negeri terutama dengan negara tetangga kita. Yang saya maksudkan usul ini dengan "bijaksana" ada-lah satu pendirian yang mempunyai tanda² keperibadian kita yang di-ambil daripada prinsip moral politik kita yang sihat, dan di-dalam perhubungan itu pula kita hendak-lah mencari ikhtiar² yang aman, sebab sekira-nya kita dapat mengekalkan keamanan dan ketenteraman luar negeri di-antara negeri kita dengan lain, dan akan dapat-lah kehidupan dalam negeri ini berjalan dengan baik dengan kemajuan yang akan terus menerus dengan tidak ada chachat-nya kelak.

Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terpaksa-lah memakai satu falasafah hidup di-dalam masharakat international ia-itu kita dapat dudok bersama² di-dalam sifat yang berbeza², jangan kita chuba sa-mata² mencari perbalahan dengan orang lain kerana hendakkan orang itu sa-rupa dengan kita. Hidup bersama² di-dalam keadaan sifat yang berbeza² ia-lah satu amalan yang jika di-amalkan bukan sahaja oleh kita, tetapi oleh seluroh dunia luar, neschaya tidak akan dapat melahirkan kemungkinan² yang menimbulkan pechah-nya keamanan dan ketenteraman dalam dunia hari ini.

Dengan usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut, ada-lah bertujuan memberikan pedoman dan isharat bahawa negeri kita ini mahu menjadi negeri yang chintakan damai, yang mahu damai, dan mahu mengekalkan perdamaian bagi kawasan kita ini, dan bagi seluroh dunia. Biar-lah negara kita ini kechil dalam erti kata keluasan, dan muda dalam erti kata umur kemerdekaan negeri kita. Tetapi kita hendak-lah dikenali sa-bagai satu bangsa yang sentiasa chintakan damai dan hidup di-dalam alam keperibadian dengan moral politik jiwa bangsa kita sendiri.

Apabila saya sebut "damai" bukan-lah yang di-maksudkan oleh pehak kami ini "tundok" dan menghilangkan maruah negeri ini sa-bagai negeri yang merdeka saperti yang di-agakkan orang. Tetapi yang di-maksudkan di-dalam usul itu ada-lah menjalankan ikhtiar sa-boleh² nya mencapai perdamaian sebab saperti kata Yang Berhormat dari Damansara kita terpaksa memilih salah satu antara dua jalan, ia-itu mencari penyelesaian sa-chara damai atau pun di-harap penyelesaian melalui peperangan. Tetapi ada pula pehak yang kadang² tidak mengerti atau chuba tidak mengambil pengertian akan dasar yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak kami ini, dan chuba mengganggu usul kami ini. Apabila pehak kami menghendaki perkara ini di-bawa kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu bagi membuat penyelesaian sa-chara damai, bukan-lah bererti bahawa sa-barang perkara yang timbul itu di-hulurkan kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, bahkan dalam usul kami telah di-nyatakan bahawa "apabila keadaan itu merunching", saperti yang di-tafsirkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara sa-bentar tadi ada-lah satu pentafsiran yang sa-mata² berdasarkan perasaan dan sentimen. Mengatakan keadaan sekarang ini sedang merunching atau keadaan ini tidak merunching, atau menetapkan keadaan merunching dengan tidak menimbang kedudukan awal dan kedudukan akibat yang mungkin akan timbul pada akhirnya, ada-lah satu pentafsiran yang melulu dan tidak tepat. Apabila

keadaan itu merunching, erti-nya kita tidak mahu, sa-sudah merunching itu timbul pula "perang", maka pada masa itu-lah kita menghendaki negara kita Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengemukakan perkara ini kepada Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu supaya melalui pertubuhan dunia ini suatu penyelesaian sa-chara aman dan damai dapat di-hasilkan. Ini-lah tujuan usul ini dan hendak-lah di-fahamkan bahawa di-atas semangat ini-lah, maka usul ini di-kemukakan kepada Dewan ini. Usul ini tidak-lah sa-mata² kerana dasar confrontasi Indonesia terhadap Malaya, bahkan usul ini ada-lah di-umumkan kepada seluruh sifat dan bentuk sama ada confrontasi itu dari Indonesia, atau dari mana sahaja, dan boleh-lah di-atas semangat usul ini mengikut sa-genap kejadian yang tidak di-ingini yang berlaku dalam keadaan pada masa sekarang yang kita hadapi ini. Dalam hal Indonesia, atau dalam soal sikap confrontasi Indonesia terhadap Malaya yang berlaku sekarang ini, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah memberitahu bahawa kalau sa-kira-nya Indonesia hendak berperang benar² dengan Malaya, maka dia hendak meminta bantuan dari negara tetangga yang lain, dan dalam beberapa hari yang sudah, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah menyatakan bahawa Inggeris sedia memberi bantuan, dan hari ini sa-telah menerima ma'lumat baharu ia-itu negara Australia juga bersedia memberi bantuan, sa-kira-nya berlaku peperangan antara Malaya dengan Indonesia. Sa-kira-nya Inggeris bersedia memberi bantuan, dan memang Inggeris sedia berdasarkan kepada Perjanjian Pertahanan bersama ia-itu Inggeris akan memberi bantuan dan ini telah di-nyatakan sendiri oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa dalam beberapa bulan yang lalu sejak timbul-nya soal confrontasi dari Indonesia itu, beliau telah menyatakan dengan tegas-nya bahawa jangan-lah Indonesia chuba hendak berperang dengan Malaya, kalau Indonesia hendak berperang dengan Malaya, erti-nya Indonesia terpaksa berperang dengan Britain. Ini ada-lah isyarat yang menunjukkan bahawa negeri ini akan menjadi padang jarak, padang terkukur,

dan tidak ada satu pun yang akan untong dalam hal kejadian ini, melainkan ia-lah negara² blok barat yang telah berjaya melahirkan, atau menimbulkan satu medan baharu dalam pertarongan antara faham barat dengan faham timor yang sedang bertarong sejak beberapa lama ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang paling gembira sa-kali dalam soal krisis antara Malaya dengan Indonesia pada masa sekarang ini ia-lah negara² yang menghendaki supaya soal² yang berbangkit dalam krisis dunia hari ini, jauh timbul-nya dari negeri mereka sendiri, tetapi kalau pemimpin² Malaya ini mahu sedar dan mahu insaf akan kedudukan yang seperti ini, maka mereka tentu tidak ingin bahawa akan lahir di-sabelah Tenggara Asia ini satu kawasan yang menggantikan Korea, atau satu kawasan yang akan menggantikan Vietnam dalam soal perang ideology antara timor dengan barat.

Ada pehak yang mengatakan bahawa usul PAS yang hendak mengemukakan kerunchingan perhubungan antara negara tetangga ini kepada Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu ada-lah ilham yang keluar daripada fahaman Komunis, atau Parti Komunis Indonesia. Ini ada-lah satu tuduhan yang jahat dan ta' dapat di-layan oleh orang yang mempunyai pandangan yang baik. Kebetulan persamaan dalam sa-suatu pendapat, tidak-lah boleh di-katakan bahawa menunjukkan datang dari orang yang sama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maksud kita untuk mengemukakan perkara ini kepada Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu, sa-kira-nya berlaku sa-barang kerunchingan, bukan-lah dengan niat hendak melambatkan Malaysia, sebab bagi PAS soal Malaysia ini sudah lepas ka-belakang dan kami mempunyai konsep sendiri berkenaan dengan Malaysia. Lambat atau tidak jadi langsung, bagi PAS tidak menjadi masalah, sebab kami mahu dengan chita² kami ia-itu sa-buah Melayu Raya yang lebeh luas erti-nya daripada konsep Malaysia yang di-agong²-kan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita sekarang ini. Oleh itu,

tidak-lah berbangkit soal hendak melambatkan rancangan Malaysia dengan mengemukakan perkara ini kepada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu. Apa yang berbangkit sekarang ini ia-lah kita tidak mahu negeri ini berbalah dengan Indonesia. Tetapi siapa sahaja yang chuba, sa-sudah dalam hal ini di-ikhtiarkan dengan chara aman dan damai, chuba mengachu hujung benetnya kepada kita, maka pada masa itu-lah Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu yang kita harapkan supaya mengadakan penyelesaian dengan chara aman, dan ini bukan-lah erti-nya kita pengechut atau penakut, dan ini tidak boleh disamakan dengan peristiwa yang berlaku di-India atau di-negara² lain, sa-balek-nya oleh kerana kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang kechil dan kita tahu bahawa ra'ayat negeri kita ini memang sudah benchi kapada pepe-rangan, dan tidak ada sebab mengapa kita hendak mengapi²kan jiwa ra'ayat negeri ini dengan semangat berperang sa-hingga melibatkan keadaan yang tidak tenteram dalam jiwa ra'ayat yang berkubar², saperti yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak pemerintah, dan parti yang memerintah sekarang ini. Ada orang yang mengatakan bahawa biar-lah negeri ini berperang, biar-lah kita hanchor, asalkan maruah kita terjamin. Di-mana hendak di-letakkan maruah kita itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau negeri sudah hanchor, menjadi padang jarak, padang terkukur. Ada orang yang tahu mengkobor²kan semangat, tetapi dalam mengkobarkan semangat itu bahawa dia tahu yang berperang itu bukan diri-nya sendiri, tetapi apa yang di-pentingkan ia-lah perut-nya sahaja, dan yang berkata bahawa biar-lah negeri ini berperang, bangsa kita akan hanchor, pada hal dia sendiri tidak pergi dan yang pergi ia-lah orang yang sa-keturunan dan sa-bangsa dengan bumi putera negeri ini. Dia hendak jadi kukur, kukur kerang² sahaja bunyi-nya, tetapi kelapa yang binasa. Apa kata kukur, kelapa juga yang binasa.

Bagi kita orang² Melayu hendak-lah mempunyai pandangan yang jauh dan biar cherdek sedikit apabila berhadapan dengan orang² saperti ini, dan hendak-lah sedar akan puak² petualang

dan pengachau² politik itu mesti-lah di-singkirkan dari negeri ini, sebab puak² petualang dan pengachau² politik sahaja yang chuba hendak menggembar-gemborkan keadaan yang maseh merupakan satu keadaan yang samar², melahirkan suatu suasana politik negeri ini yang panas dan menyebabkan ra'ayat sudah lupa kapada sa-suatu, melainkan mereka memandang dari satu jurusan ia-itu jurusan yang merbahaya yang mungkin akan berlaku dan akan menjadi satu kenyataan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah Rumah yang mulia ini mengetahui akan hakikat usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut itu dengan sa-benar²-nya, dan jangan-lah chuba mengachau atau meraba² dengan begitu jauh akan hakikat ini. Usul ini nombor satu sa-kali ia-lah akan mengemukakan satu jalan, sama ada Kerajaan negeri ini menghendaki penyelesaian itu sa-chara aman, atau sa-chara perang, dan PAS hendak menjadikan satu pedoman pada negeri ini bahawa penyelesaian itu mesti-lah sa-chara aman.

Yang kedua, kalau juga bertambah merunching, PAS menyatakan bahawa perkara ini mesti-lah di-kemukakan kapada Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, sebab kita memandang oleh kerana kita menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu, maka hanya itu-lah satu badan yang merupakan pertubohan dunia yang di-harap boleh menyelesaikan perkara ini, tetapi sa-bagai bangsa yang merdeka, kalau berlaku sa-suatu hal, bukan-lah erti-nya kita akan mengangkat kaki chabut lari ka-belakang, tetapi kita tetap akan berhadapan bagi menghadapi sa-barang kemungkinan yang akan menimpa tanah ayer kita ini pada masa akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah yang dapat saya kemukakan kapada Dewan ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana tidak ada Ahli yang hendak berchakap, dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terchari² terpaksa-lah saya berdiri.

Mr Speaker: Saya tidak menchari (Ketawa).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga menyokong chadangan Yang Berhormat dari Besut, sebab dalam masalah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa ra'ayat Tanah Melayu dengan ra'ayat jiran kita di-Indonesia ada-lah sa-keturunan, sa-darah sa-daging dan sa-ugama, jadi Malaya dengan Indonesia ada-lah ibarat adek-beradek, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Oleh sebab itu, maka Yang Berhormat dari Besut mengemukakan chadangan ini supaya dapat-lah hendak-nya menchari satu jalan mendamaikan soal yang semakin sa-hari sa-makin merunching, sebab pada biasa-nya walau pun bertumbok dan beramok adek-beradek itu kalau di-chari jalan penyelesaian dengan perantaraan, atau ada yang akan menyelesaikan itu di-bawa bermaufakat dan berunding dengan memberi fikiran di-antara pihak di-sana dengan pihak di-sini, kadang² ketegangan itu dapat di-kendorkan kembali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kalau di-fikirkan dengan sa-dalam²-nya perkelahian ini ia-lah antara adek-beradek. Ada di-antara orang yang mengatakan ia-itu kerana sudah ada konfrantasi dari Indonesia, maka hendak-lah di-hadapi dengan mengadakan barisan tentera dan melateh tentera kita dan menghangat²kan perkara ini supaya jadi lebeh runching lagi dan supaya terjadi pertemporan di-antara kedua negara itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Maka saya meminta sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan oleh pihak PAS ia-itu menchari jalan sa-berapa yang dapat dan sa-berapa yang boleh. Jangan-lah hendak-nya sampai terjadi pertemporan yang senget di-antara dua beradek ini.

