



# **PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

**DEWAN RA'AYAT**  
**(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

**OFFICIAL REPORT**

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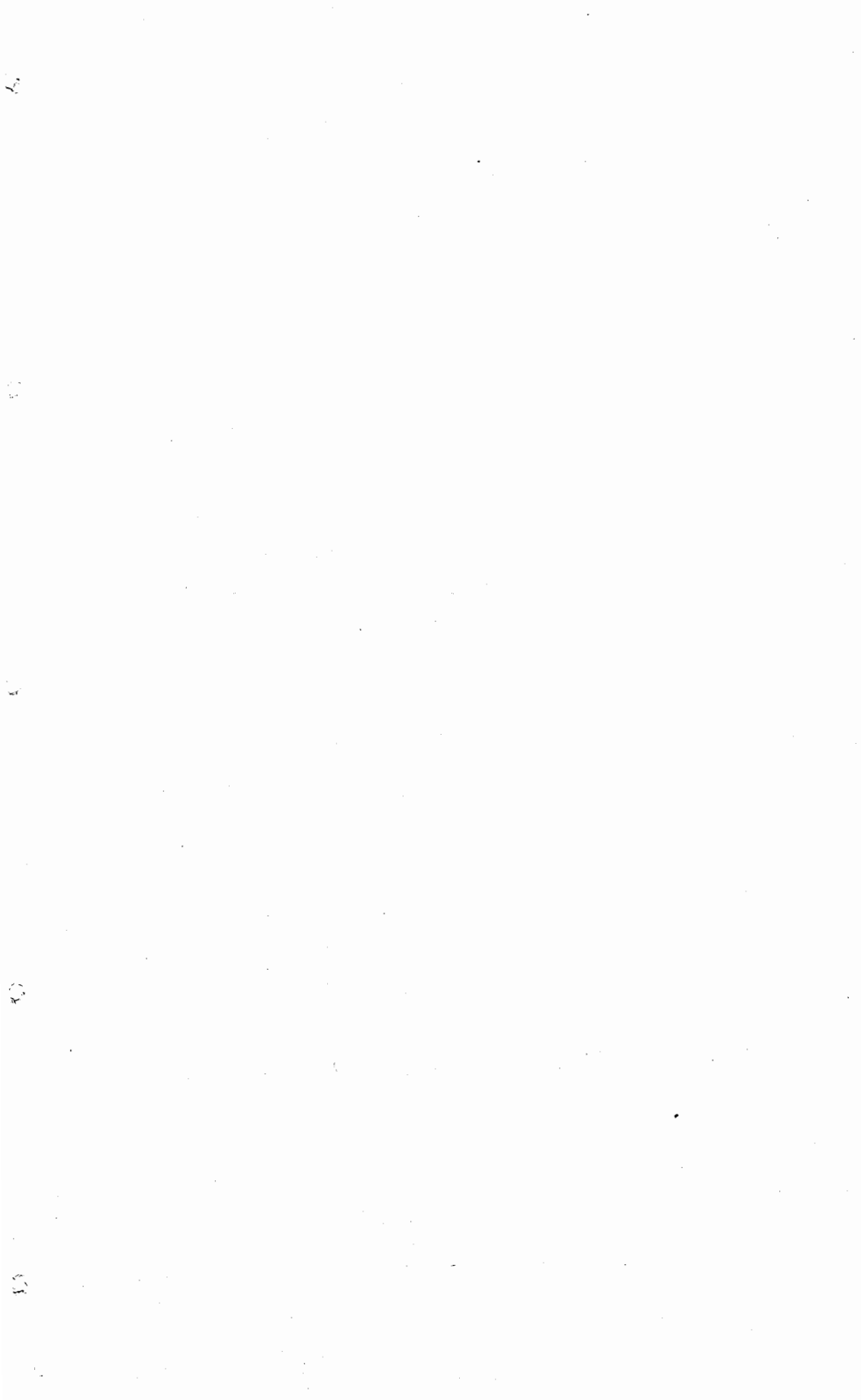
**THE SUPPLY (1961) BILL—**

**Committee of Supply (Ninth Allotted Day)—**

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

*Official Report*

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Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

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*Friday, 16th December, 1960*

*The House met at 9.30 o'clock a.m.*

**PRESENT:**

- The Honourable MR. SPEAKER, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,  
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M.  
TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala  
Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and  
Minister of Rural Development, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN  
DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN  
DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,  
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE'  
ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ 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 Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED  
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN  
(Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN  
HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting,  
TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore  
Tenggara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID  
KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang  
Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI  
ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE'  
CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ 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).
- „ 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 BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, 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, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHOM SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

The Honourable PUAN HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).

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

„ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

#### ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).

„ the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).

„ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).

„ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

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

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

„ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).

#### IN ATTENDANCE:

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

### PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

### EXEMPTED BUSINESS

#### Motion

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

That the proceedings on the Supply (1961) Bill in Committee of Supply this day be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 6.30 p.m.

**The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan):** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings on the Supply (1961) Bill in Committee of Supply this day be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 6.30 p.m.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Establishment of Mission in Germany

**1. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (under Standing Order 24)** asks the Minister of External Affairs when Malaya will establish a Mission in Germany.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs:** The Federation Government considers it of the utmost importance to set up a Mission in Germany—I presume the enquiry is for West Germany—and we hope to do so as early as possible. In all probability the Mission will be set up next year.

#### Withdrawal of United States' Military Forces from Guantanamo, Cuba

**2. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam** asks the Minister of External Affairs whether the Federation Government will support the Cuban Government's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Guantanamo.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs:** The Federation Government is not aware of any such demand by the Cuban Government. However, I know that on 26th September, 1960, in his speech at the United Nations, the Cuban Prime Minister, Dr. Castro, did say that he was "seriously considering within the framework of international law that the United States' Military Forces be withdrawn from Guantanamo Naval Base." In my opinion, this can hardly

be construed as a demand for the United States to leave the place.

However, for the information of Honourable Members, I would like to follow up this answer by saying that the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo arose out of diplomatic negotiations, which were conducted in 1902 and 1903, as a result of which two agreements were signed in 1903 providing for the lease to the United States of certain designated territory at Guantanamo Bay, and the terms of such lease were agreed to. The validity of these agreements was reaffirmed by Article 3 of the 1934 Treaty of Relations between the United States and Cuba which is still in effect. The normal practice for the modification or abrogation of a treaty between Governments is by diplomatic negotiations. The Federation would wish for the maintenance of such a practice.

## BILL

### THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (Ninth Allotted Day).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

#### SCHEDULE

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$7,234,713 for Heads 19, 20 and 21 stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara):** Belum lagi. Tuan Pengerusi, untuk menyambungkan perchakapan saya semalam, saya telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan Pegawai Kebajikan dalam Kapal<sup>2</sup> Haji yang berulang alek daripada pelabohan Jeddah. Saya mengeshorkan untuk di-baiki lagi chara<sup>2</sup> tanggung-jawab pegawai<sup>2</sup> itu dan untuk memberi layanan kepada bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji dan juga kepada orang yang sudah menunaikan fardzu Haji dan balek ka-tanah ayer sendiri supaya di-ambil pegawai<sup>2</sup> tetap sa-bagaimana saya dapat tahu pehak Sharikat Perkapalan ini ada mengambil

dua orang pegawai tetap untuk menguruskan perkara ini. Dan pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini ia-lah daripada orang yang mahir dalam perkara pelayaran. Oleh itu, saya shorkan supaya pehak Kementerian timbangan, sakira-nya mustahak dapat-lah di-ambil orang yang saya katakan tadi. Kerana saya dapati, sa-tengah daripada pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini tidak tahan mabok sa-masa pelayaran itu mereka itu tidak dapat memberi kewajipan melayan kapada orang<sup>2</sup> tumpangan di-dalam Kapal Haji itu.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, pada pendapat saya, menyebabkan lebih yang kematian orang yang hendak menunaikan Fardzu Haji, oleh kerana dalam masa mereka itu belayar kapal, kebanyakan-nya mabok di-laut, oleh itu ta' dapat mereka itu makan bagi menguatkan diri mereka itu sa-hingga selama 10 hari tidak dapat makan kerana muntah dan ta' lalu hendak makan langsung. Manakala sampai sahaja di-Jeddah sa-telah menempoh hawa yang tidak biasa maka 'uzur-lah badan mereka itu. Dari itu untuk mem-baiki keadaan yang sedemikian ini dan menyelamatkan jiwa<sup>2</sup> orang kita di-sana, saya shorkan supaya Kementerian ini memberikan makan yang baik<sup>2</sup> saperti susu atau glucose, menambahkan kekuatan bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji yang ta' lalu hendak makan yang menguzurkan diri mereka itu manakala sampai di-sana. Manakala badan 'uzur maka mudah-lah sahaja penyakit akan bertambah atas diri mereka itu. Dari itu saya harap Jawatan-Kuasa ini mengambil perhatian supaya menambahkan kekuatan tenaga bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji itu untuk mengha-dapi bahaya penyakit dan hawa yang tidak sesuai di-sana.

Lagi satu perkara berkenaan dengan Asrama bagi penuntut<sup>2</sup> kita di-sana, ada sungutan daripada berapa gu-longan. Saya dapat tahu, Tengku Perdana Menteri kita telah mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam perkara ini semasa beliau berada di-tanah suci dan beliau telah memberi akuan akan memberi wang bantuan.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ini bawah Item mana?

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Ini hal-ehwal luar negeri.

**Mr. Speaker:** Item!

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Item (1).

**Mr. Speaker:** Item (1) Minister of External Affairs. Itu gaji dia! Kita semalam telah membahaskan fasal Asrama di-bawah Kementerian Pelajaran. Saya fikir tidak boleh dimasukkan di-sini lagi kerana tidak ada Item. Chari perkara lain.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah dengar ura<sup>2</sup> yang mengatakan bahawa Jabatan Pesuruhjaya Haji ini pada masa hadapan akan di-jadikan sebagai sa-buah Lembaga sama-lah dengan Board C.E.B., Railway Board dan lain<sup>2</sup>-nya. Di-sini ada perkara<sup>2</sup> yang saya fikirkan baik perjalanan-nya dan ada perkara<sup>2</sup> yang saya fikir tidak begitu baik. Dari itu, saya harap mendapat pertimbangan dengan teliti-nya sa-belum di-laksanakan kerja<sup>2</sup> urusan hendak menjadikan ini sa-bagai sa-buah Lembaga. Sa-kira-nya sudah di-jadikan sa-buah Lembaga tentu-lah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan ta' sa-penoh-nya dengan tidak sa-chara langsung sudah berpindah kepada satu badan yang berjalan sa-bagaimana yang di-fahamkan oleh orang<sup>2</sup> kampung sa-bagai satu persaudagaran. Jadi, dengan ini, tentu-lah orang<sup>2</sup> kampung khas-nya menganggap-nya kerja<sup>2</sup> itu tidak-lah tanggung-jawab penoh daripada Kerajaan.

Lagi satu, untuk penghabisan sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan tuduhan yang datang daripada pehak pembangkang. Saya ingin menjawab kepada Yang Berhormat wakil Tanah Merah kelmarin yang mengatakan kebanyakan orang<sup>2</sup> kita di-luar negeri tidak ingin memakai pakaian kebangsaan, menandakan mereka itu orang Melayu. Di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap Yang Berhormat wakil Tanah Merah itu, kalau kata, kata-lah perkara yang sesuai. Dan jangan-lah sa-bagaimana kata perpatah orang tua<sup>2</sup>: "Hama di-seberang lautan nampak, gajah di-depan mata ta' nampak". Beliau ini selalu menyebutkan Teras Kebudayaan Melayu. Pada pendapat saya, Teras Kebudayaan Melayu dari segi pakaian ia-lah songkok tetapi saya ta' nampak yang beliau itu memakai

pakaian barat tetapi ta' pakai songkok-nya dengan itu menunjokkan tidak ada Teras Kebudayaan.

Sungguh pun tidak ada teras kebudayaan ia harus memakai satu perkara yang menunjokkan ada teras kebudayaan. Saya puji Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri manakala keluar negeri tidak pernah ia tinggal teras kebudayaan Melayu dari segi pakaian, tetapi ada pemimpin<sup>2</sup> yang lain manakala keluar negeri bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan rombongan Parliamentary Association kelihatan teras kebudayaan Melayu-nya itu hilang sama sa-kali.

Satu lagi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adallah tegoran<sup>2</sup> dan kechaman yang dibuat oleh pehak pembangkang selalu-nya tegoran<sup>2</sup> itu tidak berasas, tetapi pehak Perikatan tidak-lah menghairankan perkara<sup>2</sup> itu dan menganggapkan sa-bagai satu dusun buah<sup>2</sup>an berhampiran dengan satu dusun pehak pembangkang, pehak pembangkang berasa khianat dan dengki oleh sebab . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Kalimah khianat tidak boleh pakai di-sini. . . . .

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Saya tahu . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Tarek balek.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Saya tarek balek (*Ketawa*). Beliau dengki tidak ada jalan yang lain melainkan ia menchampakkan najis<sup>2</sup> dan bermacham<sup>2</sup> dengan chara benchi dan tudoh-menudoh, dan najis<sup>2</sup> yang di-champakkan kepada pehak dusun Perikatan itu makin lama makin subur dan banyak memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat jelata. Tetapi pehak pembangkang yang dengki dusun Perikatan itu makin sa-hari pokok<sup>2</sup> dan dusun<sup>2</sup> mereka itu mati dan merana begitu sahaja. Saya harap-lah pehak pembangkang berhati<sup>2</sup> sa-belum menchachi, sakan-lah terima kaseh.

**Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, muka 40 sub-head 18. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini pehak wakil Perikatan telah menudoh pehak pembangkang selalu menchachi dan dengki sa-umpama melemparkan najis<sup>2</sup> tetapi najis<sup>2</sup> ini di-anggap-nya menyuburkan



dusun<sup>2</sup> mereka. Tetapi sa-benar-nya pehak kami tidak-lah dengki, benchi atau melemparkan najis, tetapi kalau sudah di-anggap tegoran<sup>2</sup> yang membena itu di-sifatkan sa-bagai najis dan telah pula mensuborkan dusun<sup>2</sup>-nya, al-hamdulil-lah nampak-nya segala tegoran<sup>2</sup> pehak pembangkang itu adalah jadi faedah yang besar kapada mereka itu sendiri. Supaya dapat memperbaiki berjalan lebeh kemas lagi maka pehak pembangkang akan sentiasa memberi tegoran<sup>2</sup> yang membena.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam sub-head 18 itu ia-itu elaun wakil<sup>2</sup> Malaya ka-Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu, Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri dalam menghadapi masaalah<sup>2</sup> Irian Barat telah mengambil langkah mundur ka-belakang. Sunggoh pun Dewan ini telah mendapat penerangan daripada Yang Mulia Tengku, bahawa apa yang dibuat-nya untuk menjadi orang tengah antara Indonesia, Belanda, konon-nya dia berasaskan beberapa keputusan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu dan di-setujui juga oleh pehak Indonesia pada beberapa masa yang lalu.

Pada fikiran saya chara yang telah di-ambil oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu ada-lah satu chara salah langkah dan langkah yang saya katakan itu ia-itu sa-belum Perdana Menteri itu menjadi pehak pendamai maka sa-patut-nya-lah wakil kita di-Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu membangkitkan perkara itu dalam majlis keselamatan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu lebeh dahulu ia-itu berhubung dengan Irian Barat kalau Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu bersetuju telah bersetuju melantek Yang Amat Berhormat Tengku menjadi orang tengah tidak menjadi soalan. Kalau pun hendak ditunjukkan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu menjadi tokoh pendamai, chara itu tidak-lah di-ikuti oleh pehak kita di-sini. Mengikut ucapan yang telah di-berikan oleh Perdana Menteri itu nampak-nya satu usaha sa-chara sambil<sup>2</sup>an sahaja.

Saya berharap sunggoh pun perkara yang mendukachitakan ini telah berlaku ia-itu Perdana Menteri telah merasa kesilapan sa-bagaimana kata pepatah "Sesat di-hujung jalan balek ka-pangkal jalan". Kapada beliau saya berharap . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Saya hendak mengingatkan perkara masaalah Irian Barat itu kita telah bahathkan dengan panjang lebar dan kenyataan<sup>2</sup>-nya telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Saya tidak boleh membenarkan Majlis ini untuk membahathkan perkara ini. Kalau hendak menyentoh sedikit<sup>2</sup> sahaja boleh-lah, kalau panjang saya tahan.

**Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani:** Jadi saya berharap sunggoh pun langkah yang telah dijalankan oleh Perdana Menteri itu telah menempah jalan salah saya harap pehak Perikatan tidak menarek balek atas gelaran yang telah di-berikan kapada Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri sa-bagai Tokoh Pendamai, kerana satu<sup>2</sup> langkah yang dibuat oleh Perdana Menteri itu biar-lah berfikir panjang supaya jangan berlaku perkara yang saperti ini lagi. Sunggoh pun perkara ini telah di-terangkan oleh wakil pehak kami semalam mengatakan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah merajok, wakil Melaka Utara mengatakan beliau itu tidak merajok. Tetapi apa yang sa-benar-nya ia-lah sa-orang Tokoh PAS yang merajok yang mendapat gelaran Panglima Jihad.

**Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara):** Saya tidak berchakap sa-malam, yang berchakap Melaka Selatan.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sekarang saya memberi amaran yang kedua . . . . .

**Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani:** Tetapi apa yang sa-benar-nya tokoh PAS itu tidak merajok apabila dia di-berikan gelaran Panglima Jihad, tetapi ada-lah di-atas jasa<sup>2</sup> beliau dalam PAS, maka itu-lah di-berikan gelaran Panglima Jihad itu. Jadi bukan-lah sa-bagaimana Menteri Muda Penerangan sa-belum ia menjadi Menteri Muda telah merajok lari ka-Singapura, maka Yang Amat Berhormat Tengku Ketua Menteri pada masa itu, telah menghantar beliau ka-London kerana kursus menjadi Menteri Muda.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya pergi kapada muka 144—Pilgrimage. Dalam ucapan Menteri Muda semalam tidak

menyentuh langsung dalam soalan Pilgrimage ini. Saya berasa kesal dalam perkara hari ini ia-itu perkara yang patut benar di-terangkan oleh Menteri Muda kita dan apa<sup>2</sup> perubahan yang telah ada dalam Pilgrimage dan di-samping itu apa-kah langkah yang patut di-perelokkan atau di-perbaiki dalam perkara Pilgrimage ini. Dengan perbuatan ini nampak-nya pihak Kerajaan tidak begitu mengambil berat dalam masaalah ini. Maka maseh di-dapati dari bakal<sup>2</sup> yang hendak naik haji ka-Mekah itu ia-itu sa-waktu mereka dalam kapal lagi banyak di-antara bakal<sup>2</sup> haji itu telah di-jual oleh sheikh<sup>2</sup> haji dengan harga \$50. sa-orang. Maka perkara ini pernah berlaku dan tersangat-lah dukachita kerana "manusia jual manusia" dan saya berharap patut-lah perkara ini di-ambil berat oleh pihak Menteri itu sendiri.

Selain daripada itu patut-lah pihak Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil berat dalam soalan kedudukan bakal<sup>2</sup> dalam kapal sa-bagaimana sa-orang daripada wakil sa-belah sana telah mencheritakan tadi terutama sekali soal kesihatan mereka, dan apa yang saya hendak menarek perhatian dalam perkara ini ia-lah tempat mandi dalam kapal itu supaya tempat mandi itu biarlah berasingan di-antara orang<sup>2</sup> perempuan dengan orang<sup>2</sup> laki<sup>2</sup>. Sunggoh pun begitu saya suka memberi pandangan bahawa walau pun kita ada mempunyai Doctor dalam kapal haji ka-Mekah itu, tetapi perkara ini patut-lah juga Kerajaan mengambil berat dengan sunggoh<sup>2</sup> kerana pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun.

Bilangan ramai orang<sup>2</sup> kita pergi ka-Mekah naik haji, maka saya suka mengeshorkan bahawa apabila bakal<sup>2</sup> haji ini hendak belayar ka-Mekah patut-lah Kerajaan menyediakan atau membuat list barang<sup>2</sup> yang perlu hendak di-gunakan dalam kapal dan apabila sampai barang<sup>2</sup> yang perlu sahaja di-beli atau Kerajaan menyediakan barang<sup>2</sup> itu dan di-bayar oleh bakal<sup>2</sup> haji itu, barang<sup>2</sup> yang di-bawa ka-tanah suchi itu biar-lah barang<sup>2</sup> yang di-perlukan sahaja supaya janganlah wang dalam negeri kita ini jangan banyak membadzir keluar negeri, sebab kalau wang dalam negeri kita ini tidak

banyak keluar maka kedudukan kewangan negeri kita ini akan lebih baik lagi.

**Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada pegawai haji kerana telah memberi peluang kepada saya melawat kapal haji di-Port Swettenham pada tahun yang lepas. Maka di-sini suka saya menjawab dari Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil PAS ia-itu kata-nya pada masa dahulu tempat mandi orang<sup>2</sup> laki<sup>2</sup> dengan orang<sup>2</sup> perempuan itu berchampur. Tidak benar perkara itu, sebab saya dapati dalam kapal haji itu tempat mandi itu berasingan (*Tepok*). Dan saya sangat berpuas hati di-mana dapat melawat dan menyaksikan dengan mata kepala saya sendiri. Tinggal lagi apabila kapal haji itu balek ka-Tanah Melayu maka saya telah bertanya kepada bakal haji di-tempat saya ia-itu apa-kah kekurangan dalam kapal haji itu? Dia membuat chadangan kata-nya kalau boleh, biar-lah pada masa makan pagi itu di-adakan serba sedikit, umpama-nya rebus ubi, keladi dan lain<sup>2</sup>, kerana kalau makan roti lekas sangat lapar.

Saya suka juga berjangkitkan kepada satu berita dalam akhbar untuk panduan pegawai haji, ia-itu "buaya darat" di-kapal haji atau lebih tegas lagi "ma'nusia jual ma'nusia". Ini berlaku kepada orang<sup>2</sup> di-kampung saya, kerana mereka menyangka sheikh<sup>2</sup> haji itu semua-nya pegawai Kerajaan. Perkara ini terpaksa saya terangkan walau pun saya tahu yang mereka itu hendak chari belanja. Rasa saya apa salah-nya segala pekerjaan yang dibuat oleh sheikh<sup>2</sup> haji pada masa sekarang ini di-beri kepada Welfare Officer bagi menjaga hal ehwal di-bawah Pilgrimage Expenses. Apa salah-nya kalau pada musim haji kita ambil dari pegawai<sup>2</sup> External Affairs bagi menguruskan hal<sup>2</sup> haji di-sini dan meminta atorkan segala persiapan apabila mereka itu sampai nanti. Sebab-nya kesusahan yang telah dialami oleh orang<sup>2</sup> di-kampung saya ia-itu kata-nya apabila sampai di-Jeddah ada susah sedikit. Kata Tok<sup>2</sup> Sheikh itu 'ah mari sini ka-tempat

saya, kata Tok<sup>2</sup> Sheikh yang lain pula ikut saya pergi di-tempat ini. Kesudahannya beg<sup>2</sup> mereka itu kadang<sup>2</sup> hilang. Maka saya minta kepada Kementerian ini supaya perbelanjaan diatas Pilgrimage Expenses itu di-lebihkan sedikit dan beri-lah pegawai<sup>2</sup> saperti mana yang di-buat oleh Pejabat Kesihatan menghantar Doctor<sup>2</sup>, Dresser<sup>2</sup>, maka apa salah-nya di-hantar kerani<sup>2</sup> tua menunaikan fardzu haji di-bawah perbelanjaan ini, dan di-beri tugas mengator hal<sup>2</sup> orang<sup>2</sup> haji di-sana.

Lagi satu perkara yang saya dapat berita pada masa dahulu ia-itu sheikh<sup>2</sup> haji ini selalu menawarkan hati bakal<sup>2</sup> haji itu apabila mereka sampai di-Pulau Pinang. Kata-nya: Oh, tuan ini sudah tua. Apa-lah gunanya pergi ka-Mekah—susah begitu bagini, pada hal dia hendak mencari peluang hendak masukkan orang lain. Maka sepatut-nya sheikh<sup>2</sup> haji ini kalau mereka benar<sup>2</sup> atau bersung-goh<sup>2</sup> dalam perkara ini hendak-lah mereka itu memberi semangat, nasehat yang baik kerana dia hendak naik haji. Oleh sebab orang<sup>2</sup> kampong kita itu, bila sudah sampai di-Pulau Pinang, sudah dapat passport hajat hati-nya dia sudah sampai ka-Mekah hanya badan-nya tinggal di-sini, lagi pun ma'alom-lah orang sudah tua!

Maka saya minta perhatian Kementerian ini supaya hendak-lah di-awasi pekerjaan sheikh<sup>2</sup> haji itu supaya jangan-lah saperti yang di-katakan dalam surat<sup>2</sup> khabar "buaya darat".

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on sub-head 1, Minister of External Affairs, page 129, sub-head 18, Subsistence Allowance for Delegates to the U.N. General Assembly, page 140, and sub-head 23, Contributions to the United Nations. Under these sub-heads I would like to make some observations on the policy to be adopted by our representatives at the United Nations in relation to world affairs and, in particular, to certain countries the affairs of which will be discussed or have been discussed in the United Nations. Among those countries, which I would like to refer to, in the course of my speech, would

be Irian Barat, South Africa, China and the United Nations as a whole in its policy towards these countries. But before I do so, Sir, in the United Nations, I would suggest that our representatives there in fact maintain a policy—the declared policy of neutrality in world affairs.

