

Volume I
No. 10



Thursday
3rd December, 1959

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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KUALA LUMPUR
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BY B. T. FUDGE
GOVERNMENT PRINTER
1960

Price: \$1

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

Official Report

First Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 3rd December, 1959

The House met at 10.00 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA
AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence,
TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN
DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, MR. TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca
Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'
ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR
(Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG
YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Education and Minister of Commerce and
Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah
Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant
Minister (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN,
J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant
Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala
Kangsar).

The Honourable 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 (Johore Bahru Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. MR. CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- .. MR. CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. MR. CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. MR. V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. MR. 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 (Baling).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. MR. KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. MR. K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDIK (Dungun).
- .. MR. KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. MR. LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. MR. LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. MR. LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- .. MR. LEONG KEE NYEAN (Kampar).
- .. MR. LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- .. MR. LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- .. MR. T. MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasar Puteh).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).

The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).

..... DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).

..... TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).

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

„ MR. NG ANN TECK (Batu).

„ DATO' OMN BIN JAAFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu
Selatan).

„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).

„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).

..... MR. QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).

..... TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).

..... MR. SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).

..... MR. D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

..... TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat
Dalam).

..... TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak
Bernam).

..... ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI (Larut Utara).

..... MR. TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).

..... MR. TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

..... MR. TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).

..... MR. TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).

..... TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu
Kelantan).

..... DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).

..... WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).

..... WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).

..... MR. WOO SAIK HONG (Telok Anson).

..... ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).

..... MR. YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

..... MR. YONG WOO MING (Sitilawan).

..... HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN (Pontian Selatan).

..... TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

..... ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE'
ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, Minister without
Portfolio (Kuantan).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

„ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).

„ MR. CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).

The Honourable MR. CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

„ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHAMED NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

„ MR. LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

„ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

„ MR. V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

„ MR. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

„ MR. V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).

„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EARLIER RESUMPTION

(Motion)

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

That this House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

The Minister of External Affairs (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

BILL

THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (3rd Alotted Day).

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads 29 to 31—

Dato' Dr. Ismail: There are three heads of expenditure in my ministerial portfolio—Head 29: Ministry of External Affairs; Head 30: Immigration; and Head 31: Pilgrimage. With your permission, I propose to present these heads together.

When presenting the budget last year, the Honourable the Prime

Minister, who was also Minister of External Affairs at that time, mentioned that the accent in 1959 was on consolidating and putting our Missions in proper shape. While this process is going on, we have also established two new Missions in Paris and Manila this year and arrangements are in hand to open another in Cairo. I think I should mention here that no new funds have been sought for the new Mission in Manila as it is being financed from savings available this year in the voted provision for the Ministry and the established Missions. That it has been possible to do so is due in a large measure to the efforts of our Missions to reduce expenditure by utilising the funds voted for them to the best possible advantage.

We have in the Federation 21 Missions from friendly countries and we are at present only able to reciprocate with 10, not counting Cairo. This rather one-sided arrangement on our part is due largely to lack of finance and shortage of trained staff. Now that these two difficulties have become less intractable and since it is our declared policy to develop and maintain close relations with all friendly countries, especially those in South East Asia, we are giving serious consideration to opening other Missions in those countries where it is in our interest to be diplomatically represented.

I will now get down to dealing with the Estimates of my Ministry under

Head 29. The estimated expenditure for 1960 is \$5,038,019 as against \$5,264,034 for the current year. This shows a rather impressive reduction, more so when account is taken of the fact that the estimated provision for 1960 also includes the expenses of the new Mission in Manila.

Under Personal Emoluments, a post of Assistant Secretary (Protocol) is shown against Item (9). This post was created in September this year and filled a long-felt need, as it had become evident that the Senior Protocol Officer was unable to cope with his various duties without the assistance of another officer. Two additional posts of Executive Officers under Item (13) are provided next year to create a leave reserve for officers who are on duty overseas. Under Item (21), 3 posts of Assistant Passport Officers in Training for Overseas (not 2 posts as shown in the Estimates, which is a misprint) are transferred from the Head 30, Immigration, where 11 such posts are entered for 1959—a reduction of 8 posts.

In London, one post of First Secretary has been upgraded to Counsellor, and in Washington a new post of Counsellor has been created against the "freezing" of the higher post of Minister, for which only a token provision is entered. These two changes were made to adjust the administrative structure in the London and Washington Missions.

The so-called locally-recruited staff employed in our Missions are paid salaries which are based on the scales paid by other Commonwealth Missions. In some countries the wages are comparatively low, and in others unusually high by Malayan standards. The salary scales for this category of employees are chiefly governed by the standard of living obtaining in the countries concerned. They are also given certain fringe benefits, such as National Insurance Contributions and free lunches in the United Kingdom, Dearness and House Rent Allowances in India, Cost of Living (Rice) Allowance in Indonesia, and Social Insurance in France and Japan. These are benefits we provide to comply with the

social legislation or normal employment practices in the countries concerned.

Under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, Sub-head 4, Contingencies for Malaysians Overseas, provision is made for rendering assistance to Federation citizens who are destitute in overseas countries. There is provision under Sub-head 11 for contributions to the Central Mosque Trust Ltd. in London and the Islamic Centre in Washington. All Muslim countries with diplomatic representation in London and Washington contribute to these two religious foundations. Sub-head 14, Trade Representation, makes provision for the payment of honoraria to our Honorary Consul in Hamburg and our Honorary Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.

Provision under Other Charges for our Missions Overseas is not shown separately for each Mission but lumped together under each of the different sub-heads. The reason for this is that, in accordance with official policy, we do not wish to reveal the amount of money spent by each Mission.

Now, coming to Other Charges, Special Expenditure, provision is made under Sub-head 25 for payment of the Federation's contribution to the United Nations and related Agencies. The smaller figure for 1960 reflects a reduction in the assessed rate of the Federation's contribution from .22 per cent to .17 per cent of total United Nations expenditure. Sub-head 30 provides funds for the installation of Air Conditioners and Ceiling Fans in the offices of our Missions in Djakarta, Medan, Karachi and Bangkok to make working conditions more tolerable during the hot season in these places. Under Sub-head 37, Renovation and Decoration, provision is made for the construction of a perimeter fence round the Embassy compound in Bangkok for security purposes.

We now proceed to Head 30, Immigration. Here we have a slight increase of about \$12,500 over the provision for 1959. This increase is

attributable to provision of \$50,000 under Special Expenditure Sub-head 12, for printing 25,000 new passports in 1960.

Under Personal Emoluments, there is an increase of one post of Inspector under Item (9), one post of Sub-Inspector under Item (10), and one post of Typist under Item (14). An Inspector is required to strengthen both the Office and Airport staff in Kuala Lumpur, and a Sub-Inspector is also required for the Headquarters Office in Penang, where the work in the Entry Permit and Visa Sections has increased considerably. There is at present no typist in the Kuala Lumpur Office and one is needed to deal with the increasing volume of typewriting work there.

The estimated revenue of this Department for 1960 is \$540,000.

Lastly, we come to Head 31, Pilgrimage. The provision of \$116,270 for 1960 is less by about \$11,000 than that for 1959. Estimated revenue for 1960 is \$80,000.

Under Personal Emoluments, the posts shown against Items (3), (4), (5), (6) and (9) are hitherto paid from Open Vote under Other Charges. Provision is made to implement a proposal to open an office at Port Swettenham during the pilgrimage season to serve the needs of pilgrims from Selangor and neighbouring areas who otherwise would have to travel to Penang or Singapore to embark on pilgrimage ships. The cost of this service is limited to the payment of a charge allowance of \$100 per month for 5 months to an officer of the Immigration Department who performs the duties of Pilgrimage Officer during the season, provision of salary for a peon for 5 months, and reimbursement to the Selangor Government for clerical assistance rendered during the period.

Under Other Charges, Special Expenditure, Sub-head 6, provision is entered for the installation of air conditioners in the Pilgrimage Office at Mecca to provide some measure of relief from the intense heat prevailing there during the pilgrimage season.

This concludes, Sir, the remarks I have to make on the Estimates of my portfolio.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak on this, I would like the Honourable Minister to clarify if the provisions under the sub-heading, New York, page 109, are in connection with expenses for our United Nations Staff—items 89 to 106.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this expenditure is not for the United Nations Staff, because they are paid by the United Nations. They are for staff of our Mission which are accredited to the United Nations.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sir, I think I can say that we are very glad that the Government is intending to set up a Mission in Cairo. There is a lot of confusion about our policy abroad and the Minister has said on Monday last that we pursued, or rather that we are pursuing, an independent policy. Let us hope that by "pursuing an independent policy", he does not mean that we are pursuing a policy which is completely without direction just like a sailing boat without a rudder, or to put it in our national language, "*saperti kapal layar yang tidak berkemudi*." The Honourable the Prime Minister has said in reply to the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan that he has been confused. Well, let us hope that Government will not make confusion worse confounded.

Now, the first thing that we want to deal with is the question of the standing of China in the United Nations. The Honourable the Minister of External Affairs has said on Monday that this thing has been debated year in and year out during the last few years in the United Nations Assembly. Well, it does not mean to say that because we have discussed this thing year after year, and come to the same conclusion, that we are right. We must remember the story of Hans Andersen where a king wanted a magic armour, and as they could not give him one, they gave him nothing. So the king walked about the streets with nothing on—in his birthday suit—and nobody dared to contradict him until he came across a

boy who saw him and declared loudly to all around that he had nothing on. In other words, let us not think that merely because we have worked in one direction all these years, that we are therefore right. We must distinguish the difference between entry into the United Nations and the recognition of a Government of a State. When we talk of China's position in the United Nations, we must make this very clear: according to the Charter of the United Nations, Article 23, it is clearly stated that, "The Security Council shall consist of 11 Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be the permanent members of the Security Council, and they shall among themselves elect six non-permanent members to that Council." So, the question of admission of China into the United Nations is not the question at all since China is already a member of the Security Council. The point is the recognition of the Government of China. In other words, which Government should represent China in the United Nations.

At the moment the Formosan Government, or the Government in Formosa, represents China in the United Nation, and the Government in Peking does not. Now, there has been a lot of argument that we cannot recognise the Peking Government, because it is not a peace loving Government. Well, Sir, in the recognition of a Government, there are two principles of international law (and, incidentally I think, we must either get more experts on international law or the Ministers must listen to their experts—I do not know which, for it seems from the way the Government is proceeding that we either have no experts, or the Ministers would not listen to our experts). According to international law we ought to recognise a Government as the *de facto* Government of a country or the *de jure* Government of the country, or both. Now, *de facto* recognition is a recognition of fact—the Government that

holds effective control of a country is the *de facto* Government; and *de jure* Government is the Government of a country that is established by or has established law of the land. This is no new principle of law. It is very old and America has given us many examples where it has recognised a South American State Government as the *de facto* Government, because that Government has, in fact, control of the land.

Mr. Speaker: I must draw the attention of the Honourable Member to S. O. 66 (11): the debate shall be confined to the policy of the service for which the money is to be provided.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Well, Sir, the other time when I was going to speak on external affairs, you stopped me and I had to confine myself to the contents of His Majesty's Speech, although others were allowed to speak. And, Sir, I am speaking on this subject because it deals with our Missions to the United Nations. On page 109, we have a staff there and we need experts to direct our policy in the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: That is why I am talking on this and I have to illustrate it, because some Honourable Members on the opposite may not know what is *de facto* Government and what is *de jure* Government.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman): Sir, on a point of information, the Honourable Member first and foremost did not observe the ruling of the Speaker when he makes a decision—he did not obey; so we can understand the difference between *de facto* and *de jure*. But he cannot understand to obey.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Well, Sir, the Honourable the Prime Minister said the other day that we were not going to interfere with the Australian White Policy, because that was an internal matter. Yet on the other hand, in the case of South Africa, in the United Nations we interfered with the South African *apartheid* policy which is an internal matter. Why the contradiction? So, when we deal with the question of

Tibet, the question of whether Tibet is an internal matter for the Chinese Government or not is irrelevant in this context. Well, Sir, the other thing that has been said is that we cannot accept the Peking Government, because it is not peace-loving. Sir, we must not forget that we cannot use emotion or have an emotional basis to recognition. It is a matter of law and it is irrelevant to say that it is not peace-loving, that it is a revolutionary Government, and therefore we cannot recognise it. Why? Because we are going to set up a Mission in Cairo and the present Cairo Government is a revolutionary Government. The Kuomintang Government in Formosa is also a revolutionary Government established in 1911. We can go even further: France, which calls for *egalite*, *fraternite* and *liberte* established that code during the Revolution, and she gave the Statue of Liberty to America when America successfully revolted against England and established the present Government by revolution. The present American Government, with its revolutionary history, is also recognised, so why not the Peking Government?

Now, the point about China, which has been established a *de facto* Government, is whether it has established a *de jure* Government according to the law of the country. That, it has. And, Sir, it is an internal matter, and we cannot, I think, try to project our opinion into internal matters of another country with regard to the establishment of its own Government.

Mr. Speaker: I hope you will give a chance to other people to speak.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Therefore, I suggest that we must spend more money on getting more international law experts, because we do not want to go about abroad making contradictory statements as the Government has been doing, because it will reflect on us, and it might be thought that we are either foolish or we are being deliberately stupid and foolish.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information—I will reply later on. Will the Honourable

Member please substantiate his statement that we are contradictory abroad? I do not understand that, because as far as I know we are very consistent in our foreign policy. Therefore, when he made a statement that we must be consistent and not contradictory, I would like to have some enlightenment from him as to the grounds he made that broad statement without supporting evidence.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I am glad to be given this opportunity to explain. I say that the Government has been consistently inconsistent. First of all, on our statement in regard to Australia, we say that we will not interfere with its internal policy. Then, as regards South Africa, we interfered with its internal policy. Further, there is the question of Tibet. We know very well that the quarrel is over the MacMahon Line and both the Government in Formosa and the Government in Peking have claimed that territory over Tibet as belonging to China. That, therefore, is both an internal and an external matter of the Chinese Government. The Indian Government in making the Friendship Pact in 1954 with China admitted the suzerainty of China over Tibet and, therefore from that point of view, it is an internal matter and yet the Government uses the incident in Tibet as a reason for non-recognition—shall I proceed to give more illustrations?

Mr. Speaker: Have you finished?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Not quite, Sir. I have got something more to add. Coming on to the statement as read out from the manifesto by the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs, it is stated that we shall maintain the spirit of the Afro-Asian Group and obviously, its relationships. Now, Sir, the Afro-Asian relationship declaration maintains the equality of all nations and it recognises the *de facto* Government of China which was present at the Conference. Under the Charter of the United Nations, it is stated that all nations shall be equal and shall be treated on an equal basis. But according to our trade negotiations at the moment, the closure of the Bank of China, the prohibition of Chinese

goods and the permission given to the Bank of America to establish itself in Malaya and the importation of American goods tax free—all these acts are a sort of discrimination which offends our stand in the United Nations which is for equality of nations, irrespective of whether we like them or not—and that is what I would like to call democracy.

Mr. V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day when I spoke about the Afro-Asian Bloc, the Honourable the Minister for External Affairs mentioned that we were friendly with the Afro-Asian Bloc and we sometimes agreed on several points. But, Sir, in regard to the stand of Malaya on China's admittance into the United Nations, our views are diametrically opposite to the views of the Afro-Asian Bloc. The Afro-Asian countries have been for the last few years trying to bring in China as a full-fledged member of the United Nations—and another thing which I cannot understand is that when Russia can be admitted into the United Nations, why cannot China with 600,000,000 people be admitted into the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that it is extremely necessary for the Malayan Government, as I mentioned the other day, to have a full debate on the foreign policy at the next meeting and to take a positive stand on foreign issues.

Another matter on which I would like to seek clarification from the Honourable Minister is about a Member of Parliament from India who was refused entry into Malaya for a short visit. He is Mr. E. V. K. Sambath. I will be glad if the Honourable Minister would explain the reasons why he was refused admission into Malaya. I am not the least concerned about his political affiliation in India, but as a Member of Parliament in another country, and especially in a friendly and sympathetic country, I feel it is only fair that we should admit anybody without considering their status in that particular country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another subject on which I would like to ask is about the Budget, page 109, Head 29, items 95

and 96—Overseas Allowance and Representation Allowance. May I know from the Honourable Minister what he means by Overseas Allowance? Is it for the permanent delegates or the delegates attending the General Assembly of the United Nations? Again as regards Representation Allowance, does this allowance go together with the overseas allowance to the same person who is representing Malaya in the United Nations?

Another point is, I have been informed, that in Medan it seems we have been recruiting non-citizens for employment in the Embassy while there are a good number of Malayan citizens who have applied from Medan itself. I would like to seek a clarification from the Honourable Minister on this aspect. Thank you.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of the Republic of China and its recognition in the United Nations, I have already said what I wanted to say in the general debate. It has been amplified this morning by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat with some useful additions.

What I want to speak to-day is on the question of the immigration policy of this country. There are a few points on which I would like to ask for clarification and I hope that it will be given to me. In yesterday's newspapers, and indeed by *Gazette* Notification, certain new rules or regulations have been brought into force. We know that there is a Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia and Article 3 of that Treaty of Friendship contains reference to the immigration policies both of Malaya and of Indonesia. And if I remember it correctly—and I think I do—it is to the effect that both these countries, Malaya and Indonesia, will take steps to facilitate the entry of their respective nationals or citizens to each other's country. The first question I would like to ask is how these new regulations which came into force affect Article 3 of the Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia.

The second matter is that I agree with the Immigration Ordinance as it

now stands, because it follows nothing different, but the same pattern as all independent countries which have to protect their own citizens for economic, social and other reasons. But as in all countries, so in Malaya, under the Immigration Ordinance discretionary powers are vested either in the Minister in charge of Immigration or those powers are delegated to the Controller of Immigration; and one of the important powers delegated there is the power to allow those who are prohibited under certain sections of the Ordinance on compassionate or extreme grounds to enter this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I say is this: there are numerous cases where, say, parents, for instance, have lived in this country for a generation; they have spent their early childhood; they are living here, and we know they will die here; they have children who have left this country at one time or another for, let us say, China or India. Applications are made for their entry into this country on compassionate grounds or other grounds which may disclose sufficient thought. In nine out of ten cases, indeed I would say in all ten cases, the answer is "Your application is refused." Similarly, where children have been living here from their very young days and are now in a position to keep their aged parents with them in this country to spend their last days, applications are made to the Immigration authorities to exercise their discretion which is vested in them to allow on compassionate grounds the entry of parents to this land. I fully realise that the Immigration Ordinance is necessary, and I do not complain of the Ordinance as it now stands, but I do complain that the discretion vested is not exercised in a merciful or just manner. It is thrown overboard time and again without consideration.

Another point on which I seek clarification is this: is there a direction or policy that only parents who have reached the age of 65 will be considered for entry into Malaya, because replies have been received by applicants of Chinese and Indian origin, who have been living in this country—the reply comes from the

Immigration Department—that only parents who have reached the age of 65 or 55 may enter this country. Is it necessary for such a policy? What has age got to do? Either you allow a person or you don't allow a person for certain specific reasons. Sir, I ask that the immigration policy be exercised, or the discretion vested under the Immigration Ordinance be exercised in a just manner. I do not ask for unrestricted entry of people into this land, but I do say that where there are connections or where there are ties which can be proved, where there is reason to allow the entry, they should be allowed, otherwise it is not the humanitarian government. That is all I wish to say.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-bawah muka 117, Kepala 30—Immigration. Saya berdiri ia-lah hendak menyokong dasar Kerajaan yang bersangkutan-paut dengan perkara Immigration atau pun kemasokan bangsa² asing ka-dalam Malaya. Kélmari kita telah berbath di-atas satu undang² baharu yang telah dijalankan oleh Kerajaan kita dan mengaku hendak menyekak kemasokan bangsa asing ka-dalam negeri ini. Kita di-Malaya ini pendek-nya anak negeri asal sendiri telah tenggelam di-dalam ayer bah yang sangat² besar ia-itu ayer bah daripada bangsa² asing. Oleh yang demikian sa-kira-nya policy—indifferent policy atau pun policy yang tidak berasas di-atas dasar Long Term Policy bagi soal keselamatan anak bangsa kita, maka sudah tetap di-dalam masa 10 tahun lagi bangsa kita sendiri akan menjadi bangsa dagang di-dalam negeri ini. Kita sekalian telah melihat oleh kerana kemasokan bangsa² asing ka-Pulau Singapura, maka walau pun negeri Singapura itu di-punya oleh orang Melayu, tetapi apa-kah yang terjadi kapada bangsa kita itu pada masa sekarang, sama ada di-dalam perkara politik mahu pun di-dalam perkara ekonomi. Pulau Singapura telah terluchut dari tangan bangsa kita di-dalam pilihan raya yang baharu ini. Apa yang telah berlaku di-Pulau Singapura kapada penduduk bangsa kita di-sana tetap akan berlaku di-Tanah Melayu juga

di-dalam sadikit masa lagi sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak mengambil tindakan yang kuat terhadap kemasokan bangsa² asing ini. Walau pun begitu banyak wang-nya yang di-tetapkan ia itu \$1 juta lebih di-dalam perkara Immigration, saya sendiri melihat dengan mata kepala saya sendiri orang² yang masok dari India wal-hal mereka itu masok dengan Temporary Passport atau Visa, tetapi sa-lepas dua minggu mereka itu di-berikan Kad Pengenalan dan kemudian daripada itu dua, tiga minggu mereka itu sudah dapat Certificate of Citizenship. Telah banyak yang saya dengar seringkali atau achap kali daripada Pegawai² Immigration di-Pulau Pinang berkata kemasokan bangsa² asing ka-dalam Tanah Melayu ini dengan cepat-nya mereka telah dapat Kad Pengenalan. Sa-sudah dua minggu dari itu mereka pula dapat Citizenship. Dan juga mereka itu minta Malayan Passport dan banyak kali telah di-berikan Passport itu, wal-hal sa-belum orang² itu tadi dapat Certificate of Citizenship. Perkara ini menunjukkan bahawasanya Pejabat Immigration ini tidaklah berjalan sa-bagaimana yang sa-wajib-nya. Kalau Pejabat Immigration ini terus kekal berjalan bagini maka sudah tetap dalam tempoh 5 tahun lagi bangsa Melayu akan tenggelam di-dalam negeri ini.

