

Jilid I
Bil. 34



Hari Rabu
28hb Julai, 1971

PENYATA RASMI

OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN RA'AYAT
House of Representatives

PARLIMEN KETIGA
Third Parliament

PENGGAL PARLIMEN PERTAMA
First Session

KANDONGAN-NYA

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan 3881]

RANG UNDANG²:

Rang Undang² Arkib Negara (Pindaan) [Ruangan 3900]

Rang Undang² Kawalan Sewa (Pindaan) [Ruangan 3905]

Rang Undang² Perubatan [Ruangan 3920]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KETIGA

Penyata Rasmi

PENGGAL YANG PERTAMA

Hari Rabu, 28hb Julai, 1971

Meshuarat di-mulakan pada pukul 2.30 petang

YANG HADHIR :

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara Perak.
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, Y.A.B. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri bagi Hal Ehwal Sarawak, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K., P.N.B.S., O.B.E., Q.M.C. (Ulu Rajang).
- „ Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI V. MANICKAVASAGAM, P.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI, P.M.N., D.P.C.M. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, DATO' HAJI ABDUL GHANI GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Kinabalu).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan Masharakat, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan, DATO' ONG KEE HUI, P.N.B.S. (Bandar Kuching).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Jabatan Perdana Menteri, TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Samarahan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, DATO' ABDUL SAMAD BIN IDRIS, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Pertahanan, Y.M. TENGKU AHMAD RITHAUDEEN BIN TENGKU ISMAIL, P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN MOHAMED BIN YAACOB, P.M.K., S.M.T. (Tanah Merah).

- Yang Berhormat Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri dengan Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan, TUAN SHARIFF AHMAD (Langat).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pengangkutan, TUAN MOHAMED BIN UJANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Jelevu-Jempol).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED BIN RAHMAT (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT, J.P. (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI ABDUL AZIZ BIN OMAR, D.P.M.K., J.M.N., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Tumpat).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN, D.S.W., J.S.M. (Lipis).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB BIN YUNUS (Dungun).
- „ TUAN ABU BAKAR BIN UMAR (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN HAJI ITHNIN (Melaka Selatan).
- „ PENGIRAN AHMAD BIN PENGIRAN INDAR (Kinabatangan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD DAMANHURI BIN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB, P.M.P., P.J.K. (Hilir Perak).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI NIK AHMED KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).

- Yang Berhormat DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZAHARI BIN MOHD. TAIB, S.M.K., A.M.N., J.P. (Sungei Patani).
- „ DATO' PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, Q.M.C., P.B.S., P.N.B.S. (Julau).
- „ CHEGU BAUDI BIN UNGGUT (Bandau).
- „ TUAN BOJENG BIN ANDOT (Simunjan).
- „ TUAN BUJA BIN GUMBILAI (Tuaran).
- „ TUAN HAJI AWANG WAL BIN AWANG ABU (Santubong).
- „ TUAN CHAN FU KING (Telok Anson).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHAN YOON ONN (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN CHEN KO MING, P.B.S., A.M.N. (Sarikei).
- „ DR CHEN MAN HIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ DR CHU CHEE PENG (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN PETER PAUL DASON (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN, A.B.S. (Batang Lupar).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN GOH HOCK GUAN (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HASHIM BIN GERA (Parit).
- „ TUAN RICHARD HO UNG HUN (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN HOR CHEOK FOON (Damansara).

Yang Berhormat TUAN HUSSAIN BIN HAJI SULAIMAN (Besut).

- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Bandar Sibu).
- „ TUAN LATIP BIN HAJI IDRIS (Mukah).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN LIM CHO HOCK (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN LIM KIT SIANG (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ TUAN LOH JEE MEE (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN WALTER LOH POH KHAN (Setapak).
- „ TUAN ANDREW MARA ANAK WALTER UNJAH (Betong).
- „ TUAN HAJI MAWARDI BIN LEBAI TEH (Kota Star Utara).
- „ DR MOHAMED BIN TAIB, P.M.K., P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED ARIF BIN SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah Dalam).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN MOHD. NOR BIN MD. DAHAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Ulu Perak).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI MOHAMMAD SAID BIN KERUAK, P.M.N., S.P.D.K. (Kota Belud).

Yang Berhormat TUAN MOHD. SALLEH BIN DATO' PANGLIMA ABDULLAH (Darvel).

- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHD. ZAIN BIN ABDULLAH (Bachok).
- „ DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ENSKU ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, J.P. (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN MUSA BIN HITAM (Segamat Utara).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN NARWIN ANAK JINGGONG (Luboh Antu).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI SYED NASIR BIN ISMAIL, P.M.N., J.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Dalam).

Yang Berhormat TUAN NG HOE HUN (Larut Selatan).

- „ RAJA NONG CHIK BIN RAJA ISHAK, P.J.K. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR, K.M.N., P.M.P. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S., S.M.J. (Muar Pantai).
- „ DR S. SEEVARATNAM, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN THOMAS SELVARAJ GABRIEL (Pulau Pinang Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI SHAFIE BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., B.C.K. (Baling).
- „ TUAN SINYIUM ANAK MUTIT (Bau Lundu).
- „ DR A. SOORIAN (Port Dickson).

Yang Berhormat TUAN SU LIANG YU (Bruas).

- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI IBRAHIM, S.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ DR SULAIMAN BIN MOHAMED ATTAS, J.P., P.J.K. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR BIN PENGIRAN PETRA (Kimanis).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE, P.I.S. (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN JAMES STEPHEN TIBOK, A.D.K. (Penampang).
- „ TUAN TIBUOH ANAK RANTAI (Rajang).
- „ TUAN TING MING KIONG (Bintulu).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH UNTING ANAK UMANG (Kanowit).
- „ TUAN V. VEERAPPAN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ DATO' JAMES WONG KIM MIN, P.N.B.S. (Miri-Subis).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N. (Tawau).
- „ TUAN YEOH TECK CHYE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN HAJI YUSOF BIN HAJI ABDULLAH *alias* HAJI YUSOF RAWA (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD, D.P.M.K., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).

YANG TIADA HADHIR:

Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, Menteri Luar Negeri dan Menteri Pertahanan,
Y.A.B. TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSEIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri,
Y.A.B. TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M.,
P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).

Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, Y.A.B. TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P.
(Melaka Tengah).

- „ Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA (Melaka Utara).
- „ Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, DATO' HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, D.S.R., S.M.K. (Raub).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN HUSSEIN BIN DATO' ONN, P.I.S., M.B.E. (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Perdana Menteri, WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M., C.H., D.M.N. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB, P.N.B.S. (Payang).

- Yang Berhormat TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS, A.D.K. (Sabah Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU ABIT ANAK ANGKIN, P.P.N. (Kapit).
- „ PUAN BIBI AISHAH BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN AJAD BIN O. T. OYONG (Labuk-Sugut).
- „ AWANG BUNGSU BIN ABDULLAH (Limbang-Lawas).
- „ TUAN V. DAVID (Dato Kramat).
- Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI SYED JAAFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ TAN SRI KHAW KAI BOH, P.M.N., P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- Yang Berhormat TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA, P.B.S. (Saratok).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sandakan).
- „ TUAN LUHAT WAN (Baram).
- „ TUAN CHIK JOHARI ONDU MAJAKIL (Labuan-Beaufort).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DATU HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E. (Marudu).
- Yang Berhormat TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN HUSSAIN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ DATO' PANG TET TSHUNG, P.D.K. (Kota Kinabalu).
- „ PENGARAH RAHUN ANAK DEBAK (Serian).
- „ TUAN R. C. M. RAYAN *alias* R. C. MAHADEVA RAYAN (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK, A.M.N. (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Padawan).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Di-lantek).

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

LAPANGAN TERBANG PULAU LANGKAWI—LUAS EKAR

1. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan berapa ekar luas-nya Lapangan Terbang Pulau Langkawi dan jumlah wang yang di-gunakan untuk membena lapangan terbang itu.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, luas kawasan Lapangan Terbang Pulau Langkawi ia-lah 29 ekar, dan 37.66 pol dan perbelanjaan membena lapangan tersebut berjumlah \$366,815.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Apa-kah agaknya kegunaan lapangan kapalterbang Pulau Langkawi itu di-benakan?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, padang kapalterbang ini ada-lah di-bena di-atas sa-buah landasan padang kapalterbang yang di-punyaĩ oleh

askar pada mula²-nya dan chuma kita perbaiki sahaja dengan tujuan-nya ada-lah untuk menampung keperluan pelanchong² yang mungkin tertarek dengan kechanteakan Pulau Langkawi itu.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah tidak Menteri yang berkenaan sedar bahawa untuk kegunaan penduduk² Pulau Langkawi pun patut digunakan padang kapalterbang itu.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya sa-belum tahun 1964 perkhidmatan kapalterbang telah pun di-adakan di-situ, tetapi di-sebabkan penumpang²-nya tersangat sedikit, kita terpaksa berhentikan perkhidmatan tersebut, tetapi bila sudah ada keperluan-nya, Kerajaan atau pun MAL akan menimbangkannya.

WARGANEGARA MALAYSIA— MEWAJIBKAN LATEHAN TENTERA

2. **Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar** minta Menteri Pertahanan menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan berchadang untuk mewajibkan tiap² warganegara Malaysia mengikut latehan tentera.

Timbalan Menteri Pertahanan (Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, buat sementara ini. Kerajaan tidak berchadang mewajibkan latehan tentera untuk tiap² warganegara. Kekuatan pasokan² keselamatan ada-lah di-anggap menchukupi untuk menentang anchaman² yang di-hadapi oleh negara sekarang.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar bahawa banyak penduduk² atau pun ra'ayat Malaysia sekarang ini ingin mengetahui chara tembak menembak, chara guna itu dan chara guna ini? Ada-kah Kementerian yang berkenaan ingin menolong ra'ayat belajar chara mana menembak bagitu dan bagini untuk mempertahankan negara-nya kalau sampai masa-nya yang di-hajati nanti.

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat tanya sedar, jawapan-nya sedar-lah.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, in view of the stress in the Second Malaysia Plan of the danger of identification of race with the economic function, does the Government also accept the thesis of the danger of the indentification of race with any military function?

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, minta tolong Yang Berhormat chapak perlahan² sedikit.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: I repeat the question then. Sir, in view of the stress in the Second Malaysia Plan of the danger of any identification of race with economic function, whether the Government also accepts that it is dangerous to have any identification of race with the military function?

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menjawab-nya, saya rasa di-dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua tidak ada apa² yang di-bangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu yang boleh mengatakan merbahaya di-atas apa yang di-sebutkan.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Soalan tambahan. I am shocked that the Honourable Minister does not know what the Second Malaysia Plan states in the first place. It is very clearly stated in the Plan of the danger of any identification of race with economic function. Sir, pursuing this point in the Plan, whether the Government also accepts that it is dangerous to have any identification of race with military function—unless he says that he has not read the Malaysia Plan himself.

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, izinkan saya berchapak dalam bahasa Inggeris supaya Ahli Yang Berhormat faham. Nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak faham.

(*Dengan izin*) Dato' Yang di-Pertua, in the Second Five-Year Plan, there is nothing at all for the purpose of which the Government is aiming towards identification of race, and I do not think that what the Honourable Member is thinking about really envisaged the danger of which the Government is really intending. I do not think at all that the circumstances of which the Honourable Member is thinking will at the end be faced in the circumstances that we are aiming at in our Second Five-Year Plan.

Tuan Musa bin Hitam: Soalan tambahan, ada-kah pehak Kerajaan sedar bahawa sungguh pun pehak Kerajaan sendiri tidak memandang kedudukan military di-dalam negara ini dari segi perkauman, ada anasir² di-dalam negara ini yang chuba menggunakan kedudukan ini untuk kepentingan perkauman mereka?

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ta' suka-lah membinchangkan di-dalam perkara ini, dan jikalau ada pun Kerajaan akan mengambil tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya untuk membalas balek apa² ranchangan jikalau ada dari segi perkauman.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Sir, I was very shocked and surprised that a simple question could not bring forth a simple answer, and if I may just reduce it into simple terms: the Second Malaysia Plan says it is dangerous to have identification of any race with economic function. My question simply is this: does the Government also accepts that it is dangerous to have any identification of race with military function?

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: It is not dangerous as it does not arise.

PEJABAT² POS/TALIKOM—SEBAB² DI-TUTUP HARI JUMA'AT

3. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Kerja Raya Pos, dan Talikom menyatakan berapa buah Pejabat² Pos dan Pejabat² Talikom di-Malaysia Barat yang di-tutup pada hari Juma'at dan mengapa.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bilangan Pejabat² Pos dan Pejabat² Talikom di-Malaysia Barat yang tutup pada hari Juma'at ada-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Pejabat ² Pos	...	...	...	18
(b) Pejabat ² Taligerap	...	...	...	3

Pejabat² tersebut ada-lah di-tutup pada hari Juma'at oleh kerana sebab² berikut:

- Terafik di-tempat² ini ada-lah paling rendah sa-kali pada hari juma'at;
- Hari Juma'at ada-lah hari kelepaan mingguan di-tempat² ini.

SAWAH RING, MUAR—ANGGARAN MELUASKAN

4. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan berchadang meluaskan kawasan persawahan di-Sawah Ring, Muar, Johor dan menyediakan kemudahan² parit dan taliayer yang sesuai bagi kawasan tersebut; jika ya, terangkan jumlah perbelanjaan yang di-anggarkan bagi projek parit dan taliayer tersebut, luas kawasan yang terlibat mengikut ekar dan bila-kah projek itu akan di-mulakan.

Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah (Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ranchangan Perayeran Sungai Ring ada-lah di-anggarkan memakan belanja \$3 juta. Sa-banyak \$2.5 juta akan di-belanjakan di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua bagi mengadakan kemudahan² perayeran dan saloran untuk sa-buah kawasan 2,500 ekar sawah (1,000 ekar ia-lah kawasan yang sedia ada dan 1,500 ekar bakal kawasan sawah) letak-nya di-antara Jalan Bukit Gambir/Grisek dan Jalan Bukit Gambir/Kampung Sengkang Batu. Satu lagi kawasan sa-luas 2,500 ekar yang sekarang ini di-liputi hutan gelam berpayah akan di-salorkan dan di-sediakan untuk tujuan² pertanian, di-mana tanaman²-nya ada-lah bergantung kepada kesediaan ayer bagi kawasan Paya Bubok dan juga kawasan Paya Melepong.

Ada-lah di-jangka bahawa ranchangan dan penentuan bagi chadangan² tersebut akan di-siapkan pada penghujung tahun 1971 untuk membolehkan kerja² pembenaan di-lancharkan mulai daripada tahun 1972 jika sa-kira-nya kaki-tangan² yang di-perlukan dapat di-adakan pada tarikh yang tersebut itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan parit dan taliayer ini juga, satu tempat yang telah di-berikan token vote sa-banyak \$10 dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan, ia-itu sa-buah kawasan kebun baharu yang di-punyaï oleh orang China, yang telah keluar daripada estet, jadi dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri memberitahu Dewan ini di-sebabkan kesulitan penanam² padi orang² China itu di-berikan keutamaan supaya ranchangan itu dapat di-buat dalam tempoh yang sama dengan Kawasan Sawah Ring tadi?

Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu lebeh ma'alom ia-itu bila ada peruntukan \$10 ini bermaana ada-lah di-dalam siasatan, di-dalam kajian untok di-selenggarakan. Jadi kalau sa-kiranya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat memberitahu di-mana kawasan-nya, atau dapat berhubung dengan Kementerian saya, menyatakan tempat mana, kawasan mana, dan sa-bagai-nya, insha'Allah saya akan menjalankan siasatan sa-kira-nya wajar, dapat-lah kita laksanakan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, insha'Allah saya akan berikan.

PEJABAT POS TANGKAK/SUNGAI MATI—PEMBENAAN BAHARU

5. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad minta Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa bangunan² Pejabat Pos di-Tangkak dan Sungai Mati usang serta sempit; sama ada Kerajaan berchadang membena bangunan² Pejabat Pos yang baharu pula dan jika ya, bila.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah di-aku¹ bahawa bangunan Pejabat Pos Tangkak memang-lah sempit dan pembenaan sa-buah Pejabat Pos baharu ia-lah di-antara projek² yang di-masokkan di-dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua. Tapak yang sesuai sedang di-chari² dan sa-buah bangunan Pejabat Pos baharu akan di-bena sa-telah tapak itu di-perolehi.

Kesesakan yang di-alami di-Pejabat Pos Sungai Mati ia-lah kebanyakan-nya di-sebabkan oleh penduduk² di-Bukit Gambir menggunakan Pejabat Pos ini. Walau bagaimanapun, pembenaan sa-buah bangunan Pejabat Pos baharu di-Bukit Gambir hampir² siap dan akan di-buka di-dalam masa dua atau tiga bulan lagi. Sebaik² sahaja Pejabat Pos di-Bukit Gambir ini di-buka ada-lah di-jangka bahawa kesesakan di-Pejabat Pos Sungai Mati itu akan banyak berkurangan. Sementara itu, peruntukan untok sa-buah bangunan Pejabat Pos baharu di-Sungai Mati telah di-masokkan di-dalam rancangan untok menggantikan bangunan² Pejabat Pos lama yang ada sekarang di-seluruh negeri ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Terima kasihlah atas pengumuman yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan, chuma saya hendak minta satu soalan tambahan, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri sedar bahawa satu kelambatan telah di-lakukan oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya dan Pejabat Pos dan Talikom ia-itu kelambatan mendirikan bangunan Pejabat Pos Baharu di-Muar, yang sa-patut-nya telah di-dirikan dua tahun sudah, tetapi ini ada satu perkara yang menyebabkan kelambatan itu datang daripada Jabatan² yang saya chakapkan tadi.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Ini Soalan yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Menteri Yang Berhormat kita banyak Pejabat Pos baharu yang telah di-dirikan di-Muar termasuk di-Bukit Gambir, Pagoh dan Gerisek. Bangunan ini telah di-dirikan enam bulan. Kenapa tidak di-gunakan, pada hal tujuan kita mendirikan bangunan ini kerana memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat. Jadi, hal yang sa-macham ini mendatangkan satu kerosakan dan kesulitan kepada bangunan² yang baharu itu. Ada-kah hendak tunggu Menteri rasmikan, baharu boleh di-gunakan bangunan itu? Itu yang saya hendak tahu.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Saya akan siasat perkara ini.