We have been told in this House many times that our policy is one of neutrality and only a few days earlier, the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security said in a debate that "just because the country does something, we are not going to follow, as we have a policy of our own and we will carry out our policy." With that statement nobody can quarrel, and neither do I quarrel with it, but I would ask that our Minister of External Affairs and all our representatives in the United Nations do nothing or say nothing, which can be construed reasonably as being a deviation from that policy. Here, Sir, I would like to make reference to a statement made in Canada and other parts of the world by the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs in relation to South Africa, where it was suggested that if the Diefenbaker Government thought so, if England thought so, if Australia thought so, that South Africa should be in the Commonwealth, then we, as a new nation would not oppose it. Sir, if we feel that South Africa should not be in the Commonwealth then it is our duty as a neutral country to say so. We should say that we do not want South Africa in the Commonwealth, and I would stress the necessity of not making any statement which can be construed as Malaya being in one power bloc. Our policy, the policy of our people in the United Nations should be, on the question of South Africa, to press on with this protest against apartheid.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware of the steps taken by the Prime Minister of this country on apartheid itself, and I would like to have information as to how far other nations have supported the boycott of goods, or taken any positive steps in response

to the request made by this Government to those Governments. How far have we succeeded? How far have the western countries supported Malaya's stand against apartheid in practical measures? It would be interesting to see how far western countries are prepared to wholeheartedly fight against any colour prejudice in the world.

Coming to China, I will deal with it straightaway. I think after years in this country, at least, there is a degree of unanimity between the Government and the Opposition that the presence of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is worthwhile. And having come to that stage, I think, it is only reasonable to go further and see that our Members in the United Nations follow that declaration by the Government whenever the question of the People's Republic of China's admission to the United Nations is brought up—they must support every move to admit China into the United Nations, otherwise it would be in conflict with our policy. Our policy now, on both sides of the House, is that the presence of the Republic of China in the United Nations is advisable, and if that is so, I cannot see any reason why our representatives in the United Nations should not support actively any such move if made in the United Nations.

Now, coming to Irian Barat or West Irian, the story has been told and it would serve no purpose to go through the pros and cons of it. The Prime Minister has attempted to put forward a plan for the peaceful settlement of Irian Barat issue. Now, I do not think anybody can quarrel with that—any attempt to make peace between two factions, I cannot see anything to quarrel about. But the attempt has failed because Indonesia has changed its stand from that adopted at an earlier time, when it was agreed that the question of Irian Barat should be settled by negotiations between Holland and Indonesia after Indonesia's independence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to attempt to intervene in this matter is a matter of policy which will be raised in the United Nations and on which I would like to make certain observations, and I trust

that the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs will give consideration to them. Now, first of all, I would suggest that if it is possible, if it is in keeping with the dignity of the nation of Malaya, another offer should be made to the Indonesian Government that Malaya is prepared to be a peace-maker. It is obvious that Indonesia missed the bus. It had an opportunity to sit round the table to settle the West Irian problem, instead of which it has made a statement that "before the sun rises next year Irian Barat will be part of Indonesia." Mr. Speaker, Sir, in respect of that kind of statement Malaya, as a policy in the United Nations, must make it clear that Malaya will never support any threat of violence to be used by any nation, however close, however far, the cultural ties may be. We must make it clear, as a policy in the United Nations, that Malaya's policy to this subject is this—self-determination first and foremost. When the question of West Irian is discussed in the United Nations, I would ask that our representatives make it clear that 800,000 Papuans of West Irian will receive first consideration on the principle of self-determination. We must make our stand clear that colonisation, either by western powers or any power in the world, in any part of the world is still colonisation, and in deciding the policy of our members in the United Nations with regard to West Irian, there are certain factual matters which must always be borne in mind—factual matters as to locality, what is Indonesia's stand, how are our representatives to put up the policy of Malaya, why does Indonesia say that it has a claim to Irian Barat, is it geographical proximity—certainly not, is it because of the population of West Irian—certainly not, as there are 800,000 Papuans.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it necessary to go into all that?

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I base this on what policy we are to have. I would like to give my advice on what our Members should do in the United Nations on the question of West Irian. On the

question of population, our representatives in declaring a policy must bear in mind that there are some 800,000 Papuans, the natives of West Irian; besides, there are 15,000 immigrant people. Therefore, first and foremost our policy should be protection for 800,000 natives of West Irian. We must also when declaring our policy of neutrality and self-determination bear in mind that Indonesia's claim is only to West Irian and not other parts of New Guinea. We must also bear in mind, more important than anything else—and on that our policy should be again self-determination—that guided democracy exists in Indonesia; what has Indonesia to offer West Irian, except colonisation, and colonisation by the western or any other nation is still colonisation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, lastly I would like to make a suggestion, which I hope will be acceptable to the Minister of External Affairs, and that is: that Indonesia must be made to realise that she missed the bus, a golden opportunity to settle by peaceful means. I would ask that if possible an all-party delegation from Malaya should visit West Irian and that we put up a plan for the Indonesian Government to consider after the visit of the all-party delegation.

I have dealt with South Africa and I do not propose to go through it again.

I now come to one more point, and that is the modern fashion or modern tendency for nations overnight to have *coup d'état* whereby a Government is toppled and a dictator comes up. In the United Nations, what is our policy going to be when the question of these nations comes up before the United Nations? It is of vital importance, because we have seen time and again an Emperor goes on holiday, and overnight his kingdom is gone (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the United Nations is going to give recognition to these *coup d'état* people, then where is the safety of democracy in the world? We might get an example of our Prime Minister going overseas on a mission and overnight he has lost his kingdom (*Laughter*). It is a dangerous situation. The world trend is very clear—country

after country is falling to army officers. If the United Nations is going to recognise these people, then I say the danger of the fashion of *coups d'état* in the world will rise steadily. I say that our policy should be to ask the United Nations—I would not say point blank not to recognise them—to carefully investigate and to debate it, and there will certainly be cases where they should not be recognised as lawful governments, because all *coups d'état* do away with parliamentary democracy, do away with elected governments—that is what has been happening in the world. That brings me to my last point, and that is the Congo that has been spoken much of.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Congo which, I understand, is being debated in the United Nations some time today, and I was surprised and shocked indeed that the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister in this House the other day referred to Colonel Mobutu, or Colonel M, as the leader of the Congolese people in reply to a question why he should be at the reviewing stand, and the answer . . . .

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation. I never said that Colonel Mobutu was the leader of the Congolese people. I said that at the review of our troops, certainly some of the leaders of the Congolese people might have been invited.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the impression I got was that the United Nations Command was reviewing our troops and some of the leaders of the Congolese people might have been there. I say it is wrong to term Colonel Mobutu as one of the leaders of the Congolese race; I say he is nothing but a hatchet man, with a gang of hatchet men, wanting to destroy Congolese unity and using the United Nations as such. When the debate comes on Congo, it must be borne in mind that this *coup d'état* in the Congo—it can be called that—has in fact destroyed the Congo and our representatives in the United Nations must seriously consider, again I repeat, seriously consider, removing

our troops from the command of the United Nations in the Congo. It is a matter which has to be borne constantly in mind. Unless the United Nations can do something in the Congo to restore the lawful Government, to restore Patrice Lumumba as head of the Government, then there is no purpose in our troops being in the Congo.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides those points, there is nothing more I wish to say except to reiterate our stand on West Irian. It is a matter of very great importance not only to this country but to the world, and any wrong move there will bring for many years repercussions on this country.

**Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit dalam perkara bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji di-dalam kapal<sup>2</sup> Haji. Kalau di-bandingkan keadaan kedua<sup>2</sup>-nya ia-itu pada masa dahulu dan pada masa sekarang ada jauh bedza-nya. Sebab saya berani berkata begitu ia-itu saya sudah pergi pada masa dahulu dan pada masa sekarang juga. Saya suka menyatakan perbezaan-nya satu persatu supaya ada dalam ma'alum sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> ahli Yang Berhormat yang ta' faham di-dalam hal kapal<sup>2</sup> itu. Tempat tidor, pada masa dahulu tempat tidor itu berpetak<sup>2</sup> ia-itu dudok-nya di-bawah dan terlampau sempit dan panas, tetapi pada masa sekarang kapal<sup>2</sup> Haji yang dalam 3rd klas itu ada pangkin atau pentas dan barang<sup>2</sup> boleh di-letakkan di-sebelah bawah.

**Persediaan makanan.** Persediaan makanan dalam kapal 3rd klas ini jauh bedza-nya daripada masa dahulu. Pada masa dahulu boleh di-katakan makanan itu tidak begitu sesuai dengan orang<sup>2</sup> yang pergi Haji tetapi pada masa sekarang ini boleh di-katakan makanan itu ada di-jaga dengan baik.

**Ayer mandi.** Ayer mandi pada masa dahulu sememang<sup>2</sup> di-sekat benar—terlampau berjaga tentang ayer minum kerana di-takuti ayer itu tidak men-chukupi. Kapal Angkin dan Anson pada masa sekarang ini, saya dapati boleh di-katakan ayer minum cukup benar bagi bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji yang belayar di-dalam kapal<sup>2</sup> itu.

Layanan dalam kapal baik Captain, atau penjaga<sup>2</sup> dan orang<sup>2</sup> bekerja di-dalam kapal itu sangat<sup>2</sup> peramah dan memberikan pertolongan kepada bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji yang ada dalam kapal itu.

Orang sakit. Pada masa sekarang dalam Hospital-nya ada juga dengan baik dan selalu di-lawati-nya pada masa yang di-tentukan.

Saya perchaya dalam tahun ini bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji lebih puas hati kerana kapal-nya besar, ada 1st klas ada bilek sejok dan saya perchaya di-mula<sup>2</sup> tahun ini harus banyak orang Islam kita menyempurnakan Haji ka-Mekah, dan akan menziarahi makam junjungan kita Nabi Muhammed S.A.W.

Hanya satu perkara yang saya patut sebutkan di-sini supaya di-perbaiki peratoran-nya lagi. Saya tidak-lah berniat atau mengatakan atoran dalam kapal itu kurang molek, tetapi saya suka-lah memberi pandangan sedikit dalam pengeluaran paspot dan tiket<sup>2</sup>. Pengeluaran paspot dan tiket<sup>2</sup> ini, saya dapati pada masa sekarang di-Singapura boleh di-katakan berchampur adok di-antara lelaki dan perempuan. Jikalau sa-kira-nya di-buat satu atoran supaya perempuan<sup>2</sup> itu di-dahulukan beri paspot dan tiket-nya terlebih dahulu daripada lelaki, saya fikir atoran ini ada lebih baik dan bagus. Begitu juga pegawai<sup>2</sup> itu patut-lah menasehatkan bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji itu menyimpan paspot dan tiket<sup>2</sup> ini supaya tidak hilang. Sebab selalu di-dapati pada masa hendak belayar itu, ada beberapa orang terlupa menyimpan tiket dan paspot-nya sa-belum di-pereksa oleh pegawai yang berke-naan.

Sa-perkara lagi yang lebih<sup>2</sup> mustahak di-jalankan ia-itu, molek-lah di-ator berderet supaya pehak<sup>2</sup> perempuan ini di-dahulukan naik ka-kapal dan di-pereksa paspot terlebih dahulu daripada orang lelaki supaya tidak berchampur adok.

Dan lagi saya fikir mustahak ia-itu bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji yang hendak naik ka-kapal ini ada daripada-nya orang<sup>2</sup> berumor daripada lelaki dan perempuan. Molek-lah ahli St. John's Ambulance memberikan pertolongan kepada pehak perempuan dan lelaki itu



supaya dapat-lah di-kawal dengan baik-nya. Saya berasa suka hati melihatkan atoran dan peratoran di-Pulau Pinang. Saya dapati atoran di-Pulau Pinang itu sangat kemas dan terator dan pegawai-nya bekerja dengan baik.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-perkara lagi saya hendak berchakap dalam perkara wakil<sup>2</sup> luar negeri. Di-dalam tahun ini, saya dapati dalam Kementerian ini wakil<sup>2</sup> High Commissioner ada 4 orang ia-itu di-London, Australia, Delhi dan Karachi. Ambassador 7 orang ia-itu Washington, Djakarta, Tokyo, Paris, Bangkok, Manila dan Kairo. Dan 3 orang Consul di-Songkhla, Medan dan Jeddah. Saya dapati dalam tahun yang akan datang ini di-Jeddah tidak ada lagi menggunakan perkataan Consul dan digantikan dengan perkataan Setia-Usaha sahaja. Saya tidak tahu, apa tujuan dan hakikat di-ubah nama Consul itu, barangkali harus ada baik-nya, tetapi pada pendapat saya perkataan Consul itu ada lebeh mustahak dan lebeh tepat bagi mewakili sasabuaah negara yang merdeka dinegeri<sup>2</sup> yang lain. Biasa-nya kerja Setia-Usaha ini ia-itu menggunakan satu<sup>2</sup> pekerjaan daripada sa-orang ketua, pada hal di-Jeddah itu tidak ada ketua-nya. Yang mustahak pada fikiran saya, Consul ini, banyak kerja<sup>2</sup> yang patut di-sempurnakan ia-itu mengurus perkerjaan 'am, memperhatikan keselamatan bakal<sup>2</sup> Haji waktu sampai di-Mekah, dan menggunakan berbagai<sup>2</sup> perkara selama mereka itu di-Jeddah dan di-Mekah.

Dalam perkara Bank Draft, suatu perkara yang sangat sukar sa-kali bagi orang<sup>2</sup> haji apabila sampai ka-Judah kerana mereka itu tidak tahu ka-mana hendak di-tuju. Terkadang<sup>2</sup> terpaksa menchari orang yang kedua membawa ka-sana ka-mari yang akhir-nya pertukaran wang itu berlainan daripada apa yang telah ditentukan.

Saya suka menyatakan kalau sakira-nya membayar wang note memang-lah baik, tetapi kalau dibayar dengan paun ada-lah rugi sedikit kerana saya dengar cherita-nya ada berkata paun itu paun buta.

Kalau kita perhatikan paun Inggeris itu kita dapati mata-nya yang terjojol, bila sudah lama (tahun 1912-1920) dapati mata-nya yang terjojol itu sudah haus. Bila sudah haus di-katanya paun itu paun buta. Kalau harga-nya \$36 sudah jadi \$30 sahaja.

Satu perkara lagi apabila bakal<sup>2</sup> haji di-Semenanjung ini sampai ka-Judah, mereka di-tempatkan kapada satu tempat dan, semua orang<sup>2</sup> ini berkumpul pada satu bilek yang lapang yang tidak ada apa<sup>2</sup> sekatkan pun dan juga berchampur berbagai<sup>2</sup> bangsa. Saya harap perkara<sup>2</sup> ini dapat diatorkan dengan lebeh kemas dan baik lagi.

Satu perkara lagi ia-itu apabila bakal<sup>2</sup> haji sampai ka-Mekah, saya fikir molek-lah Kementerian yang berkenaan dapat mengator-nya tentang chara<sup>2</sup> bayaran tambang daripada Judah ka-Mekah sama ada tambang naik sekedup, motorkar atau pun bas, bagitu juga tambang<sup>2</sup> dari Mekah ka-Madinah dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi. Perkara<sup>2</sup> yang saya sebutkan ini sangat mustahak untuk menyenangkan orang<sup>2</sup> haji kita. Kalau tidak tentu-lah sukar sedikit dan selalu mereka itu terkeliru. Rasa saya sa-banyak ini-lah sahaja yang dapat saya memberikan pandangan atas orang<sup>2</sup> bakal<sup>2</sup> haji.

**Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak mengambil bahagian di-dalam muka 144 berkenaan dengan Jama'ah Haji. Dewan ini telah mendengar banyak sungutan<sup>2</sup> yang tidak memuaskan berkenaan dengan ahli<sup>2</sup> Jama'ah Haji maka oleh kerana itu saya ada-lah sa-orang daripada ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Jama'ah Haji dan saya suka-lah memberi penjelasan kapada Dewan ini bahawa perubahan<sup>2</sup> baharu bagi tahun 1961 ini. Pertama berkenaan dengan kapal haji yang baharu bernama *Kuala Lumpur* yang mempunyai dua kelas sahaja ia-itu kelas satu dan kelas dua yang akan membawa Jama'ah<sup>2</sup> Haji daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Berunai, Sarawak, dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi sa-banyak 1,600 orang pada satu kali pelayaran.

Sa-lain daripada itu ada beberapa perubahan lagi yang agak saya tentulah akan memberi puas hati Jama'ah<sup>2</sup>

Haji ia-itu sa-orang Guru Ugama akan mengikut tiap<sup>2</sup> kapal haji bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan Jama'ah Haji pergi dan balek. Jadi ini-lah satu perubahan yang saya rasa patut di-beri pujian kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan yang telah mengambil langkah yang hendak menyesuaikan bahawa Ugama Islam menjadi Ugama Rasmi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-atas perubahan<sup>2</sup> itu saya juga memberi satinggi<sup>2</sup> tahniah kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, muka 125, 129 dan 136 "Ambasador of Bangkok" saya suka menyenontoh sedikit oleh sebab negeri Perlis ini adalah negeri yang berhampiran dengan Bangkok. Apa yang menjadi kesukaran ra'ayat<sup>2</sup> negeri Perlis itu kerana perayeran negeri Perlis itu adalah bersempadan dengan Siam. Jadi oleh kerana itu perahu<sup>2</sup> dan motorbot<sup>2</sup> di-negeri Perlis ini apabila angin kencang terpaksa masuk ka-pelabuhan Siam. Dan mereka kerap kali di-tahan oleh pihak Polis Siam. Oleh itu sangatlah mustahak Kementerian ini membincangkan dengan mencari satu penyelesaian atau satu pendamaian yang agak menjadi satu kesenangan bagi nelayan<sup>2</sup> yang ada dalam negeri Perlis itu membolehkan mereka itu menangkap ikan di-dalam perayeran sa-chara halal.

Jadi itu-lah sahaja pandangan saya dan saya harap dapat di-perhatikan oleh pihak yang berkenaan.

**The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with great pleasure that I rise to reply to the observation made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, because, in my considered opinion, that is one of his best and constructive speeches in this House. However, having said that, I cannot say that I agree with all the points and the arguments he has put forward.

First of all, I refer to his observation on the fact that the Prime Minister showed inconsistency of views in regard to this question of apartheid in South Africa. He praised the Prime Minister for his firm stand on the question of apartheid, but at the same time he deplored the fact that the

Prime Minister had been persuaded by the Prime Minister of Canada and others in agreeing to have South Africa as a Member of the Commonwealth. I beg to submit, Sir, that there is no inconsistency in the Prime Minister's stand, because the Prime Minister always says that this country will make use of international councils, be it the Commonwealth or the United Nations, whereby to express explicitly the views of Malaya. If the Honourable Member will recall, the Prime Minister has said that if the other Commonwealth countries agree to have South Africa in the Commonwealth, he will say, or words to that effect, that he will not veto the admission of South Africa, but he made a very significant comment: he said that he would keep on hammering and hammering South Africa in the councils of the Commonwealth condemning it on this question of apartheid (*Applause*). And I think this is a correct policy, because if you voice your opinion in such a body as the Commonwealth, the whole world will take note of this. That is, if we believe that by persistent moral condemnation, by carrying a persistent policy of rallying the world to our side in this question of apartheid, then I think it is the correct policy if other Members of the Commonwealth want South Africa to be in. But that does not mean that Malaya approve the policy of South Africa on the question of apartheid. It is also, I think, if I may suggest, not inconsistent with the Honourable Member's attitude in this matter, because, if I may be bold enough to suggest to him—and I hope he will retrace his facts—he himself has contradicted himself in his statement.

Now, for example, when speaking on this question of *coup d'état* and having countries with totalitarian types of government into the United Nations, he said that first of all the United Nations should not recognise these countries, and then he went further to qualify that at least proper examination should be made into the set-up of these countries.

Now, Sir, in the United Nations, you have member countries with different



types of Constitution. We have totalitarian States in the United Nations; we have democratic countries in the United Nations. If we were, for example, to follow the Honourable Member's suggestion to exclude these countries with totalitarian types of government, then the United Nations—to quote one of the well-known figures in the United Nations—"will be a body of like-minded countries." Well, it is not the purpose of the United Nations to be a club of like-minded countries but to have the views of all types of governments represented there with the idea of trying to resolve world tensions peacefully round the table rather than shooting at one another.

If, for example, we were to follow the argument put forward by the Honourable Member to his logical conclusion, then the United Nations will have to expel Nasser of Egypt. If you expel Nasser of Egypt, what will happen to the Middle East? Because Nasser of Egypt is a potential force in the Middle East, it is much better to have a representative of Nasser in the United Nations rather than to exclude him from the United Nations, and so for that matter would be the Castro Government in the United Nations, and we can go on and on giving examples of this. So, I think the Honourable Member will agree with me that he has slightly deviated from his correct principle so that all these people should be represented in the United Nations so that it will become a real international body where world tensions and world differences can be argued round the table.

Another matter which I think I cannot see eye to eye with the Honourable Member is the question of the removal of our troops from Congo. I have, in fact, given a lengthy statement on this matter, but I would just like to reiterate what I think the *Straits Times* has put very ably that it is true that the United Nations Force in the Congo has carried this policy of non-intervention to the extreme, but what is the alternative to carrying this policy to the extreme but intervention? And that is the thing which is to be avoided by the United Nations, and for that, I think it is still

correct that our troops should remain there to support the United Nations.

Now, I come to the important question of Irian Barat, or as it was so nicely named when I was in the United Nations, "the West Irene", because Arlene Dhal represented America in the First Committee on this question. Well, Sir, I think we are very appreciative of the praise given by the Honourable Member to the attempt made by the Prime Minister as a mediator on this question of Irian Barat. As regards his observation that we should state in the United Nations that we will never support force in the resolution of this West Irian issue, I think if he reads the Report of our Delegation, he will know that we have, on many occasions, said that this question of Irian Barat must not be resolved by force.

Now, he comes to this very important question that we should state categorically our stand, and that is the policy of self-determination and not colonisation of Irian Barat. This question of Irian Barat has been debated year in and year out in the United Nations, and there are two sides to the question, and I think if we—this is my personal opinion—take a very definite stand on this, then we might as well give up the role of being a mediator, because on such emotional issues as this West Irian, the moment you plant yourself on one side or the other, then your chances of becoming a mediator are completely finished. In saying that I do not mean to say that this Government should go against the policy of self-determination or should not condemn colonisation. However, it is a different matter to have this open-view on this question, and another matter to have a definite view on it, because once you take a very definite view, you automatically belong or associate yourself with either of the contracting parties. So, I think the Prime Minister is quite right that, in his role as a mediator, he should not prejudice the issue of the West Irian.

I think I will not speak more except—now that the Honourable Member is here—to congratulate him

for his speech which I personally consider to be one of the best and constructive speeches that he has made in this House. (*Applause*).

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. There is one matter which has not been answered, and that is how far have the Western countries supported the call which we made on apartheid policy.

**Dato' Dr. Ismail:** Sir, I would like to say that I am speaking here not in reply as the Minister of External Affairs, but I just take part in the debate to give my views on the observations made by the Honourable Member, and not to reply fully to the points he raised.

**Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, muka 134—Medan (Home-Based Staff). Di-sini saya perhatikan tidak ada peruntukan untuk driver bagi pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita yang ada di-Medan dan jikalau kita bandingkan dengan pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita yang berada di-Djakarta ia-itu di-item (166) peruntukan untuk drivers sa-banyak \$1,360 dan begitu juga dalam item (171) ada peruntukan untuk Overtime for Drivers sa-banyak \$600. Maka kenapa-kah bagi pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita di-Medan sana tidak di-adakan peruntukan untuk driver? Apa-kah pegawai kita di-Medan itu hanya di-benarkan oleh Kerajaan kita di-sini memakai kenderaan kereta angin sahaja atau scooter?

Saya fikir pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita di-Medan itu sekarang ini tentu ada memakai kereta, kerana bandar Medan itu satu bandar yang besar dan banyak kereta seperti kita di-sini juga. Oleh itu saya berharap supaya di-adakan satu peruntukan bagi derebar.

Sekarang saya berpaling pada muka 137, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Jeddah. Mustahak-nya Consul kita di-Jeddah itu telah di-terangkan oleh sahabat saya dari Batu Pahat, tetapi di-dalam Estimates ini telah di-tiadakan lagi, ia di-ganti dengan Second Secretary, E.A.O. Grade X—itu sahaja . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Sudah tiga orang Ahli Yang Berhormat berchakap berkenaan

dengan perkara itu, jangan-lah di-ulangkan lagi, membuang masa.

**Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek:** . . . . . saya hendak menambah sedikit dalam hal itu. Jika di-bandingkan dengan Embassy kita di-Manila dan New Delhi itu di-tambah dan di-besarkan, tetapi di-Jeddah itu di-kurangkan. Kepentingan Consul kita di-Jeddah itu banyak, kerana tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun banyak juma'ah Haji dari Tanah Melayu datang ka-sana.

