

Volume IV
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Friday
14th December, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

EXEMPTED BUSINESS (MOTION) [Col. 3078]

BILL—

The Supply Bill, 1963

Committee of Supply (Eighth Allotted Day)

Head S. 16 [Col. 3003]

Heads S. 17-S. 19 [Col. 3023]

Heads S. 20-S. 24 [Col. 3066-3090]

Head S. 25 [Col. 3102]

DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN
OLEH THOR BENG CHONG, A.M.N., PENCHETAK KERAJAAN
PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU

1963

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

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 14th December, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

The Honourable ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
(Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).

- The Honourable ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN
IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S.
(Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and
Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK
BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the
Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'
HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI
JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN,
P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).

- The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare,
ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
(Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker *in the Chair*)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (Eighth allotted day).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head 16—

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sum of \$230,000,000 for Head S. 16 stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, last night just before we adjourned, I was on the subject of the National Joint Council of Teachers. This organisation, which has representatives of Teachers' Unions and the Government, advises the Minister on the salaries and conditions of service of teachers. The Rahman Talib Report recommended that this body should be converted into a fully negotiating body instead of just being an

advisory body, and the new Education Act which we passed has made provision for this. But until now the Minister has not taken the trouble to constitute this body as such. I wonder whether the Minister is aware that this is creating frustration amongst the teachers. I hope that the Minister will take early action to convert the National Joint Council of Teachers into a fully negotiating body.

Next I come to Sub-head 46, Item (2), Grants to Secondary Continuation Schools. If you look at this item, Sir, you will find that in 1962 we had a provision of \$7,395,151, whereas we have a round figure of \$5 million for this year. Now, Sir, this is a significant reduction, and it amounts to nearly 40 per cent. I am sure we are entitled to know the reason for this reduction especially in view of the fact that the Rahman Talib Report gave top priority to this matter—in paragraph 38 of the Report they gave this matter top priority in order to raise the school leaving age to 15 and also to provide for 70 per cent of the pupils who would not gain admission into ordinary secondary schools. Therefore, Sir, it is very astonishing and bewildering to me, even in spite of the

fact that I have brought this matter up in the earlier debate on the Budget, that the Minister had still not thought fit to say a word why this reduction is necessary. As there is no answer, I can only assume that it must either be a complete failure, with people having no confidence in the schools, or that it is a big bluff, for the Government cannot provide the schools and other facilities. I, therefore, ask the Minister to assure this House that this is not another attempt to cheat the people in the implementation of the recommendations of the Report. I say that this is not another attempt, because we know that in the implementation of the Razak Report of 1956 the Chinese Schools and the Tamil Schools were cheated as far as the provision for the use of the Chinese, Tamil as well as English and other media of instruction and examination in the schools of the country is concerned. I would not go further than that.

My next subject is on the question of grants to Technical Schools, Technical College, and so forth. We have in the Estimates several provisions for technical education. I also realise that in the speech of the Honourable Minister of Education, he has taken a lot of time over the question of technical education and has sought further new posts of Assistant Adviser, Technical Education, and Organiser, Technical Education. If we look at page 86, under (iv), Technical Education, we will see items (36) and (37). I do not know how he will be able to get suitable persons to fill those posts, judging from what provisions have been made. It is stated there that the provisions are \$7,472 and \$5,346 for the posts of Assistant Adviser, Technical Education, and Organiser, Technical Education respectively. If we work out these salaries they would come to, I think, about \$600 and \$400 a month in respect of each post. Now, I would like to know what sort of person would fill the respective post. I submit, Sir, that no person worthy of his salt would be able to sit in any of the posts and do his work efficiently. I say so, because there are better qualified, better paid and more experienced people in

the colleges and schools whom these people will have to supervise, and it would be most frustrating for them to do their job well. If the Minister is really keen on getting a proper job done, as far as technical education is concerned, I am sure he will be able to get better people and pay them well, so that they will be able to really do a good job. By the provision of this Assistant Adviser and Organiser, the problem is not going to be solved, because I submit the whole matter of technical education in our country is in a complete mess.

Sir, we have the Technical College, we have the Technical Institute, we have the secondary schools for technical education, we have the secondary trade schools: the names have been so changed that it is most confusing; and none of these is doing the job which it was originally intended to do; not one of these institutes is being enabled to perform its proper function. Take the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur, our premier technical institution. About eight years ago a Committee was appointed to look into the future of technical education and the future of the Technical College. This Committee made several recommendations and one of its recommendations, on page 13 of its report, says that "the College should cease to be a Government pre-service training centre." Today, 95 per cent of the students are still Government trainees. The second recommendation was that the Government should provide funds on a quinquennial grant system, but even today it is tied to the apron strings of the Ministry of Education, and worse still under the whims and fancies of the Minister of Finance. It was also urged that this College should be made an autonomous, or at least a semi-autonomous body, so that it would be able to direct its own affairs, but still today it is treated like any other school in this country; we have hundreds and thousands of schools, and the Technical College is just one of them. It was also recommended that the training of technicians should be transferred to Technical Institutes. It is here that the Government made its biggest blunder. It has

built so far technical institutes to train technicians in Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, and so forth, but the Technical College today, after so many years, is still training technicians for the Government. What do these glorified technical institutes do then? They are nothing but secondary schools with a technical bias, like the secondary modern schools in England. They do not train technicians. They prepare students for the Technical College, and the students, if they want to qualify as technicians, have to go to the Technical College.

Sir, I am glad that the Government has realised this and has now decided to call these technical institutes as secondary technical schools. I do admit that the secondary technical schools fulfil a very useful function, but that is not the purpose for which they were created. We have trade schools, but they are so few that it is hardly worth talking about, and it is significant that after so many years the trade schools in this country have not made any impact on the country.

We now hear that the Ministry has set up a Technical Teacher Training College. I realise that there is need for training teachers to staff technical institutes and trade schools, and so forth, but I do not see the need to have a separate training school for them. The capital expenditure on buildings, the equipment—not to mention of personal emoluments—and recurrent expenditure could be saved by requesting the Technical College itself to train these teachers. I believe that this job can be undertaken by the Technical College if the training of technicians can be taken away from it and a little expansion is permitted. From the little I have said, it is evident that technical education in this country is in a critical stage and I, therefore, call upon the Government to set up a special committee, not of Government servants but of experts, to study the whole set-up of technical education and make recommendations for an integrated system of technical education in the country.

My last subject, Mr Chairman, Sir, is in regard to the University of

Malaya, and I am touching on the aspect which the Minister has mentioned. When the Minister spoke of the University of Malaya, I felt that he blew the trumpet a bit too louder; and when he went on to tell us his plans for a Faculty of Medicine and as he progressed in his speech, he became more and more uncertain. The actual words he used were, "if all goes well." I do not know what he is expecting. I am sure he is not expecting a hydrogen bomb to drop in Kuala Lumpur! But can a University plan for six or seven years ahead when the Minister cannot give an assurance as to what they require? Eight years ago the Committee on Higher Education recommended that if the University wanted to start a Faculty of Medicine, it must have a Teaching Hospital. Today the Minister has told us that next year they are going to start the Faculty which will enrol forty students for the Pre-medical Course, yet he did not tell us nor the University authorities about the Teaching Hospital. How can a Faculty of Medicine be established without knowing where the Teaching Hospital is going to be? After three years these students would have to have their clinical training in a Teaching Hospital, and this assurance has not been given. Because this assurance has not been given and although the University has all the plans ready for the building, the University authorities have not been able to advertise for the staff for this Faculty and they have not been able to advertise for the enrolment of students. Even today it is now December the 14th and the Faculty is to be started early next year. Now, why is this so? This is so because the Ministry and the Government have never been able to assure the University authorities of a Teaching Hospital. We know that the Ministry of Health has provision for about \$30 to \$40 million to build a Hospital in Kuala Lumpur. Petaling Jaya is not very far. But the plans of the Ministry are to pull down the existing Hospital, build temporary sheds, spend some of the money on building these temporary sheds, then build a \$40 million grand new Hospital and then pull down the temporary sheds.

Mr Chairman: That is not relevant!

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am just giving a suggestion to the Minister as to how the Teaching Hospital could be built for the use of the University—it is part of education, Sir. That money, which is going to be spent there, will not increase the number of beds which are badly needed but if half that money, half the \$40 million, is used to put up a Teaching Hospital not very far, may be five to ten miles only—we could increase the number of beds and help the University establish a Teaching Hospital and also enable the Ministry of Health to improve the existing conditions in the General Hospital. I would, therefore, appeal that the Minister of Health and the Minister of Education should get together and, without any further dilly-dallying, give a concrete assurance to the University authorities so that they can get on with the job of starting the Medical Faculty. That is all.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, hanya satu perkara yang saya hendak kemukakan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan muka 105 bahagian kepala 16 item 5, berkenaan dengan peruntukan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. Saya sangat-lah berasa bangga dan mengucapkan tahniah atas tambahan kepada Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka pada tahun ini mendapat tambahan sa-banyak 250 ribu ringgit lagi. Ini berma'ana kegiatan dan kelancharan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka itu dapat bergerak lebeh chergas lagi menuju chita² bagi perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri kita ini. Saya suka juga menarek perhatian di-Dewan ini berkenaan dengan perkembangan Bahasa Kebangsaan di-negeri kita ini baik dalam usaha Dewan Bahasa yang telah di-lancharkan-nya, atau pun sambutan² dari warga negara di-tanah ayer kita ini dalam bersama² melaksanakan usaha² perkembangan Bahasa Kebangsaan itu. Mudah²an dengan pandangan ini dapat-lah kita sama² berfikir dan bersama² bertindak supaya apa yang kita sama² usahakan itu dapat-lah menuju kepada matalamat-nya yang kita chita²kan ia-itu menurut Perlembagaan kita Bahasa Kebangsaan

akan di-gunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya menjelang tahun 1967.

Mengkaji apa yang telah di-usahakan oleh pehak Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka ia-itu sa-lama di-tubuhkan Dewan ini kita sangat-lah patut memberikan sa-penoh² kepujian kapada kejayaan-nya sa-lama ini, yang mana dengan kegiatan-nya ini banyak-lah usaha perubahan² yang telah sama² kita saksikan ia-itu baik dari segi memberikan kesedaran kapada ra'ayat negeri ini dan juga dari segi kegiatan memper-banyakan buku² bahasa kebangsaan yang meliputi dari keseluruhan kegunaan pelajaran, masharakat, kehidupan dan kemajuan negeri kita ini. Kita tidak-lah boleh menafikan perkara² yang di-usahakan-nya itu dan kita boleh-lah menatap sendiri dari Penyata Tahunan-nya yang telah di-edarkan kapada kita semua yang membuktikan perkara yang saya katakan tadi. Kerana apa yang kita sama² mengikuti dan kita sama² tatap laporan Penyata Tahunan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka itu rasa saya sangat-lah tidak bijak kira-nya kelemahan atau pun kelewatan perlancharan Bahasa Kebangsaan itu yang di-katakan tidak lanchar sa-mata² di-salahkan kapada pehak Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, atau pun Pengarah-nya yang sa-orang itu ia-itu Tuan Syed Nasir bin Ismail, bagaimana yang kita ikuti dalam akhbar² negeri kita ini.

Apa yang patut kita salahkan berkenaan dengan kelemahan dan kelewatan ini ia-lah sa-gelintir manusia yang maseh mendewa²kan bahasa Inggeris lagi yang mereka sunggoh² tidak mempunyai keperchayaan lagi bahawa bahasa kita itu boleh di-gunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya di-dalam negara kita yang merdeka ini, dan juga kapada sa-tengah² pegawai² baik di-pejabat² Kerajaan atau di-gudang² yang maseh berdegil dan tidak menghiraukan langsung akan usaha² Kerajaan bagi menguruskan pejabat²-nya dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-berapa boleh. Lebeh² lagi kalau pegawai² itu terdiri daripada orang² Melayu kita sendiri. Kalau dalam Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan yang telah di-anjorkan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka mereka kita nampak dari mula-nya telah pergi

bersama² berikrar yang mereka itu akan ta'at setia menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan, tetapi apa yang mendukachitakan, mereka itu hanya berpura², bermuka² sahaja, habis ikrar maka tinggal-lah ikrar itu begitu sahaja tidak di-bawa-nya bersama² dalam kerja dan kehidupan-nya sa-hari², ada saya dapati sa-tengah² pegawai bangsa asing tidak mahu menyambut talipon kerana mereka takut atau malu kalau mereka di-uji oleh pehak yang berkenaan atas kerja²-nya dalam Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan itu, sa-hinggakan tergamak menyuroh orang lain yang tahu Bahasa Kebangsaan untuk menyambut talipon itu maka orang² yang sa-umpama itu, Tuan Pengerusi, bolehlah kita katakan gulungan² pengkhianat kepada perkembangan Bahasa Kebangsaan kita itu. Satu perkara yang terang sa-kali yang kita nampak, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat kita di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh telah membuktikan apa yang saya katakan tadi yang beliau dengan terang², boleh-lah kita katakan ini-lah sukusakat manusia yang saya katakan di-atas tadi yang mana dengan terang dan jelas beliau sendiri telah mengaku² di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini bahawa Bahasa Kebangsaan tidak mungkin terlaksana walau pun masuk tahun 1967, dan dia kata-nya tidak berniat langsung hendak mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan di-negeri kita ini. Ini-kah manusia yang kita boleh perchaya² sa-orang yang ta'at setia kepada perlembagaan dan negara kita ini, inilah orang²-nya dan kunchu²-nya yang patut sama² kita tentang dan patut sama² kita hapuskan semangat itu, samuga beneh² dan gejala² penyakit itu tidak akan berjangkit berpanjangan di-dalam negara kita ini. Ada-kah mereka itu sa-memang-nya tidak sadar dan pura² tidak tahu ia-itu bukan bahasa Inggeris sahaja yang di-dewa²-kan-nya itu boleh kekal menjadi satu bahasa pengetahuan dan kemajuan penghidupan di-dunia ini atau pun dengan tidak berbahasa Inggeris negara kita ini akan ketinggalan? Ini pada hemat saya, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak-lah betul kerana Bahasa Kebangsaan kita ini di-gunakan, bukan-lah oleh sa-bilangan manusia yang kechil, tetapi

berjumlah berjuta² manusia sa-kadar-kan kita mahukan menyusun dengan lengkap dan mengator satu chara pemakaian bahasa Melayu itu-lah yang di-perlukan. Mengapa negara² besar yang lain saperti Jepun, China, Franchis, Russia, boleh maju dalam segala lapangan, dalam segala kehidupan sains dan lain² lagi dengan menggunakan bahasa-nya sendiri? Ini juga, Tuan Pengerusi, membuktikan bahawa bahasa kita tetap boleh di-usahakan bagi di-gunakan pemakai-nya dalam segala lapangan penghidupan. Sa-takat ini, Tuan Pengerusi, mari-lah kita tinggalkan manusia dan sukusakat-nya itu, dan biarkan-lah mereka itu dengan keperchayaan mereka sendiri dan pada satu masa atau pun hari nanti mereka itu akan sedar dan terasa kesan² balasan dari kedegilan-nya itu. Kemudian, saya suka berbalek kepada kita bersama² bertanggung-jawab bagi memperkembangkan Bahasa Kebangsaan kita ini, mudah²an dengan pandangan saya ini dapat-lah sadikit sa-banyak pehak yang berkenaan akan menimbangkan bersama.

Saya banyak-lah menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah atas usaha pehak yang berkenaan sa-bagaimana yang telah di-umumkan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu telah di-tubuhkan sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Khas untuk menjalankan usaha perkembangan dan kelancharan pejabat² Kerajaan dalam pemakaian Bahasa Kebangsaan dan juga telah di-tubuhkan di-tiap² buah Negeri, maka dengan ada-nya ini, saya perchaya dalam masa yang singkat kesan² kerja ini akan dapat di-laksanakan terus.

Tuan Pengerusi, sampai sa-takat hari ini sa-lepas daripada gerakan Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan, belum-lah kita dengar apa-kah ranchangan yang akan di-lakukan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka sama ada hendak ditambah Bulan Bahasa lagi, atau hendak di-adakan Tahun Bahasa Kebangsaan pula, atau pun lain²-nya. Tetapi, pada pendapat saya, Tuan Pengerusi, chukup-lah sampai sa-takat yang telah di-lancharkan itu. Teradisi sekarang ini, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak-lah ada erti-nya kalau kita pada masa ini

hanya menyeru dan berikrar² sahaja, tetapi apa yang kita mahu ia-lah tindakan sa-penoh-nya dari semua peringkat, kerjasama dari pehak Kementerian bagi mengambil tindakan dengan sa-chepat mungkin kepada jabatan²-nya masing² supaya urusan penggunaan Bahasa Kebangsaan di-pejabat² itu dapat di-lipat-gandakan. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka juga hendak-lah melipat-gandakan usahanya untuk memberi perang semangat kepada seluruh jurusan dan peringkat masyarakat di-seluruh negeri ini. Kapada pejabat² yang berkenaan, perkara² yang kechil saperti menukar papan nama ka-Bahasa Kebangsaan, sudah-lah patut di-ubah sa-rentak. Tidak-lah patut di-adakan terjemahan ka-bahasa lain walau pun bahasa Inggeris, maka dengan ini akan memberi semangat supaya orang² yang tidak mengerti Bahasa Kebangsaan akan berusaha mempelajari-nya, tetapi kalau dengan ada-nya terjemahan maka tentu-lah mereka itu tidak akan mengambil berat akan Bahasa Kebangsaan itu. Saya suka juga memberi satu contoh di-hadapan mata kepala kita sendiri ia-itu kalau kita hendak naik ka-Dewan ini, di-sabelah belakang kanan tangga, kita akan dapat melihat satu papan kenyataan baharu yang telah di-tulis dengan "Notice Board" dan mengapa tidak di-buat dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan ia-itu "Papan Kenyataan", pada hal benda ini di-buat baharu sahaja dan perkara ini tidak akan merugikan. Saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan akan memerhatikan perkara ini, kalau dapat dengan semangat ini, besok akan kita dapat pandang "Papan Kenyataan" itu di-ubah dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan dan banyak lagi perkara² yang mudah² dan tidak menyusahkan yang boleh di-jalankan pada masa sekarang ini juga. Kita tidak-lah hendak meninggalkan sama sa-kali bahasa Inggeris dan lain² terutama untuk mendapat pengetahuan terutama dalam urusan luar negeri juga international, tetapi apa yang kita mahu ia-lah pemakaian Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam negara kita ini, atau pun dalam urusan rumah tangga kita sendiri dalam usaha hendak menuju kapada matlamat-nya.

Minister of Education: rises.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): On a point of order. Would we have an opportunity to speak again after the Minister replies?

Mr Chairman: Yes, if the time permits. The Education Head is scheduled from 4.30 p.m. yesterday up to 10.30 a.m. today.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I thought that I may say a few words. The Peoples' Progressive Party group has not spoken in this debate and I suggest that in fairness we should be allowed to speak.

Mr Chairman: I have to stop the Minister of Education at 10.30. If the time permits, I will allow you to speak.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: In which case, may I give notice, Mr Speaker, that I will move a motion against the Speaker of this House.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan berbilang terima kaseh kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah mendatangkan pandangan² yang baik untuk pertimbangan Kementerian saya, dan juga kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang mendatangkan beberapa perkara yang lain², saya akan chuba menjawab-nya dalam masa yang di-untukkan pada saya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Teluk Anson dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah membangkitkan beberapa perkara berkenaan dengan ucapan saya di-London sedikit masa dahulu dan berkenaan dengan perkara ini, saya suka-lah menyatakan bahawa saya telah pun menjelaskan tentang hal sharahan saya itu dan tujuan-nya yang sa-benar bila di-temuramah oleh pemberita akhbar tempatan sa-kembali saya di-Kuala Lumpur ini pada akhir bulan yang lalu. Tidak ada apa lagi yang hendak saya jelaskan, melainkan saya suka hendak menegaskan di-atas dukachita saya, kerana sharahan itu salah di-fahamkan. Bukan-lah tujuan saya untuk mengkongkong penuntut² itu

dan merampas hak bersuara, tujuan saya yang sa-benar-nya ia-lah sa-mata² hendak menarek perhatian mereka kepada mustahak-nya sa-suatu perkara mengenai hal kebijakan mereka itu di-binchangkan dahulu dengan pegawai² Jabatan Penuntut² Tanah Melayu sa-belum membangkitkan hal² itu di-tempat² yang lain, kalau sa-kira-nya langkah itu tidak mendatangkan hasil, maka hendak-lah pula di-kemukakan-nya kepada Pesuruhjaya Tinggi kita di-United Kingdom, atau jika di-fikirkan perlu kepada Kementerian saya.

Sir, as for the Member for Teluk Anson, I have nothing but pity for him, pity for his behaviour in this House yesterday. That certainly reflected the man for what he is worth. In spite of the fact that I explained what he has said was not actually what I said in London, he persisted in his vicious attack. In fact, Sir, he seemed to take great delight in it. He went even so far as to use words to the effect that I was a liar. Sir, how can he say that what he read out, word for word, was what I had said in London when I myself had not given him the text of the speech which he had used yesterday. Sir, during the debate on the Supply Bill yesterday, the Member for Teluk Anson was apparently disappointed over the ruling that he should confine his speech to the subject matter under discussion and he appeared to me to have lost control over himself and his vicious tongue. He could control his tongue no longer and as a result had yesterday made an exhibition of himself. Sir, I had some respect for the Member for Teluk Anson before. He was an old colleague of mine. We were both in the same party although now he has gone away from it. But, Sir, after hearing what he had to say yesterday, I very much doubt if that respect is still with me.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan questioned the wisdom of the ministerial composition of the Higher Education Planning Committee. In reply, I would like to say, Sir, that it was considered necessary in view of the importance of this Com-

mittee and the need to co-ordinate closely the contributions expected from both the public and the private sectors. Furthermore, any policy or programme concerning the development of Higher Education affects the over-all policy and programme of this Government. Such being the case, it was considered most adviseable that a ministerial committee representing the Government be brought into the picture right from the start, rather than the Government considering the recommendations of an independent committee with every likelihood that it might reject some of these recommendations. It is envisaged, however, that consultative committees and working parties consisting of experts in the different fields of human activities both from amongst Government officials and private individuals will be established to consider the country's needs in each of the respective fields—economic, social or political. Theirs would be the duty to study these needs and to recommend them. The Minister will have the duty of assessing these needs and to determine priorities in the light of the Government's own plans and in the light of the financial resources of the country.

