



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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OFFICIAL REPORT

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

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 17th December, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ 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).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).

- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
(Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (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' 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).

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

ABSENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ 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 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 Minister of Labour and Social Welfare,
ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE
AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

The Honourable 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 JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 25—

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sum of \$96,793,044 for Head S. 25 stand part of the Schedule.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam bahagian Public Health Services sa-bagaimana yang tersebut di-dalam Sub-head 24. Saya perhatikan peruntukan bagi tahun 1963 lebeh kurang sama dengan tahun yang lalu. Saya fikir untuk kepentingan ra'ayat di-kampung² peruntukan ini harus di-tambah supaya kesihatan orang kampung itu dapat di-jaga, tetapi kalau peruntukan dalam hal ini di-kurangkan, maka kesihatan orang²

kampung harus akan di-chuaikan dari-pada biasa, dan orang kampung akan banyak pergi ka-hospital. Oleh itu untuk menjaga supaya kesihatan mereka itu terjamin dan untuk menjauhkan penyakit, maka saya fikir peruntukan di-dalam bahagian ini patut-lah di-lebeuhkan.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Assistant Nurses di-dalam Item (378). Beberapa hari yang lalu Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-sabelah sana mengatakan bahawa kekurangan nurse di-hospital itu di-sebabkan oleh keadaan masharakat orang Melayu dan muballigh Islam yang mengong-kong anak perempuan kita. Saya fikir, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan soal ini, dan saya menafikan. Saya berpendapat kekurangan nurses di-dalam hospital itu ia-lah di-sebabkan Kerajaan maseh mendewakan² bahasa Inggeris, dan mereka itu hendak-lah mempunyai credit dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Di-dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini dahulu saya ada membawa satu chadangan berkenaan dengan Assistant Nurse dan Nurse ia-itu meminta kepada Kerajaan mengambil chalon itu hendak-lah lulus daripada Sekolah Rendah Melayu. Erti-nya sa-telah murid² itu tamat daripada sekolah Melayu di-ambil untuk belajar Assistant Nurse ini.

Dan kalau sa-kira-nya hujah yang sudah² saya ada dengar bahawa kita belum mempunyai buku² yang chukup untuk pelajaran di-dalam soal Nursing ini yang ada dalam bahasa Melayu, kalau itu-lah alasan lagi daripada pehak Kerajaan, Tuan Pengerusi, maka saya mengatakan ajar-lah dua atau tiga tahun budak² ini belajar pelajaran Assistant Nurse dalam pada itu di-naikkan dia menjadi Nurse dan dalam pada itu di-ajar-lah mereka itu ia-itu pelajaran yang tertentu bagi mempelajari bahasa Inggeris. Jadi dalam masa yang sesuai pada fikiran Kerajaan kalau sa-kira-nya Assistant Nurse dalam tiga tahun maka dua tiga tahun untuk Nurse maka mereka boleh akan terus, Tuan Pengerusi. Sebab saya berpendapat kalau Kerajaan bersungguh² hendak merasmikan bahasa Melayu dan bersungguh² untuk membuktikan supaya bahasa Melayu itu satu bahasa yang utama di-dalam negeri kita ini. Saya melihat, Tuan Pengerusi, pada masa yang sudah² ia-itu masa Jepun memerintah di-sini, baharu sahaja Jepun masuk, Jepun tidak mahu mendengar bahasa Inggeris atau bahasa² penjajah di-negara² yang lain, dia mahu bahasa-nya di-utamakan maka di-lateh-nya murid² itu dalam 6 bulan mereka boleh mahir dalam bahasa Jepun. Maka murid² ini di-ambil-nya untuk bahagian sekolah tinggi untuk masuk Nurse dan sa-bagai-nya. Dan bukti-nya nampak saya sangat memuaskan hati, Tuan Pengerusi.

Bagitu juga saya melihat sa-masa saya dahulu salah sa-orang guru di-Indonesia, Tuan Pengerusi, saya melihat juga bagaimana anak² yang di-dalam Sekolah Belanda itu ditinggalkan oleh Jepun di-ambil anak² yang belajar walaupun di-dalam pelajaran yang rendah dalam Sekolah Melayu tetapi mahir dalam bahasa Jepun di-pilih-nya dan di-masokkan untuk menjadi Nurse dan Assistant Nurse atau untuk menjadi guru tinggi yang memerlukan memakai bahasa Jepun dan hasil-nya juga saya nampak memuaskan, jadi di-paksakan sedikit. Nampak saya di-sini bahasa Melayu kita belum lagi bagitu pesat perjalanannya sebab mula² tahun 1957 sampai-lah

pada hari ini sudah 5 tahun, Tuan Pengerusi, nampak-nya perbezaan untuk memajukan anak² dalam Sekolah Melayu itu belum berapa lagi. Jadi saya minta supaya kalau betul² sungguh kita hendak membanyakkan anak² Melayu di-dalam Jururawat atau Penolong Jururawat ini tidak ada lain jalan lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau maseh di-pertandingkan sa-bagaimana yang sudah² tentu-lah sa-kali anak² Melayu tidak akan dapat dudok di-dalam jawatan Jururawat ini. Jadi bukan kesalahan-nya kapada masharakat orang Melayu yang tidak melepaskan anak² perempuan-nya atau kapada muballigh Islam yang maseh mengkongkong keluaran anak² mereka itu. Di-sini saya boleh mengatakan kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan mahu menerima anak² berkelulusan darjah VI atau darjah khas dalam darjah VII untuk Penolong Jururawat atau untuk Jururawat saya sedia untuk menjamin berapa yang dikehendaki oleh Kerajaan saya akan pergi ka-kampung² untuk menchari-nya. Kalau sa-kira-nya kata saudara² Yang Berhormat yang mengatakan bahawa kongkongan itu datang dari ibu bapa orang² Melayu sendiri, ini tidak benar, Tuan Pengerusi. Saya yakin betul banyak anak² itu sampai menangis bila pergi interview, balek ka-rumah menangis kerana tidak dapat memasoki apa yang di-kehendaki oleh anak² perempuan kita itu. Sebab kalau kita maseh mengambil murid² yang berkelulusan daripada School Certificate atau yang lepasan senior, Tuan Pengerusi, memang sangat sedikit sa-kali harapan bagi anak² kita orang² Melayu. Kerana yang masuk ka-sana itu hanya sa-gelintir sahaja ia-itu dari anak² orang² kaya atau dari orang² yang berkebolehan sahaja. Sedangkan sa-bahagian besar daripada anak² perempuan Melayu hanya menduduki sa-takat Sekolah Rendah di-kampung² ia-itu Sekolah Rendah Melayu sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya dengar ucapan Menteri Yang Berhormat ia-itu hendak memberikan penerangan di-kampung² supaya orang² kampung dapat mengusahakan makanan² yang berzat. Ini sangat saya setuju² sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana dengan memberikan penerangan² yang luas kapada ra'ayat

di-kampung², makanan yang mana mempunyai zat yang bagus untuk kesihatan tetapi saya berharap supaya jangan-lah Pegawai² Penerangan itu nanti memberikan penerangan kepada orang² kampung bahawa makanan yang berzat banyak ia-lah yang berupa keju atau yang berupa mentega, telur dan sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, hendak-lah penerangan² ini diberikan benda² yang dapat di-usahakan atau yang dapat di-beli oleh orang² kampung berpadanan dengan keadaan kehidupan mereka ia-itu dengan memberikan keterangan seperti sayur bayam mithal-nya yang banyak mempunyai zat besi dan memberi perbezaan antara udang kering dengan udang yang baharu di-tangkap dari laut bagaimana membezakan bitamin yang banyak dan bitamin yang sedikit, Tuan Pengerusi. Kalau-lah sa-kira-nya dengan memberikan pandangan² sa-bagaimana yang di-lakukan pada hari ini memberikan pelajaran kepada anak² kita mithal-nya di-dalam pelajaran soal rumah tangga, bitamin ini yang banyak ia-lah di-dalam mentega, di-dalam keju, kueh ini, kueh itu mithal-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, sedangkan ini memang kita akui bitamin-nya banyak tetapi harga-nya sangat tinggi dan tidak dapat di-punya² oleh orang² kampung. Jadi di-dalam soal ini hendak-lah penerangan² itu di-berikan persesuaian dengan kehidupan ra'ayat di-kampung².

Satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, kita mempunyai kekurangan doctor² di-dalam negeri ini. Saya ada juga mendengar ia-itu rungutan² dari doctor² ini sehingga ada di-antara mereka yang lebeh suka membuka practice sendiri erti-nya membuka perniagaan sendiri, ada-lah di-sebabkan kerana di-satu² Hospital itu doctor sangat kurang yang sa-patut-nya memakai dua tiga orang doctor hanya sa-orang doctor sahaja dan di-banjiri oleh beratus² bahkan barangkali sampai meningkat ribu patient satu hari. Kerana terlalu banyak patient yang datang itu doctor itu juga terpaksa membahagi²kan waktu-nya. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-banyakkan masa di-buat-nya sa-chara betul² memeriksa sa-orang patient itu hanya dapat di-pereksa barangkali sa-bahagian daripadanya patient² itu terpaksa di-tolak.

Jadi kerana hendak memuaskan hati orang ramai kadang² pemeriksaan itu tidak memuaskan kepada si-sakit kerana ini menyebabkan si-sakit itu mengadakan complaint² pula.