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak berchakap banyak pada hari ini hanya satu perkara sahaja yang saya hendak sentoh ia-itu perkara Haji. Saya hendak menyatakan kesulitan juma'ah Haji yang datang dari Kelantan dan Trengganu ka-pelabohan kapal di-Singapura dan Pulau Pinang yang selalu di-kerumuni oleh juma'ah Haji dari pantai timor. Pada keseluruhannya boleh-lah saya katakan 75 peratus daripada-nya naik kapal di-pelabohan Pulau Pinang. Kesulitan yang saya katakan itu ia-lah perhubungan juma'ah Haji daripada Kota Bharu hendak pergi ka-Pulau Pinang. Biasa-nya, mereka itu mana yang kurang wang yang hendak berjimat terpaksa naik kereta api ka-Sungai Golok, lepas itu tukar naik kereta api Siam sampai Padang Besar kemudian baharu sampai ka-Prai. Mana yang ada wang itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, naik kapal terbang. Saya suka memberi pandangan supaya Kementerian ini berikhtiar ia-itu berunding dengan Kerajaan Siam supaya dapat-lah Jabatan Kereta Api Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengadakan satu kereta api khas untuk juma'ah Haji yang akan bertolak ka-Pulau Pinang, kereta api yang bertolak dari Tumpat itu dapat melalui jalan kereta api di-sabalah negeri Siam terus sampai ka-Prai dengan tidak payah juma'ah Haji itu turun—ini khas untuk rombongan juma'ah Haji—Pegawai<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan tidak-lah sulit memeriksa paspot dan barang<sup>2</sup> mereka sebab mereka tidak turun hendak membeli barang<sup>2</sup> dan sa-bagai-nya di-dalam Siam. Saya fikir perkara yang seperti ini tidak-lah sulit bagi Kerajaan mengadakan-nya, sebab masa

B.M.A. dahulu pun pernah berlaku perjalanan kereta api biasa dari Kelantan terus ka-Seberang Prai dengan tidak bertukar kereta api yang lain, ini pandangan yang pertama.

Pandangan saya yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah masalah layanan di-dalam kapal itu. Alhamdulillah, dalam tahun yang lepas saya sempat menyaksikan bagaimana keadaan juma'ah Haji itu naik kapal dan sempat pula menyaksikan bagaimana juma'ah Haji itu turun di-Pulau Pinang. Perubahan dalam kapal Haji yang di-nyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari—saya tidak perhatikan . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Timbalan Speaker.

**Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:** . . . . Yang Berhormat Timbalan Speaker, memang ada perubahan itu. Mithal-nya, kelas tiga yang dahulu tidor di-atas lantai, sekarang telah dibuat pangkin dan tiap<sup>2</sup> satu pangkin itu untuk 8 orang, barang<sup>2</sup> boleh di-letakkan di-bawah-nya. Perubahan itu memang baik. Chuma ada satu perkara yang mereka rungutkan ia-itu walau pun boleh tidor di-atas pangkin itu, tetapi chara susunan-nya di-antara laki<sup>2</sup> dengan perempuan tidak berasingan. Ada kumpulan itu pergi dengan tiga orang, ada kumpulan berempat dan ada kumpulan itu sa-orang sahaja, jadi tiga<sup>2</sup> kumpulan ini tidor dalam satu pangkin yang di-khaskan untuk 8 orang itu, kesulitan-nya itu kita semua tahu tidak payah saya sebutkan di-sini. Tetapi, Alhamdulillah, pehak yang berkenaan telah menyediakan kapal baharu ia-itu "tourist class" sa-bagaimana yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Yang di-Pertua tadi.

Sa-perkara lagi, sa-waktu saya menunggu kapal juma'ah Haji di-Pulau Pinang, saya telah dapat mendengar report atau laporan yang tidak rasmi daripada beberapa orang yang saya kenal dan yang tidak kenal berhubung dengan layanan pegawai<sup>2</sup> di-dalam kapal itu, bukan semua, ada sa-orang di-antara-nya—saya tidak mahu sebutkan nama-nya di-sini—melayan juma'ah Haji itu kasar sedikit. Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-bawah

kelas tiga itu tidak boleh menghisap rokok, tetapi ada orang yang ketagehkan rokok menghisap-nya dengan tidak memperdulikan larangan pegawai itu. Jadi pegawai ini sakit hati sangat kapada orang yang menghisap rokok itu di-marah-nya dengan mengatakan: "Awak ini tidak ada kepala otak, apa guna awak ka-Mekah, sudah jadi 'Pak Haji' pun tidak tahu; kalau kapal ini terbakar semua orang mati, sebab awak menghisap rokok, sia<sup>2</sup> sahaja naik Haji ka-Mekah". Jadi perkataan itu tidak patut walau pun juma'ah Haji itu orang kampung, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi mereka manusia, telinga-nya nipis juga. Tetapi mujor-lah tidak berlaku apa<sup>2</sup> yang tidak baik, mereka itu hanya menyatakan perasaan kesal dan rasa sedih, kerana tak patut pegawai yang menjaga hal ehwal juma'ah Haji boleh mengeluarkan perkataan yang kasar itu. Mudah<sup>2</sup>an, hal ini di-harap tahun hadapan tidak akan berlaku lagi. Sajikanlah pandangan saya dalam hal ini.

**Enche' V. David (Bungsar):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to item under Immigration, an amendment to the Immigration Ordinance was moved some time back to disallow children more than six years of age to enter this country. Sir, I also remember that a resolution was passed by the Malayan Indian Congress to change this regulation, in order that children of 18 years could come into this country. I do not know what has happened in this case. My Honourable friends across this House have not said a word about it, but as far as my Party is concerned we feel that the Ordinance should be amended, in order to enable children to come into Malaya even though they have passed the age of six. Sir, this regulation has prevented children re-entering Malaya who have gone for studies abroad. We had an assurance from the Honourable the Prime Minister at a previous Session whereby he said that the matter would be taken into consideration. I once again now request the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs to ensure that this matter will be given consideration, by lifting the present restriction of age

limit, so that students and others who have been out of this country for some time for the purpose of education or any other purpose could come to Malaya again.

**The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had not intended to intervene in this debate, but since the Honourable Member for Bungsar had brought in this question of Immigration. The Malayan Indian Congress, I thought I should say a few words.

Sir, I never knew that the Honourable Member for Bungsar speaks for the Malayan Indian Congress. I would like to say that the Malayan Indian Congress, being a member of the ruling Party, need not bring an issue of this nature to Parliament. We know the procedure and we always take things through the Ministers concerned, and this question in a similar manner has been taken up with the Minister concerned.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):** Mr. Speaker, I rise to reply to the ex-Minister of External Affairs, as I do not agree with his remarks.

**Mr. Speaker:** We do not use the term "ex-Minister" here. He has got a title. You should know that.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** I mean the Minister for Internal Security. I do not agree to what he said in that because of the stand of neutrality and no-intervention in the internal affairs of the Congo that nothing can be done to ease the situation there. I say so, because we know that the United Nations has a very important task to perform in the Congo, apart from maintaining peace and order. It should be there to uphold the fundamental rights of the people in the Congo, and that would imply that the United Nations should see that the representatives of the people in the Congo should be given the chance to assemble in their Parliament as soon as possible—and that would also imply that Mr. Patrice Lumumba and other representatives of the Congo people should be released immediately.

**Mr. Speaker:** I must warn you that we are not debating the question of

the Congo at all. If you want to speak, you must say on which item you want to speak. This House is not debating the question of the Congo at all. The way you put it is quite different.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, I am speaking under sub-head 23, Head 19, where there is a provision of \$433,529 for Contributions to the United Nations.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, but you should have done so when we discussed the general principle and policy of the administration, for which we did allot three days for discussion. Now, we are discussing the policy of the service for which the provision is provided in these Estimates.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the provision in these Estimates provides for this amount to be spent as contributions to the United Nations and part of the functions of the United Nations . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** But you must connect that. You must not make that as the point of issue. You must not make the Congo itself as the point of issue—that is different and should not be made here. Proceed!

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** I am speaking under sub-head 23, Head 19, as well as in reply to the Minister. Sir, I support the functions of the United Nations in the Congo. I think that if the United Nations is to uphold the fundamental rights of the people of Congo, then it would necessitate a certain amount of interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo, and that would be to the interest of the people in the Congo. I do not think that this is an infringement of international law, because to uphold the fundamental rights of the people in the Congo is a much more important principle than to allow . . .

**The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, Standing Order 36, I doubt whether the Honourable Member is relevant to the subject matter under discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already warned you that we are not debating the

question of the Congo at all. If you are going to refer to the item "Contributions to the United Nations", you can do that. But the way you are doing it, you are making that subject as the point of issue. That is not to be debated here.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** I am referring to the principle of the United Nations.

**Mr. Speaker:** The principle of the United Nations cannot be debated in this House.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** Yes, Sir. To sum up, I would say that since our Government has sent troops to the Congo to perform a certain task and as long as our force has a task to perform under the United Nations, then our force should remain there until such time but not when this function cannot be performed. This is the stand of the Socialist Front.

As to the executive function of the United Nations—this is under the provision of sub-head 23—I think I cannot agree with the view of the now Minister of Internal Security who believes that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjöld, is acting entirely impartially. I am not doubting the integrity of Mr. Hammarskjöld, but I should think that the proposal of India, whereby three Assistant Secretary-Generals should be appointed according to the various regions of the world—one for the Afro-Asian group, one for the Communist bloc and one for the Western bloc—would ensure a better way to see that the views and interests of the various regions of the world could be well understood in the Secretariat of the United Nations. If this set-up is being maintained in the Secretariat, then I believe that much of the dissatisfaction over the issue in the Congo could have been avoided, because the Afro-Asian group, in particular, would have more confidence in the decisions of the Secretariat, and in that way to maintain peace and order in the Congo as well and to see that the fundamental rights of the people of the Congo are being preserved.

**Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a few

words to say under Head 20, Immigration. I propose only to refer to one aspect of it, and that is, I would ask the Government to relax very considerably the present policy pursued by the Immigration Department as a whole, because in practice it has been made clear that the present policy has the effect of separating families and causing misery and hardship among people who desire to bring their close relatives back to Malaya, and it affects even those who have left Malaya and gone back to China or India. Now, I do not want to be understood as advocating an unrestricted policy of immigration. That is not what we advocate. We agree that every country must have its immigration laws and must restrict the entry of aliens, but what I have in mind is the policy which this Department pursues when applications are made for close relatives to return from China, or even from India. There are so many impediments, so many proofs are required, and even when we go so far back as to get the midwife who was present at the birth, even that does not satisfy the Immigration Department. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my plea is that in the implementation of the Immigration Rules, the Government should adopt a more liberal policy than it has hitherto adopted, and its guiding principle should be to see that no unnecessary suffering and misery is caused. The general opinion among the people is that the present policy is not unfairly described as a merciless policy, and, therefore, it is one which tends to bring this Government into disrepute with the people concerned. I would therefore ask the Government to take positive steps to remove that impression from the minds of the public.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam muka 142 Controller of Immigration. Adalah kita ketahui bahawa bilangan peratus bagi Kanak<sup>2</sup> yang di-lahirkan di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini mempunyai satu bilangan<sup>2</sup> yang paling besar sa-kali di-Asia Tenggara. Oleh sebab yang demikian mengikut hitungan ini di-dalam tempoh 20 tahun lagi maka penduduk<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu ini akan menjadi berlipat<sup>2</sup> ganda lagi,

jika sekarang ini penduduk tanah Melayu 7 juta maka kemudian daripada 20 tahun lagi bilangan<sup>2</sup> ini akan menjadi 14 juta.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negeri kita ini ada-lah negeri yang kecil yang sekarang ini pun tidak dapat memberi kerja<sup>2</sup> yang cukup kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian sa-kira-nya kita luaskan lagi atau kita longgarkan lagi undang<sup>2</sup> kemasokan bangsa<sup>2</sup> asing ka-dalam negeri kita, tentu-lah penduduk<sup>2</sup> bangsa kita akan tenggelam kerana kemasokan bangsa<sup>2</sup> asing itu.

Oleh sebab itu saya ulang sa-kali lagi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa saya meminta kepada Kerajaan supaya mengetatkan undang<sup>2</sup> bagi kemasokan bangsa<sup>2</sup> asing ka-dalam negeri ini. Kerana kemasokan bangsa<sup>2</sup> asing ini akan membawa akibat yang merbahaya kepada negeri ini. Pertama-nya kerja<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri ini tidak mencukupi hendak di-berikan kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup>-nya sendiri. Oleh itu nanti timbul-lah masalaah penganggoran atau unemployment dan mengakibatkan churi-men-churi, samun-menyamun dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi. Lama kelamaan Tanah Melayu ini akan menjadi pulau Singapura yang telah terlucut dari tangan orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu kerana bilangan<sup>2</sup> orang Melayu chuma 200 ribu dan bilangan<sup>2</sup> bangsa asing satu juta dua ratus ribu.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ini awak berchakap di-atas dasar umum nampak-nya.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:** Oleh yang demikian saya harap kepada Kerajaan supaya mengetatkan undang<sup>2</sup> kemasokan bangsa<sup>2</sup> asing ka-Tanah Melayu ini.

**The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hanya hendak menjawab berkenaan dengan bakal haji tadi. Yang Berhormat wakil Pasir Emas Hulu telah mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan tidak mengambil berat tentang orang<sup>2</sup> haji yang akan menunaikan fardhu haji mereka. Oleh itu saya suka hendak menerangkan di-sini bahawa saya sendiri dari semenjak tahun 1948 hingga tahun 1951 menjadi atau duduk di-dalam Majlis Jama'ah

Haji yang mana sa-lama ini orang<sup>2</sup> haji yang hendak menunaikan fardhu haji naik kapal kago. Akan tetapi pada tahun ini Yang Berhormat itu agaknya tahu bahawa kapal yang akan membawa Jama'ah Haji itu ia-lah Kapal *Kuala Lumpur*. Saya perchaya-lah bahawa pehak<sup>2</sup> bakal Haji akan pergi itu akan mengechap ne'mat dengan senang dan mewah dengan keadaan kapal itu. Oleh itu kalau kira-nya tambang terlebih sedikit nanti jangan-lah bersungut. Di-sini saya harap pehak Yang Berhormat dari ahli<sup>2</sup> Pas patut-lah menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan Perikatan yang telah menyempurnakan kebaikan ini memberi peluang atau sa-bagai-nya kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang hendak menunaikan fardhu haji itu.

Sakian-lah sahaja perchakapan saya, terima kaseh.

**Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan sub-head 19 item 1 sub-head 18 dan sub-head 23. Sunggoh pun tiga tahun sa-tengah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah mencapai Kemerdekaan saya rasa nama Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini sudah terkenal bukan sahaja di-negeri<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth, akan tetapi nama Persekutuan ini telah juga terkenal di-dalam Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu dan di-seluruh dunia.

Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah berjanji hendak menegakkan piagam Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu yang menuntut supaya hak<sup>2</sup> kemanusiaan dan kebebasan asasi bagi semua orang dengan tidak kira apa warna kulit-nya. Kerajaan Perikatan juga akan tetap mengutok sa-barang penindasan dari sa-barang bangsa atau rupa, jadi tidak payah-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak mengingatkan supaya Kerajaan Perikatan mengutok penindasan itu kerana dalam Manifesto Perikatan perkara<sup>2</sup> itu telah sah sudah tersebut satu persatu. Kerajaan Perikatan bukan sahaja mengutok penindasan<sup>2</sup> tetapi juga mengutok sa-barang socialism, Russia, China, atau Socialism gado<sup>2</sup> buatan Tanah Melayu. Dasar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah tegas,



jadi berma'ana-lah yang Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada mempunyai fikiran-nya sendiri dan tidak mau memihak kepada satu<sup>2</sup> bloc.

Dalam ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak dalam rapat umum di-Johore, beliau mengatakan bahawa pendirian Socialist Front ia-lah neutral ia-itu berkecuali. Jadi dalam soal ini apa-kah sebab-nya yang Socialist Front selalu menuntut "mesti iktiraf Lumumba", dan beliau juga ada menyatakan yang kami tidak biasa dan tidak suka meminta nasehat kepada Dag Hammarskjöld, Eisenhower, Mac-Millan dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi, tetapi ada-kah berma'na yang Socialist Front hendak meminta fikiran dari Molotove, Khrushchev, Mao atau lain? Kalau neutral hendak-lah kita berdiri tengah—jangan beri fikiran dan berpehak ka-mana<sup>2</sup> pun sa-bagai negeri Scandinavian ia-itu Switzerland.

Soal Irian Barat sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mengatakan bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Luar Negeri tidak tegas dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah pula mengatakan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku telah merajok, tetapi saya rasa patut-lah Majlis ini terutama Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat dari puak pembangkang itu menerima kaseh di-atas langkah yang pertama yang telah di-buat oleh Tunku, malah tidak siapa pun pada tempoh hari menguchapkan terima kaseh walau pun perkara itu ada-lah langkah yang pertama.

Soal Algeria juga ada di-sebutkan dalam manifesto Perikatan. Jadi soal Algeria ini kita sedia ma'alum bahawa kita ada satu Jawatan-Kuasa Membantu Ra'ayat Algeria yang telah ditubuhkan beberapa lama dahulu oleh ahli<sup>2</sup> Perikatan yang di-ketuai oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Ghafar bin Baba sendiri dan bantuan itu bukanlah dengan chara moral sahaja, tetapi juga material yang telah di-keluarkan oleh orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu dari seluroh pelosok Tanah Melayu ini di-mana tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-orang ahli UMNO telah mengeluarkan semiskin<sup>2</sup>-nya 10 sen, tetapi pehak parti lain khas-nya Parti PAS ada-kah satu sen yang di-keluarkan?

**Mr. Speaker:** Perkara itu tidak ada kena mengena dengan perbahathan ini.

**Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:** Sakian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan ini dalam masa beberapa hari yang sudah di-bawa oleh Ahli<sup>2</sup> mengembara ka-seluroh dunia termasuk Congo, Algeria, Tibet, Laos, Vietnam dan sampai ka-Irian Barat. Tujuan saya bangun ini ia-lah menyebutkan sedikit berkenaan dengan perkara Irian Barat ia-itu saya sangat setuju dengan pendapat Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh yang mengatakan colonialism walau apa bangsa atau apa negeri pun ada-lah colonialism juga. Kita dalam Dewan ini kerap kali telah mendengar tersebut dari hal Irian Barat, tetapi pula Pulau Guinea atau Irian ia-lah mengandongi dua bahagian ia-itu Irian Barat dan Irian Timur. Irian Barat itu yang menjadi puncha pertenggaran di-antara pehak Kerajaan Indonesia dengan pehak Kerajaan Belanda, tetapi hal Irian Timur itu tidak pernah di-bangkitkan dalam Dewan ini. Pada hal kedua<sup>2</sup> bahagian ini ada-lah dudok-nya dalam sa-buah pulau. Saya mengerti ia-itu Irian Timur itu ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada pulau Irian yang letak-nya di-bawah naungan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu dan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu telah meletakkan Irian Timur itu di-bawah jagaan dan tadbiran Kerajaan Australia. Sa-kira-nya Perdana Menteri berkehendakkan menjadi sa-orang pendamai maka saya berfikir patut-lah di-teruskan ikhtiar-nya dan perchubaaan itu jangan-lah lemah semangat dengan sebab mendapat tegoran daripada surat<sup>2</sup> khabar Indonesia maka terus dia menarek diri dan berkata dia tidak masuk champor lagi dalam perkara Irian Barat oleh sebab Perdana Menteri sendiri berkata ia-itu pada pendapat-nya tentang soal Irian Barat ini ia-lah satu perkara yang amat mustahak dan sa-kira-nya tidak dapat di-selesaikan maka harus akan membangkitkan pergadohan atau pun peperangan di-sabelah Tenggara Asia ini. Sa-kira-nya benar pendapat-nya itu maka tidak-kah akan menjadi lebeh molek sa-kira-nya Perdana Menteri itu meneruskan perchubaaan ikhtiar-nya bagi mendamaikan perselisihan di-antara Kerajaan Indonesia dan juga Kerajaan Belanda itu

daripada menarek diri-nya sa-olah<sup>2</sup> merajok dengan sebab di-tegor oleh surat<sup>2</sup> khabar Indonesia.

Pada pendapat saya sendiri ada pun Irian Barat itu bukan-nya yang sa-benar soal Indonesia atau pun soal Belanda, melainkan sa-bagaimana yang telah di-sebut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh yang sepatut-nya di-pulangkan kapada timbangan dan kemahuan penduduk<sup>2</sup> New Guinea yang menentukan apa-kah chorak dan apa-kah bentuk-nya yang mereka itu berkehendakkan pendirian dalam dunia ini sama ada hendak menjadi sa-buah negara merdeka dan bebas atau hendak menchantomkan diri-nya menjadi sa-buah Kerajaan atau negara yang lain. Sangat-lah tidak mustahak pada fikiran saya sendiri ia-itu di-bangkitkan hanya soal Irian Barat sahaja dengan tidak di-bangkitkan sekali soal Irian Timur. Sa-kira-nya Perdana Menteri hendak menchari satu jalan bagaimana hendak mendamaikan perkara ini maka saya berkata ia-itu jalan yang itu bukan-nya hanya hendak menyelesaikan pertengkaran di-antara pihak Indonesia dengan pihak Belanda, tetapi hendak-lah dia berikhtiar menyelesaikan perkara Irian Barat dan Irian Timur sama sa-kali. Sa-kira-nya ada perhubungan yang semacham itu barangkali harus boleh dapat satu penyelesaian berkenaan dengan perkara Irian itu ia-itu di-bawa kapada Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu satu chadangan yang boleh di-anjorkan oleh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu supaya Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu itu melepaskan naungan-nya berkenaan dengan negeri Irian Barat dan memulangkan soal Pulau Irian itu kapada penduduk<sup>2</sup>-nya dalam pulau itu.

**The Prime Minister:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab soalan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan Kementerian saya itu tidak payah-lah saya sebut nama Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat itu, kerana masa tidak membenarkan. Kita sudah berbincang sa-lama 12 hari dalam Parlimen ini yang mana kita baharu habis sa-takat Head 21, padahal Head semua-nya ada 65, chuma tiga hari lagi kita hendak bahathkan. Oleh itu saya harap Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat memikirkan masa yang tinggal

itu. Berkenaan dengan tegoran<sup>2</sup> itu saya terima dengan besar hati, mana yang boleh di-buat tetap sa-kali akan di-buat.

Yang pertama berkenaan dengan Code yang di-gunakan oleh British memang benar, tetapi kunchi-nya kita sendiri yang memegang, dan Code yang kita telah buat itu saya boleh katakan di-sini pihak British tidak boleh membuka-nya. Apa yang kita telah buat sekarang ini tiap<sup>2</sup> Duta kita itu ada Code dan Code itu kita simpan dalam peti besi. Tiap<sup>2</sup> Duta kita itu ada Code dan boleh-lah berhubung dengan Kementerian kita, tidak ada siapa pun yang tahu apa yang tersebut dalam Code itu.

Yang kedua berkenaan dengan diplomatic di-Korea, perkara ini tentulah memakan wang yang banyak, jadi negeri kita yang kecil ini tidak dapat hendak mengadakan diplomatic di-Korea. Tetapi apa yang telah di-ator ia-lah dengan pilot kapal terbang supaya mereka itu menjadi diplomatic di-Korea bagi pihak kita. Sementara ini tidak ada apa yang berbangkit kapada pilot<sup>2</sup> itu yang boleh menyusahkan hati seperti pechah amanah dan lain<sup>2</sup>.

Berkenaan dengan hendak menyenangkan orang mengambil passport itu Kerajaan telah menimbangkan. Tetapi oleh kerana passport itu ada-lah satu document yang di-harga dengan tidak ternilai hendak-lah di-jaga tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-orang yang meminta passport itu ia-lah orang yang berhak memegang passport itu. Dengan kerana itu-lah sekarang kita kehendakki mereka itu hadir sendiri dan memberi keterangan yang kita kehendakki daripada-nya. Jadi apabila sa-saorang itu tidak dapat hadir sendiri atau udzur, baharu-lah kita mengambil langkah untuk memberi kesenangan kapada mereka itu. Tetapi perkara passport ini sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi kita jaga dengan kuat.

Berkenaan dengan gaji derebar Duta kita di-Amerika itu berlainan dengan gaji derebar di-Amerika itu bukan-lah kerana kita membayar gaji lebeh, kerana barang<sup>2</sup> di-Amerika mahal dan gaji derebar telah di-tentukan. Kalau kita hendak beri gaji kurang, kita tidak



dapat derebar. Kalau hendak bawa derebar dari negeri ini, ia tidak akan mahu menerima gaji kurang daripada apa yang kita bayar kepada derebar orang Amerika itu, dan seperti yang saya katakan tadi barang<sup>2</sup> makanan sangat mahal dan taraf hidup di-sana sangat tinggi, sa-lain daripada itu orang kita tidak tahu peratoran jalan dan tempat<sup>2</sup> di-Amerika, oleh itu kita mengambil derebar orang Amerika sendiri. Pada hari ini yang menjadi derebar kepada Duta kita itu ia-lah orang Habshi, ia telah lama bekerja di-pejabat kedutaan kita itu.

Berhubung dengan pakaian wakil kita di-England Nations itu ada masanya kita pakai chara Melayu dan ada masanya tidak. Perkara itu bebas dan terpulang kepada wakil kita yang hadir di-dalam persidangan itu, kita harap pakaian itu berseh dan hormat.

