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Friday
19 January, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 19th January, 1962

The House met at Half-past nine o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

.. the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,
Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.
(Kuala Kedah).

.. the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister
of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN
DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

.. the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior,
DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
P.M.N. (Johor Timor).

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

.. the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).

.. the Minister of 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 Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID
KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.
(Batang Padang).

.. the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE'
CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

.. the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKA-
VASAGAM, 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. (Melaka Utara).

.. ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).

.. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).

The Honourable 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. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ 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 (Melaka 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' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

The Honourable 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).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (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, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

LATER RESUMPTION

(MOTION)

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow instead of 10.00 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

Sir, the purpose of this amendment is to enable some of us to go to the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station tomorrow morning to welcome back Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong, and I am sure this purpose will have the approval of this House.

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 House at its rising this day shall resume at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow instead of 10.00 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads 16, 17 and 18—

Resumption of Debate on Question:

That the sum of \$8,256,408 for Heads 16 to 18 to stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof): Mr. Chairman, continuing my speech, I come now to Items under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, the total increases of anticipated expenditure of which are:

- (a) Ministry—\$220,005.
- (b) Missions Overseas—\$197,513.

For the Ministry, increases in expenditure are:

- (a) Sub-head 6—Medical Expenses for home-based staff overseas \$5,000.
- (b) Sub-head 7—Officers on attachment, overlap and transfer \$210,000.
- (c) Sub-head 10—Transport \$1,000.
- (d) Malayan National Secretariat for ASA Sub-heads 11 to 14 \$12,630.

There is also a decrease in expenditure in respect of Sub-heads 2, 5, 8 and 9.

A major increase under Other Charges Annually Recurrent in the Ministry is in respect of Sub-head 7. This is a provision for which payment is made for the posting, transfer and return of officers to the Federation on leave. The higher expenditure is necessary in view of the fact that more officers would have by the present year completed their normal tour of duty and are under the terms and conditions of service eligible for return on leave to the Federation of Malaya. This in turn would mean that

there would be a greater movement of staff on transfer from one post to another. The expenditure anticipated is based on a very close study of the minimum required to execute transfers anticipated for the year.

In respect of Other Charges Annually Recurrent for overseas missions, the increases are distributed in practically all the items. This is due mainly to the increase in respect of each of the items of administrative costs required for the running of the new Mission in Bonn, which alone accounts for some \$120,000.

The cost of Transport and Traveling of our representatives overseas is also increased to the extent of about \$20,000 to enable these officers to undertake a more comprehensive programme of travel within the countries to which they are accredited, which travel is a normal activity required of officers overseas.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent the anticipated 1962 expenditure for the Ministry represents an increase of nearly \$16,000 while that for Missions overseas shows a decrease of about \$1,000.

The major items of increase in the schedule of expenditure for the Ministry are in respect of:

- (a) Sub-head 26—Contributions to the United Nations amounting to about \$56,000;
- (b) Sub-head 29—Purchase of Malayan Paintings for Missions Overseas amounting to \$5,000 which is necessary to gradually build up the collections of Malayan Paintings in our Missions overseas;
- (c) Sub-head 13—Motor Car and Van. The provision of \$20,600 is required for replacing 2 vehicles in the Ministry which are over five and eight years old.

That much for the Ministry of External Affairs.

I shall now deal with Head 17, Immigration. There is no increase in the establishment for the Department of Immigration. The total Personal Emoluments for 1962 will be increased to the extent of about \$40,000. The increase is due primarily to:

- (a) normal increment of salaries of staff together with the corresponding increase of Cost of Living Allowance; and
- (b) a revision of salary scales for the following:

Item 10—Inspector of Immigration;

Item 11—Sub-Inspector of Immigration; and

Item 14—Immigration Officer.

The revision of the salary scales was a result of negotiation between the Service Union and Government, the result of which was an upward revision of salary scales for these three grades of officers with a difference of some \$20,000 more in total salary payable to them.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, the only item of appreciable increase is in respect of Sub-head 2: Administration, where heavier charges on light, power and water have to be incurred and where cost of uniform has risen by more than \$2,000. The total increase under Other Charges Annually Recurrent is only \$4,300.

Now I come to pilgrimage. There is no increase of staff. The total Personal Emoluments show only a slight increase of about \$300 and is a result of a slightly higher salary that has to be paid to the cook in Mecca in view of the fact that the staff of the Pilgrimage Medical Mission to Mecca has increased in number.

Pilgrimage expenses under Sub-head 2 of Head 18 also shows a slight increase of \$4,500 due to the change in the rate of exchange between Malayan Dollars and Saudi Rials. The rate at present is M\$100 to 150 Saudi

Rials while the previous rate was M\$100 to 175 Saudi Rials. Similarly due to the difference in the rate of exchange Sub-head 4: Transport has also shown an increase.

The purchase of air coolers under Sub-head 5 and Office Equipment and Furniture under Sub-head 6 are required to meet the need for an increase in the staff of Malayan Mission to Mecca.

I hope the explanation given, although brief, is adequately clear to Members of this House but I should certainly be glad to provide any further details if necessary.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, Item (1) daripada Head Ministry of External Affairs, baharu² ini satu perishti-haran di-buat oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan kedudukan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam hubungan-nya dengan pertikaian Belanda dengan Indonesia. Saya merasa pengumuman itu di-buat ia-lah untuk menerangkan kedudukan yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan di-dalam hal ini. Pada satu masa dahulu kita telah mendapat kenyataan² yang menunjukkan rasa simpeti kita di-dalam dasar luar negeri kapada Irian Barat terutama-nya kapada orang² Indonesia dan hak-nya dalam soal Irian Barat. Maka saya rasa, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak bijak Menteri Luar Negeri untuk mengeluarkan perishti-haran seperti itu di-masa seperti ini sebab bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak-lah menyatakan bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak hanya neutral dalam perkara ini bahkan menyokong ra'ayat Indonesia di-dalam tuntutan mereka mengembalikan hak mereka di-Irian Barat.

Mr. Chairman: Nampak-nya ini pada dasar umum. Kalau hendak shor atas perkara itu, saya benarkan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa elok-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri

mengulang kaji kedudukan ini dan kapada Kerajaan pula saya tuntutan supaya Kementerian ini mengambil sikap menyokong perjuangan ra'ayat itu sendiri di-dalam mengembalikan hak mereka di-dalam soal Irian Barat ini. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak-lah memestikan bahawa di-dalam menyokong simpeti bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu terlibat dalam pertarungan di-antara Belanda dengan Indonesia. Kalau Kerajaan² maseh belum merdeka pun telah menyatakan sokongan-nya maka mengapa-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang sudah merdeka dan sudah pula membuat Treaty Persahabatan dengan Indonesia teragak² pula menunjukkan bahawa ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menyokong Indonesia di-dalam perjuangan-nya mengambil Irian Barat ini. Saya minta-lah Yang Berhormat itu menegaskan sokongan-nya dalam hal ini.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I refer to page 119, Item (1) Controller of Immigration, Superscale. My information is that this officer has in fact retired but that his term of service has recently been extended. If my information is correct, then to my mind it is amazing that it is considered necessary to extend the services of this officer, because I feel that a local officer who has had experience in this work for a long time will certainly be competent to take over his job—you will agree that no man is indispensable. Therefore, I see no reason why the services of this officer should have been extended. The extension of his term, I am sure you will agree, would result in a local man being denied the chance to take over this important job in the Immigration Department—that is, a Malayan being denied the opportunity to take over this responsible job in this Department. Therefore, I feel it is a matter of regret that such a thing should have been allowed to take place.

Now, Sir, I would draw your attention to page 120, Special Expenditure, Sub-head 11, Office Furniture and

Equipment—the amount allowed is about \$1,000. Sir, I have been to the Immigration Department on many occasions and as one enters the office one's first impression would be how untidy the building is. It needs white-washing as the sun and rain during all these years have taken their toll; and I don't think the authority concerned has had it cleaned for ten or twenty years. We talk so much about advertising to the outside world, inviting people to come to our country. Sir, the moment they come, what they see is this building, which could be described as a cow-shed. When you go to this Department you are not given a chair to sit down, because they do not have sufficient chairs—what chairs they have are occupied by officers and clerks; and the people who go there have to sit on the floor in front. I think we should look into this more carefully. We should be more courteous to people, especially to foreigners when they go to the Immigration Department to get their visa extended or things like that. I think it is about time that the Ministry responsible should look into this matter and give more money. Let us keep up the prestige of this country.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untuk menyokong peruntukan wang yang telah ada dalam anggaran ini. Chuma saya hendak mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan Home-Based Staff—Kedutaan di-luar negeri. Saya telah melawat di-New Delhi dan beramah tamah dengan Home-Based Staff di-sana dan mereka itu ada rungutan yang mengatakan semenjak perkhidmatan mereka sana ta' dapat peluang hendak berchuti untuk hendak melawat sanak saudaranya, dan di-harap supaya mendapat perhatian dari pihak Kementerian Luar Negeri bagi memberi peluang kapada mereka itu balek berchuti sa-lama berkhidmat dua tiga tahun itu—ma'alum-lah manakala keluar dari rumah ta' dapat keluar balek tentu-lah berasa sayu dan rindu dendam kapada keluarga-nya di-sini. Jadi ini-lah satu rayuan yang di-harap

mendapat pertimbangan supaya diselesaikan.

Ada sa-orang rakan saya ia sa-orang anak teruna telah meminta chuti pulang ka-sini hendak menchari tunangan, tetapi ta' dapat di-lepaskan beliau balek ka-sini. Jadi dengan kerana itu saya pun bertimbang rasa, sa-orang yang berkhidmat dengan ta' ada isteri tentu-lah berasa sangat susah. Dari itu saya harap supaya di-beri chuti beberapa bulan untuk hendak menjalankan urusan ini dan sesuai pula kalau dapat di-adakan satu badan atau satu jawatan "Roving Relieving Staff". Kaki-tangan ini dapat di-mana² tempat supaya digantikan dengan orang² yang pergi chuti ini, dengan ini dapat-lah kaki-tangan Home-Based Staff itu chuti balek ka-sini dan di-gantikan sa-orang yang khas bekerja untuk mengganti tempat² sementara mereka itu berchuti.

Satu lagi rungutan daripada Locally-Recruited Staff ia-itu orang² yang berkhidmat di-Tokyo dan New Delhi. Mereka itu merayu kepada Kerajaan kita supaya memberi peluang kepada mereka dengan tambang per-chuma datang melawat di-sini. Mereka yang berkhidmat di-kedutaan luar negeri itu chuma membacha dalam surat² khabar, dalam siaran² dan mereka ta' dapat melihat dengan mata kepala mereka sendiri. Kalau mereka hendak datang tentu banyak menggunakan duit, dan ada-lah di-harap Kerajaan dapat menimbangkan supaya di-pilih mereka yang berkhidmat di-sana dapat di-beri peluang dengan chara perchuma duduk di-sini selama dua tiga bulan dan apabila mereka itu balek boleh-lah di-beritahu tentang hal ehwal keadaan Tanah Melayu.

Saya lihat ada peruntukan Rent and Rates di-Sub-head 18 sa-banyak \$821,314 ia-itu untuk bayaran sewa. Saya perchaya jikalau Kerajaan adakan satu peruntukan yang besar untuk membeli tanah atau buat rumah sendiri di-negeri² yang lain boleh mengurangkan perbelanjaan dengan sewa rumah. Ada kedutaan kita tidak begitu sesuai dengan ke-

hormatan negara kita. Saya harap Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian mengenai bangunan², pejabat² dan alatan² bagi kedutaan supaya seimbang dengan kehormatan negara kita dengan membuat bangunan² yang sesuai.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri. Sa-benar-nya kedudukan kita di-luar negeri itu ada-lah bukan sahaja merupakan pegawai yang menghubungkan di-antara negeri kita dengan negeri² lain, tetapi juga merupakan symbol bagi negeri kita di-sana dan merupakan satu badan yang menghubungkan antara ra'ayat kita supaya merapatkan lagi perhubungan negeri ini dengan ra'ayat di-sana. Sa-lain daripada itu pada fahaman saya tegas-nya supaya dapat kita mengawal nama baik kedutaan kita di-luar negeri itu. Kerana ada pernah terjadi di-Pejabat Consul Malaya di-luar negeri pada masa menyambut Kemerdekaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada 31hb. August, 1961. Sambutan ini telah di-adakan dengan meriah-nya sa-hingga pukul 4.00 pagi dan di-dalam sambutan ini telah di-adakan tarian² barat dan timor dan merupakan hidangan minuman keras. Walau pun tidak salah bagi Kedutaan atau Pejabat Consul Malaya yang berada di-luar negeri itu menyatakan gumbira-nya waktu menyambut peristiwa ulang tahun Kemerdekaan Tanah Melayu itu tetapi chara sambutan yang luar biasa itu ada-lah menjadikan satu pandangan yang kurang baik di-dalam negeri di-mana tempat pejabat itu berada.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya perayaan itu bukan-lah di-adakan oleh Pejabat Consul itu sendiri, tetapi di-adakan oleh satu kumpulan anak² Melayu yang ada dalam kawasan itu bersama² dengan Consul itu. Dalam surat siaran meminta kepada semua ra'ayat Melayu yang ada dalam kawasan itu menyatakan tuan² dan puan² di-jemput datang ka-majlis pada sa-kian² jam dan di-beri ingatan di-bawah-nya pula bahawa murid²

perempuan yang di-bawah umur 18 tahun tidak di-benarkan hadir, sa-baik²-nya bawa-lah isteri tuan² ber-sama² dan dia menyatakan bahawa Majlis itu akan berlanjut sa-hingga jam 4.00 pagi. Dalam surat jemputan itu di-atas sa-kali bahasa China dan di-bawah bahasa Kebangsaan. Jadi, memandangkan kepada surat siaran itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah membayangkan perkara² yang tidak manis akan berlaku dalam majlis itu, umpama-nya mengatakan perempuan yang di-bawah umur 18 tahun tidak di-benarkan hadir dan Majlis itu berlanjut hingga jam 4.00 pagi. Hal yang demikian itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah pihak Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian yang berat supaya tidak-lah berlaku di-mana² tempat yang ada perwakilan Malaya di-luar negeri itu. Ini ada-lah untuk menjaga nama baik Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kejadian itu berlaku di-Indonesia dan di-Indonesia-lah sa-bagai negeri yang terkenal tidak hendak menggalakkan tarian barat dalam mana² majlis perayaan. Tetapi, Pejabat Consul kita bersama² dengan anjoran beberapa kalangan ra'ayat Malaya sendiri mengadakan tarian barat menyebabkan pandangan daripada ra'ayat Indonesia sendiri terhadap kedudukan negara kita kurang baik. Saya mengharapkan perhatian daripada Menteri yang berkenaan bukan sahaja di-Indonesia bahkan di-mana² juga tempat² yang ada perwakilan kita dalam dunia ini. Satu perkara yang mesti di-perhatikan ia-lah jamuan minuman keras kerana kita telah meluluskan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini satu ketetapan bahawa jamuan minuman keras itu tidak akan di-hidangkan dengan sa-chara rasmi. Jadi, saya anggap sa-kali pun jamuan itu di-adakan oleh pihak kedutaan kita di-luar negeri hendak-lah di-anggap sa-bagai jamuan yang rasmi. Sebab ada-nya kedutaan kita di-luar negeri itu ia-lah merupakan wakil Kerajaan kita, jadi ini harap dapat perhatian bersama supaya sa-barang perayaan rasmi di-mana² sahaja hendak-lah jamuan keras tidak di-hidangkan walau pun sa-chara sedikit sa-kali pun.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun mengalu²kan peruntukan wang Kementerian Luar Negeri, kerana kita tahu dengan ada-nya Kementerian Luar Negeri ini-lah perhubungan dan lain² soal dapat di-perbaiki—yang tidak lain dan tidak bukan tujuan-nya—untuk memajukan negara kita dari masa ka-samasa dalam negeri² yang ada dalam dunia ini. Saya suka berchakap sedikit dalam perkara ini ia-itu chara bagi pihak Kerajaan kita hendak mencari tempat atau kedudokan di-luar² negeri. Kalau kita sudah dapati bahawa satu² negeri itu mithal-nya sudah di-tentukan kita akan membuat perhubungan yang lama sa-lagi negeri kita ini merdeka, dan sa-lagi kita membuat perhubungan dengan Kerajaan² di-antara bangsa² atau di-antara negeri kita dengan negeri² yang berkenaan, saya suka mengeshorkan kalau kira-nya Kerajaan dapat menguntokkan peruntukan wang untuk menchari tanah di-tempat yang kita fikirkan negeri² yang menasabah itu. Kerana saya di-beritahu kalau kita melambatkan berkenaan dengan menchari tanah itu ma'alum-lah tanah² bandar tentu-lah makin lama makin tinggi harga kalau kita hendak membeli-nya. Sa-lain daripada itu kita menolong menjaga maruah Kerajaan kita kerana ada sa-tengah² tempat, tempat kedutaan kita itu, bila hendak pergi tempat itu kalau ada sa-buah motokar berhenti terpaksa rombongan—kalau rombongan di-Raja pun terpaksa berhenti bersama², kerana tidak boleh berselisih. Ini ia-lah hendak menjaga nama baik negeri kita.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan penerangan. Dalam negeri kita ada banyak perkara² yang orang luar itu tidak tahu, jadi dengan ada-nya satu Pejabat Pelancong di-negeri itu maka dapat-lah memberi penerangan berkenaan dengan Malaya ini dan dalam chara memberi penerangan ini amat-lah mustahak, kerana ada orang yang mengatakan bahawa Tanah Melayu ini terlampau panas sebab di-negeri itu biasa menyukat hawa dengan scientific, tetapi kita di-sini

dengan Fahrenheit, jadi kalau penerangan yang sa-macam itu tentu-lah menakutkan orang yang hendak datang ka-mari. Kalau mereka takut datang ka-mari maka tidak-lah dapat kita membuat perhubungan yang lebeh rapat di-antara orang² di-luar negeri itu. Jadi, sa-lain daripada itu saya rasa bagi pehak kedutaan kita di-luar negeri patut-lah memberikan kerjasama supaya menyebarkan pamphlet² yang kita hantar ka-luar negeri itu.