Saya sangat menyesali tentang sikap pemimpin² kita, terutama daripada pemimpin wanita yang terkemuka dalam Negeri ini, ia-itu Yang Berhormat dari Jitra-Padang Terap yang telah memberi ucapan yang bersemangat di-Melaka sa-malam, ia-itu meminta kepada wanita² supaya bersiap sedia dan masok menjadi askar suka rela untuk menentang saudara² kita di-

Indonesia; Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyesali tentang sikap ini, kerana kita dari pihak wanita yang terkenal sa-bagai orang yang sukakan perdamaian dan tidak suka kapada pertemporan dan tidak mahu kapada peperangan hendak-lah pemimpin wanita itu memanggil seluroh pemimpin wanita yang ada dalam Tanah Melayu ini sa-bagaimana beliau telah menganjorkan Konvensen Wanita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bermaufakat bersama meminta saudara² wanita di-Indonesia itu mengadakan perdamaian di-antara Tanah Melayu dengan Indonesia. Sebab (*di-sampok*).

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat itu sudah pernah mengepalai satu rombongan melawat Indonesia dan mengadakan perjumpaan untuk mengikat persahabatan yang lebeh tegoh di-antara wanita Indonesia dengan wanita Tanah Melayu. Dan dengan lawatan rombongan wanita Tanah Melayu ka-Indonesia itu, saudara² wanita Indonesia telah datang ka-Tanah Melayu—ini lebeh mengikrab dan merapatkan perhubungan di-antara wanita Tanah Melayu dengan wanita Indonesia. Ini ada satu jalan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi Yang Berhormat itu untuk meminta dan menuntut kapada wanita di-Indonesia ia-itu kenapa kita adek-beradek mahu berperang, maka wanita di-Indonesia pula menuntut kapada Kerajaan-nya, atau Parti Komunis Indonesia yang konon-nya di-tudoh menyebabkan keretakan dan perpechahan dua saudara di-antara Tanah Melayu dengan Indonesia supaya mereka itu chuba dan dapat memadamkan api yang menyala ini. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kali lagi saya kesalkan sebab sa-patut-nya ayer di-siramkan kapada api yang mula menyala, tetapi kalau di-siram minyak tentu dia menyala dengan marak lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Bagitu juga daripada pihak yang lain. Yang di-Pertua Agong Pemuda UMNO, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan juga telah mengapi²kan perkara ini ia-itu hendak mengadakan askar sukarela dan mengerah tenaga seluroh pemuda²

Tanah Melayu ini untuk bertempur dengan Indonesia. Saya minta berfikir-lah, kalau tidak sa-kali, dua tiga kali, ia-itu jangan-lah jadi hendak-nya pertemporan di-antara dua beradek ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya terbacha dalam *Berita Harian* hari ini ia-itu "Macapagal usulkan sidang punchak Malaya, Pilipina dan Indonesia". Beliau minta mengadakan perjumpaan pemimpin² yang tertinggi daripada Tanah Melayu, Indonesia dan Pilipina, kerana ketiga² negara ini asal-nya daripada satu rumpun ia-itu rumpun bangsa Melayu. Saya ibaratkan mereka ini ada-lah tiga beradek, tetapi pada masa dahulu di-jaga dan di-didek oleh emak dan bapa angkat yang berasing-an ideology-nya. Indonesia di-jaga dan di-didek oleh emak dan bapa angkat orang Belanda, Tanah Melayu di-jaga dan di-didek oleh emak dan bapa angkat orang British dan Pilipina di-didek dan di-lateh oleh emak dan bapa angkat orang Amerika. Maka sekarang mereka sudah dewasa, mereka sudah merasa chukup besar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan mereka sudah terlepas daripada penjagaan emak dan bapa angkat mereka masing². Hendak-lah mereka ini sekarang mengadakan satu perjumpaan untuk memikirkan bagaimana chara yang baik untuk menyatukan seluroh-nya kembali ia-itu negara² Melayu yang di-banggakan di-dalam dunia ini bagaimana kata Hang Tuah, "Melayu tidak akan hilang di-dunia". Kalau sa-kira-nya tiga² negeri ini dapat bermuafakat dapat mengadakan pendamaian, dapat mengadakan perjumpaan sa-hingga ketiga² negeri itu bersatu kembali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka alang-kah megah-nya ketiga² negara yang besar daripada rumpun bangsa Melayu di-seluroh Tenggara Asia ini—dapat bersatu yang akan membangkitkan kebanggaan yang besar bagi umat Melayu di-Asia ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi, saya sangat menyesali saperti kata saya tadi ia-itu puncha² atau usaha² mengapi²kan, mendesak²kan ia-itu kepada baik pehak pemuda, mahu pun pehak wanita-nya di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk mengadakan peperangan dengan adek beradek.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, juga saya menyesali sikap Yang Berhormat dari Pontian Selatan yang mengeshorkan supaya mengadakan barisan wanita—tentera wanita sukarela. Kalau anjoran dapat di-peluori oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak apa, tetapi chuma di-peluori dengan semangat dan aman dan sahaja sedangkan beliau itu saya rasa tidak dapat ikut bersama. Sa-bagaimana sa-orang ibu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti yang saya katakan tadi hendak-lah memberi nasehat² kepada anak² dengan mengadakan jiwa yang tenteram dengan chara aman dan damai sa-bagaimana kehendak kita dan sa-bagaimana dasar daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ia-itu menghendaki aman dan damai tidak mahu bermusoh dengan siapa pun. Jadi sa-bagai sa-orang ibu patut-nya jiwa aman damai hendak-lah kita latehkan kepada wanita² kita, dan kalau sa-kira-nya terpaksa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak dapat di-damaikan mithal-nya Yang Berhormat itu bersama² dengan pehak wanita Indonesia maka orang itu—wanita² di-Indonesia attack wanita² di-sini (*Ketawa*) baharu-lah kita hentam mereka itu kembali.

Saya juga menyesali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menjadi puncha daripada ini juga surat² khabar yang sa-betul-nya melebeh²kan menaikkan semangat hingga merosakkan keamanan (*Ketawa*)—ia-itu saya terbacha dalam *Utusan Melayu*, sedangkan daripada pemimpin² besar daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, daripada Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, sentiasa mengatakan kita dengan Indonesia adek beradek, chari jalan bagaimana kita hendak berbaik² tetapi *Utusan Melayu* hentam ini, hentam itu, hentam Indonesia, tetapi di-salahkan hanya segelintir pemimpin² komunis tetapi kebanyakan hentaman itu mengenai keseluruhan orang² Indonesia. Dan sa-kira-nya di-keluarkan perkara macham itu—jawab menjawab antara surat khabar kita dengan surat khabar di-sana sedangkan ra'ayat di-sini dan ra'ayat di-sana tidak faham, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana hentaman surat khabar itu-lah yang mengapi²kan, yang lebeh merunchingkan keadaan perjuangan antara Malaya dengan

Indonesia. Dan di-sini juga lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ucapan salah seorang kaum ibu dari Melaka mengatakan

Mr Speaker: Dalam surat khabar apa?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: *Utusan Melayu*, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. "Langkah Mayat Wanita". Jadi ertinya sa-belum Indonesia memerangi Tanah Melayu ini, langkah-lah mayat wanita di-Tanah Melayu dahulu. Ini saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlalu sangat meluap² semangat-nya, dan ini saya yakin dan percaya semangat wanita yang sa-rupa ini bukan datang-nya dari jiwa raga-nya sendiri tetapi di-dorong², di-sorong² dan di-sogok² kan dari belakang daripada anasir² yang ingin supaya pertemporan, peperangan adek beradek ini lekas tercapai. Saya tahu sungguh² siapa orang² dan siapa pemimpin² yang ada di-dalam kaum ibu UMNO itu yang mempunyai semangat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengetahui ini sa-masa saya memimpin Kaum Ibu UMNO pada tahun 1952 sampai menyambut kemerdekaan pun takut jangankan memegang senapang.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: (*Me-nyampok*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Minta tahukan atoran sedikit (*Ketawa*).

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Kalau hendak berchakap itu, hadapkan-lah kepada Tuan Speaker. Saya telah beri amaran banyak kali. Kalau ada terdengar apa² minta-lah appeal dengan saya, saya boleh jalankan kuat-kuasa saya di-bawah Standing Order.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tetapi mereka selalu . . .

Mr Speaker: Jangan chuba hendak melawan saya.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak chuba hendak melawan. Jadi, ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau wanita² yang sa-umpama ini, sebab mereka tidak bergaduh antara adek beradek tetapi dengan di-sorong² di-semangat²kan, di-api²kan terpaksa mereka itu mengeluarkan kata² yang bersemangat sa-hingga mengatakan langkah mayat wanita sa-akan² perang mesti terjadi tidak lama lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya minta-lah kepada kaum ibu Perikatan chuba-lah kita chari jalan terlebih dahulu sa-bagaimana anjoran daripada President Philippines, Macapagal, dan di-persetujui oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita supaya dapat ketiga² pemimpin ini berjumpa menchari satu perdamaian. Mari kita semua kaum ibu menyokong baik kaum ibu Indonesia dan Philippine bersama² dengan kaum ibu Melayu minta di-adakan perdamaian di-antara tiga rumpun adek beradek ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sebab pada pendapat saya sa-kira-nya terjadi-lah peperangan di-antara dua beradek ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana wakil Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh tadi berchakap keuntongan itu tidak ada bagi kita chuma akan menjadi sa-bagai padang terkukor, Tuan Yang di-Pertua; kita adek beradek berkechamok²kan, berhentam², berbunuh², keuntongan-nya orang lain yang akan dapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: Sudah habis?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Belum lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! The time is up. The meeting is suspended till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Hens' and Ducks' Eggs

1. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what was the total annual production of hens' and ducks' eggs in 1960, 1961 and 1962.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): The statistics for 1960 and 1961 are not available.

In 1962 the local production of hens' eggs was 372.6 million and ducks' eggs 100 million, the total value of which amounts to \$47,260,000.

Production of Livestock

2. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what was the total production of goats, sheep, cattle and pigs in 1960, 1961 and 1962.

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari: The total production of goats, sheep, cattle and pigs in 1960 and 1961 are as follows:

	1960		1961
Goats ...	271,169	...	278,337
Sheep ...	36,997	...	35,091
Oxen ...	308,148	...	305,882
Buffaloes ...	269,355	...	275,528
Pigs ...	445,014	...	465,280

The figures for 1962 are not yet available as census returns from four States are being awaited.

Bertam Estate

3. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama:

- (a) berapa luas-nya Ladang Bertam Seberang Prai yang di-beli di-bawah ranchangan Sharikat Kerjasama dengan wang pinjaman daripada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama;

(b) berapa jumlah wang sa-bagai harga yang telah di-gunakan kerana membeli Ladang Bertam itu yang telah di-pinjamkan oleh Kementerian Pertanian;

(c) ada-kah wang yang telah diberikan sa-bagai pinjaman membeli Ladang Bertam itu samemang-nya peruntokan yang di-sediakan dari mula-nya kerana ranchangan membeli ladang itu, jika tidak harap terangkan untuk peruntokan apa-kah wang itu pada mula-nya di-sediakan;

(d) ada-kah wang peruntokan yang telah di-gunakan sa-bagai pinjaman membeli Ladang Bertam itu telah di-keluarkan dengan sa-tahu dan kebenaran Menteri Kewangan;

(e) berapa bilangan orang² yang memileki tanah² dalam ladang itu pada masa ini menurut jenis bangsa asal-nya (Melayu, China, India).

Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari:

(a) Luas-nya Ranchangan Kampong Baharu Estet Bertam itu adalah 6,785 ekar dan telah di-beli oleh Kesatuan Bank Kerja Sama Tanggongan Berhad, Province Wellesley dengan jumlah harga \$2,260,000.

(b) (i) Kesatuan Bank Kerja Sama Tanggongan Berhad, Province Wellesley telah mendapat wang untuk membeli tanah ini daripada:

(ii) Apex Bank ia-itu wang:

Kerajaan Persekutuan ... \$ 350,000

Wang yang telah di-keluarkan lebeh daripada simpanan (overdraft) di-

Chartered Bank dengan jaminan Kerajaan ... \$ 850,640

Wang Pasaran Padi yang di-simpan di-Apex Bank ... 812,460

(ii) Modal daripada penduduk² Kampong Baharu itu... 246,900

\$2,260,000

- (ii) Kedudukan Pinjaman sekarang ada-lah seperti berikut:

Daripada Apex Bank dengan wang simpanan yang terdiri daripada:	
Wang Simpanan Kerajaan Persekutuan...	\$ 350,000
Sharikat Pinjam-meminjam Kerja Sama Polis ...	1,260,000
Wang Simpanan Apex Bank sendiri ...	202,742
	<hr/> \$1,812,742

- (c) (i) Jumlah wang \$350,000 daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan itu telah di-terima khas untuk membayar sa-bahagian daripada harga estet ini.

- (ii) Wang yang di-keluarkan dengan jaminan Kerajaan lebih dari simpanan-nya di-Chartered Bank telah di-chadangkan untuk memberi pinjaman² kepada Ahli² Sharikat² Pinjam-Meminjam Kerja Sama di-luar bandar melalui Sharikat² dan Kesatuan² Bank masing² dengan chagaran harta tidak bergerak. Tujuan² memberi pinjaman² ini ada-lah untuk menyelesaikan hutang², menyatukan tanah, membeli dan memajukan tanah dan lain². Wang yang di-keluarkan lebih daripada simpanan itu bukan-lah di-luluskan khas untuk membeli estet Bertam.