Berkenaan dengan Pegawai Penerangan yang di-ambil di-England itu. Yang sa-benar-nya, kita dapati Pegawai Penerangan di-England pada hari ini ia-lah sa-orang yang muda dan ia ini pegawai External Affairs bekerja sa-bagai Pegawai Penerangan. Tetapi dengan sebab tidak tahu hal di-England tidak-lah dapat di-adakan perhubungan dengan pihak yang patut kita berhubung kerana hendak memberi segala penerangan berkenaan dengan hal Tanah Melayu. Itu-lah sebab-nya tujuan kita hendak mengambil orang yang telah lama dudok di-Tanah Melayu, tetapi sekarang ini sudah bersara di-England. Dahulu kita telah dapat orang, tetapi oleh kerana lambat Kerajaan hendak menetapkan jawatan itu, ia telah dapat kerja di-pejabat Commonwealth, jadi sekarang pegawai itu kita tidak dapat. Itu sebab-nya kita hendak orang yang tahu hal England dan orang yang dapat berhubung dengan pihak yang tertentu yang pihak kita hendak berhubung, dengan kerana itu kena-lah chari orang yang berpatutan. Jika ada orang negeri ini yang tahu hal England kita akan ambil dia.

Dan berkenaan dengan negeri ini di-sebutkan negeri China itu saya ingat itu salah faham. Kita telah katakan Tanah Melayu ini dudok-nya di-antara laut China dengan laut India,

dalam peta pun kita telah tandakan di-mana letak-nya negeri ini, kalau orang itu tidak faham apa yang kita telah buat pada hari ini, kita tidak dapat hendak buat apa<sup>2</sup>.

Berkenaan chadangan hendak mengadakan Consul di-kota Bandung, Sumatera atau Pekan Baharu. Pada masa ini susah hendak menchari pegawai untok di-hantar ka-sana, kerana kita kekurangan pegawai. Itu sebab-nya tidak dapat membuka Consulate di-tempat yang di-kehendakki itu.

Berkenaan dengan pegawai kita di-Medan itu menggunakan motorcycle. Pada tahun hadapan kita akan hantar motor-car. Saya perchaya sekarang ini pegawai itu kena menggunakan motorcycle.

Sa-perkara lagi berkenaan dengan Consul kita di-Jeddah yang mengatakan chuma ada Second Secretary, E.A.O., Grade X itu, yang sa-benar-nya kerja-nya ia-lah sa-bagai Consul. Pada masa ini kita telah memanggil Consul kita balek kerana memberi latehan tambahan, dan di-chadangkan tidak berapa lama lagi kita akan menghantar sa-orang Consul di-Jeddah, tetapi gaji-nya gaji First Secretary bukan gaji Consul.

Berkenaan dengan Pejabat Immigration itu sa-benar-nya memang sudah burok, sempit dan tidak layak pejabat ini di-letakkan di-situ, tetapi tidak berapa lama lagi Pejabat Survey itu akan di-pindahkan, jadi pejabat itu akan di-jadikan Pejabat Immigration, dengan jalan itu pejabat ini akan luas sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendakki oleh Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat.

Berkenaan dengan tuduhan penuntut di-India itu tidak mendapat layanan dan penuntut<sup>2</sup> yang apabila talipon kepada Duta kita di-Siam tetapi Duta kita tidak ambil berat itu. Saya ingat sa-orang penuntut tidak patut talipon kepada Duta dengan mengatakan ia ada di-Bangkok sambut dan jemput-lah dia. Apa yang biasa di-buat ia-lah apabila sa-orang penuntut itu sampai di-satu<sup>2</sup> tempat, kemudian hendak meminta tolong kepada Duta kita itu, ia kena-lah pergi kepada Duta itu meminta tolong. Sa-panjang pengetahuan saya, meminta tolong itu tidak pernah di-tolak.

Tetapi saya ingat, sa-benar-nya sa-orang penuntut itu tidak-lah patut sakali berkata kepada Duta kita di-Bangkok itu kata-nya dia datang di-sana serta sambut-lah dia dan sa-bagai-nya. Apa yang telah biasa di-buat apabila penuntut itu sampai di-suatu tempat dan hendakkan pertolongan kepada Duta<sup>2</sup> kita, maka kena-lah dia pergi berjumpa dan minta pertolongan. Tetapi dalam pengetahuan saya, belum-lah lagi pernah di-tolak sabarang permintaan. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-buat permintaan dalam masa 3 hari: "saya akan sampai di-sini di-harap sambut-lah saya dan bawa-lah saya berjalan di-sana sini, saya ingat itu ta' memberi chukup masa kepada Duta kita di-luar negeri.

Fasal Commissioner Perempuan sa-bagaimana di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat, saya pun bersetuju patut di-adakan sa-orang, kerana banyak juga perempuan<sup>2</sup> pergi ka-Mekah pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun. Pada tahun ini kita akan adakan sa-orang perempuan Welfare Officer yang akan mengiringi orang<sup>2</sup> yang akan naik Haji itu. Jadi, di-masa hadapan Kerajaan harap akan di-untukkan sa-orang sa-bagai Welfare Officer atau Commissioner yang dudok tetap di-Mekah tetapi yang susah-nya ia-lah hendak menchari sa-orang yang suka dudok tetap di-sana.

Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan Medical Mission patut di-adakan, Menteri Kesihatan akan timbangan hal itu. Dan berkenaan dengan nelayan<sup>2</sup> yang kena tangkap di-Indonesia itu, beberapa kali sudah kita membawa perkara ini kepada timbangan Kerajaan Indonesia supaya jangan-lah memberi kesusahan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> kita yang menchari makan di-dalam lautan-nya itu. Tetapi jawapan-nya, selalu kata-nya "orang<sup>2</sup> itu smuggler atau orang<sup>2</sup> yang membawa lari barang<sup>2</sup>," betul atau tidak, tidak-lah dapat saya tahu. Sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat, orang<sup>2</sup> itu dudok lama yang kata-nya kena tangkap atau tahan di-Pulau Sumatra. Kalau dia bawa lari barang<sup>2</sup> tentu-lah barang<sup>2</sup> itu pun sudah tidak ada lagi dan kalau dia tangkap ikan pun, ikan itu sudah

busok. Jadi, kita tidak dapat tahu apa yang sa-benar-nya.

Perkakas rumah di-Paris, itu sudah pun di-sediakan, chuma rumah itu sahaja hendak di-baharu<sup>2</sup> dan belum di-selesaikan lagi.

Berkenaan dengan Kapal Haji, banyak-lah soal<sup>2</sup> ini telah di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat. Sekarang ini keadaan orang<sup>2</sup> naik Haji lebeh sehat dan lebeh senang daripada dahulu. Pada tahun hadapan ini Kapal<sup>2</sup> Haji akan di-sediakan air-condition di-merata tempat kerana hendak memberi kesenangan yang lebeh. Dan kita adakan juga dalam Kapal Haji itu tempat bernang dan ada macham<sup>2</sup> lagi yang boleh menyenangkan orang<sup>2</sup> naik Haji. Berkenaan dengan makanan orang<sup>2</sup> yang mabok di-laut itu di-berikan bubor dan makanan benda<sup>2</sup> yang lembut dan lain<sup>2</sup> makanan, apa yang di-kehendaki oleh orang<sup>2</sup> Haji itu apabila hal itu di-beri tahu kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Haji, semua-nya akan dapat di-sempurnakan dan perkara ini telah pun di-sempurnakan.

Berkenaan dengan quarantine, itu bukan di-tuntut oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan. Yang sa-benar-nya di-tuntut oleh Kerajaan Soudi Arabia. Chuma-nya kita pungut wang itu daripada orang<sup>2</sup> yang hendak naik Haji dan wang itu tidak-lah kita terima balek. Kita tidak ambil sa-barang quarantine pun. Undang<sup>2</sup> ini ia-lah Undang<sup>2</sup> Soudi Arabia yang telah membayar \$34 tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-orang.

Jadi, sakira-nya ada apa<sup>2</sup> yang tertinggal berkenaan dengan tegoran<sup>2</sup> yang di-keluarkan dalam Dewan ini, sahabat saya akan menjawab-nya yang mana saya tertinggal itu.

Now, with regard to the question raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh and others, I would like to say that our delegate in the United Nations was asked to vote on an American moratorium resolution with regard to the China policy—and then the General Assembly postponed considering the question of the unseating of the China of Chiang Kai Shek and the seating of the Mao Government in the United Nations; that is the resolution—but since our policy is that

China means the mainland of China and that Formosa should be a separate sovereign country and since the definition of China, according to the sponsors, i.e. the United States—and this was opposed by U.S.S.R.—includes the mainland of China and Formosa, the Federation could not support the moratorium, or the American stand on the moratorium. Therefore, we abstained. In that sense our policy is neutral, and it is consistent with what we have declared often in this House. Also, our policy is always observed by our delegation and no decision could be made by our delegates in the United Nations without previous instructions from us.

On the question of apartheid, to date I have received replies from almost all the countries to which I have appealed for support on my stand in connection with the despicable policy of apartheid. All the replies according to the advice I have received, have been circulated to the Members of Parliament, except those which I have just received from Ceylon and from the Netherlands, which will be circulated to the Honourable Members in due course. The indication is that Ceylon will not support boycott, nor do they support the stand we have taken; Holland are sympathetic but they would not support a boycott.

Then on Irian Barat, which question is again being raised, I do not propose to reply at any length. All I wish to say is that I hope President Soekarno was not serious when he threatened that Irian Barat would become Indonesian territory before the cock crows next year. Now it is December 16th and there are only a few more days before the next year and I hope and pray that they would not start an aggression just to recover Irian Barat which, an Honourable Member quite rightly has said, are peopled by different races—by immigrants and so on. I think that that territory might well be recovered through peaceful and constitutional means. I, as the Honourable Member has quite correctly said, have tried my best to achieve the end through peaceful means but, unfortunately, the

Indonesian Press have not been quite sympathetic—in fact, they told me that the sooner I leave the question of Irian Barat the better it is for everybody. Therefore, I thought, “Well, it is time that I leave.”

With regard to the question whether Irian Barat or Irian Timor should not be considered together, I think it is a little bit too much of a responsibility to undertake, because when we cannot even settle the issue of Irian Barat, why take on something more? And so we can only hope that the Indonesian Government would consider the matter carefully before taking any drastic action, in order to recover this territory of West Irian.

With regard to the allegation that I have made a statement in Canada to the effect that I would follow the lead by Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom with regard to the admission of South Africa to the United Nations, I beg to deny that statement, because the admission of South Africa to the United Nations has never become an issue. Therefore, there was no reason for me to make any statement like that. All I said was that whether South Africa should be admitted to the Commonwealth Association or not is not for me to decide alone, but if it is the wish of the other countries to admit South Africa to the Commonwealth Association I will have to keep quiet rather than oppose it or make use of my power to veto, because I have always considered that to do so would be to display pettiness of an extreme kind.

With regard to the question of whether we should relax the immigration policy and allow those who have left this country to go to China or to go to India to come back to this country, we cannot relax our policy on immigration to that extent because Honourable Members will appreciate that it is not in our interests to allow people to come here where we have such a high birthrate in this country—perhaps the highest in the world—and also where we have a policy which aims to maintain a stable Government in this country. People who have been, for instance, to China would have

ideas of a different kind to which we are used. We have our own idea and in fact we have carried out that idea to the advantage and benefit of everybody concerned. With regard to those who went to India I think they are of less danger to us because we are both one with regard to our idea of the form of Government which we should have in our respective countries. We have allowed quite a large number of people to come back on compassionate grounds and so I think the policy so far has served us all right and I do not think there is any proposal to change it as yet.

There was one question which was asked when I was in my room and which was put to my colleague the Minister of the Internal Security. I wrote it somewhere, and I can't lay my hand on it, and if the Honourable Member could remind me what the nature of the question was, I would be pleased to reply.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** If I may interrupt, the question was: what support have we got from Western countries to our call for positive steps against South Africa's apartheid?

**The Prime Minister:** That was the point. I have received replies to the letter I sent, which I have circulated to Honourable Members. We have not got very strong support, unfortunately not only from the Western countries but also from the Asian countries. We have got support from the African countries.

Sir, with regard to the Opposition's suggestion of a delegation to visit West Irian, I would be very, very happy indeed to consider any proposals to send any Members of this House to visit this place West Irian, because I consider it is a matter of very, very great importance for the peace and well-being of this part of the world and I think Honourable Members should acquaint themselves with the situation there. So, if you will submit your names, we will have the money—that is, for the next year—to send our Honourable Members off on this goodwill mission to New Guinea, and I hope the New Guinean natives will spare themselves the enjoyment of the delicacy

of the flesh of the visiting M.Ps. (*Laughter*). I hope they will come back well and intact.

**Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification on the Prime Minister's speech, if I may be allowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not usual to speak after the Prime Minister has spoken. If you want to ask one or two questions, I don't mind.

**Enche' K. Karam Singh:** On a point of clarification. The Honourable the Prime Minister said that President Soekarno said that he would get back Irian Barat before the cock crew in the new year. If I am not mistaken that is not a correct statement as far as I can recollect. As far as I can recollect, the statement was: "If we are united"—that means, if the Indonesian people are united—"we can get West Irian back before the cock crows tomorrow." Otherwise the statement might cause misunderstanding with Indonesia.

**The Prime Minister:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that this is what he did say: he said that "Irian Barat will become Indonesian territory before the cock crows next year" and the condition was that "if the people of Indonesia are united." As far as I know, the condition is obtainable in Indonesia as the people are united. From the press reports I presume they are all united—at least, on the question of Irian Barat. So, I hope there will not be any act of aggression on the part of Indonesia before the cock crows next year.

**The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish only to reply to a few points raised by Honourable Members which have not been dealt with by the Honourable the Prime Minister.

The Honourable Member from Bachok, coming to the question of the appointment of an Accountant under Head 19, item (9), said that there should be better financial control both within the Ministry and in its Overseas Missions. It is with that primary object that provision has been made for the

appointment of such an officer to examine and supervise the administration of the rather complex nature of the financial matters of this Ministry and its Overseas Missions. It is also hoped that the difference in the accounting methods prevailing in foreign countries, which present the Ministry at present with numerous difficulties in its application of financial control under our Financial General Orders may be ironed out and a suitable set of financial regulations, taking into account our own regulations, may be compiled for use. However, I might add that one problem still exists and that is the question of filling the post. Qualified accountants are few and far between in this country and it would not be quite easy to fill the post immediately by a qualified accountant.

Then the Honourable Member also remarked that the situation in certain of our diplomatic missions abroad is such that those who were immediately below the grade of Ambassador are Second Secretaries, in particular he referred to the Embassy in Paris where there are two Second Secretaries, and Canberra and Tokyo where 2 and 3 Second Secretaries respectively are placed immediately below the Heads of Mission. He suggested this might well cause certain amount of confusion, if not dissatisfaction among the officers as to their respective seniority—a feature of minor importance if instructions are properly carried out. I might say here, Sir, for the information of the Honourable Member that the situation is not a confused one as suggested by him. Although officers in certain Missions carry the same rank of Second Secretary, the arrangement always allows for a supervisory head for the administration and general planning of the entire Mission. In addition to his own title as Second Secretary, the supervisory officer is known as the Head of Chancery. His duties will include, among other things, the supervision of the running of the whole Mission and allocation of duties to other officers, together with co-ordination of their various activities.

Then the Honourable Member, and also the Member for Batu Pahat Dalam, referred to item (262) regarding the

Second Secretary, Jeddah. I only wish to add a few words to what has been said by the Honourable Prime Minister, that is to say that the change of post from Consul to Second Secretary is as a result of the concurrent accreditation of the Ambassador in Cairo to Saudi Arabia: whereas, Consul would be limited in his function to consular matters, the Second Secretary, which is a diplomatic rank, would be able to operate both in the field of diplomatic activities as well as consular affairs. He also would be given a letter to enable him to perform consular functions. Indeed, the status of a Diplomatic Secretary is superior to that of Consul.

The Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir referred to item (75) regarding the increase of a sum of \$75,000 in the overseas allowance for Washington. This is due to the change in size of the families of our home-based staff, requiring a corresponding increase in the overseas allowance. The rate of overseas allowance payable is the same as in the current year. He also mentioned that the appointment of Film Assistant is made only in Canberra. Well, the designation of staff and distribution of work are in a way related to local customs and usage. Although, no such appointments appear in other Overseas Missions, publicity through the medium of film is being done by officers who are designated in other capacities. The Honourable Member also mentioned about the provision for insurance on properties overseas and said that no provision has been provided in the current year's estimates. The answer is that unless it is specifically required by the law of the host government to insure, the Federation Government has decided to carry its own insurance on its properties overseas, hence no provision has been provided under this item of expenditure.

The Honourable Member for Bagan made reference to the condition of our Embassy in Paris. The building in Paris, Sir, is now being renovated.

I think I have answered all questions.

**Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar:** On a point of clarification. I do deplore the action of the Assistant Minister in trying to

wind up the debate after the Prime Minister has spoken.

**The Prime Minister:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can enlighten the Honourable Member on that. He is supposed to have introduced this particular budget. Therefore, he has the last say.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are in committee, and anybody can be the last man.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$7,234,713 for Heads 19, 20, and 21 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*Sitting suspended at 12.07 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.*

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

### THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

*Heads 22 to 28—*

**The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, owing to the absence of my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Finance, due to circumstances which the House is aware—the great personal loss which we all share with very great regret, I beg leave to introduce Heads 22 to 28 under the Ministry of Finance.

Sir, there are no changes of any significance or controversy under Heads of expenditure in this Ministry.

As regards Head 22, the only change of policy represented in these Estimates is that the work of Foreign Exchange Control Branch of the Treasury has now been taken over by the Bank Negara on payment of a fee—that is Sub-head 13.

As regards Sub-head 4, there is a new expenditure of \$170,936 for administration: this is really due to the transfer of the control of the main Government officers from External Affairs to the Treasury.

With regard to Sub-head 6, this whole expenditure has actually been pulled from other Ministries to the Treasury.

Under Sub-head 12, Expenses of Delegates to Overseas Conferences, there is a slight increase; and the Honourable Members are aware that conferences overseas are now numerous as our country grows in importance in international status.

As regards Sub-head 29, this provision has actually been incorrectly entered under the Supply Head of expenditure. It should have, in fact, been charged on the Consolidated Fund and should have more correctly been entered under Head C10. The only effect of this is that this item is now made subject to the debate in this House at this meeting, and I would, of course, welcome any remarks Honourable Members will wish to make on this subject. In fact, the First Instalment of this Subscription was paid only a few days ago and was therefore too late to be entered in the 1960 column of the Estimates.

As regards Sub-head 31, this denotes payment to the Perak Government in order to honour an undertaking given by the Federal Government to one of the original iron mining companies in the Ipoh area. The effect of this undertaking has been to reduce the revenue which the Government of Perak could have accepted as royalty on the extraction of iron-ore, and we have agreed to compensate the Perak Government to the extent of 50 per cent of this loss of revenue.

As regards Sub-head 35, the increased amount required under this Sub-head is really a write-off of irrecoverable loss on loans made by the Chinese Tin Mines Rehabilitation Loans Board, and the Board will be required to wind up its affairs by the end of 1962. It is, therefore, necessary for the Board to take action to write-off those loans in respect of which the circumstances of the borrowers are such that there is no prospect of recovering the amount due.

Now, with regard to Head 23, Contributions to Statutory Funds, my friend and colleague, the Minister of Finance has already mentioned that it is the Government's policy, as far as possible, to contribute to the capital development from current revenue. The amount of contribution to the

Development Fund entered in Sub-head 1, exceeds the expected grant-in-aid from the U.K.—that is \$21.2 million, and this is the amount by which it is proposed to put this policy into effect next year.

Regarding Head 24, Charges on Account of Public Debt, here again, the only matter of interest is that the function of the Public Debt Office of the Treasury will, next year, be taken over by the Bank Negara on payment of a fee. My colleague, the Minister of Finance, in his Budget Speech, has referred to the rapidly increasing charges which we are incurring on the service both of local and external loans, and if Honourable Members are interested, the details of these charges can be found under Head C11.

Head 25, Customs and Excise, Honourable Members will see that it is not proposed to make any significant changes either in the size or in the cost of this most important Department. The reduction in the Estimates is almost due to the decrease in expenditure under Sub-head 6, Refunds, which has been over-estimated in past years, and in respect of which we are contemplating amending legislation which will charge revenue on to the Consolidated Fund.

Sub-head 17 of the same Head—there is an item of \$33,400 for the purchase of motor vehicles. This is intended to replace departmental vehicles which cannot be used already.

Head 26, Comptroller of Income Tax, Malaya, I have no comment to make on this Head.

Head 27, Inland Revenue, the total cost of this Department shows an increase of \$0.1 million over the printed Estimates of last year. On the other hand, the expected collection of income tax for 1960 at \$185 million shows an increase of about \$53 million over the collection for 1959. I think Honourable Members will agree that this represents a very profitable outlay of public funds.

Head 28, Pensions, Retiring Allowances and Gratuities—There is little of interest to mention in respect of this head of expenditure, which contains

provisions in relation to pensions and gratuities which are not charged by law on the Consolidated Fund—the main Head of Expenditure for Pensions will be found in C.12, page 13 of the Estimates. Honourable Members will be glad to see that the estimate for the Cost of Living Allowances on Pensions, Sub-head 1, has been more realistically estimated than in past years, as the House may remember that several supplementary estimates had to be sought for this Sub-head.

In the past, although the Treasury has received legal advice to the effect that refunds of bachelors' contributions under the Widows and Orphans Fund Scheme, Sub-head 6, are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund and have been shown as such in past years, it is felt that there is still some doubt on the subject pending clarification of the law. In the circumstances, the Sub-head has been included in the Supply Bill.

Sir, I beg to move.

**Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian ini ada-lah Kementerian yang menjadi nadi kewangan bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Dan pada umum-nya telah pun saya mengemukakan beberapa masaalah kapada Menteri Kewangan dan didalam beberapa masaalah itu telah pun mendapat jawapan-nya dahulu. Pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada beberapa banyak yang ada di-sini saya rasa, patut di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan.

Head 27, muka 156—Assistant Comptrollers di-Item (5), Investigation Officers Item (6). Ketika Jabatan Chukai Pendapatan ini bertugas untuk memerangi orang<sup>2</sup> yang melarikan chukai dan untuk menambahkan hasil negeri ini, kita hairan kerana Assistant Comptrollers ini telah pun dikurangkan dari dahulu-nya, yang dahulu-nya 17 pada masa ini tinggal 13 orang sahaja. Pada fikiran saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada pengakuan yang telah di-buat oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam jawapan-nya berkenaan dengan Investigation ada-lah kurang kaki tangan. Maka lagi-lah



suka saya mendapat penjelasan bagaimana-kah chara-nya Jabatan ini akan menjalankan kerja-nya sa-kira-nya kekurangan pegawai itu di-ubah dengan mengurangkan lagi pegawai-nya.

Investigation Officer, Item (6) maseh kekal 6. Hal yang saperti ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil langkah untuk memperkuatkan Jabatan ini supaya dapat kita hasil dari kebanyakan staff. Kita telah mengetahui bahawa perubahan<sup>2</sup> chukai pendapatan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan ini telah menambahkan hasil-nya. Dan saya perchaya sa-kira-nya hasil kaki tangan di-dalam hal ini di-tambah maka dapat-lah di-tambah pula hasil lebeh banyak bagi chukai pendapatan ini. Saya tidak berapa suka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau prinsip Secret Service saperti di-muka 158 Sub-head 12. Tetapi oleh kerana kita berhadapan dengan orang<sup>2</sup> yang hendak melarikan chukai maka saya rasa hairan kenapa-kah pula pada tahun ini di-kurangkan bayaran kepada Secret Service ini. Boleh jadi kita memandangkan bahawa ra'ayat negeri ini tidak lagi memberi chukai, ini tidak dapat di-samakan dengan keadaan<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-negeri ini sebab kita tahu kamahiran<sup>2</sup> pelarian chukai ini, hanya dapat di-atasi dengan berbagai<sup>2</sup> chara. Saya perchaya bahawa Item 12 ini, di-muka 158 ada-lah satu chara yang telah menghasilkan tujuan baik bagi Secret Service ini. Saya fikir patut-lah Kerajaan menambahkan bayaran Secret Service daripada mengurangkan sabbagaimana yang tersebut di-sini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada asas-nya kita berharap supaya Kerajaan memberi semua pengawasan<sup>2</sup> di-dalam perbelanjaan Kerajaan menerusi krisis ini. Dan pada asas-nya harapan kita itu boleh-lah kita tujukan tanggung jawab Accountant-General yang patut menjaga kira<sup>2</sup> di-dalam negeri ini. Saya rasa Kerajaan tentu-lah dapat membetulkan perjalanan kira<sup>2</sup>-nya supaya tidak-lah berlaku bahawa telah sampai masa-nya kira<sup>2</sup> wajib di-kemukakan tetapi tidak dapat di-kemukakan. Jadi, Item (47) di-muka 146, saya fikir patut-lah Accountant-General ini mengawasi hal ini dengan lebeh panjang dan lebeh halus.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya berkenaan dengan Replacement of Accounting Machines. Bagaimana-kah timbul-nya Replacement of Accounting Machines ini berkehendak dengan segera-nya kepada satu angka yang besar ia-itu \$60,000, ada-kah berhubung dengan serentak beberapa Accounting Machine yang rosak dalam negeri ini dan kita telah memerlukan wang dengan bagitu banyak.