Ada pula bangsa² asing yang dudok di-sini dan bekerja dan mereka itu menda'awa bahawa mereka itu telah memberi tenaga yang penuh bagi kemajuan negeri ini. Selalu kita dengar di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini ada anggota² telah berkata lebih² lagi Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh untuk bangsa² asing seperti orang China, orang India bahawa mereka itu telah memberi tenaga bagi kemajuan dan kema'amoran Tanah Melayu. Oleh yang demikian mereka itu mempunyai hak yang sama rata dengan bangsa Melayu.

Mr. Speaker: Nanti, jangan lebih² sangat. Saya tahan nanti, dia ada mempunyai perasaan. Chakap dalam satu² fasal, ini kalau lebih² behi; saya tahan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Bagi menceritakan satu perumpamaan bagi orang² yang meminta hak yang sama rata dengan orang Melayu kerana

mereka telah memberi tenaga yang penuh kepada negeri ini. Perumpamaan itu ia-lah seperti berikut: "Sa-kira-nya saya berhajat membuat satu rumah, saya akan panggil sa-orang contractor untuk membuat rumah itu. Sa-telah siap pembenaan rumah itu saya pun membayar upah kepada contractor itu katakan-lah sa-banyak \$10,000 upah untuk membena rumah saya itu. Sudah saya bayar \$10,000 kepada contractor itu ada-kah boleh contractor itu meminta satu bilek atau satu bahagian dari rumah itu, kerana ia telah ber-pénat lelah dan telah menumpahkan tenaga-nya untuk membena rumah itu? Wal-hal ia telah menerima upah atau gaji-nya yang telah di-bayar itu. Bagitulah kedudukan bangsa² asing di-dalam negeri kita. Mereka itu datang sa-bagai buruh atau pun berdagang dan mereka itu telah menerima upah² yang lebih dari biasa."

Jadi, kesimpulan-nya saya berharap kepada Pejabat Immigration ini mengambil langkah² lebih kuat tentang kemasokan bangsa² asing. Kalau tidak, bangsa Melayu di-dalam negeri ini akan tenggelam.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. Does the Honourable Member suggest that Federal citizens who are not of the Malay race are aliens in this country?

Mr. Speaker: No, he did not suggest that.

Mr. K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day when the Honourable the Foreign Minister spoke, he did not make any mention at all of Kenya, Nyasaland or the Congo. We know that in Kenya and Nyasaland our British friends are committing atrocities against the people there—they are committing atrocities against another people in the other people's land—and it is time that these atrocities ceased. The world has become nauseated by what has happened there, and we hope that all the massacre of Africans

Mr. Speaker: I have to warn the Honourable Member again that we are now debating on the Schedule under Standing Order 66 (11) which says

very clearly that the debate should confine to the policy of the service for which money is to be provided. Would you please confine to that, Mr. Karam Singh?

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Yes, Sir. We hope that this Government, the Malayan Government, will lend its sympathy and its moral support to the people of Africa in their struggle for a place in the sun. We hope that our representative—our Foreign Minister—will not keep quiet when the imperial powers crush African States.

Another thing I want to say is on the question of China. It is not only a question of the Government in Peking, but it is a question of a quarter of the living population of the world, and it is essential that a quarter of the living population of the world find representation in the United Nations Organisation. I ask the Foreign Minister to imagine how frustrated the Malayan people would be

Dato' Dr. Ismail: On a point of order, Sir. I am the Minister of External Affairs, not Foreign Minister.

Mr. V. David: I think Foreign Minister would be more dignified.

Mr. Speaker: Would you address him as the Minister of External Affairs?

Mr. K. Karam Singh: It is the same person I mean, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: I ask our Minister of External Affairs to imagine the frustration that our nation of seven million people would have if it was excluded from the United Nations.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Where does that matter come in—the question of China?

Mr. Speaker: Are you speaking on a point of clarification, or on a point of order?

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: On a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Member, to my mind, is not speaking on the subject under discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That must be a point of clarification, not a point of order.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Whatever it may be, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It must be a point of clarification. (To Mr. Karam Singh) Please proceed. You have a limit to speak on this. If you go beyond that limit, I will rule you out. You must confine yourself to the debate—it is very clear.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: So, Sir, if our nation of 7 million people can have a voice in the United Nations, a nation of 650 million people, irrespective of the form of Government it has at present, should have its voice heard for the sake of a quarter of the living population of the world at the moment.

Mr. Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs for a clarification as to whether there is any treaty existing with Thailand, regarding the entry of citizens of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu into Thailand. This clarification is very necessary, in view of the fact of the recent declaration that the entry into Thailand of people of Chinese origin would be restricted. Does it mean that the restriction is applicable to Malayan citizens of Chinese origin, too? The Malayan citizens who have dealings and connections with Thailand are very anxious for a clarification on this point. This issue is also affecting the prestige of the Malayan citizens as a whole.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara ini sa-bénar-nya përbahathan kita tadi tidak akan mënchapai kapada satu këputusan, tëtëpi saya rasa biarlah saya sifatkan yang pada fikiran saya yang baharu ini yang hëndak saya këmukakan supaya di-ambil përhatian yang lëbeh banyak kapada soal² mënëntang Pënjajahan di-luar nëgëri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mëndapat tahu bahawa pëmbërontak² Algeria tëläh mënghëmukakan përmintaan-nya ia-itu di-suatu masa tidak

bberapa lama dahulu, meminta kepada Kerajaan Perskutuan Tanah Melayu untuk membuka sa-buah Pejabat di-Perskutuan Tanah Melayu ini, tetapi sa-hingga pada masa ini saya belum tahu apa yang telah jadi berkenaan dengan permintaan-nya itu. Saya berharap-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memberikan pandangan-nya kepada mereka itu, sebab bukan-lah kerana mereka itu pemberontak sahaja tetapi yang sa-benarnya mereka itu ada-lah orang² kebangsaan yang hendak membela untuk negeri mereka.

Ada pun berkenaan dengan Immigration, maka amat-lah mustahak di-tetapkan Undang² yang bersangkutan seperti mana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat sahabat saya terlebih dahulu. Tetapi sekarang ini saya melihat dalam perwakilan kita ka-luar negeri ada Overseas Allowance dan juga Representation Allowance. Saya percaya bahawa sa-tengah² daripada perbelanjaan yang telah dibuat untuk keluar negeri itu ada-lah banyak, umpama-nya perbelanjaan² berkenaan dengan Majlis Kera'ian atau Majlis² yang di-adakan. Kalau kita di-Amerika maka terpaksa-lah agak-nya sa-saorang itu berlagak seperti orang Amerika. Dalam perkara menunjukkan dan membelanjakan wang ka-luar negeri itu maka patut-lah kita melihat ka-belakang kepada apa yang ada kepada ra'ayat kita pada hari ini. Dalam Majlis Kera'ian umpama-nya, sunggoh pun telah menjadi adat di-luar negeri bagi beberapa kera'ian di-lakukan sechara besar²an, tetapi elok-lah Kerajaan Perskutuan Tanah Melayu mengambil keputusan yang tegas berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan di-luar negeri supaya dapat di-perkembangkan.

Saya teringat di-waktu saya berada di-Masir dahulu, satu Kedutaan di-sana telah mengadakan satu jamuan di-sa-buah Hotel yang besar dengan memakan belanja yang besar² kerana Champagne ia-itu minuman keras, oleh kerana hendak melayakkan negeri itu konon-nya dengan negeri yang di-wakikan pada-nya. Tetapi, pada esok-nya sa-puchok Telegram telah di-hantar oleh Perdana Menteri negeri itu memberitahu kepada Duta-nya

bahawa sa-gelas Champagne yang dibelanjakan pada malam itu boleh memberi makan kepada 10 keluarga untuk sa-tahun pada negeri kita. Maka hendak-lah berjimat² kerana saya rasa patut-lah dasar yang seperti itu di-tingkatkan oleh Kementerian kita di-luar negeri supaya berjalan-lah kerja² di-luar negeri itu yang bukan-lah semata² kerana hendak melagakkan negeri kita yang sudah Merdeka ini, tetapi maseh banyak lagi soal² negeri kita yang maseh belum di-selenggarakan lagi.

Saya amat sukachita mendengar Yang Berhormat Menteri Luar Negeri yang telah mengatakan bahawa perbelanjaan telah pun di-kurangkan, tetapi saya sengaja menarek perhatian soal perbelanjaan dalam Majlis Kera'ian sebab dalam Majlis Kera'ian selalu kita lupa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Berkeanaan soal Pilgrimage pula ada satu soal yang telah di-sungutkan oleh ra'ayat ia-itu soal sempit dalam kapal. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah ada beberapa kerja yang di-jalankan untuk mengelokkan kedudukan orang² di-dalam Kapal² Haji, tetapi sa-hingga pada masa ini keadaan-nya maseh lagi menimbulkan rungutan. Bagi mereka yang telah pergi ka-Mekah mengatakan bahawa patut-lah Kerajaan berikhtiar umpama-nya supaya membolehkan mereka agak ringan sedikit tentang masa'alah pergi ka-haji itu.

Ada sa-tengah daripada mereka berpendapat bahawa pergi ka-Mekah itu ia-lah untuk beribadat dan biar-lah kita susah sedikit, tetapi saya tidak bersetuju dengan fahaman ini sebab kalau senang ka-tempat beribadat umpama-nya tentu-lah lebih baik daripada susah. Dalam soal perubahan umpama-nya tentu-lah tidak ada dalam Supply Estimate, tetapi berkenaan dengan ubat² ka-Mekah maka hal ini juga telah ada rungutan dan saya berharap supaya di-beri layanan perubahan kepada semua ahli² Juma'ah Haji dengan tidak membedakan orang. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan orang² dalam negeri ini yang mana ada perbedzaan tetapi ada sedikit perbedzaan yang di-berikan kepada orang² yang besar² yang boleh di-katakan banyak sedikit duit-nya. Maka seronok-lah mereka kerana mendapat lebih,

tėtapi orang² di-kampong tak akan bėrani bagi mėnghadapkan muka-nya kapada Pėgawai² itu apabila di-kurangkan layanan kapada mėreka itu. Jadi, hal yang sapėrti ini saya kėmukakan kapada Yang Bėrhormat Mėntėri yang bėrkėnaan.

Mr. Speaker: Time is up. It is time for the Minister to reply.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pėrtua, saya hėndak bėrchakap sadikit sahaja.

Mr. Speaker: Kalau saya bėnarkan tuan, saya tėrpaksa-lah mėmbėnarkan yang lain² lagi. . . .

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pėrtua, satu minit sahaja. . .

Mr. Speaker: Oleh sėbab sa-orang saya bėnarkan, tengok tadi ramai lagi Ahli² Yang Bėrhormat yang hėndak bėrchakap, kalau tidak maka kita tėrpaksa tak boleh mėnghabiskan mėngikut Jadual ini. Saya susah hati tak dapat mėmbėnarkan, chuma saya bėnarkan satu pėrsatu sahaja di-atas pėrkara ini.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I would like to reply first to the observations of the Member for Dato Kramat. He likened this Government to a sailing boat without a rudder. I would like to bring to his notice that if this sailing boat had no rudder the Government would not reach its destination as where it is now. (*Applause*).

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I did not know that it reached anywhere.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Now, as regards this question of the entry of China into the United Nations, I think this observation was made also by the Member for Damansara and, I think, also by the Member for Bungsar. Sir, I said that the question of entry of China into the United Nations

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sir, on a point of information, I was very careful to distinguish the difference between the entry of China into the United Nations and the recognition of the Peking Government because China is already a member on the Security Council, and a member of the United Nations. The question is that of recognition of the

Government which will represent China. I hope I will not be misunderstood again.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: There can be only one Chinese Government which is in the United Nations, so when I refer to the entry of China into the United Nations I mean that Government of China which is not in the United Nations.

Now this problem of entry of the other Government of China has been debated year in and year out. The Hon'ble Member for Dato Kramat said that the argument put forward that the question had been rejected year in and year out should not influence us. I do not say, Sir, that that was the only consideration, but I said that, year in, and year out, the question of the entry of the State Government of China has been defeated in the United Nations because the arguments against the entry of the said Government have been more forcefully put and had appealed to the free nations than those advocated by the others. Now as far as this Government is concerned, I had said previously that we welcomed criticism of our foreign policy; but so long as I am Minister of Foreign Affairs I shall not be the instrument to carry out foreign policy of members who belong to other parties. (*Applause*).

So let us finish on the question of China.

We disagree on that. We will not carry (*Interruption*). Let you win the election first and then carry out your own policy. Let me not be the instrument for carrying out your policy (*Applause*).

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: You will see in five years' time!

Dato' Dr. Ismail: The Hon'ble Member for Dato Kramat, in illustrating the contradictory policies of this Government, mentioned our attitude on the "White Australia policy" as being inconsistent with our stand on Tibet and South Africa. Sir, in my statements in the United Nations I said that each country had the right to its own domestic affairs, but where the action of any Government in its domestic

affairs affect international peace, then the United Nations as an instrument for the harmonising of human actions must voice its opinion, and in no uncertain terms too. I do not say that this Government approves the "White Australia policy". But when the Prime Minister mentioned that it is the internal affair of Australia, I think he meant that it has not come to the degree where the "White Australia policy" is going to jeopardise international peace as it has done in South Africa and in Algeria, where the discrimination is carried to the extreme and beyond human tolerance and human decency.

The Hon'ble Member for Dato Kramat also mentioned that in the Afro-Asian Declaration, the recognition of the State Government of China on the mainland forms part of the Declaration. There is no such

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I did not say that.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: You said that the Afro-Asian pact should recognise . . .

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: The equality of all nations.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: The equality of all nations—yes. But I made a note here—I may be wrong—but you said that the Afro-Asian countries should recognise the State Government of China on the mainland. There is no such thing. Among the Afro-Asian countries there are several who do not recognise the State Government on the mainland.

Now I come to the question posed by the Member for Bungsar about the ban on the entry of an Indian Member of Parliament. I think I need notice of that question. I think he can bring it up at question time.

Sir, with regard to the employment of non-citizens in Medan—as far as this Ministry is concerned, on this question of locally recruited staff, we try to give preference to citizens of the Federation, but it is not always possible, because one of the reasons why we have locally recruited staff is the fact that these locally recruited staff are familiar with conditions in that

country. There are other considerations of course, but this is one of the considerations.

The Member for Ipoh made some observations on the immigration policy. I would like first of all to answer him with regard to his specific observation on Article III on the Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia. I think Article III does not affect visitors from Indonesia and this is applied equally to all countries. This prohibition of entry should affect only entry for permanent stay, and here again we do not go into discrimination between one country and another.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, on a point of clarification—what I wanted to know is whether any special arrangements will be made or will be necessary to be made in view of the Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia, or that the Treaty will have the result of making necessary any special orders or discretionary powers.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I am not going to anticipate events, because at the moment we don't have any policy on that yet. But Article 3 says:

"The two High Contracting Parties, recognising that subject to the observation of security, public order, public health and immigration control of the respective countries, their nationals should be subject to the minimum of restrictions when travelling between and within and residing in the two countries, agree to examine any restrictions imposed on and inconveniences now suffered by their nationals so travelling and residing with a view to conclusion of agreements alleviating such inconvenience or modifying or removing such restrictions on a reciprocal basis."

So there is nothing special about giving special preference to Indonesian nationals.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—do we have an assurance that no special preference will be shown to Indonesians wanting to come into this country?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: The Honourable Member will be given opportunities to make observations on the future policy of this Government during a debate, when it arises.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Not prepared to answer!

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Then we come to the question of the use of the discretionary power on compassionate grounds. Well, Sir, as far as I am concerned, I think I had used this discretion with reason and with fairness. There is no specific provision in the Immigration Ordinance for the entry of aged parents, but in cases where there is strong compassionate grounds, when I use my discretion it has been the policy of the previous Government to inform the public how that discretion is used. I am investigating into that matter. As far as I am concerned, my opinion is that when a discretion is given to the Minister, how he uses that discretion so long as he does not abuse it should not be let known to the public, otherwise it is no longer a discretion and you might as well incorporate it in the law. I would like also to inform the Honourable Member for Ipoh that as long as I am in charge of immigration, I would not have a Trojan Horse in this country.

Bagi menjawab pertanyaan Ahli Yang Bèrhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir ia-itu berkènaan dèngan orang² yang masok sèmentara bagi mëndapat Identity Card

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, Sir, we have very short time, as you, Sir, very correctly pointed out, but it appears that the Government is fond of having a monopoly of the debating time; for example in this debate, the Honourable Minister of External Affairs took up 13½ minutes for his first speech, and now has taken over 15 minutes for his second speech, and probably will take another 10 minutes in his interpretation, therefore taking nearly 40 minutes out of one hour, giving us only 10 minutes to speak. So, I would suggest, if the Committee would agree to this, that the Ministers should limit themselves to a definite time and that every person, or at least one representative from one party should be allowed a chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: May I draw attention to Standing Order 66 (4), which says

that provided that Mr. Speaker or the Chairman may at his discretion enlarge the time allotted for a particular schedule. I have already given the Minister permission to enlarge the time. Please proceed.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of clarification and order. You, Sir, fixed certain time limits under Standing Order 66 (4), and as Order 66 (4) is important, Sir, I ask for a ruling.

"There shall be allotted a maximum of five days for discussion of the Estimates and the Bill in the Committee of Supply. Mr. Speaker may allot the maximum time to be given for each of the schedules to the Bill and for the clauses of the Bill."

Mr. Speaker, when the Orders of the Day were sent out to us, you, Sir, fixed maximum times, and that means including the presentation of the Bill by the Honourable Minister in charge, and if the Honourable Minister takes up the whole or much of that time, how can it be said that in your discretion, Sir, you can stop anybody or allow anybody. If the time is exceeded by being given to a Minister, a further time must be specified by you.

Mr. Speaker: Have you finished?

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: It cannot just be said: "I now say the Minister can have this." The proper construction, in my respectful submission, is that if the time is exceeded, then a subsequent time must be fixed and notified.

Mr. Speaker: The time has been fixed, but I think it is only fair that I give the Minister time to reply to the queries brought up by Members. That is why I have enlarged the time.