Saya dapati sa-tengah-nya kita mengumpol atau melonggokkan surat atau pamphlet itu kepada kedutaan kita, jadi berapa orang yang boleh melawat kedutaan kita. Tentu-lah bagi pehak kita suka meniru atau pun mencontohi negeri² yang sudah maju di-mana sahaja ada hotel dan di-mana sahaja ada tempat tumpuan orang ramai patut-lah perkara itu di-sibarkan untok menarek lagi pelanchong² atau pun membuka jalan bagi pehak ra'ayat negeri itu, atau sa-siapa juga yang membacha-nya akan mengetahui hal kita, dan akan dapat membuat perhubungan yang lebeh irat lagi dengan negeri kita. Jadi, saya rasa itu-lah sahaja yang hendak saya chakapkan pada pagi ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Pemangku Menteri Luar Negeri berhubong dengan Consul² kita di-luar negeri. Apa yang saya hendak menarek perhatian ia-lah tentang Consul kita di-Jeddah. Yang Berhormat Menteri telah mengatakan berhubong dengan ramai-nya orang Islam kita menunaikan fardzu Haji di-Mekah pada tiap² tahun. Apa yang patut di-tambah pada Consul kita di-sana, sa-lain daripada kerja yang di-tugaskan sekarang, hendak-lah mengadakan satu Pejabat Mendaftar Beranak dan Mati. Hal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, menjadi satu kesulitan pada jema'ah Haji manakala mereka itu balek ka-tanah ayer-nya, manakala anak yang dilahirkan itu hendak di-tanam chachar, hendak masok sekolah dan hendak mengambil kad pengenalan, semua pejabat itu berkehendakkan surat

beranak. Bagitu juga bakal Haji yang mati di-Mekah; pejabat menguruskan hal ehwal berkuasa Harta Pusaka itu pun berkehendakkan surat mati. Jadi saya fikir dengan ada-nya pejabat yang menguruskan hal ehwal surat beranak dan mati itu mendatangkan kemudahan kepada bakal Haji tanah ayer kita yang menunaikan fardzu Haji itu.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak memberi pandangan kepada perbelanjaan kedutaan di-Washington, New Delhi dan Djakarta. Saya dapati ada-lah gaji² yang di-beri kepada Duta² itu kurang daripada First Secretary atau Second Secretary. Jadi saya rasa ini boleh menjatohkan taraf (prestige) Duta kita. Perkara ini patut-lah di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan. Yang kedua, Manila (Home-Base Staff) peruntokan-nya \$164,367. Jadi masa saya melawat Manila dahulu saya berpeluang melawat pejabat ini dan juga berpeluang melawat beberapa tempat dalam Philippines, saya dapati orang di-sana tidak tahu kedudukan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya rasa kedutaan ini patut berhubong rapat dengan surat khabar supaya mempamirkan kedudukan negeri kita kepada orang di-negeri itu. Saya perchaya hal ini terjadi di-beberapa kedutaan kita di-tempat yang lain.

Yang ketiga, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pegawai Haji (Pilgrimage Control Officer). Sa-lama ini saya perhatikan orang yang mengelolakan bakal² Haji itu kebanyakan-nya ia-lah di-kelolakan oleh orang² yang kita sebut "lintah darat" ia-itu "Sheikh Haji". Apa sebab-nya Kerajaan tidak mengelolakan terus supaya "Sheikh Haji" itu tidak mengambil commission di-sana sini? Yang kedua, saya ada melihat kapal itu balek pada tahun yang lalu, saya perhatikan "Sheikh² Haji" ini tidak menolong menurunkan barang² pelanggan-nya dari kapal itu, pada hal masa hendak pergi dahulu mereka bergiat betul, kerana belum dapat wang, tetapi apabila balek hilang semua sa-kali. Saya telah berjumpa dengan sa-orang

tua dalam kapal itu, dan ia meminta tolong kepada saya menurunkan barang²-nya dari kapal itu, kerana tidak ada orang yang hendak menolong-nya. Jadi saya terpaksa mengelolakan barang² orang tua itu menurunkan dari kapal di-Port Swettenham. Perkara ini patut-lah mendapat perhatian Kerajaan, dan saya perchaya Kerajaan boleh mengelolakan wang² commission yang kita bayar itu, dan dengan kerjasama Bahagian Pelanchong mengelolakan hal ini tidaklah menyusahkan bakal Haji itu kena bayaran yang lebeh dan tidak mendapat layanan yang sa-patut-nya di-terima oleh-nya.

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam tahun yang lalu saya ada membayangkan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu gaji Duta² dan Pesurohjaya Tinggi di-luar negeri patut-lah menasabah kerana menjaga taraf-nya. Tetapi kalau kita perhatikan Consul kita di-Medan dan Jeddah gajinya maseh kechil, dan saya rasa susah hendak menjaga taraf-nya. Pada hal Consul di-Songkhla yang boleh di-katakan satu tempat kechil, gajinya termasuk dalam bahagian A1 (\$982-\$1,254). Jadi saya harap mudah²an Kementerian ini dapat menimbangkan supaya Consul kita di-Medan dan Jeddah itu ada mendapat perhatian sadikit.

Tuan Pengerusi, dalam tahun yang lalu juga saya ada membayangkan berkenaan dengan nama Consul² ini, boleh di-katakan kesemua sa-kali wakil kita di-luar negeri ada nama yang khas seperti Duta, Pesurohjaya Tinggi dan lain², tetapi di-Jeddah sudah di-tukar dengan nama Setia Usaha Kedua sahaja. Saya rasa nama Setia Usaha Kedua ini tidak-lah menasabah dan tidak tepat bagi menjaga satu negeri yang di-wakili oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Apa-lah salah-nya perkataan Setia Usaha Kedua itu di-gantikan dengan nama Consul sa-bagaimana di-Songkhla dan di-negeri² yang lain? Di-India ada High Commissioner dan ada Consul. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya Setia Usaha Kedua ini sa-bagai Duta di-

Jeddah, Setia Usaha Kedua ini patut-lah di-ganti dengan nama Consul.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-perkara lagi yang saya suka hendak menyatakan ia-itu dalam tahun yang lalu saya ada menyatakan bagaimana kesusahan orang yang naik kapal Haji dari Singapura dan Pulau Pinang. Alhamdullillah, saya dapati pada tahun² yang sudah ada banyak perubahan, di-Singapura boleh di-katakan ada terator dan kemas sedikit, di-Pulau Pinang di-ator dengan molek dan kemas, saya puji kepada pehak Pulau Pinang. Saya harap mudah²an Ketua yang menjaga di-Singapura itu dapat mengikut tauladan yang di-perbuat di-Pulau Pinang itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan orang kita apabila sampai ka-Jeddah. Apabila sampai ka-Jeddah, saya bukan mendengar sahaja, tetapi saya sudah menyaksikan dua kali di-Makah, tidak ada tempat tinggal sementara yang tertentu. Orang kita berchampur gaul dengan orang lain negeri seperti orang India dan lain²; keadaan orang Melayu kita tidak sa-suai dengan keadaan orang India atau orang yang datang dari lain² negeri. Kalau dapat Consul atau sa-siapa juga, meletakkan bakal² Haji yang datang dari Tanah Melayu pada satu tempat, kerana mereka itu lebeh sa-suai dan lebeh suka bersama² pada masa duduk di-Jeddah.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, kebanyakan orang kita apabila sampai ka-Makah selalu mendapat sakit, terutama sa-kali batok dan demam panas, dan apabila bakal Haji ini berjumpa doktor, selalu di-dapati ubat kurang di-situ. Saya harap mudah²an bukan sahaja ubat batok dan demam panas tetapi banyak lagi ubat² yang di-fikirkan patut dan menasabah disediakan oleh doktor di-situ supaya dapat menghapuskan segala penyakit yang biasa di-hidapi oleh orang kita yang datang daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, yang tidak dapat di-nafikan ia-itu

apabila orang kita sampai ka-Makah kebanyakan daripada mereka itu dudok dalam rumah yang sempit sangat dan hawa-nya terlampau panas, mereka yang dudok di-situ sangat remas. Saya tahu kesusahan "Sheikh² Haji" menchari rumah, tetapi kalau dapat biar-lah tempat yang chukup menasabah dan hawa-nya chukup supaya terlepas daripada penyakit yang selalu di-hidapi oleh orang² kita pada masa berada di-Makah.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, di-muka 114 Item (267) berkenaan dengan Duta Malaya di-Siam. Sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui ia-itu ada ramai orang² Melayu terutama ra'ayat Malaya yang tinggal di-wilayah² Siam ini. Kita telah dengar khabar juga bahawa sa-tengah² orang Melayu di-sana telah mendapat layanan yang tidak memuaskan hati dan sa-tengah² gulungan menurut khabar itu ada juga tersangkut dengan orang² Melayu ra'ayat Malaya yang tinggal di-Selatan Siam ini. Jadi, di-harap Duta yang berkenaan ini patut-lah menyiasat kedudukan orang² Melayu ra'ayat Malaya yang ada di-Selatan Siam ini.

Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-muka 115 Item (286) Consul—saya fikir Consul ini ada-lah juga bertanggong jawab hal-ehwal di-Selatan Siam itu dan patut-lah juga mengambil perhatian berat akan ada-nya sekarang ini penyeludupan dan sa-bagai-nya serta kemasokan anasir² jahat daripada Selatan Siam itu ka-Tanah Melayu ini. Sudah menjadi rahsia yang terbuka terutama-nya di-Pantai Timor beberapa banyak penyeludupan² yang sa-umpama chandu dan sa-bagai-nya di-masokkan dari Selatan Siam ka-Tanah Melayu ini. Jadi, perkara ini patut-lah di-ambil berat.....

Mr. Chairman: Ini dasar 'am. Kalau Yang Berhormat hendak berchakap pendek sahaja, boleh-lah minta kepada Kerajaan itu saya benarkan.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad: Itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harapkan supaya perkara ini di-ambil

berat oleh Consul kita itu. Satu lagi oleh kerana orang² Melayu yang tinggal di-Selatan Siam ya'ani ra'ayat Malaya patut sangat-lah di-beritahu oleh Duta kita ini akan ranchangan Melayu Raya yang hendak di-tubuhkan itu ia-itu hendak menyatukan sa-mula bangsa² yang berasal serumpun di-hebahkan dengan chara lebar dan luas kepada orang ini supaya orang² ini dapat memahami ranchangan Melayu Raya itu sedikit sa-banyak.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak): Tuan Pengerusi, saya pun hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu di-bawah Item (1) Kementerian Luar Negeri. Berhubung dengan soal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Duta² Besar kita di-luar negeri. Kalau saya tidak silap di-mana² juga negeri Duta² Besar itu terbagi kepada dua, satu Duta² Besar bersipat orang² parti. Orang² parti erti-nya parti yang memerintah mengambil orang-nya dan di-jadikan Duta luar negeri. Satu bahagian lagi, Duta² Career—Career Diplomat yang menjadi Duta sahaja dan bukan dari parti². Saya mengeshorkan Dasar Luar Negeri bagi Kementerian ini mulai dari sekarang di-lebih banyakkkan mendidek Career Diplomat daripada menghantar Diplomat² daripada parti sahaja. Sebab kalau perkara ini berpanjangan, Tuan Pengerusi, banyak kekacauan berlaku apabila nanti terjadi pertukaran pemerintah.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-muka ini juga Item (40) sampai (46), Item (11) sampai (13), Item (31) sampai (33) semua-nya berkenaan dengan A.S.A. Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuba kumpulkan jumlah perbelanjaan yang akan di-gunakan nanti, semua-nya kumpulan perbelanjaan² ini boleh di-buat satu Consul. Jadi, saya minta supaya Kementerian Luar Negeri memikirkan supaya menggantikan A.S.A. ini dengan bi-lateral agreement dan di-gunakan perbelanjaan untuk A.S.A. ini bagi mendirikan Kedutaan luar negeri. Sa-hingga hari ini Duta² kita sedikit sangat, kalau di-tambah pun ada satu di-Bonn tetapi di-Burma sa-tahu saya tidak ada.

Di-Italy pun tidak ada. Saya fikir baik-lah Menteri Luar Negeri memikirkan supaya di-banyakkan Kedutaan² kita di-luar negeri. Kalau Kementerian ini mengatakan kita tidak cukup orang untuk menjadi Duta, itu sebab tadi saya katakan supaya di-dirikan lebih banyak lagi Career Diplomat kita. Barangkali Permanent² Secretary satu atau dua orang dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri boleh dihantarkan untuk menjadi Duta ka-luar negeri dan tempat mereka di-gantikan dengan orang baharu.

Tuan Pengerusi, Sub-head 1 juga Item (58) ia-itu berkenaan dengan Driver di-London—Home-Based Staff. Tuan Pengerusi, gaji-nya di-sini \$110. Saya dengar khabar Driver ini meminta balek ka-Malaya. Saya tanyakan kenapa, dia kata tidak cukup. Memang \$110 ini, Tuan Pengerusi, untuk dudok di-London tidak cukup. Dan kalau tadi kita dengar Consul di-sana gaji-nya patut di-tambah lagi untuk menjaga taraf-nya, lebih penting kalau Kementerian ini memikirkan soal Driver di-luar negeri ini. Sebab dia itu dudok di-luar negeri dan sedikit sa-banyak dia pun menjadi Duta (*Ketawa*) kalau pun dia Driver. Kalau ra'ayat di-sana menengok tentu-lah kata-nya Duta ini singkek sahaja sebab orang² itu tidak tahu dia itu Driver, ini mengaibkan Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri.

Tuan Pengerusi, muka 118 Sub-head 39 berkenaan dengan Office Furniture and Equipment dan Sub-head 41 berkenaan dengan Renovation and Decoration saya champorkan semua sa-kali. Erti-nya membaikkan lagi pandangan tempat kedutaan kita di-luar negeri. Dalam hubungan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin menarek perhatian Kementerian Luar Negeri kepada Kedutaan kita di-Mesir. Pejabat Kedutaan kita di-Mesir itu besar, itu saya akui, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana saya ada masuk ka-dalam-nya. Akan tetapi kalau kita lihat alat² seperti furniture sedikit benar dan sama-lah seperti rumah tinggal nampak-nya. Kedua-nya kalau kita pasang lampu pun maseh gelap lagi.

(*Ketawa*). Sebab apa fasal pasang lampu pun gelap? Kerana dinding-nya tidak bersapu kapor, warna-nya hitam sahaja. (*Ketawa*).

Berkenaan dengan Renovation and Decoration sudah bertambah, dahulu \$5,000 dan sekarang sudah \$10,000. Dalam membincangkan perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan Kedutaan kita itu utamakan-lah yang lebih utama. Barangkali yang lebih mustahak mithal-nya di-Mesir itu, saya bukan suroh buat chantek, tetapi sapu kapor jadi-lah. Berhubung dengan Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri kita itu saya pernah bertanya, saya tanyakan siapa yang menjaga urusan wang? Orang itu kata saya. Siapa yang menjaga urusan memberikan risalah? Orang itu kata saya juga. Jadi, apa sahaja saya tanya orang itu menjawabkan saya. Sa-olah²-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, kerja² itu di-bebankan kepada satu orang sahaja dan banyak di-antara pegawai² itu komplek, di-sini kita ada First Secretary dan tidak ada Second Secretary. Jadi, itu semua-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, di-harap mendapat perhatian dari Kementerian Luar Negeri kita.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 13 ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan Immigration. Pada tahun yang sudah saya telah kemukakan pendapat dan pandangan saya tentang banyak anak² yang di-bawa masuk dari India bila kapal² itu datang. Saya harap bagi tahun ini tidak akan berlaku perkara² seperti itu, kerana kemasokan itu akan melibatkan kita kepada satu masaalah penganggoran. Walau bagaimana pun ingin juga saya meminta kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya dapat mengawal dan menahan kemasokan orang² luar ini.

Berthabit dengan Immigration ini saya ingin menarek perhatian ia-itu pada masa musim tengkujuh di-Pantai Timor banyak-lah petani² yang menangkap ikan tidak dapat menjalankan kerja²-nya ka-laut. Dan terpaksa-lah mereka itu berpindah mencari rezki di-Kedah atau pun pergi ka-

Siam atau tempat² lain bagi mencari rezki itu. Apa yang saya perhatikan, Pejabat Immigration di-Kota Baharu ini sa-tiap hari penoh orang membuat permohonan meminta Border Pass bagi mencari rezki di-tempat² lain. Saya tahu beberapa rungutan ia-itu kelambatan² dan susah bagi mendapatkan Border Pass. Dengan yang demikian akan menambah lagi beratnya tanggungan sa-saorang itu. Oleh itu saya minta-lah kepada Kerajaan supaya memberi kelonggaran kepada ra'ayat² kita yang ingin meninggalkan kampung-nya dalam sa-bulan dua untuk mencari rezki itu di-berikan kemudahan² yang saya maksudkan itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya minta perhatian daripada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu saya telah menyebutkan supaya mengadakan Consul kita di-Medan, kerana Medan ini satu tempat yang dekat untuk membuat perhubungan dengan Tanah Melayu. Ada satu tempat lagi yang pada pendapat saya mustahak juga di-adakan Consul ia-itu di-Pekan Baru, ini satu tempat yang paling dekat sekali dengan Singapura dan Tanah Melayu. Kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada Consul kita di-situ saya takut mungkin berlaku beberapa perkara yang mengeluarkan barang² gelap yang tidak di-luluskan sa-chara halal. Oleh sebab itu pada pendapat saya elok-lah juga kalau Kementerian ini dapat mema'alumkan dalam Dewan ini tentang mustahak atau tidak-nya mengadakan Consul di-Pekan Baru itu bagi memudahkan pedagang² kita hendak berulang alek menerusi Medan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga mendapat tahu bahawa ada dalam Pejabat² Kedutaan kita ini berlaku antara pegawai²-nya itu tidak tahu mensesuaikan diri-nya dengan musharakat di-tempat itu. Kalau pegawai² kita itu tidak tahu menyesuaikan diri tentulah tidak dapat bergaul dan memperkenalkan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kepada ra'ayat² di-tempat itu. Apa yang saya dapat tahu faham² yang sempit, mithal-nya, kalau kita katakan sa-orang anggota Kedutaan kita orang

Ceylon kita hantarkan ka-India maka orang India itu bertelagah faham di-antara orang² kita itu dengan orang² ini. Jadi, saya rasa patut-lah disesuaikan dengan di-beri satu kursus dan pelajaran. Mithal-nya tentera Australia patut di-beri kursus pantang larang sa-belum masok Tanah Melayu. Dengan kursus ini dapat mereka mensesuaikan diri mereka dan dapat-lah memesrakan diri mereka dengan orang di-tempat² itu. Kalau-lah anggota Kedutaan itu dapat memberikan kerjasama-nya dengan ra'ayat² yang di-tempat itu maka sudah tentu akan mendatangkan faedah yang banyak.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 18, berkenaan dengan Pilgrimage atau orang² haji. Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu masa dahulu ada satu Sharikat di-Tanah Melayu kita ini nama-nya Malay German Shipping Company. Dan dahulu telah di-ishtiharkan kepada orang ramai ia-itu akan membawa bakal² haji ka-Mekah pada tahun ini. Sa-telah perishtihran ini di-keluarkan maka keluar-lah satu ma'lumat daripada Jabatan Haji yang mengatakan tidak ada sa-barang kapal yang di-benarkan mengangkut bakal² haji daripada Tanah Melayu ini sa-lain daripada apa yang telah di-kontrek oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan.....