SHARIKAT PERKAPALAN MENG-ANGKUT BARANG² IMPOT/EKSEPT

6. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan:

- (a) sharikat perkapalan yang mengikat perjanjian dengan Malaysia untok mengangkut barang² impot dan eksept, apa-kah kesulitan² yang sedang di-alami serta apa langkah² yang telah di-ambil bagi mengatasi masalah² tersebut; dan
- (b) apa-kah kemajuan yang telah tercapai hasil daripada perjanjian yang telah di-buat untok menggunakan kapal² Russia.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Speaker,

- (a) Kerajaan kita tidak ada mengikat perjanjian perkapalan dengan sa-barang sharikat perkapalan atau pun membuat

perjanjian perkapalan yang berasingan dengan mana² negeri. Peratoran² perkapalan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan dengan beberapa negeri ada-lah mengikut peratoran² yang memang menjadi sa-bahagian daripada perjanjian² perdagangan yang ada. Oleh yang demikian sa-barang sharikat perkapalan ada-lah di-benarkan membawa barang² untuk kapal mereka.

(b) Kerajaan Malaysia belum lagi ada apa² perjanjian perkapalan dengan Russia setakat ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah pengeksport getah Malaysia dan Singapura memulaukan sharikat perkapalan yang menjadi anggota Persatuan Pertambangan Timor Jauh untuk membalas sikap sa-wenang² sharikat ini menaikkan tambang-nya kepada bahan² yang hendak di-angkut, di-pungkah daripada negeri kita ini?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Kita tidak boycott kapal² yang di-bawah jagaan F.E.S.C. itu, kerana kita belum lagi chukup kapal² kita sendiri. Walau bagaimana pun pehak Kerajaan kita dan bagitu juga saya faham Kerajaan Singapura sedang mengambil tindakan² untuk membantu pedagang² kita supaya dapat kapal² charter untuk menambahkan lagi kemudahan kepada apa yang ada sekarang ini.

Tuan Walter Loh Poh Khan: (*Dengan izin*) Will the Honourable Minister state that is it not a fact that the return maiden voyage of our first Malaysian ship was empty, the whole ship was empty except carrying our own military equipment. If that is the case, what steps in future will the Honourable Minister take in order that on return trips there will be enough goods to be carried by our own ships so that we can make a profit.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, that is what I would say B.S. (*Ketawa*) B.S. means "bull-shit". (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan. Sharikat Perkapalan Antarabangsa memang di-monopoli oleh Sharikat Perkapalan Kuasa² Besar dan dengan ini maka menjadi satu tekanan kepada negeri kita yang baharu membangun. Ada-kah Kerajaan sedia membawakan perkara ini

kapada Majlis Antarabangsa dalam Perkapalan dan Perdagangan supaya sharikat perkapalan itu berlaku adil terutama sa-kali kapada negeri² yang baharu membangun?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Pehak Kerajaan kita telah pun membawa perkara ini dalam beberapa meshuarat antarabangsa termasuk meshuarat UNCTAD di-Geneva dan kita perchaya dengan ada-nya tekanan atau pun pressure daripada negeri² yang sedang membangun, maka tokeh² kapal itu akan dapat melembutkan sedikit sikap mereka itu terhadap kita.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, I did not know that "bull-shit" has been honoured to become a parliamentary term. I will ask the Honourable Mr Speaker to ask the Honourable Minister to withdraw the term. Anyway my question is

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: He did not use that word. He merely use the initials to the word. Perhaps fearing that I may not understand, for my benefit he explained. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Is that a parliamentary term so that we can make use of it on other occasions?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: B.S. could mean any term.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Oh, I see. So we shall do the same thing next time. Sir, the question I want to ask is, can the Honourable Minister tell the House what has happened to the two ships which the Japanese Government has consented to present in compensation for the atrocities they had done during the Japanese Occupation, whether they have been received, and if so, what has happened to them? They are in commission, or what?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Well, the Honourable Member, I am afraid, is out of date. I would ask the Honourable Member to do a little bit of homework and read the *Hansard*.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Sir, the question is

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: What question? You have been asked to read the *Hansard*. Have you read it? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Well, can the Honourable Minister refer to me which *Hansard* he is referring to, because there is quite

a "tomb" of them The question is, what has happened to those ships? Are they in service or are they are in mothballs?

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: This question has been answered by my colleague the Minister of Transport in his reply to one of the questions which had been put forward to him. So I do not think I should do the Honourable Member's homework for him.

TEKSI²/LORI²/TREKTER²—BILANGAN DI-PUNYAI

7. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan:

- (a) bilangan teksi², lori² dan trekter² yang ada dalam negeri ini; berikan angka yang di-punyai oleh orang Melayu dan bukan Melayu;
- (b) bilangan teksi², lori², trekter² yang di-jalankan mengikut sistem Ali Baba dan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian untuk menghapuskan sistem ini.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

- (a) (i) bilangan lesen teksi/kereta sewa ada-lah seperti berikut:

Melayu	3,500
Champoran (Melayu dan bukan Melayu)	475
Bukan Melayu	2,267

- (ii) bilangan lesen membawa termasuk lori, van dan trekter yang menarek trailer sa-hingga 31hb Mei, 1971 ia-lah:

Jenis Lesen	Melayu	Champoran (Melayu dan Bukan Melayu)	Bukan Melayu
A ...	276	490	3,119
B ...	445	54	1,742
C ...	1,918	198	34,703

- (b) Ada-lah sukar hendak menyatakan dengan tepat-nya bilangan teksi², lori dan trekter² yang di-jalankan sa-chara Ali Baba oleh kerana kepastian hendak-lah di-buat terlebih dahulu dengan mendapat kenyataan² dan keterangan² bagi mengesahkan perlibatan kereta² itu sa-chara Ali Baba. Walau bagaimana pun perkara ini ada-lah dalam perhatian

dan di-mana pengesahan telah di-dapati maka tindakan telah pun di-ambil. Di-antara bulan Januari 1970, hingga bulan April 1971, bilangan teksi dan lain² yang telah di-ambil tindakan ka-atas-nya sebab di-jalankan sa-chara Ali Baba ada-lah seperti berikut:

	Di-batalkan	Di-gantong
Lori/Trekter/Van	13 ...	12
Teksi/kereta sewa	7 ...	1
	20 ...	13

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan ada membuat satu usaha untuk tuan² punya lesen teksi atau pun lori² ini tidak menjalankan perusahaan sa-chara Ali Baba?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Saya tidak berapa faham soalan-nya

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Saya lagi ta' faham (Ketawa).

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri Pengangkutan ada membuat satu jalan atau pun satu chara supaya pemegang² lesen teksi, atau pun lori ini tidak menjalankan chara Ali Baba. Maksud saya bukan sa-chara dengan tindakan mengambil atau pun meng-gantong.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² kita, undang² lalu-lintas kita pada waktu ini memang tidak membenarkan sa-siapa pun meng-Ali Babakan lesen dia. Dan usaha² kita sedang kita jalankan untuk menahankan mereka itu daripada membuat demikian ia-itu meng-Ali Babakan lesen mereka, tetapi nampak-nya usaha kita pada waktu ini belum begitu menchukopi. Jadi kita sedang berusaha lagi bagaimana menchari jalan untuk memperbaiki lagi jalan supaya Ali Baba ini kita "reduced to the minimum."

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan khabarkan apa antara usaha²-nya yang telah di-jalankan itu?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang saya terangkan,

tadi usaha itu saya sedang jalankan dan mana yang ada pada waktu ini kita sudah pun ambil tindakan.

Dr Chen Man Hin: (Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister of Transport please tell this House whether the Ministry has a system to ensure that the licences given to taxi applicants should only be given to people who have no other taxi licences?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: (Pause).

Dr Chen Man Hin: Saya chuba. Ada-kah Minister of Transport satu sistem boleh beri lesen kepada pemohon² teksi yang tiada lesen dahulu?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita ada mempunyai atoran tetapi kalau kita katakan sama sa-kali tidak boleh kerana kita beri lagi kepada orang yang sudah ada lesen umpama-nya dia satu sharikat, atau satu company yang sudah ada menjalankan dan dia punya perniagaan ada baik, memuaskan, dia minta tambah, itu mesti-lah kita timbangkan. Kalau kita katakan ta'boleh sama sakali di-tambah, ini pun ta' boleh jadi juga. Ini kita ikut mana yang di-fikirkan paling baik sa-kali.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah benar yang bahawa di-sa'at yang akhir² ini permit² teksi di-keluarkan dengan tidak lebeh dahulu di-iklankan kepada orang ramai?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Biasanya kita iklankan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi ada juga yang tidak di-iklankan, kalau di-fikirkan kita perlu keluaran dengan serta-merta.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Apa-kah benar kata² orang ramai yang sekarang ini pehak Kementerian Pengangkutan telah pun mengeluarkan permit² teksi istimewa dengan chara permit untuk UMNO 10, permit untuk MCA 5, permit untuk MIC 2. Chara-nya ia-lah dengan bersharikat atau pun apa yang membolehkan permit itu di-keluarkan.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak.

Tuan Ramli bin Omar: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah benar dasar Kementerian ini hendak menimbangkan permit² A lori di-antara bukan Melayu dengan bumiputra yang mana permit² lori ini di-gantong pada masa ini dan permit² itu akan di-keluarkan melalui MARA?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak berapa faham soalan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Minta ulang lagi sa-kali.

Tuan Ramli bin Omar: Ada-kah benar dasar Kementerian ini ia-itu hendak menimbangkan permit A lori ia-itu permit ini di-antara orang bukan Melayu dengan bumiputra dan permit² ini hendak di-keluarkan menerusi MARA?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Pada waktu ini kita sedang menimbangkan suatu amendment kepada Undang² Lalu-lintas kita dan di-mana kita akan memakai suatu sistem yang baharu. Lesen² ini tidak-lah akan tentu di-keluarkan kepada MARA sahaja. Ada juga yang di-keluarkan kepada individual mana yang di-fikirkan perlu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan memberitahu, kenapa permit² lori A dan B kurang benar di-keluarkan kepada orang² Melayu?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Ini soalan lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

INSTITIUT LATEHAN PERUSAHAAN— BILANGAN DI-LATEH

8. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan:

- (a) bilangan mereka yang telah di-lateh di-Institiut Latehan Perusahaan, Kuala Lumpur dengan memberi angka² menurut bangsa;
- (b) bagaimana-kah harapan mengenai pekerjaan sa-telah tamat latehan di-Institiut ini;
- (c) bilangan pengajar²;
- (d) kursus² yang di-ajar dan lain² kursus yang di-ranchang akan di-ajar di-Institiut itu.

Timbalan Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat (Tuan Lee San Choon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bilangan mereka yang telah dilatih di-Institusi Latihan Perusahaan, Kuala Lumpur dengan memberi angka² menurut bangsa. Bilangan pelatih yang dilatih di-Institusi Latihan Perusahaan, Kuala Lumpur menurut bangsa ada-lah sa-bagai berikut:

(i) *Ranchangan Perantisan Negara—*

Jumlah pelatih yang menamatkan 4-5 tahun latihan (dari 1957 sampai Jun 1971) ... 1,007

Angka² Pechahan:

Melayu	China	India	Lain ²	Jumlah
351	454	181	21	1,007

(ii) *Kursus Ketukangan Persediaan—(lama kursus—22 minggu)*

Jumlah pelatih yang tamat latihan (dari 1968 sampai Jun 1971) ... 770

Angka² Pechahan:

Melayu	China	India	Lain ²	Jumlah
417	187	154	12	770

(iii) *Kursus Teknik Pengajaran—*

Kursus² pengajaran di-Institusi Latihan Perusahaan (dari 1968 sampai Jun 1971) ... 121

Angka² Pechahan—

Melayu	China	India	Lain ²	Jumlah
41	51	27	2	121

(b) *Bagaimana-kah harapan mengenai pekerjaan sa-telah tamat latihan di-Institusi ini?*

Para Pelatih di-bawah Ranchangan Perantisan Negara

Para pelatih yang tamat latihan di-bawah Ranchangan Negara tidak mempunyai masa-lah kerja. Mengikut peratoran, dari mula-nya mereka masuk menjadi perantis sa-lama 4 tahun (4/5 tahun sa-belum 1-1-70) mereka di-anjorkan oleh majikan masing². Mereka menerima latihan yang lengkap, 75% daripada-nya latihan amali dan 25% ada-lah di-Institusi itu. Para pelatih ini lazim-nya melanjutkan pekerjaan mereka dengan majikan² yang mengatorkan mereka itu.

Program Kursus Ketukangan Persediaan

Program kursus Ketukangan Persediaan mula di-adakan untuk menampung kehendak² lepasan sekolah² yang mula menchari kerja dan memerlukan latihan kemahiran serta juga para penganggor untuk membolehkan mereka memilekki tingkat kemahiran yang tertentu supaya peluang mereka mendapat kerja lebeh besar dan menambah baik kedudukan ekonomi serta sosial mereka. Peluang² para pelatih ini memperoleh kerja ada-lah baik. Dari pengalaman, Kementerian mendapati khidmat² para pelatih ini agak banyak juga di-kehendaki. Kementerian sedang menjalankan usaha² lanjut untuk mengetahui apa yang di-buat oleh para pelatih ini dan dalam hubungan ini menafa'at kira-nya pehak yang berkenaan memberi lebeh banyak kerjasama.

Terdapat juga majikan datang ka-Institusi ini untuk memilih para pelatih dari mereka yang sedang berlatih.

Kursus² Teknik Pengajaran

Kursus Teknik Pengajaran bertujuan memperbaiki teknik² perhubungan di-antara para pengajar dengan para pelatih baik dalam Instituti² latihan mahu pun dalam sharikat² perusahaan. Oleh sebab kursus² ini buat masa ini terbuka kepada kakitangan² pengajar dari sektor² awam dan swasta, soal pekerjaan sa-telah habis latihan tidak timbul.

(c) *Bilangan pengajar²:*

Kakitangan Pengajar di-Institusi Latihan Perusahaan, Kuala Lumpur

Kakitangan Tempatan—

Pengajar Kanan ...	...	2
Pengajar ...	...	27

29

Kakitangan Asing—

Pengajar Sukarela dari Jerman ...	...	1
Pengajar Sukarela dari Jepun ...	...	1
Pengajar Sukarela dari Amerika Sharikat ...	...	2
Pengajar di-pinjamkan oleh Kerajaan India ...	...	5

9

Jumlah Besar ... 38

- (d) Kursus² yang di-ajar dan lain² kursus yang di-ranchang akan di-ajar di-Institusi itu.

Kursus² yang di-ajar di-Institusi Latihan Perusahaan, Kuala Lumpur.

Latihan dalam ketukangan berikut ini di-beri :

(A) *Mekanik*

1. Mekanik Am
2. Pemesin Am
3. Mekanik Kereta Motor (termasuk Injin Disel)
4. Kimpalan
5. Mekanik Loji Pembinaan

(B) *Letrik*

1. Gagasan Letrik
2. Lilitan Angker
3. Gagasan Letrik dan Lilitan Angker
4. Juruletrik
5. Rawatan Radio dan T.V.
6. Penyejukan dan Penyejukan Udara

(C) *Bangunan*

1. Terapan Bata
2. Pertukangan Kayu dan Tangan
3. Pertukangan Paip

(D) *Perchetakan*

1. Mengator Huruf dengan Tangan
2. Mangator Huruf dengan Mesin
3. Perchetakan (Mesin) Letterpress
4. Penjilidan Buku

Kursus² dalam ketukangan² berikut sedang di-ranchangkan :

Mekanik

Pertukangan Logam

Perchetakan

Perchetakan Offset

Kemungkinan mengadakan kursus² latihan dalam ketukangan² berikut sedang di-tinjau :

Mekanik

Menggegas

Membuat perkakas

Membuat pela

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah boleh agak-nya pelajar² atau pun orang² yang menerima latihan di-Institusi ini untuk membuka perusahaan-nya sendiri dalam bidang kursus yang mereka ambil dan memuaskan keadaan?

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu bergantung kepada pelatoh² itu.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (Dengan izin) Supplementary question, Mr Speaker, Sir. Will the Honourable Minister kindly inform the House whether the number of trainees which has been produced by the Institute is sufficient for the present needs of our industries—I believe that there is a great shortage of these skilled people at the moment—and should not the number of trainees be 10 times than what is being now produced?

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu pada pendapat saya soalan lain dan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh dapat angka²-nya di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Supplementary question again, Mr Speaker, Sir. There are, in addition to the Institute of Industrial Training run by the Government, a number of private commercial institutes. What is the policy of the Government in relation to these private institutes? Is the Government giving them encouragement and aid or is Government seeing them as a group of competitors against the Institute of Industrial Training?