Jadi ini-lah yang menyebabkan kebanyakan Doctor² itu, Tuan Pengerusi, kerja-nya banyak dan dia chuba mengusahakan supaya dapat mengubatkan dan memuaskan hati ra'ayat yang datang dari jauh, tetapi kadang² ada ra'ayat² itu kerana tidak merasa puas hati dan kadang² mendapat ubat tidak berapa baik, kena complain itu semua-nya di-jatuhkan kepada diri Doctor itu. Jadi ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bukanlah kesalahan Doctor itu dan ra'ayat itu, tetapi itu ada-lah di-sebabkan kerana tenaga Doctor itu sangat kurang, jadi ini hendak-lah harus di-fikirkan dengan sunggoh² oleh Kerajaan kita supaya Doctor² banyak di-tambah lagi supaya mendapat pembahagian kesihatan orang² kampung.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya mengingatkan ia-itu pada pukul 10.30 saya hendak memberi peluang kepada Menteri untuk menjawab segala hujjah daripada Ahli² yang berchakap tadi. Saya harap pendekkan sahaja.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kasih, Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuba merengskakan-nya. Saya juga membawa ka-pengetahuan Kementerian Kesihatan yang berkenaan, saya rasa itu termasuk di-dalam Kementerian Perdagangan juga, tetapi juga perlu di-dalam Kementerian Kesihatan. Di-dalam kotak² ubat yang di-perbuat dalam Tanah Melayu ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya dapati di-dalam sa-buah kotak Vitamin C yang di-perbuat di-Petaling Jaya. Di-sini hanya dua bahasa sahaja yang di-pakai kerana bagaimana chara-nya memakai ubat ini. Satu dalam bahasa Inggeris dan satu dalam bahasa China, tidak ada bahasa kebangsaan di-pakai oleh Factory itu. Jadi kalau-lah orang Melayu di-kampung² yang membeli kemudian memakan terbanyak boleh membahayakan jiwa kepada orang yang membeli itu. Saya merasa haruslah Kementerian kita ini mengambil tindakan yang tegas kepada perusahaan

ubat itu bahawa menyatakan ia-itu pengeluaran² kerana perusahaan itu tidak mengambil indah sedikit pun pada hal bahasa kebangsaan kita agong²kan untuk memakai-nya, tetapi sengaja di-tinggalkan tidak di-pakai oleh perusahaan itu. Jadi ini di-nyatakan Tuan Pengerusi, perusahaan itu tidak mengambil peduli akan seruan² daripada pehak Kerajaan.

Di-dalam soal Health Inspector, Tuan Pengerusi, di-sini saya juga nampak bahawa jumlah Health Inspector daripada tahun yang lalu di-kurangkan, jadi saya dukachita di-dalam soal ini sa-harus-nya Health Inspector itu di-tambah supaya keadaan pemeriksaan untuk kepentingan kesihatan di-kampong² dapat di-usahkan, tetapi nampak-nya hal ini ada-lah di-kurangkan daripada tahun yang lalu, saya minta juga kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya memberikan penjelasan kenapa Health Inspector telah di-kurangkan daripada tahun yang sudah².

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam perbahathan atas anggaran belanjawan 1963 untuk Kementerian Kesihatan ramai ahli² yang berchakap atas perkara itu. Mengikut analisa yang saya buat ucapan² Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu boleh-lah di-bahagikan kepada tiga pechahan yang besar. Yang pertama ia-lah ucapan² yang memberi tegoran² yang membena, bahagian yang kedua ia-lah kechaman² yang tidak berasas, bahagian yang ketiga ia-lah rayuan bagi faedah satu² tempat atau atas sa-suatu perkara. Dalam masa yang singkat yang di-untokkan bagi saya menjawab pandangan² yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat, maka tidak dapat-lah saya menjawab-nya satu persatu. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun saya akan memberikan keterangan² atas perkara² yang besar yang telah di-nyatakan atau yang telah di-bawa oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini.

Kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang mendatangkan tegoran² yang membena, saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh. Saya akan gunakan tegoran² itu sa-bagai panduan bagi saya mengendali-

kan Kementerian itu. Ka-dalam gulo-ngan yang membena itu saya masukkan semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah mendatangkan shor² supaya di-banyakan lagi bilangan² Hospital Jajahan atau Daerah, dan bagi Hospital² Daerah yang ada di-tambahkan bilangan kaki-tangan-nya, di-baiki lagi perkhidmatan kereta² ubat ka-kampong², di-tambah lagi bilangan Pusat² Kesihatan. 'Am-nya di-perbaiki lagi perkhidmatan perubatan di-dalam semua lapangan. Tuan Pengerusi, makin ramai Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian ini makin mengu-atkan lagi keperchayaan saya bahawa dasar 'am dan keutamaan² yang telah saya bentangkan dalam Dewan ini tat kala saya mengemukakan belanjawan tahun 1963 ada-lah di-susun mengikut landasan² yang betul. Saya telah mengemukakan keutamaan² sa-perti berikut, pertama rancangan melateh pegawai² yang akan di-per-besarkan dan di-perkemaskan lagi.

Kedua, rancangan meluaskan per-khidmatan perubatan ka-kawasan² luar bandar akan di-perbaiki lagi.

Ketiga, memperbanyak dan meluas-kan lagi hospital² di-daerah atau jajahan.

Keempat, membaiki perkhidmatan² out-patient department.

Tuan Pengerusi, keutamaan yang pertama, ia-itu rancangan melateh pegawai² ada-lah menjadi kunchi ka-pada berjaya atau tidak-nya keutamaan² yang lain; maka dengan sebab itu-lah tat kala saya mengemukakan belanjawan bagi Kementerian ini, saya telah me-nyatakan demikian; dan bagi memba-harui ingatan Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka dengan izin Tuan Pengerusi membicarakan apa yang telah saya ucapkan itu. Saya telah berkata ia-itu :

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.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga telah menyebutkan juga satu rancangan yang penting lagi ia-itu rancangan mencegah penyakit—bukan mengubatinya. Rancangan ini meliputi tiga bahagian yang besar ia-itu kebersihan atau sanitation, ilmu kesihatan atau health education, dan zat² makanan atau nutrition dan ini akan di-laksanakan melalui dari tahun hadapan melalui satu lembaga yang meliputi semua Kementerian² dan badan² yang bersangkutan dengan-nya.

Pandangan² yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam masa perbahathan atas belanjawan bagi Kementerian ini ada-lah berpusu² atas keutamaan dalam rancangan yang saya katakan itu. Dengan yang demikian, saya percaya bahawa saya akan mendapat sokongan yang penoh daripada Dewan ini untuk melaksanakan rancangan² itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya berpaling kepada kechaman² yang di-lem-parkan ka-atas Kementerian ini. Sabagaimana biasa, kechaman² dan tudohan² yang tidak berasas itu datang-nya daripada Socialist Front dan bagi kali ini di-pelupori oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar yang tidak ada di-tempat-nya, dan di-ikuti pula oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Daman-sara. Hal itu, tidak-lah menghairankan Dewan ini, kerana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah sa-bulu dan sa-kandang, duduk dalam Dewan ini sa-mata² untuk membangkang kerana membangkang. Sudah-lah begitu, Tuan Pengerusi, achap kali pula tudohan² yang di-buat-nya itu ada-lah tudohan yang melulu, tudohan yang tidak berasas, tudohan yang tidak berdasarkan kenyataan, bahkan boleh di-katakan tudohan² yang di-buat mengikut lidah-nya yang tidak bertulang.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar telah menggambarkan bahawa tidak ada kemajuan perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan semenjak Perikatan berkuasa, bukan-nya sahaja tidak ada kemajuan bahkan mengikut pandangan-nya, perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan semenjak Perikatan berkuasa telah bertambah mundur. Tuan Pengerusi, angka² yang saya beri tatkala mengemukakan belanjawan ini menun-

jokkan bahawa kita telah berjaya dalam usaha meluas dan membaiki lagi perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan dalam negeri ini. Sa-bagai satu chontoh, dari semenjak tahun 1956 hingga akhir tahun ini, ia-itu pada tahun 1962, sabanyak 38 main centres atau pusat kesihatan besar, 105 sub-centres atau pusat kesihatan kecil dan 427 buah kelinik bidan telah di-dirikan. Kemudahan² yang telah di-buat itu memberikan kesenangan perubatan kepada lebih kurang satu juta penduduk dalam negeri ini. Satu juta ia-lah satu million, kalau dia tidak mengerti bahasa Kebangsaan negeri ini. Penyata Beranak dan Mati boleh menjadi satu bukti yang jelas dan nyata. Kematian kanak² yang baharu lahir telah menjadi kurang daripada 75 pada tiap² 1,000 dalam tahun 1956, kapada 69 pada tiap² 1,000 dalam tahun 1960. Jadi dua keterangan yang saya beri menunjukkan dengan jelas bahawa kemajuan dan kejayaan memang banyak, tetapi saya mengakui bahawa maseh banyak lagi yang hendak kita perbuat. Di-dalam ucapan saya ada saya mengatakan:

“In spite of the progress made, it is to be admitted that a very great deal yet remains to be done”.

Tuan Pengerusi, semua dunia tahu bahawa: “Rome was not built in a day”.