Please proceed.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, may I rise on a point of explanation? I am sure I speak for all my colleagues when I say we do not want to speak longer than necessary, but only in view of the need to answer some of the queries from the other side. If Members from the other side are prepared to save time by limiting their queries, we should be equally ready to do so.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai

yang telah di-jawab oleh Yang Bèrhormat sahabat saya tadi mengatakan bahawa Yang Bèrhormat Mèntèri² telah bèrchakap lèbeh panjang daripada yang di-bahathkan. Oleh sèbab itu Mèntèri boleh-lah bèrchakap pada mula² sedikit dan di-bahathkan maka sa-sudah itu boleh-lah di-jawab balek, itu boleh dèngan dua tiga jam

Mr. Speaker: Saya sudah bèri ruling bèbèrapa kali dalam pèrkara ini

Dato' Dr. Ismail: On a point of order, Sir, if that reference to two or three hours is intended for me, if it does, I would like the Honourable Member to withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: I have already given a ruling on that. Please proceed.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, on a point of information, I was not trying to disagree with you; I was asking that the House would agree on some form of procedure so that we could all have a chance. I said, for example, that one person from each party should speak, and we shouldn't take too many from one party if there is a shortage of time. If we could all agree to that

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the blame is on your own party, who have spoken many times (*Applause*).

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: That is because we have more to speak about.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, bagi mènjawab Ahli Yang Bèrhormat wakil dari Kota Bharu Hilir yang telah mèmberì tègoran bèrkènaan dèngan bagaimana orang² yang masok sèmentara telah mëndapat Identity Card di-samping itu juga telah mènjadi ra'ayat nègèri ini sèrta mëndapat Passport.

Bagi mènjawab-nya ia-itu Yang Bèrhormat Mèntèri Dalam Nègèri yang hèndak mëluluskan National Registration pada hari kèlmarin itu ada-lah satu daripada tujuan yang mana saya telah mëndengar tègoran pada masa itu daripada pehak pèmbangkang, maka saya bèrharap sa-lèpas mëndèngar sa-bagaimana kènyataan²-nya bahawa dia tahu bagaimana-kah pènting-nya kita mængadakan National Registration itu supaya mængelakkan daripada apa yang di-kèemukakan.

In reply to the Member for Daman-sara, as regards our action on the African struggle, I would refer him to the speeches I had made in the United Nations and the wide publicity given in the newspapers—and here I would like to thank the newspapers for giving us the widest publicity on our work in the United Nations. If he read those speeches, he would know that we are second to none in our fight for the colonial people to be free and for the defence of human rights.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: On a point of clarification, Sir, has our Minister of External Affairs spoken for the people of Kenya, Nyasaland, Congo?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: So far, Sir, the only opportunities given to me have been by the Honourable Member, and I don't propose to discuss other international issues in this House before they are brought up to the World Forum.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Penang Utara in connection with the Thailand Immigration Rules or Orders, so far as I know, no Malayan citizens, whether of Chinese origin or not, is not provided for. Only for those non-nationals the documents are restricted, but if they possess Federation passports there should be no difficulty on those queries that we have made.

Bagi mènjawab Ahli Yang Bèrhormat dari Bachok ia-itu yang pèrtama-nya bèrkènaan dèngan Pèjabat Algeria di-sini. Sa-bènar-nya kita tidak pèrnah mènèrima apa² pèmin-taan kèrana pèrkara ini ada-lah bèrsangkutan dèngan Recognition of Provisional Government of Algeria.

Bèrkènaan dèngan Pilgrimage pèrubatan ini kita tidak mèmbedza²kan di-antara orang kaya dèngan orang miskin dan sa-bagaimana yang kita kètahui bahawa layanan-nya ada-lah di-bèri sama rata kapada orang² kita.

Bèrkènaan dèngan kèadaan orang² yang pèrgi ka-tanah suchi itu dèngan mëlalui kapal maka saya baharu juga pèrgi dua tiga kali mëlawat ka-kapal tèrsèbut dan telah bèrbual² dèngan orang² di-situ. Mèreka bèrpen-dapat bahawa pada masa sèkarang

kěadaan-nya sangat-lah baik daripada dahulu tětapi pėrkara ini boleh di-pėrbaiki lagi. Bagi hėndak mėmbėri sadikit kėtėrangan ia-itu tiap² sa-orang yang hėndak pėrgi ka-tanah suchi itu dėngan di-bėri khas tėmpat tidor maka mėngikut Immigration Rule yang mana saya tėlah pėrgi di-sana sėrta mėnėngok cabin² yang di-bėrikan itu bahawa yang sa-bėnar-nya dahulu tak ada. Jadi, pėrkara ini sėntiasa di-kaji bagi orang² yang pėrgi ka-Mėkah ia-itu ka-tanah suchi itu. Saya bėr-sėtju dėngan Ahli Yang Bėrhormat bėrkėnaan dėngan pėrgi ka-tanah suchi itu dan ini tidak-lah bėrma'ana bahawa kita pėrgi di-sana dėngan mėnyusah-kan, mėnyakitkan diri sahaja.

Bėrhubongan dėngan pėrtanyaan diatas Kėra'ian, saya boleh-lah bėrchakap sadikit kėrana saya sudah ada pėngalaman dalam soal Duta. Apabila di-sėbutkan Duta dėngan mėmbėri Entertainment atau Kėra'ian yang mana kita ada-lah sėmata² mėmandang dan mėnjaga taraf nėgėri kita yang Mėrdeka dan kalau di-bandingkan dėngan Duta² yang lain maka boleh-lah di-katakan bahawa Duta kita adalah sėdėrhana sahaja. Jadi, dalam soal Entertainment ini banyak nėgėri² yang lain yang saya tak suka hėndak mėnchėritakan bagaimana bėsar jamuan-nya, tėtapi bukan-lah kita sėngaja mėmandang bagi mėmbuat jamuan itu. Ini ia-lah sėsuai dėngan mėnjaga taraf kita sa-bagai sa-buah nėgėri yang Mėrdeka dan tidak bėrlėbehan².

I think, Mr. Speaker, I have dealt with all the queries that have been raised and I do not think that I have taken more time than it is necessary to reply to observations made by Honourable Members. If they did not make observations the expenditure under my Ministry would have been passed long ago.

Question put and agreed to.

The sum of \$6,250,723 for Heads 29 to 31 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 32-38—

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I begin my speech, I would like to seek your permission to deal with all the

Heads under my portfolio—namely, Heads 32 to 38, both numbers inclusive—together.

Mr. Speaker: Permission granted.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the total of the Heads of expenditure in my portfolio represents about 30 per cent of the total expenditure envisaged in the Ordinary Expenditure Estimates 1960, Honourable Members will no doubt understand that the great majority of this expenditure is charged on the Consolidated Fund either by the Constitution, or by Laws. Of a total expenditure of about \$273 million under the Heads for which I am responsible, no less than \$211 million is so charged. This is an increase of about \$23 million over the corresponding figure in the 1959 Estimates and represents increased charges on account of the Public Debt of about \$13 million which are explained in some detail in paragraph 9 of the Treasury Memorandum laid on the Table as Cmd. Paper No. 18 of 1959. A further increase of about \$2 million is represented by grants to be made to States in accordance with the Constitution, and of this increase about \$1.5 million represents an expected increase in the assignments made to States of a proportion of the duty which we expect to receive on the export of tin. The remainder of the increase is represented by Pensions, Retiring Allowances and Gratuities, and the major item in this increase is \$5 million in respect of Compensation for Loss of Career to Expatriate Officers. This last item indicates the growing speed at which the Government's policy of Malayanisation is being implemented.

Leaving aside the expenditure which is charged on the Consolidated Fund, the amounts for which I seek the approval of this House for appropriation in the Supply Bill in respect of Heads under my control total nearly \$62 million compared with an equivalent figure of about \$69 million in 1959. I should like to be able to tell the House that this is a true saving, but this would be misleading. As explained in the footnote to para. 8 of Cmd. Paper No. 18 of 1959, the

Treasury expenditure has been reduced by an amount of nearly \$11 million in respect of Schedule III Rubber Duty which was shown in both Revenue and Expenditure Estimates in 1959. The only major increase in the non-chargeable expenditure is that of nearly \$5 million in Contributions to Statutory Funds—Head 33. The increase of nearly \$3 million in the Contribution to the Development Fund will in fact be recoverable in 1960 or 1961 from the United Kingdom. The sum of \$2 million which it is proposed to appropriate to the State Reserve Fund is explained in para. 13 of Cmd. Paper No. 18 of 1959.

I have mentioned the major increases and decreases in the proposed expenditure under the Heads in my portfolio, and I think the House will agree that the general costs of administration under these Heads show little change from the previous year and are reasonable.

To my mind, the point which is of greatest interest is the steep increase in the expenditure which is charged on the Consolidated Fund and, for this reason, I have altered the layout of the cover page of the Expenditure Estimates. I hope that Honourable Members will find this new layout, which clearly shows the amounts which are charged on the Consolidated Fund under the main divisions of expenditure, to be both useful and instructive.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam belanja² yang akan di-beri oleh Përbëndaharaan Përsëkutuan Tanah Mëlayu ini yang di-këemukakan oleh Tuan Mëntëri Këwangan, saya dapati di-muka 124, Item 6, Crown Agent's Expenses. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada dasar-nya agak saya ini ia-lah pembëlian² di-lakukan mënërusi Crown Agents. Oleh kërana nëgëri kita ini tëlah mërdeka dan oleh kërana nëgëri kita ini bërhatat kapada wang yang lëbeh dan banyak mënjimatkan bëlanya² saya përhentikan bër-gantung kapada Crown Agent pada sëmua përkara dalam mëmëbli ada-lah bërlawanan dëngan dasar kita yang tëlah mërdeka dan bërlawanan pula dëngan këpëntingan kita untuk mën-gurangkan përbëlanya² dalam pëm-bëlian² yang këchil atau bësar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta supaya Tuan Mëntëri Këwangan mëmikirkan soal mëmëbagi²kan pëmëbian ini dëngan mënagadakan, umpama-nya, quota yang di-minta daripada nëgëri² yang lain. Saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini akan mënimbulkan bëbërapa kësulitan, sëbab itu akan mënëyebabkan kita tërpaksa bërbelanja bërkhëndakkan bëbërapa khidmatan kërana hëndak mënëyasat harga dan sà-bagai-nya, tëtëpi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada barang² yang nyata murah daripada nëgëri² lain yang patut kita bëli tidak mënërusi Crown Agents ini, dan kalau pënyiasatan di-lakukan tëntu-lah akan dapat mënëgurkan bëlanya dalam hal ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-muka ini juga Sub-head 8. Expenses of Delegate to Overseas Conferences. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, conference atau përsidangan² di-sabërang laut atau luar nëgëri itu ada-lah kita rasa mustahak. Saya përchaya bahawa Këmëntërian ini atau pehak² yang mënëgirimkan wakil ka-përsidangan² itu tëntu-lah tëlah mëmikirkan hal ini dëngan halus-nya. Tëtëpi saya suka mënarek përhatian hal ini supaya jangan di-bësarkan sangat bilangan wakil² yang përgi ka-tëmpat itu. Boleh-lah di-jawab bahawa kalau tidak bësar bilangan-nya, maka tidak chukup fikir kita untuk mënim-bangkan hal² yang dëmikian itu. Tëtëpi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini patut kita përhentikan lëbeh jauh, sëbab fikiran yang kita akan bëntangkan itu pun bukan-lah fikiran yang banyak sangat yang akan mëmëberi sumbangan pada përkëmbangan përkara² yang ada dalam conference itu. Yang mustahak bagi Përsëkutuan Tanah Mëlayu ini yang sa-bënar-nya ia-lah orang yang kita hantar përgi mëmëpelajari hal ini; tidak-lah payah sampai banyak sangat. Saya tidak-lah mustahak mënërangkan di-sini dëngan panjang lebar sëbab përkara ini dapat di-përhentikan daripada wakil yang përgi itu sëndiri. Chuma saya hëndak mëmëberi përhatian dan minta sàdikit këtërtangan dalam Sub-head 13, bërkhënaan dëngan Payment under Treaty yang saya tidak tahu apa yang sa-bënar-nya.

Mr. Chan Chong Wen (Kluang Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we are dealing with the Budget under the

Ministry of Finance on Sub-head 35, Customs and Excise—page 131 which is over \$10 million, I would like to mention that the present system of Johore Customs Station and the ill-manners shown by Revenue Outdoor Officers have become intolerable. I would also like to draw the attention of the Comptroller that as far as the man and woman in the street are concerned, the Customs Officers are just part of the Government and there is no reason that the Officers should not behave themselves and to be polite to members of the public while performing their duties.

Sir, These are the points which I wish to raise.

Mr. Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to endorse what my colleague has said just now and also to say that the Minister concerned is to be congratulated on the considerable improvements made recently. Sir, in addition to what my colleague has said just now, I would appeal to the Minister concerned to see if a sort of committee could be set up to look into the matter, so that the public can air their grievances and to avoid or eliminate any irregularities that might occur. Thank you.

Mr. Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to touch on the Customs and Excise Station at the Abdul Halim Pier at Bagan, Butterworth. We are all aware that the ferry terminals at Butterworth and Penang have recently been improved to offset bottle-necks and delays and since then the frequent sight of rows of cars queueing along Weld Quay at Penang and Pier Road at Butterworth have since been absent. That means that the traffic facilities have improved greatly. But I find that the Customs examination has now been the cause of much delay and inconvenience to the travelling public. In the old Mitchell Pier we had the Customs staff examining cars at the rate of five at a time simultaneously, but we now have the Customs carrying out examination of only two cars at a time in spite of the fact that we have about six lanes for cars to stand in for the Customs examination at the

Station. When I had occasion one day to come across by Ferry, I experienced this, so I asked the Customs officer-in-charge about it, and he told me that this was because of the shortage of Customs officers. I asked him whether this was the manner cars were being examined throughout the day, and he replied that it was so due to shortage of staff. Again, at the passengers' examination station one will find that though the passengers have already been examined by the uniformed staff at the counter, they were being accosted again when they leave the counter by custom officers in mufti who asked to re-examine their bags or parcels without even telling these passengers that they are the Preventive Branch staff or detectives of the Customs Department. This kind of thing causes confusion and shock to the passengers, so I would suggest—I am not mentioning this as a matter of complaint—that if these officials in plain clothes have (as their duty) to re-examine the passengers, especially the female passengers, who carry handbags, they should identify themselves before they make the re-examination: otherwise, with the news of frequent hold-ups and impersonation of officials, it is very likely that the female passengers would become scared and frightened especially when they happened to be travelling at dusk.

Again, Sir, in the course of the examination of lorries at the Sultan Abdul Halim Pier at Butterworth, it appears to me that the checking of the declaration forms have been very much delayed. I was told by the lorry drivers that some one and a half years ago the examination of these forms were very much speeded up, but that recently the Customs declaration forms were being examined very slowly with the result that most of the lorries had got to pay overtime. I therefore request the Honourable the Minister to look into this. Thank you.

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Témérloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bérkënaan dëngan Pëjabat Chukai Pëndapatan, kita tëläh dëngar yang Mëntëri bërsangkutan ia-itu Mëntëri Këwangan bërjanji pada tahun hadapan

beliau akan bergiat lagi supaya mendapatkan banyak lagi duit daripada Chukai Pendapatan. Di-dalam pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika penerangan-nya tadi itu betul, ia-itu muka 136, serial nombor 2 berkenaan 6—Investigations, saya rasa wang yang di-beri berjumlah \$5,000 untuk menjalankan pernyiasatan berkenaan dengan Chukai Pendapatan, tentu-lah kurang, kerana pada masa ini atau pun masa yang sudah; pejabat ini belum dapat keterangan yang penuh.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Sir, may I know what subhead the Honourable Member is referring to?

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud: Sub-head 2, Investigations, under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, Inland Revenue, page 136.

Pada masa yang sudah², keterangan senang boleh di-dapatkan daripada pegawai² Kerajaan dan juga estate² besar yang ada keterangan yang penuh. Tetapi bagi mereka² yang luar daripada tanggungan Kerajaan seperti orang² perniagaan, orang yang mempunyai estate kecil, saya rasa banyak yang terlepas daripada Chukai Pendapatan. Jadi, kalau wang sa-banyak itu, untuk menyiasat, saya rasa sangat-lah tidak mencukupi kerana apa yang saya tahu di-tempat² atau pun di-kampong², mereka² yang berpendapat antara \$10,000 dan \$15,000 lepas daripada Chukai Pendapatan. Ini saya memberi pandangan kepada Menteri Kewangan. Chara untuk mendapat lagi ma'lumat yang terang saya rasa, elok Menteri tadi berunding dengan Pegawai² Jajahan dan juga orang² kenamaan di-tempat itu, untuk memberi satu bantuan menunjukkan orang² yang banyak mendapat pendapatan yang lebeh. Pada masa yang sudah nampak-nya orang yang terok ia-lah pegawai² Kerajaan yang tidak boleh lari lagi daripada Chukai Pendapatan. Itu-lah pandangan saya berkenaan dengan Chukai Pendapatan ini.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to commence my observations on page 128, subheads 2 and 3, Other Charges, Annually Recurrent. You will notice here, Sir, that as far as loan charges are concerned, the comparison between

last year and this year shows an increment of roughly 30 per cent.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: 20 per cent.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: It is round about that figure. We have been told by the Minister concerned, in reply to criticisms, that our public debt is a bit on the high side—he was good enough to give us comparative figures of our funded debt per head of population for the years 1952 to 1954. We are now nearing the end of 1959 and coming on to 1960, and by a comparison of figures for these two years we find there are substantial increases, and I take it that most of our increments are during the years after 1954. Perhaps the Minister would be good enough to furnish us with more up-to-date figures to substantiate his stand on this particular issue.

I now come to a few other items and I shall be grateful if the Minister will give this House some clarification on them. I refer, Sir, to page 126, subhead 27, Grants to Municipalities \$3,150,000. I wonder if the Minister can give us figures as to the distribution of this sum of money between the various Municipalities, and the purpose for which such grants are made. I also refer to page 133, subhead 10, Secret Service \$180,000. I merely want to know exactly what sort of Secret Service it is, and what is its work.

Coming now to the question of income tax, I would like to make a few observations here and I hope that some action will be taken, because there have been a lot of complaints with regard to the Income Tax Department in that when it comes to the matter of collecting tax, the taxpayer will have to pay within a specified number of days. I agree that is quite logical and expected of any efficient Income Tax Department. But there are also cases in which taxpayers are entitled to refunds and the complaints are that it takes quite a long time for such refunds to be made, and a lot of people who are actually waiting for these refunds—though small in amount—have to wait for a considerable time before they can get them. I hope something will be done to remove the delays.

Coming to the income tax itself, the Minister was good enough to tell us that he was going to do something in regard to tax evasion and I suppose it will take the form of some Secret Service operating in the Income Tax Department. But I would like to point out that though it is the desire of everybody to see that there is no evasion, one must pay a great deal of attention to the methods of fighting corruption, because, if it was going to take the form of establishing or encouraging informers and all that in return for something, there would be a tendency for people to give information—no matter whether it is true information or not—in the hope of getting a reward. This may give rise to a lot of abuse, and since most of it is going to be secret, there can be very little control over the method by which such reward will be given. I just cannot see how the Department is going to have effective control over the giving of rewards and if it is not properly controlled, I am afraid rewards may be given unnecessarily, or money used for rewards may be abused. So, Sir, I would suggest that the Ministry and the Department go into a more detailed study of the methods of income tax collection. The Minister—and I think most of the Ministers are very much travelled men—should make a study of the various methods of income tax collection in other countries. I would like to put forward a suggestion here—that one of the most effective ways of preventing evasion of income tax depends a great deal on the method of collection. Though our Government is not in favour of giving allowances, because they feel that if allowances are given, less tax will be collected, I would like to submit here an instance which would prove that if allowances are given they may even result in the Government collecting more tax. I refer here, Sir, to some countries which give allowances for such things as medical expenses. Well, I think most of us here—because in this country we do not receive allowances for medical expenses—whenever we see a doctor or a dentist, we never ask for a receipt. We just pay and walk away. But if an allowance is given for medical expenses

or dental expenses, every individual—and I submit there are a lot of people who have to consult doctors and dentists—will demand for receipts, so that when they make their annual returns they can submit such receipts. At the same time, the doctors or dentists concerned would have to issue receipts. By this method, Sir, Government will have a very effective way, without using any Secret Service, to make sure that all incomes are declared.

There are also many other methods, but I think it would not serve any purpose if I were to enumerate all of them here. I sincerely trust that Government will take some pains to study the various methods of collecting income tax in other countries rather than adopting this method of using informers which, I feel, may be a thing for abuse.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trëngganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mënarek perhatian Yang Bërhorat Mëntëri Këwangan di-atas përkara përkhidmatan bagi pëgawai² ini. Përkara² tërsëbut ia-lah dalam Sub-head 1. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Muka bërapa?