Tuan Lee San Choon: (Dengan izin) As the Honourable Member is aware—and if he is not aware, he should be aware now—this Training Institute does not come under the Ministry of Labour, it is a private institution, and surely he does not expect me to answer the question.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Oleh kerana sangat kurang tempat latihan, saya ingin mendapat tahu bila-kah agak-nya ranchangan Instituti Latihan Perusahaan di-kawasan Prai, Butterworth akan di-bena?

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah mengumumkan Instituti ini beberapa lama dahulu dan kita harap mudah²an dapat memulakan projek ini pada tahun hadapan.

BUROH² DALAM PERUSAHAAN²— BILANGAN

9. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan berapa bilangan buroh² yang bertugas dalam perusahaan², kerja pembangunan dan dalam lapangan teknikal dan berapa bilangan yang di-perlukan dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak menyebut dengan khusus apa-kah jenis perusahaan tentang mana beliau meminta maklumat itu. Bagaimana pun, untuk maklumat-nya, suka saya menyatakan bahawa dalam tahun 1970, kira² 270,000 orang bekerja dalam perusahaan² membuat barang, 103,000 orang bekerja dalam bidang pembangunan atau pembinaan, dan dalam lapangan teknik atau dalam perkhidmatan letrik ayer dan perkhidmatan kesihatan sa-ramai 19,000 di-ambil bekerja. Menjelang akhir Rancangan Malaysia Kedua di-jangka bahawa 378,000 orang akan bekerja dalam perusahaan membuat barang 133,000 dalam pembinaan dan 23,000 dalam perkhidmatan² letrik, ayer dan perkhidmatan kesihatan. Sa-waktu ini, tidak-lah dapat di-nyatakan berapa ramai daripada mereka dalam ketiga sektor ekonomi ini ia-lah buroh dan pekerja² separoh mahir. Akan tetapi, suatu kajian telah di-lakukan pada tahun 1966 tentang struktur² pekerjaan dalam bidang ekonomi Malaysia, dan di-dapati bahawa dalam perusahaan membuat barang termasuk lombong dan kuari, 58 peratus daripada mereka yang bekerja ada-lah pekerja² separoh mahir atau pekerja² tidak mahir. Dalam kerja² pembangunan atau pembinaan peratus-nya pula ia-lah 33.6% dan dalam lapangan teknik atau dalam perkhidmatan letrik ayer dan perkhidmatan kesihatan, peratus pekerja² separoh mahir dan tidak mahir daripada jumlah yang di-ambil bekerja ia-lah 38.4%. Tentang perkembangan dari 1965 sampai 1970 atau dari 1970 sampai 1975 tidak ada maklumat tegas dapat di-beri. Harus barangkali perkembangan teknik telah membawa beberapa

perubahan sejak tahun 1966. Bagaimana pun di-bayangkan bahawa peratus buroh dalam sektor² ini tidak akan mengalami perubahan yang besar.

RANG UNDANG²

RANG UNDANG² ARKIB NEGARA (PINDAAN)

Bachaaan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Dato' Ong Kee Hui): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menandatangani ia-itu suatu Akta bagi meminda Akta Arkib Negara tahun 1966 di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua sekarang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan Rang Undang² ini sa-bagaimana yang tersebut di-dalam kenyataan penerangan ia-lah untuk meminda Sekshen 5 Sekshen-kecil (1), Sekshen 8 Sekshen-kecil (1) dan Sekshen 12 Akta Arkib Negara No. 44 tahun 1966. Semenjak berjalan-nya Undang² ini yang di-kuatkuasakan daripada 31hb Ogos, 1966 pengalaman menggunakan Undang² ini selama empat tahun yang lalu menunjukkan bahawa ada beberapa perkara yang perlu di-perkemaskan lagi:

- (a) Pertama ia-lah mengenai susunan Lembaga Penasehat Arkib Negara bagi menyelaraskan dengan amalan Lembaga² lain yang sa-umpama-nya. Ada-lah di-fikirkan perlu Lembaga itu mempunyai sa-orang Pengerusi yang asing dalam mana Pengarah Arkib Negara dudok sa-bagai sa-orang ahli EX-OFFICIO;
- (b) Kedua-nya, Undang² ini sekarang berkehendakkan semua rekod² Kerajaan di-pindahkan ka-Arkib Negara apabila rekod² ini berusia 25 tahun. Rekod² yang berusia 25 tahun ka-atas itu akan menjadi "Arkib Awam" dan bukan untuk kajian orang ramai. Ada-lah di-rasakan perlu bahawa rekod² tersebut di-pindahkan ka-Arkib Negara pada masa usia-nya 20 tahun ia-itu 5 tahun sa-belum rekod² sampai usia untuk di-buka lagi bagi perhatian orang ramai, supaya Arkib Negara dapat memperoses dan membuat perseediaan yang perlu untuk membolehkan rekod² itu di-gunakan oleh penyeli-dek²;

(c) Ketiga-nya, Undang² Arkib Negara tidak mengandongi peruntokan yang tegas bahawa rekod² yang berusia kurang daripada 25 tahun yang maseh berada di-Pejabat² Kerajaan tidak boleh di-berikan untuk kajian orang ramai. Bagi memastikan supaya semua pegawai mematohi betul² tempoh sa-lama 25 tahun itu, maka mustahak-lah peruntokan ini di-adakan sa-chara khusus.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya di-luluskan usul ini bagi bacaan kali kedua.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Tuan Haji Yusof bin Haji Abdullah (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun bukan-lah hendak membangkang Akta bagi meminda Akta Arkib Negara tahun 1966 ini. Sudah sewajar-nya-lah menyelaraskan Lembaga ini dengan Lembaga² yang lain mempunyai sa-orang Pengerusi sendiri. Dengan Pengarah Arkib Negara sebagai sa-orang Ahli Ex-Officio-nya kerana demikian di-harap Lembaga ini boleh bergerak dengan lancar. Di-samping itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya mengambil peluang menchadangkan supaya Arkib Negara ini membentok satu Jawatankuasa Kechil untuk membuat satu senarai atau catalogue atau apa yang di-namakan bibliography nama² buku yang telah di-terbitkan di-negara kita ini. Saya sedar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa sudah ada catalogue yang demikian, tetapi terbatas memuatkan nama² buku yang baharu sahaja ia-itu buku² yang terbit beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini. Maka sudah sewajar-nya-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Arkib Negara ini berusaha menyelidek dan sa-terus-nya merekod segala buku² yang pernah terbit di-Tanah Melayu ini, sa-kurang²-nya buku² yang telah terbit sa-sudah peperangan dunia yang pertama sahingga-lah peperangan dunia yang kedua ini dan sa-terus-nya, kerana catalogue sampama ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penting untuk research dan untuk mengkaji sejarah perkembangan persuratan Melayu di-tanah ayer kita ini. Usaha ini atau pembentokan Jawatankuasa Kechil tersebut boleh-lah dibuat dengan meminta kerjasama daripada Dewan Bahasa dan Muzium Negara sa-kurang²-nya, dan wajar sa-kali di-beri kehormatan kepada sastrawan² kita yang ber-

kebolehan menjadi Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Kechil ini atau pun sa-kurang²nya dudok sama di-dalam Jawatankuasa ini, supaya dengan ini mudah dan bertambah lichin-lah kerja² research dan membuat bibliography itu; sa-muga saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil perhatian apa yang saya chadangkan ini. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun memberi sokongan di-atas Rang Undang² Arkib Negara (Pindaan), yang dibentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap panjang dalam masaaalah ini, hanya ada sedikit perkara sahaja yang saya suka menyentuhkan bahawa di-dalam Arkib Negara ini sudah tentu-lah ada mempunyai banyak rekod² yang tersimpan disana. Dan sa-lain daripada yang tersebut saya harap sa-lain daripada rekod² yang tersebut, ucapan² penting saperti ucapan² dasar yang pernah di-buat oleh Perdana² Menteri, yang telah lalu hendak-lah juga di-simpan di-dalam Arkib Negara ini. Dan begitu juga bukan sahaja ucapan² yang bertulis, bahkan suara² yang di-ucapkan oleh Perdana² Menteri kita di-masa² yang telah lalu hendak-lah juga di-simpan di-dalam Arkib Negara itu, supaya ini akan menjadi satu lambang atau satu kenang²an bagi anak chuchu kita di-masa yang akan datang. Maka oleh kerana itu saya berharaplah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat menerima shor saya ini. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan (Bungsar): (*Dengan izin*) Sir, I hope the Minister would consider when he sets up the Advisory Board that Members of the Opposition Parties are also included in the Advisory Board. I think we must start somewhere; so often it happens that all these Boards contain invariably only Government Members and I think that is to the disadvantage of the Government and the country.

The second point, Sir, I see that it will take at least 25 years before these public records are made public. That seems to me to be a terribly long time because in 25 years a lot of us won't be around to go into these things—it would be nice if all of us could be around but we won't be around and there will only be our children, who I hope would

be interested — and by which time all these will be purely of historical interest. I have in mind, Sir, for instance, the records of the first Emergency. I suppose these are kept in the National Archives. It may well be that if Members of Parliament and interested people could have access to the events and even the secret documents of what transpired during the first Emergency, there might well be a lot of lessons that we could draw from the first Emergency, so that blessed with the wisdom of hind-sight we will not repeat the same mistakes again. Now, this was a problem which the American nation faced when the Pentagon Papers were revealed. Too many papers were kept for too long in the National Archives, and worst still, it was classified, highly classified, and I suppose most of our documents are also highly classified, a lot of which are undoubtedly very innocuous files purely of departmental interest and of interest to technicians and scholars. I don't see why these should be kept for so long. So would the Minister consider releasing these records to the public within five years or even earlier, if necessary.

The other thing I would like to bring forward is this, and I suppose this might come under the purview of the Arkib Negara, and that is, Sir, there are a lot very good historical buildings in this country, very good and old, and if we don't look after these buildings, very soon, I am afraid, the onslaught of age and weather would demolish our historical structures altogether from this country.

There are, for instance, many beautiful Malay buildings, old Malay architecture in Sri Menanti and other places in this country, and I feel that there is not enough care given to the preservation of our national treasures—not only Malay architecture but also some very good Chinese temple architecture in this country and the same with Indian architecture in this country. If we want to establish a national culture out of the fusion, out of synthesis of the best of our various heritages, I think we should locate all these national historical buildings, look after them and turn these into national treasures available to our people and also to the tourists. Thank you.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan berbilang² terima kasih kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Star

Selatan dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Selatan berkenaan dengan shor² yang dikemukakan dalam perbahathan Rang Undang² ini.

Berkenaan bibliography perkara ini sudah di-kajikan oleh Arkib Negara. Barangkali ini belum kemas lagi, tetapi saya akan ambil perhatian apa² yang di-katakan-nya tadi oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Star Selatan.

Berkenaan ucapan² dari pembesar² yang lama, ini sudah ada dalam simpanan Arkib Negara. Fasal suara²-nya itu, saya tidak berapa tahu ada-kah ada atau tidak, tetapi saya ingatkan, filem yang sudah di-tunjokkan kepada orang ramai berkenaan Peristiwa UMNO 25 tahun; ada juga dalam perjumpaan itu suara² bekas Perdana Menteri, Yang Amat Berhormat Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj. Jadi, saya fikir tidak payah-lah ini di-buat, kerana ini sudah ada, tetapi Arkib Negara akan memerhatikan untuk di-bawa supaya di-simpan dalam Arkib Negara.

(Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to the Honourable Member for Bungsar concerning his suggestion on the formation of the Advisory Board. It is a non-political organisation, it is largely advisory and we will bring into it those persons who are best qualified to advise us on the processing of the Archives and on the preservation of the Archives, and I can assure the Honourable Member that politics do not enter into it at all. It is largely an intellectual organisation more than a political organisation.

With regard to his query on the period of 25 years, 25 years is considered to be long enough for these records to become historical. If it is not historical, it would not go into the Archives—that is precisely what it is. Current records, if there are of use, can be referred to in many other places, in the departments concerned, if the people are interested in them, or in libraries. The Archives are meant for historical records and 25 years is deliberately put as the period because by that time, as the Honourable Member has stated, those persons who are concerned in the records are dead and will no longer be embarrassed by people looking at the records. That is why the period of 25 years has been fixed.

With regard to buildings, I am sure the Ministry of Culture will look into this because it is more in the sphere of the Ministry of Culture than in my Ministry.

I think I have covered all the points raised by Honourable Members and I therefore commend this Bill to the House.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kepada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa

Rang Undang² di-timbangan dalam Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 dan 2 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

RANG UNDANG² KAWALAN SEWA (PINDAAN)

Bacaan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Dato' Ong Kee Hui): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon men-chadangkan suatu Rang Undang² yang bergelar Undang² bagi Meminda Akta Kawalan Sewa tahun 1966 di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada per-tengahan tahun 1970, Kementerian saya telah mengkaji soal mengadakan galakan² pada pembangunan² dalam kawasan Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur, terutama-nya dalam kalangan premis² terkawal oleh Akta Kawalan Sewa, 1966, kerana pem-bangunan² dalam kawasan Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur tidak-lah begitu memuaskan. Ada-lah di-dapati bahawa pembangunan premis² terkawal tidak begitu memuaskan ia-lah kerana syarat² yang terdapat dalam Akta Kawalan Sewa, 1966 bagi mengambil milek sa-mula premis² terkawal bagi maksud pembangunan bukan sahaja sukar di-patohi tetapi juga memakan masa yang lama.

Untuk mengatasi masaaalah² itu suatu pin-daan kepada Akta itu telah di-buat melalui Ordinan No. 53 (Kuasa² Perlu) Dharurat, 1970, yang mengadakan suatu peruntukan baharu, ia-itu Sekshen 18A, kepada Akta itu yang bertujuan untuk mengadakan achara yang lebih mudah bagi mengambil milek sa-mula premis² terkawal dalam kawasan Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur bagi maksud pembangunan.

Sa-belum pindaan tersebut di-kuat-kuasa-kan pada 22hb Oktober, 1970, tuan tanah mana² premis terkawal yang hendak meng-ambil milek sa-mula premis itu bagi maksud pembangunan hendak-lah mematohi perun-tokan Sekshen 18 Akta itu dan Tribunal Sewa yang di-tubuhkan di-bawah Sekshen 12 Akta itu, boleh, sa-telah menimbangkan per-mohonan itu membuat suatu perentah atau enggan membuat suatu perentah bagi mem-benarkan premis itu di-ambil milek sa-mula. Chara itu memakan masa yang lama dan oleh itu tuan tanah mana² premis terkawal enggan mengambil langkah² bagi mengambil milek sa-mula premis terkawal itu untuk maksud pembangunan dan akibat-nya pem-bangunan di-kawasan Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur itu tidak begitu pesat.

Rang Undang² ini hanya bertujuan untuk memasukkan pindaan kepada Akta Kawalan Sewa, 1966 yang telah di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai Ordinan No. 53 (Kuasa² Perlu) Dharurat, 1970 itu dalam Undang² yang kekal dengan satu pengubahsuaian kecil kepada perbaha-saan "tenant" yang terdapat dalam Sekshen baharu 18A itu supaya termasuk Penyewa Kecil dan Penyewa Bersama. Pengubah-suaian itu ada-lah perlu oleh kerana telah di-dapati bahawa apa² perentah yang di-buat oleh Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota mengenai sa-suatu permohonan di-bawah Sekshen itu tidak mengikati penyewa² kecil dan pe-nyewa² bersama itu dan dengan itu menjadikan sukar pada prektik-nya untuk menjalankan pembangunan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menge-mukakan.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tuan Peter Paul Dason (Pulau Pinang Utara): (Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill which seeks to amend the Control of Rent Act, 1966, like the provisions of the Rent Act itself which dealt with the matter

of recovery of possession for purposes of development, is very favourable to landlords and to contractors who intend to develop or redevelop their premises. It is directed against poor tenants and directed against poor ground tenants also, tenants of dwelling houses—tenants and ground tenants.

Mr Speaker, Sir, thousands of ground tenants have been adversely affected by the Rent Act, 1966. Thousands in my own constituency of Penang Utara have been so affected, and with the passage of this Amendment Bill, Mr Speaker, Sir, thousands more in the Municipality of the Federal Capital will also be adversely affected. What is shocking, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the definition in sub-section (13) of this new Section 18A—the last line, “and the expression ‘tenant’ includes a sub-tenant and a joint-tenant”. This definition of the word “tenant”, Mr Speaker, Sir, which includes a sub-tenant and a joint-tenant is only applicable where the landlord intends to recover possession of rent controlled premises. That definition does not apply in other places—“Recovery of possession of rent controlled premises for the purpose of development”. Why is this difference? A landlord who wants to recover possession from a tenant who has failed to pay rent or committed breaches of his tenancy agreement, he has to serve the summonses, the notices to the sub-tenants and to the joint-tenants, but where it involves a landlord or a contractor who has recently bought the premises and intends to redevelop the place, a sub-tenant or a joint-tenant, even though not served with a summons or notice to vacate, is affected by the order to vacate. I think this is grossly unfair. It would appear that the Bill deliberately intends to help landlords and big-time developers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Clause (b) of sub-section 2 of Section 18A read thus:

“In the case of a controlled premises or any part thereof which when originally let consisted of vacant land but there has since been erected thereon a building or buildings of a temporary character, an amount equal to the total of four years ground rental”.