In regard to the Teaching Hospital raised by the Honourable Member which I have just mentioned, I would like to say that the provision for the Teaching Hospital is not a matter for the Ministry of Education; it is for the Ministry of Health. The Medical Faculty is part of the University and as such it is covered by our Five-Year Plan. The Teaching Hospital is not part of our responsibility. It is, of course, true, Sir, that Education, Health and University plans are being co-ordinated.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan also raised points in regard to the National Joint Council of Teachers as a negotiating body. Sir, that has not been set up. He also asked whether the Minister is aware that the delay in setting up this Council is causing frustration. Sir, the National Joint Council of Teachers will be established in the very near future, probably in a month's time.

Some delays were inevitable because regulations had to be made and rules had to be framed. There are also other administrative problems which had to be resolved. The Teachers Panel and the Officials Panel had met more than twice this year and a number of points have been settled. As far as I am aware, Sir, the Teachers Panel has not expressed any feeling of frustration over the alleged delay in the setting up of the National Joint Council of Teachers. The Teachers Panel is fully aware of technicalities—legal and administrative—which had to be complied with before the Council can be set up.

Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat dari Jelebu-Jempol, Kemaman dan Seberang Selatan telah membangkitkan beberapa perkara berkenaan dengan Lembaga Pengurus Sekolah, chara mentadbirkan sekolah² ada diantara-nya di-tadbirkan oleh satu² keluarga. Sa-bagaimana yang saya pernah menjawab dalam perbathatan umum Rang Undang² Perbekalan, Kementerian saya sedar akan hal yang tidak memuaskan itu, dan saya rasa mustahak supaya keadaan ini di-baiki. Untuk maksud itu penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan bagi mengetahui segala keadaan yang tidak memuaskan itu, dan pertimbangan akan di-beri pula tentang chara² mengatasi dan membaiki-nya. Bila ini selesai, satu arahan di-bawah kuat-kuasa Undang² Pelajaran, 1961 akan saya keluarkan sa-bagai panduan kepada semua Lembaga Pengurus Sekolah dalam menjalankan tugas mentadbir sekolah².

Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah membangkitkan berkenaan dengan perlaksanaan Penyata Aminuddin Baki, berkenaan dengan layanan guru² sekolah kebangsaan dan juga berkenaan dengan guru² berlebihan sangat bekerja di-luar. Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menegaskan bahawa soal layanan perjawatan ini, tegas-nya mendapat gaji yang baik, pendapatan yang lebeh dan sa-bagai-nya, berikut juga dengan soal kelulusan dan kelayakan. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya tegaskan peluang perchuma kepada guru² itu belajar kepada tingkat 4 dan 5 dengan tujuan memperlengkapkan diri

memasoki pepereksaan Sijil Pelajaran Persekutuan ada-lah salah satu chara melaksanakan rancangan layanan perjawatan itu. Rancangan yang lain² berkenaan dengan-nya ada-lah sedang di-rundingkan dengan guru².

Berkenaan dengan kerja luar per-khidmatan masharakat dan lain², guru² telah di-ingatkan akan tanggung-jawab mereka yang utama ia-itu mengajar. Tindakan yang sesuai akan di-jalankan kepada mereka yang menchuaikan tanggung-jawab itu lebeh² lagi mereka yang bekerja luar yang bertentangan dengan peratoran² kaki-tangan Kerajaan umpama-nya berniaga dan sa-bagai-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bagan yang mengemukakan masaalah per-jawatan sekolah² berhubung dengan kaki-tangan Kerajaan umpama-nya kerani, tukang kebun, budak pejabat dan sa-bagai-nya, persediaan yang mampu, Kementerian saya ada-lah memberi bantuan kepada perjawatan itu kepada sekolah² ada-lah sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu di-sebabkan kekurangan wang. Pertimbangan untuk membagi²kan kaki-tangan itu dengan 'adil kepada semua sekolah mengikut kemampuan Perbendaharaan ada-lah di-jalankan. Bagaimana pun, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harus menegaskan keperchayaan dan keyakinan saya bahawa tidak-lah rendah pada pandangan saya jika, di-mana perlu, murid² sendiri menja-lankan usaha dalam hal ini bagi mengatasi kekurangan kaki-tangan yang tidak dapat di-elakkan itu. Bahkan akan menjadi juga satu didekan yang baik kepada mereka itu ia-itu tidak menghinakan kerja² buroh.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sebe-rang Utara bertanyakan peluang² bekerja dan menyambung pelajaran tinggi bagi murid² lepasan sekolah. Tuan Pengerusi, tegas-nya tugas Ke-menterian saya ada-lah memberi pendidekan yang sesuai bagi membole-hkan murid² lepasan berhenti sekolah nanti menchari nafkah. Dan dalam soal memberi pendidekan dan latehan ini tidak-lah ada bedza-nya di-antara murid² sekolah² Kebangsaan dan

sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan. Bagi jawatan² Kerajaan peluang bekerja bagi mereka itu ada; pengiktirafan di-beri bahkan di-utamakan kepada kelulusan sekolah² Kebangsaan. Di-jangka pehak² perusahaan dan perdagangan, yang bersendirian juga ia-itu private enterprise, business, akan juga memberi peluang² itu. Berkenaan dengan Sekolah Menengah, hal ini sedang di-ator bahkan bagaimana saya nyatakan pelajaran ka-University bagi murid² akan di-mulakan pada tahun hadapan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Hulu dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Selatan telah membangkitkan soal berkenaan dengan biasiswa atau Federal Minor Scholarships dan Pre-University Scholarships. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Hulu meminta peruntukan biasiswa bagi Sekolah² Menengah di-tambah, Kementerian saya, memang-lah menambah-nya dari sa-tahun ka-satahun sa-bagaimana dapat kita perhatikan di-dalam Supply Bill ini ia-itu pada tahun 1962 Federal Minor Scholarships sa-banyak \$950,000 tetapi pada tahun ini telah di-naikkan menjadi \$990,000. Bagitu juga bagi Pre-University Scholarships pada tahun 1962 ini hanya sa-banyak \$380,000, akan tetapi bagi tahun 1963 yang akan datang ini ada-lah sa-banyak \$450,000 ini berma'ana sudah naik \$75,000 daripada tahun ini. Harus saya tegaskan tidak-lah pula tujuan biasiswa membantu semua kanak² tetapi yang baik pelajaran-nya dan tidak berkemampuan pula. Ini-lah tujuan biasiswa itu.

I agree with the view of the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan that whatever the amount of the scholarship, it should be awarded to the greatest number. I would like to assure the Honourable Member, Sir, that this is the policy of my Ministry in awarding these scholarships and that policy has been carried through. A means test is used for determining the amount, and the amount given is invariably sufficient—without excess.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir

Mas Hulu telah membangkitkan berkenaan dengan perkara pelaksanaan Penyata Aminuddin Baki berkenaan dengan guru² berpolitik. Bagaimana telah di-umumkan oleh Menteri Pelajaran yang terdahulu daripada saya. Kementerian Pelajaran memandang berat dan tidak menyetujui guru² menchuaikan tanggung-jawab dan tugas mereka kepada sekolah dan murid² oleh kerana kechergasan dalam siasah. Kementerian Pelajaran telah dan akan mengambil langkah tata-tertib terhadap guru²,

Mr Chairman: Masa sudah chukup.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to make an application to the Chair under Standing Order 66 (4) which reads:

"There shall be allotted a maximum of fourteen days for discussion of the Estimates and the Bill in the Committee of Supply. Mr Speaker may allot a maximum time to be given for each of the schedules to the Bill and for the clauses of the Bill. If in the case of any schedule or clause the end of the allotted time is reached before the schedule or clause is disposed of, the Chairman shall put forthwith any question necessary to dispose of that schedule or clause: Provided that Mr Speaker or the Chairman may, at his discretion, enlarge the time allotted for a particular schedule or clause but not so that the discussion in the Committee shall exceed fourteen days or that the time allotted for any subsequent schedule or clause is thereby diminished"

Mr Chairman, Sir, I apply in the interest of fair play, justice, and democracy that the time be extended by 15 minutes to enable certain Members to speak. It will not interfere with the timings of the other Heads in the Schedule, because there can be a motion to extend the sitting of the House. In the interest of justice, I ask, Sir, that you exercise your discretion.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak menerangkan pada Ahli² Yang Berhormat semuanya, saya chukup sedar ada-lah perkara² belanjawan ini dan perkara² yang lain sangat² mustahak, tetapi walau bagaimana pun kita mesti-lah habiskan perbathathan ini sa-lama 14 hari. Saya sudah-lah menyediakan satu statement yang sudah di-kira² hingga sampai 14 hari itu dengan masa²-nya yang tertentu, di-fikirkan mana² yang

mustahak saya panjangkan, dan mana² yang tidak mustahak saya pendekkan. Bagitu juga bagaimana yang di-katakan sa-orang daripada pehak Socialist Front, P.P.P., P.M.I.P.—mereka juga meminta di-tanggohkan hingga malam. Saya sabagai Speaker tentu tidak ada kuasa hendak memanjangkan hingga malam, melainkan satu motion daripada sa-orang Menteri. Sudah di-fikirkan samalam atas satu² perkara yang mustahak telah dapat kebenaran disambungkan hingga pukul 8 malam. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-fikirkan lagi pada beberapa perkara yang di-fikirkan mustahak, akan di-minta juga sa-orang daripada Menteri menimbangkan lagi hingga malam supaya kita menghabiskan semua sa-kali 65 Kepala di-dalam 14 hari. Jadi rasa saya tidak-lah menjadi satu kesalahan mengikut peratoran² yang di-kehendaki ini, tetapi saya benarkan.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka membuat satu statement. Saya sangat kesal Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu meminta tambah masa-nya, saya perhatikan dengan terang kedudukan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dan kawan²-nya, menudoh ada-lah masa² yang di-tetapkan oleh Tuan Pengerusi sa-malam tidak chukup, dan sa-malam lepas membuat bantahan ruling, Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara sudah hilang. Jadi, saya berpendapat kalau sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara benar² hendak bekerja utok ra'ayat, mereka mesti tinggal di-sini, kalau dia tinggal di-sini tentu sa-kali dia dapat berchakap. Pada pendapat saya dia chuba hendak mengachau Dewan ini sahaja; saya dudok di-sini satu seken pun tidak meninggalkan kerusi, saya memandang hormat kapada Tuan Pengerusi, khas-nya kapada negara, saya berani challenge

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of order. I am fed up with these challenges in this House. (*di-Sampok*).

Mr Chairman: Dudok dahulu, saya tidak hendak jadikan Rumah Yang Berhormat ini di-jadikan arena hendak berkelahi atau bertengkar, jadi saya sudah terangkan satu persatu, saya

minta-lah tiap² sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bersabar sadikit, saya sudah memberi kenyataan tadi harap-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat menghormati masa² itu supaya dapat kita menghabiskan dalam masa yang tertentu. Jadi dengan sebab ada satu permintaan khas daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dengan kuasa saya, saya benarkan berchakap sa-lama 5 minit.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: rises.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 40 (1).

Mr Chairman: Saya telah benarkan.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, in the short time allotted to me, may I express my gratitude to the Chair? As Mr Chairman will know, my group does not take up much time and, in fact, today I would not have asked for extension of time except for the very disgusting observations made by the last speaker excluding the Honourable Minister of Education. However, before I deal with them, may I deal with the statement made by the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara yesterday in this House saying that the Socialist Club of the University of Malaya should be suppressed in the form that it should not be allowed to take part in political activities. I put that down, Mr Chairman, to absolute ignorance, because in every part of the world it is the University undergraduates who are the leaders of tomorrow and who have the moral and legal rights to take part and indulge in politics, otherwise it will not be the Socialist Club of the University of Malaya. I say that is an insult to the undergraduates of this country, and it calls for an unequivocal statement by the Honourable Minister of Education that there is no intention on the part of his Ministry to suppress or oppress the Socialist Club of the University of Malaya so long as it follows the ordinary laws and regulations of this country and of societies and organisations. I think it is vital, Mr Chairman, Sir, that that statement should be made so that there will be no misunderstanding on the part of the Socialist Club of the University by irresponsible and ignorant statements of that nature.

I refer next, Mr Chairman, Sir, to Sub-head 76, National Language Months which are organised yearly in this country. I say these Language Months may serve a useful purpose, but they cannot serve a useful purpose so long as you have persons like Tuan Syed Nasir issuing threats during these National Language Months. I hope that the Honourable Minister will see that those threats which have been issued in the past will cease to be issued and that this gentleman will stop issuing threats during these Language Months.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is a fact that I have said in this House that I am not going to learn Malay. That is my privilege and I challenge any Member of this House to tell me what law there is to force me to learn the Malay language. If there is no law, then you better think twice before you comment on that. It is my privilege whether to learn it or not to learn it. Remember that, and you will appreciate what I have said.

Mr Chairman, Sir, with regard, again, to this question of language, we are not in opposition to the Malay language, but we want equal recognition of Chinese and Tamil in this country. Learn the lesson of India. The Indian language has its culture and heritage much greater than yours, and the great leader of India has said that English will remain there as an official language in that country. If you have no eyes to see, at least read and learn!

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$230,000,000 for Head S. 16 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 17-S. 19—

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, with your permission I would like to move three heads of estimates, including Head Supply 17: Ministry of External Affairs, Head Supply 18: Immigration and Head Supply 19: Pilgrimage at one time totalling \$8,882,940 as these three subjects fall within the portfolio of the Ministry of External Affairs.

I would however, deal with each of the three Heads individually.

HEAD SUPPLY 17: MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Honourable Members will note from Command Paper No. 41 of 1962 that estimates for the Ministry of External Affairs, Head 17, show an increase of anticipated expenditure of about \$480,000 for 1963 compared to the provision for 1962. As I shall explain briefly this increase of expenditure is a result of the wider and more intensified role that the Federation of Malaya will play in the field of international affairs. That greater efforts are made by the Federation of Malaya is all too apparent and requires no elaboration. In the current year for instance, Honourable Members will no doubt be aware that great progress has been made in the field of economic, social and cultural co-operation within the region of South-east Asia under the auspices of the Association of Southeast Asia, normally known as ASA. Of no less significance are the efforts made towards the formation of Malaysia to bring about mutual benefits to the Federation of Malaya and the other Borneo territories as well as Singapore. In consonance with its policy to foster international peace and security as well as to uphold the fundamental principles of human rights the Federation of Malaya has continued to take an active part in the General Assembly on matters pertaining to disarmament, apartheid, independence for colonial or non-self-governing territories as well as economic development of under-developed countries.

It is also in keeping with the desire to promote closer co-operation and better understanding among friendly nations that exchange of visits had been undertaken between representatives of the Federation and dignitaries of friendly countries. The success of the Visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand to the Federation of Malaya earlier this year is but another manifestation of achievement towards the promotion of goodwill and closer relations between the Federation of Malaya and other friendly countries.

In pursuit of this policy it is inevitable that activities of the Ministry of External Affairs will have to be expanded with a corresponding increase

both in the number and grade of personnel as well as in normal administrative costs. However, the need to exercise utmost economy in public expenditure is never lost sight of and the Budget for the forthcoming year has been so devised as to keep expenditure to the barest minimum considered necessary but consistent with the need to increase and intensify the Federation's role in international affairs. Honourable Members will no doubt note that the increase of \$480,000 for the forthcoming year represents only about 6 per cent increase in anticipated expenditure.

With these general remarks I need only to make clarification on a number of significant items of increase of expenditure and this could best be examined under the three main groupings as they appear in the estimates namely:

- (a) Personal Emoluments;
- (b) Other Charges Annually Recurrent; and
- (c) Other Charges Special Expenditure.

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

The total increase in Personal Emoluments for 1963 amounts to about \$321,000. This is to provide for either upgrading of staff to cope with the greater responsibility of work or an increase in the number of personnel because of greater volume of work that has to be undertaken both within the Ministry as well as in Overseas Missions.

Within the Ministry greater activity both in terms of volume as well as responsibility of work is experienced and in the interest of efficiency and effective work it is found necessary that additional staff should be provided for, including the creation of the following:

- Item 13—1 Higher Executive Officer;
- Item 14—1 Executive Officer;
- Item 15—3 Leave Reserves for Executive Officers.

It is natural, with the plans for economic and cultural co-operation almost ready for immediate implementation, that additional staff is necessary

to cope with the increased volume of work. For this reason provision has been made for an additional Assistant Secretary (Item 42) and a Typist (Item 46) in the National Secretariat for ASA.

Similarly, a number of new appointments are budgeted for in certain overseas missions. In London provision is made for the post of Deputy High Commissioner to be substantively filled. It is also necessary to upgrade the post of one Stenographer to Grade I and provide for a new post of Clerical Assistant within that High Commission. This together with overseas allowances account for an increase of anticipated expenditure in the High Commission in London of about \$44,000.

Administrative work in the Office of the Counsellor and Trade Commissioner in Sydney and the Consulate in Songkhla has so increased that additional home-based officers are necessary in order that the Counsellor and Trade Commissioner and the Consul may be relieved of the routine aspect of administration to deal with other more important aspects of their work. Hence, one new post of Executive Officer is created in each of these two Missions.

The Office of the Assistant High Commissioner in Madras which has hitherto been dealing with information matters on a small scale has found it necessary to expand its activities in this field in response to mounting demand for information materials. To cope with this additional work, the employment of an Information Attendant is necessary. This post together with the transfer of Representation Allowance of \$1,000 from Item (153) under New Delhi to Item (172) under Madras, make up an increase in anticipated expenditure of \$3,924.00 for Madras.

With the intensification of the work under ASA the Embassies in the Republic of Philippines and in Thailand are inevitably placed with heavier responsibilities. It is necessary therefore to create one post of First Secretary in each of these two Missions to cope with the additional responsibilities of negotiation and liaison with the foreign Governments concerned.

I have referred earlier to the more active participation of the Federation of Malaya in international affairs, both within the United Nations and outside it. For this reason, it is desirable that the Mission in Cairo should be provided with a more senior diplomatic officer and in New York an additional officer to enable the Missions to function more effectively.

Other increases in expenditure under Personal Emoluments represent normal increments of salaries of officers, overseas allowances and housing allowance.

I come now to items under Other Charges Annually Recurrent. The total increases of anticipated expenditure are:

(a) Ministry	...	\$ 9,980.00
(b) Missions Overseas		238,247.00

In respect of Other Charges Annually Recurrent for Overseas Missions, the increases are distributed in practically all the items. This is due mainly to the increase in respect of each of the items of administrative cost required for the running of all the Missions Overseas.

The cost of renting offices and residences for our home-based staff shows a marked increase of \$148,497. This is mainly due to the ever increasing rise in land and property values all the world over resulting in increases in the rents and rates as well, a factor which is beyond our control.

Cost of Transport and Travelling of our Representatives overseas is also increased to the extent of \$31,300 to enable these officers to undertake a more comprehensive programme of travel within the countries to which they are accredited, which travel is a normal activity required of officers overseas.

Under Other Charges Special Expenditure it has been possible to budget for a decrease for 1963 by about \$105,000 in respect of the Ministry, while for Missions Overseas, it is found necessary to increase expenditure by a sum of \$17,630.

Now I come to Immigration. The total Personal Emoluments for 1963 will be increased to the extent of about \$23,000. This is due primarily to the

increase of 2 posts of Immigration Officers to augment the staff at the International Border posts at Padang Besar and Changlun. The extra 2 Immigration Officers will offer a measure of relief to the present staff where no provision has been made for officers on leave and sickness. The increase also includes normal increments of salaries of staff together with corresponding increase of cost of living allowances.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent there is only a slight increase of \$790 on Administration cost, while under Other Charges Special Expenditure there is an appreciable increase of \$30,000 for the Printing of Passports, and another \$7,500 for the Purchase of Office Furniture and Equipment.

I come now to Pilgrimage. There is no increase of Permanent Staff but it is found necessary to employ a temporary clerk at the Headquarters in Penang during the pilgrimage season to cope with the increased amount of work and to avoid delay. The total Personal Emoluments under Pilgrimage show an increase of \$5,381 which include \$800 for the salary and allowances of the temporary clerk. The balance is mainly due to the increase of Overseas Allowances to the Pilgrimage Commissioner and Members of the Medical Mission to Mecca as well as retainers fees and normal increments of salary of the staff. Another factor for the increase is the difference between the rates of exchange from Malayan Dollars to Saudi Rials which is now \$100 to S.R. 145 as against the previous rate of \$100 to S.R. 150.

Under Item (2) Other Charges Annually Recurrent—Pilgrimage Expenses—Honourable Members will note that the provision for 1963 shows a decrease from the provision of the present year of \$32,000. This decrease, however, does not mean that the provision under this sub-head has been reduced. This sub-head, Pilgrimage Expenses, includes amongst other items of expenditure one major element of rent for accommodations and it is found administratively that this major

item of expenditure should be shown under a separate sub-head. Hence a new sub-head, Sub-head 4—Rent for Accommodations—is created for 1963.

It should also be pointed out that the original provision for Rent for Accommodations was only about \$14,000 but for 1963 the provision of \$26,500 is sought in order to provide for better facilities such as bigger sick bays, proper dispensaries and more suitable quarters for members of the Malayan Mission in the Holy Land.

Also with a view to providing better facilities provision is sought under Sub-head 6 for \$8,350 for the purchase of a new Ambulance car. When this is purchased the present Ambulance car will continue to be used as a reserve.

Sir, I beg to move.