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad: Muka 131, Sub-head I item (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) dan (7). Saya suka hëndak khabarkan di-sini tentang Pëgawai² Kastam tërsëbut yang mana saya përchaya bahawa langkah² tëläh di-buat pada masa yang tëläh sudah bagi mënnyëmpurnakan përkhidmatan Mëmungut Chukai orang ramai di-nëgëri ini, tëtëpi saya bërharap sa-kiranya Mëntëri yang bërkenaan ini dapat mëlipat gandakan lagi usaha² yang di-buat oleh pëgawai² tërsëbut itu bukan sahaja tëntang hëndak mënnyampurnakan bagaimana supaya चुकai itu di-pungut daripada orang ramai, tëtëpi juga usaha hëndak-lah di-buat oleh pëgawai² yang tërtëntu bagi mêngalak-kan ada-nya këchurangan² di-Jabatan Kastam. . . .

Bërhubong dëngan përkara ini dalam Jabatan Kastam yang mana mënunaikan tugas-nya dëngan sampurna dëngan di-bëri satu përbandingan supaya jangan-lah banyak bër laku sapërti apa yang di-katakan orang: "Harapkan pagar, pagar makan padi".

Itu-lah sebab-nya saya menarek perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu sa-kira-nya pegawai² yang berkenaan ini yang mana ada di-antara mereka di-tentukan memëgang tugas² yang tertentu bagi menyampurnakan pekerjaan chukai ini terutama kepada anggota² Kastam itu sendiri.

Mr. Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am merely asking that provision be made so that funds may be made available to provide more tables and chairs for the Customs Department in Singapore. Sir, that is a show piece which, I think, is of the utmost importance. One day I happened to be at the railway station and found an old man paying his duty. He had to stand there and he was slightly lame. The officer there was very kind, but he was very apologetic because there was no chair available for this taxpayer to sit while paying his duty. I feel, Sir, that it is of the utmost importance that a substantial sum should be given for this.

I have also discovered that very large sums of money are being spent by the Customs Department for paying rent for staff housing—as much as \$500 to \$600 a month—and I think that it would be more advisable for this Government to provide quarters to these officers. I also understand that at present some of these officers have to live as far as 10 or 12 miles away from their working place and they find it very inconvenient and difficult to go to work. That is all I wish to suggest.

Mr. Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I ask the Government to exercise control over the flow of capital abroad. The Government, I think, is being very inconsistent in this respect of its policy. Only lately the Government sought power to invest a sum of \$750 million abroad, and now we find that capital. . . .

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member is irrelevant, and he is also quoting the wrong figure. We never sought authority to invest \$750 millions abroad.

Mr. Speaker: Which figure are you referring to under this estimate?

Mr. Liu Yoong Peng: I am talking on the general policy.

Mr. Speaker: We are not debating on the general policy. We are debating on the policy of the service for which the money is provided.

Mr. Liu Yoong Peng: Under Exchange Control, Sir.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: What page?

Mr. Liu Yoong Peng: Page 123, Exchange Control Branch. The duty of the Exchange Control Branch is to see that the movement of money—money going abroad or vice versa—is controlled. At the moment, we find that capital in Malaya can go abroad quite easily. The Government is seeking more capital investment in this country, but at the same time there is no restriction to control the flow of the existing capital abroad. This will in time result in our having difficulty in finding more capital to invest in this country, and that is why I urge the Government to tighten up the control of money in this field.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidik (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu muka 126, item 34, Students visiting Federation under Colombo Plan, pada tahun 1959 belanja-nya \$9,100 dan di-estimitkan pada tahun 1960 \$25,000; dan Item 35, 35, Typewriters belanja-nya pada tahun 1959 \$1,510 dan di-estimitkan belanja-nya pada tahun 1960 \$3,250. Saya suka mendapat penerangan daripada Kementèrian yang berkenaan ia-itu student² dari mana, dan apa-kah student² itu hanya kegunaan-nya untuk melawat sahaja ka-Federation ini? Dan apa pula tujuan-nya Typewriters yang belanja-nya di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan itu?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Sébang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Jabatan Kastam. Saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan; ia-itu di-Butterworth sana, saya nampak ada kesusahan berkenaan dengan hendak mendapat barang² atau pun barang²

yang kita order. Rasa saya Yang Bèrhormat Mèntèri yang bèrkènaan patut timbangan dèngan mènghadakan satu tèmpat yang di-katakan "Bonded warehouse" supaya Kastam boleh mèn-dapat chukai di-atas barang² dari luar nègèri yang masok ka-tèmpat ini. Kèrana saya tahu sèkarang di-Prai ada "Government godown" dan bèbè-rapa tèmpat "Private godown". Jikalau Yang Bèrhormat Mèntèri yang bèrkènaan mèmikirkan pèrkara ini patut di-adakan maka pèluang yang chèmèr-lang tèrbuka. Sèkarang ada "Mitchell Pier" yang tidak di-gunakan boleh di-jadikan "Bonded warehouse". Yang di-gunakan ia-lah Sultan Halim Pier. Untok kèmudahahan pèdagang atau orang² yang bèrlanggan barang² luar nègèri, tèrutama orang² di-Utara dari-pada Butterworth. Untok orang² sèlatan pula ia-itu Prai, Kuala Lumpur, dan Ipoh sèmuanya boleh datang mènghambil daripada Government godown. saya minta pèrhatian daripada Mèntèri yang bèrkènaan.

Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam (Kota Star Sèlatan): Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua, saya hèndak bèrchakap pada muka 137 di-atas pèrkara Gratuities. Saya dapati banyak daripada pègawai² Kèrajaan yang bèrsara mèruntung di-atas lama masa-nya hèndak mènghapat bayaran² Pension dan Gratuities dan allowance hingga sampai 6-7 bulan lama-nya. Ahli² Yang Bèrhormat sèdia ma'alom, 6 bulan itu tèrlampau pan-jang masa-nya dan tèntu-lah mènjadi kesusahan dan kèbèratan kapada pèga-wai² Kèrajaan, sa-tèngah-nya mèreka tiada boleh mèm bayar Income Tax dan hutang² yang lain. Oleh sèbab itu saya mèminta kapada Mèntèri yang bèrsangkotan ikhtiar di-chèpat sadikit pèmbayaran Pension dan Gratuities dan allowance kapada pègawai² yang bèrsara itu. Jika sa-kira-nya bayaran² itu tiada boleh di-luluskan dèngan sègèra, biar-lah ada satu chara supaya pègawai² Kèrajaan yang bèrsara itu boleh dapat pinjaman awal (advance) sèkian² ban-yak-nya, sèkian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pèrtua.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall try to deal with the queries which have been put forward in the order in which they arose.

The Honourable Member for Bachok wanted clarification on the use of the Crown Agents in the United Kingdom. I can assure the Honourable Member that this use of their services is by no means a one-sided affair. We benefit as well, because the profit which is made from their transactions is shared by all the participating territories. Secondly, it is the practice now, in the case of large contracts—and that applies to the greater part of overseas contracts—to go by process of tender, and the use of the Crown Agents by no means implies that there is no tender. I can assure the Honourable Member that this consideration is very much in the minds of the Government.

The same Honourable Member also queried an item concerning the expenses of delegations to overseas conferences amounting to \$300,000. I can readily assure the Honourable Member that the Treasury keeps a very tight control on both the number which should go and the allowances which should be paid in attending overseas conferences. In fact, control hitherto has been so tight that the Treasury is quite often highly un-popular with other Ministries, and I can assure the Honourable Member that we will continue to exercise that very tight control.

The same Honourable Member also queried an item concerning the payment of \$10,000

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: I just wanted a point

Mr. Tan Siew Sim: This payment of \$10,000 under the provisions of the treaty with Kedah—I am not very familiar with this treaty, but I believe it is an old treaty, and it is a statutory obligation. I do not know what exactly the Honourable Member wants me to do; I don't think we can do anything about it because it is a statutory obligation, and we have got to continue with it.

A number of Honourable Members also complained about the lack of courtesy on the part of Customs officers. It is very difficult, of course,

for me to reply to general allegations, but if Honourable Members will write to me personally, giving specific instances, I shall be glad to have them investigated.

The Honourable Member for Bagan also complained about the delay at Mitchell Pier and also the delay encountered by lorries at Butterworth. I have not heard of this previously, and I shall have the matter investigated and shall communicate with the Honourable Member direct.

Another Honourable Member complained that the amount provided under "Investigations" in the Department of Inland Revenue is insufficient. I entirely agree with him, and, in fact, I dealt very exhaustively with this subject when I made my speech on the second reading of the Supply Bill. As I mentioned then, not so long ago the amount provided was \$250. I agree that this amount should be substantially increased, and it is in fact our intention to increase this substantially if the results justify it.

Another Honourable Member asked a question on the Charges on account of Public Debt. As I indicated in my Budget Speech, we realise that there has been a steep increase in 1960 as compared with 1959. The amount of the increase is not, however, 30 per cent as stated by him, but 20 per cent. It will be nearly \$62 million in 1959, and just over \$74 million in 1960, an increase of \$13 million, which, in fact, is just under 20 per cent. The Government appreciates that this is a very steep increase, and I am afraid I can give no assurance that this trend can be reversed for the simple reason that we will have to borrow further in order to provide for the development which we all want. The other alternative is additional taxation, which I believe is not very popular at present. I can give one assurance, however, and that is that under no circumstances will loans, which should really be used for development purposes, be used to finance deficits on current account. That, I think, is inexcusable, and that in fact is the main reason for the recent tax proposals.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: On a point of clarification, Mr. Chairman, what I was referring to was the comparative figures given by the Honourable Minister for 1952-54. I was asking if comparison were to be made on current figures, the conclusion reached would be the same as for 1954.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I don't quite understand what you mean.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: The figures are up-to-date?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Up-to-date for what?

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: You gave us some figures as a percentage of national income—funded loans—and you gave us figures for 1952-54, making comparison with other countries like the Philippines, Ceylon and India. I was asking you just now whether the conclusion will be the same if it were made on current figures.

Mr. Speaker: I think he is referring to your Budget speech.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Yes—page 13.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: The figures of public debt are up-to-date figures.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: The figures in your speech are up-to-date?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: The figures of public debt are up-to-date figures.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: But you told us 1952-54.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Yes. Those are ... I think I will quote here. The figures of *per capita* income are based on the period 1952-54, but the public debt figures are up-to-date.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: But I am referring to this.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, on a point of order—should not the Honourable Member get up when he wants to speak?

Mr. Speaker: He should. I was about to pull him up just now.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: I am sorry, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, another Honourable Member asked me the basis for the calculation of grants to Municipalities amounting to just over \$3 million. I believe that this grant was substituted for the taxes on road vehicles which were transferred to the Federal Government some years ago, and it is calculated on the amount of road mileage in the various Municipalities. I cannot remember the figure off-hand, but I believe it is something of the order of \$9,000 per mile. I think this figure is very generous. The Municipalities affected are Malacca, Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya.

Another Member also criticised the item devoted to the Secret Service, amounting to \$80,000 under "Customs and Excise". I think it is quite obvious what this item is for, but I submit it is not in the national interest to reveal how the money is spent and for what purpose.

Another Honourable Member also referred to the delays in making refunds from the Income Tax Department. This again is a very general accusation, but if there is any specific case of delay, I shall be pleased to look into the matter, if the Honourable Member will write me direct.

The same Honourable Member also stated that there was a danger that the giving of rewards for information might lead to certain abuses. I myself am aware of the possibility of such abuses, and I can assure the Honourable Member that in implementing this proposal, due care will be taken to ensure that the abuses are reduced to a minimum, if not eliminated altogether. In any case, a Bill will shortly come before this House on this matter, and Honourable Members will have ample opportunity to debate the new legislation, which is designed to implement the proposals which I enumerated in my Budget speech.

Another Honourable Member, in referring to Customs and Excise, page 131, I think, questioned the necessity for these Executive Officers. I do not know exactly what their functions are, but if the Honourable Member wishes further information, I shall get the

information and pass it on to him direct.

Another Honourable Member mentioned that this Government should not allow capital repatriation. We must remember that the reason why this country is so attractive to foreign investors is because we have hitherto pursued an extremely liberal economic policy. If to-day you tell investors: "You can invest here, but you cannot repatriate capital, you cannot repatriate dividends," we shall soon be in the position of other countries which are clamouring for foreign capital but have not been able to get it. We must also remember that as far as the Sterling Area is concerned, we should permit completely free transfer within that area, because that is a condition which many members of the Sterling Area accept.

Another Honourable Member mentioned the lack of adequate facilities in the Customs Post at the Singapore Railway Station. I have no knowledge of it, but I shall certainly look into it and if we agree, we shall certainly do what is necessary.

The same Honourable Member also stated that there were insufficient quarters for Customs officers. The Government is well aware of it, but as Honourable Members are aware, we have got competing bids, competing priorities, and the provision of more accommodation for Customs officers is one of them. But Honourable Members will note that in the Development Estimates, provision has been made for additional quarters for Customs officers. These Estimates will be debated in the very near future and, I have no doubt, will be approved.

Another Honourable Member referred to the provision of \$25,000 for students visiting the Federation under Colombo Plan auspices. It must be remembered, Sir, that we ourselves benefit from the Colombo Plan. We get the services of overseas experts and overseas technicians, and I think it is only right we should do something for them in return. In fact, what we give is only a very small proportion of what we receive, and I think, on the whole, therefore, that we have not

got too bad a bargain. In fact, I think this arrangement is more profitable to us than to some donor countries, and the sum involved—\$25,000—is, I suggest, a very small payment for what we have received.

The same Honourable Member also referred to the provision of typewriters amounting to \$3,250. This has got nothing to do with the Colombo Plan. These typewriters are for the Treasury.

Another Honourable Member also stated that more accommodation is necessary in regard to bonded warehouses at Prai.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: At Butterworth.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I will have this matter investigated and see what can be done.

The last point—an Honourable Member complained there were delays in the payment of pensions to Customs officers. Again, if there are any specific cases, I would be grateful if the Honourable Member concerned would write to me and I will have the matter investigated.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$272,936,110 for Heads 32 to 38 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 39 and 40—

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present Heads 39 and 40 under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and with your permission, I will present both Heads together.

Mr. Speaker: Permission granted.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, during 1959 we have still not been able to fill all the vacancies for Medical Officers, Hospital Assistants and Nurses, but the staffing situation has improved a good deal and the prospects for the future are such that at the present rate of recruitment we should be able to fill completely, or nearly so, all vacancies which exist at present in the course of the next year or two. In fact,

in view of the improvement in the recruitment of suitably qualified Medical Officers and Dental Officers, the Estimates for 1960 now contain provision for an increased establishment of 6 Specialist Medical Officers, 14 Medical Officers for general duties and 5 Dental Officers. The total establishment has been increased by some 535 posts, notably the Specialists, the Medical Officers and Dental Officers to which I have just referred, and also, 100 Student Nurses in Training, 78 Assistant Nurses, 100 Assistant Nurses in training, 145 Midwives and 10 posts of Radiographers. In addition, Sir, there are about 50 Hospital Assistants under training in Penang and 30 more will be recruited for training in Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, there was a comment by the Honourable Member for Bungsar the other day in this House about the shortage of specialists. I am glad to inform the House that about 42 Malayan Officers of my Ministry will be sent for post-graduate specialist training in 1960 and a provision of \$200,000 has been included in the Estimates under the F.E.O. for this very purpose.

Of course, Sir, there are some aspects of the staffing problem which continue to give cause for anxiety and unfortunately there remain still about 400 vacancies for Staff Nurses. But Honourable Members can rest assured that this problem is being tackled very vigorously by means of an intensified and expanded training programme for Nurses, and we shall, in fact, recruit an additional 100 Nurses-in-training against the Staff Nurse vacancies. I am sure Honourable Members will agree with me that this is a commonsensical and practical measure towards improving the staffing position with regard to Nurses.

The increase in the Medical Staff is, however, more than balanced by an increase in public demand for Medical and Health Services. The total number of patients attending for treatment is increasing rapidly every year and the amount and cost of drugs and medical appliances for their benefit are therefore correspondingly greater.

During the course of 1959 there were threatened outbreaks of Smallpox and Cholera—and the case of Poisoned Barley was also known to be in the country—but I am pleased to be able to inform the House that in all instances disaster was averted. This was done by the most prompt and energetic action by all concerned. I am particularly pleased to be able to draw attention to the prompt way in which the Smallpox outbreak was brought under control at the borders and at ports of entry. I think that the way in which all members of the staff of my Ministry responded to the need for urgent action reflects great credit upon them and the community has cause to be grateful for the way in which what could have been a most serious outbreak was quickly brought under effective control.

Outbreaks such as those to which I have just referred to, are perhaps the more dramatic aspects of our struggle against disease, but we are waging a less dramatic though equally vital war against such things as Yaws, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Malaria, Filariasis, Malnutrition and Vitamin Deficiencies which can lead to chronic ill-health and which can only be dealt with by long-term projects involving sustained and co-ordinated efforts. On the subject of Tuberculosis, Honourable Members will be interested to learn that the report of the World Health Organisation Tuberculosis expert, Sir Harry Wunderley, who visited Malaya a few months ago, has just been received and the recommendations of the report are now being studied.

Now, Sir, I have just been speaking about some of the achievements of the Government in the field of health during the past year, but I will say straightaway that I am fully aware that there are certain deficiencies and shortcomings.

Of course, it is my duty to protect the Health Services and the members of the staff of my Ministry from unwarranted or undeserved criticism from whatever quarter it may come. But as the Minister responsible, I am the first to admit that there is truth and substance in some of the complaints which are made from time to

time. I agree that such places like the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur are long overdue for radical improvement. There are other smaller hospitals all over the country where the problem is perhaps quite acute, though on a lesser scale where the public have to be catered for in antiquated buildings with inadequate facilities. The Alliance Government has, of course, inherited many of these problems from the past and I must say that timely action some years ago would have spared us some of the difficulties and problems which are now in our midst. However, merely to decry the errors and omissions of the past is no solution to the present problem and the Government has, in fact, a carefully designed plan to remedy the present shortcomings. The General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur, for example, will be modernised stage by stage. Preliminary work has already been done upon the multi-storeyed Maternity Unit. And needless to say the work of rehabilitation and improvement will not be confined to the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital only.

At this point, Sir, I would like to say that quite apart from physical reconstruction, I intend to make full use of the existing Medical and Health Advisory Council which consists of representatives not only of the Government Medical Services but also of the Medical Sections of the University of Malaya and the Armed Forces and the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Associations, who are members of this Council. I shall look to those who, by reason of their special knowledge and experience, can best assist me when making additional appointments to this Council. The Council has already given very valuable advice on the establishment of a Polio-Virus Unit to which I shall refer in a few moments and this Council is at present engaged upon the study of proposed legislation to regulate the use of X-Ray and similar apparatus.

Now, Sir, putting up new buildings and modernising old ones is only one aspect of the problem. The real heart of the Medical Services is to be found in the quality of the staff. Attending to the needs of the sick is

more than just an ordinary occupation. Of course, vocation and dedication are not the sole prerogatives of the Medical and health services of these professions, but I would hazard the opinion that in no other professions is a sense of service so fundamentally essential. I see on all sides encouraging examples of devotion and dedication to duty by members of the staff of my Ministry. But unfortunately I also receive from time to time complaints from people in all walks of life concerning their experiences in hospitals and dispensaries. It is only fair to say that for every dissatisfied patient there are certainly thousands of others who are grateful and pleased with the services they have obtained. We must also appreciate that most people who are ill are more prone to be irritable and critical and more exacting in their demands for greater attention. Then, Sir, there is the anxiety and worries of the relatives of the patients which are understandable. But this, Sir, does not excuse any discourtesy, harshness or any other form of improper behaviour towards the public by members of the staff, and I wish to make it abundantly clear that, so long as I am the Minister in charge, I will not permit the development of any indiscipline or carelessness in the hospitals or dispensaries in the Health Services. (*Applause*). I shall ensure that necessary action is taken against any staff who do not conduct themselves in a proper manner towards any members of the public, be they rich or be they poor.

Now, Sir, I have been quite frank about our short-comings and deficiencies but I would like to make an appeal to everyone to remember that if the hospitals are over-crowded and out of date and such as to cause the patients a certain amount of discomfort and difficulty the very same thing applies to the staff who have to work there, except that the staff work there under these conditions day in and day out, month after month and in some cases year after year. They too are human and they too share in the discomforts and frustration about which there are complaints from time to time. I think we should all remember

the tremendous efforts which the staff are making to overcome these difficulties which have not been created by them and as we demand their sympathetic attention so should we give them our consideration and co-operation.