Saya rasa, dalam Sub-head 38, muka 149 ada satu perhatian yang patut diberikan oleh Kementerian ini ia-itu Ex-gratia Compensation in respect of persons killed or injured by Security Forces. Kita tahu di-kawasan utara Malaya maseh ada lagi kawasan<sup>2</sup> yang di-jadikan Security Area. Mentiadakan peruntukan ini boleh menyebabkan orang yang mungkin rosak sa-suatu pada diri-nya tidak mendapat Ex-gratia Compensation daripada Kerajaan. Ada-kah Kerajaan bertujuan hendak menghapuskan ini semua-nya atau pun ini di-buat kerana kebetulan sahaja. Ini perkara<sup>2</sup> yang saya bangkitkan di-dalam Kementerian ini yang saya harap mendapat penjelasan.

**Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to Head 25, Customs and Excise. Sir, I would like to say that there seems to be a great disparity in the valuing of goods for the purpose of assessing duty at the Customs at Butterworth and at Johore Bahru. There is power given to Customs officers to value goods for the purpose of assessing duty and this is a wide power and should be exercised only with fairness and justice as the guiding principle. But because this power is being given to individuals who are more or less human, (Laughter) there exists the distinct possibility and, perhaps, great probability of various human traits and characteristics coming into play in the assessing of values for duty purposes. Could it be, Sir, that the goods at Singapore, with all the transport charges, are much less cheaper in Singapore than in Penang for the Alor Star traders or consumers? Or, could it be that the prices of these goods are raised to less competitive levels by the Customs at Butterworth through exercise of the



power just stated? I know, Sir, that the traders in Penang obtained some types of goods from Singapore rather than from Penang—much to the loss and annoyance of the Penang traders. I think the answer to my question would be clear and crystal to every average human being, and for this I am not alleging here—I would like to make it very clear, Sir, I am not suggesting—that the Butterworth Customs officers are rather inconsiderate in over-assessing the value of these goods or that the Johore Bahru Customs officers are liberal in under-assessing the value of these goods for duty purposes. But my argument is that: if a trader would prefer to obtain his goods from Singapore, which is about 500 miles further than from Penang, then, there is ground enough for the Ministry to probe into this matter, and, I am sure, the Penang traders and Hauliers would be happier and be much relieved if an answer could be obtained for this state of affairs, as early as possible.

**Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the sub-head "Accounts Division" on page 146 of the Estimates. If we look at the first Report of the Public Accounts Committee, which was tabled in this House on the 4th of October, 1960, we will notice quite a lot of comments on the inadequacies of the accounting system and also the proposals and recommendations made by the Committee with regard to improvements. I invite the attention of the House to page 9 of the Report, paragraph 35, which refers to Accounting Weaknesses and Recent Improvements. Sub-paragraph 2 of this paragraph says—

"We are satisfied that the accounting weaknesses were aggravated by the shortage of officers, both in number and experience and that accounting staffs were insufficiently directed and controlled. Further, in 1958 the accounting staffs were faced with changed procedure resulting from the newly-introduced Financial Procedure Ordinance. We hope that the new Training School, which we were informed by the Treasury would be built in 1961, will help to improve the situation in the Accountant-General's Office. We recommend that, in view of the difficulty of recruiting qualified accountants with full commercial experience, the Government should consider the possibility of relaxing

the requirement with regard to the commercial experience of Associates of the Australian Society of Accountants. We also recommend the establishment of an Executive Accounting Service."

Here, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of this House that the difficulty in getting suitably qualified officers is due mainly to the fact that the Treasury—it is the policy of the Treasury—only admits people into the Corp of Accountants who have a certain number of years of experience. I must point out here, Sir, that members of the Australian Society of Accountants, if they become a full member, must have had at least two years practical experience in the field of commercial and public accounting before they can be admitted as a full member. I feel here, Sir, that in this country there are quite a number of people with such qualifications and to debar such people from being admitted into the Corp of Accountants is to deliberately prevent people, who have adequate qualifications and experience to serve in the public service, from being admitted.

Secondly, I must point out here, Sir, that, according to our salary scale, we have certain prescribed salaries for people to be admitted into such a position, and surely it will be asking too much if a person who has qualified, say, in the Australian Society of Accountants and who have had five years practical experience as required by the Treasury, if we ask him to accept the initial salary which is being offered by the Treasury. So, I submit here that the policy of the Government in respect of the recruitment of accountants is by no means practical and I would urge the Minister concerned to give serious consideration to this particular point, so that the inadequacy of suitable accountants in the Treasury can be solved.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to speak on the question of business registration.

**Mr. Speaker:** What page?

**Enche' Tan Phock Kin:** It is on page 156, you have a section there—Estate Duty and Business Registration. Honourable Members, I believe, are quite aware of the fact that business registration was introduced into this country

at that time primarily with a view to getting some sort of revenue from the people in the business community, and later on there was quite a great deal of opposition from the different communities because many of them felt, and quite rightly so, that the method of assessing was by no means equitable. Later on the Government agreed that it was unfair to assess, for example, in a partnership business, each partner \$100 irrespective of how many partners there were; so, because of very valid objection from members of the public the Government agreed to amend the Business Registration Ordinance to make it more equitable. But I must point out here that even with those amendments there is quite a great deal of complaints still from a lot of people with regard to certain undesirable features in the Ordinance. At present, though the rate of fees has been reduced considerably, as far as the Ordinance is concerned, it is necessary for petty traders and street stall hawkers to register. I cannot see the logic as to why such a requirement is necessary. If it is to licence them, I submit here, Sir, that the various local authorities are responsible for the licensing of street stalls, and if the Federal Government take it on themselves also to licence street stalls, then such people will have to take out two licences. So, I submit, Sir, that the Business Registration Ordinance should be amended so as to remove the people in this particular category—petty traders, stall holders, etc.—from having the necessity to register themselves. I must point out that there are quite a number of people in this category and in the recent months the Department of Business Registration has rounded up quite a lot of these people and each of them was given a form which required to fill in certain particulars and have their signature attested by certain professional people or Justices of the Peace and we are no doubt aware that most of these people are illiterates and to start with, they find it very difficult to have such forms filled. So they have to get the services of petition writers and this involves paying quite a fair sum of money, at least to them it is quite a big sum because they

are very poor. So, I would like to ask the Minister to give consideration to this particular point and to see if he can make the necessary amendments to the Ordinance to remove people in this particular category from having to register themselves.

I come now to the section on income tax. In the course of introducing the Budget, I am sorry to note that the Honourable Minister did not make any proposals with regard to introducing allowances for expenditure on medical facilities. I have pointed out at a meeting last year that the provision of an allowance for expenditure on medical and dental facilities is very important, because, firstly, we feel that any taxpayer who has spent money for such purposes should be given some sort of an allowance. I do agree that such allowances should have a limit, perhaps a limit of \$1,000, or perhaps \$2,000. And I feel, Sir, that by giving such an allowance it would also give Government a very good check on people in the professions as well, because if allowances are given to taxpayers, naturally the taxpayers will insist on getting receipts from medical practitioners and various other peoples rendering such services so that they can claim such allowances in their income tax returns. So, as a result of this, medical practitioners and others will feel obliged to give a full return of whatever money received by them. I think this method is even better than expending sums of money on secret services and informers because this procedure is a voluntary one. Surely with the very strict checks on their takings every one will feel obliged to give a true return. I am not suggesting for one moment that our medical practitioners and people like that are not submitting true returns. I am merely suggesting that this is an additional safeguard. However, the Minister of Finance did not see fit to agree with this view point, but I for one consider this to be a very important feature and it should be incorporated in our Income Tax Ordinance. So, I would like the Minister to reconsider this particular point and if possible to have the

Income Tax Ordinance amended as soon as possible to incorporate this new feature.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** I speak under Head 25, Division I, item (1) Comptroller of Customs. As I have already pointed out, the Customs suffer a loss of revenue through the exemption granted to pioneer industries from import duty. I regret to notice in today's *Straits Times* the Industrial Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry categorically denying pioneer status being abused. But I would say that the explanation made by this Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is in fact an admission that there is this loss of revenue through a sort of tax evasion device. I would like to quote here what the Division said—

"When pioneer certificates and tariff protections or concessions are granted, a balance has to be struck between what the country must pay to have an industry established and the advantages the country will gain thereby. In industry, as in any other thing, one seldom gets something for nothing."

**Mr. Speaker:** How is that related to this provision?

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** I am referring to pioneer status.

**Mr. Speaker:** Under what item is pioneer status?

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** Head 25, Division I, page 152.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have got provision here for the salary of the Comptroller of Customs—\$21,120. That is all I have got here. If you do not want that amount to be approved, you can give your reasons for that.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** I think we can advise the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the sense that it is its duty to do so; I mean, the Comptroller of Customs can advise the Ministry concerned to do so (*Laughter*). This matter has relation to the income tax of the country. Therefore, I think it is under the matter we are discussing.

**Mr. Speaker:** You can make suggestions to the Ministry; that you can do.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** Yes, Sir. As I was saying, this country does

suffer a loss of revenue on account of this exemption in import duty. I would say that this loss has not been out-balanced by the benefit which the industry thus obtains, because there is a very insignificant number of labour that is being employed in industry where they merely utilise the labour for assembling or in the packing up of their already finished products imported from abroad. I suggest that we should see that no materials other than raw materials imported into this country can be exempted from import duty. Because, only when this is done, that we can ensure that the development in the industry of this country will befit the requirement of the economy of this country as well as will solve the unemployment problem or labour problem to any appreciable extent. In fact, I think the excuse given by some of these factories that low-cost production . . .

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, are we discussing the industrialisation policy of the Government or the Heads under the Ministry of Finance?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not, but if he wants to make a suggestion, I have no objection. (*To Enche' Liu Yoong Peng*) You can make suggestions to this Ministry. I can allow that. But do not elaborate on that.

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng:** I suggest to this Ministry (*laughter*) that the Customs Section should not allow the exemption from taxation for the finished products or the semi-finished products imported from abroad and that they should not use low-cost production from abroad as an excuse for not producing it in our country.

Now, Sir, I come to Head 27, page 156, Subhead 1, item (8), Rubber Industry Adviser, whose salary is \$2,000 per month. This is a new innovation as you can see, Sir, that there was no such provision in 1960, whereas we now do have this provision in 1961. This is a good sign, I would say; and I appreciate the innovation, as the rubber industry in this country is of such immense importance. We

know that a lot of research into the chemical composition of various types of synthetic rubber is now being done overseas; we in Malaya should have more research on the bio-chemical nature of real rubber so that there can be various forms of rubber to meet the various requirements for the various types of products utilising rubber as raw material. I regret to say that in Malaya today there is only one officer in the R.R.I.—Rubber Research Institute—doing bio-chemical research. This is highly unsatisfactory in view of the fact that this is a matter of immense importance to the economy and the prosperity of our country. I think that it is high time that the Rubber Research Institute should be taken over by the Government and more research in this field should be done.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita melihat pada muka 145. daripada Item 1 sampai 7. kita dapati pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini ia-lah pegawai M.C.S. Superscale seperti Secretary to the Treasury gaji-nya sa-tahun \$27,240. dan Item 3 Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, M.C.S., Item 4. Controller of Supply, M.C.S. dan sampai Item 7 semua-nya M.C.S. Saya perchaya walau pun pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini pegawai tinggi, tetapi mereka ini tidak ada kelayakan dalam "accounting" dan patut-lah pejabat ini mengambil orang yang ada kelayakan dalam "accounting" seperti "Chartered Accountant" dan lain<sup>2</sup>. Saya fikir jawatan Deputy Secretary to the Treasury itu tidak di-kehendakki. Walau pun pegawai ini ramai, tetapi pekerjaan-nya tidak memuaskan hati, mithal-nya, "voucher" elaun bagi Ahli<sup>2</sup> Parlimen itu pun lambat di-bayar (*Ketawa*) . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Ada-kah perkara itu bersangkutan dengan perbahathan ini?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** . . . . . jadi pada fikiran saya, kalau kepada Ahli<sup>2</sup> Parlimen ini boleh di-lambatkan, kepada pejabat yang lain tentu lebih lambat lagi. Dan saya harap Expatriate Officer itu hendak-lah di-ganti dengan pegawai anak negeri ini. Dan Item 33. Entertainment Allowance. Saya tidak faham kenapa pejabat ini ada Entertainment Allowance? *Saya harap*

*Menteri yang berkenaan boleh memberi penjelasan di-dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan elaun ini.*

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pegawai Kastam. Saya mengeshorkan pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini hendak-lah di-tukar ka-tempat lain saliwat<sup>2</sup> dua atau tiga tiap tahun, sebab kalau pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini lebih daripada sa-tahun di-satu<sup>2</sup> tempat itu seperti Pulau Pinang, Kota Bharu dan lain<sup>2</sup>, mereka sudah kenal orang<sup>2</sup> di-situ, dan harus mereka tidak menjalankan pekerjaan-nya dengan chergas dan strict. Saya harap Kerajaan mengambil perhatian atas shor saya ini.

Dan pada muka 148, saya terkejut melihat Sub-head 2. Accidents Involving Government Vehicles. Jadi, nampak-nya di-sini Kerajaan telah . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Muka!

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Muka 148—Accidents Involving Government Vehicles. Nampak-nya . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Item!

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali:** Item 2, muka 148. Nampak-nya sa-bagaimana kata Inggeris ia-itu di-Item ini di-bayar oleh Kerajaan estimated cost pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun \$100,000 di-bayar kerana Accidents Involving Government Vehicles. Tahun yang lepas kita telah membagi \$100,000 dan tahun hadapan kita harap ada pula motor car<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan itu berlanggar (*Ketawa*) kerana driver<sup>2</sup>-nya tidak chekap. Saya harap Kementerian ini boleh-lah pilih driver<sup>2</sup> itu yang pandai sedikit bukan hanya ada licence sahaja, sebab \$100,000 itu pada fikiran saya ini terlalu tinggi sangat.

Pada muka 158, Item 5. Legal Fees \$60,000, bagaimana-kah kita boleh ada \$60,000 ini untuk Legal Fees, bukan-kah kita ada Pejabat Undang<sup>2</sup>—Attorney-General Office yang mengambil hal berkenaan civil dan berkenaan dengan jenayah. Kita ada Deputy Public Prosecutor di-tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri tentu-lah mereka ini boleh menolong kepada Kerajaan dan Legal Fees itu tidak payah di-bayar. Kenapa-kah mesti kita ada Legal Fees, ada-kah kita panggil lawyer dari London datang ka-mari, saya harap kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan dapat mengambil perhatian.

Pada muka 159 Item 2. Gratuities to Officers on termination of contracts \$690,000. Kenapa-kah di-bagi allowance sa-banyak \$690,000—lebeh daripada sa-tengah juta apabila pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini; barangkali pegawai dagang yang habis contract, kenapa-kah kita kena bayar, saya harap dapat penjelasan Kementeriaan yang berkenaan.

**Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun berchakap berkenaan dengan Head 22 Item (1) kerana banyak M.C.S., M.C.S., M.C.S. saperti yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Bahru Hilir. Oleh sebab M.C.S. S.S.S.S . . . ini-lah sebab wang itu selamat (*Ketawa*). Maka itu terdapatlah di-Kementerian ini membelanjakan wang sa-banyak \$957,000 kerana ia pandai menjalankan di-sebabkan M.C.S., M.C.S.-nya banyak.

Saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan muka 148 Sub-head 25, Road Grants to Municipalities, sa-banyak \$3,000,000, ini saya minta-lah kepada Kementerian ini hati<sup>2</sup> untuk membagikan wang kepada Municipalities sabagaimana di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-Pulau Pinang kerana di-Pulau Pinang City Council sa-macham head bahr<sup>2</sup> ini . . . . . sekian sahaja.

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab pandangan<sup>2</sup> yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, yang pertamanya sa-kali pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan Head 27 ia-itu Income Tax. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkata bahawa sa-tengah jawatan Assistant Comptrollers itu di-kurangkan. Yang sa-benar-nya dalam Pejabat ini jawatan itu tidak di-kurang bahkan di-tambah lebeh kurang 26 orang pegawai di-tambah dalam Pejabat ini. Dan jawatan Assistant Comptrollers itu telah di-up graded—di-naikkan darjah sa-paroh daripada jawatan<sup>2</sup> itu, sebab itu-lah bilangan jawatan<sup>2</sup> Assistant Comptrollers itu kurang. Akan tetapi bilangan pegawai Division I telah pun bertambah dan begitu juga Assessment Officers telah pun di-naikkan grade-nya, jadi bilangan pegawai itu bertambah. Kerajaan, yang sa-benar-nya berkenaan dengan Pejabat ini kerana hendak menchegeh

evasion, sekarang ini menchari pegawai<sup>2</sup> sama ada melalui Colombo Plan atau apa<sup>2</sup> pertolongan yang patut supaya dapat Pejabat ini di-perkuatkan lagi dan dapat Undang<sup>2</sup> yang baharu itu di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya. Berkenaan dengan . . . . .

**Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:** Sadikit sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau pegawai ini tidak di-kurang, di-tambah atau di-pindahkan, bolehkah Timbalan Perdana Menteri menerangkan yang 17 orang itu ada tetap atau daripada 13 orang itu ka-mana-kah pergi-nya yang 4 orang lagi.

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Itu-lah yang di-sebutkan "up graded". Jadi, dalam Pejabat ini sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> jawatan itu oleh sebab di-kurangkan—jadi kosong. Sekarang ini tinggal 13, 4 daripada jawatan itu rasa saya, di-up gradedkan.

Berkenaan dengan Secret Service, sa-benar-nya ini bukan-lah kita hendak kurangkan hadiah Secret Service ini tetapi di-sebabkan pada tahun yang ada ini ia-itu tahun 1960 wang yang di-untukkan \$100,000 itu ta' di-belanjakan semua sa-kali, di-fikirkan \$80,000 itu lebeh munasabah lagi. Tetapi tidak kita kurangkan lagi belanja kerana ini satu Board yang mustahak bagi mendapatkan keterangan<sup>2</sup> berkenaan dengan evasion Income Tax.

Berkenaan dengan Replacement of Accounting Machines, ini mustahak di-adakan. Saya rasa, ta' payah-lah saya terangkan lebeh lanjut atas hal ini kerana itu hendak membaiki Accounting Machines mustahak-lah di-adakan Accounting Machines yang baharu.

Berkenaan dengan Ex-gratia Payment kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang rosak atau binasa oleh Security Forces, pehak Kerajaan bukan tidak hendak membagi pada masa yang akan datang ini. Kalau ada orang yang kena chedera sa-macham itu menurut Undang<sup>2</sup> ini, Kerajaan ini akan membagikan tetapi dharurat telah tamat di-dapati perbelanjaan ini boleh di-katakan tidak ada langsung. Jadi, itu-lah sebab-nya tidak ada di-taroh dalam Estimates ini tetapi kalau ada, Kerajaan akan membayar-nya.

*With regard to the comments made by the Honourable Member for Bagan*

about assessment or valuation of goods for the purpose of Customs duty, I am told that there is a Central Valuation Office in the Customs Headquarters at Kuala Lumpur and this Central Valuation Office does maintain constant liaison with all Customs Stations, including Butterworth and Johore Bahru, and values decided on by the Central Valuation Office are circulated to all Customs Stations for their information and guidance. I can assure the Honourable Member and this House that there is no disparity between the values assessed in Butterworth and in Johore Bahru, except of course where the goods have not been dealt with by the Central Valuation Office. So, there is central control over the assessment of values. However, I do not agree with the remarks of the Honourable Member that Customs Officers are more or less human, because they are human (*Laughter*).

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member from Tanjong spoke of the Accountant-General's Department and, in the course of his speech, he mentioned the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. Although the Government does not wish to commit itself on the recommendations in the Report of the Committee, the Government, of course, will give close consideration to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

As regards the Accountant-General's Department, it is to be noted that apparently the Auditor-General has already said that the accounting in the Government Departments has improved considerably during the last few years. Government is aware that there is a shortage of experienced officers in the Accounting Departments, but I must caution him on the suggestion that we should lower the qualifications. I think this shortage is temporary and we must be careful in considering the lowering of the qualifications, because in due course, in a few years time, I am quite certain we shall have all the necessary officers with the necessary qualifications and in the interests of the future officers we should not endeavour to lower the qualifications

unless it is considered absolutely necessary.

**Enche' Tan Phock Kin:** On a point of clarification, Sir, if I am allowed. I am not suggesting that the qualifications should be lowered. I am only suggesting that the demand for five years practical experience should not be enforced too rigidly for the simple reason that a graduate, who has had five years experience will definitely refuse to join the service at the initial salary. In other words, I am merely pointing out to the Government that by so doing they are merely saying that we do not want graduates from the Australian Society of Accountants—that is the meaning of it. How can you insist that the graduate of a certain Institute must have five years' experience and that he should commence at the initial salary? If you do that, in contrast to other organisations, . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** You are making a speech now. You are not allowed to make a speech now.

**Enche' Tan Phock Kin:** I am merely clarifying, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, but not too long.

**Enche' Tan Phock Kin:** Unless I do make my clarification clearly, the Honourable the Minister will not understand what I am talking about. So, in view of that, I have no alternative, Sir, but to make my clarification at some length, so that it will be clear to him.

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Sir, I understood the Honourable Member very well, even before he explained it (*Laughter*). The experience he has mentioned is part of the qualifications. I have not said that the Government does not want to consider it at all, but I did express caution on this. If we were to consider lowering this qualification and this experience, which form part of the qualifications, I think we have got to be very careful in order not to prejudice the future officers, who will have all the necessary qualifications and experience.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member spoke on the question of business



registration—that small businessmen should be exempted from registration. Well, Sir, I do not agree with this suggestion, because it is not possible in the first place to say how big a business is until it is registered; also apart from that, it is necessary to have registration for the purposes of statistics. I am surprised also that this suggestion should come from the Honourable Member who is a Socialist, because unless you have statistics you cannot have a planned economy, and it is important at least from the Government's point of view to have statistics.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member also spoke on income tax deductions for medical expenses. Well, my Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Finance has already expressed his view on this—that we do not agree that there should be deductions on this account. Deductions, I understand, are given in Australia and the United States but in those countries, I understand, there is no allowance for income earned by personal exertion. We have already given that relief on this account and I suggest that there is no case for further relief for expenditure on medical services.

Well, Sir, I do not wish to reply to the Honourable Member from Rawang very much, because most of what he said were completely irrelevant to the head of expenditure under discussion. But I would like, for his information, to say that the Customs Department does not advise or decide on policy of tariff. This is done by the Tariff Advisory Board under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. So it has nothing to do with the Treasury at all. And also, I think, for his information and enlightenment—he spoke on the Rubber Industry Adviser—the proposal is to recruit an adviser not to advise the rubber industry but rather to advise the Minister and the Comptroller of Inland Revenue as to what profit the Industry is making, especially in the remoter parts of the country.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member from Kelantan Hilir made a number of remarks and I am surprised at some

of the remarks, which shows his complete ignorance of the Government's administrative machinery. (Laughter). He talked about too many M.C.S. officers in the Treasury. Well, Sir, these are administrative posts and they must be filled by Malayan Administrative Officers, and I must refute his suggestion that these officers lack experience. I would suggest to him that he should endeavour to learn a bit more of Government machinery before he makes such a remark for, I think, it will reflect very badly on our officers, particularly Malayan officers. I think the Treasury in this country has always been overworked and has been working under considerable pressure for all the year round, particularly during the Budget session.

Now, Sir, he also suggests that there is no necessity of having the post of Deputy Secretary to the Treasury. Well, the post is filled by a senior Malayan officer and I think it is absolutely necessary to have that post.

He also spoke about the entertainment allowance. Now, Sir, this also shows his ignorance. The entertainment allowance here is intended for the Minister, because previously all the entertainment allowance for Ministers are grouped together under Parliament, but on this occasion it is decided to distribute them to the various Ministries.

He also spoke on Head 22, Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, Accidents Involving Government Vehicles. Sir, it is very necessary to have this provision, although it does not mean that just because we put in a provision of \$100,000 the whole amount is to be spent every year. The money that is spent has got to be in accordance with the agreed and established procedure. This is only a vote, an estimate.

Now, well, the Honourable Member also spoke about the gratuities to contract officers. Now, he must understand that when we engage officers on contract they are engaged in accordance with the terms of the contract and one of the terms of the contract is that an officer is to be paid gratuities on the termination of his contract.

Therefore, Sir, we have to pay gratuities to these officers once they have terminated their contract.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member also spoke about transfers of Customs officers. Well, I think, it is the general policy of the Government not to keep an officer far too long in one place, and particularly Customs officers and other officers dealing with the public. But it is equally bad to transfer an officer too frequently, and I think there are factors which the Government always has to consider seriously before transferring an officer. An officer should be kept long enough in the job to enable him to carry out his job well, to know his job well, and also not too long as to be too familiar with the public. This is a matter which I think the Government always bear in mind when considering the transfer of officers. I think I have answered all the questions raised by Honourable Members. (*Applause*).

**Enche' Tan Phock Kin:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of what the Minister has said with regard to the question of business registration, I would like him to let us know as to whether he will consider exempting petty businesses from paying a fee as distinct from registration, because by exempting them from paying a fee, they will still have to provide all the particulars and he can still have his statistics. If he is in agreement that it is a matter of hardship for petty traders to pay a fee, then he should agree to my proposal that they should be exempted from paying fees as distinct from registration.

**Tun Abdul Razak:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot agree with this on the spot. This is a matter which must be given serious consideration and it must be considered by the Minister of Finance. I cannot commit Government on a matter like this on the spot. It has to be considered, and I am prepared to ask the Treasury to consider this suggestion.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$94,616,657 for Heads 22 to 28 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*Heads 29 and 30—*

**The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I, with your permission, present both Heads 29 and 30 under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare together.