Mr. Chairman: Saya chuma hendak tanya, ada-kah tuan ada kenamengena dengan Director kapal German itu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tidak.

Mr. Chairman: Kalau ada ta' boleh chakap perkara itu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, patut-lah sa-telah Tuan Pengerusi bertanya saya tidak-lah bersangkutan dengan perkara ini dan saya hanya berchakap melalui surat² khabar, sebab itu sa-telah saya dapat tahu yang surat khabar itu juga mengatakan bahawa tidak ada sa-barang kapal akan mengangkut bakal haji bagi tahun ini sa-lain daripada apa yang telah di-kontrek

oleh Kerajaan. Maka ingin saya mendapat tahu kegiatan² Sharikat Perkapalan Melayu-German ini yang telah pun memberi penerangan²-nya ka-kampung, saya khuatir mungkin ada pula orang yang hendak naik kapal haji melalui sharikat ini oleh kerana propaganda-nya atau sa-umpama-nya, maka kalau sa-kira-nya ada di-antara orang² kita yang telah membayar wang pendahuluan, saya minta kepada Kementerian ini supaya dapat memberi penjelasan apa-kah Sharikat Perkapalan ini telah di-beri kesempatan untuk mengangkut bakal² haji bagi tahun ini, atau tahun akan datang, atau tidak di-beri sa-barang kesempatan kepada sharikat ini untuk mengangkut bakal² haji ka-Mekah bagi tahun ini? Saya minta ini, Tuan Pengerusi, hanya sa-mata² supaya ra'ayat Tanah Melayu ini dapat penjelasan dengan sa-luas²-nya tentang soal kedudukan Sharikat Perkapalan ini supaya mereka itu jangan-lah besok bila sudah terkena baharu-lah ia melaong. Maka patut-lah Kerajaan dan Menteri ini menyatakan dengan sa-benar-nya bagaimana kedudukan Sharikat Perkapalan ini, ada-kah mereka di-beri hak untuk mengangkut bakal² haji atau tidak?

Rungutan² tentang bakal jumaah haji ini telah kurang kedengaran di-antara bakal² haji atau yang sudah pergi haji, atau yang balek haji ka-Tanah Melayu ini kurang sedikit terdengar di-dalam surat² khabar atau mendengar chakap² berkenaan dengan layanan² di-atas kapal atau sa-umpama-nya. Apa yang saya dengar, Tuan Pengerusi, seronok dalam kapal haji itu mengadakan peraduan Koran maka hilang-lah segala apa yang mereka rasa tidak senang pada masa yang telah lalu. Walau bagaimana pun sedikit masa dahulu sa-orang Sheikh Haji telah menudoh bahawa Kapal Kuala Lumpur itu tidak sesuai bagi pengangkutan bakal² haji ka-Mekah dan tidak bersesuaian itu telah di-napikan oleh Kerajaan bagi pehak Jabatan Haji ini. Oleh sebab itu saya suka menarek perhatian kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya kapal² haji yang hendak mengangkut

bakal haji ka-Mekah itu biar di-chukupkan segala²-nya daripada satu masa ka-satu masa dan kalau dapat biar-lah senang mereka itu pergi ka-Mekah dengan tidak susah dan tidak pula memayahkan mereka itu.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Dato' Pengerusi, saya juga menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kementerian Luar Negeri ini, dan saya berchakap pada Kepala 18, Item (1) sampai Item (15) berkenaan dengan Pilgrimage. Saya sa-bagai sa-orang ahli Lembaga Jumaah Penasihat Haji menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Menteri yang berkenaan kerana telah dapat memberi kerjasama dengan Jumaah Penasihat Haji yang sa-lama ini dapat menyelenggarakan beberapa kemudahan bagi bakal² orang² haji kita yang akan menunaikan fardzu haji ka-Mekah. Sa-lain daripada yang tersebut jikalau memandang kapada keadaan apa yang telah berlaku pada masa yang telah lalu nampak-nya dengan nyata bahawa sa-lama tertuboh-nya Jumaah Penasihat Haji ini jumaah² haji kita yang hendak belayar ka-Mekah itu tidak-lah saperti yang lalu, mereka itu tinggal berbulan² lama-nya saperti di-Pulau Pinang dan Port Swettenham yang membawa mereka itu pergi ka-tanah suchi, tetapi alham dulillah semenjak tertuboh-nya Lembaga Penasihat Haji maka lembaga ini telah bekerja dengan giat-nya dengan jumaah bakal² haji dari satu masa ka-satu masa untuk memikirkan dan beberapa perubahan baik telah di-jalankan. Jelas pada masa yang lepas Kerajaan Saudi Arabia sendiri telah memberi pujian² terhadap anggota² yang membawa bakal² haji itu. Ini menunjokkan bahawa kita Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sangat-lah mengambil berat di-atas kesenangan orang² haji kita yang hendak naik haji itu, dan kita berharap dengan murah hati atau dengan kerjasama Kementerian tersebut dapat-lah keadaan jumaah² haji kita itu akan bertambah baik lagi.

Berhubung apa yang telah dibangkitkan oleh wakil Tanah Merah

tadi berkenaan dengan sa-buah sharikat kapal yang kata-nya supaya Kerajaan membuat satu tugas. Apa yang telah saya tahu bahawa Malay-German Shipping Company ada-lah tidak ada kena-mengena dengan German dan Malay-German Shipping Company tidak mempunyai sa-buah kapal pun. Jadi oleh kerana sharikat ini tidak ada mempunyai sa-buah kapal dan mereka bukan hanya hendak menjalankan perniagaan Ali Baba bahkan hendak menjalankan perniagaan Abu Nawas. Dengan kerana itu mereka berkata bahawa mereka ada sa-buah kapal. Yang sa-benar-nya nama kapal itu di-punyai oleh sharikat Jepun dan dalam Warta Negara 19 December mereka mengakui bahawa mereka ada sa-buah kapal yang bernama Tomato Maru berat-nya 10,000 ton tetapi sa-telah di-selideki maka di-dapati segala berita yang tersebut itu tidak-lah betul. Oleh kerana itu menjadi satu keberatan-lah pada Kerajaan hendak menimbangkan di-atas kehendak² Malay-German Shipping Company itu, dan apa yang saya dengar, German Ambassador berasa ragu² kenapa perkataan German itu di-sangkutkan dengan negeri-nya. Mengikut peratoran Kerajaan berkenaan dengan kapal² hendak membawa bakal² haji itu kata-nya: For example, section 4 of the Muslim Pilgrim Ordinance states that no pilgrim ship shall commence on a voyage from a port or place appointed under this Ordinance unless the Master holds certificates known as Certificate "A" and Certificate "B" issued by the Surveyor of Ships and the Harbour Master respectively; and under section 7 it is stated that it shall be in the discretion of the Surveyor of Ships and the Harbour Master to grant these certificates and in the exercise of their discretions both these officers shall be subject to the control of the Minister charged with the responsibility of Transport."

Dengan ini nyata-lah bahawa sa-sabuah kapal yang akan membawa bakal haji itu mesti memuaskan dari pihak Kementerian dan bagitu juga

pehak Kementerian hendak tahu berapa banyak company itu mempunyai kapal sa-kira-nya ada kapal itu akan terjadi hal tengah jalan. Apa akan jadi kapada jumaah haji yang tertunggu hendak pergi haji itu? Jadi oleh kerana itu Kerajaan telah membuat satu urusan terus dengan China Navigation Company yang mana jumaah haji itu sanggup pergi haji dengan tidak ada memberi sedikit kesusahan. Satu daripada-nya kapal haji itu ia-lah Kuala Lumpur dan ada dua tiga buah kapal lagi yang hendak di-beri oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, maka dengan sebab itu saya bagi pehak jumaah² bakal haji meng-ucapkan ribuan terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan yang telah mengambil berat di-atas perkara ini, dan saya harap akan bertambah baik lagi pada masa akan datang.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson): Mr. Chairman, Sir, page 120, Sub-head 11, Office Furniture and Equipment—\$1,000. With the increasing importance of our Capital, Sir, we have more and more visitors coming as Diplomats, tourists and sportsmen and, as has been spoken this morning, the efficiency of this Department as it daily becomes more important—I have had the privilege of touring abroad, I can say with confidence—can be compared with the best in the world, but when it comes to the office furniture and equipment, the design and plan of the building and the conditions under which the staff had to work, I am sorry to say, it compares perhaps, with the worst. I do hope that in the near future it will be possible to house this Department in one of the best buildings in the city so that it can be made into a showpiece of the town. Most foreign visitors are likely to visit this place, and we would like them to carry away the best impressions possible.

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, pada mulanya saya berchadang tidak hendak berchakap dalam Kementerian ini, tetapi sa-telah saya mendengar

uchapan Yang Berhormat dari Setapak, maka timbul dan teringat-lah saya kembali pada masa kita mengadakan Pilihan Raya Parlimen, 1959. Saya terperanjat mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Setapak, kerana ia menyeru kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri supaya membanyakkan lagi Duta² kita dan membanyakkan lagi wakil kita di-luar negeri. Tetapi apa yang memushkilkan saya ia-lah pada masa Pilihan Raya Parlimen, 1959, Ketua Satu Parti Ra'ayat, Melaka, dalam ucapan kempen-nya menerangkan kepada orang ramai ia-itu Kerajaan Perikatan membelanjakan wang dengan membazir sebab membanyakkan Duta² di-luar negeri. Jadi pada hari ini pula kita mendengar Ketua Agong Parti Ra'ayat Malaya, melaong²kan suaranya pula dan berseru supaya membanyakkan wakil kita di-luar negeri. Jadi ini-lah satu dasar yang berlawanan di-antara ahli² Parti Ra'ayat. Oleh itu, saya berseru kepada Ketua Parti Ra'ayat Malaya, membetulkan dasar luar negeri-nya dahulu di-antara ahli²-nya, kemudian baharu-lah boleh beliau itu menyeru dan melaong²kan suara-nya dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka juga hendak berchakap dalam bahagian Immigration tentang Secret Service. Kalau saya tidak silap, dan saya boleh di-betulkan, tujuan mengadakan Secret Service ini ia-lah sa-mata² hendak memerhatikan orang luar negeri yang masuk sa-chara menyeludup ka-dalam negeri kita ini, tetapi kalau kita melihat peruntukan pada tahun 1961 ia-lah \$1,000 dan tahun ini chuma \$500 ini ada-lah sangat di-kesalkan. Bahagian yang sa-bagini penting untuk menjaga supaya orang luar negeri tidak dapat menyeludup masuk ka-dalam negeri kita, dan memandangkan dalam keadaan negeri kita hari ini yang memang di-idami oleh orang luar negeri, maka saya berseru kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya membanyakkan lagi wang ini dan membanyakkan lagi orang-nya supaya boleh bekerja menchari rahsia orang yang telah masuk sa-chara menyeludup ka-dalam negeri kita ini.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian Luar Negeri, kalau dapat berunding dengan Kerajaan Indonesia dalam soal penangkap² ikan kita yang selalu terancham di-laut, yang selalu kena tangkap atau pun di-ganggu oleh tentera Indonesia apabila mereka menangkap ikan di-luar daripada lautan negeri ini.

Mr. Chairman: Perkara itu tidak termasuk dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri, perkara itu masuk dalam Internal Security.

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor: Dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri.....

Mr. Chairman: Di-bawah Sub-head mana dan Item berapa?

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor: Di-bawah Head 16, Item 1.

Mr. Chairman: Item 1 itu gaji dia. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor: Sungoh pun gaji-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi ada-lah bersangkut-paut dengan jawatan-nya.

Mr. Chairman: Kalau hendak berchakap—dudok dahulu (Kapada Enche' Hassan bin Mansor) berkenaan dengan general policy kita sudah bahathkan. Jangan-lah hendak dipusing²kan. Kalau hendak berchakap tentang kerja (administration) itu pun masuk dalam dasar 'am, sebab Standing Orders mengatakan "general principle of policy and administration". Jaga sedikit, jangan di-champor gaulkan.

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta kebenaran untuk menyambong sedikit lagi.

Mr. Chairman: Kalau hendak minta kata bagini: Saya merayu kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri supaya buat bagini. Itu saya benarkan.

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor: Jadi penghujong-nya saya tambah perkataan merayu kepada apa yang saya telah chakapkan tadi kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, bagi menjawab soalan² yang telah di-terbitkan dalam meshuarat ini berkenaan dengan hal ehwal luar negeri, sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung jawab saya suka menerangkan sedikit sa-banyak di-atas apa yang telah di-sebutkan. Jika sa-kiranya saya tidak sebut nama Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah mengeluarkan soalan itu ma'afkan saya, kerana saya hendak melajukan jawapan saya ini.

Perkara yang pertama di-sebutkan ia-lah berkenaan dengan Irian Barat. Saya telah menerangkan beberapa kali dalam Dewan ini bahawa pendirian Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah sa-bagai negeri yang "neutral". Sebabnya tentu-lah telah terang kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, kerana kita sa-bagai negeri yang muda, dan maseh lagi belajar berjalan, dalam keadaan sekarang ini tidak mahu hendak masok champor bergaduh dalam hal negeri lain, melainkan apa yang kita buat di-Congo itu sa-bagai hendak menjaga keamanan negeri itu sahaja. Jadi kerana itu-lah pendirian kita ini sa-bagai negeri yang "neutral" dan tidak ada berchadang hendak menyebelah mana² pihak pun. Dan sa-bagaimana yang saya telah terangkan base yang ada di-sini kita tidak benarkan mana² pihak pakai, dan negeri kita tidak benarkan pihak pengguna itu untuk melakukan pergaduhan di-antara mereka sendiri.

Berkenaan dengan Career Diplomat sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, tiap² negeri memang benar-lah di-adakan Career Diplomat-nya. Kita baharu sahaja merdeka sa-lama 4 tahun maka tidak-lah pegawai² kita ini yang ambil bahagian bekerja sa-bagai Career Diplomat hendak mengambil bahagian sa-bagai Duta luar negeri kerana mereka itu maseh muda lagi dan maseh lagi belajar. Masa-nya tidak dapat tidak akan sampai yang mereka itu sendiri boleh di-jadikan Diplomat. Pada waktu ini kebanyakan Diplomat kita di-ambil daripada pegawai² yang sudah pension yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan ini yang telah pun di-

perchayai bahawa mereka itu ta'at setia kepada negeri ini serta dapat mengembangkan persahabatan-nya yang baik dalam negeri ini dengan negeri² yang mereka dudok itu. Jadi, bukan-lah tujuan kita hendak ambil ahli² parti sahaja tetapi kena-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat memikirkan bahawa kita kena-lah mengambil orang² yang bersimpeti apabila mereka menjadi Duta di-negeri luar tidak menegor² negeri-nya sendiri. Boleh jadi kesulitan sedikit kalau kita ambil orang² yang berlawanan dengan dasar parti yang memerintah negeri itu. Apabila satu parti itu memerintah Kerajaan ini maka terpulang-lah kepada mereka itu memilih ahli² parti-nya tidak ada siapa pun boleh tahan. Jadi, berkenaan dengan Duta² kita ini di-luar negeri sunggoh pun saya mengaku keadaan kedudukan dan kehidupan mereka itu tidak-lah begitu elok dan senang sa-bagaimana Duta² lain. Dan kerana itu-lah pada satu masa ka-satu masa pihak Kementerian ini datang ka-Majlis ini meminta kebenaran supaya menambah perbelanjaan kerana hendak memperelokkan kehidupan Duta² ini. Juga sa-orang Duta ini perbelanjaannya ada-lah banyak ribu ringgit. Jadi, tujuan kita pada masa yang akan datang hendak mengadakan keelokan Duta² kita sa-bagaimana Duta yang lain².

Berkenaan dengan kapal haji sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, ini maseh lagi di-ambil periksa. Yang sa-benar-nya Sharikat Kapal Malay-German memang belum ada kapal langsung dan nama-nya pun sunggoh pun Jerman tetapi tidak termasuk dengan Jerman, chuma kapal-nya di-katakan boleh di-gunakan itu ia-lah kapal daripada Jepun hendak menyewakan cargo boat—Dairatso Maru yang di-katakan 10 ribu ton tetapi sa-benar-nya tidak sampai begitu besar. Satu lagi Tomotomoro sahaja-lah sa-buah kapal cargo ini 7 ribu ton. Kapal-nya tidak di-sediakan sa-bagaimana kapal China Navigation itu ada air-condition dan berbagai² tempat kediaman orang² di-dalam-nya. Ahli Yang Berhormat yang belum lagi biasa melihat Kapal

Kuala Lumpur saya mempersilakan melihat apabila kapal itu belayar. Kalau ada apa² yang kurang di-dalam-nya, inshaallah saya akan memerintahkannya supaya boleh di-betulkan. Kita sudah pernah menjaga kapal, dan apa pun sahaja kehendak Kerajaan mereka menurut. Jika ada kapal Sharikat Perkapalan Malay-German ini boleh di-baiki daripada kapal itu sama baik-nya dengan kapal² tersebut; bukan-lah ini kita hendak monopoly mana² pehak kapal yang membawa bakal² Haji itu tetapi kita telah sediakan Kapal Kuala Lumpur.