Mr Chairman: I have given permission for all the Heads under the Ministry of External Affairs to be taken together, subject to the understanding that the time limit allotted shall not be exceeded. I will accordingly put the question on all Heads under the Ministry of External Affairs at 5.30 p.m. at the latest.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Head S. 17, Sub-head 1, Item (2) and Item (9)—page 113. I am speaking on these items, because I feel that the external policy of the Government is most inconsistent—and it is inconsistent because, I think, the officers who are responsible have not properly advised the Minister concerned. These officers should have realised that our policy should be consistent, because our existence depends very much on tin and rubber. Being a very small country, which is only a dot in the mighty ocean, we cannot afford to be in any way creating misunderstandings with other countries, particularly those in Southeast Asian countries like India, China and others around are of great importance, because the time will come when we have to deal with countries in this part of the world rather than with the Western bloc. Time is beginning to

march forward to that position and we should realise our position. Therefore, we should have a consistent policy. At the moment we are groping in the dark, and we have been led up the garden path by the Western bloc, particularly the British Government. They have been exploiting the Asian countries for centuries and we should have realised that. It is about time that we should be very careful in respect of things they put to us. Of late we have been involved in a border clash between two countries—India and China—and we have taken sides and created what is called the Save Democracy Fund. When the question was put as to its purpose, it was said that it was intended for the refugees. If it is intended for the refugees, then why forget the refugees who are now in Hongkong? Is it not a policy which is inconsistent? We should not be one-sided. We should be fair and just. We have joined the United Nations and we are going to carry out the Charter of the United Nations. Therefore, we should work for the welfare of mankind. But when we create a Fund and merely give it to one nation's refugees forgetting another nation, then I say that we are not following the Charter of the United Nations; I say we are not doing what is fair and just and that our policy is inconsistent.

Mr Chairman, Sir, another problem with which we got ourselves involved with is Brunei.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 36 (1)—saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap tidak ada kena-mengena dengan item yang di-bahathkan kerana dia berchakap berkenaan polisi. Polisi itu bukan-lah di-tentukan oleh pegawai² yang berkenaan; polisi ada-lah hak Menteri. Saya fikir ucapan Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada kena-mengena.

Mr Chairman: The matter is irrelevant.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Mr Chairman, Sir, surely it will be appreciated that when a Minister formulates a policy, he is always in consultation with his officers by whom he would very

often be guided. Otherwise, there is no necessity for having all these officers.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 36 (1)—tadi saya telah dengar Tuan Pengerusi memberi perintah apa yang di-chakapnya itu tidak ada kena-mengena, tetapi dia berchakap lagi.

Mr Chairman: The matter is irrelevant. Do not continue with it.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I say that our policy is inconsistent and if I am not permitted to give an example, how can I prove that my suggestion is proper? I am saying this not purely from imagination. I say it from facts, and in order to prove

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 36 (1)

Mr Chairman: Dia belum habis lagi.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Saya telah dengar dia ulang itu untuk menghentam pegawai² Kerajaan yang tidak dapat peluang menjawab di-sini. Saya fikir itu tidak ada kena-mengena kerana dia menghentam atau pun menegor, mengecham pegawai² Kerajaan yang mereka tidak ada peluang menjawabnya dalam Dewan ini.

Mr Chairman: Ada kena sedikit, tetapi kalau dia ulang lagi perkara itu saya akan berhentikan dia daripada berchakap.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I think my Honourable friend should not speak for the Minister. He is not the Minister in this case.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Tuan Pengerusi, saya fikir saya ada berhak berchakap dalam Dewan ini, kerana saya Ahli Dewan ini.

Mr Chairman: He is one of the Members of this House and he has the right to say that.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Thank you, Sir. As I have been saying just now, in order to prove my suggestion as to whether a policy is consistent or inconsistent, it is necessary to bring evidence to substantiate that suggestion. Therefore, when I brought forward two matters which recently occurred to

substantiate what I say, that I think is relevant. Therefore, Sir, the fact that I was interrupted clearly indicates that they will not be able to stand up to something that they have done very foolishly. Therefore, I say that when we appoint officers to assist the Government in its work, the officers should make a study of the past, so that when we have a policy, that policy should be carried out in a most consistent manner by the Minister concerned—and the officers should keep advising him, unless the Minister concerned is irresponsible and is not prepared to accept the advice of his subordinate officers. These officers are trained officers in the external affairs of the country; they should know what to advise and to tell the Minister what to say and how to say it.

Sir, it is clear enough from the names of those people contributing to the Fund that the officers concerned have not done their job properly. Now it is a question of whether you are going to blame the Minister concerned, or you are going to blame the officers. I say that both the Minister and the officers are equally responsible for the inconsistent policy of this country. Therefore, I hope that in future these officers, who are responsible to the Minister concerned, will advise him in the most appropriate and proper manner, so that our country will not be involved. Further, I would say that when we are dealing with a policy matter, the officers concerned must also be made responsible. In a matter of this kind, in respect of which we have had experience in two problems, we have brought the good name of our country to a very low level, and this is most regrettable.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Head S. 17, Sub-head 1, Item (1), Minister of External Affairs for which a provision of \$10 has been made. I wish to touch on the policy of this Ministry which I feel is wrong.

Sir, I am rather surprised that the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor should criticise the officers in this Ministry for Government policy. I do not know whether he is speaking for

himself, or whether he is speaking for his Party, or whether his Party has advised him to speak on this particular line. (*Laughter*). I maintain that the Minister of External Affairs is solely responsible for whatever policy that is being adopted in the various fields and I, in particular, am concerned with the policy with regard to Brunei. We have heard statements made many times in this Chamber by the Minister in his capacity as Minister of External Affairs, and in his capacity as Prime Minister, that we are not going to force the people of Brunei into joining Malaysia. The people of Brunei can decide for themselves as to whether they are desirous of joining the new Federation of Malaysia or not. So, basing on that concept, it is indeed surprising that this country should involve herself in the present trouble in Brunei by sending Policemen there to assist the Colonial Government in suppressing the people who are trying to fulfil their aspirations. It is wrong for the Prime Minister to state in this House that the people of Brunei are under the influence of a foreign country, and he even has gone to the extent of mentioning the country concerned. We must realise that this very action is not going to win us any friend but it will merely result in making more enemies. The question is, "Can we afford to do that?" By so doing we are showing to the world that we are in support of the British colonialism. It is very true. We have acted contrary to the view-points of most of the countries in the Afro-Asian group. In fact, I was told that the Afro-Asian Secretariat in Cairo had issued a statement supporting the people of Brunei in their struggle for self-determination.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we in this country must appreciate what is actually happening in Brunei today. The fact that Brunei is a colonial territory is beyond dispute. Everybody knows about that. The fact that they have a Sultan in Brunei is quite beside the point. The Sultan of Brunei, just like the Rulers in all the States in the Federation of Malaya before Merdeka, will have to accept whatever advice that is given by the British colonial

Government. So, the Sultan is merely a tool of the colonial Government and he has no power to act on his own accord. The fact that the people's movement in Brunei is recognising the Sultan is another consideration which we must think of. They are not saying that they are going to depose the Sultan—not a word has been said that they are not going to have a Sultan. They are willing to have the Sultan as the Constitutional Head just like we in this country are accepting our Rulers in the various States as well as His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as Constitutional Heads, in that they will have to accept the advice of the majority party. There is absolutely no difference at all between us when we were struggling for independence and the people of Brunei today when they are now struggling for independence. It is most inconsistent for us to say that we must get the support of the world at large in our struggle for independence while denying the people of Brunei that same support which they require, and the similarity is very obvious. Instead of giving our support, we are assisting the Colonial Government to suppress a genuine nationalist movement. In so doing, we are antagonising all our neighbours: we are antagonising Indonesians; and as far as the Philippines is concerned, it is quite obvious that if she is with us, being in ASA, as the Honourable Minister, who introduced this particular Head, has pointed out, she should have come out openly in support of a fellow Member of ASA. But instead, the Philippines is adopting what is described as a "wait and see" policy.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (1). I think we are now debating on the question of External Affairs and not on the policy of Brunei on which we had a full debate.

Mr Chairman: I can allow him as it has some connection with the External Affairs.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, I am afraid the Member is so ignorant that he fails to realise that as far as the

provision of \$10 is concerned, it is paid to a Minister and the Minister is responsible for laying down the policy. I am criticising his policy.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Sir, now he agrees with me (*Laughter*) that the Minister and the officers concerned are responsible. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I said nothing of that sort. For the Honourable Member's enlightenment, I am now speaking on the item of \$10 which is provided for the Minister. I am not mentioning anything about the officers concerned. The Minister lays down the policy and the officers will have to carry it out, whether they like it or not. So, on this particular issue, as I have pointed out, as far as the Government of the Philippines is concerned, she is keeping quite for diplomatic reasons, but as far as the people of the Philippines are concerned, they are all in support of this movement. There is no doubt about it. They are all in support of Brunei. We can hear every night from Radio Manila utterances from the leader of the Brunei people, Mr Azahari, and his views with regard to this particular problem. We can say that as far as the Philippines Government is concerned, it is sympathetic with the Brunei people in their struggle for self-determination. Now, Sir, we are isolating ourselves in the Southeast Asian region. We hope to have ASA

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid (Seberang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (3) which reads:

"It shall be out of order to attempt to reconsider any specific question upon which the House has come to a conclusion during the current session except upon a substantive motion for rescission."

Sir, the issue of Brunei has been debated at length and disposed of. So I do not think it can be brought up here again.

Mr Chairman: Yes. Under S. O. 36 (3), it shall be out of order to attempt to reconsider any specific question upon which the House has come to a conclusion. You are irrelevant.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, if I may point out, I am not trying to ask this House to reverse the decision or a motion which was discussed the other day. I am merely commenting on this provision in the Budget. So, on this particular point, I was saying that we were by so doing isolating ourselves; people who are our friends will soon become our enemies.

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid: On a point of order—S.O. 36 (3). "It shall be out of order even to 'attempt' to reconsider"—even "attempting" is not allowed.

Mr Chairman: You must not touch on that!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am not asking the House to reconsider or to rescind the decision. I am merely making a general observation on this particular provision. So I am saying that by so doing we are isolating ourselves; in attempting to have a closely knit association aligned to fight communism we are actually discovering that our allies are departing.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail): On a point of order under Standing Order 36 (3). May I take it, Sir, with due respect to you, whether you have already given a ruling that the Honourable Member should not touch on this subject any more, since he is attempting now to bring in this question of Brunei which has already been discussed the previous day. May I take it that you have already given your ruling that he should not discuss it any more?

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' Tan Phock Kin*) Yes. I think you have persisted in being irrelevant. So I direct you to discontinue your speech on that. I had warned you already and now I ask you to discontinue your speech.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: May I point out this particular section.

Mr Chairman: I ask you to discontinue on that subject only. You can speak on some other subject.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I will not touch on specific policy with regard to Brunei. I have already said quite a bit on it, but I am going to speak on general policy.

Mr Chairman: General policy should not be discussed here. You can speak on the policy for which money is allotted.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Very well, Sir, I am speaking under the Ministry of External Affairs, and the Minister of External Affairs is concerned with the issues in various places as well as laying down policies on external matters. We have often heard the Prime Minister mentioning them in various places, in the United Nations in particular. The Minister has stated very clearly in his speech—and I am now replying to the Honourable Minister—that we require more and more money, particularly of the role we are playing in international affairs. The role we play in international affairs is not dependent merely on setting up Embassies in various places, or in allowing our Ambassadors to move around in big cars which we feel will only be consistent with our dignity, but it requires something more. We must have something concrete to propose, particularly in international bodies like the United Nations. Whenever our delegates appear and speak on various subjects in the United Nations, they must say so with conviction and must act in accordance with that conviction. There is no use going to the United Nations and saying “We support the people of Algeria in their fight for independence, or we support the people of Africa in their struggle for self-determination”, while at the same time we do not act consistently when it comes to places which are nearer us and places which may want to join us in a future federation. That I maintain, Sir, is inconsistent. We must act in accordance with what we preach and, if we are to preach to the world at large that we believe in self-determination, we must do so accordingly. Another point which is of importance is the question of condemnation. We as a nation have condemned various nations on the

floor of the United Nations and have said that we feel very strongly on the question of self-determination—and even on that we must analyse our stand very carefully. For example, let us take the question of Brunei—and I am saying this not in connection with anything but in connection with this general policy. Is Brunei really independent? Have the people of Brunei a say in determining their future? So, if we examine the Constitution of Brunei, we will find that the party which has the majority, just like the Alliance which had a majority of the elected members in the former Legislative Council, is unable to carry out whatever policy determined by the . . .

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, boleh saya beri sedikit penerangan?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am not giving way, Sir. So you see during our struggle for Merdeka the Alliance wanted to have elections by 1957. The majority party was not in favour of it. So the Alliance Party was forced to resign *en bloc* from the Federal Legislative Council to show their protest and at that time if I am not mistaken the Alliance Party even went to the extent of saying that they were going to fight against this at all costs, and by that I mean, constitutional or unconstitutional.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak: On a point of order 36 (3), Tuan Pengerusi. Sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu membawa balek hujah²-nya berkenaan dengan Brunei—yang saya ini kempunan hendak berchakap juga berkenaan dengan Brunei! Jadi dia balek berchakap kepada tempat yang kita tidak setuju—dia putar-belit perchakapan-nya, jadi menyusahkan kami.

Mr Chairman: Yes, I think you have come back to the same thing. Don't touch on that one. You can speak on some other topic.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am merely recalling our struggle for independence.

Mr Chairman: But you have gone back to Brunei.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: But the fact that there is similarity is quite coincidental (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: No, I have been listening, it is not.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, if it is your ruling that I must not touch on Brunei, then I can make an analogy perhaps with an hypothetical country if it will satisfy you. So you see on this issue we have discovered that the Alliance Party had to resign from the Federal Legislative Council, and it was due to a compromise measure that eventually we had elections after a great deal of protests and all that. So, having undergone that particular struggle, if in the future there should be any country in any part of the world which is struggling for self-determination we must first of all see whether in that particular country they have the constitutional means of changing things. Suppose they do not have that constitutional means, suppose in that country they have a Legislative Council with all the elected members being elected from one particular party and the Government thereby puts in another half or more than half of nominated members by the Colonial Government . . .

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar:
Tuan Pengerusi . . .

Mr Chairman: With "any other country"—in connection with that I have warned you.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am saying a fictitious country. It may happen in the future.

Mr Chairman: You cannot twist all these things.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir): On a point of order, Mr Chairman. However much I would like my Honourable friend to continue his speech attacking the Government, I must say that the time is so short and there are quite a number of speakers who want to speak. So, may I refer you to Standing Order 44 (1), which reads:

"The Chair, after having called the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to the

conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

Mr Chairman: I have told you just now that you should not persist in irrelevancies. If you continue to do so, I think I will have to ask you to discontinue your speech.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, I must be clear . . .

Mr Chairman: I am giving you my last warning.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I must be clear as to what your warning is, because, before I went into that example, I sought your permission before doing so, and since you have given me your permission I was under the impression that it would be quite in order. But if you think otherwise, I would like you to make it clear so that I will not venture into it. So, can you kindly give clarification on that, Sir?

Mr Chairman: No. You cannot.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I cannot even give a hypothetical example? Is that correct, Sir?

Mr Chairman: No.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Very well, Sir. Under the circumstances, I think I have spoken sufficient on that particular subject and it is not my intention to go into it any further, since your ruling will prevent me from speaking on this particular subject.

Let me now come to the question of Cairo-based staff. It was pointed out by the Honourable Minister concerned that we are increasing our staff in Cairo in view of the importance of that area. I fully agree with him in that respect and I feel, Sir, that increasing our staff there is merely one aspect of the problem. The other aspect of the problem is to get a better understanding of the thinking in the Afro-Asian group. I am afraid, Sir, that by observing the utterances and actions of our members in the United Nations and their activities there, and the various statements on external affairs, one

cannot help feeling that as far as the Federation of Malaya is concerned, we are very detached from the Afro-Asian group. We must realise that though at the moment we have been told that we are adopting a neutral stand, but in reality we are not, and I feel that the increase in staff there will assist the Government somewhat in obtaining a better understanding of what is going on in the minds of the people in the Afro-Asian group, so that we can adapt our stand accordingly. I am afraid, Sir, that if we allow ourselves to drift from day to day, as we are doing now, further and further away from the neutral stand, further away from the Afro-Asian group and nearer and nearer to the Western group. I am afraid that before we know it we will land ourselves in some very great trouble. With this, Sir, I would like the Minister concerned to consider and review the whole policy with regard to external affairs in the light of my arguments.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Duta kita di-Indonesia seperti yang tersebut dalam Item 180. Ada satu berita yang telah di-sampaikan yang menyatakan Duta kita di-Indonesia itu takut hendak berjumpa wartawan² surat khabar Indonesia—saya pun tahu Duta itu kerjanya bukan hendak jumpa wartawan surat khabar—dan bukti-nya banyak kali wartawan surat khabar Indonesia chuba hendak bertemu Duta kita itu kerana hendak bertanya berkenaan dengan Malaysia dan lain² hal yang bersangkutan dengan Malaysia, Duta kita itu selalu melarikan diri daripada hendak mengkhabarkan tentang anak Malaysia yang sedang di-kandung itu. Perkara ini patut di-ketahui oleh Menteri yang berkenaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Item 181 ada tiga orang Setia-Usaha di-dalam pejabat kedutaan kita. Baharu² ini ada satu perkara mustahak telah berbangkit di-Kalimantan Utara. Saya fikir patutlah sa-kurang²-nya sa-orang daripada Setia-Usaha itu—walau pun Duta-nya tidak di-hantar—pergi ka-Malinau, Kalimantan Selatan meninjau daripada

dekat akan keadaan yang sa-benar-nya di-situ, dan kalau perlu—sebab kita telah di-beritahu bahawa tentera² pemberontak di-Brunei itu telah dilateh di-Malinau—patutlah juga pegawai yang di-hantar itu membawa kamera dan meninjau bagaimana latehan itu di-jalankan, siapa pelateh yang menjalankan latehan itu supaya dapatlah laporan (report) yang lengkap chukup dengan gambar dan lain² lagi dan di-hantarkan kepada Kerajaan kita di-sini. Sebab daripada berita radio—bukan Radio Malaya—yang kita dengar keadaan kegelisahan pada masa ini sudah timbul pula di-Kalimantan Selatan, bukan-lah orang² di-situ hendak berperang dengan orang Kalimantan Utara, tidak. Sabagaimana juga Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kita bimbang sangat dahulu bila China Kominis menyerang sempadan India. Tentu-lah orang Kalimantan Selatan juga susah hati apabila mendengar tentera British dan polis Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sudah di-hantar dengan kapal terbang ka-Kalimantan Utara, mereka takut apa akan jadi kepada negeri-nya. Kalau di-hantar pegawai kedutaan kita ka-Kalimantan Selatan untuk menerangkan maksud yang sa-benar-nya tentang penghantaran polis kita itu pun bagus juga.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order 36 (3). Tuan Pengerusi telah pun memberi ruling kepada Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong ia-itu tidak boleh berchakap berkenaan dengan soal Brunei. Jadi Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara walau pun dia tidak chakap hal Brunei, tetapi kita semua faham ia-itu dia berchakap soal Brunei, mithal-nya, dia berchakap hal Malinau itu ada-lah bersangkutan dengan Brunei. Oleh sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, telah mengadakan ruling dalam perkara ini, saya menarek perhatian, Tuan Pengerusi, sama ada dia boleh berchakap atas soal yang bersangkutan dengan Brunei walau pun dia tidak sebut dengan tepat.

Mr Chairman: Dia meminta Setia-Usaha meninjau dan memerhatikan tempat itu, kemudian mengadakan repot. Saya fikir dia boleh berchakap,

perkara itu tidak kena-mengena dengan Brunei. Dia minta Kementerian mengambil tindakan dalam perkara itu.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli: Jadi Setia-Usaha yang ada dalam Item 181 itu di-hantar ka-Malinau dengan membawa camera menengok tempat itu dan melaporan benda itu di-sini. Jadi memang ada kegelisahan sebab hari ini sudah di-laporkan dalam surat khabar ia-itu kegelisahan sudah berbangkit di-Kalimantan Selatan, dan orang² di-situ kalau di-mithalkan hendak berperang dengan Indonesia mereka hendak champor. Jadi keadaan yang tidak di-ingini hendak-lah di-elakkan. PAS memang tidak suka perkara yang sa-umpama itu (*di-Sampok*). Tuan Pengerusi, ucapan saya ini sa-olah² saya ini wakil Indonesia atau Panglima Indonesia sa-bagaimana yang telah di-lemparkan oleh sa-orang Panglima Inggeris dalam Dewan ini kapada saya beberapa hari yang lalu (*Tepok*). Ada pun maksud saya Panglima Inggeris itu ia-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri.

Mr Chairman: Perkara itu tidak ada kena-mengena (*Ketawa*).

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Deputy High Commissioner, London, saperti yang tersebut dalam Item 53. Mengikut ucapan Menteri yang berkenaan tadi jawatan Deputy High Commissioner, London, itu hendak di-tetapkan. Saya dukachita sebab tidak di-terangkan dalam Dewan ini kenapa-kah kita terpaksa mengadakan Deputy High Commissioner di-London itu? Kalau kita tengok pada muka 91, Item 200 dan 201 di-situ ada Director dan Deputy Director, Malayan Students' Department, United Kingdom. Ada dua Director untuk menjaga penuntut kita di-sana.