Jadi, tudohan² yang di-buat itu sa-mata² kerana sakit hati kapada Kerajaan Perikatan—itu tidak apa-lah kami sanggup menerima-nya. Tetapi di-dalam membuat tudohan itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Socialist Front telah menyakitkan hati dan menghiris perasaan 17,966 orang pegawai² dalam semua peringkat yang berkhidmat di-dalam Kementerian Kesihatan ini yang bertungkus-lumus bekerja siang dan malam untuk membaiki perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan dalam negeri ini. Jadi, tudohan ini telah membuka tembelang Socialist Front, rupa²-nya Socialist Front bukan sahaja satu parti atau satu pertubuhan yang tidak mengenang jasa, tetapi terang² menjatohkan kehormatan pegawai² yang bekerja dalam Kementerian Kesihatan ini yang berjumlah lebih 17,000 orang. Barangkali, kemajuan² yang saya terangkan

itu susah hendak di-nampak oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar. Tetapi apabila dia mengatakan bahawa di-General Hospital Kuala Lumpur juga tidak ada apa kemajuan, melainkan pada tiap² tahun di-sapu kapor; itu ada-lah satu tuduhan yang melampau—kata orang zaman sekarang tuduhan yang keterlaluan.

Tiap² sa-orang yang ada mata dan chelek mata hati-nya dapat menyaksikan sendiri perubahan kemajuan yang telah di-buat di-hospital itu. Kalau mereka tidak nampak perkara² yang lain, sa-kurang²-nya mereka nampak bangunan ward baharu yang tersergam di-situ, dan kalau sa-orang itu berusaha sedikit dia boleh berjumpa dengan satu bangunan lain ia-itu kelinik mata. Kalau mata sa-saorang mula hendak kabor² pandangan-nya, maka boleh-lah dia berubat di-situ. Tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, kita belum-lah lagi dapat mengadakan satu kelinik tempat mengubat sa-orang yang buta mata hati-nya—penyakit yang telah menghinggap Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar itu.

Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar juga telah mengeshorkan supaya di-tubuhkan sa-buah jawatan-kuasa menyiasat sebab² ramai-nya doktor² berhenti dari jawatan Kerajaan. Mengikut kata-nya doktor² itu berhenti kerana tidak puas hati dengan syarat² perkhidmatan yang ada. Tuan Pengerusi, Kerajaan berpendapat jawatan-kuasa seperti yang di-shorkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak mustahak di-adakan. Kerajaan tahu sebab² mereka itu berhenti, dan untuk pengetahuan Dewan ini, saya suka-lah menerangkan-nya di-sini: Sebab bekerja sendiri di-dalam tahun 1960, 22 orang telah berhenti. Dalam tahun 1961, 17 orang. Dalam tahun 1962, 23 orang. Sebab melanjutkan pelajaran: Dalam tahun 1960, 1 orang. Tahun 1961, 5 orang dan 1962, 15 orang. Sebab hendak bekerja di-tempat lain: Tahun 1960, tidak ada. Tahun 1961, 5 orang dan tahun 1962, 2 orang. Sebab tidak puas hati—itu-lah sebab yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar itu: Dalam tahun 1960, 1 orang. Tahun 1961, 1 orang. Tahun 1962, 1 orang. Jadi jumlah doktor² yang berhenti dengan sebab yang saya

nyatakan tadi sa-ramai: Tahun 1960, 24 orang. Tahun 1961, 28 orang dan tahun 1962, 41 orang hingga hari ini. Sunggoh pun hanya sa-orang sahaja yang berhenti kerana tidak puas hati pada satu² tahun, tetapi Kerajaan adalah sedang berusaha dengan segala daya upaya untuk mengurangkan bilangan doktor² yang berhenti tiap² tahun daripada jawatan Kerajaan supaya bilangan doktor yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan dapat bertambah.

Dalam mengemukakan belanjawan ini, di-antara lain², saya telah berkata bagini:

"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."

Tuan Pengerusi, barangkali ada satu perkara yang timbul daripada keberhentian doktor² ini. Ia-itu ini ada-lah menjadi satu dalil yang nyata dan jelas bahawa Kerajaan ini sa-benar²-nya mengamalkan demokrasi. Sunggoh pun puak Pembangkang telah bertubi² dan berkali² menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan yang ada hari ini tidak mengamalkan demokrasi, tetapi ini ada-lah satu dalil yang jelas menunjukkan kita mengamalkan demokrasi—entah-lah barangkali apabila Socialist Front memerintah—barang di-jauhkan Allah—yang kebebasan ini akan di-tarek balek daripada penduduk dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu perkara lagi yang banyak di-sentuh oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini ia-lah soal berkenaan dengan kurang-nya jururawat Melayu dalam perkhidmatan perubatan. Hal itu, malang-nya ada-lah benar. Sebab² terjadi demikian banyak, tetapi puncha-nya ia-lah kurang-nya wanita Melayu yang *meminta* jawatan itu. Sebab kurang-nya bilangan wanita² Melayu yang meminta jawatan ini ia-lah kerana sedikit-nya bilangan wanita² Melayu yang mempunyai kelulusan yang di-kehendaki bagi mengisi jawatan ini. Jadi kurang-nya wanita² Melayu yang mempunyai kelulusan ini berpuncha daripada kelemahan di-sekolah². Dan kelemahan itu-lah yang sedang di-usahakan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran untuk di-baiki.

Dalam pada itu saya suka memberi jaminan kepada Dewan ini yang saya akan mengkaji sendiri perkara ini supaya dapat di-baiki. Tetapi saya juga berasa mustahak menarek perhatian Dewan ini bahawa tiap² sa-orang Jururawat tidak kira bangsa ada-lah di-lateh untuk berkhidmat kepada orang sakit dengan tidak mengira bangsa. Dan dengan sebab itu pada perasaan saya ada-lah salah jika kita menarek kesimpulan ia-itu apabila kurang-nya bilangan Jururawat² Melayu di-Hospital² maka kurang-lah pula layanan yang di-berikan kepada orang sakit daripada bangsa Melayu. Saya katakan bahawa tiap² sa-orang Jururawat itu baik daripada apa juga bangsa-nya ada-lah di-lateh untuk berkhidmat kepada semua orang² sakit.

Tuan Pengerusi, oleh kerana ada lagi masa-nya jadi saya suka-lah memberi jawapan dan pandangan kepada sa-tengah² perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini berkenaan dengan rayuan untuk faedah satu² tempat dan satu² perkara itu. Perkara yang pertama, saya suka-lah hendak menjawab perkara yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat dari Besut berkenaan dengan pengi'tirapan Homoeopathy. Saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan kepada Yang Berhormat itu bahawa perkara yang di-bawa itu akan saya rundingkan dengan penasehat² dalam Kementerian saya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis barangkali ada membawa satu perkara berkenaan dengan hal Jururawat² yang berkahwin dan tidak-lah lagi mendapat peluang naik pangkat. Saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan kepada Yang Berhormat itu sa-bagaimana pegawai² perempuan yang lain jika sa-orang itu maseh belum lagi di-masokkan dalam pensionable establishment dan berkahwin, maka dia hanya-lah di-terima berkhidmat sa-bagai pegawai² sementara. Tetapi itu bukan-lah berma'ana menyekat peluang dia mendapat pangkat yang lebih tinggi di-dalam perkhidmatan pegawai² sementara itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun telah membawa beberapa perkara, perkara yang pertama ia-lah berkenaan dengan peruntokan Public Health

Services. Saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan bahawa Public Health Services dan Public Health Education ini akan mendapat keutamaan dan kalau sa-kira-nya di-dapati bahawa peruntokan yang ada di-dalam Anggaran Belanjawan tidak menchukupi maka boleh-lah di-minta wang tambahan untuk meluaskan lagi.

Satu perkara lagi yang saya rasa patut saya jelaskan ia-lah berkenaan dengan tuduhan yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Bungsar juga berkenaan dengan makanan di-General Hospital Melaka. Saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan bahawa di-tiap² Hospital ini ada satu Lembaga Pelawat² dan Lembaga Pelawat² ini-lah yang di-beri tugas untuk memerhatikan perkara² ini. Saya yakin dan perchaya jika benar-lah apa yang di-tohmah—di-tudoh oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, sudah tentu-lah bahawa Lembaga Pelawat² ini akan mengambil tindakan dan memberi kenyataan kepada pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab. Tetapi sa-hingga ini tidak ada apa² penyata atau tegoran daripada Lembaga ini dan saya rasa bahawa tuduhan itu ada-lah tidak berasas sama sa-kali.

Berkenaan dengan tender membeli alat² kepada Hospital di-Melaka saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan bahawa dalam tiap² negeri ada Tenders Board dan keputusan Tenders Board ini yang di-jalankan oleh pegawai² itu.

The Honourable Member for Damansara raised the question of estate hospitals. Well, I wish to thank the Honourable Member for what he has said. I note that in spite of what he says, he has perfect confidence in the Government medical service, otherwise he would not have recommended that my Ministry should take over and administer the estate group hospitals. (*Applause*). His allegations of the extremely unsatisfactory conditions of the medical and health services must, therefore, be regarded as something which he himself does not believe in, and uttered in this House more in the nature of an obligation on the part of a Member of the Opposition. I also thank him for his recommendation that Government should consider

enlisting the services of private doctors in our present shortage. I have noted this, and I trust that the Honourable Member will give me full support in the measures which I will soon be taking in the alleviation of our existing shortage.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): On a point of clarification, Sir, if the Minister will give way.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Yes.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The Honourable Minister has not yet replied on the question of having female nurses on estates. I will be much obliged if he will state Government's stand on this question, and whether provision will be made for female nurses to attend to female patients on estates.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I was wondering why the Member is so impatient when it comes to females. (*Laughter*) However, I can assure him that I will look into this question.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana saya telah katakan tadi, saya tidak-lah berhajat hendak menjawab satu persatu perkara² yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat kerana sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi sa-tengah² daripada perkara² yang di-bawa oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat ada-lah pandangan² yang membena yang saya akan gunakan untuk mengendalikan Kementarian yang baharu ini (*Tepok*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$96,793,044 for Head S. 25 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 26-S. 28—

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, it is my pleasure to introduce the estimates of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 1963.

Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to take the three Heads: Heads 26, 27 and 28 together.

I would welcome Members to raise any points on which they are not very clear about.

HEAD 26—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

I am very happy to be able to report that the activities of the Departments within this Ministry have increased considerably whilst the increase in expenditure is very negligible. The total provision for the Ministry for 1963 will be \$14,901,965 as against \$13,363,456 for the current year. Of this, \$105,613 is for the Secretariat of the Ministry. This latter sum, as will be noticed, is less than the amount provided for in the previous year's estimates. The decrease is due to the fact that provisions for Personal Emoluments have now been related to the holders of the posts. (Last year the calculation was based on slightly higher scales, on the assumption that the Assistant Secretary would be a senior M.C.S. officer and that certain members of the clerical staff would be those on the top of their scales).

HEAD 27—BROADCASTING

The increase of \$570,286 under Head 27 in respect of Personal Emoluments is due primarily to normal increase in staff salaries and the creation of a few subordinate posts needed to man our new regional stations.

There is also an increase of \$556,210 under O.C.A.R. This is to cover increased maintenance costs of broadcasting equipment, vehicles, etc., some of which are quite old. "Pirate" listening—which spells loss of revenue—is still in existence and the increase is also for the purpose of intensifying our licensing campaigns. Last year, I mentioned the introduction of Commercial Broadcasting which, after nine months of operation, has brought in a gross revenue of over \$2 million. Talking of revenue, I might mention that the revenue from the sale of radio licences as at 30th September this year totalled well over \$3 million—an increase of nearly half-a-million dollars over the corresponding period last year. Finally under O.C.S.E., the increase of \$65,661

includes the high cost of Listenership Survey, which is necessary for programme planning and Commercial Service promotion purposes. From the thousands of letters received, including from neighbouring countries, it will be seen that the number of Radio Malaya listeners has increased considerably.

HEAD 28—INFORMATION

The total provision requested under this Head for Information Services next year is \$6,973,226. This shows an increase of \$362,280 over the 1962 estimates and the increase is accounted for as follows:

(a) Personal Emoluments	\$144,630
(b) O.C.A.R.	139,000
(c) Special Expenditure	78,650
	\$362,280

The increase in Personal Emoluments amounting to \$144,630 is approximately 40 per cent of the Department's total increase and is due primarily to increments in staff salaries and the creation of a few subordinate posts.

Under O.C.A.R., the printed estimates show an increase of \$449,000, but the transfer of three items of special expenditure account for \$310,000; and, as such, the real increase in O.C.A.R. is \$139,000. This is caused by the increase in provision for the purchase of raw film stock for the Malayan Film Unit and for the production of additional publicity material to service our missions overseas.

The Malayan Film Unit started in 1946 has done sterling work judging from the films they produce. Their films have been widely used within the country and since then they have won international recognition for the esthetic qualities of the films they make, thus they have helped to put Malaya on the map. Today Malayan Film Unit films are distributed in no less than 25 countries of the world and a good number of their instruction films are used for teaching purposes in other countries as well.

Although the Special Expenditure provision shows a decrease of \$231,350 due to the transfer of three items to

O.C.A.R., in actual fact there is an increase of \$78,650. This is due to the need to replace old and unreliable vehicles, office equipment, photographic equipment and the Trengganu Boat Unit.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that revenue earning is not the Ministry's most important consideration. All media of mass communications within this Ministry will be utilised to educate and inform the people and at the same time to explain Government policy and measures to raise the standard of living of the population. With this, of course, comes the entertainment aspect which receives special attention by those responsible for planning and production of publications, film and broadcasting materials. The listening audience has increased considerably as evidenced from thousands of letters received from listeners in the neighbouring countries not mentioning those from within the Federation.

Finally I would like to take this opportunity to inform the House that the Government has decided to create a new Department of Television. No provision is being asked for now, as the matter is being taken up with the Treasury and the Federation Establishment Office.

Sir, I beg to move that Heads 26, 27 and 28 be approved. (*Applause*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Assistant Minister, in introducing these estimates, said that he was happy to do so. However, there is a vast number of people inside and outside this House—not only members of the Opposition Parties but also members of the Alliance Party—who are not at all happy with the way this Ministry of Broadcasting has been behaving lately. Sir, if we liken Malaya to a man, or if Malaya is compared to a man, then the Radio Malaya is his voice; and we can judge the man from the way he speaks and from what he speaks. There has been a grave deterioration in the moral standards of Radio Malaya and, in fact, of late Radio Malaya has

become very abusive and most unbecoming of a man, if he is a gentleman.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there has been no objective reporting of the Brunei revolution, and what we find is only abuse and prejudiced news being broadcast over Radio Malaya. We hear of the revolutionaries being termed as traitors or *penderhaka*² or *pengkhianat*². I ask the Government: "Is this objective reporting?"

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Pengerusi, boleh saya memberi penjelasan sedikit?

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' Karam Singh*) On a point of information, will you give way?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I give way, Sir.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Term "penderhaka" bukan rekaan Radio Malaya, tetapi ada-lah digunakan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Brunei sendiri.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, we should expect Radio Malaya to have its own thinking apparatus and not just to be anyone's parrot. Sir, as I have said, instead of saying how the two parties in this struggle have fared, how the revolutionaries and how the oppressing Brunei powers have fared, you start abusing and slandering one side. That automatically implies that the Brunei oppressors are angels. Is this the way that you want an independent nation to speak about a freedom struggle that is going on in her neighbour territory?

Mr Chairman, the behaviour of Radio Malaya

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: Mr Chairman, on a point of clarification, may I ask the Honourable Member to which item of the Estimates is he referring?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I do not think I have to reply to that remark.

Mr Chairman: Proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, in fact, in the last few days Radio Malaya

has been forgetting that it is the voice of an independent country and has been behaving as it did during the British days. It has gone back half a decade in the history of Malaya to the colonial period; and we find some of the old and forgotten British propaganda that has been lying dormant in its memory, all of a sudden coming out on the occasion of this Brunei freedom struggle. Sir, this has brought disrepute to our country, because Radio Malaya has with regard to the Brunei revolt ceased to be Radio Malaya and has become the voice of Brunei imperialism, the voice of the Shell capitalists, who want to rob the Brunei people of their oil. There has not been the slightest self-respect or dignity in what Radio Malaya has been saying about the revolt in Brunei. Sir, this attitude would not only spoil our relations with the Brunei people and the people of North Borneo but also with our other neighbours, because if you call the people of Brunei traitors and other insulting names, then those people, who are sympathetic to the Brunei revolt and who are not in Malaya, are also being insulted indirectly. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, I would urge the Minister concerned to reconsider the policy of Radio Malaya and to see that it follows a policy in full keeping with Malaya's independence and freedom.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Programme Assistant di-dalam Item (24). Ada satu perkara yang berlaku dalam Pentadbiran Radio Malaya yang patut saya minta perhatian daripada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu chara² layanan terhadap pekerja². Ada kejadian ia-itu sa-orang daripada juruhebah Radio Malaya ini yang telah dipinjamkan untuk berkhidmat di-dalam Jabatan Siaran Radio Brunei sa-chara konterek sa-lama tiga tahun. Akan tetapi, apakala tamat tempoh konterek sa-lama tiga tahun itu, dia telah berjaya menyambong konterek-nya sa-lama tiga tahun lagi, tetapi sa-belum konterek peringkat yang kedua itu di-mulakan, dia telah tidak di-kehendaki lagi berkhidmat di-Jabatan Siaran Radio Brunei, maka pulang-lah dia ka-Tanah

Melayu ini, dan dia berharap dapat berkhidmat sa-mula dengan Radio Malaya. Tetapi apa yang berlaku, ia tidak di-terima berkhidmat di-dalam bahagian Radio Malaya dengan alasan, umur-nya telah lebeh daripada 35 tahun, dan banyak lagi alasan² yang lain. Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa pehak Radio Malaya telah melakukan suatu kaedah yang agak ganjil, sebab dia telah di-pinjamkan untuk berkhidmat di-Radio Brunei. Dia telah berkhidmat dalam Radio Malaya sa-lama enam tahun. Pada bulan August, 1958 dia telah di-pinjamkan oleh pehak Radio Malaya berkhidmat di-Radio Brunei. Sa-patut-nya orang yang telah di-pinjamkan berkhidmat di-luar negeri itu apakala habis tempoh-nya sama ada sa-chara konterek dan lain², dia tidak-lah boleh di-sifatkan sa-bagai orang baharu yang hendak berkhidmat di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu apakala dia kembali ka-Tanah Melayu. Dia hendak-lah di-pandang sa-bagai orang lama, sebab dia chuma di-pinjamkan berkhidmat di-luar negeri.