In practice, this is what will happen, Mr Speaker, Sir. A man goes to a landlord who owns some vacant land, approaches him and asks for permission to occupy the land and to put up a premises, to stay in it, to build

his home in it, ground rental may be \$5, \$10. The landlord agrees, “You can go in, develop the place, build your house and stay there”, and the man goes in, puts up an attap shed or a house with zinc roof or asbestos roof, spends a few thousand dollars, and what can happen is this. Within six months or a year of his erecting his house, the landlord decides to sell the land to a developer and all that the developer needs to do is to approach a Court for an order to evict this ground tenant under this section and he only needs to pay in terms of compensation four years ground rental at the most. So, if the ground rent was \$5, one year \$60, four years \$240, and that poor man who spent a few thousand dollars to build his home there, has to vacate. He has to demolish his house—he can move his materials—and where is he to go? The compensation provided for in the Rent Control Act, Mr Speaker, Sir, is ridiculously inadequate. It is unfair, unjust.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we recently debated the Second Malaysia Plan and all over the Plan, in the Red Book, we come across the phrase “that the Government intends to improve the living standard of the have-nots in this country”. The Government proclaims all over the place, “it is their intention to help the poor”. Mr Speaker, Sir, ground tenants especially and people who live in controlled premises are poor people, by and large; I do not say each and everyone of them is poor, but the great majority of them are the down-trodden of our society, they are poor. Is this how, Mr Speaker, Sir, we help the poor, by passing this Act? Is this how we improve their living standards, raise their living standards, whereby a contractor, a landlord, can evict a poor tenant and without paying adequate compensation? Is it fair, is it just? In what manner, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the living standards of the poor being raised by evicting them from their homes, homes that may not be luxurious—plain, simple homes, but nevertheless it is their homes—one of the basic necessities of man—shelter. Where are they to go? Remove the buildings, the structures, the materials with which they built their homes—to where? The Government may say, “Well, we are building low-cost flats”. But what happens to the materials he has bought and which he removed from the land to give vacant possession to the landlord—throw them away, lose more money?

Is this how we help them? And are the low-cost flats, Mr Speaker, Sir, really low-cost? It may be low-cost in the sense that it does not cost the Government much, but is it cheap as far as the tenants are concerned? In my constituency, Mr Speaker, Sir, so-called low-cost flats—one room, one little small hall and a kitchen-cum-bathroom—cost \$34 in rental per month, and they have to pay a further \$8 for maintenance. Here is a man who goes into a vacant land, builds his house, pays \$5 or \$6 for ground rental, now he is evicted and has to pay, if he gets one of those flats, \$30 over plus \$8 for maintenance—\$40—a large size of his income is taken away. I cannot understand how Government can reconcile what it is doing by introduction of this Bill and what it has done by the Rent Act, 1966 especially with regard to the provision of "recovery of possession for development purposes", how it intends to reconcile its proclaimed intention of helping the poor.

Mr Speaker, Sir, many a time have I heard the phrase that the Government intends to win the battle for the hearts and the minds of the have-nots. Words and pronouncements of the Government with good intentions, I submit, Mr Speaker, Sir, are not enough. The people, the poor, do not judge the Government by its pronouncements of good intentions, no matter how many times Government Ministers repeat them. But they do judge the Government by the effect of the Government's acts and deeds—the effect of their deeds in their well-being; in what manner does the Government's acts and deeds affect their well-being? Does it cause them hardship? Does it make things difficult for them? Evicting the helpless, poor from their homes without giving them adequate compensation is not calculated, Mr Speaker, Sir, to convince the poor that the Government has their best interest at heart.

Furthermore, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I earlier said, where do they go? The answer may come from Honourable Members seated over that side: the Government is building cheap low-cost houses, cheap low-cost flats. Firstly, they are not cheap, and are there enough such flats? Are there enough low-cost houses? I am afraid not, Mr Speaker, Sir. And these so-called low-cost flats, Mr Speaker, Sir, not every poor man can go and live in. He must have the income, almost \$200! But what about a man with a family

of three or four, whose earning is only \$50!, \$60! or may be \$90! He is not entitled to go to any of these flats. And where does he go if he is evicted?

Mr Speaker, Sir, we in the DAP do not oppose this Bill just simply for the sake of opposition. We do not oppose it blindly. We can appreciate the need for re-development. We can appreciate the need for early recovery of possession of controlled premises for development purposes. We can see the reason for all these. But we cannot support re-development of controlled premises at the expense of the poor and for the benefit of contractors. I could give examples of how contractors have benefitted by this act fantastically, Mr Speaker, Sir. Hundreds of them. Take the example of a land-lord who hasn't got much capital, where he has allowed ten different families to build ten different houses on his piece of land, and he collects \$10 per house in ground rental. One year he gets \$1,200. Comes a contractor or developer. He offers \$50,000 for his land, buys the land, and thereafter goes to court to evict all the tenants—all ten of them. Now, what has he got to pay as compensation? Four years ground rental to each of his tenants—a miserable few thousand dollars.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Aren't you taking the time of the House, Honourable Member, by repeating yourself time and again?

Tuan Peter Paul Dason: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am coming to the end. I could, I said, but I am not going to go into examples. Thereafter the developer makes a lot of money. I therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, dare not and will not support this Bill. I must and will oppose it.

Tuan Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Saya datang ka-Kuala Lumpur dan saya chepat² hendak lari balek kerana planning Kuala Lumpur ada-lah satu planning yang chukup ta' teratai sa-kali.

Dengan ada-nya Bill ini, dapat-lah saya memberi sokongan yang kuat, kerana saya rasa, tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak memodenkan Bandar Raya kita Kuala Lumpur ini. Kita tengok pekan kita berbelit² macham ular sahaja, dan kita tanya kapada diri kita sendiri mengapa-kah bangunan² yang lama hampir² hendak roboh itu tidak di-benakan

sa-mula? Sebab-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang menyewa rumah² itu, dia dapat untung besar daripada orang punya rumah itu sendiri. Dia sub-letkan pula ia-itu dia jadi tokeh. Umpama-nya tokeh-nya dia bayar sewa \$300, orang yang menyewa-nya dapat \$900 tiga kali ganda.

Jadi dengan ada-nya Rang Undang² ini, maka tuan punya tanah akan memikirkan dengan chepat-nya merobohkan bangunan yang lama dan kedudukan-nya sa-olah² macham Leaning Tower of Pisa itu yang membahayakan ra'ayat jelata tanah ayer kita ini.

Chukup susah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, hendak mengambil aleh daripada orang² yang dudok rumah itu kerana undang² itu berputar belit, sana ta' betul, sini ta' betul. Akhir-nya tuan tanah susah hendak mengambil balek harta-nya sendiri, oleh sebab hendak membangunkan rumah yang lebih baik dan terator.

Kalau kita lalu di-Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, barangkali kadang²-nya kita hendak jalan daripada awal sampai akhir akan memakan masa hampir² sa-tengah jam, kerana jalan² di-Kuala Lumpur ini tidak dibuat mengikut planning long-term ia-itu tidak memikirkan motokar begitu banyak dan orang begitu banyak. Dan dengan ada-nya undang² ini, kita boleh robuhkan rumah² yang begitu dudok-nya merbahaya seperti macham Panggong Coliseum dan sebagainya, kerana ini ada-lah untuk faedah ra'ayat jelata bagi lalulintas yang begitu baik dan terator.

Saya teringat satu perkara, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dukachita saya melihat-nya sungguhpun Bandar Raya kita kedudukan-nya lebih baik sekarang ini, tetapi tumbuh chendawan pula, pondok² durian ia-itu Pondok² Polis. Saya ta' tahu apa fasal Pondok² Polis letak-nya begitu. Itu merosakkan tanah Bandar Raya kita ini. Saya tengok chuma di-Taiwan ada sa-macham ini. Lebih baik Polis² kita dudok di-tempat yang lebih baik, bukan di-pondok yang bagini.

Saya ta' ada apa² lagi bahkan menyokong dengan kuat-nya atas Rang Undang² ini untuk faedah negara kita dan pembangunan, ia-itu memberi rumah² yang lebih baik lagi kepada orang² yang menyewa dan kepada tuan tanah boleh membuat rumah yang

lebih baik dan memberi sedikit untong kepada mereka itu, lebih daripada orang² yang menyewa pada hari ini. Sekian.

Tuan V. Veerappan (Seberang Selatan):
(Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, I just wish to touch upon a few aspects of this Bill before us. One is that the Rent Control Ordinance which was intended from the very early stages to protect tenants of houses which were built prior to 1948, that is, roughly 23 years ago. But the vast majority of houses and homes that have been built since then and the tenants of these vast majority of houses which have been built since then have no protection whatsoever, and they are left at the mercy of the land-lords. Nevertheless, this Bill here, although it applies only to that small section of the tenants who live in these rent-controlled premises built before 1948, is another example, Mr Speaker, of the dangerous trend that is taking place in our country, which I referred to when I was discussing the labour laws, and that is the great desire, or if I may say so, the fear of the Government of our own Courts, of our own legal system. Our Government seems to have this fear of the Courts and wishes to try and take over, or in fact takes over, the powers of the Courts and arrogates the powers of the Court to themselves.

Now, you will notice, Mr Speaker, that prior to this Bill, as the Bill explains, the power to grant possession of controlled premises was with the Rent Tribunal — it was a special Tribunal, not our ordinary Court. I think I may be correct in saying that there was appeal from the Tribunal to the High Court in certain types of cases — I may be wrong in that, but I think it is so. But here this power from the Tribunal is taken away and given to a man, one man, and that is the Commissioner; and this is done in the name of expediency and speed. Well, I am all for speed. But, on the other hand, is there any provision here for appeal? I am sure if a man should be satisfied with the decision or the order of the Commissioner, he will not appeal. But if he should be dissatisfied, is there any provision in your Bill for appeal? I see there, on the contrary, on page 4, Section 4, Clause (12) says, "Any order made by the Commissioner under this section shall be final and conclusive and shall not be questioned in any Court." Now, this is very bad. It is utterly bad. I cannot imagine how a Government, which professes

to protect the rule of law, should want to take away the powers of the Courts. Why? Are you afraid of our Courts? Are you afraid that the Courts will be impartial? Are you afraid that the Courts will not favour you? Do you want the Courts to favour you? Or have you been convinced that the Courts do not favour the Government? Why is it so? There appears to be no appeal to the Minister. This is very bad indeed, very very bad; and I hope the Minister will reconsider this Bill.

Mr Speaker, coming next to the question of compensation, which was touched by the Honourable Member for Penang Utara, if you read section 4 of the Schedule, Clause 2 (a), it says that in the case of controlled premises used for trade, the rental shall be a total of four years' rental. Normally premises used for trade will have a higher rental and therefore four years' rental may be adequate. But under Clause 2(b) in the case of controlled premises or any part thereof which when originally let consisted of vacant land but there has since been erected thereon building or buildings of a temporary character, the amount shall be also four years' ground rental. Mr Speaker, now it says "temporary buildings". I am sure this term "temporary buildings" has been brought up in Courts and there has been some vague legal definition on "temporary buildings". But most of our buildings which have been erected would come under the category of permanent buildings. Does your Bill provide for this? What do you do? It says here—in such other cases two years' rental. So, are we to assume that if they are temporary buildings it will be four years' ground rental and for permanent buildings, it will be two years' ground rental? That must be ridiculous. I am sure that is not the intention of the Government. So, this shows how the Government has muddled itself and has not been able to see beyond its nose in putting up this Bill. Now, it says "in other cases a total of two years' rental..." That means that residential buildings would come under this category. As has been pointed out, and as I said before, these controlled premises, when they were let in 1948 or prior to that, the ground rent might have been a couple of dollars, maybe fifty cents, and in some cases they are so; and if you were to multiply the rent, say, of even \$2, it will come to \$24 a year and \$48 for two years. That is all that

a man can get. That is the compensation which our Government wants our tenants to get for giving up their premises.

Now, what about the cost of the building? I think, if I remember correctly, the former Act said that where buildings have been erected, the compensation shall be the value of the building or the cost of demolishing and tearing it away. Why? Is there any reason? Can the Minister enlighten this House as to why that is got rid of—you just give him two years' rent?

Now, coming to the third category, it reads:

"Nothing in this section shall entitle either the tenant or the owner of any building erected on a premises which when originally let consisted of vacant land if such tenant or owner does not pay any rent for occupying such premises to claim compensation against him under this section."

Mr Speaker, I agree that this is a repetition of that contained in the former Act. But when we look at it, there are many people who do allow others to build homes, to erect houses, on their own land and let them stay free. That is under licence, you would say. I think, Mr Speaker, you are better aware and many of the Honourable Members in this House are better aware than myself that most of our kampong people who live in kampongs never pay rent. They may be relatives, they may be friends, and it is their natural way and their usual traditional way in which our people in the kampongs help one another. They never collect rent from their own people who live in the kampongs and this must be true. If it is so, all those people, Mr Speaker, who live in our kampongs who live rent-free will not be entitled to one cent rent, one cent compensation. Is this what the Government wants? Have you thought about it? Now, Mr Speaker, some of these people who allow others to stay rent-free do so not because of their love for those, not because they want to allow others to have shelter, but because it does happen that they want the person to take care of their land, to develop the land in some way, thereby the land improves, because there are people saying that the value of their land also does improve. Sometimes swamps are filled by these people. Uninhabitable lands are made habitable and for doing all these, they get nothing. The law,

the common law, I believe, allows that if a man allows somebody to build on somebody's land, if the owner allows another person to build on his land, then he must pay some form of compensation to him. But here even the common law right to the tenant is taken away by a Government elected by the people for the people. I am ashamed. Thank you very much, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak (Kuala Selangor): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dengan sa-penoh²-nya Rang Undang² ini.

Memang kita hendak Kuala Lumpur lebeh chantek, lebeh molek dan terator, tetapi orang² yang di-keluarkan oleh landlord daripada rumah² yang di-sewa-nya ini apabila dia keluar daripada rumah² ini—ka-mana dia akan pergi. Sunggoh pun Kerajaan mendirikan beberapa banyak flat² di-Kuala Lumpur tetapi ta' chukop flat² ini. Sunggoh pun dia dapat compensation beberapa tahun katakan-lah empat tahun atau dua tahun, compensation² yang di-dapati ini, kayu² yang tinggal yang telah burok tadi yang hendak di-bawa ka-tempat lain, tanah²-nya tidak ada, mithal-nya di-Kuala Lumpur. Dengan sebab itu orang² ini adalah sengsara. Dengan hal yang demikian, saya menhadangkan, ia-itu kita hendakkan supaya pekan kita berseh, terator dan molek, tetapi apabila developer, atau contractor, atau landlord ini membuat rumah² ada-lah di-kehendaki membuat peratoran, ia-itu yang pertama sa-kali hendak-lah di-beri kapada pesewa² dahulu, baik kedai atau pun rumah.

Kedua-nya Kerajaan apabila membuat flat² di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini mesti-lah di-beri keutamaan atau preference kapada orang² yang di-halau keluar daripada rumah² ini—keluarkan daripada rumah² ini tadi. Saya menengok bagaimana keadaan di-Kuala Lumpur, di-belakang Batu Road, yang sa-tengah² tanah itu di-punyai oleh landlord², barangkali sa-tengah Ahli² Yang Berhormat menengok bagaimana keadaan, bagaimana tindakan yang di-ambil oleh Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota terhadap rumah² ini.

Apabila kita pandang begitu, saya sa-bagai manusia, saya terasa sangat-lah sedih—rumah-nya di-kopak, di-bulldozer, kemudian di-bakar. Jadi, saya fikir kalau undang² ini di-buat, memang undang² ini di-buat untuk kebaikan. Undang² ada-lah

di-buat oleh manusia untuk kebaikan, tetapi sunggoh pun begitu untuk kebaikan ra'ayat juga mesti di-tengok. Jadi saya harap sa-belum satu² projek itu, projek² ini di-jalankan oleh developer, maka rumah² pangsa² ini di-dirikan lebeh banyak lagi di-Kuala Lumpur ini oleh Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab kerana mereka² ini boleh-lah masok ka-dalam flat² ini. Sa-lain daripada itu di-dalam Sekshen 18A (2). Di-sini ada mengatakan:

The Commissioner shall, as soon as possible but not later than ninety days of receipt of an application

tidak boleh lebeh daripada 90 hari. Di-dalam sekshen 18A (8), jikalau mithal-nya sa-suatu tenant atau pun landlord kalau dia tidak membuat rumah di-dalam 6 bulan atau pun tenant ini tidak keluar daripada tanah itu di-dalam tempoh 6 bulan yang di-beri notis, maka dia boleh di-jel satu tahun atau pun di-denda tidak lebeh daripada sa-puloh ribu ringgit.

Tetapi jikalau Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota mithal-nya, tidak membuat kerja-nya sa-lewat-nya 90 hari, kalau dia buat lewat bagaimana pula, apa tindakan Kementerian terhadap-nya? Oleh kerana kalau di-lambat²kan pekerjaan ini—jadi saya harap Kerajaan, Kementerian mesti-lah bertimbang rasa kapada pegawai², tenant dan landlord.