Jadi, pada fikiran saya, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-orang High Commissioner di-London ini ada-lah menchukupi oleh sebab urusan berkenaan dengan penuntut² itu semua ada Department-nya masing². Sa-patut-nya lebih baik kalau di-adakan Deputy Commissioner di-New York ia-itu Item (84)—Ambassador dan satu lagi Item (103)

Permanent Representative. Saya tahu waktu saya di-dalam Bangsa² Bersatu pada tahun lepas yang di-hantar oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan menjadi wakil dalam United Nations, perkara ini berbangkit sebab-nya Duta kita Dato' Nik Kamil dahulu menjadi Duta kapada U.S. dan juga Chief Delegate to United Nations. Jadi jawatan dua ini boleh di-katakan patut di-bagi kapada dua orang, sebab kalau sa-orang Ambassador U.S. atau pun Duta Malaya dudok di-Amerika itu, selalunya beliau ini berchampor gaul dengan orang² Amerika saperti di-dalam social, di-dalam political dan apabila beliau ini masok di-dalam Bangsa² Bersatu tentu-lah dia, mengikut kata orang Puteh, "social obligation dan prejudice". Apabila Duta kita ini champor gaul dengan U.S. Government dan apabila masok United Nations sa-patut-nya dia masok itu boleh berbahath dengan fikiran-nya sendiri tidak bersangkutan dengan social prejudice atau pun prejudice. Mengikut sa-tahu saya, Tuan Pengerusi, negeri² lain saperti United Kingdom pun ada sa-orang pegawai suku di-dalam United Nations—Chief Delegate tidak menjadi Ambassador. Saya shorkan kapada Kerajaan patut-lah kita adakan pegawai ini terutama pada masa sekarang kita ada sa-orang bekas Menteri dahulu, menjadi Duta—Permanent Representative sa-patut-nya jawatan itu di-bagi kapada sa-orang Melayu. Sebab di-dalam perbandingan Bangsa² Bersatu ini beratus² bangsa ada di-sana jadi tentu-lah mereka itu hendak menengok adat istiadat orang Melayu sebab ugama di-Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah ugama Islam maka molek-lah Representative di-United Nations itu di-berikan kapada orang Melayu.

Berkenaan dengan Item (64) pada muka 114—Overseas Allowance. Pada fikiran saya, Tuan Pengerusi, Overseas Allowance ini kalau kita tengok di-sini peruntokan-nya \$110,293. Ini sa-tahu saya oleh sebab perbelanjaan di-seberang laut saperti di-London itu tinggi dan gaji² yang di-tetapkan itu tidak menchukupi. elok-lah kalau kita buang Overseas Allowance ini tetapi kita tetapkan gaji masing² itu saperti gaji High Commissioner, Deputy High

Commissioner, First Secretary, sebab tentu-lah sudah bertahun kita membuka Embassy kita di-sana, kita boleh tahu sa-orang itu berkehendakkan beberapa allowance sebab kalau kita tengok gaji mereka masing² itu rendah. Dan orang di-sana nanti akan bertanya, berapa-kah gaji Duta kita di-London dan kalau di-tengok di-Estimates ini tentu-lah mereka dapati gaji-nya murah macham gaji driver. Mereka tidak tahu sa-benar-nya Duta dan pegawai² ini dapat suku bayaran daripada Overseas Allowance. Jadi kalau kita naikkan gaji itu—champorkan atau di-panggil fixed salary, jadi percentage-nya pun boleh di-katakan naik juga.

Dan pada Item (99) dan (101) berkenaan dengan Driver dan Gardener. Kalau-lah tidak silap saya pada sa-tahun dua yang lepas perkara ini telah di-bahathkan di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini ia-itu gaji driver dan gardener ini tinggi sangat. Tetapi saya dapat peluang berjumpa dua orang ini waktu saya di-U.S. tahun lepas dan nampak-nya gaji itu sangat munasabah benar. Sebab gardener yang menjaga Duta di-Washington itu boleh di-katakan luas tanggung-jawab-nya. Jadi dengan perbelanjaan di-atas perkara ini saya tidak ada halangan langsung.

Pada muka 119; sa-belum saya menyentuh pada muka 119 ini saya berbalek pula di-atas muka 114 berkenaan dengan Duta kita di-London. Saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan ini boleh memikirkan ia-itu Duta itu tidak payah-lah di-dudukkan atau pun di-stationkan pada satu tempat terlampau lama. Sa-tahu saya Duta di-United Kingdom ini kalau tidak silap saya sudah 5, 6 tahun dan sapatut-nya di-aleh²kan supaya semua Duta² merasa sedikit sa-banyak duduk di-England atau pun di-Amerika.

Muka yang saya hendak sebutkan tadi ia-itu di-muka 119 di-Tokyo. Saya hendak berchakap di-atas Item (213) berthabit dengan Second Secretary dan Personal Secretary kepada jawatan ini. Waktu saya sampai di-Tokyo dahulu sa-bagai wakil Tanah Melayu pergi ka-United Nation bersama² dengan dua tiga orang rakan saya lagi, dukachita sedikit apabila saya sampai

di-Tokyo itu sambutan boleh di-katakan tidak sempurna, chuma sa-orang sahaja wakil Embassy itu tiba dan transport pun tidak ada, masing² terpaksa menchari taxi sendiri. Bukan-lah saya shorkan supaya delegate Tanah Melayu ini bila pergi ka-Bangsa² Bersatu itu di-bagi kehormatan yang tinggi seperti memasang bendera di-kereta macham Menteri² yang ada sekarang ini, saya tidak shorkan bagitu. Tetapi sa-kurang-nya patut adakan programme atau pun sambutan seperti di-berikan kereta yang di-punya² oleh Kerajaan kita. Perkara ini chuma berlaku di-Tokyo sahaja dan Secretary di-sana, kalau tidak salah saya pada malam itu 4 orang wakil daripada Tanah Melayu telah terkeliru sedikit. Saperti di-Tokyo kami sampai di-sana pada pukul 10.30 malam ini kita chuma tengok keadaan Tokyo tetapi payah bagaimana kita hendak tengok keadaan pekan-nya. Saya menyatakan bahawa sa-lepas makan kami hendak berjalan menengok bandar² itu dan kami di-beritahu oleh Secretary ini, di-Tokyo selepas 10.30 malam semua kedai di-tutup dan semua orang balek ka-kampong masing². Jadi, rupa²-nya dua orang daripada delegate itu termasuk sa-orang daripada-nya yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan—dari External Affairs duduk dengan saya berbual², rupa-nya dia ini hendak berbual² sahaja. Jadi dia ini telah mengatakan bahawa Tokyo ini gelap sa-lepas pukul 10.30 malam. Jadi saya tidak perchaya dan saya keluar dan saya tengok banyak kedai² semua-nya di-buka.

Mr Chairman: Jadi, ini nampak-nya mencheritakan (*Ketawa*)

Wan Mustapha: Di-bawah Item (213).

Mr Chairman: Masaalah ini mengatakan Setia Usaha di-sana dan apa kewajipan-nya bersangkutan dengan kedatangan Yang Berhormat, tidak mencheritakan bagaimana chantek hal² di-Tokyo.

Wan Mustapha: Saya tidak berniat hendak mencheritakan, Tuan Pengerusi. Mereka ini di-bagi gaji dan di-dalam Estimates ini jikalau mereka boleh berbohong sa-macham itu, patut dia di-buang sahaja.

Pada muka 125 Sub-head 21. Subsistence Allowance for Delegates to the U.N. General Assembly. Sa-tahu saya tiap² tahun Kerajaan Persekutuan menghantar 4 orang dari sini sa-bagai wakil—Delegate kepada Bangsa² Bersatu. Saya terpaksa mencheritakan sadikit berkenaan dengan wakil² ini oleh sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai wakil apabila sampai di-U.N. itu sa-kurang²-nya mengambil masa 4, 5 bulan baharu-lah tahu hal² di-dalam pekerjaan di-sana dan baharu-lah kenal wakil lain² bangsa. Jadi, jika lau-lah wakil² ini di-tukarkan tiap² tahun tentu-lah perjalanan itu tidak sa-suai. Patut-nya wakil yang di-pilih dan di-hantar sana itu satu orang atau dua orang ahli tahun² yang lepas di-hantar pula pada tahun ini bukan-lah saya

(Ketawa) bukan saya berkehendakkan wakil itu di-pilih daripada pehak pembangkang dan saya juga berharap wakil yang di-hantarkan itu sa-baik²-nya diberi juga orang² daripada pehak pembangkang ini, tidak-lah berma'ana orang itu akan mengkeritik Kerajaan Tanah Melayu, sebab kita mempunyai dasar foreign policy, apabila mengenai foreign policy itu sa-rupa sahaja.

Sa-lain daripada itu orang² yang di-pilih masuk hadir ka-Bangsa Bersatu itu patut-lah di-pilih orang² yang ada kelayakan dan juga orang² yang berumur sadikit. Kalau kita pilih orang yang muda baru keluar University masuk ka-Bangsa² Bersatu tentu-lah nampak-nya kita tidak berapa manis, sebab macham mana tinggi kelayakan-nya itu daripada University kalau dia muda tentu-lah otak-nya tidak berapa tajam lagi. Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan Personality dalam persidangan Bangsa Bersatu itu ada beberapa Committee. Pada tahun lepas saya mengwakil dalam Committee itu, ia-itu Committee yang 3 dan Committee yang ka-6. Saya di-pilih masuk ka-dalam 6th Committee, kerana itu ada berkenaan dengan undang² ini bukan-lah saya hendak membesar²kan lawyer, dalam Committee ini kepada orang² yang di-hantarkan itu tidak erti berkenaan dengan Legal Training ada sakit sadikit hendak memahamkan-nya perjalanan Persidangan itu. Satu perkara lagi berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan Allowance kepada

ketua Wakil masing² negeri itu, kerana tiap² ketua itu mesti memberi jamaan kepada wakil² yang lain, jadi kalau diberi peruntokan wang sadikit sangat, maka tentu-lah susah hendak mengadakan jamaan saperti makan tengah hari dan lain². Ini boleh menjatuhkan maruah kita. Oleh sebab itu saya shor-kan pada tahun hadapan berkenaan perbelanjaan kepada duta atau wakil ka-New York itu patut-lah Entertainment Allowance itu di-naikkan lagi.

Mr Chairman: The time is now 12 noon.

House resumes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The Sitting is suspended till half past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 12 noon.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 17 to S. 19—

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sum of \$8,882,940 for Heads S. 17 to S. 19 stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch on the subject of High Commissioners and Ambassadors. Sir, during the reply of the Prime Minister in the general debate on the Supply Bill he informed this House that of the two Ministers without Portfolio one was sent to the United States and the other to Australia. He also said that there were no new Ministers appointed to take over their places. Sir, I went into this question and I found that this explanation given by the Prime Minister rather misleading because, although he said that there was no new Minister appointed, I find that the Member for Larut Selatan has been created a

Minister being appointed as the Minister of Commerce and Industry. So, in this case there is actually a new Minister created. Sir, I admire the Member for Larut Selatan and I think we have all witnessed his brilliancy and his shrewdness in the debates in this House. If he could be appointed as a Minister, I am sure he would be as good and fit enough to be an Ambassador or High Commissioner. So, if the Prime Minister had sent the Member for Larut Selatan to Washington rather than creating him a Minister, surely there would be a reduction in the salary and there would be a saving in the Government Budget. So, I would like to ask the Prime Minister to enlighten us on this. I think in the past Legislative Council Members had been appointed as High Commissioners overseas. For example, I refer to Mr MacIntyre. He was formerly the representative for Batu Pahat and he was sent, I think, to Pakistan or India to be the High Commissioner there. So I cannot see why Dato' Ong Yoke Lin had to be sent to the United States as the Ambassador instead of sending the Member for Larut Selatan, whereby we could save a big sum of money each year.

Another point I would like to touch on is Sub-head 21, Subsistence Allowance for Delegates to the U.N. General Assembly. All these years delegates sent to the United Nations have been mostly Members from the Government Party. Sir, the statement of the Prime Minister reads: "As Malaya is getting more well-known, it is very necessary for us to send delegations to the United Nations each year, composed of Ministers and other high ranking Government officials or Members of Parliament or Senators or Assemblymen." Sir, although Members of Parliament compose of Members of the Opposition as well as Members of the Government party, I find that it was very rare that Members of the Opposition were included each year. Sir, in a matter which concerns foreign affairs, certainly we need unity in our views, when we present our policies to the United Nations, and Members of the Opposition should be entitled to have a say in the matter. It is true that we

may not agree, but when Members gather together there the majority view will prevail. But by ignoring Members from the Opposition parties and depriving them of the opportunity of going there, it is certainly not very fair. Sir, I would like to bring this to the notice of the Prime Minister so that he would in future at least include one Member from the Opposition parties in these delegations to the United Nations, so that an opportunity may be given to the Opposition to express its views, although these may not be accepted, in New York.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Minister of External Affairs di-dalam Item (1). Di-dalam peranan-nya Menteri Luar Negeri Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita telah pada satu masa dahulu menyatakan bahawa beliau adalah berchita² untuk membentuk sa-buah Commonwealth baharu yang di-namakan Commonwealth Islam. Commonwealth Negara² Islam ini ada-lah Commonwealth yang berasaskan dengan Persatuan Ugama di-antara orang² dalam negara itu sendiri. Saya telah bertanya hal ini dan tujuan-nya pada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, dan telah di-nyatakan kepada saya bahawa tujuan-nya ia-lah menyalorkan fikiran² Islam dalam masaalah² yang mengenai negeri dan ugama. Saya bagi pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu ada-lah menyambut baik chadangan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ini yang merangkap Menteri Luar Negeri bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pada pendapat saya peluang hendak-lah digunakan dengan penoh bagi mengambil ikatan untuk di-wujudkan di-antara negara² Islam, terutama dalam menyelesaikan masaalah negeri, kehidupan, kebudayaan dan ugama mereka.

Tujuan saya bangun tidak-lah samata² hendak berchakap perkara ini, tetapi saya ada satu perkara yang saya rasa tidak patut di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dalam hal ini, dan ini-lah yang saya hendak tanya kepada Dewan ini, dan saya minta supaya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-laku Menteri Luar

Negeri membetulkan perkara ini, sebab ini ada-lah satu kesalahan yang besar. Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam *Utusan Melayu* pada 15hb Oktober, 1962, di-dalam mencheritakan tujuan² Commonwealth Islam yang di-repotkan oleh Reuter telah di-nyatakan tugas² Commonwealth yang di-chadangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-laku Menteri Luar Negeri yang membentok dasar perhubungan luar negeri. Surat khabar itu menyebutkan: "Tunku juga telah menyebutkan soal Puasa. Dalam beberapa buah negeri, Puasa di-lakukan di-antara 16 hingga 17 jam sa-hari waktu musim panas, mungkin boleh satu keputusan bersama di-ambil bahawa orang Islam di-perlukan berpuasa sa-lama ta' lebeh 12 jam sahaja—bukan dari Suboh hingga Maghrib. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai sa-orang Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Luar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang mana Islam menjadi Ugama Rasmi pergi amat-lah salah-nya bahawa Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri mengatakan di-antara perkara² yang patut di-bahathkan dalam Commonwealth Islam ini ia-lah soal ibadat yang termasuk dalam-nya Puasa dengan pandangan hendak menjadikan Puasa itu 12 jam saperti yang telah di-sebutkan itu. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-patut-nya sa-orang Menteri yang saperti itu hendak-lah lebeh dahulu memikirkan kesan daripada fikiran-nya itu. Fikiran yang saperti itu ada-lah berlawanan dengan ugama Islam, dan oleh kerana di-dalam negeri ini ada Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap Raja² Melayu berkenaan dengan hal² ugama patut-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri lebeh dahulu bertanya, sama ada mungkin benda itu boleh di-sebutkan di-luar negeri. Menyebutkan bahawa soal ini ada-lah satu kemungkinan ada-lah satu perkara yang bukan sahaja menyalahi peratoran, tetapi menjadikan negeri ini di-ketawakan oleh negeri² Islam yang lain. Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Luar Negeri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memberi penerangan dalam Dewan ini sa-takat mana tanggung-jawab yang dapat di-beri oleh-nya berkenaan dengan statement yang telah di-berikan-

nya di-Pakistan pada 14hb Oktober, 1962 itu. Pada pandangan saya ini ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak boleh di-lakukan oleh sa-orang Perdana Menteri yang beragama Islam yang Islam menjadi Ugama Rasmi negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada perkara yang patut di-fikirkan oleh kita dalam soal luar negeri ia-lah soal kedudukan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu berkenaan dengan menentang penjajahan dan pencherobohan. Kita tahu bahawa pertikaian sempadan China-India ada-lah satu pertikaian yang sudah lama. Saya suka berchakap berkenaan dengan ini bersangkutan dengan Bahagian Kepala 1, Item (1) dan juga bersangkutan dengan perwakilan kita di-United Nations supaya hal ini di-jadikan perkara bersangkutan dengan Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference di-dalam Sub-head 26. Pada pendapat saya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-laku Menteri Luar Negeri hendak-lah membawa perkara pertikaian yang ada di-antara Pakistan-India tentang hal kedudukan Kashmir. Jika tidak dapat pada tingkat yang lain hendak-lah di-mulakan pada peringkat Persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth yang selalu di-adakan di-London itu.

Kita tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-hinggakan China Kominis sendiri telah dapat untong daripada pertikaian ini oleh kerana pehak Kerajaan India telah melonggokkan tentera-nya di-kawasan Kashmir, maka dengan sendiri terdedah-lah batasan negeri-nya sa-hingga membolehkan China Kominis membuat apa yang patut di-buat oleh mereka. Jadi, pada fikiran saya Negara² Commonwealth hendak-lah menyelesaikan kesulitan yang ada dalam anggota² negara itu sendiri, dan membiarkan perkara ini sampai bila² tidak-lah akan menguntungkan kedudukan Commonwealth. Maka saya harap supaya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri yang akan menjadi anggota bagi Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference membangkitkan perkara ini di-sana supaya dapat di-selesaikan dengan baik hal yang menjadi pertikaian di-antara dua umat Asia yang besar yang ada hubungan sa-kurang²-nya India dan Pakistan ada hubungan yang rapat

dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam erti-kata Commonwealth. Sakira-nya, hal ini tidak dapat di-selesaikan, maka wajib-lah perwakilan kita di-United Nations membawa dan mengemukakan hal ini. Dan tidak ada salah-nya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sendiri, walau pun India dan Pakistan pada masa ini telah chuba hendak merundingkan, tetapi boleh-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri menggunakan jasa baik-nya dalam hal ini supaya perkara ini dapat di-betulkan. Saya fikir ini dua perkara dalam hal international yang patut di-perhatikan.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada-lah mengalu²kan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kementerian ini. Sa-lain daripada itu saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja dalam muka 129 Sub-head 1, Item (2) Pesuruhjaya Haji dan juga pada Sub-head (2) Perbelanjaan Haji. Tuan Pengerusi, saya harapkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memerhati sa-tengah daripada sungutan bakal² Haji daripada Tanah Melayu ia-itu waktu mereka di-dalam kapal Haji sangat kekurangan bekalan ayer tawar. Bekalan ayer tawar satu perkara yang mustahak. Menurut apa yang diarahkan oleh Penguasa Kapal itu, kita dapat gunakan ayer tiga masa, pagi, tengah hari dan petang satu jam tiap² satu masa itu. Tetapi malang-nya mereka ini tidak dapat ayer hanya 10 minit atau 5 minit pada satu² masa. Mereka menunggu sampai masa ditutup masing² itu tidak dapat ayer, mereka terpaksa gunakan ayer masin. Hal ini patut-lah di-beri perhatian dan di-beri sa-penoh kehendak² kepada bakal² Haji itu bekalan ayer tawar.

Usaha yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu bakal² Haji yang pergi ka-Mekah. Saya di-beritahu bahawa Pesuruhjaya Haji ada-lah kurang mengambil berat kepada bakal² Haji. Mereka memang di-serahkan kepada Sheikh² Haji waktu di-sana tetapi apa yang terjadi kepada bakal² Haji kita mereka dudok macham ikan sadin, saya harap supaya pehak Kerajaan dapat bekerjasama dengan Sheikh² Haji untok memberi nasihat kepada bakal² Haji di-sana. Sebab kita pergi

di-sana sekarang sa-bagai ra'ayat yang sudah merdeka. Saya bukan tiada sukakan Sheikh² Haji itu chuma saya harap supaya dapat Kerajaan bekerjasama dengan Sheikh² Haji itu untok kebajikan bakal² Haji.

Saya hendak berchakap sedikit oleh sebab perkara ini telah di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Utara pada pagi tadi ia-itu selalu dia menyebutkan kalimah Tuan Yang Terutama. Sa-belum saya menjawab-nya, Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri kita telah di-gelarkan sa-bagai Menteri Panglima Inggeris. Bagi saya pehak Kerajaan ada-lah menolak gelaran itu. Saya gemar memberi satu gelaran pula kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri itu ia-itu Panglima Tanah Melayu, oleh sebab usaha beliau itu ada-lah untok kita di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini bukan-lah macham Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu saperti ketam sa-kejap hidup di-sabuaah negeri sa-kejap hidup di-sabuaah negeri yang lain.

Yang kedua saya gemar menguchapkan tahniah dan memberi satu pingat kepada Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Utara satu gelaran yang dia terima pada hari ini ia-itu sa-lain daripada Panglima Jihad dan Panglima Indonesia, hari ini dia dapat satu panglima ia-itu Panglima Mambang (*Ketawa*).

Mr Chairman: Jangan di-sebutkan perkataan itu. Tinggalkan-lah perkataan Panglima Mambang itu.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Berhubung dengan perkataan Tuan Yang Terutama itu, Tuan Pengerusi, menurut analisa saya sa-chara mendalam, saya telah mengikuti perkembangan siasah dalam negeri ini perkataan Tuan Yang Terutama itu munchol daripada tahun 1935 dengan ada-nya hasrat di-dalam impian sebutan Tuan Yang Terutama ini. Apa yang di-maksudkan impian ini bahawa dalam Tanah Melayu ini gelaran yang besar sa-kali ia-lah Ketua Negara ada-lah di-sebutkan Tuan Yang Terutama sahaja, tidak ada lagi Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Bagitu juga Sultan², di-Indonesia sudah tidak ada lagi. Di-Tanah Melayu perkataan itu hendaklah di-tujukan kepada Tuan Yang

Terutama Governor. Yang Berhormat itu tadi dengan hati terkenang mulut tersebut perkataan Tuan Yang Terutama dia letakkan kepada Sheikh Azahari . . .

Mr Chairman: Ini perkara bahasa. Perkara di-hadapan kita ini ia-lah perkara wang yang di-untokkan. Perkara bahasa boleh-lah di-serahkan kepada Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka kerana ini bukan bahasa yang kita bahathkan (*Ketawa*) ta' usah-lah di-bahathkan soal bahasa itu.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Satu perkara lagi Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan supaya Kerajaan menghantar rombongan berserta dengan camera mengambil gambar kejadian² berlaku di-Borneo Selatan . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 36 (1), dia berbahath di-atas perkara yang tidak bersangkutan dengan maudzu yang kita binchangkan ini.