Jadi, hal yang saperti ini, saya rasa Kementerian boleh-lah mengambil tindakan. Saya ada kenyataan dan keterangan yang chukup dengan nama orang-nya dan kesah² kejadian dan lain². Tidak-lah perlu saya membacha kesah yang panjang ini, akan tetapi chukup-lah saya menyatakan bahawa dia tidak patut mengalami keadaan yang sa-demikian rupa. Mengikut dalam surat-nya dia telah dapat jumpa dengan pegawai² di-Radio Malaya, dan pegawai itu telah menyatakan bahawa kalau ia hendak bekerja sa-mula dengan Radio Malaya hendak-lah di-sifatkan dia sa-bagai orang baharu, dan sa-bagai orang baharu dia mesti-lah chukup sharat² saperti umur dan kelayakan (qualification). Jadi hal ini tentu-lah beliau itu tidak dapat memenohi sharat tentang umur-nya, sebab dia tidak berjaya menyekat perjalanan umur-nya sa-lama berkhidmat di-saberang laut itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, nampak-nya telah menjadi kelaziman bagi Radio Malaya apakala menghantarkan orang-nya berkhidmat di-saberang laut, sama ada sa-chara konterek atau sa-bagai-nya, apakala orang itu pulang ka-tanah ayer

di-beri peluang menyambungkan kerjanya yang lama, kechuali orang yang saya sebutkan tadi. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa sa-orang perempuan nama-nya Miss Tan ia-itu juruhebah Bahagian China telah berkhidmat di-Radio Australia sa-lama tiga tahun, dan apakala pulang ka-Tanah Melayu dia di-terima berkhidmat sa-mula dalam Radio Malaya. Dan ada sa-orang lagi nama-nya Enche' Abdul bin Muhammad juruhebah Bahagian Melayu telah berhenti daripada Radio Malaya sebab bekerja dalam B.B.C. London. Sekarang ini tempoh perkhidmatan-nya telah tamat dan dia dalam perjalanan pulang ka-negeri ini, dan besar kemungkinan dia di-terima kembali oleh pehak Radio Malaya. Ada tiga orang juruhebah lagi yang telah berhenti daripada Radio Malaya yang tidak pergi berkhidmat ka-saberang laut, tetapi di-terima kembali berkhidmat. Sa-orang nama-nya Enche' Ahmad Omar, juruhebah Bahagian Melayu telah berhenti sebab memegang jawatan askar. Dan yang dua orang lagi yang telah berhenti itu dengan tidak tahu apa sebab-nya, sekarang bekerja sa-mula, sa-orang nama-nya Noraini Rafie dan sa-orang lagi Norazah Aziz. Mereka ini telah berhenti daripada Radio Malaya, sama ada berkhidmat di-luar negeri atau dalam negeri, apakala tamat tempoh-nya, mereka meminta sa-mula bekerja di-Radio Malaya, mereka telah di-terima berkhidmat, akan tetapi malang-nya orang yang saya sebutkan yang telah berkhidmat di-Radio Brunei sa-lama tiga tahun itu tidak mendapat layanan yang sa-wajar daripada pehak Radio Malaya. Dia telah di-sifatkan sa-bagai orang baharu, umur-nya telah lebeh, qualification-nya tidak chukup, dan dia tidak dapat di-terima. Pada hal dalam masa sembilan tahun yang lalu dia telah pernah di-terima berkhidmat dalam Radio Malaya, dia telah di-sifatkan sa-bagai pegawai yang terbaik, dan oleh kerana di-pandang sa-bagai pegawai yang terbaik itu-lah maka dia telah berjaya dapat berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan Brunei dalam Bahagian Siaran Radio. Saya tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab² dia tidak berjaya. Sunggoh pun dia berjaya menanda-tangani konterek peringkat yang kedua sa-lama

tiga tahun lagi, tetapi tidak berjaya meneruskan konterek itu di-sebabkan hal diri-nya sendiri, barangkali kerana ada beberapa hal berhubung dengan rayuan-nya kepada pehak Kerajaan Brunei, yang tidak ada sangkut-paut saya bachakan dalam Dewan ini. Pegawai ini telah membuat rayuan kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bertarikh pada 24hb Disember, 1961, akan tetapi sampai pada masa ini apa yang saya tahu pegawai ini belum menerima sa-barang surat daripada pehak Perdana Menteri. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya mengemukakan perkara ini kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda supaya menimbangkan sa-mula hal ini, atau pun Yang Berhormat Menteri menyatakan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini bahawa perkhidmatan pegawai yang saya sebutkan itu tidak di-kehendaki oleh sebab hal yang lain. Kalau sa-kiranya alasan umur-nya lebeh, maka saperti yang saya katakan tidak ada siapa yang berupaya menahan perjalanan umur-nya, kechuali kalau pegawai ini dapat menahan umur-nya 10 tahun, dia menjadi muda saperti 10 tahun dahulu.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Tape-recording Machines di-dalam Sub-head 41. Peruntokan bagi tahun 1963 sa-banyak \$18,000 dan pada tahun yang lalu sa-banyak \$12,000. Saya suka mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu adakah Tape-recording Machines ini terpaksa di-beli pada tiap² tahun dengan peruntokan yang berbelas ribu ringgit saperti ini dan ada-kah jentera ini di-beli hanya dapat berkhidmat untuk Radio Malaya sa-lama sa-tahun sahaja sebab terpaksa di-tambah tiap² tahun kerana perkhidmatan itu bertambah dari tahun ka-tahun? Perkara ini perlu di-beri jawapan, sebab penambahan yang \$6,000 daripada tahun yang lalu itu ada-lah penambahan yang besar di-sebabkan Tape-recording Machines ini tiap² tahun terpaksa di-beli.

Satu perkara lagi dalam muka surat 173 peruntokan \$600,000—Publicity Campaigns and Publications. \$600,000 berbanding dengan tahun sudah \$375,000 erti-nya bertambah bagitu

banyak, boleh-kah pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat ini menyatakan bahawa penambahan itu berdasarkan kepada perbelanjaan tahun ini juga. sebab dalam tahun 1962 dalam berbagai² kepala sub-head saya dapat mengumpulkan perbelanjaan yang sarpada maksud-nya ia-itu-lah bahagian Publication and Publicity Campaigns sa-banyak \$375,000 dan champorkan dengan Sub-head 28 sa-banyak \$100,000—Publicity in support of Operators dan Publicity in Rural Areas \$150,000 erti-nya perbelanjaan sa-jumlah \$625,000 berbanding pada tahun ini sa-banyak \$675,000 apabila di-champor dengan Sub-head 28—\$75,000 yang demikian dalam tahun yang akan datang tahun 1963 perbelanjaan kerana itu berlebehan \$50,000. Saya suka mendapat penjelasan daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat apakah keperluan² atau keadaan yang luar biasa atau pun perkhidmatan² baharu yang mesti di-tambah menyebabkan peruntokan bertambah lebeh \$50,000 daripada jumlah semua dalam tahun 1962 dengan tahun 1963. Jadi hal ini perlu di-jelaskan supaya dapat-lah kita penerangan yang chukuk dalam perkara ini.

Satu perkara lagi ia-itu perkara External Publicity peruntokan-nya sa-banyak \$27,796. Saya suka mendapat penjelasan daripada pehak Menteri, penggunaan wang kerana Publication bahagian luar ini, penggunaan wang ini di-arahkan dengan chara² yang bagaimana? Saya teringat berita dalam surat khabar telah berlaku kejadian di-London baharu² ini di-mana satu pamiran gambar daripada Tanah Melayu telah di-tunjukkan gambar bagaimana gambar orang² Melayu sedangkan orang² itu orang² yang tidak berbaju orang² hutan—orang Asli, dalam negeri ini. Ini telah menyebabkan keributan yang besar sa-hingga Pesurohjaya Tinggi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-United Kingdom ia-itu Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Ya'cob telah menjadikan satu perkara yang besar sa-hingga beliau menyatakan dalam surat khabar bahawa kejadian itu ada-lah sangat² memalukan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ada-kah hal yang terjadi di-London itu tidak ada dalam

pengetahuan pehak Pejabat Penerangan ini. Dan kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada dalam pengetahuan Pejabat Penerangan sedangkan kalau benar-lah wang itu di-ambil daripada peruntukan ini maka apa-kah tindakan akan di-lakukan oleh pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya kejadian saperti itu tidak lagi berlaku pada masa yang akan datang.

Muka surat 173 Sub-head 3 Civics Education atau pun Pelajaran Tata Ra'ayat. Hal ini saya minta-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan ini supaya di-dalam melaksanakan kursus ini berjalan dengan sa-berapa daya upaya dapat-lah di-kurangkan, jika tidak dapat di-buang semua sa-kali pengaruh² atau propaganda politik di-dalam-nya. Sebab, apa yang saya dapat tahu pernah berlaku kejadian; walau pun tidak seluruh-nya; kejadian di-dalam kursus Tata Ra'ayat saperti ini, pernah berlaku propaganda² politik yang di-lakukan dengan chara halus oleh pehak parti pemerintah memasoki propaganda parti di-dalam Civics Course dalam negeri ini. Jadi ini tentu-lah tidak menyenangkan, dan akan melemahkan perjalanan demokrasi dalam negeri ini, dan wang yang di-untukkan bagi pelajaran dalam negeri ini bukan-lah wang kepunyaan satu parti tetapi wang ra'ayat dan harus di-gunakan benar² bagi kepentingan ra'ayat bukan faedah untuk kepentingan satu parti sahaja.

Saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri Yang Berhormat ia-lah soal siaran Radio. Tahu-lah kita dalam Item mana atau Sub-head mana sa-kali pun tetapi apa yang saya maksudkan ini ia-lah masaalah siaran Radio—siaran sa-lari dalam Parlimen. Sekarang ini siaran hal² yang berlaku dalam Parlimen yang di-siarkan hanya sa-lama 15 minit pada tiap² malam dari jam 8.15 hingga 8.30. Tempoh 15 minit ini terlalu-lah pendek dan tidak-lah dapat pegawai² yang bertugas itu melaporkan dengan sa-penoh-nya kejadian² yang lebeh besar, sedang hampir² tiga suku dari masa 15 minit ini terpaksa di-gunakan untuk siaran² daripada pehak pemerintah terutama sa-kali pehak Menteri. Jadi, menyebab-kan segala fikiran yang di-keluarkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini tidak dapat di-siarkan

dengan sa-penoh-nya oleh Pemberita² Radio untuk di-siarkan kapada orang ramai.

Saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri supaya di-masa yang akan datang dapat di-fikirkan untuk mengadakan siaran terus atau pun siaran sa-lari daripada Dewan ini ya'ani Radio Malaya menyiarkan kejadian² yang sa-benar-nya berlaku di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini yang hanya menghendaki sa-saorang pegawai Radio yang memberi laporan tentang siapa² berchakap itu. Jadi dengan yang demikian ra'ayat akan dapat mendengar sa-jauh mana wakil²-nya menyuarakan pandangan ra'ayat dalam rumah yang mulia ini dan sa-jauh mana fikiran² yang di-keluarkan oleh tiap² ahli di-dalam rumah yang mulia ini dapat-lah orang ramai itu mengetahui. Ada di-antara Wakil² Ra'ayat yang datang diam membisu atau pun ada di-antara Wakil² Ra'ayat yang berchakap hanya ikut keluar sahaja bukan berchakap ikut kepala hanya berchakap ikut perut-nya sahaja. Ada Wakil² Ra'ayat yang berchakap itu tidak menggunakan apa yang di-bahathkan atau pun ada Wakil² Ra'ayat yang berchakap mengatakan orang sahaja. Jadi dapat-lah ra'ayat itu mengetahui Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah apa yang dia chakap sebab dia tidak pernah pergi di-kawasan-nya dan

Mr Chairman: Jangan beri mithalan

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Ini sa-bagai mithalan sahaja. Atau pun Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara apa yang dia berlakun dalam Dewan ini supaya tahu semua ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan sa-jauh mana fikiran dan mentality tiap² Ahli² dalam Dewan ini dalam memikirkan dan membahathkan di-atas sa-suatu perkara yang di-bentangkan dalam rumah ini. Kalau itu-lah dapat di-lakukan oleh pehak Menteri yang berkenaan ini maka akan bertambah segar-lah dan akan bertambah sehat demokrasi dalam negeri ini dan barangkali ra'ayat akan lebeh mudah mengetahui lebeh chepat—lebeh matang dalam soal politik dalam negeri ini. Dengan yang demikian

perbelanjaan Civics Course atau pun kursus ini dapat di-kurangkan chukup dengan jalan mengikuti persidangan ra'ayat mengikuti perkembangan fikiran²-nya dapat mengikuti perjalanan politik negeri ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa melalui siaran sa-lari dari Dewan yang mulia ini.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi; ia-lah perkara Radio Orchestra ini. Kita dapati peruntokan yang besar ada di-dalam kedudukan wang ini dan patut kita menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kementerian ini kerana ada-nya Orchestra-nya sendiri. Tetapi satu perkara yang saya suka bertanya, adakah pegawai² yang mentadbir Radio Orchestra ini di-tetapkan seperti orang² itu bekerja panjang atau pun di-pakai contract. Kalau contract sa-lama mana contract itu di-pakai dan kalau tamat contract itu tidak-kah terfikir dalam fikiran Menteri Yang Berhormat ini untuk menchari ganti orang lain. Berapa banyak lagi ahli² music kita yang terkenal, berapa banyak lagi composer yang terkenal dari kalangan orang Melayu yang dapat menghidupkan seni kebudayaan Melayu yang dapat membawa irama lagu² dengan kehendak jiwa bangsa Melayu, tidak-lah di-maksudkan dengan fikiran ini bahawa sekarang ini tidak membawa irama itu. Berapa banyak di-antara ahli² music daripada kalangan orang² Melayu yang termashhor dan terkenal. Seperti kita tahu di-Kelantan ada sa-orang ahli music yang terkenal nama-nya Enche' Abdullah Bukhari yang sekarang ini sedang memimpin Orchestra Melayu yang terbesar sa-kali di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan pemain² music-nya hampir² 60 orang, yang main biola sahaja sampai 40 orang ramai-nya. Sa-hingga saya nampak tahun ini pihak Radio Malaya tidak pernah palingkan mata-nya melihat perkembangan baharu dalam hal ini. Saya dengar ranchangan² pantai timor maka music dari pantai timor ini tidak ada yang saya dengar keluaran daripada pasokan Orchestra ini. Hal ini patut di-chuba dahulu dari sekarang ini bagaimana chara usaha latehan dia dan chiptaan dia sendiri. Saya tahu lagu² klasik yang moden atau klasik lama di-karang-nya sendiri

atau pun di-ambil daripada pengarang klasik lama itu dapat dia hidupkan melalui Orchestra-nya. Kalau Radio Malaya dapat mengambil-nya barangkali dapat-lah kalangan bangsa Melayu kita sendiri di-tengah masharakat dunia yang serba moden ini.

Ini sementara pada masa akan datang chuba-lah di-fikirkan dengan chara yang sa-suai dasar memimpin Radio Malaya Orchestra. Pada akhir-nya ia-lah masalah muka 163 Sub-head 1 Item 2 Penolong Menteri Muda dalam bahagian broadcasting. Tidak ada orang yang tidak berasa bahawa telah bertahun² jawatan ini telah kosong. Semenjak Menteri Muda ini berhenti kerana kalau-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dapat mendengar rayuan yang saya rayukan ini kapada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya dapat memikirkan samula untuk memenohi kekosongan jawatan Menteri Muda Penerangan itu (*di-sampok*), kalau sudah ada baik-lah mudahan² Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat di-berikan lain jawatan.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Pengerusi, berchapak berkenaan dengan Sub-head 10 Publication, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kementerian ini kerana menguntokkan wang sa-banyak 600,000 ringgit bagi tahun 1963, walau pun saya berharap kapada Jabatan ini supaya membanyakkan lagi pekerjaan di-kampung² untuk di-beri peluang dan memperhebatkan lagi kerja²-nya. Kerana pada hari ini hanya di-buat pertunjukan wayang gambar, tetapi saya berharap di-dalam masa menunjokkan wayang gambar itu hendaklah pegawai² itu menerangkan kapada ra'ayat kerana pada masa itu kita dapati banyak penduduk² kampung itu keluar beramai². Saya berkehendakkan apa yang Kerajaan buat, dan juga sa-umpama-nya mesti di-terangkan kerana saya perchaya Pejabat Penerangan, bukan alat propaganda. Jabatan ini hanya bertujuan untuk menerangkan kapada ra'ayat apa yang Kerajaan buat. Kita tidak ada propaganda di-situ, kita mesti menerangkan pendirian Socialist yang menyokong Party Komunis di-Indonesia, dan sa-bagai-nya. Tuan

Pengerusi, ini, bukan-nya da'ayah tetapi ada-lah penerangan² kepada mereka, sungguh pun mereka dapat membaca surat khabar, tetapi kebanyakan penduduk di-dalam kampung tidak membaca surat khabar. Jadi dengan ada-nya pertunjukan wayang gambar orang² itu keluar beramai². Sa-kira-nya ada penerangan² dapat-lah ra'ayat memahami pada masa yang akan datang—umpama-nya berkenaan dengan ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan lain², kerana Tuan Pengerusi, kita tahu benar² ia-itu lagi banyak wayang gambar di-pertunjokkan lebih baik lagi supaya ra'ayat itu tahu apa yang Kerajaan buat. Saya telah menguchapkan dahulu ia-itu Pejabat Penerangan ini di-mithalkan sa-umpama telur ayam dan telur itek, telur itek itu besar, tetapi telur ayam itu kecil. Kalau di-bandingkan harga-nya telur ayam itu lebih mahal daripada telur itek, walau pun ia kecil, ini ada-lah disebabkan waktu ayam² itu bertelur ia berketok², jadi walau pun kecil telur-nya harga-nya mahal (*Ketawa*). Mengikut analisa Doctor di-dapati telur itu mempunyai zat yang tiada berbeza . . .

Mr Chairman: Apa kena-mengena dengan perbahathan ini.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, Sub-head 10 membanyakkan lagi kaki-tangan supaya bekerja di-kampung² dalam ranchangan Luar Bandar. Berkenaan dengan Radio Malaya sungguh pun Yang Berhormat itu menhadangkan supaya ada siaran sa-lari daripada Dewan ini, tetapi saya berasa dukacita oleh sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara telah menuduh Radio Malaya itu tidak ada fikiran-nya sendiri. Saya percaya yang perkhidmatan di-dalam Radio Malaya itu memang ada otak-nya sendiri, dan apa² penerangan yang di-buat-nya ada-lah perkara² yang benar.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, sedikit sahaja saya hendak kemukakan dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan kepala 27 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Broadcasting, pertama sa-kali berkenaan dengan siaran²

dan pancharan² yang kita tahu ia-itu di-Johor sana kita dapati siaran Inggeris tidak kurang tetapi siaran Melayu kurang jelas, tidak berapa terang. Saya minta, lain daripada Kuala Lumpur, tetapi di-sini ada berbeza. Saya minta Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya dapat mengambil perhatian di-atas perkara ini. Berkenaan dengan ranchangan siaran Melayu pada tiap² hari. Kita patut-lah memuji atas siaran itu kerana lama-kelamaan siaran² itu di-dapati baik, tetapi apa yang saya suka mengemukakan kepada pehak yang berkenaan ia-itu kita ada mendengar berkenaan dengan kursus membaca Quran. Kita ada mendengar tiap² malam ranchangan membaca Quran. Saya minta di-adakan sa-rentak dengan tafsir-nya sa-kali kerana tafsiran ini sangat mustahak, jadi tidak-lah kita mendengar bacaan sahaja.