Di-Siam kata-nya keadaan kedudok-an mereka itu burok. Duta kita yang ada di-sana serta juga Consul-General kita yang ada di-Siam itu belum ada lagi kita terima apa² report berkenaan dengan kesusahan orang Melayu di-sana—di-Selatan Siam itu yang terdiri dari warga negara negeri ini. Jadi, itu-lah tujuan yang kita adakan Duta kita di-sana untuk menjaga keselamatan orang² kita di-sana. Jadi, jika tidak ada apa² complaint maka tidak-lah dapat Duta kita di-sana hendak memberi apa² pertolongan. Jika Ahli Yang Berhormat benar ada complaint daripada orang² itu; tetapi saya tidak terima, kalau saya terima boleh-lah saya sampaikan kepada Kedutaan² kita di-sana.

Berkenaan dengan ranchangan Melayu Raya ini kita kena-lah menghebahkan kepada tempat² yang berkenaan sahaja. Di-Selatan Siam tidak di-hebahkan di-sana kerana kalau kita hebahkan mungkin boleh membangkitkan tidak puas hati kerana kedudokan kita dengan Siam pada hari ini ada-lah baik. Dengan ada-nya kerjasama dapat-lah kita mengawal di-antaran perantaran masing² Duta Tanah Melayu dengan Duta Siam itu. Dan juga sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan ia-itu penjahat² datang ka-Tanah Melayu itu, kita telah mengawal dengan habis kuat-nya di-antara sempadan Siam itu. Polis² kita ada-lah mengawal dalam hutan², mereka itu bekerja masuk sampai ka-sempadan negeri Siam untuk menchari orang² jahat itu. Jadi, satu daripada perhatian

di-sini ia-lah perenggan Siam dengan Malaya ada-lah hutan yang besar. Kalau kita hendak pergi satu² tempat ka-satu tempat hendak-lah kita melalui hutan² itu belum ada lagi jalan boleh di-katakan $\frac{1}{2}$ batu bahkan memakan masa sa-hari. Jadi, oleh kerana hutan begitu rapat maka tidak-lah dapat kita hendak mengawal lebeh daripada apa yang kita buat pada hari ini.

Berkenaan dengan orang² yang mengambil pass saya tidak ada keterangan kerana-nya. Tujuan di-adakan Border Pass ada-lah bagi menggantikan passport supaya hendak menyenangkan orang² pergi dan masuk dalam negeri ini kerana tiap² tahun beribu² orang masuk dari Patani datang ka-Kedah untuk menolong memotong padi. Jadi dengan ada Border Pass mereka boleh masuk dan keluar dengan senang. Tetapi kalau sa-benar-nya kelambatan ini ada maka saya suka-lah mendapat satu penyata yang tertentu supaya dapat saya menyemak dengan sendiri-nya.

Berkenaan dengan orang² muda yang pergi ka-luar negeri tidak dapat berhubung rapat dengan orang² dalam negeri itu, saya kira pegawai² luar negeri kita ini telah mendapat latehan dan telah ada kursus untuk mereka itu mengambil tahu di-atas hal-ehwal satu² negeri yang mereka itu pergi. Daripada pengalaman saya, tingkah laku dan perangai yang baik bagi orang² kita di-sana ada di-cheritakan di-mana² negeri sa-kali pun.

Berkenaan dengan Secret Service sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan, patut benar-lah Secret Service itu di-adakan kerana wang itu di-untukkan memberi hadiah kepada orang² yang boleh memberi rahsia kepada pejabat itu. Berkenaan dengan perbuatan orang keluar masuk dengan chara haram itu, yang sa-benar-nya bagi mengawal ka-masokan dalam negeri ini ada-lah tanggung-jawab Special Branch dan Polis dan jumlah wang peruntukan ini ia-lah wang hadiah untuk rasuah yang kita terima.

Jadi, kehendak Ahli Yang Berhormat satu Consulate di-Pekan

Baharu, ini mengikut Duta kita tidak di-kehendaki di-Pekan Baharu itu kerana tidak ada perhubungan perdagangan yang besar di-antara Tanah Melayu dengan Pekan Baharu itu. Kalau ada pun barang kali antara Singapura dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Sa-kira-nya ada Malaysia hari ini dan kalau kita fikirkan patut di-adakan juga satu Consulate, itu akan di-tubuhkan. Jadi, pembelian tanah di-luar negeri itu memang-lah tujuan yang besar, tetapi mana² tempat yang kita dapat beli, kita bena rumah kita sendiri dan telah pun kita buat, bagaimana di-Bangkok, di-Australia dan di-Amerika, begitu juga di-England kita sudah beli rumah sendiri, di-Jepun kita sudah beli rumah sendiri. Ada sa-tengah tempat sekarang ini sangat susah untuk mendapatkan tanah yang kosong, macham di-Australia lain di-sana ada-lah suatu negeri yang tidak banyak rumah dan banyak tanah yang kosong, jadi, dapat-lah kita bena mengikut rupa di-Tanah Melayu ini dan kalau dapat di-tempat² lain begitu juga tentu sekali kita akan mendirikan rumah kita sendiri.

Berkenaan dengan Sheikh Haji itu ada satu chadangan supaya kita ambil, ia-itu di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sendiri. Hal Sheikh Haji ini tidak dapat kita hendak meninggalkan atoran sa-bagaimana yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Sa'udi Arabia beberapa tahun yang lalu dan pekerjaan itu tidak di-benarkan bagi kita ini membuat apa² atoran yang boleh di-hapuskan Sheikh² Haji itu melainkan Kerajaan Sa'udi Arabia sendiri. Berkenaan dengan medical facility itu sudah pun di-adakan satu chadangan dan chadangan itu sudah pun di-kemukakan kepada Cabinet dan Cabinet sudah pun menerima-nya dan pada tahun hadapan akan di-adakan medical facility dan lain² chadangan untuk menjaga orang² kita di-dalam masa yang akan datang.

Berkenaan dengan registration of birth or death ini telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Sa'udi Arabia dan saya akan membuat bagaimana chadangan

dan pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat, saya bersetuju patut di-adakan.

Jadi, ini-lah sahaja yang dapat saya jawabkan di-atas soal² ini dan hal² berkenaan dengan Kerajaan rakan saya akan memberikan jawapan-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak menggulangkan perbincangan berkenaan dengan Kementerian ini ia-itu menjawab kepada Yang Berhormat Pasir Puteh berkenaan dengan perayaan Kemerdekaan yang di-adakan di-Indonesia itu. Ini saya suka menerangkan ia-itu perayaan kemerdekaan itu bukan-lah di-rayakan oleh Kedutaan itu sa-mata² tetapi juga oleh ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang ada di-tempat itu termasuk-lah ra'ayat Persekutuan daripada bangsa China, India dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi kalau mereka itu suka hendak mengadakan perayaan hingga jam 4.00 pagi bukan-lah Kedutaan ini menggalakkan.

The Honourable Member for Seremban Timor referred to the post of Controller of Immigration. Sir, this post has already been Malayanised and it is not desired to extend his services. I would also refer the Honourable Member to the reply made by the Honourable the Prime Minister to an oral question made by another Honourable Member on 16th January, 1962. He also raised a point on the inadequacy of furniture in the Immigration Department, to this I give the Honourable Member my assurance that this matter will be looked into and things will be improved in the future.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan driver di-London yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli dari Setapak, London ada dua driver, satu home-based, satu locally recruited, dan mendapat elaun sa-banyak \$110 satu bulan ia-itu sa-bagai overseas allowance, jadi oleh sebab dia home-based driver sa-takat itu-lah sahaja dapat di-beri mengikut keadaan kerja-nya yang di-buat di-London itu. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara telah membangkitkan soal pegawai² yang bekerja di-luar

negeri tidak dapat chuti, mengikut Yang Berhormat itu sa-patut-nya pegawai² yang bekerja di-luar negeri di-beri chuti saya suka-lah menerangkan ia-itu tiap² sa-orang pegawai yang bekerja di-luar negeri di-berbagai² tempat Kedutaan kita hendak-lah bekerja kelaziman-nya selama 4 tahun baharu-lah di-beri chuti balek ka-Persekutuan ini, dan dalam ucapan saya pada petang kemarin dan hari ini saya telah menerangkan perbelanjaan yang lebeh di-bawah Sub-head 7, head 16 berkenaan dengan pegawai² yang balek chuti ka-Persekutuan ia-lah di-sebabkan kita memberi chuti kepada pegawai² yang sedang berkhidmat di-beberapa tempat di-luar negeri. Berkenaan dengan chadangan Yang Berhormat itu juga ia-itu bersangkutan dengan locally-recruited staff yang bekerja di-Kedutaan itu di-beri peluang untuk melawat ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Sa-benar-nya ini tidak boleh dijalankan sa-hingga kita mengadakan satu dasar untuk membenarkan pegawai² locally-recruited staff itu untuk melawat ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Tetapi perkara ini akan di-timbangkan, sungguh pun begitu saya tidak beri jaminan tentang perkara ini dan dasar ini kita akan tukarkan supaya menggalakkan ahli² itu melawat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Tuan Pengerusi, banyak daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah membangkitkan soal² yang bersangkutan dengan bangunan² dan perkakas di-kedutaan kita di-luar negeri ia-itu seperti kerusi, meja dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini memang-lah di-ambil perhatian oleh Kementerian ini dan kerja² untuk membaiki keadaan² yang tidak puas hati itu telah pun di-jalankan. Selain daripada itu satu soal yang telah di-bangkitkan dalam Dewan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan information atau perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan penerangan bagi menggalakkan pelan-chong² datang ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Soal penerangan atau pun risalah dan sa-bagai-nya untuk menggalakkan pelan-chong datang ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini sa-

benar-nya ada-lah di-bawah Tourist Bureau ia-itu perkara yang bersangkutan dengan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dan termasuk juga dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri, tetapi sungguh pun begitu kedutaan kita di-luar negeri sememang ada buku² dan risalah² yang bersangkutan dengan negeri ini. Buku², risalah² yang menerangkan baik tentang kedudukan negeri ini, tentang kedudukan politik-nya, tentang ekonomi-nya dan sa-bagai-nya sememang ada di-tiap² kedutaan kita. Tetapi perkara yang bersangkutan dengan penerangan, pelan-chong dan sa-bagai-nya itu sungguh pun ada tetapi saya suka terangkan di-sini ia-itu bukan-lah tanggung-jawab Kementerian Luar Negeri.

Satu perkara lagi yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu Pahat Dalam berkenaan dengan gaji duta kita terutama di-Djakarta, Washington dan New Delhi kurang pada masa ini. Saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kurang semak dalam estimate ini. Yang sa-benar-nya kalau kita semak estimate ini gaji-nya ia-lah Setia-Usaha dua tiga orang, jadi dua tiga orang punya gaji Setia-Usaha tentu-lah ta' sama dengan gaji Duta—tentu-lah lebeh.

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee: Saya suka hendak beri penerangan. Saya kata gaji Consul di-Medan itu kurang.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta ma'af, barangkali bukan-nya Ahli Batu Pahat Dalam. Saya rasa sa-orang Ahli daripada sana—Temerloh berkenaan dengan gaji Consul Jeddah dan Medan. Ini ada-lah mengikut tangga gaji pegawai² yang memegang tempat itu. Jadi bukan-lah soal sama ada kita hendak beri gaji ia rendah atau tinggi.

Banyak di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah membangkitkan soal pilgrimage, dan telah banyak di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, chuma ada satu dua perkara yang saya suka hendak terangkan ia-itu berkenaan dengan keadaan di-Singapura di-mana kebanyakan bakal²

haji kita yang telah pergi ka-Mekah mengatakan keadaan sana sudah pun bertambah baik dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Berkenaan dengan tempat tinggal di-Mekah sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah membangkitkan ia-itu tempat² ini tidak memuaskan. Saya suka terangkan ia-itu tiap² sa-orang yang pergi ka-Jeddah atau Mekah ada-lah di-tempat oleh sheikh itu sendiri. Berkenaan dengan berchampur orang² Melayu dengan orang² lain atau bangsa lain di-kedutaan itu, saya suka menerangkan ia-itu di-Jeddah, tempat itu ada-lah tempat orang Kerajaan Sa'udi Arabia sendiri ia-itu berhampiran dengan pelabuhan yang bernama Hijaz, tempat ini telah pun di-baiki oleh Kerajaan Sa'udi Arabia.

Satu perkara yang telah di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah ia-lah berkenaan dengan kanak² yang datang dari India. Soal ini memang ada undang² yang khas berkenaan dengan mengawal kemasokan kanak² dari India itu.

With reference to the Honourable Member for Port Dickson—he raised the point of the \$1,000 for Office Furniture and Equipment—this is an allocation for the annual replacement of furniture until a new office is available. Therefore, it is not necessary now for more money to be allocated for new furniture.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$8,256,408 for Head 16, Head 17 and Head 18 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 19 to 23—

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Treasury is answerable for Heads 19-23, both inclusive, and with your permission I would like to take them together.

Sir, I accordingly move that Heads 19 to 23, both inclusive, covering expenditure of \$19,266,434, \$50,100,000, \$9,734,367, \$89,699 and \$4,271,243 respectively be approved.

The total expenditure for all departments under the portfolio of the Treasury is some \$11 million less than that provided in the printed Estimates for 1961. The main reason for this difference is that two Heads of Expenditure which were previously included in the ordinary Estimates have now been removed and some of the sub-heads involved transferred to charged expenditure. These two Heads are "Charges on Account of Public Debt" and "Pensions, Retiring Allowances and Gratuities". In addition the provision of \$10 million, being the annual instalment of the repayment of the \$30 million loan from the Singapore Government which previously appeared under Head "Treasury" in the Supply portion of the Estimates has now been transferred to Charged Expenditure under Head C12. As against these reductions there has been an increase of approximately \$5 million in the contributions made to Statutory Funds or, to be more exact, to the Development Fund and an increase of \$8.6 million under Head 19 for the new Sub-heads 31 to 34 inclusive.

I shall now proceed, Sir, to deal with each separate Head individually.

Head 19—The Treasury:

According to the figures in the printed Estimates, the estimated expenditure for 1962 under Head 19—The Treasury, represents a reduction of about \$1.7 million. In point of fact, however, there has been no significant reduction in the rate of expenditure for any particular sub-head. The apparent reduction has been brought about by the transfer of the sub-head providing for the repayment of the \$30 million loan from the Singapore Government to which I have referred earlier and to the inclusion of four new sub-heads (Sub-heads Nos. 31 to 34 both inclusive) totalling, in all, some \$8.6 million which in previous years had been provided under a different Head of Expenditure. The difference in these two transfers alone would roughly take up the difference between the printed Estimates for 1961 and

1962 for the Treasury Head of Expenditure.

There is no substantial change in the establishment as compared with previous years. The slight increase in the provision for Personal Emoluments merely represents a more accurate estimation of items of expenditure.

A new item has been included under "Other Charges Annually Recurrent". This is in respect of a sum of \$100,000 to cover compensation arising from claims made on Government. In the past, separate sub-heads have been created from time to time either by virement or through Supplementary Estimates whenever the need arose to make any payment as compensation. This is a cumbersome method of providing funds for the purpose and it has been decided that as from this year provision would be made annually in the Estimates.

Another new item which is appearing in the printed Estimates for the first time is one making provision for the payment of rent on quarters occupied by Ministers and Assistant Ministers. Members will recollect that under the Ministers (Remuneration) Ordinance, 1957, Ministers are entitled to free furnished quarters. The Assistant Ministers are eligible for the same facility under the Assistant Ministers Act, 1960. The quarters occupied belong to the Selangor State Government and it has been agreed that rentals of \$250 and \$200 per month shall be paid for each quarter occupied by a Minister and Assistant Minister respectively. The provision entered in the Estimates is in respect of rental payable to the State Government for the year 1962.

Head 20—Contribution to Statutory Funds:

A sum of \$50 million is provided as the 1962 contribution to the Development Fund. This represents an increase of \$5 million over last year's contribution and is in keeping with the declared policy of the Government to contribute as much as possible from revenue towards the cost of develop-

ment. Out of the amount of \$50 million, about \$7.5 million would represent contributions by the United Kingdom Government in the form of grants-in-aid for the Armed Forces Programme.

Head 21—Customs and Excise:

As regards Head 21—Customs and Excise, the overall provision for this Head shows a reduction of some \$450,000 as compared with the previous year. The main reason for the reduction is that the provision for refunds which, last year, amounted to approximately \$500,000 has, this year, been transferred to the Estimates for charged expenditure. I do not think that there are any other major matters which call for comment under this Head of Expenditure.

Head 22—Comptroller-General of Income Tax:

The provision under this Head is comparatively small and has remained approximately the same as compared with last year.

Head 23—Inland Revenue:

The total cost of the Department of Inland Revenue as provided under Head 23 of the printed Estimates shows an increase of approximately \$337,000 over the printed Estimates for last year. There has been only a nominal increase in staff and most of these are in the lower grades. This slight increase accounts for most of the increase in the Personal Emoluments sub-head but a substantial portion is also due to adjustments of the estimated figures under other items. Other Charges Annually Recurrent also show a slight increase and this is due mainly to the increased expenditure expected to be incurred under "Transport and Travelling". Two new items have been included under "Special Expenditure". One is for the purpose of making provision for the installation of a new PABX telephone system and the other will provide funds for the payment of agreed allowances to Colombo Plan Experts.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, pada muka 134 Sub-head 3—Saya suka hendak memberi pandangan atau shor kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat berhubung dengan Undang² Income Tax mengenai orang² Islam. Tuan Pengerusi, Islam ada-lah membenarkan orang² lelaki Islam beristeri lebeh daripada satu. Dan dalam Rumah ini juga harus ada di-antara-nya mempunyai isteri lebeh dari satu saperti Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh.....