- (iii) Wang Simpanan Pasaran Padi yang telah di-pinjamkan kepada Apex Bank oleh Kerajaan untuk memberi modal kepada Sharikat² Kerja Sama supaya menjalankan pasaran padi Kerja Sama dan segala kerja menyelenggarakan padi untuk pasaran, telah di-gunakan oleh Apex Bank sa-bagai pinjaman kepada Kesatuan Bank Kerja Sama Province Wellesley untuk membeli estet itu.

- (d) Pinjaman \$350,000 daripada Perbendaharaan Kerajaan Per-

sekutuan telah di-luluskan oleh Menteri Kewangan.

- (e) Estet ini sekarang di-punyaï oleh Kesatuan Bank Kerja Sama Tanggongan Berhad, Province Wellesley, tetapi ada-lah di-jangka bahawa kesudahan-nya lebih kurang 1,000 orang Melayu dan 500 orang China yang menjadi Ahli dalam Sharikat² Kerja Sama yang ada mengambil bahagian dalam rancangan ini, akan mempunyai tanah dalam estet ini.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Pineapple Canning Factory

4. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) sudah-kah di-mulakan usaha mendirikan kilang nanas yang telah di-ranchangkan itu, jika sudah, sa-takat mana kemajuannya sa-hingga pada masa ini, jika belum bila-kah ia akan di-mulakan;
- (b) di-mana-kah tempat di-dirikan kilang itu;
- (c) berapa-kah perbelanjaan yang sa-habis² kurang di-anggarkan chukup untuk mendirikan kilang itu;
- (d) berapa-kah lebih kurang bilangan penanam² nanas di-dalam negeri Johor yang di-anggarkan akan mendapat faedah dengan kilang itu apabila telah di-jalankan kelak dan berapa bilangan penanam² nanas negeri Johor yang ada pada masa ini; dan
- (e) berapa lebih kurang luas-nya kebun² nanas dalam negeri Johor yang di-ketahui oleh Kementerian ini yang akan mendapat faedah dengan kilang itu apabila telah di-jalankan kelak.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun):

- (a) Pelan untuk Kilang Nanas yang di-chadangkan itu sedang di-siapkan oleh arkitek, dan tender² bagi mendirikan bangunan²

dan memberi alat² jentera dan perkakas akan di-keluarkan pada penghujung bulan Februari. Ada-lah di-anggarkan bahawa pekerjaan mendirikan bangunan² itu akan di-mula² dalam tempoh dua bulan lagi dan bangunan serta memasang alat² jentera dan perkakas² akan siap dalam masa 8 hingga 9 bulan.

- (b) Pekan Nanas, Pontian, Johor.
- (c) \$5 juta.
- (d) Kilang² Nanas kepunyaan sendiri yang ada sekarang mempunyai tiga buah Ladang Nanas dan lebih kurang ada 1,929 orang peladang² kecil di-Johor. Semua peladang² kecil itu akan mendapat faedah daripada Kilang ini melalui Sharikat² Kerjasama mereka dan semua buah nanas mereka akan di-borong oleh Kilang itu. Tambahan lagi, sa-tengah daripada ahli² keluarga mereka akan mendapat pekerjaan dalam Kilang itu.
- (e) Jumlah luas-nya Ladang Nanas di-Johor ada-lah 21,620 ekar. Daripada jumlah ini, 7,307 ekar ada-lah di-selenggarakan oleh peladang² kecil yang akan mendapat faedah daripada Kilang itu sa-bagai yang tersebut dalam (d) di-atas.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Protection for Fishermen within Malayan territorial waters

5. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Defence to state what steps the Government has taken to protect and safeguard Malayan fishermen within Malayan territorial waters.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): The Royal Malayan Navy, supported with air reconnaissance by the Royal Malayan Air Force, maintains continuous sea patrols within Federation territorial waters and on the adjacent high seas. Such patrols are designed to protect Malayan fishermen. During the last year only two cases have been reported of our fishing craft being interfered with in our territorial waters. I wish to point

out, however, that a number of incidents have occurred when our fishermen have been fishing in their traditional fishing grounds which lie outside our territorial waters but within Indonesian territorial waters. The Royal Malayan Navy is unable to provide protection in these circumstances.

Basis of promotion in the Armed Forces

6. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Defence to state what is the basis of promotion in the Armed Forces.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The promotion of officers in the Federation Armed Forces is based on the following general principles:

- (a) Promotions to the rank of Captain in the Army, Lieutenant in the Navy or Flight Lieutenant in the Air Force are made to the grade and promotion above the rank of Captain, Lieutenant and Flight Lieutenant are made against vacancies in the authorised establishment;
- (b) An officer is promoted when recommended by his Commanding Officer and in the case of officers above the rank of Lieutenant, Flying Officer or Sub-Lieutenant by the appropriate selection board;
- (c) Officers are not normally recommended for promotion unless they have passed such examinations or attended such professional qualifications or have completed such service as may be laid down from time to time for promotion to that rank;
- (d) Officers holding short service commissions are promoted in the same manner as regular officers.

Ministry of External Affairs

President Macapagal's Speech

7. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri sudah-kah Kerajaan menerima laporan lengkap daripada Duta Malaya di-Pilipina atas perkara ucapan Presiden Macapagal kepada ra'ayat

Pilipina baru² ini yang menyerang dan menuduh Malaya sa-bagai hendak menjadi Kuasa Penjajahan Baharu di-Kalimantan Utara (Berunai, Serawak dan Sabah) dan jika sudah, apa-kah tindakan² balas yang telah di-lakukan sa-hingga ini oleh Kerajaan Malaya terhadap Kerajaan Pilipina itu menerusi saluran diplomatik atau yang bukan diplomatik.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menerima suatu laporan lengkap daripada Duta Besar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-Pilipina berkenaan dengan Uchapan Negara yang di-lafazkan oleh Presiden Macapagal dan perkara ini telah pun di-selenggarakan melalui saluran diplomatik dengan Kerajaan Pilipina dengan menyatakan bahwa kita berdukachita atas pandangan yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Presiden Macapagal berkenaan dengan ranchangan Malaysia terutama sekali dengan tuduhan beliau bahwa Malaysia ia-lah lanjutan kepada faham penjajahan. Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah juga menerangkan gagasan Malaysia dan tujuan-nya yang sa-benar sa-bagai satu chara bagi mencapai kemerdekaan untuk ra'ayat Sabah. Kemerdekaan ini akan menjamin ketenteraman dalam bidang iktisad dan siasah bagi negeri² di-kawasan Tenggara Asia dan juga menjadi kubu untuk menentang penyusupan Kominis. Kita telah juga meminta penerangan daripada Kerajaan Pilipina mengenai pendirian mereka yang nampak-nya sekarang ini berubah dari pendirian menuntut Sabah menjadi pendirian menentang pembentokan Malaysia.

8. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri benar-kah Kerajaan Malaya sedang menimbangkan perkara akan memutuskan perhubungan diplomatik terhadap Pilipina dan akan mengeluarkan-nya daripada Pertubuhan ASA, akibat serangan mulut Presiden Macapagal itu, jika benar bila-kah tindakan itu akan mula di-laksanakan.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak ada memikirkan, baik perkara memutuskan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Ke-

rajaan Pilipina mahu pun perkara mengeluarkan Pilipina daripada ASA.

Persons granted Political Asylum

9. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kepada Perdana Menteri menerangkan butir² yang sa-lengkap-nya berkenaan dengan orang² yang mendapat perlindungan politik daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu semenjak Merdeka, sa-hingga pada masa ini, dengan menerangkan nama² yang penoh, daripada negeri mana ia datang, kera'ayatan asal-nya, tarikh mula' ia di-berikan perlindungan di-negeri ini, 'alamat-nya di-Tanah Melayu pada masa ini, dan sebab ia di-berikan perlindungan politik itu.

Perdana Menteri: Ada-lah berten-tangan dengan dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi menjawab soal²an yang tersebut di-atas kerana kepentingan orang ramai di-negeri ini.

Immigration Office, Ipoh

10. Enche' Chan Swee Ho: To ask the Minister of External Affairs to state what steps the Government will take to raise the status of the Immigration Office at Ipoh to be similar to that of the Immigration Office at Penang in view of the increasing number of applications for passports being dealt with there.

Prime Minister: It is not intended to make Ipoh a Passport Issuing Office. There are already two Passport Issuing Offices in the Federation, i.e., Penang and Kuala Lumpur, and the present arrangements are considered satisfactory since persons making their application for passports in Ipoh would normally get their passports within a week.

Passports issued by Penang and Ipoh Immigration Offices

11. Enche' Chan Swee Ho: To ask the Minister of External Affairs to state the total number of passports issued by the Immigration Department in Penang Office and the relevant countries applied for during 1961 and 1962 and the total number of passports issued by the Immigration Office at Ipoh during the same period.

Prime Minister: Total number of passports issued:

1961 Penang 12,632 Ipoh Nil
1962 Penang 11,945 Ipoh Nil

Of the 12,632 passports issued in Penang in 1961, 3,448 were issued in respect of applications lodged in Ipoh; and of the 11,945 passports issued in Penang in 1962, 3,637 were issued in respect of applications lodged in Ipoh.

All passports are initially issued valid for travel to a standard number of countries and not for travel to any one particular country only.

Government Servants in the Immigration Department

12. Enche' Chan Swee Ho: To ask the Minister of External Affairs to state the total number of Government servants, by sex, now serving in each of the offices of the Immigration Department in Malaya.

Prime Minister: The number of Government servants in the Immigration Department is as follows:

PENANG—			
Div. I, II and III ..	59 males		
„ IV	22 „	1 female (Telephone Operator)	
KOTA BHARU—			
Div. I, II and III ..	9 „	1 female (Temporary Clerk)	
„ IV	3 „		
RANTAU PANJANG—			
Div. II and III ..	10 „		
„ IV	1 male		
PENGKALEN KUBOR—			
Div. III	4 males		
TUMPAT—			
Div. III	3 „		
ALOR STAR—			
Div. II and III ..	4 „		
CHANGLOON—			
Div. III	4 „		
PADANG BESAR—			
Div. III	9 „		
IPOH—			
Div. II and III ..	10 „	1 female (Temporary Clerk)	
„ IV	1 male		
KROH—			
Div. III	4 males		
„ IV	1 male		
KUALA LUMPUR—			
Div. I, II and III ..	31 males	3 females (Temporary Clerk)	
„ IV	3 „		
PORT SWETTENHAM—			
Div. III	6 „		
„ IV	5 „		

MALACCA—

Div. II and III .. 8 males
„ IV 1 male

JOHORE BAHRU—

Div. I, II and III .. 9 males
„ IV 1 male

BATU PAHAT—

Div. III 4 males

TOTAL ..	212 males	6 females
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MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Tonnage of Iron-ore Exports to Japan and Revenue Derived

13. Enche' Chan Swee Ho: To ask the Minister of Finance to state what was the yearly tonnage of Iron-ore exported to Japan from Malaya for three years prior to the imposition of the extra 5 per cent duty and the total yearly revenue received by way of export duty on the export of this iron-ore.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): The imposition of the extra 5 per cent duty on the export of iron-ore took effect on 21st December, 1961. The revenue derived from the export of iron-ore, as well as the amount of iron-ore exported to Japan, for the three years immediately prior to the increase are given below. No figure is available for the revenue from iron-ore in 1959, as it was not separately compiled then.

	Export of Iron-ore to Japan	Revenue derived from export of Iron-ore to all destinations
1959 ...	3,724,108 tons ...	Not available
1960 ...	5,373,777 tons ...	\$10,754,363
1961 ...	6,381,958 tons ...	\$13,656,295

14. Enche' Chan Swee Ho: To ask the Minister of Finance to state what is the yearly tonnage of iron-ore exported to Japan and the yearly revenue received by the Government after the imposition of the extra 5 per cent duty, as compared with the period before the imposition of the said extra 5 per cent duty.

Enche' Taa Siew Sin: During the first ten months of 1962 the export of iron-ore to Japan, and the revenue derived from the export of iron-ore was as follows:

	Export of Iron-ore to Japan	Revenue derived from export of Iron-ore to all destinations
1962		
Jan.-Oct.	6,052,759 tons ...	\$20,597,236

Relief from Income Tax

15. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Finance to state the steps taken by the Inland Revenue Department to draw the attention of the taxpayer to his right to claim relief from Income Tax on the sums expended on maintenance of his property, fire insurance, life insurance and management expenses.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The returns issued by the Inland Revenue Department to all taxpayers contain adequate "Notes" in order to assist them to fill the returns correctly. Among other things, these "Notes" contain an item in respect of "rents" and under this heading the taxpayer is asked to "attach a separate statement showing the address, gross rents receivable and the ground, land or quit rents, repairs, rates and other expenses payable in respect of the property let".

As regards life assurance, relief is given to individuals whether they own property or not. Information about relief is given in the "Notes" accompanying the return forms sent to individuals.

Revenue from Motor Vehicle Licences and Petrol

16. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Finance to state the percentage increase in the amount of annual revenue derived from motor vehicles and petrol taxation in 1962 as compared with 1952.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: In 1952 the total revenue from motor vehicle registration fees, licence fees, and licences of public service vehicles came to \$16.8 million. In 1962, the total collection was \$65.5 million. The percentage increase in the amount of revenue derived from motor vehicles is thus 289.9 per cent over the years.

The total collection from petrol duties amounted to \$31.0 million in 1952 and \$73.5 million in 1962. The percentage increase in the amount of revenue derived from petrol is thus 137.1 per cent over the years.

17. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Finance to state the

estimated yield in the current financial year from motor vehicle licences and petrol tax and the actual amount collected during 1962.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The actual yield from motor vehicle licences in 1962 amounted to \$54.76 million. The estimated revenue for 1963 is \$59.13 million. The actual revenue derived from duty on petrol in 1962 amounted to \$73.53 million while the estimated revenue for 1963 is \$79.76 million.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Shortage of Doctors in Government Service

18. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state what steps the Government has taken to relieve the shortage of doctors in Government Service.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): The following steps have been taken by Government to overcome the shortage of doctors:

- (a) A Faculty of Medicine has been established at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. The first batch of medical undergraduates will be admitted in May, this year.
- (b) An average of 20 Federal Scholarships and Bursaries, are annually provided by Government to enable eligible candidates to take up medicine at the University of Malaya or at the University of Singapore. In addition an average of 15 Colombo Plan Scholarships are annually obtained for medical under-graduate training in recognised universities in Commonwealth countries.
- (c) Doctors are also available on assignment from Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan and other international sources.
- (d) Recruitment of up to 60 doctors on contract from the Philippines, is now being undertaken.

Additional Doctor for Kampar Hospital
19. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state whether the Government would provide temporarily another doctor to the Kampar Hospital to provide for medical attention to the people of Kampar and surrounding districts, instead of the patients having to be sent to Tapah Hospital for treatment.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: In view of the existing shortage of doctors, it is not possible at present to post another doctor, temporarily or otherwise, to the Kampar District Hospital. It is not the normal practice to send patients from Kampar Hospital for treatment at the Tapah District Hospital.

Shortage of Accommodation in Hospitals
20. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state the Government's plans in regard to relieving the shortage of hospital accommodation in Kampar, Ipoh, Batu Gajah and Tapah.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Since 1957, increases in bed capacity, as under, have been or are being made at the General Hospital, Ipoh, the District Hospital, Batu Gajah and the District Hospital, Tapah.

General Hospital, Ipoh 21 General beds, 90 TB beds.

District Hospital, Batu Gajah A ward with 20 childrens beds is under construction.

District Hospital, Tapah 18 children's beds, 50 TB beds.

Increase in bed capacity at the District Hospital, Kampar, will have to depend upon the availability of funds and trained personnel.

CANCER

Deaths in Hospitals

21. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state the total

number of deaths which have occurred of patients suffering from cancer in all hospitals in the Federation of Malaya in the past five years.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The total number of deaths from cancer, in Government Hospitals in the Federation of Malaya, over the past five years, is 3,492.

Patients Undergoing Treatment

22. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state the total number of cancer cases now undergoing treatment in all the hospitals in the Federation of Malaya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The total number of cancer cases now undergoing treatment in all hospitals in the Federation of Malaya is 3,972.

Research

23. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state whether steps will be taken by Government to start cancer research in this country.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Cancer research on a limited scale is being carried out by Government, in this country.

Number of Deaths in Hospitals

24. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state the total number of deaths monthly of patients in each hospital in the Federation of Malaya from 1959 to December 1962.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The monthly number of deaths in Government Hospitals in the Federation for 1959 to December 1962 is as follows:

1959

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH HOSPITAL MONTH BY MONTH

				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: PERLIS															
Kangar Hospital	..	..	..	3	7	12	17	15	9	23	13	11	11	14	7

1959—(cont.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: PENANG												
General Hospital	77	76	72	62	78	57	72	79	55	54	76	68
Maternity Hospital	13	7	6	11	11	10	4	7	9	13	9	13
Perak Road Hospital	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	3	—	2	—	—
District Hospital, Balik Pulau	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
T. B. Hospital	2	9	8	3	4	12	1	5	4	5	5	6
District Hospital, Butterworth	11	10	12	18	14	10	14	5	5	7	15	9
District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam	19	22	16	27	30	23	16	10	16	11	6	8
District Hospital, Sungei Bakap	2	2	5	7	3	3	8	4	8	3	5	3
STATE: KEDAH												
General Hospital, Alor Star	37	28	24	39	42	35	23	32	31	39	35	31
District Hospital, Sungei Patani	18	32	24	28	25	18	15	20	23	30	17	21
District Hospital, Kulim	17	12	18	11	25	21	12	17	10	14	8	14
District Hospital, Baling	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	3
District Hospital, Langkawi	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	3	1	—	2
STATE: PERAK												
District Hospital, Parit Buntar	3	4	9	9	4	7	10	12	8	1	14	3
District Hospital, Taiping	46	37	36	32	44	36	40	45	50	51	35	44
District Hospital, Kuala Kangsar	6	7	7	3	5	8	8	9	9	11	13	11
Women Hospital, Kuala Kangsar	6	4	12	11	18	9	9	8	6	13	15	8
General Hospital, Ipoh	67	54	63	78	66	68	71	64	56	62	60	86
District Hospital, Batu Gajah	23	18	19	23	21	23	21	22	21	23	17	25
District Hospital, Kampar	8	9	8	4	2	10	8	12	8	8	14	13
District Hospital, Tapah	10	18	12	14	7	16	16	12	8	16	14	15
District Hospital, Tanjong Malim	6	2	3	4	4	6	8	8	10	12	5	5
District Hospital, Teluk Anson	30	27	28	20	28	23	28	29	24	21	23	38
District Hospital, Lumut	12	9	8	10	11	9	13	15	17	8	5	16
District Hospital, Grik	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	2	—
STATE: SELANGOR												
Bungsar Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	3	1	1	4	3	4	5	2	3	4	—	3
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	110	131	128	109	111	112	118	130	146	160	130	145
T. B. Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	4	4	5	—	3	—	1	4	3	2	2	2
Tai Wah Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	4	—	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	2
District Hospital, Klang	37	37	43	32	25	38	36	36	36	36	45	33
District Hospital, Kajang	10	13	7	6	8	10	5	3	8	10	9	11
District Hospital, Kuala Kubu Bharu	11	9	15	10	7	9	13	7	7	7	6	6
STATE: NEGERI SEMBILAN												
General Hospital, Seremban	56	66	55	60	40	70	58	70	46	51	49	68
District Hospital, Port Dickson	13	5	8	7	10	9	10	7	13	5	9	5
District Hospital, Tampin	14	9	11	5	13	7	11	9	8	14	8	10
District Hospital, Kuala Pilah	14	14	12	18	22	20	21	16	14	13	17	14
District Hospital, Jebleu	2	4	3	2	5	4	5	5	3	2	8	5
STATE: MALACCA												
General Hospital, Malacca	52	44	59	49	45	49	50	46	2	50	51	44
District Hospital, Alor Gajah	2	—	2	2	2	1	—	2	—	3	—	4
STATE: JOHORE												
General Hospital, Johore Bahru	52	62	56	56	67	54	52	60	54	49	56	62
District Hospital, Kota Tinggi	6	2	5	2	7	5	6	10	4	5	3	5
District Hospital, Pontian	2	3	6	4	6	8	7	7	5	5	4	6
District Hospital, Batu Pahat	25	16	14	20	28	21	36	23	21	21	24	16
District Hospital, Kluang	9	22	24	24	22	27	27	23	18	22	20	20
District Hospital, Mersing	2	7	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	4	2	5
District Hospital, Muar	39	41	36	27	38	28	32	33	30	30	40	46
District Hospital, Tangkak	2	3	2	—	5	5	6	5	7	4	5	4
District Hospital, Segamat	19	23	20	17	14	19	20	24	18	19	13	19
STATE: KELANTAN												
General Hospital, Kota Bharu	19	12	22	12	18	27	21	22	20	25	18	31
District Hospital, Kuala Krai	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	—	1	1	2
STATE: TRENGGANU												
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu	5	2	8	7	4	4	10	7	10	8	9	14
District Hospital, Kemaman	4	1	1	2	—	3	4	2	2	6	3	3
District Hospital, Dungun	2	3	1	—	1	2	6	2	3	3	1	—
District Hospital, Besut	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—
STATE: PAHANG												
District Hospital, Pekan	3	2	1	5	4	2	3	6	7	1	1	3
General Hospital, Kuantan	14	12	7	15	9	19	16	12	9	14	9	11
District Hospital, Kuala Lipis	12	6	5	13	9	11	6	4	4	14	8	10
District Hospital, Raub	5	9	12	8	11	3	8	3	10	13	11	12
District Hospital, Bentong	7	7	11	12	7	13	12	17	10	18	19	7
District Hospital, Mentakab	14	11	6	10	13	8	7	13	8	12	8	9

1960

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH HOSPITAL MONTH BY MONTH

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: PERLIS												
Kangar Hospital	12	13	13	8	13	15	11	12	14	12	18	18

1960—(cont.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: KEDAH												
General Hospital, Alor Star ..	43	33	42	54	48	56	32	31	29	57	39	44
District Hospital, Sungei Patani ..	29	30	24	21	23	30	30	19	24	31	29	22
District Hospital, Kulim ..	17	22	16	15	14	13	21	15	11	20	22	21
District Hospital, Baling ..	5	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
District Hospital, Langkawi ..	2	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	1
STATE: PENANG												
General Hospital ..	70	67	91	100	87	81	70	68	76	90	58	81
Maternity ..	8	7	15	21	16	12	16	10	11	21	12	16
Perak Road ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
District Hospital, Balik Pulau ..	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
T. B. Hospital ..	7	3	3	5	7	5	7	6	3	10	1	6
District Hospital, Butterworth ..	13	10	6	8	13	9	5	13	11	14	16	5
District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam ..	18	22	18	21	23	12	8	7	16	11	15	21
District Hospital, Sungei Bakap ..	3	6	4	8	11	5	5	5	10	6	7	7
STATE: PERAK												
District Hospital, Parit Buntar ..	8	4	7	9	12	13	13	6	5	8	7	8
District Hospital, Taiping ..	48	35	58	38	62	45	54	41	54	60	56	44
District Hospital, Kuala Kangsar ..	16	9	7	10	9	8	5	5	4	4	9	6
Women's Hospital, Kuala Kangsar ..	3	16	15	18	13	13	16	9	7	10	9	16
General Hospital, Ipoh ..	68	74	70	75	74	76	67	73	81	87	73	61
District Hospital, Batu Gajah ..	34	21	31	19	20	16	19	23	18	21	19	22
District Hospital, Kampar ..	7	11	8	11	12	12	12	11	12	11	9	9
District Hospital, Tapah ..	20	15	16	12	12	9	14	17	13	10	10	8
District Hospital, Tanjong Malim ..	3	5	7	5	4	10	5	6	8	7	4	9
District Hospital, Teluk Anson ..	21	24	29	11	31	28	28	32	24	20	36	36
District Hospital, Lumut ..	13	10	10	8	14	18	11	9	6	13	12	14
District Hospital, Grik ..	1	1	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	3	3	4
STATE: SELANGOR												
Bungsar Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	4	3
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	147	134	109	131	154	127	148	120	126	133	144	129
Tuberculosis Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	—	2	3	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	5
Tai Wah Hospital ..	4	2	2	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	3	5
District Hospital, Klang ..	38	47	48	45	36	41	43	45	31	43	38	36
District Hospital, Kajang ..	7	6	7	8	11	4	16	11	12	11	5	8
District Hospital, Kuala Kubu Bharu ..	5	11	6	10	8	9	8	4	4	9	2	6
STATE: NEGERI SEMBILAN												
General Hospital, Seremban ..	52	55	58	59	58	44	60	74	77	62	39	60
District Hospital, Tampin ..	9	16	8	6	9	12	11	16	14	13	6	4
District Hospital, Kuala Pilah ..	22	11	12	12	12	17	13	25	15	14	15	11
District Hospital, Port Dickson ..	11	4	7	7	5	13	12	6	8	6	6	6
District Hospital, Jelabu ..	3	—	4	7	3	4	4	2	4	—	2	2
STATE: MALACCA												
General Hospital, Malacca ..	57	43	43	52	56	43	53	42	57	50	43	57
District Hospital, Alor Gajah ..	1	2	—	2	2	3	2	—	2	1	—	1
STATE: JOHORE												
General Hospital, Johore Bahru ..	57	61	82	71	67	56	64	73	62	57	56	51
District Hospital, Muar ..	38	23	36	42	32	39	35	39	32	44	31	31
District Hospital, Kluang ..	24	23	21	18	25	24	25	25	29	32	15	27
District Hospital, Batu Pahat ..	24	19	23	24	21	28	27	25	18	27	25	22
District Hospital, Segamat ..	17	15	24	22	16	10	18	39	17	17	17	23
District Hospital, Pontian ..	5	11	8	8	4	5	4	3	6	4	3	4
District Hospital, Tangkak ..	3	8	12	8	4	3	9	7	10	5	1	6
District Hospital, Kota Tinggi ..	3	6	2	6	5	8	4	10	9	6	3	2
District Hospital, Mersing ..	8	4	5	7	8	3	2	8	11	3	3	3
STATE: KELANTAN												
General Hospital, Kota Bharu ..	23	32	34	21	25	24	21	18	19	11	17	22
District Hospital, Kuala Krai ..	2	3	—	4	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	1
STATE: TRENGGANU												
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu ..	7	8	11	15	12	12	9	13	12	7	11	5
District Hospital, Kemaman ..	3	2	—	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
District Hospital, Dungun ..	—	2	2	1	2	6	6	3	3	—	1	2
District Hospital, Besut ..	1	4	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1
STATE: PAHANG												
District Hospital, Pekan ..	1	1	—	3	—	2	2	2	4	1	1	3
District Hospital, Kuantan ..	12	6	10	9	18	17	12	8	8	10	9	4
District Hospital, Kuala Lipis ..	11	7	9	11	10	12	11	8	4	10	8	8
District Hospital, Raub ..	13	6	7	12	11	7	7	11	6	9	7	10
District Hospital, Bentong ..	13	8	11	17	14	14	23	13	12	15	15	20
District Hospital, Mentakab ..	8	14	10	16	10	7	13	12	7	14	9	8