Dengan hal yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada hari ini kalau-lah di-Kuala Lumpur ini orang² Melayu terutama sa-kali daripada luar bandar banyak sangat datang ka-Kuala Lumpur membuat rumah sa-chara haram—di-katakan setinggian. Oleh kerana bekerja di-factory² untuk menchari makan di-sini, kalau rumah² mereka ini di-roboh²-kan, ka-mana dia akan tinggal—akhir-nya barangkali Kuala Lumpur huru-hara nanti. Dengan sebab itu, saya harap-lah pada Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab mendirikan sa-berapa banyak flat² di-dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini, rumah² flat yang akan di-dirikan di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: (Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, I am really surprised that a small amendment to an existing Act should generate so much heat in this House. The Honourable Member for Pulau Pinang Utara and the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan have pointed out the plight

of the tenants who are going to be affected by this Bill if it is passed. I would like to say that this is only an amendment to an existing Act of Parliament, which has been made because we have found in the process of administering the Act that there are certain defects which need to be gone into and therefore we have in consolidating this Act into permanent law made a few minor amendments in order to make the Act function more expeditiously as it was intended to do.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Rent Control Act was to protect tenants, but over the years Government, not only this Government but also other Governments, have found that it weighed too heavily on the side of the tenants, so much so that it was not only grossly unfair to the landlords but also has been an obstacle to development. This was what had been found in this country, so that steps had to be taken to redress the balance a bit in favour of the landlords, not because we are not unsympathetic with the plights of many tenants, and it is for that reason that, although there have been considerable agitation for the removal of the Control of Rent Act altogether, the Government had in fact retained it and had only made such amendments as is thought proper, so that while still giving protection to tenants it does not impede development.

To the Honourable Members who have spoken in opposition to the Bill, all I can say is you cannot make omelets without breaking eggs—that is all there is to it. Somebody has to suffer, either one side or the other, and if we want progress, any one who stands in the way of progress and development will have to give way. This is the unfortunate and stark reality of life and we must accept it. While we do this, at the same time we are not unconscious of the plight of those people who have been affected and it is precisely for that reason that we have under the Second Malaysia Plan provided for a large sum of money under Housing. And it is in order to speed up this process of development for housing that this particular amendment has been put forward.

It is the intention of the Government to carry out the process of urban renewal and urban development in Kuala Lumpur, and

in order to hasten that process it is necessary that certain defects in the Act should be amended.

Under the Malaysia Plan, we do not entirely envisage that Government will carry out all the development. Emphasis is also put on the role of the private sector and if the private sector is to play its role in development, we must ensure that they are not hampered by the processes of the law which they have to go through in order to carry out their development. The present system of recovering rent controlled premises for development as set out in the law, that is, Section 18 of the Control of Rent Act, 1966, was too restrictive and too cumbersome.

Dealing with Section 18 (1) (a), compliance of these requirements was a very expensive and time-consuming operation, expensive and time-consuming in the sense that the Kuala Lumpur Rent Tribunal interprets the word "plan" in that Section as meaning an approved plan which must consist of architectural, sanitary and R/C drawing designs, and the preparation and approval of such a plan could involve an initial expenditure of some 10 per cent of the capital outlay and may take at least ten months for the plan to be approved.

Again compliance with Section 18 (1) (b) could mean the tying down of hard cash for additional expenditure. The Kuala Lumpur Rent Tribunal requires the applicant—that is, the landlord—to either produce a banker's statement certifying that the applicant has the necessary funds for the proposed development deposited with the bank or, alternatively, produce a banker's guarantee for the amount of the proposed development. In the former case, it means tying down of capital, and in the latter the payment of approximately 3 per cent interest per annum for the privilege of having a banker's guarantee from the time of filing the application and the date of decision on the matter, which sometimes may take as long as one year.

On Section 18 (1) (c) the three months' period which was given is not practical and therefore we have to increase the period to six months. Even if an applicant had complied with the three requisites of Section 18 (1), there would be no guarantee that he would regain possession of the controlled

premises because of the provision of Section 18 (2), which provides, *inter alia*, that the Tribunal may make an order or refuse to make an order. This provision creates:

- (a) an element of risk, and this could be considered as a strong factor influencing a landlord's decision to redevelop his property;
- (b) minor technical details such as having to submit an undertaking required under Section 1 (c) at the time of filing the application, although the terms of requirements was stated in the application itself—application to be signed by the solicitors on behalf of the applicant and not by himself;
- (c) a slight change in the designation of the applicant's company in his application from that shown under the plan;
- (d) legal expenses amounting to the extent of \$3,000 due to postponements, adjournments, etc.;
- (e) tying down of capital which could be better utilised during the interim period and requirement of the Tribunal that funds should be made available at the time of filing the application, and not on the date of hearing;
- (f) the long delay in obtaining approval of building plans and other plans, which must be presented on the date of filing the application;
- (g) requirement by the Municipality that the developer must obtain N.E.B. clearance for the supply of electricity, which involves the developer to pay a capital contribution for the supply, or, alternatively, provides space either within or without or under the building for the construction of a sub-station, which space normally averages about 15 feet by 20 feet. (This condition hit the developers hard).

All these difficulties in the way of the developers, we hope, would be obviated if this amendment, which we seek in this Bill, is passed by this House.

I would say, in reply to the Honourable Members for Larut Utara and Kuala Selangor, that we much appreciate the points they have made. These will receive the attention of the Ministry and certainly we

would see to it, if we expect the developer to fulfil certain conditions, that the Municipality on their side would comply with the requirements of the law. •

With that, Sir, I move that this Bill be read a second time.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kepada Dewan sebagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua *mempergunakan Meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 hingga 3 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Jadual di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

RANG UNDANG² PERUBATAN

Bachaaan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Menteri Kesihatan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta izin berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris, kerana undang² tiga buah negeri ia-itu Malaya atau Malaysia Barat, Sabah dan Sarawak yang asal-nya berbahasa Inggeris dan telah di-satukan ka-dalam Rang Undang² Perubatan ini. Dengan yang demikian ia-nya akan memberi peluang kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dan wakil² Sabah, Sarawak mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan ini, kerana ini satu undang² yang sangat penting dan mustahak yang memasokkan dasar yang baharu.

(*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move a Bill intituled "an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration and practice of medical practitioners and for national purposes; to provide for certain provisions with regard to a period of service with the public services after full registration as a medical practitioner; and to make provisions for purposes connected with the aforesaid matters" be read a second time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in 1967, the Government appointed a Select Committee under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Tan Sri Nik Ahmed Kamil—that is yourself, Sir—to study the medical and dental problems in the country. Some of the major problems were to separate registration procedures and legislations in the three territories (West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak) of Malaysia, and the shortage of doctors and dentists within the Government Service as well as in the private sector.

Two of the more important recommendations of the Select Committee are:

- (a) the consolidation of the three legislations in the three territories into a national legislation, the establishment of a unified Medical Council and a single national Medical Register; and
- (b) a period of two-year compulsory service in the national interest for all doctors and dentists.

The recommendations of the Select Committee were incorporated into the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65 which was promulgated effective from 2nd January, 1971.

The Bill before this House today contains 7 parts providing for various purposes. I shall now highlight some of the salient points of the Bill.

Part II establishes a unified council for the medical profession to be called the Malaysian Medical Council. It will consist of 18 members representing the doctors in Sabah, Sarawak, West Malaysia and the University of Malaya Medical Faculty. The Director-General of Health, Malaysia, is the President and the Directors of Medical Services, Sabah and Sarawak are the other ex-officio members. All members of the Council shall be Malaysian citizens.

As election of members of the Council will take some time to complete, an interim council has been established by the Minister.

Part III refers to the process and recognition and registration of medical practitioners. There are two types of registration—provisional registration and full registration. Provisional registration is granted for the sole purpose of gaining experience as houseman; on completion of the housemanship, doctors are entitled to full registration.

Eligibility for registration will be dependent on medical qualifications. Those persons who hold qualification from recognised medical schools, as set out in the Schedule to the legislation are entitled to registration. The Council may add to this list other medical qualifications when necessary. The Minister, however, may approve provisional registration of others not within this category after consulting the Council. Those granted provisional registration under this provision are eligible for full registration after they have served the Government for a period of 2 years to the satisfaction of the Director-General.

Notwithstanding the above, there is also provision in the law for full registration where the Minister, after consulting the Council, is satisfied that the qualification is adequate, but subject to restrictions and conditions as may be stipulated by the Minister, after consulting the Council.

There is yet another provision where the Council has power to register medical practitioners from overseas who come to this country for short periods up to 3 months, for teaching and demonstration purposes.

Part IV of the Bill lists out the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Council and the circumstances under which the Council may exercise disciplinary jurisdiction and the types of punishment it may impose.

Part V of the Bill lists out the offences in respect of medical practitioners and medical practice. Under this provision it may be improper for any person to take or to use such terms as “doctor” or “clinic” or “dispensary” or “hospital” in any language in such a manner as to induce any person to believe that the user is a qualified person to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods. Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to point out here that it is necessary for the general public to be safeguarded from the practices of people who are not trained to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods. In recent years, the Malayan Medical Association had repeatedly stressed the dangers and the problems of the new so-called “medical clinics” and “dispensaries” that have been set up like mushrooms in the country, and there ought to be some measure of control over them. Since the

number of qualified doctors in private practice has grown, it is felt that there is no reason why there is need for another category of such clinics and dispensaries.

This Part also contains provisions which provide a very strict safeguard against the use of certain categories of medical instruments by persons other than those qualified to practise medicine according to the modern scientific methods. Some quarters, however, who feel that they should be allowed to make use of certain instruments used in modern scientific methods have pointed out that they have been using such instruments in the past and they knew how to operate them. Representations were received from certain quarters and in particular from the Chinese *sinsehs* or the Chinese medicine men who contended that the provision relating to the use of medical instruments such as, the stethoscope and the sphygmomanometer, etc., were very rigid in the sense that it was almost impossible for any *sinseh* or Chinese medicine man to use any medical instruments without having to prove that he was a doctor by modern scientific methods. After due consideration, an amendment has now been introduced to enable regulations to be made for granting exemption from this provision. This amendment will enable authorities to make regulations permitting the use of specific instruments by specific persons or classes of persons and subject to certain restrictions and conditions as may be specified by the authorities. This will allow a relaxation in the use of medical instruments with respect to persons practising Malay, Chinese, Indian or other native methods of therapeutics, if it is found desirable in the interest of the general public that a relaxation should be made. The amendment will also enable regulations to provide for similar appropriate relaxations in respect of persons, such as hospital assistants, nurses and other paramedical staff to carry out duties in the subordinate capacity under the direct supervision or the direct authority of qualified medical practitioners in recognised services or institutions, either in the Government or in the private sector. This amendment is introduced after careful consideration and representations made to the Minister of Health by interested bodies and groups.

In giving such considerations, care has to be taken to see that the proper interests of such parties and bodies are given recognition

provided that there is no prejudice to the interest of the public. A fair section of which is known to patronise practitioners in native medicine.

Whilst certain limitations and restrictions are placed on the native practitioner, be he Malay, Chinese, Indian or others, nothing in this Bill deprives the right of any person to practise or seek advice from those practising systems of therapeutics according to purely native methods except in the case of diseases of the human eye. Even in this respect, this Bill does not prohibit a person who is not a registered medical practitioner from holding himself out as being qualified, competent or willing to test refraction, visual acuity and colour vision or to make and to provide spectacles for the remedy of visual defects. Thus, this part in effect maintains a balance of fairness between the rights of the registered practitioner and the practitioner of native medicine on the one hand, and on the other, the right of any member of the public to choose between the skills offered by the registered practitioners and the skills of the practitioners of native medicine. The choice is entirely with the man-in-the-street but Government as the impartial party ensures that this choice is not marred by fraudulent practices or misrepresentations.

A major provision is contained in Part VII of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance where doctors are required to serve Government for a 2-year period. Under this provision, all persons who are fully registered as from the 2nd January this year shall be liable to be served with a notice requiring such persons to assume appointment in a medical capacity in such post in such public service as may be required, and a non-compliance of the requirement is an offence and the doctor is liable to be struck off the Register. This provision has been made in order to meet the acute shortage of doctors in the public service brought about by the demand of the medical and health services.

Hospital beds have been increasing since 1957 from 20,337 to 27,226 in 1967. For the same period, the number of out-patients attending hospital clinics has increased by 80%, with a 75% increase in hospital admission. While the demands of the services have increased, the net gain in the number of doctors in Government services was almost negligible.

The Government's programme of expanding rural health services since 1958, involving the construction of an effective network of main health centres, sub-centres and mid-wife clinics to provide both preventive and curative services to the rural population has made further demands for doctors.

The Government has launched from time to time special projects aimed at the control or eradication of the more prevalent communicable diseases. The projects include the Malaria Eradication Project, the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign, the Leprosy Control programme, the Immunisation programmes and the School Health projects. Doctors are urgently required for all these projects.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is now clear that the Bill before the House today is a product of necessity. The shortage of doctors has posed a problem to Government for a long time and unless this problem was overcome, the implementation of the medical and health programmes would be greatly hampered particularly in our Second Malaysia Plan which this House has unanimously approved. Although Government has been recruiting doctors from overseas countries, I must emphasize that this can only be a temporary measure and there are a lot of inconveniences associated with it. In the long run, it is only logical that the nation must solve its own doctor shortage problem.

Another aspect of the necessity of retaining sufficient doctors in the Government is the need to correct the differences in doctor population ratio between the urban and rural areas. This is in line with the Government's policy of providing more medical and health services to the have-nots of the nation. I am sure Honourable Members will agree with me that this is a move in the right direction.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I must also inform the House that the period for compulsory service is not unique to Malaysia. In fact, this practice has already been adopted in many countries in the world, such as U.A.R., where compulsory service is extended to service in the rural areas for 2 years. This requirement is even more rigid than what our Bill provides.

In the course of the preparation of this Bill, certain representations were made to the Minister of Health on the following points:

- (a) Section 8 of the Ordinance which empowers the Minister to issue general directions to the Medical Council;
- (b) Every person who obtains full registration under the Ordinance shall be served with a notice immediately upon registration and not 'at any time thereafter'; and
- (c) A person who commences to serve in a post in the public service in pursuance of a notice issued for that purpose shall serve only for a total period of 2 years and not for a total period of 'not less than 2 years' as is also stipulated in the Ordinance.

I would like to clarify that there is no evil or concealed intention behind the inclusion of these provisions in the Bill.

Firstly, the need for Section 8 (relating to the power of the Minister to issue general directions) arose out of the need for the Minister to ensure that the objects of the law are carried out and that Government policies relating to the medical and health services are also carried out. Moreover, it is also clearly stated that the Minister shall only 'issue general directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder'. In fact, the Section is more beneficial rather than detrimental to the medical profession to the extent that there will be a more effective regulation over the practice of the medical profession.

Secondly, the question of whether notice to assume appointment in the public services in a specified post be issued immediately upon full registration or 'at any time thereafter' in effect serves not only the purpose of carrying out the objects of the law in relation to the needs of the medical and health services but also to provide a temporary exemption period for those who are unable to serve in the public services immediately after obtaining full registration. The phrase 'at any time thereafter' should not be looked at in isolation but should be read together with the entire Ordinance as there are provisions for the Minister to grant exemptions to persons who might wish to pursue their own interests, such as post-graduate studies,

before commencing service in the public services. In any case, the Government will make every effort to ensure that doctors liable for the 2-year compulsory service are served with notices as soon as they are registered.

Thirdly, the words 'not less than 2 years' which were incorporated in Section 41 of the Ordinance were necessary to ensure that doctors serving the 2-year period give satisfactory service and those failing to render such satisfactory service may have the period extended beyond the 2 years. The Government will try to ensure that any person who has been issued with a notice to serve in any of the public services serves only 2 years unless that person gives unsatisfactory service which is very unlikely. In any case, this 2-year period of service should not be confused with call-up for national service under the National Service Ordinance of 1952 which is a requirement entirely for military purposes.

In summing up, Sir, the Bill before this House is a product of necessity. Its hallmark is fairness towards all those affected by it—fairness to the medical profession as its very foundation is relaid, strengthened and brought up-to-date with the running of its affairs left entirely to its hands including the recognition of qualification; fairness to those practising other systems of therapeutics as this law allows them to carry on their practice so long as their systems are *bona fide* and bear no semblance to medicine as practised in the West; fairness to those affected by Part VII in so far as they are assured of a sufficiently well paid job by Government for at least 2 years; and finally fairness to the people as they can now be assured of the services of medical officers in carrying out the intention of the Government to raise their standards of health and living. It is necessary that this Bill be made law, but it is by no means harsh, nor is it untempered with mercy. With its passage through this House the benefits that will accrue to all would be incalculable and would be felt by everyone and every part of the nation for generations to come.

For the purposes and for the information of the Honourable Members who are doctors, I would like to inform them that we have the full support of the Malayan Medical Association and we are glad that they are giving us close cooperation, that they under-

stand when there is a necessity we must have a law not to penalise anybody but to serve the country, the nation we love so much—Malaysia. Thank you.

Menteri Kebajikan Masyarakat (Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Dato' Dr Haji Abdul Aziz bin Omar (Tumpat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² Kesihatan yang sedang di-bahathkan ini. Sungguh pun begitu izinkan saya menarek perhatian Kerajaan supaya perkara² yang tidak di-ingini tidak berbangkit. Baharu² ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-beritahu oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri satu rombongan sinseh atau Chinese Physician telah meminta kebenaran untuk menggunakan stethoscope yang bagini rupanya itu dan juga satu alat memeriksa darah yang di-namakan sphygmomanometer, atau blood pressure apparatus, maka oleh sebab keadaan telah memaksakan, maka kebenaran telah pun di-beri terta'alok kepada sharat² yang tertentu ia-itu yang termaktub di-dalam Bahagian 5 Fasal 32, 33, 34 dan 35. Wakil² sinseh ini juga mengaku tidak sa-kali² berniat hendak menipu dan berpura² menjadi doktor berkelulusan daripada universiti² atau pun kolej² perubatan. Kita tidak boleh tahu apa-kah niat dan rahsia yang ada di-dalam hati sa-saorang manusia, Tuhan sahaja-lah yang mengetahui-nya. Akan tetapi sa-lepas perbuatan-nya itu, maka lahir-lah penyakit. Doktor² yang berkelulusan universiti atau pun College of Medicine atau Faculty of Medicine telah mempelajari sa-kurang²nya sa-lama 6 tahun dan lulus peperiksaan di-dalam ilmu² general science, anatomy, psychology, bacteriology dan lain² lagi. Sa-lepas itu baharu-lah di-akui bahawa mereka itu ada-lah satu competent authority to use the stethoscope. Maka bagi sa-saorang yang tidak di-anggap sa-bagai competent authority menggunakan juga alat itu, nyata-lah ia berniat hendak menipu.