I informed the House last week that in the past year the lowest death rate in our history was recorded with the birth rate remaining constant. Never before in the history of this country have we got more doctors, dental officers, specialists and other categories of senior staff in the Government Medical and Health Service, the great majority of whom are Malaysians. Malaysianisation, therefore, in the Ministry has progressed satisfactorily. But we are still very short of medical officers.

It has been obvious that the Medical and Health Services of this country had not for many decades been given the priority it deserved. As a consequence, these Services had been lagging behind, particularly in the rural areas. Not only are efforts being made now, and in the recent past, to remedy the gross deficiencies inherited from the past, but the Government is also expanding and improving the service, particularly into the rural areas. This has placed a great strain on the Ministry. There has been a severe shortage of staff at all levels, and here, Sir, I would take this opportunity to pay a very warm tribute to the staff for their loyalty and devoted service over the years working under conditions of staff shortage and increasing number of patients to be dealt with and often with inadequate facilities. (*Applause*). Moreover, the nett natural increase of the population of this country has been at the rate of more than 200,000 a year.

The demand for Medical and Health Services is also growing rapidly. In the past a high proportion of the people, particularly the rural people, did not take to modern medical treatment; now there is a clamour for it. This, of course, is a very good sign but it places an increasingly heavy load on the Medical and Health Services of the nation. An outstanding example of the faith in



modern medical treatment is the dramatic air lift case in March this year when I received an emergency call to the effect that a woman in one of the remotest kampongs in the country was desperately ill. Within half an hour arrangements were made for an aircraft of the Royal Malayan Air Force to be flown into that kampong to bring the patient to Kuala Lumpur. I must confess that I had grave doubts at that moment as to whether the patient would actually come in this plane, but, as we all know, she came, and she was accompanied by her husband. On arrival at the Hospital she was found to be in a very critical condition. Four pints of blood were given to her and an emergency operation was performed by a Specialist. Her life was saved and, after a period of nursing, she returned to her kampong more healthy than ever. (*Applause*). Following this, seven other air lifts of civilians who were dangerously ill in remote areas have been undertaken.

Incidentally air lifting of civilian patients for urgent treatment in large hospitals is now a permanent feature. Close co-ordination is being maintained between my Ministry, the RMAF, the RAF and the Police. Therefore, most people living even in the remotest area in the Federation are now in fact not more than a few hours away from the large and fully equipped hospitals where the services of fully qualified specialists and nursing staff are available.

Admission into hospitals have been increasing in spite of the fact that there has been only a small increase in the number of beds throughout the past years. In 1950 the number of in-patients was 210,212; in 1959 it was 288,963.

The number of out-patients treated in hospitals in 1950 was 1,411,338, whereas for the year 1959 it was 2,911,053.

Similarly, the number of out-patients treated by Travelling Dispensaries has risen from 685,000 in 1950 to 1,090,000 in 1959.

In the Dental Division, 156,350 patients were treated in 1950 and the number was nearly 576,000 in 1959.

Attendances at Maternity and Child Health Centres have increased still—from 873,000 in 1950 to 1,715,000 in 1959.

Home visits by Health Staff and midwives including house deliveries were 310,000 in 1950 and 765,000 in 1959.

It would be seen, therefore, that the total number of cases treated or attended to in the year is approximately 7,348,000. This was in 1959 and there would, of course, be definitely more cases in 1961 and in future years.

Although considerable progress and expansion of the Medical and Health Services have been made, we have still a very long way to go in the matter of staffing and hospitals, rural health units and travelling dispensaries and training facilities, in order to cope with the demands of the people from both rural and urban areas. The extent of further expansion and improvement will of course depend on the amount of funds that will be allocated to my Ministry in the Second Five-Year Development Plan which this House will have an opportunity to discuss early in February next.

The priorities for this Ministry will still be:

- (a) the expansion of medical and health service into the rural areas;
- (b) expanded training programme; and
- (c) improvements to existing hospitals and institutions.

Sir, with regard to the staffing position, as I said, this year we have the highest number of Specialists and doctors in Government Service than ever before. In 1950 out of a total establishment of 330 doctors, there were only 180 in the service. In 1957 out of an establishment of 424 doctors, only 278 posts were filled. In 1959 out of an establishment of 437, 351 posts were filled. In this year, out of an establishment of 463, the number of posts filled is 392. In addition to this, we have 15 doctors and specialists seconded to us on short-term basis to our service from the World Health Organisation, the

Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Scheme, from Dr. Tom Dooley's Medico Incorporated and the Hooper Foundation of the University of California. A team led by a distinguished Surgeon, Dr. J. D. Herman, consisting of an Anaesthetist, a Theatre Sister and 3 general duty doctors will be seconded to my Ministry by the Canadian Government and is expected to arrive here in about 8 months time. All passages and salaries of this team will be paid by the Canadian Government. (*Applause*).

Also all salaries and passages of the 15 doctors and specialists who are already here are also paid by the donor countries or organisations concerned. We have received gifts of medical equipment worth \$865,000 from the Federal Republic of Germany and about \$700,000 by way of drugs and equipment from Dr. Tom Dooley's organisation, which also includes five trained nurses in its team, which is now based at Kuala Lipis.

Now, in our Institute for Medical Research 3 distinguished professors have recently been seconded to us by the United Kingdom, the Hooper Foundation of the University of California and the World Health Organisation. They are Professor Duguid, Professor Lie Kian Joe and Professor Navarro respectively.

Sir, I wish to express warm appreciation to the countries and international bodies concerned for this generous assistance at a time when our need is very great.

I wish also to take this opportunity to make it clear that these doctors and specialists seconded to us under this Assistance Programme will in no way interfere with the recruitment or jeopardise the future prospects of our own Malayan officers in the Ministry.

Obviously, Sir, the only long term solution to overcome the shortage of doctors in this country is the establishment of our own Medical Faculty in the Federation whereby we can be assured of a constant supply of our own Medical Officers. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find places in Universities abroad for our students

who wish to study medicine. Government is, therefore, giving a very high priority to the setting up of a Medical Faculty in the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur in conjunction with the University Authorities. A Board of Studies has been set up with a view to starting this Faculty as quickly as possible.

The ratio of doctors to our present population is still comparatively very low—one doctor to about 6,500 population. Moreover, more than 60% of these doctors are in private practice and are mostly concentrated in the large towns. As a result private practice is fast becoming congested in these towns.

There is now less reason for our Malayan doctors not joining or remaining in Government Service because this Service is being made more attractive than ever before. Quite apart from the fact that it should be the duty of all citizens to rally round and give their services to the nation in time of need, the Government Health Service now offers many advantages that were not there before Merdeka.

Firstly, the service is being completely Malayanised and the highest posts in the Service are available to Malaysians. (*Applause*). Secondly, there are the prospects of large numbers of post-graduate scholarships or fellowships under Government Study Awards, Colombo Plan and others, available to suitable officers to obtain specialist qualifications. Thirdly, I have recently decided on a new policy of transfers to serve in rural areas and in institutions, and that is, no officer will be required to serve more than 2 years in a remote area. Fourthly, the period of qualification for post-graduate scholarships has been reduced from 3 to 2 years for officers who have satisfied the conditions of their appointment. Fifthly, the facilities in the rural areas have been improved and rural areas are being steadily developed.

Work in the rural areas and in hospitals helping the less fortunate and more needy of our citizens is a challenge especially to our young doctors, who have chosen a profession

dedicated to the service of humanity. Our young nation needs their service. Such work can give immense satisfaction—certainly more than can be obtained by private practice in the towns.

With regard to other categories of staff, there is an unprecedented expansion in the training programme for nurses, hospital assistants, laboratory assistants, assistant nurses, midwives, health and X-ray and other staff.

Ordinary expenditure of the Health Ministry has risen from \$71.6 million in 1959 to \$80.6 million in 1960 and now to \$87.7 million in 1961. The total ordinary expenditure for 1956 was only \$58.9 million. Of the increase of about \$7,098,078 for 1961, \$2.3 million is for normal increase in personal emoluments, \$2.4 million is for additional staff and trainees numbering in all 1,272, and the rest of the increase is to the various inadequate O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. votes. This large increase in staff and trainees is meant for staffing the rapidly expanding Rural Health Services throughout the country and for the expanded training programme. Some of course will be used to improve the inadequate staffing position in the existing hospitals and institutions. The extra staff and trainees will include:

Medical Officers ... ..	40
Dental Surgeons ... ..	11
Nursing Sisters ... ..	10
Staff Nurses in Midwifery training ... ..	130
Health Staff Nurses ... ..	20
Dental Nurses ... ..	20
Probationary Hospital Assistants ... ..	84
Laboratory Assistants ... ..	14
Dental Technicians ... ..	5
Student Nurses ... ..	251
Student Assistant Nurses ... ..	150
Pupil Midwives ... ..	250
Dental Surgery Assistants ... ..	20
Public Health Overseers ... ..	15
Attendants ... ..	187
Others ... ..	65

The other items for which increased votes are sought include:

#### O.C.A.R.

(a) Blood Bank Service ...	Sub-head 4	\$ 10,000
(b) Maintenance and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment ...	" 9	60,000
(c) Maintenance of Electric Wiring and Fittings in Government Buildings and Quarters ...	" 10	125,000
(d) Maintenance of Medical and Surgical Equipment and Machinery ...	" 11	305,000
(e) Maintenance of Medical Buildings ...	" 12	100,000
(f) Minor Works ...	" 14	15,000
(g) Provisions ...	" 17	193,000
(h) Public Health Service ...	" 18	38,000
(i) Vehicles ...	" 19 less 62	300,000
(j) Sea-snake and Venom Research ...	" 20	6,000
(k) Drugs and Stores ...	" 22	369,000
(l) Transport ...	" 24	422,000

#### O.C.S.E.

(m) Air Conditioners—Replacement of existing Air Conditioning Equipment at Operating Theatre at Alor Star, which is very old and often breaks down thus holding up surgical operations ...	Sub-head 40	19,000
(n) Boats and Engines for riverine work ...	" 42	15,000
(o) Filariasis Research and Control ...	" 47	71,800
(p) Fire Extinguishers for all Medical Buildings ...	" 48	25,000
(q) Furniture and Domestic Equipment ...	" 49	8,000

(r) Generators for Emergency Electricity Supply in Kelantan ...	Sub-head	50	\$ 4,000
(s) PABX Automatic Telephone Exchange at General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ...	"	51	8,900
(t) Piped Water Service—for various Rural Dispensaries and Staff Quarters in Johore ...	"	52	5,000
(u) Joint sponsorship of Primary Examination for FRACS in Singapore ...	"	53	17,810
(v) Lawn Mowers for Upkeep of Grounds in all Hospitals and Health Clinics	"	54	10,000
(w) Malaria Eradication Pilot Project ...	"	56	32,660
(x) Medical and Surgical Equipment...	"	57	508,000
(y) Medical Records Equipment ...	"	58	66,000
(z) Tractor and Accessories for 600 acres of farm at Central Mental Hospital ...	"	60	8,000
(aa) Typewriters, etc. ...	"	61	50,000
(bb) Ward and Hospital Equipment...	"	63	200,000
(cc) Yaws Elimination Campaign ...	"	64	23,000

I want to assure Honourable Members that the need for the utmost possible economy is always kept in view. A careful check on all possible sources of wastage is constantly maintained and every effort is made in obtaining our supplies to get the best value for the money.

If Honourable Members wish to ask for clarification of any other items of expenditure I shall be glad to give such clarification.

Honourable Members will note from the Revenue Estimate that the Revenue estimated for 1961 for Hospital Fees and Sales of Medicine is \$3,680,100 compared to \$3,660,400 for 1960, a very slight estimated increase.

As far as drugs are concerned, the days of shortage are over. I can assure Honourable Members that there will be no shortage of drugs in any Government hospital, dispensary or institution. In my instructions to all my staff concerned the slogan is "No shortage—No wastage".

Sixty-three medical and dental officers have been sent abroad for specialist training since 1957. Forty-seven went on Government study leave awards and 16 on other awards such as Colombo Plan and World Health Organisation Fellowships. Thirty-four have returned with specialist qualifications and 27 are still undergoing their training course. Twelve have also appeared for the Primary Examination of the Australasian College in surgical specialisation. Another 26 officers have been selected and will soon be going abroad for training in the various fields of specialisation. A sum of \$200,000 has been set aside to enable more officers to be sent overseas for training next year in addition to other awards under the Colombo Plan and other international assistance. Furthermore 2 other officers have also gone overseas for post-graduate training—one as a Physicist in Canada under the Colombo Plan, the other as a Biochemist in the United Kingdom under Government study award.

As a result of constitutional changes the Medical and Health Service which was the responsibility of the various States became a wholly Federal Service in 1958 and since then policy and planning have been made on a national basis and are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

I fully realise that the Health Service is very close to the people everywhere and the demand for more service and more facilities comes from all parts of the Federation. We are now a nation and we must think in terms of all our people as one family and consider the interests of the nation as a whole.

and if a section of our people is in greater need of assistance or service, priority must be given to that section. Only in this way we can build a united and happy nation. Priorities on a national basis have therefore been established and are being implemented.

My Ministry has embarked on an ambitious rural expansion programme and I am convinced that this programme is sound. It has been proved by the satisfactory results obtained over the years. The main aims of the scheme are to reduce the death rate, especially the infant mortality rate, and to raise the health standards of the rural population. Under the scheme District Health Units and Midwifery Clinics are being provided. Progress has been made in this direction during the past year during which 57 rural health clinics have been completed or are in various stages of construction.

There are in the whole country over 500 rural Health units in addition to 157 static dispensaries and 100 travelling dispensaries. I would like to express appreciation for the very good work undertaken by voluntary and missionary bodies in the provision of hospital, clinics and dispensaries, particularly in the rural areas. These services are a very valuable supplement to those services provided by the Government.

We are tackling vigorously an expanded training programme. Accommodation in the form of hostels and schools are absolutely necessary and over \$7 million for these buildings have been included in the Second Five Year Development Plan. In fact, plans are now in the process of being drawn up and most of the sites are available. Tutorial staff for these schools are being steadily built up. Girls are now being selected for the 60 scholarships for Nurses granted by the Australian Government under the Colombo Plan. (Applause).

The shortage of trained nurses in the Federation has been acute since the war. In 1957 there were still over 400 vacancies for qualified nursing staff and there were only 228 Nurses under training to fill that gap. Today the vacancy position has been reduced to 296 and against this there are 387

Student Nurses in training. It is estimated that 130 Student Nurses will qualify in 1961.

Now the number of Training posts for Nurses will be increased in 1961 from 284 to 535. There will therefore be 251 additional Student Nurses undergoing training in 1961. This will be the highest number of student nurses this country has ever had. (Applause).

In addition to the Nurses Training School in Penang we have established additional training schools at Kuala Lumpur in 1958, and at Johore Bahru early this year. It is proposed to develop these three schools by 1962 to train 250 student nurses and 50 probationary hospital assistants in each school, that is, 300 in each school. There will thus be a total of 750 student nurses and 150 probationary hospital assistants in training at any one time with the approximate output of 300 annually, that is, 250 student nurses and 50 probationary hospital assistants, qualifying annually.

The training in our nursing schools is fully recognised by the nursing authorities in all Commonwealth countries. Nursing is becoming more popular in the Federation. Once it was difficult to get applicants. Last year, out of 236 vacancies for nursing, a total of 1,656 applications were received, amongst them 1,558 with School Certificates.

Assistant Nurses' training was commenced in 1952 because of the difficulty in recruiting girls with School Certificate for training as professional nurses. The scheme of training Assistant Nurses has proved a success. They have become a permanent part of the nursing service both in the hospitals and public health field. There are at present 962 qualified assistant nurses and 383 are in training. There will be a further intake of 150 for training in 1961.

There are at present 881 qualified midwives in Government Service and 180 are currently under training. In 1961 a further 250 will be recruited for training. Their training is carried out at approved hospitals and approved domiciliary midwifery training centres of which there are 16 in the whole

country. Most of the assistant nurses and midwives will serve, after qualifying, in the rural areas. They will, therefore, mostly be recruited from the rural areas.

In addition to these basic training programmes there are also many post-graduate courses of training carried out at many centres throughout the country. For example, all qualified nurses undergo a course of training in midwifery of one year's duration at approved hospitals. There are 5 such approved hospitals in the country.

Many nurses have also been sent overseas for post-graduate training either under Government awards or under the Colombo Plan. Twenty nurses are now undergoing training overseas in Nursing Administration, Sister Tutor's Course, Midwifery Tutor's Course, Mental Nursing, Orthopaedic Nursing and Children's Nursing. Eight further candidates have now been selected to go overseas in 1961.

We have also established training schools and centres throughout the country. These are:

(a) the Public Health Inspectors' Training School, an institution recognised by the Royal Society of Health, London, which was established in 1959 with an annual in-take of 24 and from which 45 Public Health Inspectors have since qualified;

(b) the Laboratory Assistants' Training School at the Institute for Medical Research provides for an annual in-take of 15 probationary Laboratory Assistants, and since 1957, 23 such Laboratory Assistants have qualified. Expert tutors are now available at the Institute and there will be an increase of 14 in the number of students at this school;

(c) X-ray Assistants training is provided at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. Since 1957, 12 have qualified. It is confidently expected that this School will soon receive recognition as a School for Radiographers. In fact, we have

requested two experts from the United Kingdom to come out to assess the standard of this School and as soon as it is recognised as a School for Radiographers, we have no need to send our students abroad for this qualification;

(d) A School for Anti-Malarial Inspectors for refresher training has just been established and is ready to take in the first batch of 8 Anti-Malarial Inspectors for a 3 month course;

(e) the Rural Health Training School at Jitra continues to train rural health staff from the various States in the co-ordination of their various duties at a health unit. Seven teams have gone for this training this year.

Since 1957, 26 members of other staff have gone overseas for the following courses:

Physiotherapists	...	...	11
Occupational Therapists	...	...	3
Radiographers	...	...	6
Almoners	...	...	2
Laboratory Assistants for Special Laboratory Courses	...	...	3
Health Inspectors for Health Education	...	...	1

5 have since returned on successful completion of their courses.

Sir, for the first time in the history of this country we are having a separate vote for Blood Bank Service. This Ministry has now assumed this year direct responsibility of this service and will be setting up adequate equipped Blood Bank Units at major hospitals which can in turn supply the smaller District Hospitals.

I would like to inform the House that there has been an encouraging increase in the quantity of blood donated recently. Where only 8,110 pints were collected in 1958, in this year, up to the end of last month, we have so far already received 12,098 pints. The number of blood donors rose from 3,939 in 1958 to 8,858 in 1960. I am

sure Honourable Members will wish me to express our gratitude to all those public spirited people who have so generously given their blood. (*Applause*). Sir, recently the Kuala Lumpur Division of the University of Malaya students held a Welfare Week and in connection with that, 300 students volunteered to give their blood at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. So far, 200 have given, including a number of girls, and 100 will be giving their blood after their recent examinations. (*Applause*).

I must stress the role of the voluntary organisations in this scheme of Blood Banks. All voluntary organisations are heartily welcomed to help in the Blood Bank Service and donations of beverages and cigarettes from commercial firms for use in Blood Banks are always welcome. When I announced early in the year that the Government is assuming full responsibility for the Blood Banks, I am afraid there was some misunderstanding from voluntary organisations and commercial houses that their services were no longer required. In fact, this is certainly not the case. Their assistance in obtaining blood donors, in coming to the Blood Banks to assist on days when blood is being taken, is always welcome. I have recently received an offer from the Private Medical Practitioners Society of Selangor to help in our Blood Banks. I must make it very clear that blood is donated free to our Blood Banks and the supply of blood to patients is also free of charge.

Only a few days ago a woman from a rural area was brought in to the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur in a very serious condition. She was given 5 pints of blood and an emergency operation was performed after she had delivered triplets. I am glad to say now that the mother and the triplets are doing well. (*Applause*).

Intensive research work on Filariasis has been carried out by the Institute for Medical Research for many years. So far about 20,000 people suffering from Filariasis have been treated.

The control of this disease is by treatment of all persons in the infected areas with a drug and because correct

dosage is important and the first dose of the drug sometimes causes reaction in infected persons, it must be given under proper supervision. It has also to be given in weekly doses spread over six weeks to ensure a cure. Treatment is therefore slow and must be carried out by trained teams assigned only to this work. A trained team for such work will consist of one Public Health Inspector, a Laboratory Assistant, an Attendant and a driver. At the moment we have only two teams located in Kedah and Pahang and it is proposed to increase the number to 12 teams so as to cover the areas known to be infected with Filariasis.

As Honourable Members are aware, my Ministry has launched a Malaria Eradication Pilot Project in Selangor assisted by World Health Organisation experts. The project teams who have actively engaged themselves in the preliminary survey and collection of data have now completed the first phase in this project and they are well on the way to the second phase which will involve an attack on the mosquitoes as well as the malaria parasites in infected persons in the area. This second phase will probably last a year.

The Yaws control project in the States of Kelantan and Trengganu initiated in 1954 with the assistance of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund have proved to be a great success. During the campaign, 1,360,334 persons were examined and 91,571 of these were treated. The incidence of the disease, which was in the region of an average of 20 per cent at the initial period of the campaign has now dropped to less than one per cent. The teams working in these States are gradually being withdrawn and the Health Centres will keep a good watch over the known remaining cases of yaws so that the incidence is kept to a minimum. The campaign against yaws will now be extended to Kedah and Pahang.

Recent surveys by experts from World Health Organisation show that the nutritional state of our people is comparatively satisfactory although there is a small amount of protein and vitamin deficiencies among expectant



mothers, nursing mothers and pre-school going children in the rural areas. My Ministry is correcting this dietary deficiency by the distribution of skimmed milk and whole milk powder. Vitamin tablets are also distributed at the rural health units and at static and mobile dispensaries.

The World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Consultant, Sir Harry Wunderly is now in the country. I am having discussions with him with a view to finding the most effective, efficient and economical method of carrying out a campaign for the control and eventual elimination of this disease with the assistance of W.H.O. and UNICEF. Briefly, the priorities of the Plan is for Government to step up its TB work by rendering the infectious cases non-infectious, by mass BCG inoculation especially of babies and school children to protect them from this disease, and by discovering early cases of TB which can be easily treated. The most important factor is the training of more staff to carry out the various tests, X-ray work, BCG inoculation and treatment of the disease.

The construction of a Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Store will commence shortly at Petaling Jaya. This project will process drugs imported in bulk for supplying hospitals and institutions. This project will result in a saving of about half a million dollars per year. There will also be sufficient accommodation in the building for the training of dispensers who will work in dispensaries, in wards and health centres.

Honourable Members may remember that I spoke at length at last year's Budget Meeting on the need of discipline, courtesy and efficient and devoted service among the staff of my Ministry and on the subject of complaints from the public.

It has been gratifying to note that there has been a definite improvement in the appreciation and goodwill from the public towards the staff of the Ministry, and greater understanding of the nature of the duties and the pressure under which our staff is working. The morale of the staff has also greatly risen, partly as a result of better public relations and partly due to improved

facilities and the prospects of further improved facilities and better staffing position.

There had been a great number of complaints in the past—most were unjustified, some were justified—but over recent months the numbers have dropped to a very few, and most of these are too vague for any definite action to be taken against any particular member of the staff.

On the other hand, I have received many unsolicited messages of appreciation and thanks for devoted, efficient and courteous service at our hospitals and clinics. We must remember that the total number of the staff of the Ministry is about 18,000 persons and, as I said earlier on, over 7,000,000 cases are treated in a year.

On my instructions public relations courses have been organised for our staff at the various hospitals and institutions and greater emphasis is being given in the curriculum of our training courses for nursing and other staff. The Ministry's theme is: "Courtesy with Efficiency". (*Applause*).

However, I would reiterate that all complaints will be thoroughly investigated and wherever they may be received they will be brought to my personal attention. While I will always defend my staff against any unjustified complaint or criticism, I will not hesitate to take action against those who do not conduct themselves in a proper and courteous manner towards members of the public, particularly towards the poor and the illiterate. (*Applause*).

In our efforts to raise the standard of health of the people, the co-operation of the people is essential. The people must help themselves, because good health cannot be achieved through Government assistance alone. The people must be health conscious and must observe the principles of personal hygiene and play their part in improving environmental sanitation by keeping their homes and surrounding areas clean and free from dirt and so on.

It has been said that when health is absent, wisdom cannot reveal itself, wealth becomes useless and intelligence cannot be applied; so, without health there can be no happiness.

Sir, I now turn to the Department of Social Welfare. The services of the Social Welfare Department covered by the Federal Estimates are primarily concerned with a wide field of positive work connected with the welfare of the Handicapped Persons including the welfare of the blind, the deaf and dumb, the mentally deficient, the physically handicapped and the aged and destitute and so on; Child Welfare, including field and institutional services appropriately suited for the children in need; Youth Services; Probation and Approved Schools Services for juvenile delinquents including probation of adult offenders; and welfare work connected with repatriation.

Under the Federal Constitution, Social Welfare, other than juvenile delinquency, is the concurrent responsibility of the Federal and the State Governments. To appreciate therefore the total welfare services available to the needy population, one should also take into account those services provided by the State Governments and the services provided by the numerous voluntary organisations assisted by grants-in-aid and professional advice of the officers of the Department of Social Welfare and grants from the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board.