Mr Chairman: Tetapi dia ada hak berchakap sebab tadi ada di-sebutkan. Jadi saya benarkan dia berchakap sebab dia menjawab kata² yang telah di-chakapkan tadi.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Jadi, pehak Kerajaan tidak hendak dengar di-atas shor-nya itu. Apa yang saya harapkan dan saya mengeshorkan Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu supaya menghantar Yang Berhormat Panglima Indonesia itu ka-Borneo Selatan supaya dia mengikuti betul² apa yang berlaku dan memberi khabar kepada Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu dan terus ta' balek ka-Malaya supaya dapat mengadakan Pilehan Raya di-kawasannya.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Saya bangun untuk mengalu²kan Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian Luar Negeri dan oleh sebab masa-nya suntok, di-sini saya suka menyebutkan soal yang berbangkit pada muka 129 berhubung dengan hal-ehwal Pesuruhjaya Haji yang ada di-Mekah. Di-sini saya dengan sukachita dan mengalu²kan dengan ada-nya Penasihat Haji yang

ada sekarang ini bekerja ada-lah sangat baik daripada masa yang sudah². Tetapi apa yang saya suka sebutkan di-sini ia-lah berkenaan dengan Doctor. Berkenaan dengan Doctor ini kerana sa-panjang yang saya tahu Kerajaan hanya menyediakan sa-orang Doctor sahaja bagi menyelenggarakan Jema'ah Haji yang 6,000 orang itu. Jadi, chuma sa-orang sahaja Doctor untuk menjaga Jema'ah Haji itu tentu-lah tidak menchukupi. Lebeh² lagi keadaan di-negeri itu saya dapat tahu banyak dari Jema'ah Haji yang pergi di-sana mendapat sakit. Adat orang kita pula biasa-nya sudah tua bangsa baharu berniat hendak naik Haji. Jadi ada di-antara-nya berkubur dalam laut dan ada masa sakit paling dahshat sakali di-tanah Arab. Oleh yang demikian saya dengan sa-penoh harapan supaya Doctor menyelenggarakan Jema'ah² Haji ini di-tambah sa-kurang²-nya tiga orang. Saya dapat tahu Doctor Islam susah mendapat-nya tetapi pada fikiran saya Kerajaan boleh pinjam Doctor dari Pakistan bekerja dalam Kapal Haji dengan jalan contract sa-lama 6 bulan, saya perchaya dengan chara ini Kerajaan akan dapat berbuat demikian.

Dan lagi perkara Pejabat dan tempat tinggal pegawai². Oleh sebab Tanah Melayu ini sudah mashhor nama-nya sa-bagaimana negara yang ma'amor aman damai maka sudah sa-patut-nyalah bagi pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan pada mengikhtiar supaya dapat di-adakan pejabat yang sesuai dan tempat tinggal bagi pegawai² yang berkhidmat di-sana, sekian.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menjelaskan berhubung dengan perkara mambang yang di-sindirkan oleh wakil Muar Utara yang di-tujukan kepada Yang Berhormat wakil Kuala Trengganu Selatan itu. Sa-benar-nya wakil daripada Muar Utara itu tidak faham membacha surat khabar. Apa yang dikatakan oleh Bajang itu ia-lah ia-nya menggelarkan diri-nya mambang. Tuan Pengerusi, dalam perkara Immigration, saya berasa tidak puas hati dalam pelaksanaan-nya. Dalam soalan yang di-soalkan oleh wakil daripada

Kota Bharu Hilir ia-itu berbunyi demikian—kapada Kementerian Hal-Ehwal Luar Negeri, berapa ramai-kah orang² asing masuk ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1961 dan 1962. “Berapa banyak-kah daripada mereka² itu yang telah dapat kebenaran dudok di-dalam Persekutuan ini.” Mengikut jawapan Perdana Menteri, bilangan permit² orang² yang dudok daripada tahun 1961 ia-lah 2,592 lepas itu tahun 1962 hingga ka-bulan October ia-lah 2,570 orang, wal-hal, Tuan Pengerusi, kerap kali pehak Kerajaan sendiri pernah menyatakan dan memberi pengakuan bahawa kemasokan orang² dagang ka-negeri ini akan di-ketatkan. Tetapi, mengikut angka² ini telah menunjukkan tambahan sampai bulan October hampir 20 orang. Dan kalau telah mendaftarkan diri kerana mencari kerja tidak kurang daripada 50,000 orang sa-tahun—sa-kira-nya Undang² Immigration ini tidak di-perketatkan, maka pada akhir-nya akan bertambah susah dan akan timbul kerumitan bagi anak negeri ini mencari kerja dan sara hidup kerana mereka² yang dapat kebenaran masuk ka-negeri ini akan beranak-pinak akan menambah bilangan penduduk dalam negeri ini. Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap kapada pehak Kerajaan mengambil berat dalam hal ini. Ada-nya orang² yang masuk ka-dalam Persekutuan ini terdiri pehak² opportunist, kerana Tanah Melayu hari ini sa-bagaimana kita sama² ma'alum telah menjadi idam²an kapada orang² luar kerana ada di-dalam-nya manusia² yang kerana tidak dapat peluang di-dalam satu² negeri mengambil peluang masuk ka-negeri kita dan ada di-antara mengambil peranan politik dalam tanah ayer kita, ada di-antara-nya orang itu berasal daripada Ambun, kerana Ambun telah masuk dalam wilayah Indonesia maka orang² itu lari ka-Tanah Melayu. Saya takut² orang² itu yang dahulu-nya boleh jadi ia-nya agent pehak Belanda menentang ra'ayat Indonesia kerana kemerdekaan, harus pula boleh jadi sekarang ini memihak atau menjadi agent Ingeris menentang fahaman puak progressive dalam negeri ini seperti wakil daripada Johor Tenggara yang berasal dari Ambun.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun juga (*Ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak ada kenamengena. (*Ketawa*).

Mr Chairman: Masa sangat sadikit lebih baik-lah berhenti sahaja.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani: Tuan Pengerusi, bilangan orang yang meminta dudok di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini dalam membangunkan negara pada hari ini, banyak perusahaan² yang telah di-jalankan di-tanah ayer kita ini, maka tentu-lah banyak expert², engineer², technician², masuk ka-tanah ayer kita. Soal memberi permit ini tidak-lah dilakukan oleh favouritism. Kalau pehak Kerajaan kita memandang kapada barat sana, ada dalam negeri itu mereka² itu hendak masuk ka-negeri itu sa-bagai expert, atau engineer kerana mengambil bahagian perusahaan di-dalam negeri itu, tetapi susah mendapat kebenaran masuk ka-negeri itu.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, I should like to make some observations on the statements made this morning in this Parliament by Members of the Opposition in respect of my Ministry. I will deal with matters of general policy and my Honourable colleagues will deal with matters of detail that were brought up in the course of the debate this morning.

The Honourable Member for Seremban Timor made certain remarks that the Federation's foreign policy had been inconsistent. This is a sort of statement that I hear time and time again. What, in his mind, is regarded as consistency, he has not said or suggested. Year in and year out, the Opposition would stand up and say that the Government had been inconsistent on its foreign policy and would suggest that the Ministers and myself had been wrongly advised by officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Honourable Member for Seremban Timor has said that we have been misled by the West,

especially by Britain, thus involving ourselves on the Indian side in the Sino-Indian border dispute—and also that in the present uprising in Brunei, we have taken the British side. In reply to this, I need hardly expose to the House the gross lack of understanding and the ignorance that the Honourable Member has displayed when he said this. I am the Minister of External Affairs, and it is for me and Members of the Cabinet, my colleagues, to decide on the policy. Never have we asked the Government officers to decide on the policy. I have informed the House time and again that the duties and responsibilities of Government officers are to manage the day-to-day administrative machinery of the Government but never to interfere with the Government's policy. Whatever policy the Government has decided upon, it is for them to implement it, to get going. It is only when they do not get going that we pounce upon them—but never have we been influenced by them in regard to policy matters, except on certain occasions we ask for their advice, and it is up to the Government to accept such advice or not. The policy must remain the Government's responsibility and if it went wrong, the Ministers stood to be condemned and blamed, but not the Government servants, who are here at all times. The Party that is in power comes and goes and, therefore, it is wrong to make any inference on the Government servants, and it is wrong to connect them with the policy which the Government adopts today. Their principal function, as I have said, is only to execute the policies of the Government.

With regard to the Honourable Member's remark on the Government's foreign policy, I wish to reiterate here that our foreign policy is not hostile. It is neutral—neutral to the extent of the terms and the meaning of the word "neutral". But where there has been a conflict between the two ideologies, the Western and Eastern ideologies, then—as I have made myself quite clear in this Parliament from time to time—we side with the Western ideology or our understanding of the

Western democracy. Democracy is understood by people in different ways. Some countries, like we are, believe in democracy in which we are free to express ourselves and to do and think what we like. In certain democracies, like the democracy of the Eastern bloc that is one practised by Russia and China, they have to think for you and they have to talk for you, and you have to keep quiet. That is what I call silent democracy. Then there is democracy practised by certain countries which they themselves call guided democracy. That means you do not know which way you are going to be guided. But our democracy is one in which we have belief in and which we have practised since independence—that is, we think for ourselves, talk as we like and do exactly as we like, so long as we keep within the bounds of justice and law. The Government policy, whether in foreign affairs or in other matters, has been explained at length during my policy speeches and, at the openings of Parliament, in the Speeches from the Throne. Whether these policies are right or wrong can only be discussed by this House, but it is not for the Opposition to influence us. We are in power here and we know our duties and our responsibilities, and we know what is good for our country. We will not and refuse to be influenced by them. They can discuss it at length in fact as long as they like and they are free to suggest anything they like. If it is good, we accept, if not we reject. I have also explained at length in recent debates on the Government's attitude towards the Brunei issue and in my speech I also touched on the Government's attitude to the Sino/Indian conflict. Therefore, there is no point in my going back on what I have said before because I can only say the same thing, and there is hardly any time for me to say anything much and I don't wish to say anything more because I know the Opposition will refuse to listen to me and they will refuse to listen to reason. So I am happy to leave it at that. They have heard, they have read and they are able, I presume, to think for themselves. At this stage I can only say that the policies of the Government

have withstood time and tide. Our stand in the United Nations has, I feel, not suffered any loss in name and in dignity or suffered any criticism from any of the countries in the United Nations. Our stand on the Sino/Indian dispute has been made clear. We look at it simply as a matter of struggle between democracy and communism. I need not elaborate, as I have said.

I would like now to turn to the remarks made by the Honourable member for Tanjong. He said the Federation of Malaya has acted contrary to the Afro-Asian feelings, especially in sending our police to Brunei. I wonder how much does he know about the Afro/Asian feelings. There are countries and countries in Asia and Africa. Those in his mind are no doubt the Afro/Asian countries, in the Eastern bloc and to these he gives so much credit—I do not know who they are. But from our side we have received no request from any of the Afro-Asian countries or have been officially approached by any of the Afro/Asian countries on the matter of this recent uprising in Brunei. But one thing I would like to tell you. Our stand in regard to Brunei is positive. We made an Agreement with the Government of Brunei in 1952, which has been amended in 1956, and we stand by it. When a request was made by the Sultan for us to send police forces in order to help maintain law and order in that State, we had to do it—and that of course is a positive stand. If because we are afraid, for instance, to be criticised by some of the so-called Afro/Asian countries, in consequence of which, we did not send them, then I would be faced with the criticism that our stand has not been positive and cowardly. As to the lack of a positive stand taken, according to him, I fail to understand the meaning of the word "positive" which the Honourable Member has used in this context—at least, what he thinks is positive has not been explained by him. However, we have taken positive action in the Sino/Indian conflict, we have taken positive action in the Brunei conflict, and we have taken positive action in almost

every matter in our foreign policy. In the United Nations we have taken positive action, and Honourable Members would, no doubt, have noted what we have done in the United Nations. We joined in the utter condemnation of the Union of the Republic of South Africa in their pursuit of the inhumane policy of apartheid. Then, we had also taken positive steps in condemning China for the attack on Tibet and we had also taken positive action in regard to the sending of our troops to Congo. While all these other so-called Afro/Asian countries were withdrawing their troops, we stood firm in Congo in spite of the smallness in the number of our men. That is positive action. Then, again, in the United Nations we are the co-sponsor of the famous United Nations Resolution No. 1514 on anti-colonialism and self-determination of subject peoples, and at this very moment in the General Assembly we are actively engaged in the debate to find ways and means to implement this resolution. As a member of the United Nations we have been given the signal honour of being elected as a member of the Sub-Committee on Angola. What further proof can there be of the credit of Malaya or the standing of Malaya in the United Nations? Then, there is our strong stand in support of the various other countries like Hungary and many other things.

Then reference was also made by an Honourable Member to the fact that although a Save Democracy Fund was launched to provide relief for refugees in the Sino/Indian border, the Government has not provided assistance for refugees in other areas such as those in Hongkong. I had already explained in my speech before. However, one thing I can tell the Honourable Member if he were here to take note of it, but he is not here unfortunately and so my words will only be wasted. In fact, we as a member of the United Nations are contributors towards a number of funds. The Honourable Member has been hasty in making a statement to this House, but he if had taken the trouble to find out to what extent we had helped refugees in

Hongkong he might have saved my breath and time taken for his vituperation in this House.

There were other charges made by the Honourable Member but I think I need not reply to them because there is hardly any time left.

The Honourable Member for Bachok mentioned about our lack of interest in what happens between India and Pakistan and that I have not taken this matter up at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. In fact, this is a matter that is most delicate, where both India and Pakistan had made it known to members of the Commonwealth countries that they do not want any interference in this matter. Recently, the Honourable Member might perhaps have read it, there is a mission from England and from America on the way there and these people will find ways and means of bringing the two countries together and Malaya has made certain contributions too, and had ventured certain proposals which have been well received by, I think, the members of the mission. They are in fact ready to talk and, if I am not mistaken, they had already started exploratory talks on how to bring about a settlement of Pakistan and India on the question of Kashmir.

Then, just now as I came here, I heard a suggestion by the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu that in granting employment permits there should be no discrimination. To the best of my knowledge, we have never tried to discriminate between those who ask for employment permits. There are regulations which cover this matter, and if there are persons who after having complied with these regulations have not been given permits to come in, I will be very pleased to correct the mistake as soon as I get a report from the Honourable Member. I can assure the Honourable Member that I will take positive action in regard to any matter of this kind, because I hate it as much as the Honourable Member does, if anybody is discriminated against.

There is also another matter brought up by the Member for Teluk Anson,

who said that no new Ministers had been appointed consequent upon the appointment of two Ministers as High Commissioner and Ambassador respectively. I have already explained this particular matter. There is no need to appoint new Ministers and encumber the Government with further sums of money, as my colleagues who remain behind can cover the work of the two Ministers—and I think we have been able to do it quite effectively.

There was also another suggestion that in appointing members to attend the United Nations, we should not just pick the men from the Government party. As I said, it is not quite all true. Whoever goes to the United Nations to represent this Government must speak with the same voice. That is the only matter we insist upon. If the Honourable Members from the Opposition would like to be represented in the United Nations, I will be pleased to consider it. Last year an Honourable Member from the opposite bench—from the Opposition—had gone as one of the delegates—and I think he has greatly benefitted by it being impressed no doubt by what he saw in the United Nations.

Now, I come to the subject of a Commonwealth of Muslim Nations. It was suggested that the proposal was only to consider 12-hour fasting. That is not quite correct. What was suggested was quoted out of the context of my speech at Lahore. I gave a few instances as to why there was need for the Commonwealth of Muslim countries to get together. There are so many things common to the Muslim which we could quite probably discuss in this set-up of the Commonwealth, and I quoted among many other things the question of fasting in respect of which we must expect to find Muslims living in the North Pole where there is never any sunset for six months or where, on the opposite side, there is never any day for six months of each year. Now, assuming that there are Muslims living in that area, surely you do not want him to fast for six months just because there is no sunset and no daybreak (*Laughter*). So, that is one of the small things I referred to. Just to

be a little bit humorous, I said the period of fasting got to be cut to shape. For, how long do persons of the Muslim faith living in the North Pole should fast? Do they fast for six months—in which case we must expect to find their corpses—or they don't fast at all in which case they are to be considered as true Muslims? That is the thing I said—but don't quote me out of the context. There are some useful things which I said but they did not quote them. I think that is all that I need reply here and my colleagues will do the rest.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Chairman, Sir, I want some clarification from the Prime Minister. He said that there were no new Ministers appointed, yet we find the Member for Larut Selatan being made a new Minister.

The Prime Minister: I am sorry—that is just one useful thing which he had brought up in this Parliament. I am very proud and honoured that I have appointed my colleague the Member for Larut Selatan. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, there are only a few more points left for me to answer. First, I will deal with the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Utara.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara telah membangkitkan soal Duta kita di-Indonesia. Beliau telah mengatakan yang Duta kita di-Indonesia itu segan atau pun tidak suka berjumpa dengan wakil² akhbar. Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menerangkan ia-itu ada pun Duta² kita yang berkhidmat di-luar² negeri selalu-nya memang suka hendak berjumpa dengan wakil² akhbar. Dan barangkali ada sa-kali sakala yang Duta ini tidak suka hendak memberi ulasan atas sesuatu perkara yang di-fikirkan perkara itu akan merosakkan perhubungan yang baik sangka di-antara satu negeri dengan satu negeri yang lain, atau pun sa-suatu perkara yang harus membangkitkan perasaan yang tidak baik dalam soal *international*. Jadi perkara itu tidak hairan, kerana bukan kita sahaja yang menjalankan chara yang demikian, bahkan mana² Duta

(Diplomat) dalam dunia ini kadang² beliau suka mengulas kapada wakil² akhbar, kadang² tidak.

Sa-perkara lagi Yang Berhormat itu bangkitkan ia-itu tuduhan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri berkenaan dengan tempat lathen Kalimantan Selatan ia-itu di-Malinau. Ini saya fikir tidak mustahak sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan oleh Yang Berhormat menghantar Duta atau pun pegawai kita di-Indonesia menyiasat, melihat dan mengambil gambar di-Kalimantan Selatan, kerana sa-bagaimana yang disebutkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu ada-lah perkara² yang di-terima atau pun ma'lumat yang layak di-perchayai yang di-terima dari beberapa kalangan dengan sebab itu-lah Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah pun menyatakan kapada Dewan ini

Mr Chairman: Order. Masa telah chukup sa-bagaimana yang di-jadualkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$8,882,940 for Heads S. 17, S. 18 and S. 19 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 20—

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to move an amendment to the Supply Bill, viz: that the sum to be allocated for Head S. 20 be reduced by \$10 in respect of Item (1) of Sub-head 1.

Mr Chairman, Sir, if we look at that particular Head, we will see that it refers to the salary of the Honourable the Minister of Finance. Honourable Members of this House will ask, "Why this motion to amend his salary?" I must admit that it is not a usual motion. It was prompted by a great many reasons, not only by the unbecoming behaviour of the Honourable the Minister of Finance in conducting affairs in this House, but more so in his attempt to conceal certain facts from Members of this House. One must realise that this House is a Chamber for discussion. Members of

either side are entitled to ventilate their grievances, are entitled to request for information pertaining to the affairs of the country as such. But, what do we find? Whenever any attempt was made to ask legitimate questions, we received no positive replies. Instead the Minister was trying to conceal legitimate information from us. We shall at a later stage dwell in detail on every aspect of this particular charge. I am not merely saying that he is concealing facts from us, but I shall in the course of this debate put forward specific instances in which the Minister attempts to conceal information from the House. Not only was he content with concealing information, but sometimes he even went to the extent of misrepresenting facts regarding which in the course of this debate I shall also give concrete examples to justify the charge.

Honourable Members of this House will remember that I had the occasion some time ago to ask the Minister a simple question, namely, on the qualifications of the Commissioner of Insurance. I asked him whether the Commissioner of Insurance had actuarial qualification. Instead of giving me a straight-forward answer, "Yes" or "No" which I know full well he knows, he was trying to evade the whole issue by saying, "I have a list of qualifications here, it is too long to read it out". Then he went on to the extent of saying that he did not know what was meant by actuarial qualifications. Is that the kind of answer we expect from a responsible Minister? Is he telling the truth when he says that he does not know what is meant by actuarial qualifications. If we were to examine his past speeches in this Chamber, we would have noticed that he mentioned the words "actuarial reports" so many times. Is he going to tell this House that when he uttered those words he did not know the meaning? Those are facts which are before us, and I am sure you will agree with me that this amendment is by no means without substance.

Now, Sir, let us come to other matters which were discussed in this House in the course of the last few

months. I refer here to the discussion on the Employees' Provident Fund. I had the occasion to make an adjournment speech in this House some time ago on the Employees' Provident Fund. I asked for certain information and the Honourable the Minister of Finance was good enough to give me a reply whereby he disclosed certain information about the Employees' Provident Fund. In the course of his speech, he informed us—he was referring to the loan to Hotel Merlin—"The nature of the transaction was admittedly unusual,"; that is what the Minister said according to a copy of his speech given to me by the office. In his own words he has said, "was admittedly unusual" and he went on to say, "but in essence it constituted a loan on the security of the property. The Attorney-General has been consulted . . ."

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Chairman, Sir, Standing Order 36 (1)—the Hotel Merlin is not covered by the present Estimates. Therefore, I seek your ruling on this point.

Mr Chairman: Hotel Merlin is under the control of the Employees' Provident Board. It is not in the Estimates.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not speaking on the Estimates at all. I am moving a cut of \$10 from the Minister's salary and I am giving the reasons to this House as to why I make that motion. I have pointed out that the Minister in the course of conducting the business of this House had concealed certain matters from this House, and I am bringing up this matter not because of Hotel Merlin but to demonstrate that he did in fact try to conceal matters from this House. So, Sir, to continue with what he told this House, and I quote:

"The Attorney-General has been consulted as to whether the transaction was one which it was within the power of the Board to make. He has advised that it was, but has drawn attention to the provisions of section 9 (1) . . ."