Sa-tahu saya di-mana² negeri sa-kali pun hanya scientifically trained medical dan paramedical personnel sahaja yang menggunakan stethoscope. Walau bagaimana pun, saya menyokong juga Rang Undang² Kesihatan ini sambil merayu kepada Kerajaan supaya mengawal dengan rapi-nya mereka² yang menggunakan alat itu dan jangan-lah berpelok tuboh, berdiam diri sahaja jika didapati mereka itu menyalahgunakan alat itu.

Dan jangan-lah sa-kali² di-benarkan mereka itu, walau apa pun sebab-nya menggunakan hypodermic syringes, alat² untuk pembedahan seperti diatome, pottery and lain² modern instruments. Sa-kira-nya di-benarkan, maka akan timbul-lah satu golongan manusia yang pada masa dahulu di-Eropah di-namakan "quacks" dan "Shelton", menipu bukan sahaja ra'ayat jelata, juga Raja² dan Menteri².

Saya harap kawalan yang rapi, yang ketat akan di-kenakan kapada sinseh² ini, jikalau tidak negara kita ini akan termasuk-lah balek ka-zaman purbakala, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Berkenaan dengan Jadual Kedua Sekshen 12 1 (a) (i) itu, sekshen ini ada-lah satu senarai kelulusan yang boleh di-daftarkan ia-itu list of registrable qualifications. Saya dapati bahawa di-antara negeri² yang mendapat kelulusan itu ia-lah Indonesia dan India. Sunggoh pun begitu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, hanya dua buah universiti Indonesia sahaja yang di-aku², akan tetapi dalam India pula tidak kurang daripada 60 medical faculties atau pun kolej² medicine yang di-aku² dan di-iktirafkan.

Soal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah kita mengadakan satu reciprocal arrangement dengan negara² ini. Jika tidak, kita tidak harus mengaku² dan mengiktiraf kelulusan² yang di-keluarkan oleh negara² ini. Kebanyakan daripada universiti² dan medical colleges di-India ini tidak pernah sa-kali pun mengeluarkan pendapat² research-nya kapada International Medical Journals dan tidak pernah mengambil bahagian di-dalam International Medical Conference. Bukan saya kata semua, ada sa-tengah²-nya. Nama medical colleges seperti Angra Medical College, Guntur Medical College, Darbanga, Nil Ratan Sarkar Medical College, Gerja Raja Medical College, Karnatak Medical College dan lain² tidak pernah di-lihat di-mana² majallah perubatan antara bangsa. Ini berma'ana-lah mutu pelajaran di-fakulti², atau kolej² ini tidak tinggi dan tidak ada pula kemudahan² untuk research.

Ada tiga syarat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang perlu untuk mengiktiraf sa-suatu Faculty of Medicine atau Medical College. Syarat yang pertama ia-lah ada-nya research facilities di-kolej atau fakulti itu. Syarat yang kedua di-dalam semua pepereksaan professional-nya, professor² dari luar negeri

mesti-lah menjadi Jema'ah Pemereksa-nya ia-itu External Examiners. Syarat yang ketiga hospital² di-mana penuntut² itu belajar mesti-lah cukup kelengkapan-nya dan doktor dan specialist-nya, mesti-lah ada kelulusan² yang di-aku² oleh dunia. Ini-lah tiga syarat² yang ta' dapat tidak di-kenakan kapada medical faculty atau kolej² ini sebelum kita mengiktirafkan mereka itu.

Soal-nya sekarang ini di-atas dasar apakah Kerajaan berpegang untuk mengiktiraf kolej² ini. Saya di-beri tahu ia-itu General Medical Council of Great Britain telah pun mengaku² kolej² ini. Walau macham mana pun kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka, jangan-lah kita mengikut telunjuk General Medical Council of Great Britain itu. Saya fikir ada-lah perlu-nya senarai itu di-semak sa-mula oleh Kerajaan.

Ada satu lagi perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang belum lagi di-bahath di-dalam Dewan ini, akan tetapi saya fikir patut juga di-fikirkan oleh Kerajaan. Perkara itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan environmental ecology, pollution dan anti-pollution measures telah kerap kali di-sebut di-dalam Dewan ini. Akan tetapi environmental ecology yang ada kena-mengena dengan pollution belum lagi di-bincangkan. Saya harap Kementerian Kesihatan ini akan mengambil tekit berat berkenaan dengan ini. Environmental ecology ada-lah satu masalah yang baharu timbul di-dalam dunia moden ini.

Chontoh-nya apabila sa-buah rumah di-sembor dengan DDT dan nyamok tirok di-hapuskan maka sang pijat² atau bed-bugs dan lipas datang pula menyerang rumah itu menghisap darah dan melumpuhkan pendudok² rumah itu. Kita mesti-lah berikhtiar mengatasi kesulitan ini. Ini-lah yang di-katakan environmental ecology. Ada beberapa banyak chontoh lagi yang boleh di-beri di-sini. Maka di-harapkan Kerajaan jangan-lah memuas hati dengan pembenaan hospital² dan pusat² kesihatan sahaja akan tetapi hendak-lah pandang jauh berkenaan dengan masalah kesihatan yang timbul akibat zaman sains dan teknologi ini. Sekian-lah sahaja pandangan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Terima kaseh.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk berchakap sedikit sa-banyak tentang Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kesihatan, dan di-sini saya mohon izin untuk berchakap

dalam Bahasa Malaysia dan Bahasa Inggeris juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² ini akibat kerja sa-buah Surohanjaya yang diketuai oleh Yang Berhormat Tan Sri Nik Kamil dan saya hendak menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh kepada Ketua Surohanjaya itu oleh sebab apabila kami bermesuarat Ketua tersebut di-dalam Bahasa Inggeris:

(*Dengan izin*) He conducted the meetings very fairly. He gave all of us who were members of the Commission, whether we were medical men or not, every opportunity to express our views. And as a representative of the Malayan Medical Association on that Commission, I wish to express the thanks of the Malayan Medical Association to the Chairman of that Commission, namely Tan Sri Nik Kamil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, it is generally accepted that a Medical Council should be as far as possible independent, free from Government interference. Now, the Minister can say, as he has just pointed out, in other countries there are people who are far worse off. In connection with the two-year compulsory service, he has stated that in the UAR they have a far worse legislation. This is admitted; but it is generally agreed that the Medical Council should be as far as possible an independent body, and this was one of the recommendations of the Nik Kamil Commission. Unfortunately the Government in its wisdom when it drafted this legislation saw to it that, and I quote Clause 8, "The Minister may, from time to time, issue general directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder and the Council shall give effect to such directions". Now, that is direct interference with the workings of any Medical Council, and that takes away the freedom of action of the Medical Council that we are about to set up in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to make it very clear that I am not casting aspersions on the Honourable Minister of Health. We today have a Minister of Health who, by and large, has consulted the medical profession. By and large, despite his bursts of temper and over-reactions to certain statements by doctors in this country, he has been very sympathetic and has listened—at least, he has listened to the other side of the story. But tomorrow if he is replaced and we get one who is

not—one of his predecessors certainly was in that category—what if we have a Minister of Health who said, "I will teach these doctors a lesson". Being a doctor himself, he wanted to teach the doctors a lesson. So if we have such a person who is the Minister of Health, he will teach the Malaysian Medical Council that we are going to set up. He will say, "Do this, do that and do the other". And you know, the "Oracle of Delphi" has spoken; the Medical Council has to comply with the directions of the Minister of Health. I say this is a retrograde step. There is absolutely no necessity for the Minister of Health to assume such supreme powers over the Malaysian Medical Council, and this makes a mockery of the independence of the Malaysian Medical Council. I do hope that the Government and the Minister of Health in particular will have second thoughts on this matter, if not at this session of this House, at a later session, because the Government and the Minister, I am sure, can achieve all that they want without putting in such a clause which is obnoxious, to say the least, to quite a number of us.

While we are on the subject of the independence of the Malaysian Medical Council, Mr Speaker, Sir, on page 27, in the Schedule, the Government again has seen it fit to make the Director-General the Chairman of the Medical Council. Now, again, this is one of the things that where the Nik Kamil Commission has recommended that the Chairman or the President should be elected from amongst the members of the Medical Council, the Government has thought it fit to play safe—let us play safe, you know, this wretched chap, sometimes the Member for Batu can get in and he can *kachau*

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: In my speech I stressed that as far as I am concerned and as far as I am aware, there is no evil or concealed intention. He is inferring some bad motive. There is no motive on the part of the Government to abuse this, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: I think the Minister is again starting to over-react. I have not said that he will. In fact, I said that he is a very reasonable man, despite his occasional bursts of temper. I have not said that, I have said that he is a very reasonable man, and I have no doubt that he will not abuse the provisions of this Bill and the Act when this House passes this—no, I have not said

that. I only wish to point out that for the Government there is no necessity for imposing the Director-General as President of the Medical Council. There is no need to. If the Director-General has the confidence of his peers in the Medical Council, no doubt, undoubtedly he would be elected with *sa-bulat suara*, unanimously. Why then should the Government impose such a person on the Medical Council and thereby take away the independence of the Medical Council? This is one of the things, Mr Speaker, Sir, that I hope the Government will again re-think at an appropriate time.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister has dwelt quite at length on the compulsory service of two years after a person's housemanship. As I see it, there is no doubt a need for doctors to work in the Government Service. Again, the Nik Kamil Commission, if I remember correctly, has pointed out that as far as possible there should be no discrimination against doctors. If the doctors are in short supply, all right, make them serve compulsorily two years after their housemanship. But to-day in this country we know we are short of engineers. We are short of science teachers. Why has not the Government brought in legislation to compel these people, particularly if they are educated at the taxpayers' expense, to rope them in and to make them serve in the Public Service? Now the doctors are willing, all the doctors in this country, particularly the young ones, are prepared to shoulder the burden for the development of this country. But you know, they feel a little peered when they find their contemporary, the engineer doesn't have to serve; the physics teacher, who is in short supply, he gets a job with Esso, probably at a thousand dollars to start with, or the chemistry teacher. These are all in short supply. Now, why should the doctors be discriminated against?

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring it to the attention of the Minister and to this Government that this piece of legislation is a double-edged weapon. Today admittedly there is a short-supply of doctors and so we rope them in. Whether they like it or not, we rope them in. Tomorrow, as in Singapore it has already happened, there is a surplus of doctors. By this piece of legislation, you have to take them in. If there are no vacancies in the establishment, what is the Minister going to do? Now, we know, Mr Speaker,

Sir, those of us who belong to an older generation, know that in the early 30's the doctors could not get jobs; they begged here, they begged there. They were employed as Medical Assistants at \$50, or \$60 per month; they could not get jobs. Worse still, there was a limitation of passes. The Government says "There are five vacancies", the Medical College in Singapore passed five people.

Now, I want to bring it to the attention of the Minister that he must bear in mind that this is a double-edged weapon and as it is the expressed intention of the Government to have another Medical Faculty in the Universiti Kebangsaan and we start producing instead of 128 a year, let us say, 256 a year and then there are others returning from abroad, very soon the vacancies on the establishment that are prevailing now will evaporate and what is the Government going to do? You have a piece of legislation which says that it is compulsory for the young doctors to serve two years with the Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, despite the assurances of the Minister regarding not less than two years' satisfactory service, I want to bring to the attention of the Minister—not that he does not know—that the young doctors are always—quite a number of them, if not practically all of them—are very anxious about this Clause 13 (3). Now it talks of satisfactory service. They say, "You know, if the Government wants to keep me one more year, they say 'unsatisfactory service, serve another year' ". This can happen. I do not say it will happen, Mr Speaker, Sir. I see that the Minister is jumping up

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: On a point of clarification, Sir. The satisfactory sort of report is given by the Senior Officers to the Director-General. Any aggrieved party, particularly young doctors, can always have the access to appeal to the Minister. There is not going to be any victimisation, and we do not want to make them stay too long because we want to rotate; and this Ordinance, as I have already explained, is a temporary measure while we are short. That is why I want Clause 8, so that when we have more than enough doctors, I will say "All right, we do not recruit anymore", we finish with it. So what?

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: On that point, I am very glad that the Minister has given that

assurance, Mr Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister telling us that with regard to this piece of legislation—as I see in the Bill it is only to be good for five years—that if there is no shortage of doctors, he will do away with Clause 8 where he assumes such tremendous powers? If it is so, let the Minister say so; when there is no short-supply of doctors in this country, when this Act, after five years, come up to be passed by another resolution of this House, the Minister, if he is still the Minister, will on his own volition bring up an amendment to erase Clause 8 from the Statute Book?

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is true that the satisfactory service is being certified by a doctor and later on by the Director-General. But it is not unknown for the Minister to pass a note along the line and say, "Another year". After all, he is the Minister. He says "Another year" and he gets it, *habis*. (*Ketawa*)

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now want to come to Clause 19 (1) (a) and Clause 29 (2): one refers to penalties where one wants to be registered and another concerns where one is already registered. If I can read it, Mr Speaker, Sir, Clause 19 (1) says:

"If any person applying for provisional or full registration has—

- (a) at any time been found guilty of an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude or an offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine) for a term of two years or upward;"

If he is guilty of any offence, where he is sentenced to two years or upwards, then he can be refused registration or if he has been registered, he can be erased from the Register. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Government, again, would have second thoughts. If a person is convicted of a fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude, then I dare say that the Medical Council will take cognizance of such offence and perhaps in its wisdom erase such people from the Register or refuse to register such persons. But supposing I was driving a car, Mr Speaker, Sir, and I was a little careless and I knocked down a person, the Government charges me with reckless driving and culpable homicide, the Government presses on with the charge

and then I am fined or sentenced to three years' vigorous imprisonment, there is nothing wrong with my moral turpitude or morality, nor have I been guilty of moral turpitude, nor have I been negligent medically. But under this piece of legislation, if the Minister so desires, he directs the Medical Council, "Tan Chee Khoo, three years sentence, you know; very serious, when he is lingering in prison, get him erased from the Register." *Habis!* (*Ketawa*) I have no redress, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not say that the Minister will do it, nor will I be so callous as to knock down and kill a person on the road, but it can happen. It is up to the Government to assure this House and the doctors at large in this country that such things will not happen.

Mr Speaker, Clause 20 (2) seeks to have an annual practising certificate. I must congratulate the Government on bringing this piece of legislation, because I really do not see any reason why the doctors particularly those in private practice should not pay a licence for practising their craft. After all, the hawker has to pay and the hawker has to pay fairly high fees and be medically examined every year. I do not see why the doctors up till now have not been asked to pay an annual licencing fee and get an annual practising certificate. This is an example of a blatant piece of discrimination in favour of the doctors, and I am glad that the Government has brought up this Clause 20 (2).

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has thought it fit in Clause 34 (1) to say that those who practise Malay, Chinese or Indian forms of medicine should be allowed to do so and should not be hounded.

I notice that the Member for Tumpat has expressed fears that if they are allowed to use the stethoscope or if they are allowed to use a sphygmomanometer, they may surreptitiously go on to use syringes. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Tumpat and a number of us in this House graduated from Singapore with an L.M.S., when I graduated at the time of my graduation, one friend of mine, a wisecracker, said, 'Let not the L.M.S. stand for Licensed Murderer and Slaughterer'. I am very glad that the L.M.S. in this country have not proved to be licensed murderers and slaughterers in this country.

Nevertheless, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Government will take into cognizance that the people who practise a different system of medicine from those of us who have trained in medical schools know, should be allowed to do so because, if, for nothing else, they were to be prohibited from practising their form of medicine, then the Minister will have to double the number of hospital beds and double the out-patients' facilities in this country and that is neither desirable nor in the public interest. I do hope that the Chinese Sinsehs, the Malay, I would not say Bomohs, the Malay native physicians, the Ayurvedhic or Homeopathic physicians, should also be allowed to practise their craft.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Will you speak a bit more clearly please?

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Yes, Mr Speaker, Sir. Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap apa yang di-sebutkan oleh saya, Menteri Kesihatan boleh mengambil perhatian dan jangan over-react. Terima kasih.

Dr Chen Man Hin (Seremban Timor): (*Dengan izin*) We have just heard several speakers. While the Honourable Minister has claimed that this Bill has got the full support of the Malaysian Medical Association, on the other hand, we have just heard the Honourable Member for Batu who is also an ex-President of the M.M.A., pointing out loopholes or many flaws in the Bill. But looking at the Bill as a whole in general, I think it is meant and designed to give better medical services to the people, to provide sufficient doctors and to weed out the quacks, and therefore protect a gullible public from the malpractices of these quacks.