If I may revert to Training and Training Facilities for a moment, it is one of the points uppermost in our minds when drafting these Estimates. The Kuala Lumpur Nursing School will be expanded and we propose to open an additional school of Nursing in Johore Bahru during the first quarter of next year. A new Nurses Hostel has recently been opened in Alor Star and the Dental School in Penang continues to provide a flow of trained Nurses so necessary for the expansion of the Dental Services. I have recently held discussions with the Regional Director of the World Health Organisation who was here and he has promised to investigate the possibility of making available an international expert to advise us on further planning for an expanding training programme. The question of training Nurses overseas is also being studied and every avenue which will lead to increased and accelerated training is being explored.

Honourable Members will also be pleased to learn that the Public Health Training School established in Kuala Lumpur early this year has functioned very successfully and the examination results of the students who have been under training give me cause for considerable satisfaction. Early next year this particular school will be expanded to provide special training for Anti-Malarial personnel which will be of particular importance in view of the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project which is planned for 1960. The Government attaches special importance to this Pilot project which, if successful, will lead to a nation-wide drive against this scourge of Malaria with a view to its eventual eradication throughout the country. Malayan Officers will be working in conjunction with World Health Organisation personnel in this pilot project and I think it is appropriate at this juncture that I should refer to the gratitude which this Government feels for the assistance of

the World Health Organisation in tackling one of our major health problems.

The Alliance Government is determined to press on with the improvement and expansion of the Rural Health Services to the limit of our resources in money and trained staff. We have built a number of rural health centres in 1959 and we will build more in 1960 and the years after.

Most of the additional Nurses, Hospital Assistants, Assistant Nurses and Midwives, which I have mentioned earlier, will work in the rural areas and with the increase in the number of Medical Officers and Dental Officers we shall be able to send more of them to rural areas. All this, Sir, will be additional to the existing facilities provided for the rural population by travelling dispensaries and mobile dental clinics and those rural health centres which we have already built.

If Honourable Members will bear with me I will now turn to the Estimates in some more detail, and it will be seen that they provide a total expenditure in 1960 of some \$80 million against a provision of some \$71.6 million for 1959. These figures, of course, do not relate to the Department of Social Welfare. I will deal with that later. The increase under Personal Emoluments for 1960, you will notice, will amount to \$5.3 million. An increase is of course, to be expected in view of the increase of the establishment and also because the Financial Procedure Ordinance requires that certain monthly paid staff previously borne on block votes under O.C.S.E. Section of the Estimates must now be shown under Personal Emoluments. The Section marked "Special Projects", largely covers these transfers.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, there is an increase of approximately \$1.6 million. The most significant aspect of this increase is the provision of \$1.15 million more for Subhead 18, items (2) to (5), concerning Drugs, Equipment, Laboratory Requisites and Stores. I should have liked the increase under this Subhead to be much more, but we have to remember that there is no country in

the world with Government Medical Services able to supply everything which could be desired for the treatment of the sick. There are always limitations of finance and suitably qualified personnel.

It now remains for me to say a few words about Special Expenditure, where there is an increase of nearly \$980,000. We shall continue with our research programmes on Filariasis and Leprosy, and implement our plans for a Virological Research Unit in 1960. The dreadful disease of Poliomyelitis is one in which the whole world is interested and with the establishment of our own Research Unit, the Federation of Malaya will be able to play its part in research into ways and means of combating this disease. There is also a provision of \$265,000 under subhead 34 for the Anglo-American Research Unit and it is to be noted that all expenditure under this subhead is recoverable by this Government from the Government of the United States of America.

Honourable Members will also see a provision of \$300,000 under subhead 54 which is for the purchase of vehicles. Here again the amount is not as great as I should have liked, but our purse is limited. The plain fact is, however, that the Medical Department is operating a considerable number of vehicles which are ancient and obsolete and which I do not think any commercial concern would keep on the road. In the interests both of efficiency and economy these vehicles must be replaced and, in fact, I am having a central Register of all vehicles used by the Medical Department compiled, with a view to undertaking replacement in phases over the coming years.

It is appropriate that I should conclude my remarks on the Medical and Health Services by assuring Honourable Members that while improvement and expansion are my aim, the need for the utmost possible economy is constantly kept in view. A careful check on all possible sources of wastage is maintained and every endeavour is made in ordering our supplies to get the best value for money.

Now, Sir, I should like to turn to Head 40 which makes financial provision for the Department of Social Welfare. I should like to make it clear that this Department is not an agency for indiscriminate Government largesse. There is a very proper place in modern society for a Department of Social Welfare, the aims of which are complementary to those of the Health Service, since where the Health Service seeks to prevent disease and to cure those who are sick, the Social Welfare Department seeks wherever possible to palliate the effects of disabilities, to relieve the condition of the handicapped, the underprivileged and the destitute, and to rehabilitate them and enable them to take their place once again as self-supporting members of the community.

Before I turn to the details of the Estimates, which as Honourable Members will see cover a great variety of items—such as, Children's Services and Homes; Handicapped Persons Services including Old People's Homes; Probation Services and Approved Schools; Youth Services and so on—I would like to refer to the voluntary Welfare Organisations, many of which receive Government support in the form of annual subventions. Society owes a great deal to the devoted and selfless work of the members of these organisations who are all voluntary workers and I should like once again to pay a very warm tribute to the thousands of devoted men and women from all walks of life who give up their leisure hours to work for the benefit of their fellow men. As far as possible the Government's efforts are directed towards creating the right atmosphere for the formation of such voluntary bodies. Suitable voluntary associations are encouraged with Government advice and assistance and where appropriate, with financial grants.

Last year, Sir, when I introduced the Social Welfare Estimates, I recall stressing the vital importance to our country of its Youth and promising that the assistance given to Youth Organisations would be expanded during 1959. In fulfilment of that promise I am now able to inform Honourable Members that training

courses for Youth Leaders in our Youth Leadership Training Centre at Morib have been increased to keep pace with the growing demand from some 450 Youth Clubs throughout the country. Also this year specialised courses in agriculture for young farmers were commenced and we intend to continue and extend these courses. Just as we are pressing on with the development of Rural Health Services so our plans for Youth Welfare Services will be increasingly implemented in the rural areas, and I attach particular importance to the development of Rural Youth Clubs.

From Youth, Sir, I now turn to Children. Universal Children's Day was celebrated for the first time on the 7th of October this year in Malaya. A most successful rally was held in the Merdeka Stadium, Kuala Lumpur, and was opened by the Honourable the Prime Minister. Similar rallies were held with enormous success throughout the Federation. In organising this first Children's Day Celebration to be held in the Federation it was not merely our intention to give thousands of our children a joyful outing—though we certainly succeeded in doing so—but beyond that immediate purpose was our desire to focus attention on the needs of the child and to arouse the public interest in that direction. It seems that somewhat more than the public interest was aroused because I have heard of cases of children who told their parents on that particular day: "Well, you cannot beat or scold me to-day because it is Children's Day". (*Laughter*). I do not know, Sir, whether these young hopefuls were successful, but certainly Children's Day has made its impact on them and, it is to be hoped, on their parents. In fact, I am confident that a strong voluntary body will be formed to devote itself to Child Welfare in the near future.

As in the case of Health Services we have not got unlimited funds at our disposal and therefore our goal in 1960 has of necessity to be related to our financial means. However, we shall consolidate our gains and there is no question of stagnation. In particular we shall press on with two

schemes which promise to be of the greatest value. Schemes of "In-training" drawn up with the help of a Colombo Plan expert are now being implemented and I am pleased to note that these have already drawn favourable comments from a visiting United Nations administrator. Furthermore, a nationwide survey which started in 1958 to determine the incidence of various forms of physical handicap in the Federation has been continued steadily during 1959 and will be finished in 1960. The result will be that Government will have certain factual information to be used as a basis for further planning of Social Welfare measures.

In considering the total provision in this portfolio for Social Welfare purposes account has to be taken not only of Head 40, for which there is a provision of some \$4 million, but also of four subheads under Head 39, which deal with subventions and contributions to voluntary organisations totalling over half a million dollars. These two sums together amount to over four and a half million dollars and the corresponding provision for these Services in 1959 was about \$172,000 less. When our expansion and additional commitments are taken into consideration I feel sure Honourable Members will agree that the increase is a very modest one.

In conclusion, Sir, I say that the Estimates have been prepared with the utmost regard for economy compatible with providing Medical and Health and Social Welfare Services of an acceptable standard in keeping with this Government's policy to guard and improve the health and welfare of our people. (*Applause*).

Mr. Speaker: I think this is the best time to adjourn the House to 2.30 p.m. this afternoon.

Sitting adjourned at 12.50 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

Debate in Committee of Supply resumed.

Resumption of debate on Question,
"That the sum of \$83,825,356 for Heads 39 and 40 stand part of the Schedule."

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

Question again proposed.

Mr. Chin See Yin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Federation Government stated that a sum of \$125,000 has been entered in the 1960 Development Estimates to meet the cost of the preliminary phase in the construction of the new Hospital in Seremban. Sir, in 1955, the Government in fact promised a sum of \$5 million for the construction of the new Hospital, and in fact a plan had already been prepared for the purpose, but up to now, nothing yet has been done. But I am happy that at least we are beginning with a sum of \$125,000. Sir, the Hospital in Seremban was built in the years between 1896 and 1928. That is a very long time, and the buildings were put up from time to time so that a series of buildings were built on slopes. A building of 100 feet long was built across a contour varying from two to three feet at one end and 12 to 13 feet at the other. From that, Sir, you will see that these buildings were built in such awkward positions that it makes it difficult and not at all good for patients. In fact, the lavatories serving some of these wards are about ten to twelve feet below the wards, and from that you will appreciate, Mr. Speaker, that when patients who are in these wards have to go to these lavatories they would have to ask their own people and relations to guide them, because they have not sufficient attendants or nurses in the wards to help these patients. In fact, Sir, I must say that the Hospital is so old that it is no longer to my mind a hospital but a place where people go to rest, possibly for the rest of their lives.

Therefore, Sir, I hope the Minister in charge of this section will consider to allow a sum of \$1 million instead of \$125,000. \$125,000 these days will not help us to go very far. In fact, to prepare the ground for the new site, I think, would have absorbed at least half of this \$125,000. Therefore, Sir, to have a hospital that is in keeping with the times, I hope the Minister will kindly consider to find ways and means to increase the amount to \$1 million.

On the question of doctors and nurses for the Hospital in my town of

Seremban, I must point out that it is always below the required number. You can never have a full complement of doctors, because doctors always go in and then go out into private practice. The reasons, I think, are best known to the people concerned and I need not stress them, but I would like very much to get an assurance from the Honourable Minister as to the general policy of the Government in the future recruitment of doctors for these various hospitals in the country.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the adjournment, we heard the Honourable the Minister for Health and Social Welfare give us a short summary of the achievements of the Government in the past, and of the prospects for the future. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is all very nice, but when one gets really to the ground, for example in my constituency of Ipoh, if one stays at the Ipoh Hospital for half a day, one will realise that everything said in this House has sounded very nice, but right on the ground there is no improvement—no appreciable improvement—for the benefit of the people, at least those living in the district which our hospital at Ipoh serves.

What are the defects I speak of? Firstly, there is not enough room, and I make it clear that we cannot blame, and I do not blame, the staff that is stationed in the Ipoh Hospital. They cannot make room. Room must be made for them to work in, and I would like it to be very clearly understood that I pay the same tribute that the Minister paid to the people who work in the hospitals and in the Ministry. This is one Ministry where political implications do not, should not, and cannot arise. We are dealing with the lives and the safety of the people of this country. I have seen the Development Estimates. I find that there are some improvements to be made to the Hospital at Ipoh. Those improvements are for X-ray rooms, technical rooms for the staff to work in, and a nurses' hostel. These are necessary things, but it is regrettable that no estimates have been put down for the building of additional ordinary

beds and bed spaces for patients to be admitted to the Ipoh Hospital. There is of course in the Development Estimates provision for the building of an ante-natal clinic and maternity ward. Those are also essential, but I do ask the Honourable the Minister to try to put in there an additional ward for ordinary patients to get treatment. It is a fact, an undeniable fact, that from day to day people are turned away from the hospital merely on the ground that there is no place for them to be admitted. I think that is a very regrettable matter which should be put right by this Government at the earliest possible opportunity.

I supported the tribute paid by the Honourable Minister to those responsible for the Ministry of Health and those people who work on the ground, but from time to time we do find that it is necessary to condemn or criticise some of those persons who are so involved in this department. And one has only to take one's minds back a few days earlier. You would have read in the newspapers no doubt of a very sad case which happened right in the heart of Ipoh town, where the victim of an accident was taken to Hospital. He was examined, treated as an out-patient—I suppose some iodine or some antiseptic was put—and he was asked to go home. On the way, he collapsed on the Hugh Low Bridge, right in the heart of the town, and he was dead. What happened at the post-mortem? He had suffered fractures and serious internal injuries. An inquest was held—that inquest is over. I am not imputing anything, but it clearly indicates that there was a lack of something. A man has fractures, he is asked to go home after superficial examination, he falls on the road perhaps ten minutes after that, and dies. If that is not a matter which should raise the gravest concern of this House, then I do not know what should raise the gravest concern of this House.

That is not one case. If we take our minds back, there are many cases which happened in the hospitals of this country. I do ask the Honourable Minister to see or to issue instructions that where there is a possibility of internal injuries being suffered, that a

man should be admitted as a patient in that hospital, at least for observation, and not asked to go home after a superficial examination.

Now, we have also a hospital known as the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, in respect of which a Commission of Inquiry was set up, a Commission of Inquiry was held, certain recommendations were made by the Commission with the object no doubt of their being put into practice and carried out by the Ministry of Health and officers of the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position in the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan is as worse as it was, or even worse than it was before the inquiry. I say that on facts, and I ask the Honourable Minister to make an urgent inquiry of his own in this matter. Now, why do I say this? You have seen in the newspapers that female patients have been raped or alleged to have been raped; some of them are pregnant at the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan. How can this be possible in an institution maintained by this Government? How can it be possible? What does it indicate? It indicates a lack of proper supervision—on the part of whom? On the part of the Medical Superintendent of that Hospital, because he, and he alone, must bear responsibility for what is happening in the Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, in the past, or during the times before the recent Parliamentary Elections, embarked on a campaign—not of Malayanisation, but of Indianization, because if you look at the officers in the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, you will see that they have Indianised and not Malayanised as it should have done. I ask the Honourable Minister who is now in charge of that Ministry to look into that matter urgently. Now, the fact—I do not have to mention more facts—but the fact that patients can become pregnant in that Hospital is sufficient, I say, for the Honourable Minister to ask for the suspension or order the

suspension of the Medical Superintendent of that institution. It is a known fact, and I say this on information—if I am wrong, I am sure the Honourable Minister will correct me—but I have information that the Secretary to the Central Mental Hospital, who was sent there by the Public Services Commission, had lodged complaints to the Ministry of Health that the Medical Superintendent was not allowing him to carry out his duties as instructed by the Public Services Commission, and I understand there has been correspondence in this matter between the Secretary and the Ministry. If that is so, then I fail to see why so far no action has been taken, or if it has been, we shall be obliged to-day to hear of what action has been taken. Now, in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Central Mental Hospital and during the course of that inquiry, observations were made that a specialist should not hold both the posts of specialist in that Hospital and Administrative Officer. It was indicated, if not in the Report itself, from references made, that there should be a specialist in mental health. Dr. Johnson, the Medical Superintendent now, is a specialist in mental health. He should have confined his duties to the medical side, and there should be another Medical Superintendent to take over the duties and supervision on the administrative side. I ask the Honourable Minister to check up whether those things have been done, whether this Report—thousands of dollars were spent over this Commission—and I would be very sorry to see that its recommendations are not being implemented in that Hospital. We are dealing with people who cannot speak for themselves, who cannot think for themselves, and it is difficult for them to make a complaint. That is why I make the complaint here, and I ask the Honourable Minister to treat this matter as of very great urgency. There are parents who have children in that Hospital, and when they know such things happen there, they are naturally alarmed. They expect this Government—and I know this Government

will take action to put right or to set at peace the minds of these disturbed parents.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another matter again, but before I refer to it, I refer to page 150 of the Estimates, Item 25, Grant to Lady Templer T.B. Hospital, \$500,000. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Lady Templer T.B. Hospital is doing a lot of good for the people of this country and I am not criticising the existence or the giving of this grant to that Hospital; but I have been informed of certain facts, which I must put before this House, and that is this: that the Lady Templer Hospital is being "Australianised" and not Malayanised, and that by virtue of the fact that the Lady Templer Hospital is being Australianised, a colour bar is coming into play at the Hospital, that the Asian staff working in that Hospital are dissatisfied because one incident brings that out very clearly. There was one case of a person of the white race—I use that word not with contempt, but because I don't know his actual country of origin—who was admitted as a patient. There was an Indian nurse by the name of Baksh. She was supposed to be in a post where she had to attend to that patient, but as the patient was from the white race, Miss Baksh, whose duty it was to attend, was instructed by the Australian nurse in charge not to attend to that patient because that patient would like to be treated by a white woman. Those are facts, undeniable facts, which will be substantiated by Miss Baksh if she is ever called upon to do so. Mr. Speaker, to the Minister of Health I have this to say: Miss Baksh is the only qualified nurse in Lady Templer T.B. Hospital to-day, the only person qualified with a special degree to deal with tuberculosis. Now, we often say we want to Malayanise the service. What is happening to Miss Baksh to-day? She has been served with notice that her services will not be required at the Hospital any longer, and she has to get out by the 31st December. Why? Because of this small incident which took place. Miss Baksh has written to the former Minister, who is now sitting in the front row, pleading for

action. She has got no satisfactory action except: "You are dismissed, you are not wanted there!" I ask the Minister now in charge of Health—and I have great confidence in him that he will do so—I ask him to intervene in this matter because we are giving them \$500,000, to intervene in this matter and to suspend if possible the dismissal of Miss Baksh pending an inquiry by either the Minister or the proper Board of the Lady Templer Hospital—it is administered, I understand, by a Board, but since we give them a grant of a large sum of money, it is our duty to see that justice and fair play exists. I am also instructed that in respect of the Lady Templer Hospital, money which is donated by the public, money which is given by grants by this House, money collected by various methods for the Hospital—for a good cause people will give money—I understand the money is not properly used. There are allegations which can again be substantiated by facts and figures and documents. The Medical Superintendent is Dr. Snellie, and there are a number of officers, but of the nursing staff, the majority are Australians under the Colombo Plan. It must be appreciated that they will not be here forever, that they will not be here for all time. It is the duty of this Government, since we give such a large grant, to see that if there are no qualified nurses who could go into the Hospital, a programme to train them to take over the Lady Templer Hospital should be started at once. It is also my information that when the Secretary of the Lady Templer Hospital went on leave, it was Mrs. Vera Nicholl who replaced her—the Medical Superintendent's wife. Not working the whole day, but working from 9 in the morning to 12 in the afternoon, drawing, I understand, the full salary of the Secretary of the Lady Templer Hospital. Why should that be? We have an interest in that Hospital—the public have an interest, because money is subscribed by the public. These are matters which are non-political, which I say everybody in this House should say: We want an inquiry into the Lady Templer Hospital. I understand

that the money which belongs to the Hospital and properly belonging to that Hospital is used to make dog kennels for the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital. Why should that be? I understand that a roof where Asian doctors formerly stayed without a ceiling, when Australian nurses came, a ceiling had to be built, costing a large sum of money. Why? What is the distinction? If they cannot stay under the same roof as Asian doctors, why should they come here? We are glad, we are thankful for the Colombo Plan, but there must be justice and equal treatment for Asians as well as expatriates. Now, we are told it is difficult to get nurses—they are not available. How do you expect them to come when these things happen in the Hospital? I ask the Minister to consider whether these allegations are true—and they are allegations which can be substantiated even by the Hospital authorities, by some members of the Hospital—if the Honourable Minister will get copies of the "Saturday Post" of the 10th October, 1959, the 17th October, 1959, and the 24th October, 1959, "Startling Disclosures will be made", "Startling Disclosures which will be proved and which can be proved and substantiated if a Commission of Inquiry is set up for the Lady Templer T.B. Hospital". But I myself am doubtful as to how far this Government can go because we are giving a grant. There is a managing body. But even in that managing body, who manages the Lady Templer Hospital? Who is the Committee? Is it the Malayan people? No! There are three expatriates—or should I say, three Europeans—on the Committee, and only two Asians.

I ask the Honourable Minister to look into these two Hospitals in particular with very great urgency because they are very urgent matters. With regard to Miss Baksh, she went to England with her own money, she qualified specially in tuberculosis, why should she be dismissed just because one Australian nurse or matron may not like her?