1961

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH HOSPITAL MONTH BY MONTH

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: PERLIS												
Kangar Hospital ..	11	11	13	15	9	12	12	14	12	13	16	15

1961—(cont.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: KEDAH												
General Hospital, Alor Star ..	49	34	44	49	49	35	50	46	47	27	55	52
District Hospital, Sungai Patani ..	14	28	24	22	24	19	22	17	25	26	18	18
District Hospital, Kulim ..	17	2	20	21	18	19	14	24	10	10	17	18
District Hospital, Baling ..	1	18	5	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	2	3
District Hospital, Langkawi ..	3	—	—	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
STATE: PENANG												
General Hospital, Penang ..	66	69	44	73	72	73	60	68	69	60	94	68
Maternity Hospital ..	21	14	16	16	14	19	16	18	18	10	8	17
Perak Road, Hospital ..	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	2	—	3
District Hospital, Balik Pulau ..	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
T. B. Hospital ..	6	12	9	3	10	10	7	3	3	8	7	3
District Hospital, Butterworth ..	12	3	12	11	8	8	7	9	8	12	15	9
District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam ..	16	14	10	12	9	14	8	14	13	11	9	14
District Hospital, Sungai Bakap ..	4	7	13	10	5	7	6	10	9	10	7	10
STATE: PERAK												
District Hospital, Parit Buntar ..	5	8	8	8	7	7	2	1	8	11	8	10
District Hospital, Taiping District ..	43	39	47	48	52	46	53	49	55	60	38	44
District Hospital, Kuala Kangsar ..	9	8	13	11	12	8	5	5	9	6	12	4
Women's Hospital, Kuala Kangsar ..	9	7	15	6	10	11	10	18	12	9	6	15
General Hospital, Ipoh ..	83	79	91	64	78	69	80	84	78	96	68	77
District Hospital, Batu Gajah ..	16	14	26	22	21	19	22	21	18	18	13	14
District Hospital, Kampar ..	7	11	9	5	7	11	11	11	20	16	5	8
District Hospital, Tapah ..	19	11	8	8	14	14	15	11	16	16	9	15
District Hospital, Tanjong Malim ..	7	3	9	6	5	5	5	7	7	5	7	7
District Hospital, Telok Anson ..	21	29	24	32	26	23	30	26	27	39	30	25
District Hospital, Lumut ..	17	10	8	12	12	10	12	11	9	8	14	11
District Hospital, Grik ..	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	8	4	2	3
STATE: SELANGOR												
Bungsar Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	128	125	133	152	142	144	124	153	123	142	118	126
T. B. Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	2	2	3	4	3	3	7	3	2	4	4	5
Tai Wah Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	3	3	—	2	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	3
District Hospital, Klang ..	38	29	50	33	38	40	50	51	44	40	38	38
District Hospital, Kajang ..	7	9	11	8	19	7	7	9	13	11	13	12
District Hospital, Kuala Kubu Bharu ..	7	7	5	9	7	5	5	4	7	6	8	2
STATE: NEGERI SEMBILAN												
General Hospital, Seremban ..	64	74	63	66	53	61	51	47	65	54	54	58
District Hospital, Tampin ..	8	6	9	10	9	5	6	9	9	9	6	7
District Hospital, Kuala Pilah ..	21	14	14	17	16	14	18	15	18	9	10	18
District Hospital, Port Dickson ..	10	5	10	11	12	10	4	5	5	7	7	5
District Hospital, Jelevu ..	5	5	2	5	6	2	4	3	1	2	—	2
STATE: MALACCA												
General Hospital, Malacca ..	57	46	47	46	59	60	56	50	54	59	50	45
District Hospital, Alor Gajah ..	—	—	2	2	3	—	2	3	—	—	2	1
STATE: JOHORE												
General Hospital, Johore Bahru ..	48	54	43	60	71	62	59	75	43	70	76	79
District Hospital, Muar ..	28	24	30	33	36	22	29	30	31	40	37	30
District Hospital, Kluang ..	18	15	23	18	14	14	17	19	23	24	21	16
District Hospital, Batu Pahat ..	23	18	18	26	22	20	20	23	23	25	26	19
District Hospital, Segamat ..	20	18	20	23	18	16	18	21	16	16	19	17
District Hospital, Pontian ..	6	5	5	1	3	8	1	3	5	10	8	6
District Hospital, Tangkak ..	8	4	9	7	7	4	2	5	6	6	4	2
District Hospital, Kota Tinggi ..	8	7	4	5	3	7	6	5	4	5	4	3
District Hospital, Mersing ..	4	—	5	3	7	5	5	6	3	3	2	4
STATE: KELANTAN												
General Hospital, Kota Bharu ..	23	31	22	30	27	22	29	26	22	25	24	15
District Hospital, Kuala Krai ..	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	3
STATE: TRENGGANU												
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu ..	10	8	21	17	8	11	18	10	8	8	9	15
District Hospital, Kemaman ..	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	2
District Hospital, Dungun ..	3	3	3	4	3	1	6	5	1	2	3	3
District Hospital, Besut ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2
STATE: PAHANG												
District Hospital, Pekan ..	2	4	1	2	6	3	2	1	1	2	1	5
General Hospital, Kuantan ..	14	8	11	12	8	14	7	19	14	10	15	17
District Hospital, Kuala Lipis ..	11	7	16	7	16	7	14	15	12	10	13	15
District Hospital, Raub ..	14	5	12	7	8	15	12	6	12	9	12	3
District Hospital, Bentong ..	8	10	12	11	6	15	20	14	12	22	16	14
District Hospital, Mentakab ..	5	9	9	9	9	7	22	16	14	13	10	11

1962

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH HOSPITAL MONTH BY MONTH

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: PERLIS												
Kangar Hospital	10	7	12	13	14	9	14	8	13	16	20	12

1962—(cont.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATE: KEDAH												
General Hospital, Alor Star ..	48	40	42	39	49	56	39	40	39	39	42	34
District Hospital, Sungai Patani ..	25	24	23	22	37	20	29	20	27	30	25	25
District Hospital, Kulim ..	13	20	16	20	22	16	21	13	15	26	17	14
District Hospital, Baling ..	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	4	6	1	3	3
District Hospital, Pulau Langkawi ..	—	3	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	1	3
STATE: PENANG												
General Hospital, Penang ..	53	96	81	83	81	78	73	74	71	40	73	69
Maternity Hospital ..	12	17	32	8	15	14	9	27	12	14	12	11
Perak Road Hospital ..	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	6	3
District Hospital, Balik Pulau ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
T. B. Hospital ..	4	—	1	1	8	9	2	3	7	7	9	5
District Hospital, Butterworth ..	10	17	12	7	10	7	6	14	16	9	10	10
District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam ..	11	15	19	26	19	22	18	20	7	25	15	26
District Hospital, Sungai Bakap ..	6	5	5	10	11	10	4	6	10	8	13	8
STATE: PERAK												
District Hospital, Parit Buntar ..	9	5	10	3	9	15	7	6	7	11	9	6
District Hospital Taiping ..	43	30	48	40	76	56	52	54	65	61	57	52
District Hospital, Kuala Kangsar ..	6	3	6	7	8	6	9	11	9	3	10	12
Women's Hospital, Kuala Kangsar ..	9	7	6	6	12	11	12	14	6	14	14	14
General Hospital, Ipoh ..	84	71	79	93	104	84	90	103	74	118	84	75
District Hospital, Batu Gajah ..	19	27	22	21	20	20	30	17	26	20	22	25
District Hospital, Kampar ..	6	6	2	7	11	9	9	13	9	10	11	4
District Hospital, Tapah ..	9	12	14	16	12	18	19	17	14	19	19	16
District Hospital, Tanjong Malim ..	7	8	10	5	3	10	12	9	5	4	5	6
District Hospital, Telok Anson ..	28	27	22	33	20	34	28	40	34	34	31	31
District Hospital, Lumut ..	13	13	12	14	10	10	12	13	15	10	14	10
District Hospital, Grik ..	2	4	—	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	2
STATE: SELANGOR												
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	133	137	151	143	158	136	157	144	156	125	140	143
T. B. Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	5	3	5	2	8	4	6	7	5	4	4	8
Tai Wah Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1
District Hospital, Klang ..	52	47	50	56	58	44	77	54	48	44	51	45
District Hospital, Kajang ..	13	9	10	15	12	10	13	12	10	11	4	16
District Hospital, Kuala Kubu Bharu ..	2	5	5	10	10	6	7	6	4	9	4	6
STATE: NEGERI SEMBILAN												
General Hospital, Seremban ..	67	51	71	78	69	71	59	67	81	65	50	60
District Hospital, Tampin ..	5	3	9	5	8	11	8	9	9	9	11	5
District Hospital, Kuala Pilah ..	14	9	14	14	15	16	25	14	16	25	18	13
District Hospital, Port Dickson ..	3	5	10	12	6	5	11	2	6	7	6	11
District Hospital, Jekebu ..	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	3	3	5	3	2
STATE: MALACCA												
General Hospital, Malacca ..	52	61	43	75	70	72	56	52	63	72	63	56
District Hospital, Alor Gajah ..	2	1	1	1	3	4	5	2	3	3	2	5
STATE: JOHORE												
General Hospital, Johore Bahru ..	65	81	63	63	75	85	70	78	91	70	67	80
District Hospital, Muar ..	33	35	42	31	37	29	47	34	36	24	25	30
District Hospital, Kluang ..	21	17	20	18	27	30	25	22	26	23	30	28
District Hospital, Batu Pahat ..	23	25	22	28	28	21	24	20	20	20	27	26
District Hospital, Segamat ..	12	20	14	14	21	11	19	24	24	19	10	16
District Hospital, Pontian ..	4	5	2	9	10	3	3	4	3	8	5	7
District Hospital, Tangkak ..	7	5	2	3	9	4	8	6	9	3	7	2
District Hospital, Kota Tinggi ..	4	9	3	6	2	4	3	2	7	1	1	1
District Hospital, Mersing ..	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	4	—	2	2	2
STATE: KELANTAN												
General Hospital, Kota Bharu ..	23	25	27	23	18	14	18	15	14	17	21	10
District Hospital, Kuala Krai ..	2	—	7	5	1	4	2	2	3	3	6	7
STATE: TRENGGANU												
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu ..	16	28	13	17	12	11	15	10	17	14	24	13
District Hospital, Kemaman ..	4	3	3	4	—	4	2	2	6	1	3	2
District Hospital, Dungun ..	5	4	2	3	1	3	5	2	2	5	6	6
District Hospital, Besut ..	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	1	4	2	4
STATE: PAHANG												
District Hospital, Pekan ..	—	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
General Hospital, Kuantan ..	13	16	11	9	18	13	18	14	12	18	16	11
District Hospital, Kuala Lipis ..	8	9	10	2	10	9	11	8	3	8	8	5
District Hospital, Raub ..	9	9	8	11	8	13	7	9	15	11	10	10
District Hospital, Bentong ..	17	10	10	7	9	17	17	17	9	8	15	11
District Hospital, Mentakab ..	11	6	9	10	9	10	13	16	13	13	6	9

Bronchitis and Tuberculosis Cases

25. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state the percentage of (a) bronchitis and (b) tuberculosis cases in the Federation during the past ten years; and if he will

give the figures for these diseases for the States of Perak, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The question is vague and is not fully understood. The number of

(a) bronchitis and (b) tuberculosis cases treated in Government hospitals during the past ten years are as under:

	Bronchitis Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	
	In-Patients	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients
1953 ..	7,923	346,722	5,847	5,356
1954 ..	6,938	390,587	6,451	6,283
1955 ..	7,192	330,051	6,572	5,812
1956 ..	7,720	322,206	7,155	6,001
1957 ..	7,342	440,663	8,283	19,513
1958 ..	7,327	423,325	7,919	13,249
1959 ..	7,041	513,475	8,188	6,939
1960 ..	7,229	488,478	8,088	7,655
1961 ..	6,173	485,482	8,802	6,807
1962 ..	7,271	522,706	8,679	6,789

The corresponding figures for the States of Perak, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan are as under:

PERAK				
	Bronchitis Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	
	In-Patients	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients
1953 ..	1,615	73,240	1,105	789
1954 ..	1,477	86,025	1,022	830
1955 ..	1,494	83,967	1,091	870
1956 ..	1,628	88,140	1,172	1,328
1957 ..	1,328	98,210	1,582	1,429
1958 ..	1,439	100,140	1,509	1,239
1959 ..	1,159	106,226	1,490	1,273
1960 ..	1,484	93,166	1,509	1,614
1961 ..	1,114	92,887	1,677	1,831
1962 ..	1,127	112,408	1,782	1,898

SELANGOR				
	Bronchitis Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	
	In-Patients	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients
1953 ..	805	47,591	865	1,112
1954 ..	681	55,123	985	1,159
1955 ..	869	63,813	828	1,321
1956 ..	968	61,961	1,020	1,689
1957 ..	672	72,150	1,027	2,268
1958 ..	877	71,274	1,152	2,483
1959 ..	861	77,100	1,262	2,368
1960 ..	955	82,007	1,070	2,763
1961 ..	656	70,567	1,294	2,322
1962 ..	1,589	77,037	4,996	1,278

NEGERI SEMBILAN				
	Bronchitis Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	
	In-Patients	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients
1953 ..	Not available	..	Not available	..
1954 ..	Not available	..	Not available	..
1955 ..	Not available	..	Not available	..
1956 ..	Not available	..	Not available	..
1957 ..	1,053	43,541	793	336
1958 ..	1,124	36,887	683	315
1959 ..	1,405	68,230	590	177
1960 ..	1,047	640,577	648	215
1961 ..	864	51,263	710	174
1962 ..	835	53,079	459	173