But I see also that the Honourable Minister has made an amendment to provide native physicians or practitioners of Chinese medicine and other native arts to allow the use of implements of scientific western medicine for their own purposes. That, I think, is quite an enlightened move and I would like to point out to this House that although this Bill does provide for the interests of the people, in effect it is too western-orientated and does not take into cognizance that the so-called native medicine has progressed to quite a good extent. I would like to quote reports by the United States

scientists who visited China recently and have seen astounding medical feats. It is stated in the NEWS WEEK of June the 7th, where they said they witnessed a major operation—the removal of an ovarian cyst from a woman who under anaesthesia by the art of acupuncture had a successful operation. She was conscious throughout the operation and was wheeled out from the operation theatre without any ill-effect. This is one example of the integration of western medicine, as we know it, and Chinese medicine or native medicine as you call it. There is another example where visiting Canadian diplomats witnessed an open-heart operation in Wuhan. Again here they did not use anaesthetic as is usually used by western doctors, but they only used the art of acupuncture. Here the needles were inserted in a number of points in the patient's wrists and forearms. She lay fully conscious and completely composed as the surgeon operated on her heart. During the operation she asked for a drink of orange juice, had a drink and when the operation was completed, she was wheeled out smiling to her ward. These are two instances of progress of Chinese medicine in China and this is one of the reasons why I ask the Honourable Prime Minister whether he will allow a delegation of medical practitioners to go to China to see what is going on, since she closed her doors for the past 20 years or more to the western world. Therefore, I would urge the Minister to take cognizance of the fact that there has been considerable progress in the art of native or Chinese medicine and in view of this, therefore, to show more generosity or kindness to the practitioners here. I am talking in terms of qualified Sinsehs, not those quacks who call themselves Sinsehs, to give more cognizance to their art, and if possible, also to organise them so that they can contribute effectively not only to the public interest here, to Malaysia, because they are curing quite a number of Malaysians, but also in the interests of science, and therefore I like to commend him for making the amendment here, which I suppose, also provides for the use of stethoscope and blood pressure sets for the use of Sinsehs. I think, Sir, this is a move in the right direction, but however I would urge him to make an effort to organise qualified Sinsehs to try and see whether they can contribute effectively to the public and scientific interest.

The other point I would make is that because of the acute shortage of doctors, which has been repeatedly stressed in this House both from the Government Benches and from the Opposition, the Government has seen fit to increase the number of recognised Medical Schools so that the graduates from those Schools can go back and practise in this country. In other words, Government has increased the number of recognised Medical Schools. The other step which the Government has taken is the question of compulsory 2-year service for newly registered medical practitioners to serve in the Government services, whether in the hospitals or in the rural areas. There is indeed a shortage of doctors and I think there is a 2-tier shortage. One which we are facing now, particularly in the rural areas, is a shortage of the basic medical facilities—I am talking about basic medical facilities. We hear stories and complaints by Honourable Members in this House of large numbers of kampong people or new village people suffering from hookworms, roundworms, and simple diseases like anaemia. So this is one-tier of our shortage. Then, of course, the other tier is the shortage of quality medicine where you go on to the finer practices of medicines, the finer arts, and go on to up to the pinnacle of open-heart surgery, heart transplants, kidney transplants. So there will be a shortage for a long, long time and I think that the Bill, although it has roped in a good number of Universities or Medical Schools whose degrees will be recognised by this country, at the same time the Ministry must keep its mind open and see whether there are other Universities in other parts of the world whose qualifications are beyond question. In this direction I refer him to the Medical Schools in Taiwan, which I think deserves some scrutiny or study to see whether these are registrable, because if they are, then I think you may be giving an opening to quite a number of students in the Chinese stream to go to Taiwan to further their studies and thereby relieve the pressure on your Medical Schools here. Also, as a long-term proposition, one day when the Prime Minister decides that China should be recognised and there should be diplomatic relations between the two countries, China and Malaysia, probably the Honourable Minister may also consider recognition of the University of Peking's degree.

On the question of compulsory service of 2 years for young doctors or newly-registered practitioners, I agree with the sentiments given by the Honourable Member for Batu that young doctors, by and large, do not object to this requirement. In fact, they say they welcome it because it gives them a chance to increase or enlarge their experience in hospitals or in areas where they can gain some further knowledge or experience. Therefore, although they are willing to give this service of 2 years to the Government, I think it would be quite fair on the part of the Government to see that these two years are not spent without engaging their attention on research, on service to the people, and things like that. I have been told by doctors recruited to the National Service in the Army that quite a large part of their time is occupied in doing nothing because there are insufficient patients for them to examine, or they spend most of their time in administrative work. So, therefore, they have much idle time and some of them, unfortunately I have been told, have taken to luxurious habits which they could ill-afford. Therefore, again I stress that there should be a kind of schedule for these young doctors, so that their time can be usefully occupied in the two years in the Government Service. While these young doctors are willing to sacrifice two years of their lives for the country, I think the same also should be asked not only from the doctors, but from all the people, including Members of Parliament, to give some time, some part of their lives to the country. As we know, as Members have stressed here, the Second Malaysia Plan will show that there will be a great shortage, besides doctors, of engineers, technicians, skilled personnel, and what-have-you. So, therefore, I say that we should take an example from these young doctors who are willing to give two years of their lives, to also ask the whole nation to give 2 years or whatever time they can spare—say, half a year—of their lives in the service of the Government and, if possible, to utilise their services to implement the Second Malaysia Plan. Some of them may not have the skill, some of them may not have a profession to offer the Government; but if they do not have that, at least they can provide the manpower to defend the country, and probably the Government could think also in terms of asking these people to defend the country. In short, Mr

Speaker, Sir, I am asking the Government to form a "citizens' army" so that we can defend the country and save a lot of money for the Second Malaysia Plan, so that the money can be used for other development purposes. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Yusof bin Haji Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ia-lah kerana menyokong Rang Undang² Perubatan ini. Sudah sewajar-nya-lah undang² macham ini di-kanunkan sa-laras dengan perkembangan yang akan kita tempoh didalam Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua ini. Undang² saperti ini patut-lah di-buat demi untok menjaga keselamatan warganegara kita dari segi kesihatan daripada orang² yang tidak silu² kerana kepentingan perut-nya mengaku yang diri mereka itu ada-lah doktor. Sudah sewajar-nya-lah undang² ini di-kanunkan supaya manusia² yang tidak berkelulusan itu dapat di-bantutkan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungoh mengembirakan bahawa Menteri kita yang bijak mengemukakan undang² ini dan dalam Jadual-nya ada mengiktiraf kelulusan dari dua fakulti kedokteran dari Indonesia. Patut pula-lah Kerajaan menimbangkan lagi fakulti² kedokteran yang lain yang sedia ada di-sana dan juga fakultas tentang pergigian yang Rang Undang²-nya akan di-bentangkan sa-sudah ini. Bukan-lah apa² ada tujuan sa-balek-nya, tetapi oleh sebab Indonesia ini ada-lah negara tetangga yang paling dekat dan keadaan yang persamaan dengan kita apatah lagi belanja² beruniversiti di-sana tidak-lah begitu mahal jika di-bandingkan dengan beruniversiti di-negara² lain. Maka ini saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan mendorong dan menggalakkan penuntut² kita ia-itu penuntut² yang tidak begitu kaya, tetapi berkebolehan menyembong pelajaran mereka di-sana, sebab mereka yakin bahawa ijazah² yang akan mereka dapati itu diiktiraf sa-kembali-nya ka-tanah ayer.

Perkara yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Fasal 34, muka 24 dalam edisi Melayu ada-lah baik, sebab Fasal ini perlu, guna-nya ia-lah menghilangkan keraguan² orang² yang kita panggil bomoh atau sinseh atau sumpama-nya ia-itu orang² yang berpengalaman di-dalam mengubati pesakit sa-chara keaslian masing² yang di-warithi turun-temurun terkechuali daripada peratoran undang² ini. Dan di-samping itu suka-lah saya menchadangkan kepada Men-

teri kita yang bijak supaya dia mengambil perhatian yang berat sadikit dalam satu chawangan ilmu perubatan yang di-iktiraf di-beberapa negara hatta di-Eropah sendiri ia-itu-lah chara homoeopathy, sebab ilmu homoeopathy ini ada-lah satu sains yang telah banyak memberi jasa mengubati orang² sakit. Sa-moga chadangan ini dapat perhatian Menteri kita. Terima kaseh.

Dr Sulaiman bin Mohamed Attas (Rembau-Tampin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta izin pada petang ini hendak beruchap champor² dalam Bahasa Malaysia dan Inggeris. Pertama sa-kali saya menyokong penoh Rang Undang² yang telah dibentangkan oleh Menteri Kesihatan kita.

Rang Undang² Perubatan No. 88/71 yang berhasrat menyatu dan meminta undang² berkenaan pendaftaran dan amalan² perubatan bagi seluroh Malaysia. Saya menganggap Rang Undang² ini ia-lah sangat comprehensive, tolerant dan democratic apabila di-lihat kapada Section 34 membenarkan therapeutics atau pun Dukun² Melayu, China dan India boleh di-jalankan oleh bomoh²-nya, sinseh²-nya dan ayurve-thic orang India ia-lah kita patut ingat ilmu perubatan, baik apa bangsa pun ada-lah tugas-nya menolong mengurangkan penyakit sa-saorang dan kalau boleh sembohan penyakit-nya. Itu-lah tugas doktor yang utama sa-kali patut kita ingat.

Lagi saya hendak memberikan pandangan di-dalam Dewan ini kadang² ada orang yang lupa, terutama sa-kali rakan² saya berkenaan dengan VIP. di-dalam masha-rakat kampung kita di-Malaysia ini. Ada tujuh orang VIP.—Nombor satu sa-kali, saya rasa, pawang ia-lah sa-orang yang boleh kita anggapkan dia sa-orang health officer—doktor kesihatan ia-itu preventive doctor, tetapi dalam kampung kita boleh katakan pawang ia-lah sa-orang yang boleh menghalau jin daripada gaung-ganang jauh².

Nombor dua VIP ia-lah bomoh atau pun dukun, medicine men. All the curiosity doctors in modern scientific term.

Nombor tiga, Bidan yang menyambut kelahiran kanak² dalam dunia ini.

Nombor empat, Imam. Imam itu ia-lah sa-orang tok guru atau pun yang menyedapkan roh kita sa-masa kita susah, atau pun

masa sa-saorang itu sakit. Dia pergi ka-rumah-nya dan memberi atau bachakan Yasin.

Nombor lima, Bilal. Bilal ia-lah sa-orang yang memelihara kesihatan dan kebersehan masjid dan surau dan menyeliakan apabila sa-orang yang telah mati, mayat itu dikuborkan dengan sa-elok²-nya mengikut procedure atau pun peratoran sa-orang yang hendak di-kebumikan.

Nombor enam, VIP ia-lah tukang kayu, the carpenter who built houses atau pun dia repair house. Jadi, dia sa-orang doktor rumah-lah.

Nombor tujuh, VIP ia-lah mudim ia-itu sa-orang macham surgeon in the kampung. Dia membersehhkan sa-saorang lelaki supaya dia boleh berseh apabila dia hendak sembahyang dan sa-bagai-nya.

Jadi, tujuh VIP yang saya chakapkan tadi ia-lah boleh di-katakan semua itu ada berkait²an dengan kesihatan, kedokteran, perubatan dan pelajaran. Mithal-nya bomoh atau pun dukun itu, di-kampung kita banyak ada. Ada bomoh yang elok, bomoh yang ta' elok, tetapi dia ia-lah first line of defence. Siapa² sakit ka-situ-lah pergi-nya dahulu. Dan yang saya dapat pengalaman sa-masa saya mula² bekerja doktor dalam Government service dahulu ia-lah di-kampung dan banyak saya tahu ubat²an, akar² kayu-nya, yang saya gunakan sa-masa Jepun dahulu, sa-masa ubat² hospital susah di-dapati. Saya ada dua tiga ubat kayu yang sangat baik, boleh menyembuhkan berak, cherit-berit, demam dan saya telah dapat tahu daripada dukun² kampung dan sampai sekarang pun dalam pengalaman saya, masa sekarang menjadi private practice, dukun² ini banyak lagi ramuan²-nya yang dia gunakan yang sangat berguna kapada orang² sakit. Tetapi malang-nya pula apabila orang sakit yang hendak pergi ka-situ, dukun² ini tidak menasehatkan orang sakit ini pergi ka-doktor yang bertauliah betul² mengatakan kalau ubat² saya ini tidak mustajab.

Dan sa-lain daripada itu saya hendak chakapkan fasal dukun yang mengubat orang gila. Dalam pengalaman saya terlampau banyak, tiap² bulan, dalam kelinik saya barangkali dua tiga orang, orang kampung kita, beliau datang ka-klinik saya mengatakan, "Anak saya ini otak miring, gila sedikit, tidak boleh tidur, tidak boleh makan, kerap kali dia menangis." Yang di-

katakan dalam bahasa Inggeris—medical term: seasonalponia. Banyak orang² Kampung selalu mula² pergi kapada doktor mengubatkan otak di-kampung-nya atau pun di-lain² negeri. Dia pergi lain negeri, macham Negri Sembilan pergi ka-Johior atau pun di-Selangor, dukun yang besar², tetapi yang saya tengok, yang saya dapat tahu, dukun² yang mengubat orang yang berpenyakit otak ini dia charge banyak tinggi—not reasonable. Saya tanya orang² kampung kita yang datang, sampai dia jual kerbau, atau pun kambing untuk membayar dukun itu. Jadi, saya hendak mengeshorkan kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan, dukun² yang mengubat orang sakit gila ini, kalau dapat kita buat kan satu rule dan macham mana kita hendak control, kawal dia sedikit atau pun nasehatkan dia, kalau tidak boleh menyembuhkan dengan lekas baik-lah pergi berjumpa doktor yang sa-benar-nya supaya orang² sakit itu tidak melarat.

Sekarang orang² sakit otak ini kalau lambat kita mengubati-nya sa-hingga-kan sudah empat atau lima bulan susah-lah doktor specialists, atau pakar otak hendak mengubati-nya. Jadi, kalau dapat kita kawal atau pun kita buat kan roll pendaftaran dan dapat pula kerjasama dia, saya yakin akan memberi kebaikan dan faedah kapada orang² kampung yang masch perchaya berkenaan dengan dukun² yang mengubatkan orang gila ini.

Lagi satu, berkenaan dengan dukun² yang selalu hendak mengubatkan sakit mata. Itu lagi satu yang merbahaya. Banyak budak² kechil yang lahir, yang sakit cornea cocaine infection of the eyes, dia kata dia boleh ubat. Apabila pergi doktor itu, budak itu tidak boleh di-ubatkan lagi. Jadi, dukun² yang macham itu kalau kita dapat tahu, dapat kawal, dan buat rule dia, boleh kita kontrol sedikit dan saya ingat kalau daripada Medical and Health Officer of each State boleh minta kerjasama daripada Pegawai² Daerah nama² mereka, sa-bagai panduan di-masa² yang akan datang.

Yang ketiga-nya, fasal mudim tadi ia-lah kita tahu sekarang budak² sekolah kita masa dia chuti, dia pergi ka-hospital, boleh dapat berkhatan atau pun circumcise, tetapi banyak lagi budak² yang masch ta' dapat peluang, sebab kekurangan doctor² dalam chuti itu. Jadi, mudim² kampung kita, sunggoh pun sudah berkhidmat lama, tetapi

ada masa-nya yang saya tahu, perbuatannya membawakan mudzarat kepada budak² tadi. Dan kadang² boleh membawa maut.

Jadi itu-lah sedikit pandangan saya berkenaan dengan VIP.

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan sinseh. Saya bersetuju sinseh² ini telah berkhidmat kepada orang² di-kampung dan new villages dahulu, di-mana² pun ada. Itu satu perkhidmatan yang telah di-beri kepada orang sakit di-mana tempat yang terpenchil pun ada. Tetapi tempat yang besar² dalam Kuala Lumpur, saya tahu sa-tengah-nya menggunakan stethoscope—teropong-dengar dan misin E.C.G., X-ray Plant pun saya dengar ada. Tetapi kalau kita boleh kawalkan—check sama dia, ia-kah dia sudah belajar berkenaan dengan stethoscope atau pun blood pressure apparatus, E.C.G. semua-nya itu. Tetapi saya hendak memberi pandangan berkenaan dengan ubat² sinseh ini ia-lah ubat² yang moden, ubat sekarang saperti anti-biotics di-mana² kedai sinseh dalam pekan yang besar ada banyak ubat² anti-biotics yang di-schedulekan dalam poison dan doktor² yang bertauliah sahaja boleh menyimpan-nya. Saya ingat kalau Menteri yang berkenaan dapat menyemak dan memeriksa supaya ubat² ini boleh di-kawal dengan sa-berapa yang boleh di-masa-masa yang akan datang kelak.

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan sinseh ini. Ubat chandu ini saya ingat mesti ada dia simpan juga. Saya selalu dalam practice saya, budak² kecil yang berak², muntah ada tanda² ubat ini telah di-berikan oleh sinseh ini. Dan ada satu dua yang telah datang yang mana menjokkan ubat opium ini telah di-gunakan kepada budak² yang maseh kecil dua, tiga, empat bulan umur. Kita tidak boleh beri kepada dia. Jadi, ubat opium ini, saya ingat elok kita periksa juga dan boleh di-kawal supaya jangan menjadi chedera kepada orang² sakit—terutama sa-kali kepada budak² yang maseh kecil.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan (Bungsar): (*Dengan izin*) Sir, I am surprised to read in this list of recognised institutions that we have included South Africa. (*Di-sampok*).

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Belum habis lagi.

Dr Sulaiman bin Mohamed Attas: Penghabisan-nya sa-kali, saya lihat dalam Jadual Kedua Sekshen 12 (1), saya lihat ada negeri²

yang besar macham negeri Jepun doktor² Philippine, South Korea, Middle East tidak ada di-masokkan dalam Jadual itu. Tetapi saya rasa bila² pun patut Menteri yang berkenaan, Medical Council, yang akan datang barangkali boleh memasokkan negeri² Jepun, Philippine, South Korea, Middle East doktor²-nya banyak yang bagus. Sekian-lah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan (Bungsar): (*Dengan izin*) Sir, I am surprised to see in this list of recognised institutions that the Government has included South Africa. We are not on very good terms with South Africa, in fact we condemn the apartheid policy, and on that basis I do not know what the Government's intention is in recognising degrees from South Africa. Are you advocating that our students go over there to study under the apartheid system of Government? That is the first question.