Those are allegations I ask the Minister kindly to investigate, and if necessary suspend her dismissal.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Speaker, saya suka menarek perhatian kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tentang peruntokkan wang di-Hospital. Saya merasa dukacita di-atas keterangan² yang telah di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kita tadi di-atas ranchangan bagi menambahkan lagi Nurse² dan Assistant Nurse. Saya berharap di-Pantai Timur patut-lah di-perbanyakkan juga serta di-churahkan wang di-sana kerana ra'ayat di-sana tidak mendapat perkhidmatan yang penuh daripada Hospital² dan Dispensary². Di-kawasan Pasir Mas ada sa-buah Dispensary di-mana ada sa-orang Doctor, sa-orang Hospital Assistant dan itu dapat memberi perkhidmatan kepada orang² ramai, maka saya berharap kepada pihak Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat menambahkan lagi bilangan Nurse² di-sana serta juga Hospital Assistant dan juga patut di-adakan ward orang sakit Pasir Mas ada-lah berjauhan sedikit dari Kota Bharu dengan menempohi sungai yang besar dengan tidak ada mempunyai jambatan. Itu-lah sebab-nya orang² di-Pasir Mas ini sentiasa merayu bagi mendapatkan sa-buah jambatan di-sana. Oleh sebab itu patut-lah Kerajaan mendirikan sa-buah Rumah Sakit di-Pasir Mas oleh kerana memandangkan di-atas kesusahan² orang² yang sedikit terpaksa pergi ka-Kota Bharu Hospital. Apabila mereka sakit maka terpaksa-lah menaikki ferry dan ada kala-nya ferry itu lewat, apabila sungai tuhor dengan sebab itu saya berharap kepada pihak Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memandang berat di-atas kedudukan ini.

Ada satu lagi kejadian di-Pasir Mas di-mana sa-orang Sister yang terchochok dan mati sa-lepas mengidap daripada sakit bisul. Kematian itu di-fahamkan bahawa sa-telah di-ubat dengan memberi satu injection dan kira² satu jam sa-lepas itu maka dia pun mati. Perkara ini telah mengesjutkan orang ramai di-Pasir Mas. Saya berharap Kementerian yang berkenaan dapat menyiasat hal itu apa-kah sebab-nya ada-kah sebab salah ubat atau salah Doctor yang memberi injection

itu, dengan yang demikian dapat-lah orang ramai mengetahui apa yang sa-benar-nya.

Berkenaan dengan Hospital di-Kota Bharu maka pernah di-dengar dari berita² ia-itu perkhidmatan-nya tidak begitu penuh sa-bagaimana yang telah di-berikan kepada orang ramai. Saya mendapat khabar angin yang mengatakan bahawa di-antara pègawai², kakitangan² tidak-lah begitu bekerjasama atau co-operation dan ada di-antara-nya mempunyai satu² clique atau berpukuk², maka di-takuti berkhidmat kepada orang ramai berpukuk pula. Kalau bagini berlaku-nya satu² Pejabat bagaimana-lah Pejabat² itu hendak memberi pertolongan kepada orang ramai. Perkara ini telah pun dalam ma'aloman Kerajaan Kelantan, maka sa-patut-lah pehak Kementèrian ini mengambil tahu perkara yang demikian ini supaya di-siasat dan jangan-lah ada-nya berlaku lagi perkara yang sa-umpama itu.

Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap kepada pehak Kementèrian yang berkenaan supaya mengambil berat di-Pantai Timur kerana ini-lah dua negeri yang sangat mundur dengan tidak mendapat pertolongan dengan sa-penoh²-nya. Jadi, sa-kira-nya dapat pehak Kementèrian yang berkenaan memberi pertolongan terutama sa-kali dalam soal² perubatan, menambahkan kaki-tangan² yang tak chukop seperti Doctor², Nurse² dan Hospital² Assistant dan menambahkan lagi Rumah² Sakit dan mudah²an dapat-lah negeri² di-Pantai Timur ini lega sedikit sa-bagai negeri yang bukan hanya susah di-atas soal jalan raya, perubatan bahkan dalam serba serbi-nya.

Ada satu lagi, Tuan Speaker, ia-itu di-sa-belah Rantau Panjang sempadan negeri Siam bahawa di-sana biasa-nya dahulu dalam sa-minggu, dua tiga kali Hospital Assistant datang kesana, kerana menyochok orang² pergi ka-Siam, tetapi sekarang ini telah di-berhentikan. Maka sekarang ini orang² yang hendak pergi ka-Siam itu terpaksa-lah mendapatkan permit chuchok di-Kota Bharu Hospital. Ini ada-lah satu kesusahan kepada orang ramai, maka saya fikir perkara ini patut-lah berjalan seperti dahulu juga

supaya di-tempatkan Hospital Assistant itu di-Rantau Panjang sa-kurang²-nya dua tiga kali dalam sa-minggu.

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu dalam perkara kesihatan ini saya dapati sangat² mustahak di-jalankan oleh pehak Kementèrian ini. Maka ini-lah satu Kementèrian yang sangat mustahak menjaga keselamatan penduduk² dalam negeri ini. Saya telah mendengar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keterangan yang di-beri oleh Menteri tadi, ia-itu dia akan mengadakan beberapa doktor, juru-rawat dan Hospital Assistant pada masa yang akan datang, tetapi saya harap-lah Kementèrian ini akan mengambil lebih² pandangan yang tepat kepada mana² Hospital yang sangat kurang doktor², juru-rawat dan sa-bagai-nya; saya dapati ada satu, dua Hospital yang di-beri dua orang juru-rawat, bila sa-orang juru-rawat itu berchuti dan yang sa-orang lagi itu kadang² terpaksa berehat sa-lama 40 hari kerana bersalin maka tempat itu tertinggal dengan tidak ada juru-rawat, ini sangat mustahak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Sa-perkara lagi saya suka menyatakan ia-itu patut-lah tiap² sekolah di-merata² tempat di-beri ubat. Pada masa ini ada juga sekolah² yang di-beri ubat tetapi tidak menchukupi. Bila saya katakan ubat yang di-khendaki itu bukan-lah ubat² yang besar, tetapi ubat yang selalu di-gunakan oleh kanak² sekolah seperti ubat luka, kudis dan sa-bagai-nya terutama di-tempat² yang jauh. Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam perkara kereta ubat di-dalam tempat yang besar, pada fahaman saya, molekulah di-beri dan adakan banyak kereta ubat kerana menyenangkan penduduk² dalam kampung dapat ubat dalam kampung masing² dengan tidak payah ka-bandar mengeluarkan wang dan sa-bagai-nya. Begitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tempat² yang tidak ada jalan, saya harap Kementèrian ini dapat memberi dan menghantar ubat² kepada orang kampung yang tidak ada jalan raya di-hantar dengan jalan motor-boat kerana ini satu perkara yang sangat mustahak juga.

Sa-për-kara lagi, Tuan Yang di-pertua, di-dalam tiap² tahun banyak kanak² pèrèmpuan yang lulus dalam darjah 6 yang ta' dapat mēninggikan pēlajaran-nya lagi ka-sēkolah tinggi. Dari itu, kalau dapat kanak² yang baik itu di-ambil di-lateh mēnjadi bidan dan bila mēreka itu tēlah lulus dalam pēr-kara latehan itu molek-lah di-hantar budak² itu ka-kampong masing² supaya dapat mēmbēri pērtolongan yang baik kepada kampong²-nya sēndiri, itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our whole Budget hinges on the production of rubber, but I would like to ask what about those who produce our wealth. Are we in any way attending to them? I refer, Sir, to the hundreds and thousands of estate labourers in this country. Our Honourable Prime Minister referred to gratitude to the Australians and our Honourable Deputy Prime Minister referred to gratitude to the foreign troops; but in what way are we showing our gratitude to those people in our own country who are the main bulwark of our national economy and who produce the wealth of this country?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Estate owners.

Mr. Speaker: No interruptions, please.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is only necessary to go to the estates in Malaya to be appalled by the primitive conditions of the medical services there, to be appalled by the sick and debilitated people sent to be cured in estate hospitals. They are made to lie on beds where wooden blocks are provided in place of pillows. Sir, I think that this kind of hospital will not provide a cure for the estate labourers—perhaps it might bring them one step nearer to the grave.

Sir, most of the rubber estates in this country have still the obsolete system of visiting doctors whereby a doctor comes once a month to look around the estate. They term that medical service and they tell people that they are providing doctors for the labourers. In fact, the doctor never attends to these labourers. Another hardship which the estate labourers suffer is

that when they are injured while at work—acid from the rubber cup may get into their eyes—no doctor is available and the hospital assistants send them back. What happens? The man concerned loses his sight and due to there being no medical certificate—no doctor having been sent for or the man being sent to a doctor—he does not succeed in a claim for damages for loss of sight.

Sir, another thing which the Honourable the Minister of Health has got to consider is the dark airless and very miserable looking hospitals on estates; these should be changed into something more, worthy of the people who are the mainstay of our economy. We should consider the responsibility of the employers and the Government must see that the employers who exploit the workers should also look after their health, and not just to consider them as instruments for working—they are also human beings who should be cared for.

Sir, next I would like to refer to conditions in old-age homes—the Old-age Homes at Serdang. The old people there do not receive proper attention from the Government. Their food is scanty, their ration of vegetables and meat is one that would not be enough for a child of two or three years. The other day an old man of seventy was found to be sick and he was unable to walk in the streets of Klang. I sent him to the Welfare Officer there and the Welfare Officer said: "There is no place. There are many others waiting to be taken in." Sir, this is a matter in which we cannot wait. The sick and old and dying people have got to be attended to. It is no good, it is no use, talking of the high standard of living in this country, unless those who are really suffering in our country are looked after. I would request the Honourable Minister concerned to look into the needs of the people who need help the most—that is the old, the unable to walk, the sick and dying. At least let them die being cared for.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer to the welfare of women. Women are the mothers of our nation. They are our sisters and our mothers. And, Sir, it

is a disgrace—and I am shamed—to see that in the capital of our nation there are women living in the transition stage between serving people and on the verge of prostitution. This is a problem to which the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare cannot close his eyes. His Ministry must look into the problem, and I emphasise it strongly, must look into the problem because the women of this country, our country, are the mothers of our nation, and if a single woman is demoralised, if a woman is a waif, it will affect the integrity of our nation and of the coming generations which we must raise in the new spirit of our country. So, I would ask the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to see to it that from to-day onwards there will not be this miserable feature in the life of our country, where the mothers and sisters, the women of our country, have to live on the verge of veiled prostitution.

Mr. Speaker: I hope you will be short; there are other Members who will want to speak. You have only a few minutes.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, another matter which I would like to raise is about third class wards in the hospitals of this country. I would request that improvements be made to these wards. We used to go and see the first class wards—who used to go there before? Those big people who were high officials in the colonial service. But to-day the people of our country, the people who decide the fate of our country, have got to suffer in the third class wards of hospitals in the country. Out of respect to ourselves and out of respect in which we hold these people, I would request that an investment be made in the third class wards of our hospitals. Let our people rest well, let them rest in comfort when they are ill.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, are Members of this Legislature entitled to first class in hospital?

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, referring to the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur—its bad condition has become proverbial in this country.

Mr. Speaker: That has been referred to by previous speakers. I do not think that you should repeat what has been said. It is a mere waste of time.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: I would like to draw the attention. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Attention has already been drawn to this matter by previous speakers.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, the House may not be aware that people who are operated upon. . . .

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have already made a decision. It must be obeyed.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking him not to be repetitive. (*To Mr. Karam Singh*) Please do not repeat the same thing. There are other people who would like to take part in the debate,

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Yes, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of this House to the sad state of affairs where people under anaesthetic have to lie on the floor. At least this should be remedied.

Further, Sir, it is not good enough just to have mass children's rallies. It is not just one day that makes the children's world. It is 365 days and we must see that for 365 days they have enough to eat, enough to wear and, Sir, they are given a basic education.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, on a point of information, I am not in charge of education.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, the Honourable Minister has referred to Youth Clubs. We hope that the Youth Clubs which the Minister referred to will build up a healthy Youth Movement in this country and that the Youth Movement that the Minister referred to does not mean youths cut away from the living currents of our time; that the youth is brought up-to-date and to political consciousness that is the sign of our time. Thank you.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam membahathkan perkara Kementèrian Kèsehatan ini maka tèrnampak-lah oleh saya bahawa Kementèrian ini ada-lah

Keméntèrian yang paling penting sekali. Di-dalam kétéran² yang telah lalu telah di-ketahui bahawa kematian pada anak² terutama sa-kali anak² Melayu di-waktu di-lahirkan ada-lah lebih banyak jumlah-nya daripada kematian anak² yang bukan Melayu di-dalam negeri ini. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya kita tengok kepada sebab-musabab ini nyata-lah bahawa bukan sahaja yang mustahak di-bérian ubat kepada ibu² di-waktu melahirkan anak tetapi juga ia-lah yang penting-nya menjaga kesehatan mereka itu malah menjaga kesehatan ada-lah lebih penting daripada memberi ubat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-kampung² terutama-nya di-darat² sa-umpama-nya kawasan saya di-Tanah Merah ini jauh-lah dari keadaan kesehatan yang sa-bénar-nya daripada yang kita hajatkan, sedangkan mereka itu menjadi manusia warga negara negeri ini. Maka tidak saya akan beleter² dalam perkara ini chuma kami minta kepada Keméntèrian ini mengambil perhatian yang berat kepada kesehatan luar bandar terutama sa-kali ia-itu kesehatan² orang yang jauh² benar daripada mendapat rawatan-nya di-Hospital². Mithal-nya di-Tanah Merah yang saya katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Hospital di-Tanah Merah tidak ada, kalau terjadi suatu hal yang memaksa dia terpaksa pergi ka-Kota Bharu yang jauh-nya 40 batu lebih daripada Tanah Merah itu. Dan di-halangi oleh suatu jambatan Kereta Api yang termashhor dengan panjang-nya ia-itu kira² $\frac{3}{4}$ batu dan hanya boleh di-lalui dalam masa yang tertentu sahaja. Sa-kira-nya ada satu² kemalangan di-Tanah Merah yang hendak di-bawa ka-Kota Bharu maka terpaksa-lah orang yang malang itu menunggu di-pangkal jambatan itu kadang² sampai 2 jam. Orang yang susah itu akan lebih dekat dengan maut-nya daripada ia sampai ka-Kota Bharu. Jadi, oleh yang demikian saya mengharap pada Keméntèrian ini supaya dapat di-dirikan sa-buah Hospital di-Tanah Merah dan Dispensary² di-tempat² yang perlu. Dan kereta² sakit serta kereta² Jabatan Penerangan patut-lah melawat ka-kampung² dengan nasehat² yang berguna bagi kesehatan orang kampung, terutama menerangkan

betapa besar bahaya-nya melanggar nasehat itu, mithal-nya meminum ayer kampung yang ta' di-masak lebih dahulu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada ini patut di-ambil perhatian oleh Keméntèrian Kesehatan ini menjaga kesehatan orang ramai.

Dan juga baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menghantar sa-orang kawan saya di-Kuala Lumpur ini ka-Hospital ia itu sa-orang dari Anggota Dewan Negara yang telah jatuh sakit di-Kuala Lumpur ini dan saya pun hantar-lah ka-General Hospital Kuala Lumpur. Tetapi, malang-nya sudah satu jam duduk di-situ pegawai² disana menyébutkan bahawa ta' ada tempat dan dia kata terpaksa-lah pergi ka-Bangsar Hospital. Di-Bangsar Hospital pun tidak ada tempat. Ini bukan-lah kami késalkan kepada orang yang menjaga di-Hospital itu tetapi yang kami késalkan bahawa tempat yang mustahak bagi menerima orang sakit itu tidak cukup. Sebab itu perkara ini patut-lah di-ambil perhatian supaya menambah lagi bilangan tempat² atau ward² kepada orang yang mesti dirawat dengan serta merta di-dalam Hospital sama ada dalam Hospital Kuala Lumpur ini mahu pun di-Bangsar Hospital.

Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adalah tentang Juru-Rawat, biasa-nya sa-tahu saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Juru-Rawat ini atau nurse ini ada-lah merawat orang sakit tetapi di-Kuala Lumpur ini nampak-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sangat menjolok mata. Sebab yang dirawat-nya bukan sahaja orang sakit tetapi juga orang sehat, sebab saya katakan dia merawat orang sehat ia-lah di-Princes Road, mithal-nya ada satu Hostel bagi Juru-Rawat atau penolong Juru-Rawat, kalau kepada orang sakit; saya tidak pernah sakit, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana-lah agak-nya dia merawat orang sakit itu, tetapi nampak saya rawatan-nya kepada orang yang ta' sakit cukup giat nampak-nya, sebab kalau sa-kira-nya di-kuit sahaja dengan tangan maka turun-lah mereka itu dari Hostel. Jadi, ini nama-nya menjolok mata, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dari ini juga ada-lah patut kita perhatikan supaya bukan sahaja kesehatan mesti di-pelihara tetapi juga maruah dan

akhlak harus-lah di-jaga sebab melahirkan-nya itu ada-lah bunga² bagi melahirkan apa yang di-sebutkan oleh teman saya tadi bunga² untuk melahirkan pelachoran dalam negeri ini.

Mr. Speaker: Kata tadi pendek sahaja, tetapi ini sudah sa-jam nampak-nya.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Ta' ada bacha!

Mr. Speaker: Panjang sangat.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Jadi, satu, atau dua, tiga perkara sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang telah saya sampaikan dan ta' ada yang kelima, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Maka itu-lah di-minta Kementèrian ini mengambil perhatian.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga mengambil perhatian di-Kementèrian Social Welfare ia-itu di-muka 155 item (107) Assistant Director of Social Welfare (Youth Services) dan item (120) Housing and Hotel Allowances. Memandang kapada Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang kita bahatkan berkenaan dengan Youth Services ia-itu peruntukkan wang yang di-berikan kapada-nya itu tidak-lah memuaskan hati. Sebab saya katakan begitu ia-lah dalam kita menyediakan wang bagi pegawai² dan kaki-tangan² yang menjalankan kerja dan tugas untuk pergerakan Pemuda dan Pemuda. Nampak-nya perbelanjaan ini memakan sa-banyak \$134,731. Pegawai² dan kaki-tangan² yang menjalankan kerja dan tugas untuk hendak mengembangkan Youth Services atau pun pergerakan Pemuda dan Pemuda. Ini ia-lah tak memberi kesan yang boleh membawakan kapada fa'edah dan tujuan yang baik mana kita hendak memberikan pergerakan Pemuda dan Pemuda yang tertentu. Kalau kita lihat pula di-muka 160 jumlah perbelanjaan yang telah ditetapkan itu ia-lah sa-banyak \$235,700, dan untuk pertolongan² kapada Aid to Voluntary Youth Organisation serta juga kapada Training Expenses dan sa-bagai-nya. Perbelanjaan itu, kalau kita hendak membandingkan dengan perbelanjaan yang hendak digunakan untuk perkhidmatan atau

kaki-tangan² yang hendak menjalankan pekerjaan-nya, nampak-nya tentu-lah terlalu sedikit kalau di-bandingkan dengan sengaja itu. Jadi, pada pandangan saya bahawa Kerajaan nampak-nya tidak menitekbéatkan wang bagi pergerakan Pemuda dan Pemuda dalam Persékutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Saya berharap bahawa Kerajaan hendak-lah memberi pandangan yang sama berat dengan Kementèrian yang lain seperti Kementèrian Rural Development kerana apa yang telah di-sebutkan itu ia-lah saya suka hendak menjelaskan apa maksud-nya ia-ini saya suka menerangkan bahawa Kerajaan patut-lah memberi sama berat di-atas pandangan-nya terhadap Kementèrian Social Welfare itu dengan Kementèrian Rural Development. Kita tahu bahawa dalam Kementèrian Rural Development itu ada-lah tujuan-nya kerana hendak menghidupkan ra'ayat dari segi ekonomi yang hendak di-kembangkan, hendak melébehkan mata pencharian mereka itu supaya keadaan penghidupan orang² kampung lebih maju dan lebih baik. Tetapi, di-sa-balek-nya pula pihak Kementèrian Social Welfare ini ia-lah satu Kementèrian yang hendak membena satu masyarakat atau hendak mengujudkan chara² bagi mengujudkan satu Kebangsaan untuk di-jadikan ra'ayat yang berguna pada negara kita ini.