Leucotomy

26. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state how many leucotomy cases have been treated without success during the past ten years.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: No leucotomy has been performed during the past ten years.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Number of Patients

27. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state the number of patients in each mental hospital in the Federation during the past ten years.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of patients in each Mental Hospital on 1st January, in the past 10 years is as under:

Year	Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan	Tampoi Mental Hospital, Johore Bahru
1953 ...	3,311	472
1954 ...	3,462	836
1955 ...	3,697	962
1956 ...	3,607	1,174
1957 ...	3,790	1,235
1958 ...	3,865	1,340
1959 ...	4,083	1,446
1960 ...	4,228	1,498
1961 ...	4,276	1,630
1962 ...	4,584	1,739

Number Admitted and Discharged

28. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state the number of cases admitted to the Mental Hospitals in the Federation, the number discharged during the past 10 years, and how many of them are still detained to-date.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of cases admitted into and discharged from the Mental Hospitals in the Federation of Malaya, during the past 10 years is as under:

Year	ADMISSION		DISCHARGED	
	C.M.H.	T.M.H.	C.M.H.	T.M.H.
1953 ..	1,928	713	1,777	349
1954 ..	1,659	590	1,424	464
1955 ..	1,557	768	1,647	556
1956 ..	1,805	730	1,622	669
1957 ..	1,971	886	1,896	781
1958 ..	1,782	993	1,564	887
1959 ..	1,499	1,065	1,354	1,013
1960 ..	1,676	1,160	1,628	1,028
1961 ..	1,888	1,156	1,580	1,047
1962 ..	1,831	1,268	2,422	1,203

The number still remaining in these hospitals as at 31st January, 1963, is as under:

Central Mental Hospital,	
Tanjong Rambutan ...	4,032
Tampoi Mental Hospital,	
Johore Bahru ...	1,765

Leper Patients

29. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state how many leper patients in the Sungei Buloh Settlement have been admitted and discharged during the past ten years and how many of them are still detained to-date.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The number of patients admitted into and discharged from the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium during the past ten years is as under:

Year	No. admitted	No. discharged
1953 ...	505	456
1954 ...	525	584
1955 ...	575	547
1956 ...	512	506
1957 ...	512	618
1958 ...	540	472
1959 ...	530	493
1960 ...	541	457
1961 ...	508	495
1962 ...	561	582

The number of patients in the Leprosarium as at 31st January, 1963, is 2,505.

Average Cost of Food of 2nd and 3rd Class Ward Patients

30. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Health to state what is the average daily cost per head of food supplied to patients in 2nd and 3rd class wards in the General Hospitals of each State in Malaya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The average cost of food per patient per day in General Hospitals, in each State, is as under:

	2nd Class	3rd Class
Perlis ...	\$1.57	\$1.10
Kedah ...	1.88	1.51
Penang ...	1.89	.96
Perak ...	1.27	.86
Selangor ...	.86	.72
Negeri Sembilan	1.13	.88
Malacca ...	1.71	1.06
Johore ...	1.34	1.02
Kelantan ...	1.40	.82
Trengganu ...	1.10	1.02
Pahang ...	1.12	.84

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**Official Spokesmen**

31. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state how many official spokesmen are employed in the Information Department to make statements on foreign policy.

Prime Minister: The Director of Information is a spokesman of the Government (and so are other Heads of Departments in respect of matters concerning their own Departments). If any statement made by him appears to touch on foreign policy or any policy of Government, it is only because the Director is instructed to do so by the Government.

32. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state how many Government servants, by sex, employed in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, are authorised to make official statements to the Press.

Prime Minister: The Heads of Departments within the Ministry are authorised to make official statements to the Press, but the deputies and other senior officers may make statements to the press in the absence of the Heads of Department if and when so authorised.

33. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state what was the total revenue received by the Department of Broadcasting in respect of (1) Radio Licences and (2) Advertisement fees during 1961 and 1962.

Prime Minister: The total revenue received by the Department of Broadcasting in respect of (1) Radio Licences and (2) Advertisement fees during 1961 and 1962 are as follows:

1961

(1) Radio Licences ...	\$3,177,564
(2) Advertisement fees ...	Nil

1962

(1) Radio Licences ...	\$3,898,748
(2) Advertisement fees ...	2,749,424

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**Extension of the Period for Renewal of Old Identity Cards**

34. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of the Interior to state

whether in view of there being many hardships for holders of old National Registration Identity Cards to renew and the late replies to applicants, the Government will reconsider extending the period for renewals by a further six months.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Applications for renewal of old Identity Cards, however, will continue to be accepted and the number of such applications received at the Central Registry up to 18th February, 1963, is only 152. Government will sympathetically consider these late applications in the light of the reasons given therefor. In view of this, the Government considers that the plea of hardship is groundless and that extension of the registration period unnecessary.

Issue of Identity Cards to Children Aged Twelve Years

35. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of the Interior to state the steps Government has taken to expedite the issue of Identity Cards to children who attain the age of 12 years.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Registration Department has resumed its normal functions as from 1st February, 1963, and will issue Identity Cards to 12-year old children without any delay as and when applications are received.

Issue of Extracts of Birth Certificates

36. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of the Interior to state the reason for there being still great delay in replying to applicants for extracts of Birth Certificate from the Central Registry of Births and Deaths, Kuala Lumpur, in some cases for as long as over a year.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Births and Deaths Central Registry is at Petaling Jaya. All applications for Extracts of Births Register received up to December, 1962, have been dealt with and extracts issued in all cases where correct particulars had been supplied. The allegation of delay for as long as one year is not correct.

Average Cost of Food Supplied to Prisoners

37. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of the Interior to state what is the average cost per head per week of food supplied to prisoners in the jails at Taiping, Batu Gajah, and in the Central Jail at Shaw Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The average cost per head per week of rations supplied to prisoners in the Prisons at Taiping, Kuala Lumpur and Batu Gajah are as follows:

- (i) Taiping Prison—\$3.78 per prisoner per week.
- (ii) Kuala Lumpur Prison—\$3.78 per prisoner per week.
- (iii) Batu Gajah—Henry Gurney School—\$5.78 per inmate per week.

With regard to item (iii) there is no rations contract for this school and rations are obtained by local purchase. Further there are only 7 inmates at the Henry Gurney School, Batu Gajah.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Number of Cases heard in Juvenile Courts

38. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Justice to state how many juvenile cases are now being dealt with monthly by the Juvenile Courts of Malaya.

Prime Minister:

JUVENILE CASES—1962

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Johore	8	11	8	6	4	17	8	15	6	16	10	8	117
Kedah/Perlis	4	1	5	18	8	8	12	3	11	8	14	1	93
Kelantan	2	3	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	4	5	3	24
Malacca	4	—	4	11	1	9	10	4	13	6	6	2	70
Negeri Sembilan	—	—	3	12	1	4	7	5	5	3	3	—	45
Pahang	5	7	12	3	5	4	16	5	4	6	9	6	82
Penang	90	47	55	42	84	54	43	54	40	32	49	63	653
Perak	20	31	26	14	15	13	32	11	21	17	12	19	231
Selangor	36	40	41	22	36	7	22	10	32	35	31	27	339
Trengganu	2	1	4	4	2	1	1	5	3	5	1	1	30
GRAND TOTAL	171	141	158	134	160	118	151	112	135	134	140	130	1,684

Ceiling Fans in Public Galleries of Court-houses

39. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Justice to state the steps taken by Government to provide ceiling fans in public galleries in Court-houses.

Prime Minister: Ceiling fans are already installed in the public galleries in a good number of Court-houses. Steps are now being taken this year to provide 11 more Court-houses with fans under P.W.D. Minor Works. All courts will eventually be provided with fans as funds become available.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Assistance to Organisations Catering for Spastic Children

40. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state what assistance the Government has given to public organisations devoted to the care of spastic children in Malaya and the Spastic Children's Association of Selangor respectively.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): At present there is only one voluntary organisation catering for spastic children in Malaya and that is the Spastic Children's Association, Selangor. This organisation works in close co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare and is given, in addition to technical advice and guidance, an annual grant of \$8,000.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Production of Coal

41. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Rural Development to state what is the present output of coal in Malaya and the supply of coal for internal consumption and for export.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): The present output of coal in the Federation of Malaya is nil. No coal has been produced for internal consumption or for export since January, 1960, when the coal mine at Batu Arang, Selangor, closed down.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Train Service between Tapah and Telok Anson for School Children

42. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar ia-itu lebih daripada 300 orang kanak² sekolah ia-itu anak² kaum tani di-kawasan sawah padi Degong, Sungai Manik, Chikus, Sungai Tukang Sidin, Sungai Kerawai, mengalami kesusahan hendak pergi ka-sekolah² di-bandar Telok Anson, akibat Kerajaan sengaja memberhentikan perkhidmatan keretapi pagi, antara pukul 5 dengan pukul 7 pagi dari Tapah Road ka-Telok Anson pada masa ini.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Keretapi antara pukul 5 pagi dengan pukul 7 pagi dari Tapah Road ka-Telok Anson tidak di-jalankan balek sa-lepas mogok keretapi dahulu kerana ada kesusahan² menjalankan-nya. Sa-buah keretapi tambahan yang bertolak dari Tapah Road pada pukul 6.15 pagi dan sampai ka-pelabuhan Telok Anson pukul 7.18 pagi telah di-adakan mulai daripada 27 haribulan February ia-lah untuk budak² sekolah yang hendak pergi ka-Telok Anson. Jadual² lain pun di-ubah juga ia-lah bagi menyenangkan budak² sekolah yang pergi sekolah tengah hari.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Post Office Boxes in Trains

43. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state what steps the Government has taken to restore the post office boxes in all trains running between Penang and Singapore.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): This matter is under active investigation.

Number of Government Servants in Public Works, Postal and Telecommunications Departments

44. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the number of Government servants, by sex,

in the (a) Public Works Department, (b) Postal Department and (c) Department of Telecommunications, for the past five years.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The number of Government servants are as follows:

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Year	Monthly Rated		Daily Rated		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1958	500	49	7,491	579	7,991	628
1959	585	72	7,841	528	8,426	600
1960	655	81	8,211	469	8,866	550
1961	689	93	8,577	400	9,266	493
1962	880	153	8,946	353	9,826	506

POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Year	Male Employees		Female Employees	
1958	...	2,210	...	122
1959	...	2,300	...	133
1960	...	2,360	...	167
1961	...	2,494	...	209
1962	...	2,619	...	242

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

Year	Monthly Rated		Daily Rated		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1958	2,158	896	2,851	12	5,009	908
1959	2,224	911	2,862	12	5,086	923
1960	2,184	924	2,787	12	4,971	936
1961	2,225	948	2,774	11	4,999	959
1962	2,347	908	2,916	11	5,263	919

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Cabinet Changes

45. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state the dates on which the Cabinet has been changed in the past ten years, the names of the Ministers in each case, and the reasons for each change.

Prime Minister: The Cabinet system of Government starts only after Independence and if the Honourable Member has been following events of the last few years, he will no doubt be aware of Cabinet changes that have taken place.

Cabinet changes are not unusual in countries which adopt a parliamentary system of Government and it is not the practice to reveal the reasons for any change that may take place from time to time.

Government Employees in and outside the Federation of Malaya

46. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state the total number of Government servants, by sex, now serving (a) in the Federation of Malaya and (b) outside the Federation of Malaya stating the places where they are stationed.

Prime Minister: From the last figures available, the total number of Government servants serving in and outside the Federation of Malaya are as follows:

(a) *Federation of Malaya:* Approximately 74,583 Males and 12,925 Females, in the Divisions I-IV of the Public Service; and

(b) *Outside of Malaya:* 75 Males and 5 Females in the following places:

Place	Male	Female
London ...	9	2
Canberra ...	5	—
Sydney ...	1	—
Delhi ...	4	—
Madras ...	2	—
Karachi ...	4	—
Washington ...	8	1
New York ...	5	1
Bangkok ...	6	—
Songkhla ...	1	—
Jakarta ...	5	—
Medan ...	2	—
Paris ...	5	—
Tokyo ...	5	—
Manila ...	4	—
Jedah ...	2	—
Cairo ...	3	—
Bonn ...	2	1
Saigon ...	2	—
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 5

Salary of Police Constables

47. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Prime Minister to state when was the salary scale of the Police Constables last revised bringing it to \$60/110-A6-152 *vide* Estimates of Federal Estimates for the year 1963.

Prime Minister: The salary scale of the Police Constables was last revised on 1st September, 1957.

48. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Prime Minister to state whether further representation has been made to the Federation Government to increase the present salary scale for the Police Constables, if so, what is the present position.

Prime Minister: Yes. The Junior Police Officers' Association made a representation to the Commissioner of Police on 11th April, 1962, to increase the present salary scale. The matter is now being examined in conjunction with the Ministry of Internal Security, the Treasury, and the Federation Establishment Office.

49. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Prime Minister to state, in view of the recent increase of wages made to the employees of the Malayan Railway, whether the Federation Government contemplates to revise the present salary scale for the Police constables, if not, to state reasons.

Prime Minister: It does not necessarily follow that because of the recent increase of wages made to the employees of the Malayan Railway, all services should be given a corresponding increase in their salary scales. Each case will be considered on its own merits and the case of the Police Constables is treated likewise.