Mr. Chairman: Ta'usah sebutkan nama-nya.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah: Jadi-nya dalam Undang² Income Tax yang sedang berjalan dalam negeri ini hanya sa-orang isteri sahaja yang di-kirakan masok dalam tanggungan suami. Bagai- mana pula sa-orang lelaki yang mempunyai isteri lebeh dari satu yang halal pada segi Ugama Islam. Walhal isteri² itu ada-lah menjadi tanggungan suami masing² dan tidak-kah patut isteri² yang lagi itu menjadi tanggungan suami-nya dalam Undang² Income Tax itu? Saya membuat pengeshoran ini kerana memandang kepada Ugama Islam ada-lah menjadi Ugama Rasmi dalam negeri ini dan perkara yang halal pada segi Ugama ini sa-patut-nya mendapat timbangan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat. Saya suka meng-shorkan supaya satu peratoran patut di-buat umpama-nya sa-orang lelaki di-katakan mempunyai 4 orang isteri, maka *relief allowance* bagi isteri yang pertama \$1,000, isteri yang kedua \$800, isteri yang ketiga \$500, dan isteri yang keempat \$400. Dengan jalan ini dapat-lah memberi kelegaan sadikit kepada si-suami yang mempunyai isteri lebeh dari satu.

Mr. Chairman: Boleh jadi ramai lagi orang kahwin lebeh dari satu. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap di-muka 125 Sub-head 8. Contribution to Local Authorities in Aid of Rates. Oleh kerana saya tidak faham harap mendapat penerangan. Dan juga di-

Sub-head 10. Crown Agents' Expenses di-London, saya rasa kita sekarang sudah bebas maka patut-lah saya rasa perbelanjaan itu dapat di-kurangkan lagi. Dan juga di-muka 126 Sub-head 15 Losses of Government Stores and Public Money, nampak-nya bertambah lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, daripada \$2,500 naik lagi \$25,000. Jadi, di-sini saya kurang faham sebab apa. Saya fikir Undang² yang ada sekarang ini ketat dan kehilangan tidak sa-patut-nya bertambah. Bagitu juga di-Sub-head 39. Loss on Loans made by the Chinese Tin Mines Rehabilitation Board maseh lagi ada \$70,000. Saya rasa kalau dapat di-jelaskan macham mana boleh hilang duit ini.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to comment on Head 23, page 133, regarding "Stamp Duty Offices—Penang and Kuala Lumpur". Sir, the stamping of documents is required in our country and most people in the rural areas have to incur quite a lot of expenses on transport and other things in order to get documents stamped. I do know.....

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, may I know which Sub-head the Honourable Member is referring to?

Enche' V. Veerappen: Head 23, Sub-head (1), page 133 regarding "Stamp Duty Offices". I do know, Sir, that in some Sub-Treasuries this stamping is also done, but in quite a large number of cases, people have to travel long distances giving up, maybe, a day's work and incurring quite a considerable sum of expenditure to have documents stamped. Sometimes the stamp duty may be a dollar, but they may have to incur about \$10 or more on other expenditure. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Minister to consider whether or not he would make all Sub-Treasuries to perform this duty—and I think one clerk would be able to do this as an additional job.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menarek perhatian kepada masaalah Head 19 Sub-head 10. Saya

sukachita kerana sedikit sa-banyak perbelanjaan kepada Crown Agents' Expenses ini banyak berkurang dan jika tidak silap ingat saya dahulu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah menyatakan bahawa kita akan berikhtiar mengurangkan perhubungan kita dengan Crown Agents' Expenses ini. Saya berharap supaya pada tahun yang akan datang walau pun ada expenses sekarang sa-banyak \$350,000 usaha² yang sungguh dan berkesan di-lakukan supaya tidak mengikat perbelanjaan kita melalui Crown Agent ini. Ada beberapa keadaan yang telah berlaku di-dalam perbelanjaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Crown Agent pernah pegawai² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini menempelak yang Crown Agent ini membuat dan melibatkan dengan jabatan² yang tertentu di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dengan perbelanjaan² tidak di-ketahui oleh jabatan itu sendiri, ini pernah berlaku oleh kerana telatah Crown Agent satu jabatan melebehi peruntukan-nya seperti yang boleh kita bacha di-sini di-dalam Penyata Public Account Committee, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Chara perbelanjaan yang direct dan chara yang tidak direct patut-lah di-fikirkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya hal ini dapat diperbetulkan dan perbelanjaan yang merupakan mengikat diri kepada Crown Agent ini di-kurangkan dengan sa-kurang²-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak menambah sedikit keterangan ucapan daripada wakil Pasir Mas Hulu yang berchakap di-atas Kepala 22 berkenaan dengan Income Tax, tetapi saya tidak hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan isteri lebeh daripada satu hanya berchakap berkenaan dengan anak². Di-dalam peratoran sekarang ini di-kehendaki anak² yang sa-takat 5 orang sahaja. Jadi, dalam kalangan² bukan sahaja ra'ayat bahkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat pun saya rasa banyak mempunyai anak lebeh dari 5 orang. Kalau Yang Berhormat Menteri tidak dapat menimbangkan tentang soal ini saya rasa ini akan menimbulkan kesulitan

sadikit. Dengan sebab apa kalau orang itu mempunyai anak lebeh dari 5 orang yang lebeh-nya itu kuching-kah dia—dia itu orang juga. (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Chairman: Jaga² berchakap sadikit.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Jadi, patut-lah Berhormat Menteri ini supaya anak² yang ada pada tiap² orang yang membayar Income Tax ini di-kehendaki semua sa-kali sama ada jumlah itu 5 orang atau 6 di-kurangkan sedikit. Saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang ada di-sini pun ada mempunyai anak sampai sepuluh dua belas orang, terima kaseh.

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga hendak berchakap dalam perkara Income Tax dengan rengkas-nya sahaja ia-itu orang Islam kita ada juga kena membayar Income Tax ia-itu dalam \$1,000 terkena bayar \$25. Dan kita juga kena bayar Income Tax kepada Kerajaan. Jadi, pada fahaman saya sakira-nya orang Islam itu sudah kena membayar Income Tax di-dalam ugama Islam, maka ta' payah-lah lagi dia membayar kepada Kerajaan. Sa-takat itu-lah sahaja.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Stamp Office di-Alor Star. Saya merayu-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya pegawai² di-sana itu di-isikan dalam apa juga jawatan. Sa-hingga ini belum dapat di-isikan dan maseh di-jalankan oleh pegawai² rendah sahaja yang nampak-nya belum bagitu mahir di-dalam menjalankan pekerjaan ini.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Could you please repeat once more?

Mr. Chairman: Dia tidak dengar. Balek sa-mula berchakap dan biar-lah terang sadikit.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Stamp

Office di-Alor Star. Pada masa ini ya'ani semenjak tahun yang sudah jawatan ini belum lagi di-isikan. Jadi, saya merayu kepada Kementerian ini supaya di-bagi sa-orang pegawai yang khas untok menjalankan kerja² ini kerana pada masa sekarang ini segala kerja² itu di-buat oleh pegawai rendah. Jadi, saya harap Kementerian mengambil perhatian.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu raises a very interesting point when he suggests that as the Muslim religion allows the male members of the species to marry up to four wives the Government should therefore at least allow such Muslims to have a multiplicity of wives by granting allowances up to the maximum limit allowed by their religion for income tax purposes. Probably many people do not realise that non-Christian Chinese in this country are allowed even more wives than that. In fact, there is no limit to the number (*Laughter*) they can collect, subject, of course, to the limit of their physical and financial resources. (*Laughter*). So, if you are to extend this principle really impartially, I think we will probably find that the majority of the population in this country will not be paying income tax. I should like to make it quite clear that I do not for a moment wish to detract from the practice of having more than one wife, or rather, probably it will be safer for me to say that I express no view on the merits or demerits of the proposition. But I think it is only fair for the Government to say that if you prefer to have more than one wife, by all means do so, if your religion permits; but I don't think the loss should be borne by the Federal Treasury. I think the same principle should also apply to children. We must remember, Sir, that our problem today is a rapidly increasing population which can best be described as a population explosion. I tried to say in my Budget speech that our rate of population increase threatens, or in fact has already outstripped our rate of growth in national income and any

Government in future is going to face a very serious problem with regard to annually recurrent expenditure, and again, although it is up to the individual to decide whether he should have 5 or 15 children, I don't think the Government should pay for those children. I tried to point out, I think, in the course of a previous speech I made, that the income tax collected in this country from individuals forms only a very small proportion of the total collected and no one can seriously suggest that the individual in this country pays a very heavy burden of income tax. On the contrary, I think it can quite rightly be suggested that they pay far too little and I think Honourable Members are lucky that I have not found it necessary to increase the rates of personal income tax in this country and to broaden the base still further. But I cannot promise to restrain myself in future years, assuming that I am still in this job. Honourable Members who have just sat through the debate on the Education Estimates must realise that expenditure on education is leaping in a most frightening way and sooner or later the time must come when we have got to think as to how we can finance the future growth in expenditure on education and other social services.

One Honourable Member queried the necessity for expenditure on the Crown Agents in view of the fact that we are independent. I think there is a slight misunderstanding on this score. The Crown Agents are our servants, not our masters, to begin with. Secondly, we use them in order to purchase stores, equipment and other items of goods and services which we require from overseas, but the point which must be borne in mind is that they take orders from us and we do not take orders from them, and the general policy is that they must buy in the cheapest market, subject to any directions which we deem desirable to give to them. Honourable Members should remember that a lot of purchases are made overseas and it

is necessary to have some sort of organisation to handle those purchases. At the moment our foreign missions are not equipped to handle the large volume of transactions which we make every year in this field and for the time being we find that it is useful to make use of the Crown Agents for this purpose. If we do not make use of the Crown Agents, we must set up another body and I am not sure that we have got the staff to man such an organisation, but it will be noted that expenditure is in fact going down on this score.

Another Honourable Member raised the question of losses of Government stores. As Honourable Members are aware, the Government, like all governments everywhere, is expanding year by year and I suppose when it becomes bigger and bigger year after year the law of averages decrees that losses of Government stores must also increase, if not proportionately at least slightly. I suggest that is inevitable and all we can do is to try to cut down these losses to a minimum.

Another Honourable Member queried the item of expenditure for the Chinese Tin Mines Rehabilitation Loan Board. This, of course, is a very old matter. It started at the end of the last war and we have to maintain the organisation in order to collect the loans which have been made in the past, but the expenditure on this item, as Honourable Members will note, is not very high—it is less than \$20,000—and the intention in fact is to wind it up as soon as possible. At the moment it is purely a skeleton organisation as can be seen from the expenditure incurred under this vote.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan made a point which I shall look into—I cannot say more than that at the moment. That also applies to the point made by the Honourable Member for Kubang Pasu Barat regarding the Stamp Duty Office in Alor Star.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$83,461,743 for Heads 19 to 23 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Sitting suspended at 12.00 noon.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Heads 24 and 25—

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present Head 24, totalling \$93,594,702 for Health, and Head 25 totalling \$4,111,148 for Social Welfare under my Ministry and, with your permission, I will present both heads together.

Sir, the general health of the population in 1961 has been satisfactory. Constant and careful vigilance throughout the year prevented the entry of dangerous infectious diseases into our country. A particular case in point was the outbreak of cholera and para-cholera in some neighbouring countries. Trained teams have been held in readiness all over the country to deal immediately with any possible outbreak of cholera in this country recently. Our Institute for Medical Research stepped up cholera vaccine production and now have in stock more than 1½ million doses of cholera vaccine for immediate mass inoculation should this be necessary. In addition to this quantity, over 150,000 doses of this vaccine were supplied to Brunei and Sarawak towards the end of last year.

During the year 1961 marked progress has been made in all sections of the Medical and Health Services. Priority was given to the following major activities:

Firstly, the expansion of the Health Services, primarily into the rural areas;

Secondly, the expansion of the training programme for all categories of staff on an unprecedented scale;

Thirdly, emphasis on preventive aspects of health services based on the old adage "Prevention is better than cure";

Fourthly, improvements to existing hospitals and institutions; and

Fifthly, public health programmes:

- (a) Launching of the National Tuberculosis Control Campaign;
- (b) Intensification of Filariasis and Diphtheria Control;
- (c) Acceleration of the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project;
- (d) Extension of the Yaws Control Programme.

The main features of the Rural Health Service to which the Ministry attaches very great importance involves the building and staffing of more rural health clinics with emphasis on Maternal and Child Health Welfare, prevention and control of communicable diseases such as malaria, intestinal diseases, filariasis, yaws, diphtheria and also dental care, nutrition, health education, immunisation and snake bites.

There are now 653 health clinics operating throughout the Federation. In addition, there are 161 static dispensaries and 120 travelling dispensaries using vehicles and boats regularly serving the rural areas. Whereas in 1955 there were 553 health clinics, 184 static dispensaries and 77 travelling dispensaries.

As regards the rural airlift service for transporting seriously ill cases from remote areas to large hospitals for treatment, in the year 1961, 142 such cases were so transported. I would like here to pay a very warm tribute to the Royal Malayan Air Force, the Royal Air Force and the Police and others for their valuable co-operation in making this airlift

service possible. The policy of the Ministry of Rural Development is to provide for rural communities, playing fields which can be used for light aircraft for airlifting of seriously ill cases.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar has tried to belittle this Service by alleging that this is carried out for propaganda purposes. I take this opportunity to rebutt this unjustified criticism. Even the Honourable Member must realise that it is not possible to put up in rural areas all over the country large hospitals in which there are facilities of specialist service, diagnosis and all the other facilities available at a central hospital.

Sir, with this airlift service no one in this country, even from the remotest areas will be more than a few hours away from a large, modern and well-equipped hospital. This airlift service is meant for those who need immediate attention at such hospital.

Sir, I have been accused of seeking publicity in this matter. I fully admit that I have tried to publicise this service not, as alleged, to get publicity for myself or my Ministry but to give publicity so that more rural people may know of this special service that is meant for them. For the rural people this service is entirely free, because they obviously cannot afford to pay for the charge of the aircraft and hospital fees.

There has been an increase in the output of our various training schools and institutions, and this helped to improve the staffing position in the various departments. There has been an increase in the population, and more and more people are coming forward for modern scientific, medical treatment, and we still need more staff in the service to make up the existing deficiency and to cope with the increasing demand due to population increase and the rural health development programmes.

I am pleased to inform the House that the target number in the training

of nurses for 1961 has been achieved. There are now 568 students in training locally at the three training schools in Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru, and 41 in Australia under the Colombo Plan. 71 probationer hospital assistants—they are males—are also being trained at these local training institutions. In 1955 only 281 student nurses and 94 probationer hospital assistants were in training. It is a source of gratification that such a phenomenal increase has been made possible; a great deal of credit is due to the senior staff of the Ministry for this achievement.

It is expected that we shall train over 700 student nurses and over 125 probationer hospital assistants in the year 1962. The Singapore Government has kindly provided facilities to train a batch of 30 student nurses this month and another batch of 20 in September next. The Australian Government will be training a further batch of 20 student nurses during the course of the year. In addition arrangements are being finalised with the United Kingdom Government for the training of some 200 trainees in basic nursing in hospitals in the United Kingdom.

The staffing position as regards trained nurses has also improved. There were 781 in service in 1960 and in 1961 the number was 910—an increase of 129 trained nurses. 14 of our trained nurses have also been seconded to the Federation Armed Forces in the year 1961. I am confident that with the present training programme both locally and abroad, we will be able, in the not distant future, not only to overcome our existing deficiencies but also to meet the requirements of our expanded services.

With regard to Assistant Nurses, there were in 1961 1,110 trained Assistant Nurses. This compares with 962 in the year 1960. There are 437 Pupil Assistant Nurses in training, 200 of whom will qualify during the course of this year.

The number of midwives in the service has also improved. We have now 933 as compared to 881 in 1960. 329 Pupil Midwives are in training, of whom 120 are expected to qualify in 1962.

In order to maintain a high standard of nursing in this country, post-graduate courses are provided for trained nurses in this country and abroad.

- (a) 7 Staff Nurses are now undergoing post-graduate courses in the United Kingdom in mental nursing, children's nursing, theatre technique, district nursing, Sister Tutoring and Ward Administration.
- (b) In Penang, 10 Nurses are undergoing a Public Health Visitors' Course. 1 Nurse is taking up a course leading to the Certificate of the British Tuberculosis Association at the Lady Templer Hospital and 1 Nurse is doing Psychiatric Nursing in Singapore.
- (c) 103 Nurses are doing the midwifery course at various local hospitals.
- (d) 79 nurses have been given a refresher course in Tuberculosis Control at the National Tuberculosis Centre, Kuala Lumpur.
- (e) 23 nurses have been selected for post-graduate overseas training and they will leave for the course as soon as their placings are finalised.

There has also been an increase in the number of doctors in the country. The number on the Register is now 1,082 as compared to 1,009 in 1960. The situation in the Government Service has correspondingly improved. We have now 515 doctors in the service when there were 457 in 1960 and 369 only in 1955. 11 doctors were seconded to the Federation Armed Forces and the Brunei Government in 1961.

The response to my appeal made in the House last year for more Malayan doctors to join the Malayan Government Service has been quite encouraging. As I have stated earlier, the staffing position has improved considerably although we still need more doctors to cope with the increasing demand in both hospitals and in the rural health service.

The University of Malaya Authorities are in close liaison with the Ministries of Education and Health on the establishment of a Medical Faculty in Kuala Lumpur which is scheduled to commence in 1963. The appointment of a Dean is under active consideration and Chairs for six main departments at the School have been advertised. As the School and the Teaching Hospital will be closely linked, planning is in hand for the various buildings in the project.

There are now 114 Dental Officers as against 93 in 1960 and there is provision for 133 in 1962. There will be no difficulty in filling the additional establishment as the response of our Malayan Dental Officers has been excellent throughout the years.

31 Medical Officers and 2 Dental Officers are now on study leave in the United Kingdom to qualify in the various specialised Medical and Dental fields, principally in surgery, medicine, obstetric and gynaecology, radiology, higher dentistry, etc. 18 Medical Officers and 3 Dental Officers have been selected for post-graduate studies and will leave for the United Kingdom as soon as they obtain suitable placings in the various universities and hospitals over there. Funds have further been provided in the 1962 Training Estimates to enable another 22 Medical and Dental Officers to go abroad and qualify in the various specialised fields.