Mr Chairman: That is, again, about the Employees' Provident Fund which is under the control of the Board.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have just pointed out that I am bringing up the Employees' Provident Fund merely as an example. I am going to demonstrate that the Honourable the Minister of Finance from this speech and from a speech made later

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member is deliberately flouting your ruling.

Mr Chairman: I have told you that you cannot do that. You can refer to some other examples—not to the Hotel Merlin.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on a matter of great importance. I am here to demonstrate to the House that the conduct of the Minister is unworthy, and in doing so

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Mr Chairman, Sir, Standing Order 36 (9)—the Honourable Member for Tanjong has made reference about conduct which is contrary to what is laid down in the Standing Order which says, "No reference shall be made in any debate to the conduct or character . . ."

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a substantive motion.

Mr Chairman: Standing Order 36 (9) says, "No reference shall be made in any debate to the conduct or character of any Member of Parliament or of any public servant, other than conduct in the capacity of Member of Parliament or public servant, as the case may be." You have made mention of the conduct of the Minister.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: So, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance in the course of his speech did mention certain things to the effect that the lease is for 15 years whereas in this particular speech

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, on a point of order. The Honourable Member is again referring to a subject which has been ruled out of order by you just now. He is deliberately flouting your ruling.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, if the ruling is that I cannot mention

Mr Chairman: Just a minute! You have persisted in being irrelevant. If you do the same thing again, I have to ask you to discontinue your speech.

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor: Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap Tuan Pengerusi dapat menggunakan Peratoran Mesuarat 44 (1).

Mr Chairman: I have mentioned just now that if you still persist in being irrelevant, I will direct you to discontinue your speech under S.O. 44 (1). You should not touch on the case of Hotel Merlin. You can give some other examples.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, you have made my position very difficult. The whole issue is that if a person has made a speech in this House, the subject matter is of no consequence to us today. I am not concerned with the subject matter at all, but I am concerned with the conduct of the person concerned in the course of making certain speeches in this House. If a person were to say something on that particular occasion without the courage, the moral courage, to face the consequences, by getting the speech deleted, so that it does not appear in the official text, then I say that he is a coward of the worst order. If one is prepared to make a speech in this Chamber . . .

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Sir, on a point of order. The word "coward" is not parliamentary? I hope he will withdraw it.

Mr Chairman: "Coward" is not a parliamentary word!

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Withdraw!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I will say I withdraw the word and I will say that he is a person who has not got the moral courage to stand by what he says. If I have not got the conviction to stand by what I am saying, then I would not utter a single word. I remember that in the course of the debate, the Minister has made some

utterance to the effect that he hopes that I will not delete a certain word which I said in the course of the debate when the speech comes up to me for scrutiny. Well, I will tell the Honourable Minister concerned that I have never in my life deleted anything which I have uttered and since he was able to give me that advice, by this very demonstration I have illustrated that he is a person who has been continuously doing it. The unfortunate thing is that he has been caught red-handed this time. After all one has only to look at the report in the *Straits Times* to verify this very important fact. So, Sir, you see this is another matter. Could a responsible Minister of the Government do a thing like that? Members of this House will agree with me that it is a shocking thing.

To illustrate further, Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out to this House that after delivering an adjournment speech and after receiving a reply thereto, I have had certain suspicions as to the accuracy of certain information that was given. As a result of that I made attempts to get a clarification from the Minister concerned. And the Minister concerned is none other than the Honourable Minister of Finance. First of all, my enquiry took the form of questions in this House. I submitted my questions in accordance with the Standing Orders and I had information that my questions were accepted and were circularised in the first draft. But since the Minister refused to give me answers, I was subsequently informed that the questions were in contradiction to the Standing Orders. Is this the way to perform his duty as a Minister of the Crown? Later on, having failed to obtain the necessary elucidation on the questions I raised, my second attempt was to contact the persons concerned, namely, the Manager of the Board and the Attorney-General. These people being civil servants informed me that they could not disclose to me the information and that it was confidential. So I had to do it through a Minister. Accordingly I wrote a letter to the Minister

of Justice asking for a copy of the legal opinion, because I had doubts with regard to the genuineness of the statement and I also wrote to the Minister of Finance seeking certain clarifications. No reply was given to me and yesterday I telephoned the Minister of Justice and asked him whether I could have a reply to my letter. I was informed by him that the matter was confidential. Fancy that—a legal opinion of the Attorney-General is a confidential document! Then I told the Minister concerned, “Will you kindly give me a reply in writing to the effect that it is confidential?” To my surprise he told me, “It is not necessary. I have already told you.” So this is the position. Then, as far as the Finance Minister is concerned he referred me to his Secretary, and when I rang up the Secretary I was told that the Secretary was in conference. So I told the person concerned to deliver a message to the Secretary that I am desirous of having a reply. And today, a few minutes before this debate commenced, I received a letter from the Secretary, which is marked “Confidential”. So, the subject matter of the letter cannot be discussed at this meeting because it is confidential. You can, therefore, see that all these persons concerned are under the direct control of the Minister. I don't blame the civil servants for not being able to assist me, but I blame the Minister because he is responsible. Every action of a civil servant is the direct responsibility of the Minister. Is this the manner the Minister feels should be the method of running a democratic Government? Is this the manner to conduct parliamentary democracy? Does he really believe in government by discussion? Does he believe in criticism? I submit, Sir, that his action is a testimony that he does not believe in parliamentary democracy, he does not believe in government by discussion, and above all he cannot take criticism. This has been evidenced quite a number of times here and, if I may say so, he often loses his head and in so doing he has revealed certain weaknesses. What we are concerned here and what this House is interested

in is whether in fact this particular loan is in conformity with the Trustee Ordinance. The Minister has pointed out himself that it has contravened Section 9 (1) (b) of the Trustee Ordinance.

Let us have a look at the Trustee Ordinance and see what it has to say. The Trustee Ordinance, Section 9 (1) says this—and before I read this I must point out that the E.P.F. Ordinance says that every loan of the Employees' Provident Fund must be in conformity with the provisions of the Trustee Ordinance. The Honourable the Minister has admitted that it is a loan, though it is a very unusual loan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: On a point of order, the Honourable Member is again referring to the Hotel Merlin loan in spite of the repeated warnings given by you.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: The Honourable Minister of Finance failed to realise that if he is going to forestall me from speaking in this debate today I can always speak at the next meeting. I can even move a substantive motion on the Employees' Provident Fund if it is the desire of the Government. If it is, let them say so and I shall definitely move a motion on it and have a full discussion on it; and I am sure that the Government and the Minister concerned—and I think I will place this not so much on the Government but on the negligence of the Minister of Finance—will have no leg to stand on, if this matter were to be raised again. So, if the Minister is prepared to face the challenge now I shall proceed. If he is not, let him stand up again on a point of order.

The Prime Minister: This Government has never stopped Honourable Members from bringing any action or any motion they like in this House except the motions which are confined to the Government Bench. So there is no point in trying to issue a challenge. If he wants to bring up a motion, he can bring it at any time (*Applause*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Nevertheless, the behaviour of the Minister

concerned is another testimony to the fact as to why a cut is necessary. If there is nothing to hide, why should he forestall this legitimate attempt to discover the truth? If there is no fear, if everything is above board, let us throw it open. Let us allow the public to examine every aspect of it so that they can see for themselves that we have nothing to hide. But, however, Sir, the behaviour of the Honourable Minister of Finance has indicated otherwise. By his frequent attempts to forestall discussion, he perhaps feels that a time lag may allow him the necessary time to regularise what is now an irregular matter. One must realise that time is a very important factor.

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member has been warned by Mr Speaker not to bring up that subject. If he wants to bring up a substantive motion, I say he can bring it. But don't try to defeat the ruling of the Speaker by bringing it in on and off like that. It is just a waste of the time of this House.

Mr Chairman: Don't bring that up again!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am sorry, Sir. I must apologise to you, Mr Speaker, for diverting back again to this subject. I must say, Sir, that since it is the desire of the Government that the matter should be brought up at a subsequent date I shall definitely do so. But this does not alter the fact that the salary of the Minister should be cut as I have demonstrated. I have given ample examples and I will be able to give even more examples if Honourable Members from the Government Bench will not make such attempt to forestall this discussion from reasons best known to themselves and I think for reasons best known to the public at large.

Sir, to give further examples of this particular matter I would like to refer to the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance—the Budget Speech delivered a few days ago. As I have said just now, he even had the audacity to delete very vital items from speeches—and here, I would like to demonstrate one very important aspect of the speech and which, to my mind,

is a matter of principle. One expects a Minister, who is responsible for finance, to be conversant with the subject matter under discussion, particularly a matter that will be the subject of future legislation. But it appears surprising to me that our Honourable Minister of Finance, who often likes to claim the honour of being a very knowledgeable Minister, should make a blunder of this nature: he was replying to my speech in which I made certain suggestions with regard to the Pay-As-You-Earn method of income tax assessment, and, in the course of his speech on income tax, he mentioned that I was in error, when I told him that as far as this system was concerned the individual, the wage-earner, would be paying income tax in advance, whereas the others who are not wage-earners would not need do so. He then went on to demonstrate that, and I think it would be better if I were to quote what he has said:

“The Honourable Member for Tanjong . . . was against the P.A.Y.E. system of income tax collection on the ground that it hits the poor, when every government in the world which has introduced it has done so for the express purpose of making it easier for those in the fixed income groups to pay their taxes to the government. He criticises it on the ground that wage and salary earners would as a result, pay their tax earlier than the propertied class as their deductions would begin in January, instead of later on. He forgets that though they might begin in January, they do not end until December of that year, whereas normally taxes are paid round about the middle of the year. The graphs done by the Department of Inland Revenue indicate that the main flow of income tax revenue occurs in the middle months of the year and, hitherto, when you pay your tax, you pay in full.”

So, you see, Sir, your Honourable Minister of Finance is not conversant with the fact that as far as income taxation is concerned, though everybody pays tax in the middle of the year, according to the present system they do so for income of the previous year. So everybody, like the Minister himself, will pay income tax perhaps in the month of June for income derived the previous year, whereas wage and salary earners will have to pay income tax on that very year, on that very month. So you see, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Finance, in proposing to

this House that he is going to move legislation to this effect, is of the impression that there is no difference—he is of the impression that everybody will be paying tax on the same year, which is far from the truth. I say it is a matter of principle, and I say it is a matter of importance because, if the Minister himself is ignorant of this, obviously he must have informed his Cabinet colleagues in the same vein and thereby misleading them. So, is it fair to have legislation of this nature, because the Minister himself is not conversant with what has actually been proposed? Because of the fact that he is not conversant, it is reasonable to assume that he has also led his Cabinet Ministers up the garden path. So, in his attempt to mislead this House on the same matter, due to the vigilance of the Opposition, he is being exposed.

Sir, we have a Minister, who professes to be knowledgeable, and yet by his actions, by his utterances, it has been proved to this House and to the people of this country at large that he is inept and incompetent; and as such, Sir, I feel that you will agree with me in supporting my motion for this cut, because we in this House, particularly Members of the Opposition, must demonstrate to the Ministers—not only to the Minister of Finance but to any Minister concerned—that they cannot do what they like and get away with it. We feel that we will be failing in our duty if we do not expose Ministers of such category and prove to the world that they are phoney.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr Chairman: The motion standing in the name of the Honourable Enche' Tan Phock Kin, namely, “That the sum to be allocated for Head 20 be reduced by \$10 in respect of Item 1 of Sub-head 1,” is now open for debate. If no Honourable Member wishes to speak, I shall put the question.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, at least we would have expected that the Honourable Minister whose salary is being cut should have risen to vindicate himself and say to the country that these charges that have

been brought against him are true or untrue. But, Mr Chairman, Sir, this House is only offered silence by the Minister and I think that that silence is very eloquent, much more eloquent than any address he could have made to this House. Mr Chairman, Sir, I think even the ordinary kampong people of our country have a proverb or a saying that if something is said against you and you just keep quiet, that amounts to an admission that what is said is right. But it is all the more surprising that our knowledgeable Minister, when things are said in his very hearing, should not stand up to reply to such a matter which is to a great extent personally directed towards him, unless, of course, Mr Chairman, Sir, his excuse is that his powers of hearing have let him down during the course of this debate.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a matter brought up by my Honourable friend, the Member for Tanjong, against the Minister—and he has made very serious charges. Mr Chairman, Sir, I, as an ordinary Member of Parliament, if charges of even one-tenth the gravity of the charges made against the Minister had been brought against me, would stand up in this House and thrash the matter out. But we are faced here today with the very extraordinary conduct of the Minister—his silence on such direct charges against him. Is it a silent admission of guilt? Is the Minister today going to leave this House without answering these charges now? If the Minister has not got an answer to all these charges, and he cannot utter one word in reply, then there is only one way out, one honourable way out, and that is to vacate his seat in this House. (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No!) If his back-benchers can be so vigorous, I can see no reason why the Honourable Minister should be so lifeless in the face of these charges.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this House—and our utterances and conduct in this House—must measure up to the standard of truth; and I should say that by the very fact that we are referred to as Honourable Ministers and Honourable Members implies that we should tell the truth. However, the

Honourable Member for Tanjong has shown in this House that the Minister of Finance in the course of answering questions and queries in this House has been misleading the House and misleading the public. The Minister of Finance should realise one thing—either he jumps upon anyone under the purview of his Ministry who is not following the proper procedure and have it corrected then and there, or he should not come up to this House to justify conduct which is manifestly wrong. Now he has taken upon himself the full responsibility unconditionally for such conduct which was not in accordance with the laid down procedure—procedure laid down in Ordinances passed by this House in an earlier stage of its development. One thing that must characterise any Member of this House, and much more a Minister, is that he should have the courage to tell the truth, to face up to the truth; but it is sad to see that the Honourable Minister has not had the courage in respect of these matters mentioned by the Honourable Member for Tanjong to tell the truth to this House. Mr Chairman, Sir, we do not look upon him as a member of another Party, but we look upon him as a part of this House. That is why we are so sad at all this concealment of truth, and I will say to the Honourable Minister that he must, before he leaves this Chamber today, answer these charges and clear himself.

Sir, there is another vital principle of parliamentary democracy that is not even

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I shall reply with great pleasure if given time. If I can, I would like to move a motion to suspend the operation of Standing Order 12 so that the proceedings on this matter can be extended until 7.00 or 8.00 p.m.

Mr Chairman: You can move the motion.

House resumes.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS (MOTION)

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

That the proceedings of the House this day in Committee of Supply shall be exempted

from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 8.00 p.m.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings of the House this day in Committee of Supply shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 8.00 p.m.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 20—

Debate resumed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, it is heartening for us to know that the Minister has applied for an extension of time, but it would be of no use if he himself is not going to speak. (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No!) We hope that he will speak. My comment is really justified, because in the last few minutes there was an attempt to get this motion of a cut disposed of without any reply from him. Therefore, I hope that we will not be disappointed as we have been in the last few minutes.

I would now say that in parliamentary democracy, even the colleagues of the Minister of Finance in the Cabinet are not entirely absolved by the silence of their colleague in charge of finance. Even this silence would affect or would reflect upon the Head of the Cabinet. Sir, my Honourable friend, the Member for Tanjong, has levelled the charge of extreme lack of courage, moral courage, in the matter of this cut, and I hope the other Ministers will now rally round him and give him the courage to reply to the serious charges.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (1): Is the Honourable Member for Damansara trying to

teach us how to behave in this House, how to talk in this House, or is he trying to teach you, Mr Chairman, Sir, how to conduct this House?

Mr Chairman: He has a right to say that. Proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, it is only of interest that the other Ministers should supplement the courage of the Minister of Finance to stand up in this House to answer these charges squarely. Thank you very much.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, it was not the intention of this House to be silent on this motion, and it was so because the Member for Damansara stood up before we had the opportunity to debate on this motion.

The motion for the cut of \$10 of the Minister's salary is not only unworthy but also unproven, because the mover of this motion has only given two reasons: the first reason was concealing of information and the second reason was misleading the House and the Cabinet.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara has charged that the Minister of Finance has no courage. After listening to what the Honourable Member for Tanjong has said, the Minister of Finance has definitely had the courage and he has not concealed information, because the Member for Tanjong has quoted certain parts of the Minister's speech which say that the transactions have admittedly been unusual. So the Minister of Finance did inform in this House

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of order, Mr Chairman, Sir. He is now referring to the point which you mentioned as out of order. (Laughter).

Mr Chairman: You should not refer to that!

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am replying to the points raised by him just now, and this is typical of the Opposition, when they find that they are on the losing end, that they try to close our mouths! He himself admitted that the Minister of Finance did say that the

transactions admittedly were unusual. So how can he be charged for concealing information from this House? Secondly, the Member for Tanjong also said that the Minister himself did say that these transactions contravened the Trustees Ordinance. So how does he support or substantiate that the reason why his salary should be cut is because of concealing information?

In regard to his other point in support of his charge that the Minister of Finance misled the House, he has claimed that in the payee system of income tax, the small man pays the income tax in advance on the actual income of the year. That means to say that when I subscribe towards the payee system of paying income tax, for the month of January 1962, I will be paying income tax for the month of January 1962, but I still will not have paid tax on my income for the rest of the year, as I keep on paying from month to month. The Member for Tanjong claims that the capitalist, on the other hand, does not pay his income tax in advance, that is to say, income tax for 1962 is paid usually in the month of May or the middle of the year. It is admitted, however, that the income tax, for example, for the year 1962, is generally based on the income of the previous year, i.e. the income of 1961. His argument is that the payee man pays in advance, whereas the capitalist does not pay in advance and he does not pay on income earned in the tax year. But the Honourable Member forgets that if the capitalist earns more than what he earned in the previous year, he gets a supplementary income tax notice of assessment to pay up the difference. I can give a classical example, and every Member of this House will remember that in 1959 when we stood for Elections, we had already paid our income tax for 1959 based on 1958 income and yet we did receive a supplementary assessment, because we became members of Parliament after August 1959 and earned \$500 extra per month. It, therefore, goes to show that although it is based on the previous year, the big man actually pays his income tax in advance. So, I do not see how the

Minister of Finance has misled the House on this question of income tax.

Therefore, Mr Chairman, Sir, as these two charges by the Honourable Member for Tanjong have not been substantiated, this motion should be thrown out.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, satu pekerjaan yang senang dalam dunia ini-lah menchercha, menchachi, menchari salah orang, sudah 3 tahun di-Rumah yang mulia ini Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong tidak putus² mentohmah Menteri Kewangan. Ini-lah satu penyakit iri hati terhadap kejayaan dan kebolehan yang telah di-buat oleh Menteri Kewangan Persekutuan (*Tepok*). Saya sa-bagai penyokong Kerajaan sa-lagi Kerajaan Perikatan memerintah negeri ini beberapa tahun lagi. Sa-lagi Yang Berhormat Tan Siew Sin

Mr Chairman: Jangan sebut namanya sebutkan tempat-nya.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan: Saya tarek balek, ia-itu Menteri Kewangan yang memegang teraju kewangan yang ada pada hari ini (*Tepok*). Tuan Pengerusi, akan memegang jawatan Menteri Kewangan. Ia ada-lah sa-orang ahli yang tertua sa-kali dudok di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu sa-menjak di-adakan Perlembagaan Persekutuan, 1948, sa-orang yang dudok tidak berputus² ia-itu sudah sa-lama 15 tahun. Oleh itu tentu-lah pengalaman yang ada pada diri-nya rasa saya tidak ada biji mata lagi orang yang boleh melawan berkenaan dengan pentadbiran kewangan. Saya berusa hairan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu baharu 3 tahun sahaja dudok di-sini tiap² kali di-adakan Persidangan ini ada sahaja tudohan² atau anchaman² terhadap Menteri Kewangan itu. Di-sini saya sa-bagai penyokong Kerajaan apa yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu, saya menyokong dengan 100 peratus berdiri tegak di-belakang-nya dan akan menentang apa sahaja tudohan² yang di-hadapan kapada-nya.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, as Leader of this House and as Leader of the Cabinet, I will be failing in my duty if I do not stand up here

and speak on behalf of my Honourable colleague and refute the charges made by Honourable Members of the Opposition. The charges, admittedly, are very violent ones. The Honourable Member for Tanjong has been trying time and again to vent his vengeance on my colleague, the Minister of Finance. Let me tell him and also this House that I consider it an honour and privilege to have the Honourable Member for Melaka Tengah as the Minister of Finance and as my colleague in the Cabinet. (*Applause*). He has been with me and with the Government for all these years, and I can tell this House that he has not only brought credit to the Cabinet but that he has also brought credit to this Government far and wide. (*Applause*). In all the conferences, which he has attended on behalf of this country, I have always been proud to have received reports to the effect that Malaya has sent a very worthy representative to these conferences. Therefore, due to his small-mindedness, the Honourable Member has tried to conjure up some fault and connect it with the Honourable Minister of Finance. He has been trying to bring up things to substantiate the charge which he has made against my colleague—and such one matter which he has brought up is in connection with the Employees' Provident Fund. My colleague, the Minister of Finance, will reply to that. In fact, the Employees' Provident Fund is not directly under his charge but is controlled by the Board. What the Board has done or what it is about to do, it should inform the Minister. But to suggest that he is connected with whatever transactions made by this Board, and to suggest that he is involved in some transaction, thereby insinuating that he has been dishonest, is a charge which, I think, is unworthy of the Honourable Member for Tanjong, when everybody present here knows that the Honourable Minister of Finance is honest.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, on a point of clarification.