Recognition of Degrees of the Nanyang University, Singapore

50. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Prime Minister to state, in view of the recognition given by the Singapore Government, whether the degrees and academic qualifications from the Nanyang University in Singapore will be given recognition by the Federation Government, if not, to state the reasons.

Prime Minister: Recognition of a University Degree is based on several factors including the following:

- (a) Entry qualification into the University;
- (b) Qualification of the University staff;
- (c) The Examination system;
- (d) Main medium of Instruction.

It is considered that the degrees and other academic qualifications of Nanyang University are not up to the required standard.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1962

Number of Entrants

51. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who sat for the Secondary School Entrance Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the following:

- (a) National Type Primary Schools—Malay Medium;
- (b) National Type Primary Schools—English Medium;
- (c) National Type Primary Schools—Chinese Medium;
- (d) National Type Primary Schools—Tamil Medium.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): The number of entries for the 1962 Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination is as follows:

(a) National Primary Schools	...	34,765
(b) National Type Primary Schools (English Medium)	...	38,203
(c) National Type Primary Schools (Chinese Medium)	...	50,114
(d) National Type Primary Schools (Tamil Medium)	...	5,283

Number of Passes and Failures

52. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who (a) passed and (b) failed in the Secondary School Entrance Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the following:

- (a) National Type Primary Schools—Malay Medium;
- (b) National Type Primary Schools—English Medium;
- (c) National Type Primary Schools—Chinese Medium;
- (d) National Type Primary Schools—Tamil Medium.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The number of pupils who obtained promotion or failed respectively are as follows:

	Promoted	Failed
(a) National Primary Schools	12,117	22,648
(b) National Type Primary Schools (English Medium)	20,534	17,669
(c) National Type Primary Schools (Chinese Medium)	17,233	32,881
(d) National Type Primary Schools (Tamil Medium)	1,529	3,754

kelulusan dalam sekolah² ini—
Jenis Kebangsaan:

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Ta' lulus	% Kelulusan
Kuala Lumpur	34	160	194	370	51.02
Selangor ..	35	360	578	1,793	64.8
N. Sembilan ..	63	360	534	927	50.85
Melaka ..	45	297	508	1,327	39.0
Johor ..	79	679	1,231	4,332	31.4
Pahang ..	12	141	335	1,332	26.8
Trengganu ..	11	161	325	1,266	28.10
Kelantan ..	94	411	567	1,776	37.6
Perlis ..	1	91	173	737	26.4
Kedah ..	70	544	944	2,956	34.5
Pulau Pinang ..	53	320	463	1,199	41.08
Perak ..	119	780	1,345	4,631	32.6
Total ..	616	4,304	7,197	22,646	

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

- (1) berapa bilangan murid² Darjah Enam tahun 1962 daripada Sekolah² Kebangsaan, Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan yang masuk Peperiksaan Sekolah Menengah pada hujung tahun 1962 dalam tiap² Negeri; dan
- (2) berapa orang daripada murid² ini yang mendapat Grade A, B, C dan berapa bilangan yang tiada lulus dari satu² jenis sekolah itu dan berapa peratus kelulusan dalam sekolah² ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Perkhabaran yang di-kehendaki itu ada-lah seperti di-bawah ini:

- (1) Bilangan murid² yang masuk Peperiksaan Sekolah Menengah tahun 1962—

	Sekolah Kebangsaan	Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan
Kuala Lumpur ...	758	9,969
Selangor ...	2,766	9,427
Negeri Sembilan...	1,884	7,111
Melaka ...	2,177	4,393
Johor ...	6,321	15,906
Pahang ...	1,820	4,203
Trengganu ...	1,763	1,023
Kelantan ...	2,848	2,165
Perlis ...	1,002	544
Kedah ...	4,516	5,985
Pulau Pinang ...	2,035	12,351
Perak ...	1,875	20,524
Jumlah ...	34,765	93,586

- (2) Bilangan murid² yang mendapat berbagai² Grade dan peratus

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Ta' lulus	% Kelulusan
Kuala Lumpur	1,606	1,839	1,090	5,434	35.4
Selangor ..	836	1,421	1,028	6,142	34.9
N. Sembilan ..	756	1,235	893	4,227	45.4
Melaka ..	685	1,054	710	1,944	55.7
Johor ..	1,807	3,169	2,079	8,851	44.3
Pahang ..	368	610	467	2,758	34.3
Trengganu ..	162	322	177	362	64.5
Kelantan ..	223	459	375	1,108	48.8
Perlis ..	87	127	83	247	54.6
Kedah ..	804	1,263	918	3,000	49.8
Pulau Pinang ..	1,670	1,990	1,215	7,476	38.6
Perak ..	1,713	3,520	2,533	12,758	36.4
Total ..	10,717	17,009	11,568	54,307	

54. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) Berapa-kah bilangan murid² yang telah memasoki peperiksaan dalam tahun 1962 untuk memasoki Sekolah² Menengah dan berapa-kah bilangan-nya yang telah lulus daripada—
 - (1) Sekolah² Kebangsaan.
 - (2) Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan.

- (b) Daripada murid² yang telah gagal hendak memasoki Sekolah² Menengah itu berapa ramai-kah yang telah masuk belajar di-Sekolah² Lanjutan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (1) Bilangan murid² yang telah masuk peperiksaan untuk masuk ka-Sekolah² Menengah dan bilangan murid² yang telah berjaya ada-lah seperti berikut ini:

	Bil. yang masuk per.	Bil. yang naik darjah
(a) Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan ...	34,765	12,117
(b) Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan	93,600	39,296

- (2) Daripada jumlah murid² yang tidak berjaya masuk ka-Sekolah² Menengah, 15,213 orang telah mendaftarkan nama dan sudah pun di-terima masuk ka-Sekolah Menengah Lanjutan pada tahun ini.

Underaged Failures Retained

55. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of underaged pupils who failed in the Secondary School Entrance Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the National Type Primary Schools (a) English Medium and (b) Chinese Medium and how many of them were allowed to remain in such schools for another year, if not, to give reasons.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The term "underaged" is taken to mean underaged for Standards 6 in 1962, i.e., born in 1951 or later. The number of such pupils who failed the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination in 1962, is as follows:

(a) English medium ... 244

(b) Chinese medium ... 655

All these pupils were allowed to remain in such schools for another year.

Overaged Pupils Admitted to Secondary Schools

56. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of overaged pupils who passed in the Secondary School Entrance Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the National Type Primary Schools (a) English Medium and (b) Chinese Medium and how many of them were allowed to be admitted to the Secondary Schools, if not, to give reasons.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The number of overaged pupils who passed the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination in 1962 are as follows:

(a) English medium ... 9,422

(b) Chinese medium ... 5,617

All these pupils were allowed to be admitted to secondary academic schools in 1963.

Failures Admitted to Secondary Continuation Schools

57. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who failed in the Secondary School Entrance Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya and were admitted to the Secondary Continuation Schools otherwise known as the Post Primary Schools in the following:

(a) Malay Medium;

(b) English Medium;

(c) Chinese Medium;

(d) Tamil Medium.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

There are only two types of assisted secondary continuation schools, i.e., Malay Medium and English Medium. The number of pupils who failed the 1962 Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination and were admitted into Secondary Continuation Schools are as follows:

(a) Malay Medium ... 6,400

(b) English Medium ... 8,813

Number of Pupils from National Type Primary Schools (Chinese Medium) Admitted to Remove Classes

58. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who passed in the Secondary School Entrance Examination in 1962 in the National Type Primary Schools—Chinese Medium in the Federation of Malaya and how many were admitted to the Remove Classes in the following:

(a) Malay Medium;

(b) English Medium.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

The number of pupils who passed the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination in 1962 from the National Type Primary Schools (Chinese medium) and were admitted to the Remove Classes were as follows:

(a) Malay medium Remove Nil
Classes

(b) English medium Re- 10,526
move Classes

Pupils from Secondary Continuation Schools Transferred to Academic Secondary Schools

59. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils in (a) the Secondary Continuation Schools—Malay Medium and (b) the Secondary Continuation Schools—English Medium in the Federation of Malaya in 1962, and how many have been promoted from either of such schools for academic studies in 1962, and if less than 25 per cent from either of such schools, to give reasons.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The number of pupils transferred from Secondary Continuation Schools to the Academic Secondary Schools at the end of 1962 is as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Malay Medium Secondary Continuation Schools | 244 |
| (b) English Medium Secondary Continuation Schools | 211 |

In the Federation of Malaya the proportion of children going from the Primary Schools to the Academic Secondary Schools is comparatively high—roughly 30 per cent. Such a high percentage already caters for a large number of late developers. In addition to these, there can be very few exceptional cases of additional late developers and, therefore, the pupils being transferred from the Secondary Continuation Schools to the Academic Schools can never be, at any time, but a very small percentage.

60. Enche' V. Veerappen: To ask the Minister of Education to state:

- the number of pupils who sat for the Standard Six (M.S.S.E.) Examination 1961 and 1962 respectively;
- the number who failed to gain entrance to secondary schools in 1961 and 1962 respectively;
- the number who entered Secondary Continuation Schools in 1962 and 1963;
- the number of pupils who were transferred from Secondary Continuation Schools to the Normal Secondary academic or other schools as late developers.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

(a) The numbers of pupils who sat the M.S.S.E.E. are as follows:

1961	...	127,126
1962	...	128,365

(b) The numbers who failed to obtain promotion to Secondary Academic Schools are as follows:

1961	...	79,745
1962	...	76,952

(c) The numbers who entered Secondary Continuation Schools are as follows:

1962	...	22,441
1963	...	15,213

(d) The number of pupils who were transferred from Secondary Continuation Schools to the Academic Secondary Schools at the beginning of this year is 455.

LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

Number of Entrants

61. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who sat for the Lower Certificate Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the following:

- National Type Secondary Schools—Malay Medium;
- National Type Secondary Schools (which were originally English Schools)—English Medium;
- National Type Secondary Schools (which were originally Chinese Secondary Schools)—English Medium.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The entry to the Lower Certificate of Education in 1962 is as follows:

- National Secondary Schools (Malay Medium) 2,934
- National Type Secondary Schools (Originally English Schools) 21,320
- National Type Secondary Schools (Conforming Schools) ... 3,286

Number of Passes and Failures

62. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who (a) passed and (b) failed in the Lower Certificate Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the following.

(a) National Type Secondary Schools—Malay Medium;

(b) National Type Secondary Schools (which were originally

Examination	Promotion	Limited Promotion	Certificate	Failed	Absent and Withdrawn	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	X		
National Schools	832	—	1,087	964	51	2,934
L.C.E. (Formerly English)	10,262	1,387	3,439	6,018	214	21,320
L.C.E. (Conforming Schools)	407	498	275	1,932	174	3,286

Underaged Pupils Retained in Class

63. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of underaged pupils who failed in the Lower Certificate Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the (a) National Type Secondary Schools—English Medium (which were originally English Schools), and (b) National Type Secondary Schools—English Medium (which were originally Chinese Secondary Schools) and how many of them from either of such schools were allowed to remain for another year, if not, to give reasons.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The number of underaged pupils who failed in the L.C.E. Examination in 1962 and the number of such pupils retained for another year is as follows:

(a) National Type Secondary Schools (originally English Medium Schools)—

No. Failed No. Retained
3,059 ... 1,243

(b) National Type Secondary Schools (Conforming Schools)—

No. Failed No. Retained
142 ... 101

Retentions are permitted only if there are vacancies in existing classes. Additional classes to absorb other pupils eligible for retention are considered on the merit of each case and the availability of classroom and funds.

Overaged Pupils Promoted to Form IV

64. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state the

English Schools)—English Medium;

(c) National Type Secondary Schools (which were originally Chinese Secondary Schools)—English Medium.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The results in the Lower Certificate of Education Examination 1962 are as follows:

number of overaged pupils who passed in the Lower Certificate Examination in 1962 in the Federation of Malaya in the (a) National Type Secondary Schools—English Medium (which were originally English Schools), and (b) National Type Secondary Schools—English Medium (which were originally Chinese Secondary Schools) and how many of them from either of such schools were allowed to be admitted to the Secondary Schools for further studies, if not, to give reasons.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The number of overaged pupils who passed the Lower Certificate of Education Examination in 1962 and who are promoted to Form IV in the respective schools are as follows:

	No. with L.C.E. promotion	No. promoted to Form IV
(a) National Type Secondary Schools (originally English medium)	1,465	... 1,465
(b) National Type Secondary Schools (conforming schools)	441	... 441

Attainment of a "Grade" in National Language

65. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state whether it is true that without being able to make the "grade" in the National language, a pupil who had done well in other subjects was automatically made a "failure" in the Secondary School Entrance Examination and Lower Certificate Examination in 1962

in the Federation of Malaya, if so, to state the number of pupils affected in the following:

- (a) National Type Primary Schools—English Medium;
- (b) National Type Primary Schools—Chinese Medium;
- (c) National Type Primary Schools—Tamil Medium;
- (d) National Type Secondary Schools (which were originally English Schools)—English Medium;
- (e) National Type Secondary Schools (which were originally Chinese Secondary Schools)—English Medium.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

It is true that an attainment of a grade in the National Language has, with effect from 1962, been made a compulsory requirement for a pass in these examinations. This is in keeping with the policy approved by this Legislature at the time it accepted the Report of the Education Committee 1956 and should, in fact, have been enforced three years ago (1959). The pupils affected by this requirement are as follows:

M.S.S.E.E. 1962—

- (a) National Type Primary Schools 495
(English Medium)
- (b) National Type Primary Schools 10,413
(Chinese Medium)
- (c) National Type Primary Schools 619
(Tamil Medium)

L.C.E. 1962—

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----|--|
| (a) National
Schools) | Type
(Originally | Secondary
English
Schools) | | |
| Promotion Award | ... | ... | 258 | |
| Certificate Award | ... | ... | 322 | |
| (b) National
Schools (Conforming | Type
Schools) | Secondary | | |
| Promotion Award | ... | ... | 46 | |
| Certificate Award | ... | ... | 99 | |

It must be pointed out that not all the above M.S.S.E.E. candidates would have been promoted even if they had obtained a pass in the National Language because promotion depends also on the overall performance of the candidates in the examination in the light of the 30 per cent secondary school promotion policy.