Sir, we now have 78 Specialist Consultants. In 1955 there were only 46 specialist consultants in the service, of whom 11 were Malaysians and 35 were Expatriates. Now we have 54 Malaysians, 6 expatriates, 8 contract

officers and 10 specialist consultants serving here through international assistance. We also have a wide range of specialists including General Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Orthopaedic Surgery, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery and Ophthalmology; General Medicine, Pediatrics, Tuberculosis, Dermatology and Psychiatric Medicine; Anaesthetics, Radiology and Radiotherapy; Maxillo Facial Surgery and Orthodontics; Pathology, Nutrition, Bacteriology, Entomology, Medical Zoology, Biochemistry, Haematology, Virology, Malaria and Filaria; Public and Industrial Health. In other words, Sir, we have a very comprehensive range of specialists in our own country and, as I said, we have 54 Malaysians who are such specialists fully qualified.

Where in 1955 only the main hospitals on the West Coast had specialist consultants, now we find in General Hospitals on the East Coast and in many district hospitals these specialist consultants working.

The physical expansion of the Medical and Health Services in respect of buildings will be dealt with in detail when the appropriation for the Second Five Year Development Plan of my Ministry is debated later. Here I propose to inform the House of the expansion which the Medical and Health Services has undergone particularly during the past year in terms of services rendered. It will be seen that the increase in the services provided has been somewhat phenomenal over the past few years.

The number of outpatients treated in hospitals in 1955 was 1,300,000 odd whereas at the end of 1960 it was 1,800,000 odd.

The number of patients treated by the static and travelling dispensaries was 1,800,000 odd in 1955 whereas at the end of 1960 it was almost 2,100,000.

The number of admissions in 1955 was about a quarter million whereas at the end of 1960 it was over 310,000.

So also in the Rural Health Division: in 1955 the number of attendances was 1,346,000 odd and in 1960 the figure was 1,660,000 odd. The number of home visits made was 460,000 odd in 1955 and in 1960 it was 712,00 odd. The number of babies delivered by Government midwives under the Domiciliary Scheme in 1955 was just over 30,000 and in 1960 it was over 40,000 odd.

The same for the Dental Division. The number of patients treated in 1959 was 576,000 odd; in 1960 it was 635,000 and in 1961 it is estimated that the number will be over 670,000 based on 330,000 odd treated during the first half of 1961.

The same case applies for the X-ray Department. In Kuala Lumpur alone 26,776 X-ray examinations were conducted in 1955 and this number up to the end of last year has gone up to 40,000. The Radiotherapy Department established in 1960 saw 586 cases in that year but in 1961 it has increased to just over 1,000 cases.

The Orthopaedic Unit treated 19,000 cases in 1960.

Honourable Members will notice that the Federal Estimates provide for a total expenditure of \$93.6 million against previous provisions of \$87.8 million and \$80.6 million in 1961 and 1960 respectively. It will also be noticed that of the increase of \$5.8 million over the 1961 Estimates, \$3.7 million is increase under Personal Emoluments and \$2.1 million is increase under OCAR and OCSE. The increase under Personal Emoluments is for normal annual increases in Personal Emoluments of the existing staff, estimated to total \$2.6 million, and the increases in Establishment is estimated to cost \$1.1 million. 1,442 new posts are created for 1962. The provision of \$1.1 million would appear to be insufficient to meet the salaries of the newly created posts but this is not based on the employment of all these personnel for the whole year.

The additional staff and trainees are:

Medical Officers	35
Dental Surgeons	17
Pharmaceutical Chemists ...	7
Physiotherapists	3
Temporary Hospital As-	
sistants	25
Laboratory Assistants	28
Student Nurses	100
Dispensers	18
Midwives	68
Pupil Midwives	75
Assistant Nurses	155
Pupil Assistant Nurses ...	70
Hospital Attendants	457
Public Health Inspectors	15
School Dental Nurses ...	50
Overseers	26
Others	293

making a total of 1,442

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent there is an increase of approximately \$1 million. This is due, in greater part, to the increase in wages and housing allowances of the daily rated staff.

Under Special Expenditure, the increase is a little above one million dollars. The greater part of the increase results from the insertion of a new item—No. 65, \$250,000 Subvention to the Federal Land Development Authority to provide anti-malarial works for the F.L.D.A. Schemes.

Another new item—No. 57 for \$880,500 is for the cost of drugs, equipment, stationery, transport and travelling and such other expenses under the National Tuberculosis Control Campaign. This Scheme, which was launched in the earlier part of 1961 will be accelerated this year.

The provision of drugs in hospitals and institutions is continually increasing. In 1959 \$3,397,334 were used to purchase drugs; in 1960 almost \$3,900,000 were utilised. This year 4.4 million dollars have been provided for this item in order to meet the increasing demand and to continue to fulfil Government's promise that

there should be no shortage of drugs in our hospitals and institutions.

Honourable Members are assured that the need for the utmost possible economy is always exercised in order to get the best value for the taxpayers' money.

The Dental Service has been completely Malayanised. The Dental Division has steadily expanded during the years. Whereas in 1950, only 35 Dental Officers and 10 Dental Nurses were working in 25 clinics, in 1961 the Division was staffed by 11 Superscale Officers, 87 Dental Officers, 16 Dental Housemen and 143 Dental Nurses working in 157 dental clinics.

The policy has always been to give top priority for dental treatment of young school children, ante-natal and hospital cases. The service devotes about 80 per cent of its time to school children and the rest to dental emergency treatment of the indigent adult population.

70 per cent of the dental service is directed to the rural areas and is based either in separate dental clinics or at dental clinics in health centres. In addition 10 mobile and 1 marine dental clinic also operate in these areas, and a great number of Dental Officers use portable equipment to work in schools in the rural areas. Another marine dental clinic will be added this year.

It is also the Ministry's policy to lay emphasis on Dental Health Education and preventive measures with a view to lowering the incidence of dental caries and gum infection.

The Malaria Eradication Pilot Project which began in early 1960 in Selangor is making very satisfactory progress. The preparatory phase in 1960 continues into 1961 with an attack on the malaria mosquitoes and the parasites by means of spraying and the issue of anti-malarial drugs to the population. Over 40,000 blood films have been examined in the area; of particular interest is the total number

of slides taken on school children below 10 years of age in this area. Where 8,115 slides showed 7% positive cases early in the campaign a further 6,823 slides amongst the same group have now only showed a 3.7% positive cases. It will be seen there has been some considerable reduction of malaria in this area and this year further evaluation of the project will be continued so as to assess the practicability of interrupting the transmission of malaria by these methods employed in the Pilot Project area.

Steady progress has been made in the training of teams required for the control of Filariasis in areas where they are prevalent. In 1959, only 822 people came under prophylactic treatment. This figure is expected to be in the region of 9,000 at the end of 1961. The programme is being further intensified.

The National Tuberculosis Control Campaign was launched last year after an intensive and systematic study of the problem in the country. In its initial stages the campaign has been directed towards the training of technical personnel required for the country-wide campaign. The training programme which commenced in June last year has been conducted with the assistance of four experienced personnel provided by the Australian Government under Colombo Plan aid; an Administrative and Medical Records Officer, 1 X-ray Engineer and two Public Health Sisters qualified in all aspects of Tuberculosis Control work.

Training courses for technical personnel particularly for Public Health Sisters and Nurses in Tuberculin testing, B.C.G. vaccination, home visiting, schools visiting and examination and follow-up of contacts have been conducted in Kuala Lumpur since July last year and up-to-date 79 nurses from all the States in the Federation have completed this course and are busily engaged in Tuberculosis Control work in the States. All babies born in Government and

private Maternity hospitals are being offered B.C.G. vaccination and in the latter half of 1961 more than 25,000 babies were given B.C.G. B.C.G. has also been given to pre-school children attending the Maternity and Child Health clinics, primary school children and contacts of known T.B. cases. In most hospitals and clinics B.C.G. vaccination has become a routine procedure for new-born babies and children.

The Medical Records Officer has been working on the standardisation of forms and cards required in the campaign to enable the compilation and maintenance of reliable data required to evaluate the progress of the campaign.

The X-ray Engineer has been training his local counterparts in mass miniature chest X-ray techniques. Epidemiological studies have been carried out in and around the training centre in Kuala Lumpur in particular mass X-ray surveys of cross sections of the population. Up-to-date more than 20,000 people have been X-rayed and the results confirm that the incidence of TB in the Malayan population is about two to four per cent.

The physical buildings required for the expansion of this campaign will be dealt with in detail when the development estimates come before the House. A start has been made and I am satisfied with the rate at which the National Control Campaign is gathering momentum. A solid foundation has been laid on which will rise, as materials, staff and equipment become available, a strong and efficient organisation capable of dealing with and bringing under control the Tuberculosis menace in this country.

The Snake and Venom Research Institute, Penang, started functioning in January, 1960. The Institute is a centre of attraction to Malaysians, to visitors and tourists. Great interest in the research being carried out has been shown by medical and scientific experts in many parts of the world. The volume of work has already

necessitated expansion of the premises. For a trivial sum of only \$5,000 voted in 1961 the results and benefits obtained are invaluable. I would like here to pay a tribute to Dr. H. A. Reid and his assistants for their devotion and contribution towards the success of this outstanding research project, the chief beneficiaries of which are the rural people.

Work at this Research Institute has culminated in the successful production of sea-snake antivenene which is now available. It is the first refined and concentrated sea-snake antivenene to be produced in the world. (*Applause*). It will also dispel the fear of sea-snakes which has been a deterrent to bathers during recent years. The benefit of this to the tourist industry in places such as Penang needs no emphasis.

Research by the Institute shows that over two-thirds of all snake-bites in Malaya occurs in rural Kedah and Perlis, mainly being due to the Malayan pit viper. The Institute is co-operating with the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Melbourne, in developing improved and more potent cobra and viper antivenene for Malaya. Both will be available early this year and will benefit rural people throughout Malaysia.

Research is also proceeding at the Institute in developing a radically new type of anti-clotting drug from Malayan viper venom with which to treat coronary thrombosis and other heart and vascular diseases. This, if successful, would indeed be a major advance in Medicine.

The main responsibility for running the blood transfusion service was taken over by the Ministry in 1960 as it was found that with increasing demand for blood it was necessary for qualified personnel to be responsible for the maintenance of this service. The response of the public in supporting this service has been most gratifying. There were just under 4,000 donors in 1958 and in 1960 there were over 16,000 donors. The use of blood

in hospitals is daily increasing and it is therefore essential that more members of the public should come forward to donate their blood.

For the first time in the history of this Ministry we now have the services of a Malayan Psychiatric Specialist who has just returned from training in the United Kingdom. It is expected that another Malayan Psychiatric Specialist will be completing his course in the United Kingdom in the course of the year. There is a steady increase in the number of outpatients seen at the outpatients clinics established in Penang, Ipoh and Johore Bahru General Hospitals. 1,356 cases were seen and treated in 1955 at these clinics; in 1961 it was almost 10,000.

The purpose of outpatient clinics is for the treatment of early non-violent cases which do not merit confinement in a mental institution. It will also avoid the stigma which is usually attached to one who has been confined for treatment in a mental institution. When the necessary staff are available further outpatient clinics will be established in other Hospitals throughout the country.

The Institute for Medical Research has been carrying out work not only of research but also of examination of specimens sent from hospitals and private practitioners. The volume of this work has increased considerably. It is my intention to re-organise this work so that the Institute will concentrate on important problems of research. Steps are being taken to establish laboratory facilities and to train the necessary personnel for the General Hospitals of the country. This will improve the laboratory diagnostic services by having it on the spot.

The production of vaccine will be transferred to the Pharmaceutical Laboratory cum Store at Petaling Jaya.

In the past year the Institute had made a survey on Filariasis in the various jungle areas of the country.

The United States Army Research Unit is studying the sources and mode of transmission of some of the lesser known infections caused by virus and leptospira. Some information on the main sources of infection is being brought to light which will ultimately be of value in the control of certain potentially dangerous diseases. In addition they are also engaged on the study of Malaria in monkeys and its possible transmission to man.

The Institute for Medical Research in conjunction with the British Research Council is also carrying out research at Sungei Buloh on new drugs for the treatment of leprosy. They are also studying the transmission of the disease to animals particularly gibbons and as far as is known, this is the first time that attempts to transmit leprosy to gibbons has ever been made. This study is connected with the epidemiology of the disease.

The Hooper Foundation of the University of California in the Institute for Medical Research is investigating into the life cycles of intestinal parasites and the incidence of these parasites in man and in certain animals. In addition research is also carried out in the life cycles, the classification and identification of ticks and mites of medical importance found in Malaya and in neighbouring countries. This is an important research.

My Ministry is continuing with the distribution of skim milk and whole milk powder and vitamin tablets at the rural health clinics with a view to combating protein and vitamin deficiencies mainly among young children and expectant mothers.

A rapid nutrition survey of the country will be carried out sometime this year with the aid of international assistance.

I am pleased to say that in our efforts to raise the standard of health in this country we have received assistance in the form of technical experts, equipment and other facilities

from various international and voluntary organisations and from friendly Governments. World Health Organisation and United Nations Children's Fund continue to give aid to our various national health projects.

I take this opportunity to express our very sincere appreciation to the Australian, Canadian, Indian and the United Kingdom Governments, the late Dr. Tom Dooley's Medico Incorporated, the Hooper Foundation, University of California and the British Research Council and many others for the varied and generous assistance given, which is most valuable to us.

It is appreciated that people from all areas and localities would naturally want more and better medical and health services in their particular areas. It is the duty of Government, therefore, to allot priorities of a national basis as fairly as possible.

The Alliance Government has given the highest priority to expansion of services to the rural areas which had been sadly neglected in the past and this policy has the strong support of the vast majority of Honourable Members. Unfortunately, there are still some people who still advocate priority for the big towns as against the rural areas. This savours of the mentality of the Colonial era.

It must be realised that expansion and improvements at the pace at which we are progressing need funds and trained staff. It needs very careful co-ordination of planning and implementation because it must be obvious that it is no use putting up buildings when you have no staff to put into them or *vice versa*.

It is not irrelevant for me to remind Honourable Members of the grave deficiencies and the imbalance between urban and rural areas of the service which the Alliance Government inherited from the past. Of course there were many reasons which contributed to this state of affairs,

some of these reasons were the slump in the early 1930s, the second World War and the Emergency from 1948 to 1960. Incidentally the Emergency or the war against militant Communism was costing the people of this country over half a million dollars per day. Moreover, the Medical and Health Service of the country before 1958 was a State Service and not a Federal Service as it is today.

Meanwhile, over the many decades of virtual stagnation, the population of this country has grown many times and more people are demanding modern scientific medical treatment.

From the above facts and figures, Sir, I am sure any fair minded person would agree that the Alliance Government has made sound and unprecedented improvements and expansion especially into the rural areas in a comparatively short time. (*Applause*).

It is gratifying to note that relations between the staff and the public has further improved. It is of course absolutely essential at all times that the staff of the Ministry must observe the spirit of "Operation Service" and the Ministry's theme of "Courtesy with Efficiency", and that all patients, rich or poor, must be treated as our customers.

In fact I have received many unsolicited messages from the public expressing warm appreciation of the services they received at our hospitals and clinics. This is a welcome sign that there is increasing goodwill and appreciation from the public of the devoted service of the staff who have had to work under difficult circumstances of staff shortage and inadequate facilities, which are now steadily improving.

My Ministry has a total staff of over 20,000 and most of them are constantly dealing directly with the public, mostly sick people and their relatives. I still receive some complaints but these are very much less than what there were before. I would again assure this House that whenever a specific complaint is

received a detailed investigation is immediately carried out, and brought to the personal attention of the Director and myself. Any dereliction of duty or discourteous behaviour towards the public is not tolerated and, when proved, disciplinary action is taken against the offender.

The considerable improvements in the services provided by my Ministry has been made possible by the loyalty and devotion to duty of the officers and staff, the ability of the Government to provide increasing volume of funds, the co-operation of the public and the assistance from out-side sources. There is a great deal more to be done and I am sure with the support of the Honourable Members of this House, our efforts to further improve the health of our nation, we will meet with the success we all desire.

Sir, I turn now to Social Welfare. The budget proposals for the Federal Department of Social Welfare covers a wide range of social welfare services which include the welfare of the blind, deaf and dumb, the mentally handicapped, the orthopaedically handicapped and the aged; field and institutional services for children in need; Youth Services in the way of youth leadership and promotion of youth movements; Probation and Approved Schools Services for juvenile delinquents including probation of adult offenders; Protection of Women and Girls, training facilities for serving officers of the Department; financial assistance to dependants of Malaysians who lost their lives constructing the Burma/Siam Railway, and welfare work connected with voluntary repatriation. All these services place every emphasis on positive work and rehabilitation of those in need.

Honourable Members are no doubt aware that under the Federal Constitution, Social Welfare is a concurrent responsibility of both the Federal and State Governments. Reference to social welfare services must, therefore, include those services provided by the

respective State Governments and the services provided by the numerous voluntary welfare organisations assisted by grants in aid and professional advice from the officers of the Department of Social Welfare.

The State Departments of Social Welfare provide a variety of services aimed at strengthening and preserving the family as the unit of society through the provision of public assistance aimed at the rehabilitation of those in need. In addition they also provide family counselling and advice, the welfare of families of prisoners and leprosy patients; assistance to victims of national disasters such as fires, floods and widespread drought; the administration of trust accounts in connection with Workmen's Compensation and gratuities; and services in connection with the Rural Development programme in the respective States.

The year 1961 has been one of consolidation and expansion of social welfare services provided to the people by the Department both at the Federal and State levels and by the various voluntary social welfare organisations throughout the country. Honourable Members will note that the Estimates for the Department of Social Welfare provide for total expenditure of \$4,111,148, a net increase of only \$21,358 over that for 1961. The annual increase in salaries and allowances of existing staff alone totals almost \$50,000. However, I would like to point out that by very careful estimation and stringent exercise of economy, it will be possible within this modest increase in the budget, to provide for an increase in staff so that the existing welfare services will not only be maintained but, by careful reorganisation and re-deployment of staff, will be greatly expanded to cover a much wider field, particularly in the rural sector.