The Prime Minister: I think he is wasting the time of this House. He has made too many clarifications and he has been trying to lead this House

round and round by the back door, by the front door and by the side doors. He is wasting the time of this House when we are discussing the Budget and we have already limited the days and the hours to discuss this Budget. So I am not giving way for the first time. I have been polite and I have been considerate to give in to requests from the Honourable Members of the Opposition, but I think they have made a mockery of this House through their various charges made in the last few days. The way they have behaved in the last few days has disillusioned me and it has more or less hurt this Government. The reputation of my Honourable colleague is well established and I don't think it is for him to question his reputation. I consider it very spiteful to suggest or to cast aspersion on such a person. To cut his pay by \$10 is of course a nonsense. The intention is to bring about a no confidence in the Honourable Minister and that motion will be thrown out as soon as it is put to the vote—in no time. But he is going to have his say, he is going to make fit and see his name published in the papers tomorrow and he will be satisfied that he has made a name for himself for better or worse. But such a name is unworthy of the Honourable Member for Tanjong. He knows very well that my Honourable friend and colleague is a very rich man; he is almost a millionaire. He knows very well that he is honest. Why try to suggest all this nonsense just to see his name published in bold letters in the Press tomorrow morning or mentioned in the radio tonight. The Opposition is trying to blacken his character. But be careful about throwing stones at glass houses. I condemn it and it is one of the things that I don't welcome at all in this House. It is not often that I have spoken in this tone, but I really take a very violent exception to everything that has been suggested just now by the Honourable Member for Tanjong (*Applause*).

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa tidak-lah adil bagi saya orang Melaka yang tahu lebeh dekat dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Melaka Tengah,

kalau saya tidak hendak berchakap sa-patah dua bagi menentang usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Tanjong. Sa-panjang yang saya dengar ulasan yang di-buat oleh wakil Tanjong itu dapat-lah kita fahamkan bahawa tidak lain dan tidak bukan hanya-lah dia berperi² yang selama tiga tahun ini hendak memasokkan fahaman yang di-bawa oleh Socialist Front itu kepada fikiran Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Jadi, tentu-lah apa² benda yang telah diterangkan oleh wakil Tanjong itu ia-lah pertentangan faham. Maka dengan sebab itu, iri hati atau sakit hati wakil Tanjong itu sa-hingga membawa chadangan hendak menurunkan gaji Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sebanyak \$10 kalau ta' silap saya, ini-lah kali yang kedua chadangan saperti ini di-bawa oleh wakil Tanjong.

Saya suka berchakap hendak menerangkan kepada wakil Tanjong itu, kita bagi pehak penyokong² Kerajaan hari ini, bukan sahaja sanggup menentang wakil Tanjong itu dalam segala hujah²-nya, tetapi kita sanggup mempertahankan Menteri Kewangan kita sa-hingga apa juga yang ada, tenaga yang ada pada kita. Oleh itu, saya bangkang dengan sa-keras²-nya usul yang di-kemukakan oleh wakil Tanjong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong as usual not only delights in making wild accusations; as is characteristic of him, accusations are not even accurate. He charges that I asked the Parliamentary Secretariat, or rather I myself deleted the words which I had spoken in the course of my reply to his adjournment speech on this particular matter in which the Employees Provident Fund was involved in order to cover up a mistake made by me. In the first place, he should know that we are not supposed to do that sort of thing; but if the Honourable Member can prove that I have done anything as irregular as that, I think he should take up the matter with you, Sir. I think it is an insult to this House for him to suggest that material changes have been made to speeches made by me. I think he had

no right to make those charges unless he could actually prove them. He also told the House that the Questions which were disallowed by you—and I presume those questions related to the Hotel Merlin transaction, which was sanctioned by the Employees Provident Fund—were my doing. I think his words prove that he does not even understand the Standing Orders of this House, because it is not me, Sir, but you, as the Speaker, who decides which question is appropriate and which question is not. It is the Speaker who decides which questions can properly be disallowed and which questions can properly be allowed. And if he suggests, as he apparently means to do, that I was responsible for it, I think he does grave disrespect not only to the House, Sir, but also to you as Speaker.

But his really star contribution to this debate is in regard to his allegation to the Pay-As-You-Earn system of income tax. Here again I cannot believe that the Honourable Member for Tanjong, who is supposed to be an accountant, can make the misstatement of fact which he so obviously made. He says that if, for example, in the year 1963 a salaried employee were to pay a monthly instalment of his income tax he would be paying tax in advance. He apparently does not know that even if you may be paying on your current income, i.e., on assessment year 1963, that tax would be payable in respect of the year 1962 but for assessment year 1963. The very fact that he does not know this very simple thing, that there is a difference between assessment year and the tax paid, shows how good he is as an accountant. As an accountant, he should have these little things at his finger tips and yet he could make that kind of silly mistake, which he so obviously made. It is very significant that he made a complete fool of himself in a small thing like that in trying to show me up. And if I may say so, that shows how much reliance we can place on the Honourable Member for Tanjong who professes to be the financial and economic expert of the Socialist Front. I can only say, God

help this country if the Honourable Member becomes the Minister of Finance in a Socialist Government.

My last point, Sir. The Honourable Member apparently seems to think that I have taken very great pains to shield or to hide this particular transaction of the Employees Provident Fund. As the Honourable Prime Minister has pointed out, there is no need for me to do that for the very simple reason that the investments of the Fund, as I have tried to point out to the Honourable Member in my reply to his adjournment speech, are not within my control at all. In fact, the Honourable Member would probably be surprised to hear that I know nothing whatever about the investments of the Fund, and that particular transaction was not known to me until in fact it was reported to me by a member of the public. That is a deliberate act of Government policy, because the Government feels that as the Board is a responsible one—it has 18 members consisting of 6 each from the Government, the employers and the employees—it would be undesirable both in policy and in practice for the Government to become involved in the actual investments of the Fund. There is, of course, provision to the effect that at least 70 per cent of the Fund must be invested in the Federation of Malaya, but apart from that very broad control, the Government, i.e., the Minister of Finance, does not exercise any control whatsoever over the investments of the Fund, and that is the reason why I felt that it was not right for this particular transaction to be debated because it does not concern the Government at all. The Government—and I think rightly so—has decided that it would be a sound policy to leave the details of investment to the Board of the Fund which has been constituted in accordance with the law.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to give some clarification and also to seek some clarification, as I feel that the Prime Minister seems to have misunderstood the accusations made by the Honourable Member for

Tanjong. In the first place, it would have been much easier for us to debate this matter if the Members, and especially the Minister of Finance, had permitted the Honourable Member to speak on the subject which he wanted to speak. Now, I take it—and I am sure the Prime Minister will agree with me—that although the investment policy of the Employees' Provident Fund is with the Employees' Provident Fund Board, and they have certain Committees for investment and so forth, in the ultimate the Minister of Finance is answerable to this House on behalf of the Board for any action which it has completed and which is not in the public interest. If that is not so, I would like the Prime Minister to deny it. It is our duty to bring it up because millions and millions of dollars of the poor people's money are involved—and it is right for us to bring it up.

The second point which I want to clarify is in regard to the point that the Prime Minister thought that the Honourable Member was trying to say that the Minister of Finance was dishonest. This is not correct. There was no intention at any time to say that the Minister of Finance was dishonest, or that he had in any way direct dealings with these investments and so forth. We only pin-point him, because he is answerable and, therefore, it was he who should be able to explain. The whole matter has been spoiled by some Honourable Members and the Minister of Finance blocking the whole thing. These are the two things, Sir.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, if I may reply to the points which have been raised by the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan—the Government has no intention of shielding anybody, including the members of the Board, but the Honourable Member for Tanjong, I think, has not acted very properly himself either. If, as the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan suggests, the Government as such is not responsible, in the sense that it is guilty of investment policies and the actual investment transactions of the Employees Provident Fund Board, then I see no reason

why the Honourable Member for Tanjong should bring in a vote of no confidence in me as Minister of Finance. I do not think the clarification made by the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan really covers the point, but the one thing I would like to say is that if the Honourable Member for Tanjong really wants to make an issue of the Employees Provident Fund Board he is at liberty, as the Honourable the Prime Minister has pointed out, to bring in a substantive motion, and I have got the authority of the Honourable the Prime Minister to say that we will give this motion priority. Further, I do not think the Honourable Member for Tanjong has also been right in his strictures on the Government in the sense that he accuses the Government of not wishing to give him information. I do not think he has gone about it in the proper way. In the first place, if I am not mistaken, he went to the office of the Employees Provident Fund and asked them,—I am subject to correction—whether he could get certain documents and that I had approved the handing over of such documents when, in fact, I knew nothing about that. I only knew of that when a call came through asking whether in fact I had given such permission—and that is the reason why we have to be very careful in this matter of handing over documents.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am a bit amazed to hear from the Honourable Minister certain allegations that I used his name to obtain information. Well, I can tell him that I did nothing of the sort. I approached the civil servants in my capacity as a Member of Parliament and asked them if certain documents could be made available to me in my capacity as a Member of Parliament because I require certain clarification, and I was told that I could not have them, and that was that.

With regard to the other allegation made by the Honourable Minister of Finance, I think that his denial of any connection with the Employees' Provident Fund is by no means accurate, because in the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance it is stated

very clearly that he has indirect control—all the members of the Employees' Provident Fund are appointed by the Minister of Finance. Under section 3 (1) (c) it says “. . . shall be appointed by the Minister who shall appoint one of such persons to be Chairman of the Board”. So, obviously the Chairman is responsible to him, because he directs the appointment. Secondly, section (1C) says that “the Minister may at any time revoke the appointment of a member of the Board if he thinks it expedient so to do without assigning any reason therefor”. So, you see here that the Minister of Finance is given very great powers, because he is directly responsible. If anybody has acted incorrectly, he can remove him without assigning any reason. That is what is expected of him. He should not come to this House and tell us that he knows nothing about it. He should keep a watchful eye on the activities of the Board, and particularly so when matters are raised he should investigate fully into the matter. If he is convinced that there is nothing in it, it is his duty to tell the House about it. I do not accept his contention that he has nothing to do with it and as such it is not his duty to pass any comment. I feel that as Minister of Finance it is his duty to see to it that the affairs of the Board are conducted in a correct manner.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, it is true that as Minister of Finance I have got certain powers over the Board, but I wish to assure the House that I have no intention of dismissing members of the Employees' Provident Fund Board at the behest of the Honourable Member for Tanjong. (*Laughter*).

Question put, amendment negatived.

Heads S. 20-S. 24—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads S. 20 to S. 24 inclusive together as the Treasury is answerable for all of them.

HEAD 20—THE TREASURY—

There is only a slight increase in the number of posts under Personal Emoluments as compared with the 1962

Estimates. The only change worth mentioning is the appearance of a new Insurance Division provided by the transfer to this new Division of posts which were previously provided under the Treasury proper. The purpose of creating a separate Division is to show the true cost of servicing the new Insurance Division of the Treasury.

There is a minor change in the presentation of estimates for Other Charges. In both "Other Charges Annually Recurrent" and "Other Charges Special Expenditure", the sub-heads are divided into two groups, namely, the Treasury's Departmental Expenditure, and General Services. The purpose of this division is to indicate to the Legislature the expenditure incurred by the Treasury proper as a Government Department, and expenditure incurred by it for other services on behalf of the Government.

As regards "Other Charges Annually Recurrent", there is an increase of \$1.1 million under Sub-head 31—"Road Grants to Municipalities". Provision for these grants is estimated on the basis of actual road mileage within Municipalities. A new sub-head, namely Sub-head 20, has been included under "Other Charges Annually Recurrent" with a provision of \$162,000 for the purpose of paying ex-gratia allowances. These were previously included in the provision for Special Allowances which has now been transferred to charged expenditure Head C. 13.

Another new sub-head which appears for the first time in the printed Estimates is "Fees payable to Indian Government in respect of payments to Malayan pensioners in India". Hon'ble Members have already been informed, when discussing Supplementary Supply Bill No. 2 of this year, of the new procedure whereby the Indian Government is paid an annual contribution of \$6,000 for some extra audit and accounts work in connection with the payment of pensions to Malayan pensioners in India. A token vote of \$10 was then approved by the House.

With regard to "Other Charges Special Expenditure", provision is made for the installation of a new PABX

telephone exchange for the entire Secretariat Building which is estimated to cost \$42,000. The need to change the present telephone system in the Secretariat Building to a more efficient system has long been felt in order to speed up communications between Departments themselves and between Departments and the general public.

HEAD 21—CONTRIBUTION TO STATUTORY FUNDS—

The contribution to the Development Fund for 1963 is \$50 million which is the same as that in the original 1962 Estimates, but as Hon'ble Members will remember, this sub-head was increased by another \$70 million by the 2nd Supplementary Estimates, 1962. It is possible that this sub-head will have to be increased in the course of next year if funds in the Consolidated Loan Account are insufficient to meet the expenditure proposed in the Development Estimates, 1963. Out of the \$50 million proposed to be transferred to the Development Fund a sum of \$8.97 million represents a contribution by the United Kingdom Government in the form of a grant-in-aid for the Armed Forces Programme.

A new sub-head has also been included under this Head in order to appropriate money to the Life Assurance Companies (Liquidation) Fund. This Fund is used for the purpose of making advances towards the payment of expenses in connection with the winding-up of the "mushroom" insurance companies as required under the Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Act, 1962.

Hon'ble Members will also note that only a token vote of \$10 is entered under the sub-head entitled "The Sodium Arsenite Livestock Compensation Trust Account" as it is considered that the existing balance in the Trust Account is sufficient to meet liabilities in 1963.

HEAD 22—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE—

The overall expenditure for Head 22—Customs and Excise, shows an increase of about \$113,000 compared with the Estimates for the year 1962.

There has been a reduction in the establishment of the Department owing to the transfer of patrol launches to the Police in 1962. The provision for Personal Emoluments, however, has increased slightly as a result of normal salary increments and also because in 1963 more accurate estimates of the provision required for each post have been entered. In regard to "Other Charges Annually Recurrent", there is only one sub-head which shows an increase. This is in respect of "Secret Service" at Sub-head 7. I should explain that the funds will be used for the purpose of giving rewards for valuable information resulting in the arrest and conviction of offenders under the Customs and Excise and Dangerous Drugs Ordinances. The total provision for "Other Charges Annually Recurrent", however, shows a reduction compared with the Estimates for 1962.

I do not think there are any other major matters which call for comment under this Head of Expenditure.

HEAD 23—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF INCOME TAX—

The provision under this Head is comparatively small and shows a reduction as compared with the current year. I have no further comments to make on this Head.

HEAD 24—INLAND REVENUE—

As regards Head 24—Inland Revenue, the total expenditure of this Department shows an increase of about \$69,000 as compared with the printed Estimates for 1962. There is a nominal increase in staff and all of these are in the lower grades. As for "Other Charges Annually Recurrent", there is a reduction in the total provision compared with this year's Estimates. The increase in "Other Charges Special Expenditure" arises mainly from the necessity to purchase office furniture and equipment to cater for the expanding activities of the Department.

Mr Chairman: Honourable Members, I have given permission to the Honourable Minister to take all the Heads under the Ministry of Finance together, subject to the understanding

that the time limit allotted shall not be exceeded. I will accordingly put the question on all Heads under the Ministry of Finance at 12.45 p.m. tomorrow at the latest.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to refer to Head S. 24, page 143, in regard to Sub-head 4, Legal Fees, for which a sum of \$75,000 has been provided for 1963. Sir, I have been reliably informed by certain very senior legal practitioners that most of the \$50,000 provided for 1962 in respect of Legal Fees, has gone to one or two firms of legal practitioners. From this we can deduce that the sum of \$75,000 provided for next year for Legal Fees will most likely go to one or two firms of legal practitioners which seem to have a vested interest in this Ministry. Sir, if we can know before hand, we can be almost sure that before 1963 is out, the greater part of this \$75,000 will go to one or two legal firms, and I will tell the Minister of Finance that this amount of money is merely to contribute to the budget and income of certain selected legal firms.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the duty of this Ministry is to try and save money. We have a Legal Service in our country, we have D.P.Ps and other learned lawyers in our Legal Department for which money is separately provided, and it would be in the proper order of things if any legal works were done through our Legal Department. I think in this respect these firms, which are the recipients of this generosity of the Treasury, are firms of expatriate lawyers and we can from this fact safely deduce that these expatriate firms have had very close connection with the then colonial Government and that the present Ministry, present Government, is merely continuing the practice of the colonial Government to pour in this big sum of money into the budget of these certain selected legal firms which are owned, run and managed by expatriate lawyers. Sir, I would urge the Minister of Finance to discontinue this practice. As much work as possible should be done by our Legal Service and if that is not possible I would

suggest that he adopts the procedure of consulting the Bar Council and allowing work to be given by rotation so that no private legal practitioner will have any special connection with this Department. Otherwise, Mr Chairman, Sir, it can give rise to feelings of suspicion, if these very profitable connections are allowed to continue between private legal firms and the Treasury.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch on the Stamp Duty Office, Penang, on page 142. Sir, complaints have been made to the Honourable Chief Minister, Penang, by lawyers and the public that deeds of conveyances sent for adjudication to the Stamp Duty Office, Penang, have been greatly delayed. Since this is a Federal matter, I think it would best be taken up here by me so that it will be noted by the Honourable Minister of Finance.

Sir, I understand that the Stamp Duty Office, Penang, is understaffed and the amount of work has been so great that I am given to understand the clerk-in-charge has fallen sick for some months. Conveyances sent for adjudication since the beginning of this year, and in certain cases conveyances sent during last year, have not been

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, on a point of order. I think there is no quorum.

(Division bell rung: 26 members present)

Mr Chairman: I think we have quorum now. Proceed.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee: Sir, conveyances sent for adjudication since the beginning of this year and, in certain cases, conveyances sent as far back as last year, have not been returned. I hope, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance would arrange to send an extra hand to clear the deadlock that is accumulating in the Penang Stamp Office. The delay in the adjudication of these deeds of conveyances have caused much anxiety and difficulty to the owners who wish to apply to the Rubber Replanting Board for participation in the Replanting

Scheme. I have also made a plea the other day to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to make a ruling that the Replanting Board could accept letters from the lawyers stating that the lands in question have been duly and legally conveyed instead of insisting on production of Title Deeds but the Minister was not able to reply to that. I therefore now request the Honourable Minister of Finance to look into these delays and, if possible, send an officer to assist in clearing the deadlock in the Penang Stamp Office.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the sub-head on the Accounts Division of the Treasury. Members of this House, who have the occasion to read the report of the Public Accounts Committee, will discover two view points expressed on the question of qualification for accountants in the service of this Government. We have the view-point, on the one hand, expressed by the Accountant-General, and, on the other hand, we have another view-point expressed by myself.

I would like to bring this to the attention of the House because I feel that the Government in accepting the recommendations of the Accountant-General is in fact being led up the garden path by this expatriate officer. I stated that in the Committee, and I still state that here now in this House, that the insistence of the Accountant-General that the service should be confined to accountants with certain qualifications, and the expression of the view-point that members of the Australian Society of Accountants will not be eligible to join unless they have certain commercial experience, is I maintain, Sir, designed to enhance the position of the expatriate officers. The Accountant-General knows very well that it is almost impossible to get local officers with such qualifications and considering the scheme of salary which the Section is prepared to pay for a qualified accountant with experience, it will be well-nigh impossible to get a local officer. So I maintain that it is merely designed to enable expatriate officers to be recruited, though on a

temporary basis, at an enhanced salary. I feel it is inconsistent with the Malayisation policy of this Government—that is, to put Malaysians with the adequate qualifications in such positions. I have pointed out that people who are full associates of the Australian Society of Accountants have served with various Governments with great success. They have served with the Australian Government, they have served with the City Council of both Penang and Singapore, they have served with the Singapore Government, and they have served with the various statutory bodies in this country—with the Bank Negara, with the Port Commission—and on no instance have the authorities concerned found them to be incompetent or unsuitable. Never have I come across a case in which a member of that Society has been dismissed because he was found to be unsuitable. So, I see no reasons why people with such qualification—since they have proved by their service to the various bodies to be successful—should not be recruited and why the Federation Government should be reluctant to recruit them into the Government Service.

It has been pointed out in the report of the Public Accounts Committee that we have a shortage of accounting staff, both in the Treasury as well as in the various self-accounting departments and Ministries—Ministry of Education and various other Ministries—and still the Government is adopting the policy of refusing to recruit people with such qualification into the service. So, I would like to appeal to the Minister concerned to give very serious consideration to this point as it will solve this problem of staff shortage and thereby regularise the accounting system which has been the subject of criticism year in and year out by the Auditor-General.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to make just one observation on what the previous speaker has said about accountants from Australia. With all respects to the accountants from Australia, I would like to mention—perhaps the speaker is not aware of it, otherwise he would not have

said what he said—that it is possible for associates of the Australian Society of Accountants to pass their accountancy without having seen an actual cash book. It is all theory and no practice. I am sure we do not want our Government Departments to be in a mess with accountants in charge who have only theory and no practice. I remember of a previous occasion when one of the members of his party said why serjeants could not be made in charge of the army. Then we would be like Congo. I hope the Government will not pay heed to what he has said but will stick to the policy of having accountants who know theory and who also have had practice.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, it is rather difficult to talk to people who do not know what they are talking about? What is the substance of this talk by the Honourable Member for Port Dickson? Has he undertaken a course with the Australian Society of Accountants? What is the basis for saying that a person who is qualified as an associate of the Australian Society of Accountants has not seen a cash book? If he has no substance, but merely makes wild charges then I would call upon him to withdraw that remark. Is he aware of the fact that before a person can qualify as an associate of the Australian Society of Accountants he must have had three years experience with a firm of accountants, and one cannot possibly work in a firm of accountants without handling a cash book. So, in the light of my explanation, I hope the Honourable Member for Port Dickson will have the courtesy to withdraw his remark.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun di-sini hanya hendak bechakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu saya mengalu²kan peruntukan perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian ini. Yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah berkenaan dengan peruntukan baharu, bahagian insurance. Sebab saya mengalu²kan peruntukan ini ia-lah oleh kerana sa-belum daripada ini tidak ada jabatan khas untok menjaga hal-ehwal insurance yang mana banyak kehilangan bagi orang² kampung yang

terpedaya dalam perkara insurance ini, dan sa-sudah masok insurance dalam dua tiga bulan, kemudian di-berhentikan. Maka dengan sebab itu, orang² kampong telah terpedaya dan tidak mahu masok insurance lagi yang ada dalam negeri ini.