Jadi, sebab itu-lah kita memberikan perhatian yang berat supaya chorak Kebangsaan yang kita hendak bena itu ada-lah satu chorak yang boleh dikatakan chorak yang bernas dan chorak yang di-kehendaki itu bagaimana kita hendak tubuhkan pemerintahan sa-chara demokrasi ia-itu Kerajaan yang dudok sekarang ini terhadap Pemuda dan Pemuda kita sekarang ini. Saya nampak perkara ini telah mendapat anchaman yang tak di-ingini ia-itu berkenaan dengan segala perbuatan Anti-Social terhadap Pemuda dan Pemuda yang berkaitan dengan "Hooligan". Ini boleh-lah di-katakan "budak² nakal" dan sa-tèrus-nya "Gangsters", sebab-nya ia-lah kita tak berikan arahan yang tertentu terhadap Pemuda dan Pemuda Tanah Melayu ini. Maka itu-lah saya katakan yang kita untukkan wang sa-banyak \$235,700 ia-lah

hendak menyediakan dengan tujuan untuk mengadakan satu bangsa yang boleh mendapat kegunaan lebih banyak daripada negeri kita ini.

Saya suka-lah hendak menyor tentang perkara ini yang mana nampaknya banyak Pemuda dan Pemuda kita terlibat di-atas perbuatan² Anti-Social. Mengikut keadaan-nya yang ada sekarang ini, saya nampak bahawa Kerajaan tak memakai atau pun hendak mengadakan satu policy yang boleh mengadakan kawalan yang tertentu terhadap Pemuda dan Pemuda ini ia-itu dengan jalan membanyakkan lagi pergerakan atau pun pertubuhan Pemuda dan Pemuda diseluruh Persatuan Tanah Melayu ini. Memang kita tahu sa-bagaimana ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$4,030,813 bagi pergerakan Pemuda dan Pemuda, tetapi kalau untong-nya berapa banyak bilangan Pemuda dan Pemuda yang ada sekarang ini. Ini tentu-lah tak memuaskan, jadi kalau sa-kira-nya pada hari ini kita tidak mengadakan kawalan dengan tidak menubuhkan pergerakan yang baik supaya mereka dapat menghalakan yang tertentu maka saya percaya kita akan menuju kepada generasi atau keturunan pada masa yang akan datang. Ini tentu-lah payah kita hendak menentukan dan kalau kita berbalek pula kepada dasar Kementerian ini daripada memakai satu pepatah yang mana pepatah itu boleh memberi jenis kebajikan yang sempurna.

Mr. Speaker: Nampak-nya panjang benar hendak di-terangkan.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Saya minta ma'af, Tuan Pengerusi. Sa-benar-nya saya hendak berchakap panjang, tetapi sudah beberapa kali tak dapat peluang, jadi kalau sa-kira-nya kita ubahkan policy Kementerian ini ia-itu jangan kita mengadakan banyak sekolah² seperti Serendah Boys' Home atau Remand Homes and Hostels. Ini-lah asas-nya yang kita hendak hukumkan terhadap Pemuda dan Pemuda yang terlibat dalam perkara² itu maka dengan ini lebih baik-lah kita ubahkan policy kita ini dengan chara-nya seperti "Prevention is better than cure", ia-ini kawalan

terhadap Pemuda dan Pemuda kita daripada menjalankan perkara Anti-Social.

Serendah Boys' Home dan Remand Homes and Hostels itu ada-lah tak lain dan tak bukan ia-lah kerana lebih banyak wang bagi menjalankan pergerakan Pemuda dan Pemuda di-Persatuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Mr. Speaker: Tolong chakap sa-berapa pendek.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Saya belum berchakap lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (Ketawa). Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan sekalian Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya mengalu²kan peruntukkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kementerian Kesehatan dan Masharakat. Nampak-nya pada masa ini Kerajaan ada-lah betul² mengamalkan bagi keutamaan kesehatan di-luar bandar dengan mana dapat saya saksikan pada awal tahun ini. Kerajaan telah menghantar sa-orang Doctor di-Rumah Sakit Tangkak, Johor, dan baharu² ini saya dan Ahli Majlis Mesuarat Undangan, Negeri Johor telah membuat satu perundingan dengan Ketua Perubatan Negeri Johor sehingga dapat membuka sa-buah Dispensary ia-itu di-kawasan Bukit Gambir yang mana penduduk-nya ada-lah lebih kurang seramai 15,000 orang. Jadi, dengan ada-nya Doctor di-Rumah Sakit Tangkak itu serta dengan Dispensary di-kawasan tersebut maka banyak-lah penduduk² di-kawasan itu mengambil ubat di-Rumah Sakit dan di-Dispensary. Tetapi, saya telah mendapat rungutan berhubung dengan kekurangan ubat yang di-peruntukkan di-Rumah Sakit itu, maka saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan agar mengambil ingatan.

Yang kedua-nya, di-Rumah Sakit itu saya mendapat tahu bahawa kekurangan kaki-tangan terutama ramai-nya mereka yang datang itu kira² seramai 70 orang sakit termasuk beberapa orang wanita, demikian juga Rumah Sakit itu tidak ada Juru-rawat. Jadi, menurut tabiat orang² Asia kalau di-rawat oleh orang lelaki kepada orang perempuan atau wanita maka tentu-lah mereka itu kurang gemar menerima rawatan seperti itu. Saya fikir kira-nya pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan akan

dapat menghantar Juru-rawat² yang keluaran daripada Pusat Latehan, maka tolong-lah di-hantar ka-Tangkak walau sa-orang sahaja dahulu.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Sëbërang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Përtua, saya bangun di-sini bukan-lah hendak menyërang atau apa², tëtëpi hanya untuk mëtëguchapkan tahniah kapada pehak Këmëntërian kërana tëläh mëtëguntokkan satu përbëlänjaan yang khas untuk pëndudok² di-luar bandar. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Përtua, kita tahu ia-itu angka këmätian dalam Registration of Births and Deaths atau Pëndaftaran Bëranak dan Mati pada tahun 1956, 1957 dan 1958 nampaknya orang Mëlayu banyak mati, bëranak kurang, tëtëpi orang yang bukan Mëlayu bëranak banyak, mati kurang. Jadi, apabila saya mëndëngar Yang Bërhormat Mëntëri Kësehatan akan mëmbuat ranchangan untuk këmajuan kampung dan untuk mëninggikan kësëhatan orang kampung, saya sangat² sukachita. Bërkënaan dëngan puak² Yang Bërhormat ada juga-mëminta mëngadakan ini dan itu, saya rasa ada satu përkara patut Yang Bërhormat itu mëngambil përhatian bërkënaan dëngan Hostel untuk juru-rawat. Kapada Ahli Yang Bërhormat daripada Bungsar—saya ingat, mëngatakan Kërajaan Përikatan tidak ada ambil wanita: dan ini saya rasa. . . .

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Damansara.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: jadi Ahli Yang Bërhormat itu mënduoh ia-itu Kërajaan tidak mëngambil bërat kapada pehak wanita, tëtëpi saya ingat kalau kita pandang Hostel² yang di-bena oleh pehak Kërajaan itu dëngan Air-condition dan lain², ini mënunjokkan memang Kërajaan mëngambil përhatian yang bërat; tëtëpi di-samping itu saya mërayu kapada Yang Bërhormat. . . .

Mr. Chin See Yin: Point of order, Sir, we are not debating on the question of hostels.

Mr. Speaker: He can mention it. He is quite in order.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: saya mërayu kapada Yang Bërhormat Mëntëri supaya Quarters, Hospital

Assistant dan juga Attendant itu hendak-lah di-baiki kërana këbanyakan Hospital Assistant itu bilangan-nya maseh këchil. Dan juga wakil daripada Ipoh mëngatakan ia-itu patut-lah mëngambil pandangan yang bërat di-Mental Hospital, kërana saya dapat tahu banyak orang sakit otak, dan macham² sakit sapërti phobia, mania atau colonial phobia pun ada juga, ini satu jënis pënyakit (*Këtawa*). Jadi, saya rasa kënalah pehak Këmëntërian mëngambil përhatian kapada wakil Ipoh bërkënaan Tanjong Rambutan itu dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Përtua.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, could we ask the speaker what he meant by that remark.

Mr. Speaker: I think everybody understands that. (*Laughter*). Have you finished?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Not yet, Sir; bëlum lagi, Tuan Yang di-Përtua, tëtëpi saya tahu phobia itu, saya boleh tërangkan, kalau, Tuan Yang di-Përtua, suroh saya mënerangkan bërkënaan dëngan phobia itu.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Minister will do that. Will you confine yourself to the observations made only.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Yes. Akhir sa-kali saya mërayu kapada Yang Bërhormat Mëntëri Kësehatan supaya mëngadakan clinic yang lëbeh banyak lagi di-kampong², sa-kian sahaja.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah (Baling): Tuan Yang di-Përtua, saya mëngambil pëluang di-sini përtama² mënguchapkan tërima kaseh kapada Yang Bërhormat Mëntëri Kësehatan ia-itu jika bënär-lah sa-kira-nya sa-bagaimana yang saya dëngar di-Baling pehak Jabatan Kësehatan akan menghantar sa-orang Medical Officer sa-bagai mënambah pëgawai Hospital Assistant; sa-bënär-nya përubahan ini tidak-lah përnah di-rasai oleh pëndudok² di-situ yang bërjumlah lëbeh kurang 60,000 orang. Sunggoh pun saya mëngalu²kan di-atas përubahan yang Kërajaan tëläh lakukan itu, tëtëpi saya rasa churiga kërana boleh jadi alat² yang sa-harusnya di-bëri bërsama² dëngan pëgawai

itu tidak mēnchukupi; kerana saya sendiri telah beberapa kali terkēna ia-itu kēna bēri pinjam kēreta kapada orang² di-situ yang tērpaksa mēmbawa orang sakit daripada Hospital itu pērgi di-Sungai Pētani kerana Hospital di-Baling itu tidak lēngkap pērkakas²-nya, umpama-nya, X-Ray dan juga pērkakas² bēlah mēmbēlah.

Jadi sa-kira-nya ada bērlaku sa-barang kējadian yang tidak di-sangka² dalam kawasan itu, tērpaksa-lah orang itu sēndiri, sa-tēlah dia pērgi mēngambil ubat di-Hospital Baling itu, kēna-lah juga dēngan kēreta dan wang bawa orang itu ka-Sungai Pētani yang jauh-nya lēbeh kurang 40 batu. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya pērubahan yang dilakukan oleh pehak Kēmēntērian Kēsēhatan, kalau tidak mēmbērikan dēngan sa-pēnoh²-nya alat² yang chukup, saya dukachita; maka pērubahan itu tidak-lah begitu sangat mēmbēri faedah kapada pēndudok² di-situ. Lēbeh² lagi, kawasan itu bukan-lah hanya di-gunakan untok Baling sahaja bahkan mēliputi sabahagian Nēgēri Perak sapērti Kroh dan Klian Intan. Lagi satu saya dapat tahu dalam sadikit hari yang lalu mēngatakan yang Kērajaan akan mēngadakan rumah doktor di-situ, tētapi saya rasa tidak-lah begitu mustahak rumah doktor itu di-adakan kerana saya dapat tahu Kērajaan Kēdah sēndiri akan mēmbēri sa-buah rumah (Rest House) jadi ada-lah lēbeh mēnasabah, sa-kira-nya pēruntokkan wang yang hēndak di-jadikan rumah doktor itu di-ubah di-jadikan tēmpat bērsalin atau ward atau pun tambah ward lagi di-situ.

Jadi saya ingat itu-lah sahaja yang saya rasa mustahak pehak Kēmēntērian ini mēngambil pērhatian dalam kawasan itu, sēkian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Sir, I would like to refer to the remarks made by the Member for Ipoh relating to Miss Baksh, who, incidentally, is not a Malayan but comes from Fiji; she went from Fiji to England, and thence to the Lady Templer T.B. Hospital. He remarked that the case of Miss Baksh was put

before me and that nothing was done, and that the Lady Templer Hospital was being run by Australians or some such like allegation. The Lady Templer Hospital, as far as I remember, had, on its Board of Governors, Mr. Drysdale, Sir Douglas Waring, Tun H. S. Lee, the Director of Medical Services, Dr. Sodhy, the T.B. specialist

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, let us not complicate the issue. I said the Lady Templer Hospital was being Australianised, instead of being Malayanised. I never said anything about administration—I know it was administered by a Board locally elected. What I was saying was that the work was being done more by Australians, who were trying to impose a colour bar.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: . . . and also the Permanent Secretary, Dato' Abdul Aziz, as well as Mr. Narayanan. This is an impressive list of Governors, and it is seldom that one would want normally to tread on their toes. Now, it so happened that this lady did write to all members of the Board, and also to me, and I had directed the Director of Medical Services to inquire into this case, and he did so himself and with Dr. Sodhy. Dr. Sodhy is a Malayan, and I had no reason to doubt the veracity or the attitude of the Director of Medical Services, who has since left Malaya.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of information, does the Honourable Minister know that this lady was not given one single minute or opportunity to come and explain before the inquiry.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: So this group of persons, this Board of Governors, which is controlled almost wholly by Malaysians, looked into this matter, and they made their own decision; I felt that I would not be right in interfering with what was strictly the control of a Board. I would also wish to say that the Honourable Member, in making these utterances, did in fact stray from the particular to the general, and in fact tried to paint the whole picture black.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, on a point of clarification, the Honourable Minister of whatever department now, I say he should not mislead this House. The Chairman of this Board is not a Malayan, he is an Englishman, and I suppose he comes from the West.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think the House would expect me to reply to every single point raised by every Honourable Member who has contributed to this debate, but generally I feel that as I expected—and the House must have expected,—there is a case made out or which can be made out for every nook and corner of the country having more hospital and more health facilities. Well, Sir, it is equally obvious that all that means money—and trained staff, which also costs money—and therefore we hope that in future this House will let us have more money so that we can do more in the way of providing more medical and health services. Of course my friends across there object to taxation, which makes things very difficult. We have about \$10 million in Development Budget for 1960, and then there is the increase of about \$8 million, as stated early this morning, and this would go some way towards improvements.

The great thing is training and trained staff, because I am sure no Honourable Member here would like to see a lowering of standards in our health services.

Now, Sir, there were a couple of Honourable Members who made very serious allegations in this House on a number of matters. Members of this House are privileged, but I do appeal to them to weigh their words, because those who are accused are not here to defend themselves. I will now try to take one or two particular cases. I don't want to go into individual complaints about inadequacy at the various hospitals as I think that would take too much of Members' time.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh mentioned the case of an accident victim who came into Ipoh Hospital, and that he collapsed and died after treatment in the Hospital. I believe, in

this case there was an inquest, and the decision of the Coroner was that no blame was attached to anyone—to the doctor or to anybody

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, on a point of information, that is legal blame; there is such a thing as moral responsibility to the nation.

Mr. Speaker: But that is the verdict of the Court. Go on.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, it is easy to say that the blame is on so-and-so, but here is a case that has been gone into by the Coroner.

Then, there is this allegation about the female patients being raped in the Central Mental Hospital. I understand that no case has yet been proved in Court, although the Medical Superintendent was responsible for having the alleged offenders brought to Court. That is my information, and I think the matter may be still *sub-judice* . . .

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, I never referred to any Court matter—I referred to an in-patient who became pregnant after being raped.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: This charge of Indianisation and not Malayanisation was debated in this House some time last year, during the debate on the Estimates, and I believe the Honourable Member from Ipoh was here. I think, Sir, it is a most unfair charge, because at the time of difficulty we hunted for doctors from Hong Kong and many other places, including India, Ceylon, Pakistan, and we got very good response from doctors from India, and I say that instead of levelling a charge of this nature, we should show our appreciation for the good work they have done. In those days, as we know, we were short of local doctors, it was most difficult to get local doctors to go to certain institutions like the Mental Hospital, the Leprosy Hospital, and so on. So we have these people going there—they are on contract, and I say that it is not a fair charge levelled at them.

About the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry—also from the same Honourable Member—that the Secretary has lodged complaints that he has

not been allowed to do what he should be there for, there is no question of this person not being allowed to perform his duties. His duties had been closely defined, and he is performing those duties.

As regards the Lady Templer Hospital, my Honourable friend and colleague has pointed out that it is not a Government institution and that it is administered by a Board, most members of which are local people. I am sure the Honourable Member does not want me or the Government to interfere with the internal administration of that Hospital. But nonetheless, I shall have a word with the Director of Medical Services, who is an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Governors, and shall look into some of these allegations. I do not say that I agree for one moment at this stage with any of the allegations made, because I have not got the particulars.

The Honourable Member for Batu Pahat Dalam has mentioned about girls of Standard VI from National Schools being given opportunities to become midwives in their own kampongs. I think that is an excellent suggestion. Girls with Standard VI qualification do qualify to become midwives or *bidans*, and I will see, when recruitment is done, that these girls are given opportunities to serve in their own kampongs.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara has very gallantly fought the case, or rather put up the case of the estate workers. I would like to draw his attention to the amendment, which I signed not many months ago, to the Labour Code Rules. With his great interest in labour affairs, it is surprising indeed that he has overlooked these new rules. The old rules provided for three hardwood planks for patients in hospital on estates, whereas the new rules say that the patients must be provided with beds of hardwood planks measuring 36" wide and 66" long on metal frames, and that each bed must be provided with a mattress 36" wide, 66" long and 3" thick—if it is rubber foam mattress, it might be 1½" thick; further on admission each inpatient shall be provided with one suit of clothes, one

pillow, one blanket and two suits for use during their stay in hospital. Each hospital should keep sufficient stock of clean bed linen. . .

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, on a point of clarification, could I know how many of these estate hospitals have carried out these instructions. Does the Minister know?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, we made the new rules a few months ago, and I have no doubt that my Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Labour and his Labour Officers will be checking on this matter to see that the rules are complied with.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has not answered the query.

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara painted a very dark picture about the dark and airless hospitals on estates, and he alleged further that the employers were exploiting these poor workers. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there is a flourishing and very strong trade union, the National Union of Plantation Workers, looking after the interests of these workers and I believe—I know—that constant consultations are taking place between the Union and the M.P.I.E.A. representing these same estates. (*Applause*).

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, on a point of clarification, I think that it is not correct for the Honourable Minister to refer to that Union, because from my own experience, the Union Secretary. . .

Mr. Speaker: He is quite right in that respect. Will you please sit down.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: On a point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is your point of clarification?

Mr. K. Karam Singh: With regard to the Union Secretary—if any one dares to champion the cause of the workers, he will be immediately sacked by the estate managers.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Again, it is a general allegation. If any such case is brought to the notice of my Ministry, then we shall take action under the law.

Regarding the food supplied at the Serdang Old Peoples' Home which question is raised by the same Honourable Member, food is given according to a dietary scale drawn up by nutrition experts—and, of course, one can have his own opinion of the standard of the food.

With regard to vacancies, here again, Sir, I have said that we cannot unfortunately cater for every old person who needs a place in the Home. We have got a point system taking the sickness and age, etc., of the person into consideration.

I was not very clear as to the allegation made by my Honourable friend from Tanah Merah about nurses staying in Prince's Road. If I got him correctly, I think that it is a very serious allegation indeed. I do appeal to Honourable Members that we should not abuse our privileges here and make serious allegations like this without giving specific instances.

I do not think that there are any more individual cases that need answering point by point, except about the matter raised by the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu—about someone having been injected with some *obat* and the patient died, his sister died.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani: Kërana sakit bisol, Sister sëndiri bëri injection; lëpas itu ia mati.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I do not quite understand, Sir. But if there is any case of anybody suspecting that death is not by natural causes, then I think it is one's duty to make a report to the Police or the hospital authority and, perhaps, a post-mortem can be carried out and a coroner's inquiry instituted.

Sir, I would end by saying that I appreciate very much the valuable contributions from Honourable Members and that if we get more money we will improve the medical services further.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$83,825,356 for Heads 39 and 40 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 41 and 42—

Dato' Suleiman: Tuan Speaker, saya minta këbënarán boleh saya mëngambil Këpala 41 dan 42, ia-itu Këmëntërian Hal-ehwal Dalam dan Hal-ehwal Orang² Asli. Baharu² ini banyak përubahan dalam Këmëntërian saya, sa-paroh pëjabat saya bërtukar Këmëntërian lain dan sa-balek-nya pula ada juga pëjabat yang lain masok ka-bawah Këmëntërian saya, sapërti Këmëntërian Këhakiman sudah masok di-bawah Këmëntërian sahabat saya yang di-sa-bëlah saya ini dan juga 3 lagi pëjabat ia-itu Pëjabat Pënëran (Information) dan Broadcasting masok Këmëntërian Përdana Mëntëri, pëjabat² yang masok dalam Këmëntërian saya ia-lah Chemistry dan Pëjabat Hal-ehwal Orang² Asli di-Këpala 42 dan juga bërkënaan dëngan Psychological Warfare Section yang dahulu-nya dalam Këmëntërian Përtahanan; sëmua përtukaran ini ia-lah kërana mënyëngangkan pëntadbiran. Ini-lah yang saya suka mënëranangkan bërkënaan dëngan Hal-ehwal Dalam dan bërkënaan dëngan Këpala 42. Hal-ehwal Orang² Asli.