Last year when I presented the budget proposals for 1961 I made reference to the projects undertaken as pilot schemes for handicapped persons by the Department. The

physically handicapped Children's Unit for 60 children which was established in February, 1960 has proved to be a success. The technical advisory committee of the Children's Unit has since formed a "case sub-committee" to review the progress of the children with a view to discharging them to their parents when no further training appears necessary. This is to ensure that every suitable handicapped child stands a fair chance of receiving training. The Sheltered Workshop for the aged and physically handicapped at Seremban has been a resounding success. Attempts are now being made to initiate a scheme whereby the more productive able-bodied worker might be boarded with families and work at the Centre by day. The vocational training centre for physically handicapped adults in Kota Bharu has successfully organised training courses for suitable handicapped persons from all over the Federation. The Centre offers training in buffalo-horn and coconut shell carving, menkuang weaving and coconut fibre work. The response from trainees and the results achieved have been most encouraging. Honourable Members will be pleased to note that further projects for handicapped persons phased over 1961 and 1962 of the Second Five Year Plan will include the establishment of Homes for physically and mentally handicapped children, a training centre for handicapped children and a vocational training centre and sheltered workshop for handicapped adults.

I also referred at the last budget meeting to the nation-wide survey undertaken to determine the nature and extent of physical and mental handicaps throughout the country. A very comprehensive report on this survey has now been compiled. The findings have proved invaluable in the planning of the services for the handicapped persons. As follow up, a survey of the employment field for handicapped persons was made in order to provide a valid and reliable basis for training schemes and to secure the co-operation of employers

where employment possibilities were concerned. Progress in the development of services for handicapped persons will be made and towards this end a United Nations consultant will shortly be arriving in the country.

Considerable emphasis was placed on In-Service Training throughout the year. Various courses were organised to include all categories of social workers serving in the Department. Eight junior officers proceeded to the University of Malaya to pursue the two year course leading to the Diploma in Social Studies, and one other officer was selected to attend the one year advanced course. The Expert on In-Service Training seconded to the Department in May last year through the aegis of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, has submitted her report evaluating the content of training given in relation to needs and making recommendations for the future. This is being carefully studied before implementation. It is envisaged that the Department will be able to build up a service of skilled personnel who will be able to offer a more efficient service to the people and be able to meet more fully the demands made upon them by the public in the foreseeable future.

Special importance continues to be placed on services for youth as the Government attaches the greatest emphasis on the needs of youth as a matter of priority. My Ministry approaches youth programmes from two main levels, namely, opportunities and facilities for the healthy use of leisure-time activities through accredited youth clubs and other youth organisations and through youth leadership training at the Morib Youth Leadership Training Centre and also at State and Regional levels. The encouragement and fostering of Youth Clubs and organisations with professional advice, guidance and financial assistance from my Ministry has provided a tremendous impetus to the youth organisations, particularly in the rural areas. This has resulted in the formation of 793 youth clubs to

date, an increase of 121 since 1960. 80% of the total number are concentrated in the rural areas. A total sum of \$11,583 was paid out as launching grants to 51 clubs in 1961. In order to provide as effective a programme as possible to these clubs, activity instructors were provided wherever the need was felt and where clubs showed initiative in starting programmes on their own. A total sum of \$10,028 was spent on engaging club activity instructors for 34 clubs in 1961. Youth leadership training courses were also increased during the year and 895 youth leaders received training at the Morib Youth Leadership Training Centre in the course of last year.

As a contribution to rural development, training courses for youths lay due emphasis on agricultural methods and vocational skills. It is hoped thereby to prepare our youths for effective participation, when opportunities arise, in some of the schemes and projects under the Rural Development Plan. In order to instil the spirit of "gotong-royong" among the people in the rural areas, youth club members have been encouraged to work on small scale schemes and projects under the Rural Development Plan. In Malacca for instance, sometime in June last year, about forty club members cleared about thirty-five acres of primary jungle land which was alienated to poor families. The prospective settlers worked together with the youth in this project. This is a field of activity which will be rapidly expanded in the service to the people.

In its combat against juvenile delinquency and its efforts to rehabilitate young offenders, the Probation service gave greater attention to the needs of youth from the rural areas. Positive steps were taken to provide training in agricultural and rural pursuits and to expand those already begun last year. The pilot scheme in rubber planting on a small scale together with the practical course on rubber planting initiated at the Sungei Besi Boys School was a

resounding success. 21 of the 23 pupils who underwent the course were successful and were awarded certificates by the Rubber Research Institute. In addition to this, Approved School pupils were also given courses in fish culture, general agriculture and taken on visits to experimental stations.

The value of Approved School training can be seen from a recent Federation-wide survey made by the Social Welfare Department of pupils leaving the four Approved Schools between October 1953 and September 1958. The findings have been very encouraging indeed. Of the 608 boys covered by the survey, 467 of the pupils or 77% were, on their discharge, able to establish themselves in their respective community, keep clear of the law, earn an honest living, and lead a useful, wholesome, sober and settled life; 10%, however, were brought back to Court for breaking the law again, while 9% were unable to settle down to a normal life although they committed no offence. It is clear Sir, that these institutions have proved successful in the rehabilitation of the unfortunate boys and girls.

Another study was also made by the Service to assess the intelligence quotients of the boys in Approved Schools with the co-operation of the Ministry of Education. This is intended to measure the ability and aptitude of juveniles to ensure that they receive training in those activities for which they are best suited.

Honourable Members will wholeheartedly support me in paying tribute to the work of the various voluntary organisations throughout the country. (*Applause*). This is something which we all can be justly proud of as it reflects in no small measure the interest and concern which we in Malaya have towards our less fortunate and underprivileged fellow citizens. It is particularly significant that the leadership and rank and file of these organisations comprise the different ethnic groups of our society and that their civic consciousness and charit-

able inclinations are directed only towards one end—namely the welfare of those who are in need. It is also of significance that the younger generation are contributing their share in these efforts, as was evident from the handsome collection of more than \$15,000 by the University of Malaya students, when they organised their Welfare Week a short while ago. This spirit of service to the community is demonstrated further by these students when they donated their blood to the Blood Bank. (*Applause*). A few days ago a group of student leaders from the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur came to discuss with me their plan to organise “Operation Charity”. They have a very interesting and attractive programme to collect funds to be distributed among some deserving welfare organisation. I think they are organising a beauty contest as well. So, Sir, this is another manifestation of the spirit of public service and civic-consciousness among our students. This is a very happy augury for our new nation.

I shall endeavour to mention some of the coverage of these various voluntary organisations. There are the organisations which work towards the rehabilitation of handicapped persons. The Malayan Association for the Blind, the St. Nicholas Home, the Federation School for the Deaf and the Spastics Association which provide invaluable educational and training facilities for handicapped children. Organisations such as the Malayan Association of Youth Clubs, the Malayan Youth Council, the Malayan Youth Hostels Association, the Federation of Malayan Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Cadets) and the Boys Brigade and many other organisations.....provide healthy opportunities for the training of adolescents and youth which enable them to live fuller lives by attending to their physical, social and spiritual needs. These organisations deserve the highest commendation in their endeavours to build up good citizens

who by their action profess undivided loyalty to this country. The National Association of Women's Institutes has shown, through its various activities planned on a national level, the extent to which our women folk can work towards the well-being of their sisters both in the rural and urban areas. They provide a wide network of activities for girls, women and mothers aimed at enriching their lives and thereby providing better homes. The Association during the year accepted the tremendous responsibility of organising the Conference and Seminar of the Associated Country Women of the World, and did an excellent job. This Conference was most opportune for us in Malaya as it emphasised, among other things, the role of women in the broader aspects of rural development and nation building.

Concern for the social circumstances of those suffering from diseases such as Tuberculosis and Leprosy has found expression in the work of the Malayan Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis and the Malayan Leprosy Relief Association, which help Government in preventive and rehabilitative work. The welfare of families whose breadwinners and members have come into conflict with the law is covered by other voluntary organisations such as the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and Aftercare Associations. The work of the Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance has been most impressive. Prominent among the voluntary organisations which provide general welfare services including public assistance and relief is the Central Welfare Council with its branches in the various States and districts throughout the country. I would like also to mention the various missionary bodies which through institutional and community work have rendered direct services to the people.

The Malayan Council for Child Welfare is yet another organisation which though recently formed has already undertaken the formidable task of organising the celebration of

Universal Children's Day throughout the country. The theme for the observance in 1961 was "The Child Deprived of a Normal Home Life". The best environment for a child is a normal home life in a well-adjusted family group. Priority should therefore be given to all services that preserve and strengthen the family as a unit so that no child, if possible, is so deprived. From both the moral and economic standpoints the child represents the future of the Nation, its human capital. I wish to congratulate the Malayan Council for Child Welfare for successfully organising the Universal Children's Day and I trust that their effort will make us pause and reflect on the challenge to provide for the child, who through circumstances beyond its control, is deprived of a normal home.

The numerous and variety of welfare services require very close co-operation and co-ordination not only between Government and the voluntary organisations but also between the voluntary organisations themselves. Due emphasis is given to the co-ordination of these services by the Department of Social Welfare.

I regret, Sir, it is not possible at this juncture to review the many splendid works undertaken by other voluntary organisations. Suffice it to say that the Government places on record the great debt of gratitude it owes to the numerous voluntary workers who have sacrificed their valuable leisure time and money to provide effective and efficient welfare services, and to the generous support of the public, in the interests of the nation as a whole. (*Applause*).

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap dalam Item 53 Sub-head 54 muka 136 berkenaan dengan Medical Officers. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawatan Medical Officer atau pun perkhidmatan doctor ini pada masa ini sangat-lah kekurangan, oleh itu maka saya menhadangkan atau pun memberi fikiran supaya

doctor² yang bekerja di-dalam pejabat² ini hendak-nya jangan di-bebankan kerja² saperti membuat kerja dalam pejabat² saperti membuat surat² dan menyain voucher dan sa-bagai-nya. Oleh sebab tiap² hospital kita kekurangan doctor, jadi lebeh kurang 4 jam atau 3 jam pada satu hari yang doctor² ini terpaksa menghabiskan masa-nya dalam pejabat². Jadi, kalau dapat satu peratoran supaya mereka² itu jangan di-bebankan dengan kerja² saperti itu ada-lah melapangkan masa bagi doctor² itu mengambil berat merawat orang² sakit, kerana doctor² itu kadang² bekerja dari pagi hingga malam hari. Kadang² pula dalam satu hospital itu chuma ada sa-orang doctor sahaja yang bekerja, dia juga yang bertanggung-jawab kalau sampai panggilan talipon pukul 11 malam dan pukul 4 pagi, jadi doctor itu tidak dapat menumpukan masa-nya kalau dia di-bebankan kerja² saperti yang saya katakan tadi. Dalam masa itu terjadi-lah beberapa perkara dan tentu-lah perkara itu tidak dapat di-elakkan. Tetapi saya tidak mahu mencheritakan di-mana perkara itu terjadi. Satu pegawai Kerajaan yang tinggi ia-itu ahli-nya mengandung, satu bulan sa-belum dia bersalin mendapat rawatan di-rumah sakit itu dan rawatan itu tentu-lah tidak dapat memuaskan kerana doctor itu sangat sibok dan banyak kerja-nya. Pada masa ia hendak bersalin ia pun dimasokkan ka-dalam hospital maka pada waktu malam-nya isteri-nya itu pun resah-lah dan pada akhir-nya ia bersalin-lah dalam hospital itu. Dan tidak sampai 3 hari maka perempuan itu pun di-keluarkan dari hospital dan tidak ada mendapat layanan yang baik, dan lebeh kurang 2 minggu keluar dari hospital itu maka perempuan itu pun mengidap satu penyakit dalam perut. Sa-lepas itu di-hantarkan perempuan itu ka-hospital pada malam-nya. Tetapi oleh sebab di-hospital itu chuma ada sa-orang sahaja doctor dia lari ka-sana ka-mari menengok outdoor patient, sa-kejap balek tengok dan sa-kejap lagi keluar pula menjalankan tugas-nya maka pada pukul 7 pagi besok-nya maka meninggal-lah perempuan itu.

Sa-lepas itu pegawai yang telah kehilangan isteri-nya itu datang berjumpa saya mencheritakan hal kesalahannya doctor itu. Tetapi saya mencheritakan pula bagaimana kesulitan doctor itu di-bebankan kerja² yang banyak maka tidak akan boleh doctor itu menumpukan kerja-nya 100% untuk merawat orang sakit.

Lagi satu perkara berkenaan dengan doctor di-daerah saya di-Mentakab Hospital, begitu juga kekurangan doctor. Saya berharap-lah kalau dapat di-buat pula satu peratoran dan saya telah berunding dengan Yang Berhormat Wakil Bentong untuk membuat satu pertoran dalam hospital itu berkenaan dengan orang² jauh daripada hospital menggunakan keretapi. Jadi, dari Kuala Krau mereka datang tiba di-Mentakab pukul 7.30 pagi dan pukul 9.30 balek, dan kalau tidak dapat balek pukul 9.30 itu maka pukul 6.30 petang baharu-lah dapat balek. Jadi, kami juga telah berjumpa dengan doctor di-situ mencheritakan hal ini, kata doctor itu ia tidak boleh membuat apa² kerana tidak dapat perintah daripada atas. Jadi, saya harap kalau dapat doctor² itu menggunakan jasa baik-nya dengan tidak payah-lah meminta izin lagi supaya memberikan keutamaan kepada orang² yang saya cheritakan tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap di-atas muka 137 Item 55 berkenaan dengan Medical Officers for Aborigines. Jadi, nampak saya berkenaan dengan orang asli ini ada satu perkhidmatan khas yang di-tetapkan oleh pejabat ini untuk menguruskan tentang hal perubatan dan sa-bagai-nya tidak bersaingan dengan pejabat² perubatan yang ada pada masa ini. Jadi, saya perhatikan di-adakan doctor² khas kepada mereka² itu dan ada chadangan pula bagi mengadakan hospital khas untuk orang² Asli ini, dan di-chadangkan dua hospital akan di-dirikan di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-Kuala Lipis.

Jadi saya berasa jikalau kita asingkan orang asli ini di-khas dengan perbuatan² kita yang telah ada tentulah mereka itu tidak chukop menerima layanan yang baik ada pada

kita ini. Saya rasa tidak susah bagi orang asli ini kerana mereka itu bertutur dalam bahasa kebangsaan, tentu-lah mereka itu dapat di-rawat dengan baik di-hospital Kuala Lumpur atau pun di-daerah². Jadi ini satu chara kerja, sunggoh pun satu, tetapi di-asing²kan, sebab saya perchaya dengan chara ini orang² asli kita tentulah ta' dapat 100 peratus perubatan yang ada pada masa ini. Saya harap Kementerian ini supaya dapat di-satukan—tidak di-asing²kan, sebab kalau tempat² orang asli hendak ditambah, kalau di-adakan khas bagi orang asli, saya rasa tentu-lah tidak menasabah sa-bagaimana peratoran kita bagi menyatu-padukan segala bangsa dalam negeri ini. Begitu juga dengan orang asli sekarang, yang telah berkhidmat dalam Pejabat Perubatan Orang² Asli, yang di-khaskan ini chuma mendapat latehan dua tiga bulan, tetapi kalau di-satukan mereka boleh mengelolakan orang²-nya.

Sekarang saya pergi kepada Item (62) Hospital Administrators. Saya mendapat rayuan dari Hospital Assistants ia-itu mereka merayu supaya jawatan ini sa-patut-nya hendak-lah di-khaskan kepada Hospital Assistant yang mereka telah berkhidmat lama, tetapi Hospital Administrator ini di-ambil separohnya daripada kerani dan ada kala-nya daripada guru yang tidak ada sangkut-paut dengan hospital. Oleh itu untuk mengator hal ini, maka menasabah-lah jawatan itu, dapat di-ambil daripada Hospital Assistant yang ada berkhidmat pada masa ini.

Berhubung dengan nurses dan midwives, Kerajaan kita sekarang telah membuat satu peratoran orang² bersara 60 tahun. Saya berasa yang perkhidmatan mereka itu pada masa sekarang sangat panjang masa-nya ia-itu dari pukul 9 malam sampai pukul 7 pagi—berma'ana 10 jam mereka berkhidmat terus. Jadi oleh sebab mereka bersara pada umur 60 tahun tentu-lah mereka rasa terlampau berat untuk menjalankan perkhidmatan yang begitu lama masa-nya satu hari terus ia-itu sampai 10 jam dan seterusnya satu minggu tidak berhenti². Saya harap supaya

di-pendekan masa berkerja dan juga supaya mereka berjaya hidup lebih lama lagi dengan kerana kurang teroknya kerja malam ini. Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan jururawat dan juga midwives. Mereka merayu ia-itu mereka² yang telah berkelamin atau telah berkahwin dengan orang² yang bekerja dalam hospital ini terpaksa di-tukarkan ka-satu negeri yang memecahkan antara keluarga-nya. Mereka berharap jikalau hendak di-tukarkan hendak-lah di-tukarkan satu family sa-kali, sebab ada saya mendapat pengalaman ia-itu sa-orang pegawai di-Bentong tetapi isteri-nya di-Johor, sa-orang pegawai di-Bentong tetapi isteri-nya di-Kemaman. Jadi dengan kerana ini pegawai ini bekerja tidak tetap dan elok-lah di-satukan tempat pekerjaan mereka itu.