Conversion of Chinese Secondary School to Fully Assisted National-Type Secondary School

66. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state is it true that when a Chinese Secondary School accepts in full Government aid, then, it becomes a National Type Secondary School—English Medium, which will in fact no longer remain a National Type Secondary School—Chinese Medium, if so, to state how many have not accepted such aid in the country.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

At the secondary level of education, the Government assists two types of schools only and they use either of the official languages as medium of instruction for all subjects except the language subjects namely:

National Secondary Schools—Malay Medium.

National Type Secondary Schools—English Medium.

A Chinese Secondary school on accepting full financial assistance has the choice of converting to either one of the above. The number of such schools which has not conformed is 12.

Admission of Senior Middle III Students to the University of the Federation of Malaya

67. Enche' Chin See Yin: To ask the Minister of Education to state whether a student with a qualification of Senior Middle III from an Independent Chinese Secondary School in the Federation of Malaya is eligible for admission to the Faculty of Chinese Study in the University of Malaya of the Federation of Malaya, if not, to state reasons.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

The answer is in the negative. The basic requirement for admission to the University of Malaya is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent.

Teachers Participating in Politics

68. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state what steps the Government has taken to prevent teachers whether in Government or aided or private schools from actively participating in politics.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Teachers who are Government servants are governed by General Orders which prohibit them from taking active part in politics. As far as other teachers in assisted schools are concerned, although there is no actual ban on such teachers taking part in political activities, there are already regulations by which payment of grant-in-aid in respect of such a teacher who, by active participation in political activities including holding of political office, is prevented from performing his duties as a teacher efficiently and in full, may be stopped.

There is no restriction on political activities of teachers in private schools provided that such activities are confined to outside of the school.

Trade Schools

69. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state what steps has Government taken to provide more trade schools for over-aged students or students who failed their Qualifying Examinations for admission to secondary schools.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Education in Trade Schools exist only in the Secondary Trade Schools which caters for pupils who have completed nine years of education. There are at present two Secondary Trade Schools in the Federation and it is hoped, subject to the availability of funds, to increase this number to five by the end of 1965.

Pupils who fail in the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination are provided with education in Secondary Continuation Schools which have a vocational bias. A limited number of places may be available to such pupils in Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong as well after all applicants with Grades 1 to 3 and above have been considered.

The provision of Secondary Continuation Schools will depend on the demand and the availability of funds. There are eight Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong at present and by the end of this year, this number will be increased to 14. Additional schools of this type will be built in future years subject to the availability of funds.

Financial Aid to the University of Malaya

70. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state how much annual financial aid has the University of Malaya received from the Government for the past five years.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

The sums paid over to the University of Malaya by the Federation Government for the past five years are as follows:

Year	Annual Ordinary Grant	Capital Grant	Total
1958 ..	\$5,171,115.00	\$3,265,954.20	\$ 8,437,069.20
1959 ..	6,315,323.32	4,400,000.00	10,715,323.32
1960 ..	6,251,894.09	—	6,251,894.09
1961 ..	7,294,592.80	6,500,000.00	13,794,592.80
1962 ..	5,754,028.00	5,000,000.00	10,754,028.00
			<hr/> \$49,952,907.41

Teachers in the Federation

71. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state what is the total number of teachers in the Federation in (a) the Government schools; (b) aided schools; and (c) private schools.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

There are now only 2 types of schools:

- (i) Assisted Schools;
- (ii) Private Schools.

The number of teachers in the Federation as at 30-9-1962 in the respective schools are:

- (i) Assisted Schools—46,777;
- (ii) Private Schools—3,142.

Teachers in Schools in Perak

72. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of teachers in (a) Government schools; (b) aided schools; and (c) private schools, in Perak.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

The number of teachers in the State of Perak as at 30-9-1962 are as follows:

- (i) Assisted Schools—8,812;
- (ii) Private Schools—710.

Teaching Staff of the Anglo-Chinese School, Kampar

73. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state the

number of teachers who are on the staff of the Anglo-Chinese School in Kampar who are paid by (a) the Government; (b) the Mission; and (c) other interested parties.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The number of teachers on the staff of the Anglo-Chinese School, both primary and secondary, Kampar, at present are the following:

- (a) Those paid by the Government—84. (Of these one is a teacher of Muslim Religion paid by the Religious Affairs Department, Perak).
- (b) Number of teachers paid by the Mission—Nil.
- (c) Number of teachers paid by other interested parties—Nil.

Schools in the Federation

74. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to give a list of all Primary and Secondary Schools in (1) English; (2) Malay; (3) Chinese; (4) Tamil medium, in the Federation.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: A list of schools in the Federation has been placed in the Library of Parliament as the information required is too voluminous to be printed for tabling in reply.

Admission of Teachers from Day Training Colleges to the Language Institute

75. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah guru² kelulusan Pusat Latehan Harian pada masa ini di-benarkan masuk pilihan masuk belajar ka-Maktab Bahasa, jika boleh harap di-terangkan apa syarat² kelayakan-nya, jika tidak harap terangkan apa-kah sebab-nya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Guru² Maktab Latehan Harian ada-lah di-lateh untuk jadi guru serba jenis pelajaran dalam sekolah² rendah. Setelah 5 tahun mengajar lepas mendapat kelulusan guru, guru² ini boleh-lah di-pileh berlatch lagi sa-bagai Pakar² Bahasa dalam darjah² rendah yang atas, sama ada di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa atau di-Maktab Guru² Tanah

Melayu, Kuala Lumpur bagi menolong guru² ini mendapat kelayakan grade naik pangkat ia-itu Grade II (p) dalam Khidmatan Guru yang telah disatukan.

76. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran betul-kah ia-itu pada masa ini guru dari Pusat Latehan Harian tidak di-benarkan masuk Maktab Bahasa oleh kerana mereka maseh terikat dengan syarat² konterek perkhidmatan mereka pada masa ini; jika betul, ada-kah Kerajaan boleh menimbangkan supaya mengkaji sa-mula syarat² yang terkandung dalam konterek mereka itu supaya mereka boleh di-berikan kemudahan untuk masuk Maktab Bahasa pada masa ini juga.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tidak bagitu.

77. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan telah menerima surat rayuan Persatuan Guru² Lepas Pusat/Maktab Latehan Perguruan Trengganu berkenaan dengan hal hendak masuk Maktab Perguruan Bahasa; jika sudah, ada-kah surat rayuan itu telah di-beri jawab yang memuaskan, jika belum di-jawab, mengapa belum di-jawab.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Surat itu telah di-terima dan telah pun di-jawab dengan penoh.

Free Text-books

78. Enche' V. Veerappen: To ask the Minister of Education to state the reasons for not implementing the recommendation contained in paragraph 165 of the Razak Report on Education 1956, which reads as follows:

"We agree that at this stage text-books cannot be supplied free to all pupils but we recommend that allowances should be made available to help the pupils whose parents are too poor to buy books. These would not be in the form of direct grants to pupils but might be in the form of fixed grants to schools for the purchase of books which could be lent to those pupils who cannot afford to buy their own."

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

It is not possible to implement this recommendation due to lack of funds especially with the introduction of free primary education with effect from 1962.

Aminuddin Baki Report

79. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran iaitu, sa-hingga sekarang ini, sa-takat mana-kah chadangan² yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Aminuddin bin Baki yang telah menyiasat sebab² kelemahan murid² Melayu di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan telah di-laksanakan dan ada-kah Kementerian Pelajaran berpuas hati di-atas kemajuan² yang telah di-dapat.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Di-antara shor² yang besar-nya dalam Penyata Aminuddin Baki yang telah di-jalankan ada-lah:

- (1) Mengadakan kursus² mengulang kaji (refresher courses) bagi guru² dan guru² besar Sekolah² Kebangsaan. Dalam tahun 1962, 900 orang guru² dan guru² besar telah menjalani kursus yang berlangsung sa-lama enam minggu. Dalam tahun ini, kursus sa-rupa itu akan di-adakan untuk 800 orang guru² lagi.
- (2) Dua-pertiga daripada guru² dari pusat² latihan guru untuk Sekolah² rendah ada-lah di-hantar mengajar di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan.
- (3) Rancangan² untuk mendirikan Sekolah² Kebangsaan yang lengkap dengan segala kemudahan² ada-lah sedang di-percepatkan.
- (4) Memberi cheramah² khas kepada ahli² Lembaga Pengurus Sekolah² Kebangsaan berkenaan dengan kewajipan² mereka dan apa yang di-kehendaki daripada mereka sabagai ahli Lembaga itu.
- (5) Usaha² sedang di-jalankan oleh nazir² bebas untuk mengeluarkan risalah² dan buku² kecil berkenaan dengan pentadbiran sekolah, kaedah² mengajar dan lain².
- (6) "Gerakan Obor", suatu kempen yang sedang di-jalankan sekarang,

dan bertujuan untuk menunjukkan kepada ibu-bapa² akan faedah² pelajaran dengan bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Melayu, dan mengingatkan ibu-bapa² (terutama sa-kali ibu-bapa² Melayu) akan kewajipan² mereka terhadap anak² mereka di-sekolah.

- (7) Mendirikan bangunan yang berasing untuk Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan.
- (8) Langkah yang di-ambil bersama² dengan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka untuk menyempurnakan pengeluaran buku² bacaan perchuma berkenaan dengan pelajaran² asas kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan. Ada-lah di-harap buku² ini akan siap dan dapat di-keluarkan sa-lewat-nya pada awal tahun 1964.
- (9) Mengadakan Pusat² untuk Alat² Kelengkapan Bantuan Mengajar Tempatan (Audio-Visual Aids Regional Centres) untuk faedah Sekolah² Kebangsaan.
- (10) Memberi latihan khas dalam menggunakan alat² kelengkapan Bantuan Mengajar di-pusat² ini melalui Alat² Bantuan Mengajar dan mengadakan kursus² dalam kerja (In-Service Courses) kepada guru² Sekolah Kebangsaan.
- (11) Suatu Jawatan-Kuasa telah di-adakan untuk mengkaji kaedah² mengajar dan membaca Rumi dan Jawatan-Kuasa ini semenjak di-tubuhkan telah membuat beberapa shor². Rancangan perchubaaan untuk menentukan sama ada sesuai atau tidak-nya kaedah ini sedang di-laksanakan.
- (12) Kemajuan Kelas² Menengah yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Melayu di-perhatikan baik². Pelateh² yang di-khaskan mengajar di-Kelas² ini telah di-ambil mula² sa-kali pada awal tahun 1962. Kementerian ini ada-lah berpuas hati dengan kemajuan² yang telah terchapai sa-takat ini.

Building Programme of Schools

80. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state the number of Primary and Secondary Schools which the Government intends

to provide in (1) English; (2) Malay; (3) Chinese; (4) Tamil medium for the next three years.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

It is not possible to give the number of such schools to be built during the next three years. Wherever possible pupils are accommodated in existing schools where necessary, with the provision of additional new classrooms wherever sites are available. The number of schools to be built each year will depend on the development funds allocated.

81. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state what representations he received for an immediate increase in the school building programme during 1961, 1962 and in the current year.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

It is not possible to state the exact number of representations received by my Ministry, for an increase in the school building programme during 1961, 1962 and this year. All representations received were of course given due consideration, in order of priority, in the implementation of this Ministry's school building programme.

Education Rates

82. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- (a) berapa banyak-nya wang, mengikut Negeri², yang telah dikumpulkan dengan jalan chukai pelajaran yang sekarang telah di-ambil alih oleh Kerajaan Pusat;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat bermaksud hendak mengembalikan wang chukai pelajaran yang telah di-ambil alih-nya itu dan

jika ada bila dan bagaimana chara-nya dan jika tidak, meng-apa.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- (a) Chukai Pelajaran yang di-kutip oleh Negeri² semenjak Undang² Pelajaran tahun 1961 di-kuat kuasakan, dan sekarang dalam simpanan Kementerian Pelajaran atau Jurukira Negara adalah seperti berikut:

Pulau Pinang ...	\$ 16.81
Selangor ...	294,642.18
Melaka... ..	70,501.77
Perak	138.28
Pahang... ..	7,547.28
Kedah	41,817.96
Trengganu ...	32,131.85

Jumlah ... \$446,796.13

Tetapi bayaran tersebut di-atas belum di-masokkan ka-dalam kira² Hasil Kerajaan Persekutuan. Chukai² ini di-simpan sementara menanti dapat nasihat dari Pegawai Undang² sama ada boleh di-masokkan wang ini ka-dalam kira² Hasil Kerajaan Persekutuan atau tidak boleh. Jumlah wang yang di-sebutkan itu tidak termasuk chukai Pelajaran yang di-kutip di-bawah Undang² Pelajaran tahun 1957, bagi tahun 1958 hingga 1961 yang dahulu-nya di-bayar kepada Pihak Berkuasa Pelajaran Tempatan.

- (b) Tindakan yang akan di-ambil dalam perkara ini akan bergantung kepada nasihat dari Pegawai Undang² yang di-sebutkan dalam jawapan kepada pertanyaan yang lepas.