Pëjabat² ini baharu bënar masok dalam Këmëntërian saya, di-dalam përbëlajaaan ini ada tambahan sa-banyak \$245,000 jika di-bandingkan dëngan përbëlajaaan dalam tahun 1959 tambahan ini ia-lah oleh sëbab kërana hëndak mëluaskan pëntadbiran dan juga banyak Orang² Asli yang bërtambah dari sa-tahun ka-sa-tahun sërta juga ada satu force atau pun tëntëra Orang² Asli yang di-namakan Sënoi Pra'ak sudah di-bangunkan; ini ia-lah orang² yang dudok dalam hutan yang tëbal dan jauh. Tujuan-nya ia-lah hëndak mëmbëri kësëhatan dan juga përubatan kapada orang² ini, kërana kita sëdar, sa-kira-nya kësëhatan mëreka itu tidak baik dan bagus dan këbëlakangan nëschaya mënjadi mërbahaya kapada kësëhatan sëmua orang dalam nëgëri ini. Dëngan tujuan ini hëndak-lah kita mënchari tambahan di-dalam Pëjabat Përubatan, dalam tahun 1959 sërangan tëläh di-pëkuatkan di-dalam hutan-rimba yang jauh dëngan

tujuan hendak mēmpēngarohi Orang² Asli yang tēlah di-pēngarohi oleh pēngganas itu ka-sa-bēlah pehak Kērajaan; itu-lah di-bangunkan suatu tēntēra atau pun puak yang di-gēlarkan Sēnoi Pra'ak daripada Orang² Asli juga, kērana dēngan jalan lain maksud itu tidak bērhasil, tētapi dēngan mēnggunakan Sēnoi Pra'ak ini tēlah banyak mēndapat kējayaan. Sa-balek-nya pula bērtanggong-jawab-lah kita hendak mēndiri dan mēmbērikan pērtolongan kepada Orang² Asli dēngan sa-bērapa banyak-nya supaya mēreka itu boleh bērdiri dēngan sēndiri bērkēnaan dēngan makanan dan sērba-sērbi-nya. Dan juga sa-lēpas dapat mēmpēngarohi Orang² Asli yang di-pēngarohi oleh pēngganas ka-sa-bēlah Kērajaan, bērtanggong-jawab-lah kita mēmbēri makanan kapada-nya dan barang² lain sahingga mēreka itu boleh bērdiri dēngan sēndiri. Kita tēlah dapat kētahuī ada lēbeh kurang 200-300 Orang² Asli yang maseh ada lagi di-pēngarohi oleh pēngganas—Tuan Speaker, saya hendak mēmbacha tērjēmahan dari bahasa Inggēris ka-bahasa Mēlayu—tujuan kita ia-lah hendak chuba mēngutus puak Sēnoi Pra'ak tadi mēmpēngarohi orang² yang di-pēngarohi oleh pēngganas daripada tahun hadapan dan bagitu juga dēngan ini kita adakan pērbēlanjaan kērana kita sudah dapat mēmpēngarohi-nya, dan bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi kita mēsti-lah mēngadakan makanan dan barang² lain yang di-gunakan-nya.

Saya pērchaya Ahli² Yang Bērhormat dalam Dewan ini bērsētuju dēngan saya ia-itu sa-memang patut-lah kita mēmbēri sa-bērapa banyak pērtolongan yang kita boleh bēri kapada Orang² Asli yang sudah tērtinggal kēbēlakang dalam sēmuā pērkara pada hari ini, kērana mēreka itu tēlah mēmbēri pērkhidmatan kapada Kērajaan kita pada hari ini, itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pēngērusi.

Sir, in view of the limited amount of time, Honourable Members would appreciate that I spoke only in Malay.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, I have only a few points to raise on this, and they are with reference to the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance, 1959. Under section 2 of that Ordinance it will be

necessary to appoint Inquiry Officers as defined in that Ordinance. I am always ready to take assurances given by Ministers who sit opposite in this House, and I am always ready to be satisfied that those assurances will be carried out because they are assurances not to me as an individual or to my party as an organisation, but they are assurances made to the nation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this Ordinance was in the form of a Bill and when it came up for debate, I asked for clarification as to the meaning of "Inquiry Officer" and who would be the Inquiry Officers, and I suggested that only legally qualified men such as Magistrates and others should be appointed Inquiry Officers. But this is purely a legal matter. I got an assurance . . .

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, on a point of information, may I ask the Honourable Member to explain under what Head he is speaking so that Honourable Members of this House will understand.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am obliged to the Honourable Minister. I did look up under almost every Head to find out under which Head I should raise this matter of the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance—Justice, Defence, Interior—but nowhere could I get any guidance as to under which Ministry this matter comes. It could come under the Ministry of Justice, no doubt, but I raised it under the Head of Interior because it is the Minister of the Interior who makes orders under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance. If it is intended that I should raise it under the Head of Justice, I shall do so if I am given an indication.

Mr. Speaker (*To the Minister of the Interior*): Is the subject raised by the Honourable Member under the Head of Interior? If it is so, then he can carry on.

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I explain to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Dato' Suleiman: This subject of Prevention of Crimes Ordinance is under no Head at all. I am the Minister responsible, but since I have no staff

and have not been given any staff at all, I am doing it under my Ministry. I am the Minister responsible, but there is no provision under my Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: That is enough.

Dato' Suleiman: I think the time is nearly up. So I would like to move for an extension of the sitting under the Standing Orders.

Mr. Speaker (To Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam): How long will you take to finish your speech?

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: About 5 minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: When this Ordinance was in the form of a Bill and it was debated, I asked for an assurance from the Honourable Minister of the Interior and Justice at that time that only officers with legal qualifications should sit as Inquiry Officers. This House and this nation got that assurance from the Honourable Minister, who is now the Honourable Minister of the Interior. I am not, for one moment, blaming the Honourable Minister or suggesting that he broke his promise, for I have great respect for that particular Minister. But I say that that assurance has been broken—it has been broken due to many circumstances. But once an assurance is broken, then how is the nation to accept assurances given by Ministers sitting opposite in this House? I say it has been broken, because it is very clear, Sir, that in various parts of the country there are Inquiry Officers who have never been qualified in law—they know next to nothing about law. I ask for a clarification on this.

Mr. Speaker: I think this is the best time to have the sitting suspended for 15 minutes. The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

Sitting adjourned at 4.13 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.28 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, I beg to move that Standing Order 12 be suspended

until the debate on the two Heads—Heads 41 and 42—is concluded.

Enche' Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL

Debate in Committee of Supply resumed.

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$3,290,674 for Heads 41 and 42 stand part of the Schedule.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Question again proposed.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if the Honourable the Minister of the Interior could let us know what is the population of the aborigines in Malaya, and into how many groups they are divided; how many Temiars there are, and how many Senoi Praak there are in Malaya. I would like that information before I speak on this subject.

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, I am looking for the information and, if you will allow me, will speak a few words afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: He is getting the information.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Very well, Sir, but it would be very difficult for me to carry on without those figures.

Sir, I think very few people realise the importance of this problem. . . .

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 50,000 aborigines, 8,000 Temiar, 12 different tribes, 180 Senoi Praak.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sir, as I was saying, very few people realise the importance of the aborigines in Malaya, and I think Sir Gerald Templar had said there were about 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 in the whole of the backbone stretching through the Malay Archipelago. Sir, the importance of these peoples has been shown from the time Pat Noone, who happened to be the brother of the present Adviser, went into the jungle before the War for operations during the War, and afterwards. It has been shown very clearly that these people are the people who hold the key to our mountain terrain, and they are therefore very

essential not only from the point of view of sociological studies, but from the point of view of strategy and military purposes. . . .

Dato' Suleiman: On a point of information, I don't know if the Honourable Member understood what I was saying just now—this Senoi Praak is a force in use against the people in the jungles.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: So I thought, Sir, because it seems that under sub-head 17, page 166, the figure given for expenditure is \$500,000. It seems rather a large sum to give to one group of 180 people. It is obvious, and so I thought, that this money must have been spent on a military force and that it was a force that is being used in the jungle.

Sir, I don't know very much about the structure and the life of the aborigines themselves, but it would appear, Sir, that these people are, first of all, nomadic. They live in jungle clearings, and they move from area to area moving from one to the other as soon as they finish the clearing, and it would appear that if we intend to set up schools for these people, the schools should be set up not as centres to compel these people towards, but that they should be set up in the jungle near to these people themselves, like, for example, the present jungle forts, which could be used not only as centres to train, and to teach them the Malay language, but also as trading centres. Why this is important is that while we want to teach them and bring them into the civic life of this country, we do not want to destroy certain qualities they have, and if anyone has read this book by Dennis Holman and come across the psychological attitudes of these people in their dreams, they would learn a great deal about communal living and what socialist sharing of property means; it would appear that if these people are brought down and are prevented from moving about, they find it very difficult to exist. There is a settlement in Ulu Langat, for example, which is now desolate and has been evacuated. There is of course in Gombak, an aborigine settlement which

has been very nicely set up for show—a living museum—but it is very difficult to keep these people in or near towns because they are mountain people. It is a pity that we haven't got the Annual Report for 1958, but the Annual Report for 1957, at page 303 sets up the problem in this way regarding schools for these people:

"The 36 existing schools, with a total of over 1,000 students, carried on throughout the year. In addition to these schools specially for aborigines, a further 200 aborigines were attending Malay schools and 15 were in English schools."

Sir, I think that one could start off their education by bringing them to the jungle forts where they are now being compelled to keep contact with, and educate them or give them a course in the Malay language rather than putting them into organised schools which will take them out of their own special situation and put them into a different way of life and situation. The other thing mentioned in this Report was that a series of courses of training for aborigines in processing rotan *manau* was started at the Aborigine Research Station; aborigines from all over Malaya, i.e., from the States of Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, and Perak attended these courses. How absurd. Besides, the aborigines have been the main producers of green rotan *manau*, which is in great demand by the furniture trade, for years. The raw material was sold to middlemen, who processed the rotan for sale to manufacturers. The intention of these courses is to teach the aborigines to cure their own rotan and thus enable them to sell direct to the manufacturers and thus obtain higher prices. But how are they going to do it since these courses do not teach them the trade or give them contact with manufacturers? Furthermore, how are they to do this once they have finished their courses and have to return to their own natural homes? It is clear from this Report itself that these people, in their contact with civilisation, unfortunately have to go through middlemen and will always do so unless the pattern of their economic life is reshaped.

There is also the question of gutta-percha, which is not mentioned in the Report, and if these forts could be set

up as centres of contact with aborigines not only from the educational point of view but also from the trade point of view, we could relieve the situation to a large extent.

Well, Sir, I don't know exactly what the situation is at the moment since there are no up-to-date reports, but it would appear that if the Department could to some extent be augmented in funds, we could then, Sir, have no so much piecemeal development or treatment of the aborigines but a complete and wholesale re-establishment of the training schools set up in the jungle rather than in terms in which case we would be moving these people into the towns. It would be a pity if, with the ending of the Emergency Regulations, this organisation set up in the jungle is left to die a natural death. And this appears to be quite a likelihood.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mula²-nya saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkėnaan muka 163. Sub-head 18. Psychological Warfare Section. Emergency Expenditure, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampaknya maseh banyak juga di-selėnggarakan oleh Kėmentėrian yang kita bahathkan pėrbėlanjaan-nya ini. Pada pėrasaan saya berkėnaan dėngan Psychological Warfare ini sunggoh pun di-dalam Psychological Warfare chara²-nya mėlėmahkan sėmangat musoh itu sangat mustahak, tėtapi zaman ini tėlah timbul bėbėrapa fikiran yang baharu mėngatakan bahawa satu daripada unsur yang mustahak dalam Psychological Warfare ini ialah mėmbėntok diri orang² yang kita hendak da'ayahkan itu. Jadi sėkarang ini satu pėrisai tėlah timbul di-kalangan orang² yang hendak mėnėntang Kėrajaan ia-itu pėrisai bėnchikan Kėrajaan; maka saya bėrharap daripada Kėmentėrian yang bėrsangkutan ini supaya Psychological Warfare ini tidak-lah di-hadapkan sa-mata² mėnėrangkan apa yang tėlah di-buat oleh Kėrajaan, tėtapi mėmandangkan kapada jiwa manusia itu sėndiri yang bėrkėhendakkan pėmbėrsehan. Saya rasa bahawa dalam pėnėrbitan² yang ada di-dalam Sub-head 18 yang dijaga oleh Emergency Expenditure itu patut-lah dėngan tėgas-nya Kėrajaan

mėngėmukakan bėbėrapa chadangan² hidup yang baharu kapada orang² yang akan di-kėhendaki supaya mėngubah kėdudokan mėreka di-dalam nėgėri ini.

Kita kėtahuı bahawa orang² yang tėlah tėrpesong daripada chara hidup-nya yang biasa itu ia-lah di-pesongkan oleh suatu kėadaan pada masa dahulu, maka Psychological Warfare yang tėlah kita buat sėkarang ini jangan-lah sampai tėrasa pada orang itu tujuan kita yang bėsar ia-lah hendak mėmesongkan, tėtapi ia-lah supaya mėmbėntok satu chara hidup bagi kėpėntingan orang itu sėndiri. Saya minta kapada Yang Bėrhormat Mėntėri yang bėrkėnaan supaya mėnėgaskan di-dalam sėgala pėnėrbitan² dan sėgala usaha² Psychological Warfare ini mėnarek balek orang itu kapada pėrasaan ugama. Saya sėbutkan ugama sėbab satu daripada jalan mėnyalamatkan manusia itu ia-lah mėmbawa samula pėrasaan ugama. Saya tidak mahu mėnyėbutkan ugama apa di-sini sėbab soalan itu ada-lah bėrlainan daripada orang yang bėrlainan dalam hal yang kita hadapi ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bėrkėnaan dėngan Civics Course, Item 9 muka 166, tėntu-lah nampak-nya Kėrajaan Pėrsėkutuan Tanah Mėlayu dėngan anjoran Kėmentėrian ini hendak mėmbėri Civics Course kapada Orang Asli di-nėgėri ini. Pada pandangan saya dan saya bėrharap supaya pandangan ini dapat di-timbangan oleh Yang Bėrhormat Mėntėri yang bėrsangkutan, sudah-lah tiba masa bagi Kėrajaan Pėrsėkutuan Tanah Mėlayu bėrikhtiar supaya mėrapat atau mėmasukkan Orang² Asli itu ka-dalam masharakat kita. Kita tahu bahawa nėgėri kita pada masa ini tėlah banyak orang² yang bukan pun orang Mėlayu yang tėlah mėnjadi ra'ayat bėrtamaddun nėgėri ini maka mari-lah kita tarek Orang² Asli ini mėnjadi ra'ayat bėrtamaddun nėgėri ini bėtul² hingga mėnjadi satu taraf yang tidak lagi di-sėbut "Aborigines". Sėbab Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah mėmalukan Pėrsėkutuan Tanah Mėlayu ini jika tidak ada sa-orang pun Orang Asli di-dalam Pėrsėkutuan Tanah Mėlayu ini. Tėtapi, maseh-lah rasa-nya tidak tėpat kalau nėgėri kita ini maseh

lagi ada orang² yang di-pandang orang² "Aborigines". Sa-bénar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa hak bagi manusia untok mēnentukan kēhidupan-nya sēndiri dan mēnentukan kēbudayaan-nya sēndiri itu ada tērjamin di-dalam hak² mēreka, tētapi pada fikiran saya untok kēpēntingan mēreka² itu sēmula patut-lah nēgēri tērlētak kapada tamadun. Maka kita ikhtiarkan dalam Civics Course itu mēmbēri pērasaan kapada mēreka itu bahawa tidak mēsti mēreka itu hidup dēngan chara mēreka itu hidup sēkarang.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under this Head it is regretted that more money has been devoted to the Emergency than to the aborigines. The approach at present, that is to say, of war or the psychology of war and of Emergency, is wrong. These people live in ancient social systems, and it is our duty to bring them up into the modern social system. But there is one danger which the Government must guard against: any plan which seeks to bring these aborigines into the current life-stream of our nation should not result in their entering into a sort of slum proletariat, into a demoralised proletariat, because they are obviously poor people, and we do not like them to become victims of the evil tendencies in society, because we intend to educate them and we do not like them to become victims of prostitution, or thuggery, or anything of that sort. (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, some Members may laugh, but I personally know where women of aborigine stock, in coming into civilisation, have been demoralised and end in the ranks of prostitution. Sir, that is the danger which we must guard against, and as a previous speaker just pointed out, we must see that these people also enjoy the rights of this land and that they are no longer neglected and that they do not live under conditions of insecurity and at the mercy of nature. This country should provide them with security and with the guarantee of a secured life that should the guarantee of any other citizen.

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the Member from Ipoh for having brought up the question of

Inquiry Officers in this House, and I thank him for the respect he has for me, but even with that respect, I regret I must say, whether he respects me or not, I have not been able to carry out the promise I gave him in this House for the simple reason that though I have tried my best to get Inquiry Officers with legal training and legal experience, as I had promised him when I introduced that Bill, I did not meet with success. The trouble I ran across is that the names of officers are submitted to me from the States, and I have asked for their qualifications, and I have been given their qualifications. In fact, Sir, I may assure the Honourable Member here that in one State I had occasion to refuse a few names; I cannot continue refusing all the time. And I assure my Honourable friend that I will do my best, Sir, but as he says, and I thank him, I have not broken the promise so far as I am concerned. But I think, Sir, the Inquiry Officers who have been carrying out these inquiries have some sort of legal experience and some qualifications, but it may be, for some reason or other, it is very difficult to know the antecedents of people inquired into. I had a case in which a very qualified man held an inquiry, and when I read through the notes of the inquiry—of course, Sir, having had some legal training and having had some legal practice—I thought that the man should have been asked to register that man. Instead, both of them have been allowed to go. That is an instance of the other extreme. So my Honourable friend can seek consolation from that also that I am a frustrated man, just as he is (*Laughter*).

With regard to the Honourable Member from Dato' Kramat, I thank him, Sir, for giving the information to this House from that book, thereby helping me, but I would like, in return for what he has done for me, give him further information. Actually, there are schools in jungle forts—11 of them. In these schools just outside the jungle—which will be taken over by the State Education Boards—it is hoped to increase the training of aborigines

to cure and sell their own rotan. Forts are being converted into administrative posts. I can assure the Honourable Member from Dato' Kramat that we are doing our best, but at this stage I am just as ignorant as he is on these things, which have just come into my Ministry.

Berkénaan dëngan Ahli Yang Bërhormat daripada Bachok, boleh-lah saya siasat dan tengok dalam përkara ini, tëtëpi bërkénaan dëngan ugama itu, saya fikir kita tengok dahulu, përkara ini susah, dalam Undang² Constitution di-bënarkan mëmbawa ugama yang dia suka.

Ënche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Përtua, saya pun hëndak mënyëbutkan tadi tarek ka-ugama dia supaya dia përasan.

Dato' Suleiman: Tërima kaseh, saya faham dan saya akan chuba mënengok, sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi kapada Ahli Yang Bërhormat dari Dato' Kramat. Bërkénaan dëngan pëjabat ini saya pun barangkali sama

juga dëngan Ahli² Yang Bërhormat ia-itu tidak bërapa tahu bërkénaan dëngan Pëjabat Orang Asli, dan bërkénaan dëngan ra'ayat itu kalau ta' salah fahaman saya sa-banyak sadikit dalam undang² dia memang ra'ayat nëgëri ini; jadi kita hëndak chuba mëmbëri dia pëlajaran supaya dia sëdar hak dan bangsa dia. Tërima kaseh banyak² kapada Ahli Yang Bërhormat daripada Bachok mëngingatkan saya dalam përkara ini.

Sir, with regard to the Honourable Member for Damansara, who is my colleague and friend, I thank him for having given his opinion and will try to think over what he has said, and if there is anything good then I will try to do something about it.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,290,674 for Heads 41 and 42 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Mr. Speaker: The House is adjourned till 9.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Adjourned at 4.54 o'clock p.m.