Perkara yang kedua, saya suka menyalu²kan berkenaan dengan Jabatan Kastam. Jabatan Kastam ini adalah satu jabatan yang sangat penting bagi pendapatan negara, kalau sa-kira-nya Jabatan Kastam ini di-jaga dengan sempurna atau di-ambil perhatian dengan teliti-nya, maka tentu-lah segala pendapatan yang masok dalam negeri ini tidak akan berkurangan, malah akan bertambah lebeh banyak. Dengan hal yang demikian, saya di-sini berseru kepada pehak yang berkenaan supaya dapat menimbangkan kedudukan gaji² mereka itu supaya dapat menimbangkan kesulitan² yang mereka perbuat baharu² ini.

Di-negeri Perlis ada dua tempat Jabatan Kastam ini ia-itu Padang Besar dan Kuala Perlis. Sunggoh pun, saya tahu bahawa penjagaan di-Jabatan Kastam itu ada-lah di-jaga dengan chukup rapi dan saya ucapkan satinggi² tahniah kepada mereka, tetapi walau bagaimana pun sempadan diantara negeri Perlis dengan Siam itu tidak ada sa-orang pun yang menjaga perentah atau perenggan yang mana penyeludupan sentiasa ada berlaku ia-itu di-daerah² yang masok ka-dalam hutan—tidak dalam negeri Perlis. Maka saya menyeru kepada pehak yang berkenaan supaya pegawai² Jabatan Kastam di-sana di-banyakkan lagi supaya di-daerah² sempadan itu dapat di-jaga, terutama berkenaan dengan chandu, makanan, pakaian dan solekan yang telah di-seludupi dalam negeri itu yang mana, saya perchaya, pendapatan hasil negeri akan berkurangan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara has referred to the increase in the allocation on account of legal fees for 1963 as compared with 1962. The increase is of the order of \$25,000 which is largely intended for the liquidators of the mushroom insurance companies, and so I think the House will agree that the increase is justifiable

because of the amount of work to be done. As an illustration of what is to be tackled by the liquidators, I could mention that I believe the Post Office has divided the mail received by it into two sections—that received on account of the liquidation of mushroom companies and that received from the rest of the public. Honourable Members can, therefore, judge for themselves the amount of work involved. The number of claims is something of the order of over one million.

Sir, I think the payment of \$50,000 in legal fees to private counsel for the prosecution of income tax evasion cases is also justified. Honourable Members are probably aware that the Government Legal Department is very fully taxed and it is just not in a position to undertake this work, which is very complicated and which does involve a large amount of preliminary research before cases can be taken to Court. But Honourable Members will have noticed from my Budget speech that the amount we have paid in legal fees has been more than justified by the amount of tax we have recovered, and even by the amount of penalties—I am told that the amount of penalties alone is far more than the amount we have paid for legal fees. Be that as it may, the Government appreciates that this system is not very satisfactory and we are taking steps to recruit a special Treasury Solicitor who can devote all his time to tax work, and I hope that in the course of the coming year we shall be successful. I do not think, however, that the Honourable Member for Damansara is quite correct in saying that all this money has gone to expatriate firms. One of the firms in question is staffed entirely by Malaysians and another firm has got a large proportion of Malayan lawyers in it. I can assure the Honourable Member, however, that it is not the intention to give tax cases to certain firms, for example, the firm of which probably the Honourable Member himself is a member. I can give that guarantee.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order. I would ask that that remark be withdrawn. I

never used anything in any personal sense. That last remark is too personal, Mr Chairman, Sir, and I think in all fairness it should be withdrawn.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: But I did not . . .

Mr Chairman: I think you should withdraw that remark.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: All right. I will withdraw it. Mr Chairman, Sir, my main reason for saying that is because Government must be satisfied, in giving cases to certain solicitors, that those solicitors will take care of the interests of the Government, and I think the House will agree that we are not quite sure as to where the loyalties of the Honourable Members of the Socialist Front lie.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of order—Standing Order 36 (1). Mr Chairman, Sir, what has the loyalty of Members of the Socialist Front got to do with the particular item with which the Minister is dealing. Mr Chairman, Sir, in all fairness this remark should also be withdrawn, because it is irrelevant.

Mr Chairman: I think it is all right. Proceed!

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: My Honourable friend from Bagan states that the Stamp Duty Office is under-staffed. We are aware of that, and it is because of this reason that we have recently posted an extra clerk to that office, but if the Honourable Member feels that the position is still not completely satisfactory, and if he will write to me, I will see what can be done to rectify matters.

In regard to his complaint that a number of conveyances have been stamped very late or have not been stamped at all after a lapse of many months, if the particular cases in question are brought to my notice I will see what can be done about them.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong refers to Government policy on the qualifications of accountants from Australia. This is not a very easy matter because, although we have no intention of discriminating against Australian qualifications, it is obviously not

possible to recognise every Australian qualification. In this connection, I have had talks personally with the Australian High Commissioner and, I think, he is generally satisfied that we do not discriminate against Australian qualifications just because they are Australian. However, we do recognise that there are qualifications which are satisfactory and those which probably are not up to the mark, and which are not recognised in Australia itself as qualifying the holder to what you might call a Division I appointment.

The Honourable Member for Port Dickson has answered the Member for Tanjong, so I will not dwell on that.

My Honourable friend from Perlis suggested increasing the number of Revenue Officers. I think he meant that the Revenue Officers in Perlis should be increased. We agree that the Perlis/Thai border is a very difficult one, and it is not always easy to stop smuggling along that border, especially when you know the nature of the terrain and the difficulty of patrolling such a long and difficult border. Nevertheless, I am not sure that an increase of Revenue Officers is exactly what is required, but I shall certainly bear that point in mind.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$85,101,086 for Heads 20 to 24 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 25—

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to present Head 25 totalling \$96,793,044 for the Ministry of Health.

Before referring to the progress and the work of my Ministry in 1962, and the salient sub-heads and items in the estimates for my Ministry for 1963, I would like to mention briefly the general policy of and the priorities in my Ministry.

The pressing problem in the way of providing ever increasingly efficient and satisfactory Medical and Health Services, particularly in this period of unprecedented expansion, is the provision of necessary staff, of all categories,

adequate both in number and training. A review of the training programme in my Ministry is, therefore, now being carried out and the implementation of a very much more comprehensive staff training programme for 1963 and future years will be undertaken: a training programme, not merely to provide for present needs, but the requirements of the Medical and Health services in the decades to come.

In spite of the very substantial progress already attained in the expansion of the Medical and Health facilities into the rural areas, it is the avowed intention of my Ministry to lay every stress on the rural areas in 1963 and the coming years, since it is in these areas that the need is most keenly felt. These services will include not only curative but also preventive medicine—better sanitation, health education, and nutrition, in the efforts to safeguard and improve the health of our people.

Every priority will be accorded to the improvement, expansion and replacement, where necessary, of our district hospitals. Necessary measures are being taken in my Ministry for the appointment of a high powered advisory board, representing among others the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, in order that the health and well-being of our people can be constantly kept in review. This Board will advise on the most effective measures for the spread and dissemination of knowledge on health, sanitation and nutrition. In addition, being representatives of various Ministries, the members of the Board will be able to make invaluable contribution in the practical implementation of these measures. It is time that not only should we say what food is good to eat, but that a practical plan and programme should also be drawn up, not only to educate and encourage the people to eat the food recommended, but equally important, to take positive measures to ensure that it is grown wherever possible. I seek the closest of co-operation and co-ordination with the various connected Ministries for the

full and expeditious implementation of a comprehensive health programme at all levels.

Improvements of Out-Patients Departments in the various hospitals will also be accorded priority. My Ministry is fully aware, that with the expansion in our population and their ever growing consciousness of the value of hospital treatment, the facilities in many of the Out-Patients Departments in our hospitals are no longer adequate. I trust that in the not very distant future the long queues, the loss and waste of precious time of all concerned, the hardship and annoyance entailed as a result of the present inadequate out-patients facilities, will be matters of the past.

With the spread of Health Education and the consequent desire to avail themselves of the facilities in hospitals, more and more of the rural people are going to the hospitals for confinement. This is a most welcome development since it is in the rural areas that the infant and maternal mortality rates are highest. Very high priority is therefore attached to the improvement and expansion of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and Maternity Units in the various hospitals, particularly in the rural areas.

In listing these priorities I must, however, state, Sir, that whether or not effective implementation of these various programmes can be undertaken will necessarily depend on the availability of funds.

Reviewing the year 1962, I am happy to state that the general health of the population has continued to remain good. Our constant vigilance has prevented the entry and the out-break of dangerous infectious diseases into our country although many of our neighbouring countries have had repeated out-breaks of smallpox and cholera. In the first half of 1962 alone more than 100,000 vaccinations and 60,000 re-vaccinations were carried out particularly among children. The Institute for Medical Research produces smallpox and cholera vaccines and carries a stock of 2 million and 1 million doses respectively of these vaccines for emergency use. This year we donated

430,500 doses of cholera vaccine to the Governments of the Philippines, Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei to help them combat the out-break of cholera.

The Medical and Health Services continued to expand particularly into the rural areas, during the year. The staff training programme of the Ministry witnessed further expansion while the Public Health programmes such as the National Tuberculosis Control Campaign, the Filariasis, Diphtheria and Yaws control programme and the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project continued to be intensified and expanded.

In the Rural Health Programme the construction of 13 main centres, 52 sub-centres and 186 midwives quarters-cum-clinics was started in 1962. There are now 862 health clinics operating throughout the country. In addition there are 145 static dispensaries and 139 travelling dispensaries, serving by road and rivers, our remote kampongs in the rural areas.

As compared to 1955 when there were 814 units we have increased the services by more than 40 per cent.

Mention has been made of the need to accord top priority to the staff training programme in my Ministry. 827 student nurses are undergoing training, of whom 599 are placed locally while the remainder are in Singapore and abroad. 67 probationary hospital assistants are in training and the total number of trainees in these two categories of staff today is more than twice the number under training in 1955. Efforts are being made to procure 250 additional training places in Singapore, the United Kingdom and Australia in 1963. A Nursing Education expert has also been assigned to this country by the World Health Organisation in order to assist in the re-organisation and planning of the nurse training education programme at all levels, in this country, in the efforts to ensure that in future years our normal requirements will be adequately provided by our local training institutions.

73 student nurses successfully completed their training during the year bringing the total of trained nurses to 977 as compared to 910 in 1961.

There are today 1,194 assistant nurses, an increase of 84 over the total in 1961. Of 402 pupil assistant nurses in training, 202 are expected to qualify in 1963.

The number of midwives in the service has also shown an increase and the total today is 1,021 compared to 933 in 1961. 334 midwives are under training, of whom 223 will qualify in 1963. Post-graduate courses continued to be provided for trained nurses, both locally and abroad. 142 are attending various courses including Public Health Visiting, Midwifery, and Tuberculosis control.

I will now touch on the staffing position of doctors. There are today 1,129 doctors on the register as compared to 1,082 in 1961. The number of doctors in Government service, however, totals 438. The recruitment on contract of 60 doctors from the Philippines is now reaching its final stage. My Ministry is leaving no stone unturned in order to alleviate the acute shortage now being experienced and I feel confident that an improvement in the position can be expected in the not distant future.

The Medical Faculty, University of Malaya, is expected to take in the first batch of 40 students in 1963. The first doctor to be fully trained in the Federation will qualify six years later.

The position in regard to dental officers remained satisfactory. The number in Government Service today is 96 Dental Officers and 16 Dental Housemen.

31 Medical Officers and four Dental Officers are now pursuing a variety of specialists courses abroad. A further nine Medical Officers and three Dental Officers will soon be leaving as soon as suitable placings at recognised courses are obtained. During the year eight Medical Officers and one Dental Officer successfully completed their post-graduate courses and qualified in the special fields of Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Health and Dentistry.

Of the 81 Medical and Dental Consultants on the establishment, 68 are Malayan officers compared to only 54 Malaysians in 1961. In addition 18

Medical experts from the World Health Organisation, the University of California, United Kingdom Medical Research Council, United States Army Research Unit and under the Colombo Plan of the United Kingdom and Canada are on assignment to my Ministry. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and thanks for the invaluable assistance given.

It is my proposal to deal with the constructional expansion of the Medical and Health Services, when the 1963 Second Five-Year Development Plan estimates of my Ministry, is presented to this House. However, I would like to refer to the increase and expansion in the services provided by my Ministry during the year.

The number of in-patients treated in Government hospitals has progressively risen from 312,000 in 1960 to 327,000 in 1961 and 169,000 in the first half of 1962. The out-patients departments in the various hospitals have also registered an increase in attendances, and the total in the first half of 1962 alone was 2,430,000 as compared to 4,671,000 and 3,841,000 respectively in 1961 and 1960. Out-patients receiving treatment at static dispensaries, travelling dispensaries, maternal and child health clinics, located mainly in the rural areas, numbered 2,697,000 during the first half of 1962 as compared to 5,312,000 in 1961 and 4,655,000 in 1960. Home visits paid by rural health staff and those of maternal and child health clinics totalled 451,479 during the first half of 1962 as against 842,619 in 1961 and 712,339 in 1960. The number of home deliveries attended to by this health staff also shows a steady increase, from 43,928 in 1960 to 48,083 in 1961 and 24,647 during the first half of 1962.

The dental division had similarly to cope with increasing attendances and 400,312 attendances were recorded in the first half of 1962 alone, as compared to 635,140 and 752,281 during the whole of 1960 and 1961 respectively.

Coming now to the 1963 expenditure estimates, Honourable Members will

note that the estimates for the Ministry of Health for 1963 shows an increase of \$3.2 million over that for 1962. Honourable Members will agree with me that this is relatively a very small increase, particularly having regard to the vital functions, which not only need doing, but requires constant improvement and expansion, if the health and well-being of our people are to be assured. Nonetheless my Ministry would make every endeavour, through more efficient financial administration, more stringent economy in expenditure, and where necessary redeployment and redistribution of staff, to optimise the utilisation of available resources and under the circumstances, to provide the best Medical and Health services possible.

The increased amount voted will go towards meeting:

- (a) the normal increase in personal emoluments of my Ministry staff of 17,966 strong;
- (b) the personal emoluments of 1,637 personnel who will be recruited during 1963;
- (c) the increased annually recurrent costs of maintaining additional health centres, clinics, dispensaries, hospital wards, and administrative buildings constructed under the Development Plan; and
- (d) other charges annually recurrent expenditure, such as increased statutory contribution to UNICEF, increased expenditure as a result of the expected intensification of the anti-Tuberculosis Campaign, expenses of transfer of stores to the newly-built Central Pharmaceutical Stores and Laboratory in Petaling Jaya, and financial assistance to the anti-Tuberculosis Association in Malaya.

The Dental Service in this country has been highly commended. The establishment of 115 Dental Officers in 1962 will be increased by 19 next year. Whereas there was only one Dental Specialist before Merdeka, today we have seven, thus enabling us to open new Maxillo-Facial Centres in Kelantan and Kedah. By the end of 1963 there

will be about 300 Dental Clinics throughout the country, the majority of which will be located in the rural areas. Emphasis will continue to be given to the treatment of school children, expectant mothers, hospital patients, and dental emergency treatment of the indigent section of our adult population.

I would like to touch on the very encouraging results which have been obtained in the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project. The project area covers roughly about 500 square miles in Selangor with a population of about 110,000 people. Since the commencement of the Project in 1960, three cycles of systematic spraying of houses in the area with insecticides had been undertaken. In addition, the administration of drugs in certain localities was also carried out. It is gratifying to record that the parasite rate in school children has substantially fallen. Simultaneously the infant parasite rate has also decreased. However, before an accurate assessment can be made of the extent of the success of the project, it appears necessary for a number of technical reasons to continue the project for a further eighteen months. This extension will be able to determine whether or not the methods employed in interruption of the transmission of malaria in the trial area can be extended with the same measure of success to other areas of the country.

The systematic control of Filariasis which commenced in 1961 has been further expanded and seven trained teams are now working in infected areas in the States of Kedah, Penang, Perak, Selangor and Pahang. Up to the middle of 1962 a total of 26,204 people were examined, 2,895 cases were discovered and 43,560 people living in these areas were given prophylactic treatment. In 1963 a systematic survey of the whole country will be made to determine the actual extent of the disease in this country.

The National Tuberculosis Control Campaign made considerable progress during the year. A three-pronged attack has been mounted to bring the disease under control. With the assistance of an Australian Colombo Plan team and the

World Health Organisation 210 Health and Nursing personnel were trained in the Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur in modern Tuberculosis Control methods, including tuberculin testing, B.C.G. vaccination, contact examination and home visiting. The total number trained since the inception of the campaign in 1961 is 281. In addition, six Mass Miniature X-ray Operators have been trained and another 20 are undergoing training. In 1963 an additional 200 Nursing personnel, 19 X-ray Operators, 30 Laboratory Assistants and 20 X-ray Technicians will be trained. B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all babies born in hospitals, Maternal and Child Health Centres, Primary School children and hospital workers. 38,000 new born babies and 67,000 of the 134,000 children tuberculin tested, had in 1962 been vaccinated with B.C.G. Since the campaign started in 1961, 200,000 babies and children have been vaccinated. The immunisation campaign will be stepped up throughout the country in 1963 with the availability of additional trained personnel.

The case finding campaign is the third prong of the attack on tuberculosis. Four Miniature X-ray units, two static and two mobile, have been operating at optimum capacity in South Perak, West Pahang, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan. The response from the public has been most encouraging and more than 70,000 adults were x-rayed during 1962, thus bringing the total number x-rayed since the campaign started in 1961 to more than 100,000. About 3,000 cases of tuberculosis have been discovered, a third of whom is infectious and consequently a danger to public health. The same, however, cannot be said of the response of patients to treatment. Those under active treatment, however, are well on the road to recovery. It is needless to emphasise the importance of early treatment for all those discovered with tuberculosis. Any delay would not only jeopardise their chance of recovery but would endanger all those with whom they come in contact. In 1963 the case finding campaign would be further expanded with the addition of six mobile and six static

X-ray units with an extended area of coverage. State and District Tuberculosis Control Centres are being steadily developed in all the eleven States and by the end of 1963 there will be 11 State and 17 District Tuberculosis Control Centres in operation.

With the progress made and the momentum at which the campaign is developing I am confident that in the not too distant future the incidence of tuberculosis in this country will show a definite decline and this will mark the beginning of the trend towards the eventual elimination of this disease as a public health problem.

With the rapid advances made in Medical Science, blood transfusion today is the life saviour in cases of severe loss of blood. The need for ever-increasing quantities of blood in our hospitals is mounting. I cannot too strongly emphasise the vital importance of a constant and adequate supply of blood in the blood banks, and I would take this opportunity to appeal to the public for their whole-hearted support for this worthy cause. The number of registered donors have risen from 15,245 in 1959 to 35,381 this year. Nonetheless, Honourable Members would agree that when compared to the need of the sick and the size of our population, the number on the register is woefully small. I wish to express my very warm appreciation of the good work done by the Blood Donors Association, Selangor, the Blood Transfusion Association, Penang, the Blood Bank Supporters Association, Malacca, the various voluntary bodies and all others who have made their contribution.

I most earnestly hope that more blood donors associations will be formed to ensure the maintenance of an adequate supply of life giving blood in the various hospitals in the country.

Effective measures have been taken to fill the gap left by the departure through Malayanisation of some of the experienced staff in the Institute for Medical Research. This was done through the assignment of international experts and through the training of local officers. There are today ten local Medical Officers undergoing training

in research work at the Institute, while a further nine officers are now attending post-graduate courses overseas relating to research work.

Late in 1962, a rapid but very intensive survey of the nutrition state of children and adults in several districts of the country was carried out by a team of experts from the United States Inter-Departmental Committee on Nutrition and National Defence. They brought with them useful and expensive equipment connected with the survey. This equipment valued approximately \$160,000 was, on the departure of the team from this country, presented to the Nutrition Division of the Institute for Medical Research.

The improvements in the Medical and Health Services have been made possible only through the loyalty and devotion to duty of officers and staff, by the ability of Government to provide ever-increasing volume of funds, by the assistance from international sources, and by the co-operation and goodwill of the public. In spite of the progress made it is to be admitted that a very great deal yet remains to be done. Not only have we to improve and expand the services to meet the existing needs of our population but there is an equally pressing need to plan and provide for the requirements of the generations yet to come, particularly in this period of most rapid population increase. Nevertheless, Sir, with the support of Honourable Members of this House, our efforts to further improve the Medical and Health Services in order to provide what is essentially due to and a right of our people, will meet with the success desired.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, mendengar keterangan yang di-umumkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan, ada-lah merupakan gambaran² baharu dan perubahan² baharu yang sedikit sa-banyak akan di-tempoh di-lapangan kesihatan dalam negeri ini. Masaalah kesihatan dan perubatan dalam negeri ini ada-lah satu masaalah yang besar, yang

mustahak di-atasi bagi kepentingan hidup ra'ayat dalam negeri ini. Kawasan² yang belum maju yang banyak penduduk²-nya yang maseh kekurangan doktor dan hospital ada-lah satu kawasan yang patut mendapat perhatian istimewa dari pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan sendiri, terutama-nya di-kawasan² pantai timor, khas-nya negeri Kelantan.

Pernah saya bangkitkan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini bahawa negeri Kelantan yang penduduk-nya lebeh dari 500,000 orang itu hanya mempunyai beberapa orang doktor sahaja dan hanya dua buah hospital sahaja yang benar² dapat di-katakan saperti Hospital Kota Bharu dan Kuala Kerai. Melihatkan penduduk² di-situ yang bagitu ramai dan melihatkan kawasan-nya yang bagitu luas serta perhubungannya yang bagitu sulit di-antara satu

kawasan dengan satu kawasan, maka saya rasa sudah sampai-lah masa-nya bagi pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri ini memikirkan supaya bangunan² hospital ini dapat di-luaskan lagi pada beberapa bandar dan jajahan dalam negeri Kelantan itu sendiri, saperti di-Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh dan juga bandar Tanah Merah

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! The time is 8 o'clock. The House resumes.

House resumes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1963 has progressed up to Head S. 24 of the Schedule. The Committee of Supply will resume tomorrow.

Adjourned at 8 p.m.