Item (73) berkenaan dengan chadangan Kerajaan hendak membasmi atau menghapuskan penyakit batok kering. Dalam perkara ini saya perhatikan peruntokan-nya banyak dan juga ada pegawai tinggi. Saya ucapkan terima kaseh banyak atas perkara ini, sebab boleh di-katakan tiap² satu yang saya chakapkan atas perkara ini ada-lah di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan. Saya perchaya perkara ini akan bertambah elok dan pada permulaan ini tentu-lah tidak mendapat dengan baik, tetapi saya dapati di-Singapura bahawa untuk mengelokan bukan sahaja untuk mengubati orang sakit tetapi juga menolong family mereka dengan memberi sedikit allowance supaya penyakit ini tidak berjangkit dan di-jaga keselamatan keluarga-nya. Dengan chara itu mereka yang sakit ini suka dudok dalam hospital—tidak macham sekarang kerana ia ada tanggungan maka ia tidak suka dudok dalam hospital, tetapi lebih suka dudok dengan keluarga-nya dan akhir-nya penyakit ini akan merebak. Saya harap Kerajaan mengadakan allowance untuk meringankan kepada orang yang kena penyakit batok kering ini.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I refer to page 137, Item (73), Sub-head 1, Supervisors,

Blood Bank. I was very glad to hear from the Honourable Minister that there were a number of organisations and persons who appreciate the importance of blood, in the Medical Services. It is a matter which arises from time to time, particularly when there are accidents and blood is required suddenly and urgently, and I think it is very essential that adequate supplies of blood of all groups should be available at all hospitals in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that blood is still difficult to get, but I would appeal under the policy of this service that whenever blood is required for a patient that blood should be given to the patient if it is available in the hospital. Now, I make this observation not to criticise anybody at any hospital but to give this House a practical example, which is within my knowledge. There was a case in Ipoh where a woman was admitted to hospital and where she required blood. The relatives were called for and asked to bring somebody to donate blood, and what the relatives were told was that it was an urgent case and that blood was urgently required for the patient. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the relatives came to see me and asked for blood donors. I managed to get a man to go and donate blood. He donated his blood; two days passed; yet the patient did not get a blood transfusion—and this fact the Honourable Minister can check. Two days passed, then a relative was told that he must get another blood donor. Again, the relative came and another blood donor went to the hospital. Blood was taken and, again, two days passed and yet no blood transfusion was given to the patient. Fortunately, the relative came back, and I got in touch with the Medical Superintendent, who was very kind, and very promptly he made an enquiry and found out that with all good intention somebody in the hospital was collecting blood for the Blood Bank. Now, Sir, it may be good for people to collect blood for the Blood Bank, but it is not good to frighten relatives of patients to collect

blood in this manner. In this particular case, blood transfusion was given to the patient after the intervention of the Medical Superintendent to whom I referred the matter. Therefore, I would appeal that the Supervisors of Blood Bank should re-start the campaign. I think the campaign for blood should be re-started on a very active basis, because it is essential that there should be blood in hospitals—and this particular example is an example of how anxious the local hospitals are to have an adequate supply of blood. I have brought this example not to blame them but to say that we should get blood, so that people on the spot will not have to bother themselves about replacing blood. And I would appeal that this Ministry, indeed the Supervisors, re-start the whole campaign for blood donors in this country. Here, I think it is a great tribute to our foreign troops who are here, because I understand that they are the best blood donors in this country—and I think it is a crying shame on ourselves. Indeed, I think Members of this House should take the lead by giving blood themselves, and if the Minister of Health should organise such a march to the Blood Bank, I think I have enough blood to give them. However, in all seriousness, I think we must make a very strong plea for blood to be given to the Blood Bank.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I next refer to Item (78) under Sub-head 1, page 137, Nursing Sisters. I bring it under that Sub-head, but I think this applies to all Nursing Sisters working in hospitals in this country. It is an unfortunate thing, which I have to bring up. Recently it was brought to my attention that some Sisters, or indeed nurses, are again feeling somewhat frustrated because increments and other benefits are being deprived to them, because of this question of passing the national language. It is most unfortunate. They tried their very best: they failed once, they failed twice, they failed thrice; and then there is immediately this—what should I say—threat or danger of being

deprived of their increments. It is a thing which affects every service, but in the Medical Services, I think, they should have clear minds and no worries so that their patients can be properly attended to. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if it is possible, could not some arrangements be made as a temporary measure to see at least that increments are not stopped so that their work can go on without unnecessary worries to them? If that is done then, I think, they would be most grateful to the Minister and the public would appreciate it, because then service from them will be as good or indeed better than they are now.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I refer now to Sub-head 1, Item (1), Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Here, I would say that the policy under this Ministry, under the Head of Minister of Health and Social Welfare, is something which I bring up with very much regret—and here I have given notice of a motion which I now move, “That, the sum to be allocated for Head 24 be reduced by \$10 in respect of Item (1), Sub-head 1”—in other words, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want the Minister’s salary or allowance to be reduced by \$10.

As the House will know, I should really give reasons, and good reasons, if I can for making such a motion, because in actual fact I would be moving a motion of no confidence in the Minister concerned. Mr. Chairman, Sir, from time to time, in relation to this Ministry, I, myself, have brought up a number of criticisms—so have other Members of the Opposition—and when we bring up criticisms we expect those criticisms to be investigated in a proper manner, with proper diligence, with proper care, and then we expect to get replies in this House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the general debate on the Estimates for this year, this House will recollect that I spoke, and I spoke at some length, on the Medical Services and made references to irregularities in the Medical Department. In the course of my address, I referred to many matters, and one

of them was what is now known as Koko's Mess. Thereafter, a series of events have taken place; the Government side asked me to repeat my attack outside this House and I accepted that. Thereafter a letter was written to me from the Senior Government Officers' Association. The Secretary is Dr. Parampalam, who is also, I think, S.M.H.O., Selangor. A copy of it was sent to the Minister of Health, and a copy to the Prime Minister of the Federation. It has made certain observations, amongst which, of course, they stand by, and deny the allegations which I made, on behalf of the Senior Doctors—they are entitled to do that. Then they go on to speak of the challenge and counter-challenge issued in this House and they indicate that the course of procedure would not be in the best interest of the Civil Service or indeed of this country, and they suggest that something should be done to stop this—what they consider really undesirable.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have searched my mind, and I have searched my conscience. I have discussed this with many, many persons, but I feel that in fairness to this House, in fairness to the people of this country, and in fairness to the Senior Government Officers' Association, I have to stand by what I said, and when I say "I stand by what I said", I mean what I said throughout the whole general debate which took place a few days ago.

Now, Sir, this is why I advocate a ten-dollar cut. It will be recalled that when I spoke, the Honourable the Minister of Health, if I remember correctly, was not here; it will be recalled that the Honourable the Prime Minister himself spoke about what I said, and in the course of his speech, on his giving way, I stood up and clarified the position with regard to Dr. Majid Ismail—I made it very clear, and it is reported in all the papers with clarity and in bold type, that at no time did I suggest any inference that Dr. Majid was corrupt

or improper in any way. I have made a statement in this House, and it has been reported in the *Straits Times* very clearly. Then Mr. Chairman, Sir, why is it necessary for me to bring this motion of a cut of ten dollars? What replies did the Minister give to us—to the allegations which I made? I have it here in *Siaran Akhbar* and, with your permission, I would like to read parts of it to justify my motion to cut \$10 from the Minister's salary. He started by saying—in the second line:

"This House would have noted the sensational headlines evoked by the speeches of the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Ipoh. They will not be surprised if I say that I cannot share their satisfaction, nor will, I am sure, the Members of this House whatever their political affiliations, after they have heard what I have to say."

Then, the Honourable Minister went on to say what he intended and, in fact, said after investigation of, I take it, eight hours at the very most:

"In my view, Parliamentary democracy is based on freedom from fear of any action, civil or criminal, being launched against any Member for anything he may say in the House. That freedom of speech is enjoyed by the Member because Parliamentary practice imposes on him a sense of responsibility as a Member, and, with that, a duty to ascertain the veracity of any matters he raises in the House."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I repeat those words of the Minister of Health and he also is subject to Parliamentary democracy and should be satisfied as to the veracity of the statements he made to this House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, here I would refer next to what the Honourable Minister said about me, and thereby we say that there is no confidence in the Minister of this Ministry. He has alleged that I have made through the course of three years allegations which I never substantiated. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is common knowledge that I made allegations in this House and I said, "anytime you want, I will substantiate." An outstanding one is

Sungei Lam. I repeated that allegation at a public meeting; I mentioned the names of persons. They were recorded by the Police. What more can you ask of me? Did this House ask me to substantiate them here? Was I ever asked? What more do you expect a man to do to substantiate it? I made allegations, or rather I made statements in this House regarding certain matters in the Public Prosecution Department. I was challenged by an Honourable Member from somewhere, sitting next to the Honourable Member for Port Dickson. The next night I was at Port Dickson, I repeated it. It was recorded by the Police. What more do you expect me to do to substantiate what I said? How can the Honourable Minister stand up and say, "He made allegations in this House which he does not substantiate"? Therefore, I say that the Honourable Minister has been reckless in his statement and confidence is shaken in that when complaints are taken to him, he carries out an improper investigation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Minister makes—and I blame him for this—statements in reply to my, as the Minister has said, allegations or attacks which I say are absolutely untrue, and I can prove them now that they are untrue, in my opinion at least—and I will prove it by documents. Firstly, before we go to that, I would like to say this, that the Honourable Minister, again, shook our confidence by making unwarranted allegations against the professional capabilities of Dr. Underwood, and I refer here to this pertinent paragraph:

"It was claimed that Dr. Underwood spent....."—I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: May I know what you are reading now?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Page 5 of the speech by the Honourable Minister—it is from the speech by the Honourable Minister on the general debate. On page 5, he said:

"I repeat again that at no time during his period of service Dr. Underwood has made any complaint or representation that he had not been accorded all the facilities to pursue his profession. The fact of the matter is that Dr. Underwood's professional capabilities had been in question and that he devotes most of his time to business activities during his working hours."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is a statement which I refute on information which I have reason to believe and which I will say is most improper for a Member of this House, under the cover of privilege, to attack the professional capabilities of a doctor, who no longer is in Government service; and I now say, as a gentleman the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare should either repeat his allegation—an attack on the professional capabilities of a professional man—outside this House at a time and place to be notified to me or withdraw that allegation here and now, because there is no third course.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare, who has deemed it proper to attack the professional capabilities of a professional man, I say, without just foundation, is not doing what is expected of a Minister of Health—and that is one more reason why I put in a motion for a cut of \$10. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been suggested that Dr. Underwood broke General Orders by being the director of a company and submitted a bill to the Government, when he was in Government Service, as a director of that company. And I was attacked for saying that Dr. Underwood was not such a bad man. Now, who is right and who is wrong? Produced to this House are many letters with letter heads—"Malayan Domestic Appliances Ltd.", and one was a bill for \$588.36 which was sent to the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor, signed by Dr. Underwood, Director. Now, that is quite correct. Here, again, Sir, the Minister of Health is to blame for making a reckless statement to this House, and in fact misleading this House, because did the Minister

of Health realise when was this bill sent? Does the Minister of Health know who inserted the date on that bill? Does the Minister of Health realise that Dr. Underwood sent this bill after he left the Government Service, and on the advice of the gentleman in the Medical Department left the date blank, and the writing of the date on that paper will show who, if there is any culprit, is the culprit? Was the Minister aware of it? Did the Minister make any enquiries as to who inserted the date? That person is still in the service of the Federation Government and it can be proved that Dr. Underwood had submitted a claim much earlier for what they called his client, and that it was on the suggestion of a person holding a responsible position in the service of the Medical Services who advised him to leave the date blank, and that the hospital for convenience could fill what date they wanted; and it will be proved that having done that somebody twisted it and is now trying to use that against Dr. Underwood. The cheque which was sent to Dr. Underwood is still in the possession of Dr. Underwood which he won't cash, because this will prove certain matters which took place in relation to what is waved before this House as proof of breaking General Orders by Dr. Underwood. Mr. Chairman, that is one reason why I say that proper investigation should have been made before the Minister come to this House to attack the Opposition as liars, who are irresponsible and make irresponsible statements.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, next we come to the question of Dr. Bhupalan. Here again I say that the Minister of Health used the letter of Dr. Bhupalan most recklessly without any justification. If the Minister of Health had read my speech, which he could have got from Clerk of this House, I am sure he would have not thought it fit to use such a letter even if Dr. Bhupalan voluntarily had written that. Because, what did I say? I only said that Dr. Bhupalan was resigning. I don't think that anybody who reads my speech

properly can ever get the impression that I ever suggested that Dr. Bhupalan had seen me. I said he is resigning, he is a good medical man, why is he resigning? It could be injustice, it could be this, it could be that. Those were my inferences. The Honourable Minister thought it fit to produce a letter saying "I never asked this gentleman to raise my matter in Parliament. Why does he take it upon himself to raise it?" Then he goes on to say that for the sake of humanity he will do free service in this hospital, but he resigned for personal reasons. Mr. Chairman, Sir, anybody is entitled to give a letter clarifying his position. But I say that the Minister of Health should have investigated properly my speech before trying to use it as ammunition against me. I blame the Minister of Health, because he did not make proper enquiries. Dr. Bhupalan says, "I resigned for personal reasons". What are the personal reasons? Has he told us? Why does the Minister of Health try to say that I am not making a proper inference when I say it was for these reasons? What are the personal reasons? Is it to make more money? If that is so, then is Dr. Bhupalan the humanitarian he says he is? For a few pieces of silver he is prepared to leave the Government Service. And who speaks of breaking the General Orders? Dr. Bhupalan was put up as a shining example of a highly ethical medical man. Does the Minister of Health know that Dr. Bhupalan himself has broken the General Orders? That Dr. Bhupalan was the anaesthetist for Dr. Underwood at an hospital outside the Government Department? What action is the Minister of Health going to take on Dr. Bhupalan? Does the Minister of Health know that? Has the Minister of Health investigated it? Dr. Bhupalan was the anaesthetist in a case of plastic surgery carried out by Dr. Underwood in the Assunta Hospital, to give one example—and I have a signed statement by the patient who was under anaesthesia given by Dr. Bhupalan. Is he a shining example of an ethical medical man? Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Assunta Hospital

there is a deposit of \$50 for Dr. Bhupalan to take any time he wishes for the services which he did. Did the Minister of Health know that? Then why say that my statements are false, bogus, irresponsible; that for three years he makes them but he never substantiates them? Is that what we expect? When we come here to criticise in all sincerity, in all honesty, with all good intentions, the Minister comes and says that he is a shining example of an ethical medical man, that Dr. Underwood is a disgraceful example of a medical man. Professionally Dr. Bhupalan is one of the best in the country. I said that and I maintain it. But I think it pains my heart to have said what I said about Dr. Bhupalan today. But when I am accused, surely then I answer back and I say that if you want more evidence on Dr. Bhupalan having broken General Orders, Dr. Underwood will produce the evidence. I am prepared to substantiate it—as indeed I have substantiated it—an investigation into the Assunta Hospital will show that \$50 is waiting there for Dr. Bhupalan any time he wants it. But Dr. Bhupalan now will never touch that \$50. And I say that people in the profession who are prepared, as I have said, to sell themselves for a few pieces of silver more by joining other Government Departments should not try to talk too much. They can try to put themselves up as men of high integrity if they are men of high integrity; otherwise, there is a lot that we can produce against them. Therefore, if the Minister of Health had investigated and not produced the letter of Dr. Bhupalan, this unnecessary and unpleasant question of Dr. Bhupalan would never have been brought up by me.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of very, very great regret to me that both the Minister of Health and the Honourable the Prime Minister thought that I was attacking the private life of any person in my speech. If I gave that impression, then I am certainly very sorry for it. But I never gave

that impression. They seemed to draw that inference from my mention of Koko's Mess. I mentioned Dr. Ismail's name in relation to Koko's Mess—right. But for what purpose? Anybody who heard my speech would well know it. I mentioned Dr. Ismail's name to say.....

Mr. Speaker: I think it is Dr. Majid.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Dr. Majid Ismail. I mentioned Dr. Majid Ismail's name to describe that Koko's Mess got its name from the nickname of Dr. Majid Ismail. I think Honourable Members will remember that I was very, very careful not to accuse Dr. Majid Ismail as one of the persons who used to go to Koko's Mess. I did not for one second say that Dr. Majid Ismail went to Koko's Mess. Where then is the indication or the implication that I cast aspersions of corruption on Dr. Majid Ismail? I will be the last person to do that, because in fact from all the reports I have got here I cannot justifiably make an allegation of corruption on Dr. Majid Ismail. It is unfortunate. After I received this letter from the Senior Government Officers Association, their Secretary was kind enough to ask me to see the hospital for myself. I went to the hospital and the first person who was there was Dr. Majid Ismail. He showed me everything that was necessary to show me. It is most unfortunate that the Minister of Health should not have investigated, or at least should have restrained himself from making these allegations—from saying that the allegations we make are entirely false. And I submit that I am justified in this \$10 cut, because the Honourable the Minister had cast aspersions on the professional capabilities of a medical man under the privileges of this House and I hope that he will either repeat that attack outside this House or withdraw as Honourable Members of this House would expect it to be done.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to say that in relation to all other matters which the Honourable Minister said

the most important perhaps is this—on page 6—

“I am sure Honourable Members will agree that after my statement of the true facts that the wild, irresponsible and malicious insinuations and allegations made by the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Ipoh were without regard to facts or truth. I submit that for the sake of the dignity of this House and its Members they should either repeat these attacks outside this House or withdraw their remarks and tender their apologies to the innocent public officers whom they have maligned.”

Mr. Chairman, I have accepted the suggestion that I should repeat the attacks outside this House and I now inform this House that I will repeat the attacks outside this House on the 29th of this month. I will sit in the lobby of Peninsula Hotel, which is behind the Selangor Club, and I will instruct Peninsula Hotel to allow anybody who wants to enter the Peninsula Hotel Lobby. I will repeat my attacks at 3 o'clock—for the convenience of Members at 3 o'clock—at Peninsula Hotel which is behind the Selangor Club. All are welcome to hear what I have to say. I hope the Honourable Minister will assume the same attitude with regard to his allegations of professional incompetence which he alleges against Dr. Underwood.

With regard to the Member for Bungsar—and it is a matter again of very great regret to me that the Honourable Minister coupled up the Member for Bungsar with the Member for Ipoh, because if he had not done

that I am sure he would have thought it fit to differentiate the allegations made—the Member for Bungsar made a specific allegation of a \$5,000 deal. Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member for Bungsar should have been dealt with separately. The Honourable Member is absent for so many days. He neither accepts the challenge nor withdraws his allegation. That is an improper manner of dealing. And I say, Sir, that the Honourable the Minister of Health was wrong, firstly, in saying that I make unsubstantiable allegations, and, secondly, his attitude in not making proper enquiries and not in keeping with what we expect of the responsibility of a Minister. For those reasons, I move this cut and I hope that I will get support from this House.

Mr. Chairman: Honourable Members, there is an amendment to the motion moved by the Honourable Member for Ipoh which will be debated tomorrow. I must warn the Members that the debate will be strictly confined to that amendment.

I think the time is up now.

House resumed.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply which has been considering the Supply Bill, 1962, has progressed up to Head 23 of the Schedule to that Bill. The House now adjourns till 11.30 tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.