Berkenaan dengan hiburan dan lawak-jenaka di-dapati hanya sedikit sahaja lawak itu dapat memberi pengajaran kepada kita. Jadi, saya minta-lah memasukkan pengajaran² yang membena dan juga sedikit² keritik yang tidak memalukan kerana dahulu ada di-dapati siaran lawak-jenaka itu mengkeritik kepada Kerajaan yang di-buat oleh ahli² lawak-jenaka kita. Tetapi sa-karang kita tidak dengar lagi ahli² lawak itu mengemukakan keritik²-nya, jadi saya minta-lah kalau hendak mengkeritik biar-lah keritik² yang membena.

Satu perkara yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh tadi berkenaan dengan siaran sa-lari daripada Dewan Ra'ayat ini. Kalau saya sendiri, saya tidak-lah berapa setuju supaya kita adakan siaran sa-lari daripada Dewan Ra'ayat ini supaya di-dengar oleh ra'ayat dalam negeri ini, tetapi saya hanya bersetuju supaya siaran berkenaan dengan ulasan persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat ini hendaklah di-tambah lagi masa-nya, kalau sekarang di-siarkan 15 minit, maka kalau dapat di-adakan sampai 20 minit, atau pun sa-tengah jam, dan sebagaimana kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu supaya ra'ayat dapat dengar akan ucapan² wakil² ra'ayat di-Dewan ini, saya takut kalau-lah bila nanti mendengar ucapan dari pehak Kerajaan,

saya khuatir pehak pembangkang khasnya PAS akan mengeluarkan banyak soal personal berkenaan dengan diri sendiri—takut orang lari daripada PAS!

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak): Tuan Pengerusi, pertama sa-kali saya ingin mengalu²kan dengan adanya Menteri Muda bagi Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio kita yang menggantikan tempat Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah ada menyebutkan tentang tugas dan kewajipan Jabatan Penerangan. Sungguh menggembirakan, kalau sa-kira-nya benar sa-bagaimana kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bahawa Jabatan Penerangan ini tugas-nya mesti-lah memberi penerangan, bukan-lah memberi daayah. Tetapi kadang², kita lihat keadaan ini tidak berlaku, banyak daayah daripada penerangan yang di-beri, mithal-nya kereta² yang menunjukkan wayang gambar itu di-mana ada pilehan raya maka lebeh banyak di-hantar kereta² di-situ dan sambil menunjukkan wayang gambar di-situ, dia mengambil kesempatan mengatakkan undi-lah Perikatan.

Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kali pun benar tugas Jabatan Penerangan ini memberi penerangan, tetapi saya harap jangan-lah hendak-nya penerangan yang akan di-beri itu, penerangan sa-bagaimana yang di-minta oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah di-beri penerangan tentang telur ayam, telur itek dan lain², sebab kalau Jabatan Penerangan ini memberi penerangan tentang telur, nanti ada orang pula meminta adakan penerangan tentang kueh, kueh mangkok, kueh apam, sedangkan tugas Jabatan Penerangan ini ia-lah memberi penerangan bagi membabitkan kepentingan ra'ayat seluruh-nya, bukan soal telur dan kueh.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, untuk penjelasan. Saya tidak meminta Jabatan Penerangan ini menerangkan kepada ra'ayat berkenaan dengan telur, tetapi saya minta supaya Jabatan Penerangan ini menerangkan sikap Kerajaan terhadap ra'ayat supaya ra'ayat akan perchaya kepada Kerajaan.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Terima kasih, Tuan Pengerusi. Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Siaran Radio. Radio, Tuan Pengerusi, merupakan alat pemerintah untuk menerangkan keadaan yang berlaku dalam negeri ini. Saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri Muda tentang siaran radio berkenaan dengan laporan persidangan Parlimen. Ini tidak menyentuh soal luar negeri sa-bagaimana yang di-chakap oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain. Laporan persidangan Parlimen itu benar masa yang di-beri hanya-lah 15 minit, tetapi saya ada mengikuti laporan persidangan Parlimen yang membincangkan tentang soal pertahanan, bukan sahaja hampir 10 minit dalam masa 15 minit itu, malah telah di-gunakan untuk menerangkan ucapan Menteri Pertahanan, dan sa-sudah itu di-katakan-nya ada sa-belas orang Ahli dari pehak pembangkang telah berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pertahanan ini—itu sahaja. Menteri Pertahanan menjawab si-anu bagini bagini, Menteri Pertahanan menjawab si-anu bagini bagini—habis masa 15 minit, tetapi ra'ayat tidak tahu apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli yang sa-belas orang itu. Kalau mahu berlaku adil dan harus berlaku adil, sebab radio bukan kepunyaan Perikatan, radio kepunyaan negeri ini, negeri ini terkandung dari parti Perikatan dan lain² parti juga. Kalau hendak memberi perintah 10 minit dan di-beri lima minit kepada orang lain yang telah berchakap itu, maka jangan di-beri Menteri ini menjawab, ini-ini-ini, tetapi chakap orang yang di-Parlimen itu tidak di-beri

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Hussin (Lipis): Untuk penjelasan, radio hak orang, siaran radio itu hak Kerajaan.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa kalau dia mengatakkan siaran radio itu hak Kerajaan dan kalau dari penerangan itu Kerajaan, erti-nya Kerajaan Perikatan sahaja, tetapi dia harus jangan lupa bahawa Kerajaan sekarang ini ada juga puak pembangkang di-dalam-nya, dan radio itu di-ongkosi bukan sahaja oleh Kerajaan Perikatan tetapi oleh seluruh

ra'ayat negeri ini, baik anggota Perikatan atau tidak Perikatan yang membayar chukai-nya.

Ada satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan radio. Saya selalu mengikuti, mithal-nya kalau ada satu temasha maka di-laporkan dari tempat yang di-adakan siaran itu yang di-katakan siaran terus-menerus. Siaran itu, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak terus-menerus, sebab kalau pertunjukan itu satu jam, habis satu jam itu habis. Kalau terus-menerus habis 24 jam, rasa saya tentu-lah lebeh baik di-katakan siaran sa-chara langsung, bukan dari radio itu sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan dari Menteri Muda Penerangan dan Siaran Radio berkenaan dengan orang² yang bekerja sa-bagai part-time dalam Radio Malaya ini. Saya ingin mendapat tahu, apa dia kelayakan²-nya, atau pun qualifications yang membolehkan sa-saorang itu menjadi pekerja part-time dalam radio ini. Dan ada-kah sekatan² yang di-tentukan kepada orang² yang tertentu fahaman politik-nya? Ada-kah orang yang bekerja part-time ini di-beri kerana, barangkali ada kawan-nya atau suami-nya dalam Radio Malaya? Saya ingin hendak mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Jabatan Penerangan dan Siaran Radio tentang bagaimana pekerja part-time ini di-ambil, apa kelayakan yang di-perlukan, dan ada-kah sekatan² dan halangan yang di-gunakan? Sebab saya tahu banyak orang yang ingin bekerja sa-bagai part-time, tetapi orang yang tertentu sahaja yang dapat?

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Jabatan Penerangan. Ada satu hal yang selalu berlaku berkenaan dengan penerangan ini, ia-itu berkenaan dengan pertemuan Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan dengan wakil² surat khabar. Saya rasa pertemuan sa-minggu sa-kali di-antara Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan dengan wakil² surat khabar itu tentu-lah di-tujukan untuk menerangkan dan menerangkan samata² akan apa dia sikap dan pendirian parti yang memerintah yang sudah di-putuskan oleh Juma'ah Menteri, supaya menerusi surat khabar

keputusan² itu di-sampaikan kepada ra'ayat. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, ada masa²-nya Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan—saya ingin mengingatkan ia-itu apabila saya sebut Pengarah ma'ana-nya Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan, bukan peribadi-nya—siapa pun menjadi itu—saya ta' peduli. Mithal-nya, saya membacha satu berita dahulu, yang saya tahu Juma'ah Menteri belum memutuskan, mengikut Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan ini, berhubung dengan tuntutan orang² dari Sarawak dan Sabah supaya Malaysia kelak mempunyai bendera yang asing daripada bendera Persekutuan. Erti-nya tidak mahu berasaskan bendera Persekutuan sekarang ini. Apa kata Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan ia-lah amat sukar sa-kali bagi kita untuk mengadakan satu bendera baharu, negeri² di-dunia akan mengambil masa yang panjang sa-kali untuk mengaku bendera baharu ini. Tuan Pengerusi, orang yang alif ba ta politik pun tahu bahawa bendera sa-sabuah negara itu di-akuī bila sahaja negara itu di-akuī oleh dunia *de facto* dan *de jure*-nya. Mithal-nya, Persekutuan apabila di-akuī kemerdekaan-nya oleh negara² di-dunia ini, maka dengan sendiri-nya bendera itu di-akuī, sedang Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan mengatakan tidak boleh. Kalau kita hendak buat bendera asas-nya mesti daripada bendera Persekutuan ini juga meski pun saya tahu maksud-nya hendak propaganda supaya orang itu takut menuntut bendera baharu. Di-sini nampak sa-kali kejahilan kita bahawa bukan bendera yang di-akuī, tetapi negara dan kemerdekaan itu yang di-akuī. Apabila negara dan kemerdekaan itu di-akuī hendak buat bendera terbalek sa-kali pun, ia akan di-akuī. Jadi orang ramai apabila membacha berita itu sa-olah² Kabinet sudah memutuskan bagitu.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, perjumpaan Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan dengan wakil² surat khabar ini yang sa-patut-nya merupakan perjumpaan untuk menerangkan dasar Kerajaan, tetapi ada masa-nya di-gunakan oleh Pengarah itu untuk mengeluarkan pendapat-nya atas suatu hal dan atas sa-saorang sa-hinggakan, Tuan Pengerusi, pertemuan wakil² surat khabar

atas nama Jabatan Penerangan merupakan pertemuan wakil² surat khabar dengan peribadi Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan itu sendiri. Kalau Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan itu ingin hendak mengadakan Persidangan Akhbar umpama-nya dia boleh adakan di-rumahnya, tetapi jangan gunakan Persidangan Akhbar Kerajaan itu sa-bagai tempat untuk dia menyatakan rasa peribadinya. Dengan alasan² ini saya harap supaya dengan ada-nya Menteri Muda Jabatan Penerangan dan Siaran Radio kita yang baharu ini sa-tiap Persidangan Akhbar untuk menerangkan polisi dan apa juga tentang Kerajaan di-lakukan sendiri oleh Menteri Muda supaya segala apa yang di-keluarkannya itu dapat di-terangkan dan dapat di-pertanggung-jawabkan kepada Parlimen.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara):