Then I am also surprised that the degrees from the Philippines, Japan and Taiwan are not recognised, whilst it is gratifying to see that degrees from Uganda, Malta, Indonesia, India and so on are recognised. That is very good.

The next item which I want to touch on is this question of national fitness. The successful execution of the Second Malaysia Plan and also the successful defence of this country in time to come will depend on the fitness of our citizens. Now, as a group of people, Malaysians are not particularly virile or robust, and I think it is useful that the national fitness campaign should be stepped up in all schools and in this connection it might be useful if the Minister of Health and also Members of Parliament here were to go on a national fitness programme every time before Parliament meets—a one mile race, that kind of thing.

Sir, on this question of doctors shortage in this country, I am surprised that after all these years of independence, we are still short of doctors. We would have thought that the Minister of Health would have a plan for all these things the moment we achieved our Merdeka, but that was not done. So therefore today we are having a shortage. Now, one way in which we could improve the supply of doctors is this. There are quite a lot of lady doctors in this country who are qualified but who are not prepared to work because the Income Tax Department

takes away whatever they earn because their salaries combined with their husbands' salaries and after that it becomes a meaningless exercise. So I think if the tax could be separated—one for the wives, one for the husbands—then I think you can get some more lady doctors to serve.

Then the question of how to produce doctors. My colleague has mentioned the case of the Peoples' Republic of China. Well, we might learn something from there. I believe in China what the Chinese Government did was this. Immediately after their independence, they needed doctors very badly. So what they did was to go through a crash programme, instead of a six-year course a three-year course, and after that they send them to work in specified areas to practise only specified types of medicine.

The other thing which I want to touch on is this question of environmental control and pollution. Well, my constituency of Bungsar is particularly a bad area because of the heavy concentration of factories in Petaling Jaya. So we get a lot of pollution from there. Not only rivers and drains are polluted, but also saw dust from saw mills and also noise pollution. I hope the Minister would look into these things. It has been mentioned so often in the Press but very little action has been taken.

The next thing is this question of abortion. I believe abortion is illegal in this country. While my personal view is that at some stage the Government should consider whether it should not be made legal, rather than to subject pregnant women to the uncertain skills of people who are not versed in doing this type of work. This is one of the facts of life. With a permissive society, which is developing ever more permissive because . . . (interrupted).

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Does not the Honourable Member for Bungsar support family planning?

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: I support family planning, Sir, but I see so many Ministers across the floor, they all have big families. (Ketawa). So, it should start from there. (Ketawa). Well, as I said, our permissive society is getting more permissive. What with all "X" films that we see around the town and all the sex stimulants that are freely available in the country. So I suggest also

there should be stiffer control on all these drugs and stimulants.

Finally, Sir, I would recommend that the Minister of Health should make it a point to tour the areas where environmental health is concerned, for instance, in my area of Bungsar I would be very happy if the Minister would go round with me one day, go round my constituency and look at the areas where environmental health standards are very poor, not only in my area but other areas in the rest of the country. Thank you.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir, I think the Member for Bungsar should know that it is within the jurisdiction of the Municipality. Has he made an appointment with Dr Sodhy, who is responsible for this? But I will certainly go when I have got free time. I am as busy as anybody else is too.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Thank you very much, Mr Honourable Minister. I hope you will inform Dr Sodhy and I hope when we contact Dr Sodhy, he will not pass the buck back to you. Thank you very much.

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon (Damansara): (Dengan izin) Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I would like to also point out the list of registrable qualifications listed in this Bill and I am glad that numerous new qualifications from countries which had not been recognised before have now been included in this list, and especially most substantial is the United States, in which I think there is a great break-through. Of course, the medical science and surgery in the United States has been very advanced and we have ignored it in the past. Also in the other specialised professions, like architecture and engineering, some of the most advanced countries' qualifications have not been recognised. So, therefore, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, along this line of recognising these new Medical Schools, the criteria of how and when the other categories of Schools are to be recognised can be established and then this country can boldly accept the people trained in those countries to practise in this country. Anyway, it is a good idea. But at the moment, one question I would like to pose is: how the Minister has gone through the vetting of all these Schools which are recognised? Did he really send representatives there, or through what recommendation has he accepted the whole list of these Schools, because we see here degrees not only

from the United States but also from Indonesia. Perhaps along this line of thought, more schools from the neighbouring Asian countries should also be included in here.

The second point I would like to point out, which lately is quite a controversial topic, is that the Chinese Physicians' Association has written to the Peguam Negara, that is the Attorney-General, with a specific clarification and the reply was that the use of stethoscopes, syringes, or injections, all these modern equipment, which they have now been barred from using under the law, and if they do it, they will be committing an offence under Clause 321 (b) and so on, and so forth. But the main thing is that the Bill now in debate in this House probably will create a very sharp division between the two streams of medical practitioners of this country—virtually we are asking the western-trained doctor who has a certain feeling because of professional practice against the other sector. So therefore, instead of, of course we have to have properly trained medical practitioners, recognised ones, and we must not also, at the same time, create animosity, hostility among those who have also contributed fairly to the advancement of medical care of this country.

Therefore, I solemnly suggest, if possible, in this Bill, that sufficient provision must be made to inform the people, the doctors and the duly qualified practitioners in medicine to recognise the other stream, that is to say, either vernacular, the could-be vernacular, it is not necessary to be Chinese, because as history goes, medical practice is throughout, you know, people try herbs, people try various ways of curing and, of course, they have some value in these achievements. Therefore, I suggest a new relationship, that is to say, to encourage western-trained doctors to understand what is vernacular medicine, the vernacular way of treatment, probably in particular, with the Chinese physicians. That, I suppose, if this action is taken, probably the country will find a new breed. As you all know, for some of the diseases, especially some rare diseases, western-medicine could not cure, and it is only with the vernacular knowledge that these things could be cured. Therefore, I suggest you could, if possible include a clause in this Bill to find a much healthier and happier relationship among all the practitioners in medicine in this country. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil bahagian dalam meluluskan Undang² Perubatan ini. Sa-chara rengkas, saya ingin menyebut tentang masalaah yang ada di-negara kita sa-rupa dengan apa yang di-sebut oleh sahabat² saya di-masa yang lalu, ia-itu berhubung dengan doktor² kampung yang di-kenal dengan nama bomoh atau pun sinseh, Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam masalaah ini sa-benar-nya masing² ada kemahiran, sama ada mereka itu doktor yang sa-benar-nya, dan demikian juga bomoh² kampung, tetapi kemahiran-nya itu ada-lah khas untok tiap² lapangan sa-orang itu. Mithal-nya kalau doktor masalaah penyakit luka, saya tidak menafikan bahawa pehak doktor di-hospital, lebeh istimewa daripada bomoh² kampung. Tetapi kalau penyakit saperti penyakit tulang atau pun penyakit patah dan penyakit² saperti di-rasok dan sa-bagai-nya, kita tidak boleh menafikan bahawa bomoh² kampung ada-lah penting.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengingatkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri kita supaya pengajaran untok mengubat tulang² yang patah ini di-ambil berat ia-itu dengan chara Kerajaan mesti-lah memberi keutamaan dan memberi kemudahan dan juga memberi bantuan kepada bomoh² kampung yang bijak dari segi perubatan tulang, kerana saya dapat tahu kalau sa-orang itu patah, apakala pergi ka-hospital berubat dengan chara doktor, maka ubat-nya lebeh banyak saya nampak kurang memuaskan. Tetapi kalau pergi ka-kampung, dia ada satu chara perubatan patah ini di-kampung dengan chara-nya yang tersendiri. Dalam masa sa-minggu atau pun 15 hari patah itu boleh jadi baik dan kembali ke-kuatan-nya saperti sedia kala.

Jadi alang-kah baik sa-kira-nya pehak Menteri Kesihatan mengambil perhatian orang ini. Saya rasa untok memberi pengakuan sa-chara benar² tentu-lah sulit kerana mereka tidak mempunyai tauliah, atau pun tidak mempunyai ijazah, tetapi tidak-lah boleh di-nafikan bahawa orang² ini ada-lah bijak dalam bidang itu, dan saya shorkan supaya pehak Kementerian Kesihatan mengadakan penyiasatan yang benar² sa-kira-nya di-satu negeri itu ada yang di-mashorkan orang ini bijak dalam perubatan tulang, maka di-beri pengakuan bahawa kalau sa-saorang itu patah, maka boleh-lah mereka

ini pergi ka-tempat itu. Dengan kerjasama antara doktor yang benar ini dengan doktor tulang yang di-kampung itu sebab chara demikian akan mendatangkan faedah ka-pada orang ramai.

Saya dapati mithal-nya di-Trengganu beberapa orang yang saya jumpa memang sunggoh² bijak dari sudut itu, sa-hingga kalau tangan ini patah-tiga sa-kali pun apakala pergi dengan bomoh kampung itu, dia dengan sa-minggu sahaja boleh kuat balek.

Saya rasa di-tempat lain pun ada juga seperti itu, dan orang² yang macham ini tentu-lah kalau dari sudut pengakuan, atau pun pengiktirafan tentu-lah tidak ada, sebab mereka ini ada-lah mendapat ilmu, mendapat pengajaran dari segi turun-menurun atau pun sa-chara pengajaran bersendirian. Alang-kah baik sa-kira-nya Kerajaan memberi tauliah kepada mereka bahawa mereka ini ada-lah bagus, boleh di-adakan kerjasama antara doktor Kerajaan dengan doktor seperti itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya rasa pehak Kerajaan patut mengambil orang² seperti itu untuk menjadi pengajar di-tempat² yang tertentu, mithal-nya di-tempat² yang mengajar dalam bidang kedokteran ini. Tentu-lah pehak Menteri yang berkenaan menjawab bahawa macham mana kita hendak mengambil orang ini sedangkan dia tidak ada kebolehan dari sudut keadaan yang ada sekarang ini, tetapi kalau untuk memberi pengajaran seperti itu pada orang lain, itu akan menghasilkan murid²-nya yang banyak dan akan menghasilkan orang² yang lebeh pandai untuk mengubat dengan keadaan seperti itu. Jadi ini pun akan memberi faedah kepada masyarakat kita dan keadaan masyarakat kita sekarang ini maseh banyak menerima perubatan² sa-chara demikian dan keadaan pun kelihatan sa-chara mata kasar kita sendiri pun sekarang ini menunjukkan bahawa orang² itu lebeh baik ubat-nya daripada doktor biasa.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, saya ingin mengingatkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan tentang di-hospital² ini, saya rasa sunggoh baik sa-kira-nya tiap² hospital yang besar sedikit di-tempatkan sa-orang doktor perempuan, kerana tujuan untuk merawat kaum² perempuan, sebab banyak masalaah yang timbul kalau doktor itu doktor laki² memeriksa perempuan dan mendatangkan takut kepada kaum perem-

puan masok ka-hospital dan kadang² mendatangkan kekeliruan di-satengah² kalangan.

Jadi, saya rasa, kalau kita dapat tiap² satu hospital yang memakai tiga orang doktor, kita tempatkan sa-orang doktor perempuan. Ini mendatangkan satu chara yang menarek kepada orang kampung.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengingatkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya peruntukan kenderaan untuk memberi ubat di-kampung², di-hulu² ini lebeh di-banyakkan sedikit, kerana saya dapat tahu lawatan pegawai² yang berkenaan ka-hulu² sunggoh berkurangan, dengan sebab sa-bahagian besar-nya tidak ada estimate kenderaan, ta' chukup dan sa-bagai-nya. Bukan pegawai itu malas, dia rajin, dia mahu pergi melawat ka-hulu², chuma peruntukan-nya tidak ada. Alang-kah baik-nya supaya Menteri kita yang budiman ini memikirkan hal demikian dan jika dapat peruntukan, perlu juga di-beri untuk doktor² sendiri melawat kampung², kadang² mithal-nya enam bulan sa-kali, dia buat lawatan sa-chara ringkas untuk mendesak orang kampung dan memberi rawatan sedikit sa-banyak guna merapatkan antara orang² kampung dengan doktor².

Satu perkara yang saya hendak sebutkan di-sini ia-lah tentang tindakan yang di-jalankan oleh pehak Menteri Kesihatan kita dalam perkara kekotoran udara. Saya nampak lebeh banyak kena kepada orang² yang mempunyai kenderaan kecil khas-nya teksi². Saya rasa sa-benar-nya teksi² atau pun kenderaan² kecil ini tidak-lah begitu membahayakan sangat kalau di-bandingkan dengan kilang² atau pun perusahaan² besar. Jadi saya jarang dengar perusahaan² besar kena ambil tindakan. Apa yang dengar selalu teksi, lori, van yang kena ambil tindakan dengan sebab asap-nya banyak dan sa-bagai-nya.

Saya rasa patut Menteri yang berkenaan itu fikir bahawa sa-sunggoh-nya kilang² yang besar itu-lah yang mendatangkan merbahaya lebeh banyak dan mereka kalau denda yang berat sedikit pun tidak bagitu bertambah beban mereka, tetapi jikalau kepada teksi² atau pun van² kecil itu, saya rasa mereka mendatangkan beban yang berat.

Saya ingin mengingatkan lagi satu perkara, ia-itu tentang kekotoran sungai yang selalu di-alami di-kampung². Mithal-nya saya sebut di-daerah saya, satu sungai nama-

nya Sungai Paka. Orang² di-daerah itu daripada hulu sampai ka-bandar minum ayer itu, ayer sungai itu kotor, kotor-nya kerana ayer bijeh dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi pehak yang berkuasa tempatan, saya rasa kurang berjaya untuk mengatasi masalaah ini.

Saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil perhatian supaya ayer sungai yang kotor ini di-awasi. Jika tidak boleh di-awasi ayer sungai itu kotor, atau pun awasi orang² yang berbuat kerja bijeh di-hulu² sana, awasilah kapada orang kampong dengan memberi nasihat supaya memasak, supaya tapis dan sa-bagai-nya melalui Menteri yang berkenaan. Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak berchadang hendak memanjangkan perchakapan saya, hanya saya hendak menyentuhkan kapada apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu.

Clause 19 dalam Rang Undang² yang kita bahathkan sekarang ini, izinkan saya berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris yang berbunyi:

"19. (1) If any person applying for provisional or full registration has—

(a) at any time been found guilty of an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude or an offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine) for a term of two years or upward; or,

(b) x x x x x

the Council may direct the Registrar not to enter the name of such person upon the Register.

Kata Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu ini ada-lah akan membangkitkan jikalau sa-sa-orang membuat salah di-bawah undang² Traffic pun akan menghalangkan daripada pendaftaran nama² mereka itu, jikalau dia itu sa-orang doktor.

Saya suka-lah menyatakan jikalau mengikut from the canon construction of the words as provided under Section 19, Tuan Speaker, it confines, if I can say, into three categories. That is, fraud—you know what is the meaning of fraud, I do not like to elaborate it; dishonesty, things like stealing, well,

probably offence under corruption or moral turpitude where it pertains to moral issues; and the third one, an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, liability of an offence where a person has been found guilty and convicted, where he is punishable up to two years.

I would like to refer to Section 146 of the Traffic Ordinance as I happen to have in my possession a copy. With your permission, Sir, I shall read Section 146 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, where it says "Any person who—(a), (b), (c), (d) this is the appropriate and pertinent statement—shall, where no special penalty is provided, be liable in the case of first conviction to imprisonment not exceeding six weeks or to a fine not exceeding \$200 and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to both such imprisonment and fine".

From this, Sir, I would like to say that an offence punishable with two years is a very serious offence indeed. And upon the hypothesis given by the Member for Batu, I would say it is very difficult and very rarely indeed that a person who has committed an offence under Traffic Ordinance would likely be barred from registration under Section 19, because an offence punishable with two years is regarded as a very serious offence indeed, and therefore I think the draftsmen in the Attorney-General's Chambers have taken into consideration this particular fact. Therefore, I feel personally the unhappiness on the part of the Honourable Member will not arise in circumstances like this because an offence punishable with two years is indeed a very serious offence and, as quoted by the Honourable Member in his hypothesis, will not at all arise—it will only be very rarely, probably under Section 34 (a) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, where the offence punishable is a very serious offence indeed, where death occurs and the punishment is up to five years. Thank you.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, on a point of clarification.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: On a point of clarification, yes.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Just now I quoted a traffic offence because it is very simple. But

let me give a little more serious offence. I have a mistress—not that I have one—and I catch her *flagrante delicto* with a friend of mine. In a fit of temper, I kill her lover. What happens? That is a very serious offence and I am charged with intent to kill and I may be sentenced to death and if I get off with it, I am charged with culpable homicide. That surely may well merit an offence of a sentence of more than two years. I mean there are instances galore that I can bore this House with. My intention in bringing that up is, if it is to do with the morality of the doctor, if he is caught drunk, or he is caught sleeping with his patient, then I agree. But if he is sentenced to two years not because of his moral turpitude, not because of anything that has to do with his professional capability, then I think the law should not

penalise him by refusing to register him or to erase him if he has been registered already.

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, just

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Time is up!

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail: All right, Sir.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: I think you better continue about the “mistress” tomorrow, if you have got some more to explain there. Dewan ini di-tanggohkan sahingga pukul 2.30 petang esok.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.35 petang.