The State Welfare Department's responsibilities include a variety of services such as public assistance; domestic and matrimonial disputes; welfare of families of prisoners and of leprosy patients; assistance to victims of disaster such as fires, floods and droughts; beggars and vagrants; the administration of trust accounts mainly covering awards made under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and Emergency Regulations and the rendering of such services as may be required under the Rural Development programmes of the respective States. The total financial provision

provided by the States for these purposes during the year 1960, was about \$6½ million.

There has been steady progress in the field of social welfare during the year. Last year when I introduced the Social Welfare Estimates, I gave the assurance that we shall consolidate our programme and in particular press on with two schemes which promise to be of great value, namely, the In-Service Training scheme and the scheme for handicapped persons. In fulfilment of this assurance I am happy to say that the Department established additional schemes on pilot project basis for handicapped persons and continued to improve and consolidate its other existing services. In February this year, a Physically Handicapped Children's Unit was established at Johore Bahru for the education, treatment, social care and training of 60 Handicapped children. A Sheltered Workshop for the aged and the physically handicapped at Seremban, providing opportunity for gainful employment for 50 skilled and semi-skilled aged and handicapped persons who will otherwise be unable to compete in the employment market, was fully established early this year. An experimental vocational training centre for physically handicapped adults between the ages of 16 and 35 years was established at Kota Bharu, sponsored and organised by the Social Welfare Department but financed by the effort of the State Welfare Committee, Kelantan, and the Central Welfare Council, Kuala Lumpur. It is hoped that from these experimental projects more permanent establishments will develop in the future.

Honourable Members will also recall that mention was made at the last budget meeting of the nationwide survey, to determine the incidence of the various forms of physical handicaps in the Federation. The survey has been completed and the data is now being collated. Following on this, a survey of the employment field for handicapped persons is now being conducted in order to provide a

valid basis for training schemes and to secure the co-operation of employers in giving employment to handicapped persons. I recently talked to a large representative gathering of employers and trade union leaders and I was gratified to receive their support for this scheme. It is intended that the progress made in the development of services for the handicapped will continue in 1961, and towards this end a bid for a United Nations Expert to assist in the development of the welfare services for handicapped persons has been made for 1961.

Particular attention was given during the year to the training of all categories of social workers. Six junior officers were sent to the University of Malaya to take the two-year Social Studies Diploma course and two senior officers to the same University to take the advanced one-year course. Eight further scholarships for the two-year Diploma course and two for the one-year advanced course have been obtained for 1961. The implementation of the scheme of in-service training devised by a Colombo Plan Expert lent to the Social Welfare Department for this purpose in 1959 has been carried out during the year. To develop further and refine this important project, the services of an expert in this field was obtained in May this year from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. It is confidently expected that the Social Welfare Department will have an in-service training programme that will build up a service of skilled officers suitably equipped to meet the heavy demands made upon them by the public. The training of all grades of social workers will continue to be vigorously pursued next year.

I cannot over-emphasise the growing appreciation that the welfare of youth is of supreme importance if they are to be capable of bearing the responsibilities of modern citizenship. It is therefore important that opportunities should be provided for the healthy use of the leisuretime of young people to supplement and reinforce the values of formal education and to secure the development of their various talents

with which they are endowed. These are to a great extent met by youth organisations and youth clubs to which professional advice, guidance and financial aid are available from my Ministry. I shall continue to foster and encourage the formation and expansion of youth clubs and youth movements so as to imbue in our youth the qualities and the spirit of civic consciousness, of brotherhood and an undivided loyalty and patriotism to our young nation. (*Applause*).

During the year 1960, the Social Welfare Department fostered the formation of 188 new youth clubs and provided launching grants to 76 clubs totalling about \$15,000. There are now about 672 youth clubs in the Federation, and increase of about 387 since Merdeka. In keeping with Government's policy of priority to rural development, the majority of the clubs were formed in rural areas. Youth leadership training courses were stepped up at the Morib Youth Leadership Training Centre and also at State and Regional levels to meet the increasing demand from youth clubs for more youth leaders. Most of the courses were adapted to suit training of leaders in rural youth clubs. Altogether 3,526 youth leaders have undergone courses at the Morib Youth Leadership Training Centre, an increase of 2,032 since Merdeka.

The Probation and Approved Schools Services are now giving greater attention to the needs of the rural youth. A training course in rubber growing and processing has been introduced with the co-operation of the Rubber Research Institute in the Sungei Besi Approved Boys School. This course, which is based upon a six month syllabus, will provide a through training in employment in the rubber industry where there are good employment prospects.

I now wish to refer to the numerous voluntary welfare organisations some of which were pioneers in the field of Social Welfare long before it become the recognised activity of Government. The work of voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare is impressive. These voluntary organisations, in

general terms, can be said to render services in certain specific areas of human needs and at the same time provide an outlet for the charitable inclinations and civic consciousness of the citizen. For the sake of brevity, their more specific functions can be grouped together for review and definition. There are the organisations which are designed to treat the physically handicapped child and adult so that they may live normal productive lives in spite of their disability. The Malayan Association for the Blind, the Federation School for the Deaf and other schools and institutions devoted to the care, education and training of handicapped children, are all giving outstanding service. Another large group of voluntary associations are those which provide wholesome character-building activities for our adolescents and young people, enriching their lives and promoting their social, physical and spiritual well-being. The Malayan Youth Council, the Malaya Association of Youth Clubs, the Malayan Youth Hostels Association, the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, the Junior Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade and a host of many others who deserve high commendation for serving the youth of our young nation so well.

Reaching out to provide purposeful activities to the girls, women and the mothers in rural as well as in the urban areas is the National Association of Women's Institutes. This group forms a means of meeting together as friends and of learning together for the betterment of their own homes, villages and neighbourhoods and for the betterment of the nation. In this category we must not omit the strong Ex-Services Association which gives practical help in time of need to our gallant ex-Servicemen and their families. Still other voluntary organisations augment the Government's efforts to build and protect the health of our citizens. They are the Malayan Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Malayan Leprosy Relief Association, the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The catalogue of the highly significant work of non-governmental social welfare services would not be complete without mention being made of the various missionary bodies which in their institutional and community work are rendering direct services to our people in many areas of the Federation. Nor is industry itself unmindful of the social welfare needs of the people it employs, as can be seen in the welfare provisions made for employees by some of the larger industrial concerns. Perhaps the most significant aspect of voluntary effort in the Federation, however, is the machinery that exists for the co-ordination and planning of all these many voluntary social welfare work. The Central Welfare Council assumes this function with an enviable devotion and success, the State Welfare Committees ably carrying out its functions at State and local levels. I am afraid time does not permit me to review the splendid voluntary effort by the numerous other voluntary organisations such as the Malayan Council for Child Welfare, Rotary, Apex and Lyons Clubs, the Jaycees, the Spastic Society and many others. Last, but not least, is the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board, which has provided over \$35 million towards social and welfare needs.

Social welfare is every citizen's concern, and the response of Malaya's citizens to that challenge is heartening and deeply inspiring. The Government owes a great debt of gratitude to the countless number of voluntary welfare workers who have sacrificed their precious time for welfare work, many of whom doing it quietly and unobtrusively.

Universal Children's Day was celebrated in the Federation this year on October 22nd. On this occasion the theme of the celebration was designed to focus attention on those children who for one reason or another are handicapped with a disability which isolates them from the rest of the community. These children no matter in what circumstances of life they find themselves, need and deserve the best possible attention from society to fit them for a normal and happy life. I most sincerely commend and congratulate the Malayan Council for Child

Welfare for so successfully organising the Universal Children's Day this year and it is my hope that we will be constantly reminded of our obligations to these unfortunate children who through no fault of their own have to face life with such disadvantage.

In October we acted as hosts to the Asia and the Far East Seminar on Family and Child Welfare sponsored jointly by the United Nations and our Government. This is the first of a series of seminars to be held on the subject in this region and it was indeed an honour that the Federation of Malaya should have been asked to organise and act as the host country.

The Seminar was an unqualified success. It considered such eminently practical matter as the necessity of planning and co-ordinating family and child welfare services so as to achieve their economical and efficient administration and inclusive coverage. It considered the legislative and financial requirements to ensure that the rights of every child are safeguarded and the special needs of children adequately met consistent with the values inherent in the Asian ways of life. From the discussions and conclusions drawn, it became gratifyingly evident that Federation is moving in the right direction as we develop our voluntary and governmental social welfare services side by side with other broad economic and social services.

At the request of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, South East Asia Region, my Ministry in conjunction with the Malayan Association for the Blind, organised an observation course for the blind welfare services in Malaya. Delegates from Ceylon, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam were welcomed. They were very much impressed by the high standard of the service in this country and felt that they had learnt much which would help them in their efforts to develop blind welfare services in their own countries.

I am happy, in conclusion, to announce that the Social Welfare Department will be completely Malay-anised by the end of this year

(*Applause*). There are now 39 professionally qualified officers, 12 of whom are women (*Applause*). Of these 12 women two are substantive holders of Division I Superscale appointments and five others are in Division I appointments. A further 12 officers are at present undergoing training in the University of Malaya. It is the Government's policy to send more of our Welfare Officers for professional training at University level. (*Applause*).

*Sitting suspended at 4.50 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 5.10 p.m.*

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sum of \$83,825,356 for Heads 29 and 30 stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

**Enche' V. David:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this evening in fact with a very receptive mind, Honourable Members of this House did hear the lengthy speech from the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. The speech, in a sense, was more imaginative on one hand and philosophical on the other. Also it was a speech praising the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Sir, before dwelling on the medical side of the speech and the estimate itself, I will now dwell on the Social Welfare. Sir, I cannot disagree with the Minister on his statement that priority and importance should be given to the youths of this country. Not only that, but I would go a step further to say that all the youths of this country are national assets. However, I am not against money being spent on these youths, but what I am interested in is that money should be spent wisely and for purposes which would really shape all the youths of this country as useful citizens. We are not going to create thugs and gangsters by spending public money. Sir, I would like to

refer to the Head under Youth Services, Head 30, Sub-head 31, in particular.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Page?

**Enche' V. David:** Sub-head 31, page 180. Under this item there is an expenditure totalling \$150,000 in the form of aid to various voluntary youth organisations in the country. Sir, I regret to say that since the last Budget Meeting, the Honourable the Minister has failed to give this House details as to how this sum of money had been distributed and to whom. Above all, he has failed to tell us as to how this large sum of money had to be spent or in support of what type of activities. Each year, Sir, this House is asked to vote large sums of money for such voluntary organisations. I would like to ask the Minister to sit back for one moment and devise ways and means to ensure that this money is properly spent and accounted for. I am not suggesting that there is or there has been an embezzlement of funds. But what is of deep concern to the general public is that this money should not be spent in support of activities which can be construed as subversive in nature and which are likely to cause ill-will among the different communities of this country.

In this respect, Sir, I wish to refer to aid given by Government for maintaining the Morib Youth Training Centre. This year, on two occasions, the Malayan Chinese Association Youth Section conducted this so-called "Malayan Chinese Association Youth Leadership Training Course" with the full knowledge and connivance of senior officials of the Federation Government. The latest of such courses was only held in November in which our most distinguished and Honourable Minister of Justice had found fit to hand out certificates to these so-called "youth leaders". What is most sinister in these courses lies with those who conducted them, and what goes on inside these conference rooms is not known to anybody. My contention is that the Government should step in and ban the Malayan Chinese Association or any such

political organisation from using this public building for furthering their own political beliefs, which is not healthy to Malaya as a whole.

Sir, it pains when I have to refer, or I am forced to refer, to Mr. Mah Chum Woo, the man who once upon a time was running these courses—and still, I believe, he is running these courses. I am sure the Government through its Intelligence Department would have known where this man comes from and in which Movement he was connected with prior to his becoming an active Publicity Officer of the Malayan Chinese Association Youth Section. Through reliable information—I am subject to correction—I have been informed that this man was an active organiser of the Kuomintang Group in those days and went underground when that Movement was banned. Under the disguise of legal political activities, the Kuomintang is now spreading and infiltrating into youth organisations of this country.

Sir, I am not going to dwell at length on this. This Malayan Chinese Association Youth Organisation has now got a uniform. According to the Government security law, it was stated that no uniform, whether it could be considered as military or quasi-military, can be used by political parties. Therefore, I wonder how the Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior have closed their eyes in the case of the Malayan Chinese Association Youth Section, which is using a uniform with a starred flag.

**Enche' Cheah Theam Swee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, may I know under what Head is the Honourable Member speaking?

**Enche' V. David:** Sir, I am sorry to say that the Assistant Minister is not following the debate on the Estimates. Before I commenced my speech, I did say "Youth Services". For his information and to refresh his memory, I refer him to page 180, sub-head 31.

Sir, we do not want gangsters, we do not want thugs, and we do not want them to be taught "kuntow". We want to create civic consciousness in them so

that they can realise that it is their duty and obligation to create a united Malayan nation in this country.

**AN HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Under socialism?

**Enche' V. David:** People like you will not be able to understand socialism. Ignorance prevents you from studying socialism.

**AN HONOURABLE MEMBER:** On a point of order, he must address the Chair.

**Enche' V. David:** Sir, I did not refer to anybody. Sir, juvenile delinquency in this country has increased. I appreciate the speech made by the Honourable Minister stressing the importance of preventing juvenile delinquency in this country, but according to Police records and reports of the various Government Departments, it can be ascertained that from day to day the number of cases are increasing and not decreasing. I do not know whether the Honourable Minister has given deep thought or studied the fundamental basis under which such delinquency is created.

Sir, if you want to eliminate juvenile delinquency, you will have to assist the youth clubs which are prepared to undertake real youth service not teach activities which will be detrimental to society as such. Today, various crimes are being committed and most of the crimes committed in this country are committed by youths between the ages of 17 and 21 or 22. More than 50 per cent of this country's population are under 21—a nation with a majority of youths—and I invite the Minister to consider the question of providing some preventive measures like the setting up of youth centres not only in places where the Alliance Ministers are interested but in places where the youths of this country can fraternise and pass their leisure hours in useful activities in such clubs and organisations. This matter was moved by me in the Municipal Council, Kuala Lumpur, asking the Municipal Council to undertake the organisation of youth clubs and creating youth centres in Kuala Lumpur with the assistance of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare,

but my motion was thrown out. Sir, in time to come, if we do not have proper youth clubs with proper officers, I am afraid, we will not be able to combat the growing menace of juvenile delinquency.

Sir, coming to Children's Homes, Remand Homes and Hostels, page 180, there are many youngsters in this country who are beyond the control of their parents. Some are living under the protection of widows and in time the widows are unable to control these children and they always look to the Government to see that their children will be accommodated in the appropriate Homes, so that the children will be trained as useful citizens of this country. In deserving cases, before a youngster turns to be a thief or a gangster, applications are made to the Welfare Department, but to our disappointment the usual reply is, "No place, we are sorry" or some other excuse. I, myself, have written letters on behalf of parents, who are living in my constituency, because I think that the Government should be in a position to train these youngsters before they get into trouble with the Police, but unfortunately the applications are turned down. I would call upon the Minister to make provision for more Homes to be built, so that whenever the parents find that they cannot control their children, then the children can be sent to the appropriate Homes for training to be given, so that when the boys come out they will be useful citizens of this country.

Sir, again, I did not hear from the speech of the Minister, and I do not see in the Estimates here, that the Minister has provided recreational facilities for children, and also Reading Rooms. The Welfare Department can play a prominent part in setting up facilities for recreational activities in places where there are not available and also set up centres such as Reading Rooms, Community Centres, where instead of our youths straying in coffee-shops, they can go to such centres and pass their time. I call upon the Minister to give serious consideration to this matter.

Coming to the question of relief, that is assistance to needy families, there are cases, Sir, of aged people in



this country with a number of children—for instance, an aged woman whose husband had expired leaving behind him four or five children and none of the children is in a position or has reached the age to work, to earn a living and so the mother has no source of income. Such a person expects the Government or the Welfare Department to provide a minimum of assistance and goes to the Welfare Department and applies for assistance. It takes at least three months for the officer concerned to make the necessary investigation, but before the investigation is complete that person becomes destitute. The Welfare Department should give training to officers so that they will realise that they are dealing with human beings who are unfortunate in life. Unless and until we have people who can understand their point of view and sympathise with such unfortunate people, it would be very difficult to satisfy the needs of the people. Sir, sometimes, even when applications are submitted and after waiting for three months, the matter is not attended to at all—it is forgotten—and the poor person has again to go to the Welfare Department and has to wait for hours, sometimes from morning right up to evening to see the officer concerned. Such defects should be regularised.

Talking about beggars, the Minister did say that the Welfare Department also looks after the beggars. There is no need for him to say so. Honourable Members who come from different parts of the country, if they come to Kuala Lumpur, they can see at various bus terminals quite a number of destitutes begging around without food and clothes. There is no place in the Homes for the aged; they do not have enough accommodation. This is where the Ministry should spend more money to build more homes where the destitute beggars can be accommodated, so that they would not pose an ugly sight to foreign dignitaries coming into this country. We have been proud to see many international conferences being held here and we do not want foreign dignitaries coming into this country to possess a poor idea of our nation. Sir, this can only be remedied by building more homes for the aged people.

Sir, the Welfare Department gives money to certain independent organisations. For instance, the Indian Welfare Society is given a certain amount of money. To my astonishment, Sir, I find that the whole Committee controlling that Fund is composed of Malayan Indian Congress members. Now, who gets the benefit? They say, "You become a member of the Malayan Indian Congress, we give you relief. If not, no." This is what happens, Sir. (Laughter) Sir, why can't this Committee, if they are really interested in the welfare of the people, co-opt into the Committee different people? Until you do that, the people will definitely be suspicious. If the M.I.C. wants to run its own welfare organisation, let them do it with their own money, then there won't be any question in this House. But when there is public money spent for any purpose, Sir, we will keep on demanding that the money is properly spent.

Coming, Sir, to page 182, Emergency Expenditure, Maintenance of Dependants of Detainees and Welfare Measures, I personally know that hundreds of detainees had been in the Muar Detention Camps in the past, and are still at present, but how many dependants are getting help or assistance from the Government? I do not know about Prisons, Sir, because I had only been in a detention camp. I can boldly say that many have been neglected. There have been cases of dependants of detainees visiting the Welfare Department, but such cases have been turned down. Sir, when you detain somebody—may be he is the only earning member of the family—the Government is depriving the livelihood of many who are depending on the earning of the detainee. So, it is the bounden duty of the Government to look after the welfare of the dependants of detainees and I would be thankful to the Minister if he would direct his officers to take more pains when dealing with the dependants of these detainees.

Sir, coming to Health, the Minister played the role of a philosopher at certain junctures during his speech when he said that health is better than wealth and so on. That is a very nice, flowery statement which we have

heard. Now, what is the setback in our health facilities in this country? We only hear of big hospitals, planned for millions of dollars, centralised in one place.

**Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari:** Under what Head?

**Enche' V. David:** I am speaking generally under Health—page 166. Sir, centralisation of medical facilities in this country cannot work to the expectation. Decentralisation is the only answer, i.e., building one hospital in Klang to look after the people from Tanjong Karang, Sabak Bernam and other areas—although it takes almost one day for a patient from Sabak Bernam to reach Klang and sometimes on the way the patient will pass away . . . . .

**The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman):** Sir, on a point of explanation. We have Malayised the word "Klang" to "K-L-A-H-N-G" (*Laughter*).

**Enche' V. David:** I am very thankful to the Minister of Education, Sir, who is very conscious of the language. (*Laughter*). So, it would be really better if hospitals could be built in the local districts, with at least one doctor and one or two nurses to cope up with the work in that district. In Kajang, I understand, there is a hospital, Sir, but it is not properly equipped; so the patients from Kajang are coming to the General Hospital here. If patients are going to come from Kajang, from Sungei Way and from the districts around Kuala Lumpur, naturally the staff in the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital will not be able to cope up with their work. To discourage this practice, Sir, I would say that we should have a small hospital in Sabak Bernam, a small hospital in Tanjong Karang, one in Kajang and in other places, fully equipped with a doctor in charge, so that we can decentralise the work, and patients will not always have to rush to the General Hospital here.

Sir, the Minister was giving a very glorious picture of the increased number of doctors and the increased number of staff in the hospitals. It is quite

natural that when the population increases, naturally we would have to get more staff to work so as to cope up with the growing need. Also, Sir, the establishment list calls for 463 doctors this year, but we only have 390 doctors. Sir, recruitment of doctors can be from anywhere. When there is provision for money to be spent, why don't we recruit the necessary doctors. If we cannot get them from this country, let us recruit them from anywhere, on a contract basis, and thus satisfy the needs of our people in this country.

Sir, taking the group hospitals, in the old colonial days there used to be estate hospitals, which do exist to the present moment, with one doctor looking after at least 7 to 8 hospitals. In those hospitals patients are usually given wooden pillows and there is no constant check by the medical officer. I think the Ministry itself should pay attention to estate hospitals. Now, I understand that the estate managers employ medical officers to look after their own hospitals. There should be certain requirements placed either by the Ministry of Health or by the Ministry of Labour to enforce certain requirements. Sir, the health service in estates and estate-run hospitals is a degrading one and it is necessary for the Health Ministry to bear that in mind when next year's estimate is presented.

Sir, speaking on leprosy here—Leprosy Research, that is on page 172, items (311) to (317)—the leprosy settlement needs vast improvement, improvement in the sense of diet and amenities for the patients in the settlement. I happened to visit this settlement on one or two occasions. There has been a certain improvement, but still I think there can be considerable improvement.

**Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:** Which settlement? There is one in Penang.

**Enche' V. David:** I am sorry, the leper settlement in Sungei Buloh. So I call upon the Minister concerned to provide the necessary amenities which are required by visiting this settlement frequently if he can, because these people are isolated and they are the

most unfortunate in society. By the nature of their sickness they are barred from associating with other people. So it is our duty to give them the best amenities which we can afford.

Sir, hospitals under the Ministry of Health are always performing post-mortems for the Police. According to a statement in the Press by a distinguished high court judge, he proposed that a Pathological Department should be set up by the Police itself and it should not be under the Ministry of Health. I think that is a wonderful idea. This is due to the considerable delays, because by not having enough doctors the Police have not been able to furnish details to the court in time. I call upon the Ministry concerned to bear this in mind, of setting up a Pathological Department independent, to work with the Police Department.

There have been comments made on the transportation of seven patients by airlifts from rural areas to the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital. I wonder how you could overcome the prevailing acute shortage in medical facilities by only picking up one or two cases and bringing them up to the general hospital. Flying them in in an aircraft is not the solution. The solution is, as I said, to decentralise and build more hospitals—small ones—in the various centres, fully equipped, to satisfy the needs of the people living in that area.

Sir, I understand that most of the school teachers have complained that they are not being given medical check-ups frequently. As a result of this, I have also come to understand that one teacher who had been suffering from tuberculosis for six months has been continuing to teach until now, and that only now the relevant authorities have realised that and have sent him to hospital. Tuberculosis is a disease which is infectious and because of this it would be more feasible on the part of the Education Ministry to give periodical examinations to teachers so that they will not be left ignored and unchecked. Otherwise, it will be too late to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. The nature of the job of the teachers is such that

it is necessary for the relevant authorities to perform periodical medical check-ups.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this estimate I do not find any item mentioned in connection with the treatment of cancer. Sir, in this country the incidence of cancer is growing and the number of cancer cases are increasing from day to day. Often these cases become too late for treatment, as the public are not informed of the detrimental effect it would have on their health. It is necessary for the Government to publicise that cancer is a dangerous disease and curative measures should be taken the moment there is any symptom of cancer. I also was informed by reliable doctors that we do not have an adequately equipped section in our hospitals to cure cancer. The Honourable Minister, at least in the next budget, by consulting his technical officers, should come out to make some improvements in our hospitals as far as the treatment of cancer is concerned.

Sir, generally the Honourable Minister's speech has been full of praise, but not of concrete suggestions by which we could satisfy the growing needs of our population. As I said earlier, the only way is to build more hospitals and provide more beds in hospitals, especially the General Hospital. I myself feel ashamed to talk about the General Hospital repeatedly. I think I have already spoken a dozen times in this House and to speak about the General Hospital once again is really worthless. The shortage of beds in the General Hospital still do exist and the women of this country who go there for confinement are asked to return home after a day because of shortage of beds. At least, as a temporary measure until we have the maternity hospital built, more beds should be put in the General Hospital to accommodate patients.

**Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin (Parit):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak on Head 29, item (129). There is one disease which was not mentioned by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, that is, the mental disease. (*Laughter*). I see no medical services in our hospitals or clinics or consulting services for that very

important group of disease. We have now two large mental hospitals—one in Tanjong Rambutan and another in Johore Bharu. I like to propose to the Minister concerned to break down these hospitals into small units so that the Minister can consider building up two mental disease hospitals, one in Bungsar Ward and another one in Pantai Timor. (*Laughter*).

**Enche' V. David:** Sir, on a point of order. "Bungsar Ward" does not need any hospital, but I think the person concerned needs a hospital!

**Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin:** Sir, I would like to correct my statement to "Bungsar constituency".

**Che' Khatijah binti Mohd. Sidek:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Pantai Timor tidak menghendaki mental hospital.

**Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very pleased to note that this Ministry has provided at least hundreds of *wanita-wanita* for the appointment of midwives and nurses. I am sure the Lady Honourable Member from PAS will be glad that more ladies will be employed.

**Che' Khatijah binti Mohd. Sidek:** Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36.

**Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin:** I am not giving way, Sir. However, Sir, I conclude that the Minister will . . . .

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Just wait a minute! The Honourable Member has risen on a point of order. Please sit down! I think he is quite in order. Proceed!

**Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin:** Thank you, Sir. I am sure the Minister himself has plans in his Ministry to encourage the appointment of more *wanita-wanita* under his Ministry.

Sir, on behalf of my constituency, I wish to thank the Minister concerned for the prompt action taken by him to eliminate the disease called "elephantiasis", that has recently been, and is still being, carried out in my constituency. The people in my constituency

have also asked me to convey their thanks to the Minister concerned. Thank you.

**Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesehatan yang mana di-dalam ucapan-nya itu kita telah di-beri tahu kemajuan yang besar telah di-jalankan dalam perkhidmatan kesehatan. Dalam keterangan yang tegas itu saya percaya seluruh ra'ayat negeri ini berterima kasih atas segala kemajuan perkhidmatan yang telah di-jalankan itu. Walau pun begitu, kehendak ra'ayat sa-bagai negeri yang baharu merdeka ini belum di-dapati 100 peratus. Dalam ucapan itu kita nampak satu kemajuan yang tinggi, terutama sa-kali ranchangan mengadakan kelinik di-kampung dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya telah nampak dengan terang ia-itu di-kawasan saya telah banyak kelinik dan perkhidmatan perubatan telah di-adakan.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan pentadbiran Kementerian Kesehatan. Saya hendak memberi satu pandangan di-atas satu perkara yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini ia-itu satu peratoran telah di-buat di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> yang berdekatan dengan Hospital di-dalam bandar, orang<sup>2</sup> perempuan yang hendak bersalin di-benarkan bagi anak yang pertama sampai anak yang keenam sahaja. Saya telah mendapat banyak rayuan daripada penduduk dalam bandar yang mana banyak di-hantar mereka itu tidak di-benarkan atau di-tolak untuk bersalin di-Hospital kapada mereka yang anak-nya lebeh daripada enam orang. Kebanyakan orang dalam bandar, terutama orang China dudok dalam sa-buah rumah itu ramai dan bilek-nya kecil, tentu-lah susah bagi mereka hendak bersalin di-rumah mereka sendiri. Oleh itu, saya harap peratoran itu di-l-o-n-g-g-a-r-k-a-n supaya tidak menyusahkan orang, terutama orang miskin. Saya dapat tahu alasan-nya peratoran itu di-buat ia-lah sebab bidan ada berkhidmat untuk orang ramai, dan Hospital tidak boleh

melayan mereka itu. Tetapi soal-nya ia-lah tempat bersalin di-rumah mereka itu tidak sesuai, ini-lah yang menyusahkan hati mereka. Kapada orang kaya saya tidak susahkan sebab mereka ada rumah sendiri, kapada mereka boleh kita kenakan perintah atau peratoran yang saperti ini.

Sa-perkara lagi berkenaan dengan bayaran ubat di-Dispensary. Di-sini juga ada kesulitan yang besar kapada orang miskin dan kapada pegawai dalam hospital itu, kerana pegawai itu tidak dapat membezakan tiap<sup>2</sup> orang yang datang itu sama ada orang itu betul<sup>2</sup> miskin atau orang itu boleh membayar ubat itu. Jadi satu peratoran yang tetap hendak-lah di-adakan supaya tiap<sup>2</sup> mereka yang datang itu tidak di-wajibkan membayar ubat itu, sebab pegawai itu tidak dapat membezakan mereka itu. Saya banyak mendapat rungutan daripada orang miskin di-kawasan saya khas-nya yang mana mereka itu meminta kapada Kerajaan mengadakan satu peratoran supaya ubat<sup>2</sup> yang di-keluarkan di-Dispensary untuk out-patient di-perchumakan.

Yang ketiga, berhubung dengan bayaran masuk kelas tiga dalam Hospital. Masaalah-nya sama juga dengan bayaran ubat tadi. Saya perchaya kalau di-adakan satu peratoran yang tetap ia-itu kelas tiga ini di-perchumakan oleh sebab mereka<sup>2</sup> itu tidak dapat di-bezakan.

Berhubung dengan State Matron saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Item 21 itu sa-tahu saya jawatan ini baharu di-adakan dalam 5-6 tahun ini, saya memandang State Matron ini tidak mustahak di-adakan, dan sa-tahu saya jawatan ini ia-lah untuk hendak memberi peluang kapada Expatriate Officer memegang jawatan yang tinggi. Saya selalu dapati State Matron ini apabila melawat Hospital tidak sampai pun lima minit, kemudian mereka itu keluar. Sunggoh pun saya di-beri tahu State Matron ia-lah khas untuk menguruskan chara pentadbiran berkenaan nurse dan midwife, tetapi di-tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri itu ada State Medical Officer dan penolong-nya untuk mentadbirkan rumah sakit, saya rasa

memadai-lah mereka itu sahaja menjalankan urusan ini.

Muka 163 ia-itu Medical Officers. Saya berbesar hati nampak-nya ia-itu perkhidmatan Medical Officer ini banyak-lah kita dapati doctor<sup>2</sup> masuk berkhidmat tetapi maseh lagi berkekurangan. Dan daripada Medical Officers yang ada bekerja pun yang saya tahu banyak juga yang meninggalkan pekerjaan<sup>2</sup>-nya dengan sebab mereka itu sendiri. Tetapi saya rasa, untuk hendak memberikan mereka ini puas hati atas kedudukan mereka berkhidmat kapada Kerajaan, saya menchadangkan supaya satu peratoran umpama-nya, oleh kerana doctor<sup>2</sup> ini perkhidmatan-nya tidak di-tentukan masa dan jam kita beri sedikit professional allowance sa-umpama \$200.00 sa-bulan dan juga di-beri mereka masa rehat yang lebeh sedikit, pada masa ini tiap<sup>2</sup> Hospital tidak ada banyak doctor dan kebanyakan-nya ada satu atau dua doctor sahaja dan mereka<sup>2</sup> itu kena bekerja 24 jam tiap<sup>2</sup> hari.

Dan juga berkenaan dengan percutian mingguan kapada mereka pun tidak ada, saya perchaya ini pun dapat di-longgarkan supaya dalam 7 hari bekerja dapat-lah mereka satu hari untuk berehat. Kerana saperti kata orang Inggeris: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy".

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan doctor<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja khas bahagian penyakit<sup>2</sup> sa-umpama batok kering dan leprosy patut juga di-timbangkan ia-itu di-beri chuti yang lebeh panjang untuk mereka supaya dapat menjauhkan daripada penyakit yang mana mereka itu berkhidmat.

Muka 163, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu bab (60) berkenaan Hospital Administrators. Hospital Administrators ini saya rasa, pada masa ini Kerajaan mengambil daripada mereka<sup>2</sup> yang bukan bekerja di-dalam Hospital ia-itu mereka itu di-ambil daripada kerani yang belum berkhidmat dalam Hospital. Jadi, rasa saya jawatan ini sa-molek-nya di-ambil daripada Hospital Assistant yang tahu chara<sup>2</sup> pekerjaan Hospital itu. Jadi, saya

menchadangkan ia-itu Hospital Administrators ini kita tujukan sahaja perkhidmatan itu di-ambil daripada Senior Hospital Assistant yang sudah lama dalam perkhidmatan dan di-benarkan mereka itu memerintah dalam Hospital. Oleh sebab mereka ini telah lama bekerja dalam Hospital dan tahu segala<sup>2</sup>-nya berkenaan dengan Hospital.

Muka 166 ia-itu bab (126) sampai (139) berkenaan dengan pegawai<sup>2</sup> rendah yang berkhidmat dalam semua Hospital. Dalam ucapan Menteri tadi, kita sudah mendengar ia-itu orang ramai boleh di-katakan pada masa yang lampau kurang-lah rungutan<sup>2</sup>-nya atas segala layanan<sup>2</sup> yang di-berikan oleh pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita dalam Hospital. Dan oleh itu saya rasa, patut-lah sangat mereka<sup>2</sup> ini di-layan dengan layanan yang istimewa oleh kerana perkhidmatan dalam Rumah Sakit itu. Satu perkara yang saya suka shorkan ia-itu pada masa yang lampau saya tahu; saya berkhidmat dalam Hospital selama 24 tahun, pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini menerima layanan yang baik terhadap mereka bila mereka kena sakit dan masuk dalam Hospital. Jadi, mereka di-beri layanan yang istimewa ia-itu mereka di-asingkan ward-nya ya'ani di-berikan ward second class. Kerana mereka yang saya chakapkan tadi mengikut perentah baharu daripada Minister of Health ia-itu reference 33 dalam surat 973 bertarikh 28-8-1960 tidak lagi di-benarkan mereka ini di-rawat dalam ward second class. Ini-lah saya dapat rayuan daripada pegawai<sup>2</sup> rendah itu atas perentah ini dan mereka sangat dukachita. Sebab sa-lama 24 tahun saya berkhidmat dalam Hospital maka baharu ini-lah saya tahu yang perentah itu telah di-terima oleh mereka. Maka perentah itu sangat mendukachitakan mereka dan di-harap Kementerian Kesihatan boleh menimbangkan di-atas rayuan perkhidmatan yang mereka dapat dahulu di-balekkan semula.

Dan bagitu juga layanan berkenaan dengan rumah<sup>2</sup> mereka, saya harap mendapat perhatian yang berat sebab saya rasa pada tahun dahulu pun saya

telah menyentuh dalam hal perumahan mereka supaya di-selideki dan di-beri rumah yang sesuai dan elok.

Muka 175 sub-head 4, Blood Bank Service sa-banyak \$10,000 maka peruntukan ini saya mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan dengan sukachita kerana pada tahun dahulu tidak ada dan saya perchaya dapat di-timbangkan di-Hospital<sup>2</sup> ia-itu di-Bentong dan di-Mentakab supaya di-adakan FREEZER untuk menyimpan darah<sup>2</sup> untuk perkhidmatan orang ramai. Pada masa ini darah<sup>2</sup> ini tidak di-simpan, bila ada di-kehendaki darah terpaksa-lah di-telephone kalau ada telephone, kalau tidak ada terpaksa-lah menggunakan perkhidmatan kereta dan pegawai<sup>2</sup> polis menchari orang<sup>2</sup> yang boleh memberi darah ini nanti. Maka perkara ini kalau kita hendak chari maka terpaksa-lah mengambil masa dua atau tiga jam. Oleh sebab pertolongan itu tidak dapat di-beri dengan serta merta kepada orang yang mengkehendaki darah itu tadi maka akibat-nya sangat-lah tidak baik.

Sub-head 19, Replacement of Vehicles sa-banyak \$400,000 ini, saya juga suka memberikan pandangan kedudukan kereta<sup>2</sup> Hospital yang ada dalam negeri Pahang. Pada masa ini patut-lah kereta<sup>2</sup> itu di-baharu<sup>2</sup> dan di-timbangkan sebab kereta<sup>2</sup> itu sangat burok. Kalau datang-lah pelawat<sup>2</sup> dari luar negeri dan menengok kereta<sup>2</sup> perkhidmatan Hospital kita dengan kedudukan yang semacham ini akan merasa sangat dukachita.

Sa-perkara lagi berkenaan dengan kereta sakit (Ambulance) saya minta kepada Kementerian ini supaya Peratoran menghantar kereta<sup>2</sup>-nya tidak bagaimana sekarang, ia-itu sekarang kereta<sup>2</sup> sakit tidak boleh keluar sa-kira-nya orang<sup>2</sup> yang memanggil itu tidak sanggup hendak membayar duit kereta sakit itu. Maka ini-lah yang menjadi satu daripada sebab tergendala panggilan<sup>2</sup> kereta sakit itu kerana pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang bertugas itu tidak berani menghantar keluar kereta<sup>2</sup> sakit-nya. Sungguh pun Medical Officer ada kuasa memberi perkhidmatan perchuma tetapi sa-telah di-siasat dan sa-telah puas hati baharu-lah di-beri. Tetapi orang<sup>2</sup>

kampung kebanyakan-nya ada-lah orang<sup>2</sup> miskin yang tidak daya hendak membayar duit panggilan kereta sakit itu. Oleh itu selalu-lah bertelingkah dengan Medical Officer itu.

Saya berharap kepada pehak yang berkenaan supaya panggilan kereta sakit itu dapat di-perchumakan dengan akuan daripada ketua<sup>2</sup> kampung atau pun penghulu<sup>2</sup> yang membolehkan panggilan itu di-segerakan.

Dalam bab 63 berkenaan dengan "ward Hospital Equipment" saya men-chadangkan supaya satu perkakas di-gunakan dalam tiap<sup>2</sup> Hospital ia-itu "loching panggilan" ia-itu "bell system" yang boleh di-gunakan oleh tiap<sup>2</sup> orang sakit yang ada di-dalam Hospital itu untuk memanggil satu<sup>2</sup> pegawai menepati apa<sup>2</sup> kehendak-nya. Sebab saya kata begitu kerana saya sendiri telah masok dalam Hospital Kuala Lumpur, oleh sebab ward itu jauh maka panggilan saya tadi berkehendakkan satu<sup>2</sup> benda tidak dapat di-dengar-nya. Jadi dengan ada-nya loching tadi maka panggilan itu dapat-lah di-segerakan dan dapat-lah memberi layanan yang sa-chukup-nya. Satu chontoh yang saya suka beri ia-itu di-Bangsar Hospital ia-itu tiap<sup>2</sup> katil orang sakit itu ada menggunakan loching. Jadi kalau orang<sup>2</sup> sakit berkehendakkan apa<sup>2</sup> maka di-pichit sahaja loching tadi dan datang-lah nurse untuk melayankan apa kehendak<sup>2</sup> si-sakit. Sebab ini sangat mustahak kerana kita telah mendengar ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat<sup>2</sup> Menteri tadi ia-itu kita kekurangan orang dan sa-bagai-nya dan ini-lah satu chara yang boleh kita melayan kehendak<sup>2</sup> orang sakit. Dan lagi saya suka juga kalau dapat di-adakan pada tiap<sup>2</sup> satu ward itu satu pegawai sama ada pegawai rendah atau tinggi yang khas untuk menerima layanan<sup>2</sup> orang<sup>2</sup> sakit supaya jangan-lah mereka itu penat ternanti<sup>2</sup> untuk berkehendakkan satu<sup>2</sup> perkara.

Sa-perkara lagi ia-itu di-muka 176 berkenaan dengan sub-head 3, saya suka juga mendapat fikiran dari Kementerian itu apa-kah chara<sup>2</sup>-nya wang ini di-belanjakan untuk orang<sup>2</sup> terzalim di-Burma, dan Siam. Penyudah-nya saya suka juga menjawab satu

uchapan yang di-berikan oleh sa-orang wakil yang telah beruchap dahulu daripada saya tadi ia-itu kata-nya layanan yang di-berikan oleh pegawai<sup>2</sup> untuk mentadbirkan berkenaan dengan Social Welfare kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang susah mendapat bantuan itu tidak memuaskan. Saya sendiri ada mengelolakan sa-orang yang mati suami dan saya telah mendapat layanan daripada pejabat itu dengan serta merta. Saya tidak tahu-lah apa satu tujuan Ahli Yang Berhormat yang berchakap tadi.

Yang kedua, saya mendengar per-chakapan berkenaan dengan orang<sup>2</sup> peminta sedekah. Saya tahu juga pada dua tiga tahun dahulu ada Kerajaan men-chadangkan orang<sup>2</sup> peminta sedekah itu di-kumpulkan satu rumah, akan tetapi peminta<sup>2</sup> sedekah ini tidak mahu, kalau tuan<sup>2</sup> suka menyiasat, chuba-lah bertanya pada tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-orang peminta sedekah itu. Dan lagi saya dapati orang<sup>2</sup> peminta sedekah itu sa-tengah-nya ada mempunyai Saving Bank Book, dan ada menyimpan sampai tiga empat ribu ringgit wang-nya dalam Bank. Jadi ini bukan-lah tanggung jawab daripada Kementerian ini.

**The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the Honourable Minister for Health and Social Welfare would appreciate the request of the Honourable Member for Parit, especially immediately after the performance of the Honourable Member for Bungsar. If my memory serves me right, . . . .

**Enche' V. David:** On a point of information, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** (To Enche' Cheah Theam Swee) Will you give way?

**Enche' Cheah Theam Swee:** I will, Mr. Speaker.

**Enche' V. David:** Sir, I think a mental hospital is extremely necessary in the constituency of Bukit Bintang (Laughter), because there are a lot of waifs and clowns.

**Enche' K. Karam Singh:** I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I cannot lay my hands on the



particular Standing Order now. The Assistant Minister was using insulting language when he says that especially after his performance there is need of a mental hospital in his constituency. I think that is a malicious implication. I ask, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that that remark be withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Under what Standing Order?

**Enche' K. Karam Singh:** Under Standing Order 36 (4), Sir. It says—"It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the House." He has said "especially after the performance . . ." That is a very insulting implication, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I think it is quite all right.

**Enche' Cheah Theam Swee:** I do not think the word "performance" is insulting; and if the cap fits, wear it. In fact, if my memory serves me right, a mental hospital did in fact have occasion to serve a certain case. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar, in his anxiety to stimulate the request by the Honourable Member for Parit, felt it necessary under the Head of Youth Services to make certain remarks relating to the Malayan Chinese Association Youth Organisation. Sir, may I say this to this House: that today I am proud indeed, and in fact I am more proud now, that the Organisation has been mentioned in this House (*Applause*) and there must indeed be cause for concern because the movement of the Organisation is felt throughout the country. And in trying to mislead the people with regard to this Organisation the Honourable Member for Bungsar has launched an attack on one of its leaders, Mr. Mah Chum Woo, and he accused him under the leave of this House and the privilege of this House—and without, of course, the other person having the privilege of replying in this House—that he has brought in Kuomintang infiltration. Sir, in the case of infiltration we have seen how the Government has, in order to stop undesirable infiltration, dealt

with cases of political parties or non-political parties, and very recently we have seen how such infiltration, whether by Kuomintang or by the Communists, has been successfully dealt with, in and around Kuala Lumpur too for that matter. And I am sure the Government will ceaselessly try to do away with this undesirable infiltration and if at all this gentleman, who was mentioned by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, is an "infiltration element" he will, of course, be accordingly dealt with by the Government and we will make no head of that, whether in or out of our Organisation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then I come to the question of the Malayan Chinese Association's Youth Organisation undesirably teaching its members *kuntow*. May I say that I am not an authority on this Chinese art of self-defence; but I believe it is a part of Chinese Culture and it is a physical education, an education relating to the body, and to the mind, too, and, indeed, as the Honourable Member who said just now "All work and no play will make Jack"—or whoever he is—"a dull boy", we believe, whether in mind or in body, to equip our members in good health. It is quite relevant to this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then in the course of the exposition by the Honourable Member from Bungsar he said we did not understand socialism. Now, a few days ago I think the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry did in fact say that we cannot understand synthetic socialism and in fact today we find that it is becoming more true. Synthetic is progressing day by day. The Honourable Member also made remarks on the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur and said that it was worthless for him to mention. May I say this: it has always been worthless for him to mention anything at all.

**Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satelah kita ikuti ucapan yang panjang lebar dari Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu Menteri Kesehatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat maka saya ingin berchakap dari hal kesihatan

ra'ayat yang pada pendapat saya ra'ayat di-kampung<sup>2</sup> atau ra'ayat di-luar bandar yang jauh daripada layanan kesihatan dan kurang mendapat layanan perubatan itu hendak-lah digalakkan dan di-lipat gandakan usaha<sup>2</sup> dari masa yang sudah<sup>2</sup>. Sa-bagai satu chontoh dapat saya berikan pada Dewan ini ia-itu dalam kawasan saya sendiri mithal-nya di-Tanah Merah satu daerah yang sangat terpenchil daripada apa yang saya sebutkan tadi, sebab dalam kawasan Tanah Merah dan separoh daripada kawasan Machang yang menjadi kawasan Tanah Merah tidak ada sa-buah Hospital pun yang dapat di-jadikan tempat untuk ra'ayat di-kampung meminta ubat atau meminta pertolongan. Pernah saya kemukakan soal ini dalam meshuarat belanjawan kita pada tahun yang lalu ia-itu patut-lah dalam kawasan Tanah Merah dan Machang itu di-dirikan sa-buah Hospital di-mana ra'ayat dan kebanyakkan penduduk di-situ lebeh daripada 40,000 yang tidak mendapat layanan Hospital.

Pada masa yang sudah<sup>2</sup> saya telah pernah menyatakan bahawa sa-buah jambatan telah menjadi *malaikal maut* di-tempat itu ia-itu Jambatan Kosial. Jambatan itu telah pun di-buka pada 24 jam satu hari satu malam oleh Menteri Kenderaan baru<sup>2</sup> ini dan saya ucapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri itu kerana dia minta saya berbuat demikian, atas usaha yang telah di-buat-nya itu bagi menyelamatkan beberapa nyawa maka sakira-nya terjadi sa-suatu hal pada malam hari amat-lah di-banggakan oleh penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-situ dan bagi pehak saya menguchapkan terima kaseh sekali lagi bagi kawasan itu kepada Menteri yang telah membuka jambatan tersebut. (*Tepok*).

Pada masa yang telah lalu jambatan itu telah menjadi *malaikal maut* kata saya, oleh kerana kesulitan perubatan maka terpaksa-lah orang<sup>2</sup> yang sakit di-ulu<sup>2</sup> itu di-bawa ka-Kota Bharu. Masa sekarang pun terpaksa di-buat bagitu juga walau pun jambatan itu telah pun di-buka. Jadi mustahak-lah sa-buah Hospital di-Machang atau pun di-Tanah Merah pada penduduk<sup>2</sup>

yang sedemikian banyak-nya, sebab di-kampung<sup>2</sup> dan daerah di-ulu<sup>2</sup> itu banyak orang<sup>2</sup> yang kurang kesehatannya—makanan-nya kurang berdzat dan banyak terjadi hal<sup>2</sup> yang tidak di-ingini, mithal-nya "pechah kepala" atau "katok kepala" yang perlu mendapat rawatan dengan serta merta. Selama Hospital di-tempat itu tidak ada dan selama Hospital itu tidak di-dirikan maka kesehatan ra'ayat di-situ akan kurang mendapat layanan.

Pernah saya berjumpa dengan Hospital Assistant yang ada di-Tanah Merah di-sana hanya mempunyai pegawai satu orang sahaja. Dia terpaksa melayan orang sa-banyak lebeh 40,000 penduduk yang mustahak mendapat layanan itu dan dia terpaksa pergi ka-kampung<sup>2</sup> sa-tengah-nya dua minggu sekali dan sa-tengah-nya satu minggu sekali dan manakala saya bertanya ada-kah dia tahu berapa banyak orang<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-timpa oleh penyakit, katakan-lah penyakit demam atau malaria pada tiap<sup>2</sup> bulan. Kata-nya tidak kurang dari 500 orang yang terpaksa di-rawat pada tiap<sup>2</sup> bulan yang kena penyakit demam itu. Maka oleh kerana kata saya dia hanya sa-orang dan kereta ubat pun hanya satu jadi payah-lah dia melayan penduduk<sup>2</sup> yang sa-bagitu banyak. Oleh sebab itu saya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesehatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat supaya mengutamakan mereka dengan mengadakan Hospital ini kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar terutama sekali penduduk<sup>2</sup> yang jauh daripada Hospital.

Berkait dengan kesehatan saperti yang saya sebutkan tadi selain daripada kita memberi ubat kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-situ maka kempen terhadap kesehatan ra'ayat supaya ra'ayat itu meminim ayer yang berseih, menjaga rumah, menjaga pakaian, menjaga kampong dan lain<sup>2</sup> hendak-lah di-galakkan dengan sa-hebat<sup>2</sup>-nya sa-hingga tidak-lah lagi di-jadikan Hospital atau ubat yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan itu sa-bagai satu *hantu* yang menakutkan mereka itu. Ra'ayat di-kampung<sup>2</sup> selalu memandang bahawa Hospital ini sa-bagai satu tempat untuk mengambil nyawa-nya. Jadi kalau selama-nya kita tidak memberi kempen

kapada mereka itu supaya mereka mengambil ubat di-Hospital agar mereka menjaga kesehatan, menjaga ayerminum maka selama itu-lah kesehatan mereka akan terganggu. Dalam kesehatan itu saya telah mendengar satu ucapan dari sa-orang anggota Dewan ini ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Parit yang mengeshorkan supaya di-pantai timur di-adakan sa-buah Hospital Gila. Sabenar-nya saya menyokong chadangan-nya itu supaya di-adakan Hospital Gila di-pantai timur dengan seberapa segera yang boleh, oleh kerana sa-telah di-selideki pada masa akhir<sup>2</sup> ini banyak benar-lah orang<sup>2</sup> gila di-pantai timur, terutama sakali ia-lah anggota Perikatan yang telah kalah dalam pilihan raya dahulu. (Ketawa).

Selain daripada apa yang saya sebutkan ia-itu Hospital ini patut di-adakan di-pantai timur itu maka saya mengharapkan kapada Kementerian ini mengadakan satu usaha bagi mengadakan penyelidekan kapada ra'ayat, sebab-nya bagini: Kapada kanak<sup>2</sup> sekolah patut-kah di-X-ray dada mereka ia-itu ada-kah mereka ini mengidap penyakit T.B.?—sudah ada. Bagitu juga orang<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan, chuma yang belum pernah di-buat dan saya shorkan supaya Kerajaan ini mengadakan kempen di-kampong<sup>2</sup> bagi meng-X-ray dada ra'ayat di-luar bandar . . . . Saya akan sambong lagi ucapan saya pada esok pagi.

*Adjourned at 6.30 o'clock p.m.*