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan News Editors dalam Jabatan Siaran Radio dan Reporters dalam Jabatan Penerangan. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui tugas pegawai² ini ia-lah mengambil berita dan melaporkan berita itu bagi bacaan dan pendengaran orang ramai. Saya suka mengeshorkan kepada Kementerian ini ia-itu untuk meninggikan taraf kewartawanan atau pun melaporkan berita dalam negeri kita ini, pegawai² kita itu patut-lah di-beri kursus² khas, dan kalau perlu elok-lah mereka itu di-hantar memasoki mana² Akedemi Wartawan di-luar negeri atau pun di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, kira² sa-tahun dahulu Menteri Muda Jabatan Penerangan dan Siaran Radio yang bertanggung-jawab pada masa itu memberi-tahu bahawa Kerajaan negeri ini memang ada tujuan atau chita² hendak mengadakan Akedemi Wartawan dalam negeri ini, tetapi sayangnya rancangan itu tidak timbul, boleh jadi kenyataan yang di-keluarkan itu tidak begitu di-setujui oleh Kabinet yang ada sekarang. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun rancangan Kerajaan hendak mengadakan Akedemi Wartawan itu, kami ada-lah menyokong supaya di-adakan Akedemi Wartawan

itu, sa-kurang²-nya untuk melateh pemberita kita yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Dalam pada itu sa-kira-nya perbelanjaan untuk mengadakan sa-buah Akedemic Wartawan itu besar tidak sa-padan dengan kira² 7, 8 orang wartawan di-beri kursus di-dalam akedemi tersebut. Tidak-lah pula menjadi kesalahan saya rasa akedemic itu boleh di-buka pintu kapada wartawan surat khabar yang bukan kerja dalam Radio Malaya atau pun dalam Pejabat Penerangan ini. Oleh sebab langkah² untuk meninggikan taraf persuratkhabaran dan kewartawanan di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak. Dan ini tentu-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Kementerian Penerangan dan Broadcasting ini. Saperti di-ketahui ia-itu taraf kewartawanan atau pun persuratkhabaran di-negeri ini belum-lah mencapai taraf yang sa-wajar-nya. Sa-bagai buktinya, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah, malang-nya dia tidak ada dalam Dewan ini, dia pergi ka-Singapura mensipatkan orang² surat khabar di-negeri ini sa-bagai langau hijau yang hanya tahu menceritakan yang burok², kemudian menyiarkan kepada orang ramai. Saya tidak bersetuju orang² surat khabar dalam negeri ini di-sipatkan sa-bagai langau hijau itu kerana boleh menyakitkan hati orang surat khabar itu. Jadi ini sa-bagai contoh dan tentu-lah apa yang di-gambarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah baharu² ini sa-kurang²-nya dapat di-jadikan perhatian kepada Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab ini betapa penting-nya kita mengadakan langkah² untuk meninggikan persuratkhabaran atau laporan berita² ini, sa-kurang²-nya untuk pegawai² yang tersebut di-dalam Item (17) dan Item (22) di-muka surat 164 dan 168.

Kemudian, Tuan Pengerusi, pegawai² tersebut ini berita² ini patut-lah juga di-beri tahu sementara sa-belum di-adakan Akedemic Wartawan. Ini juga patut-lah di-beri arahan kalau tidak sempat di-beri kursus supaya di-adakan di-dalam tugas-nya sa-bagai pemberita² itu menjalankan tugas sa-bagai sa-orang wartawan. Erti-nya dia menchari sa-banyak² berita yang

berlaku, yang timbul di-dalam negeri ini tidak-lah sa-mata² dia pergi ka-tempat² perjumpaan—meresmikan pembukaan² balai raya, perigi dan sa-bagai-nya. Patut-lah di-arahkan supaya perjumpaan parti² siasah di-negeri ini walau pun berita² saperti itu tidak dapat di-siarkan kepada orang ramai. Memang sudah ada satu dasar Jabatan ini tidak mahu menyiarkan berita² itu tetapi sa-kurang²-nya biar-lah pemberita² itu dapat memenohi pekerjaan-nya atau sa-bagaimana sa-orang pemberita atau wartawan yang sa-patut-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, muka surat 164 juga Item (14) dan (15) berkenaan dengan Penyusun Ranchangan Radio Malaya ini. Jadi saya tidak-lah hendak mengatakan ranchangan² Radio Malaya ini rendah mutu-nya sebab selalunya kalau di-keritik oleh orang ramai, orang² di-Radio Malaya ini dia pun melenting dan kata-nya, “mana boleh, kita punya ranchangan baik dan mempunyai ranchangan chukup bagus”. Saya rasa elok-lah pegawai ini dan yang terutamanya tuan Pengarah Radio Malaya ini di-Item (1) muka 164, sa-kali² elok-lah membuka dan mengikuti programme Radio di-lain² negeri, katakan-lah Radio Indonesia; marah bila saya sebutkan Indonesia ini (*Ketawa*). Lebeh² pada hari ini pun banyak yang marah apabila menyebutkan Indonesia, supaya dapat di-dengar, dapat di-tengok sa-kurang²-nya ranchangan warta berita-nya itu. Sa-lama 15 minit macham mana orang itu punya siaran, macham mana berita-nya di-keluarkan—berita luar negeri. Apakah banyak berita² mengenai negeri² kapitalis sahaja atau pun macham mana. Dan elok-lah Jabatan ini memikirkan untuk berlanggan juga sa-lain daripada sharikat² berita elok-lah juga di-langgan berita² yang di-keluarkan oleh sharikat² berita luar negeri saperti Antara, TASS kalau perlu. Ini sa-kurang² dapat di-ketahui kalau tidak di-siarkan pun. Jadi berita² dari Republic Arab Bersatu supaya dapat berita² yang sa-benar berkenaan dengan hal² negeri Arab, hal² pemberontakan di-Yaman dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi dapat-lah berita² yang sa-benar ini dan banyak lagi boleh kita

terima berita² bukan sahaja dari pusat² Kantor Berita di-England sahaja. Jadi berita² ini berita² yang kita dengar daripada satu² pehak, itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka mengingatkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengikut jadual, kita terpaksa menghabiskan perbahathan ini pada pukul 12.45. Jadi kita hendak tutup perbahathan ini pada pukul 12.20 supaya dapat saya beri peluang kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri untuk menjawab segala hujah² yang telah di-datangkan.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, mula² sa-kali biar-lah saya masuk dalam hal Radio. Saya sa-lama ini telah mengikuti siaran Radio Malaya dan perkara yang hendak di-baiki atau pun hendak mengadakan ranchangan² yang lebeh bermutu, saya rasa sudah ada dalam timbangan bagi pehak Radio Malaya ini sendiri. Kerana apa yang saya tahu ada penerangan² dan perubahan² dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Saya sendiri memberi sokongan dan tidak payah-lah hendak ikut shor daripada rakan saya Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu kerana pada pendapat saya siaran warta berita daripada Radio Malaya pun kita dapati banyak juga berita² yang berlaku di-tempat² lain, umpama-nya berita² dari Russia walau pun dari melalui TASS tidak melalui PRAVDA atau pun lain tetapi berita² dari UPI ada di-siarkan oleh Radio Malaya. Tinggal lagi sama ada kita seronok atau tidak seronok mendengar perkara itu, itu timbangan kepada pehak kita sahaja, tetapi saya rasa bagi ra'ayat dapat puas hati dengan ranchangan² ini. Walau pun bagitu bagi pehak Kerajaan kalau saya hendak menjawab pun boleh kerana saya ini bukan Menteri memang ada mempunyai pandangan² untuk membaiki perkara² yang kita tahu negara kita ini baharu.

Kemudian berhubung dengan Radio Malaya, ini ulasan persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat. Bagi saya kalau ada shor hendak memanjangkan masa saya ber-setuju tetapi kadang² kita hendak

mengajar pehak yang mengeluarkan berita atau pehak yang bersangkutan dengan persidangan Dewan ini, saya rasa anchaman oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak tadi kerana memang itu ra'ayat hendak tahu apa jawapan Menteri. Jadi, terpaksa-lah apa yang hendak di-jawab oleh Kerajaan itu ra'ayat hendak mengetahuinya—hendak mendengar barangkali Kerajaan hendak menaikkan chukai tentu-lah mereka hendak dengar jawapan Menteri. Dan saya pernah mengikuti perbahathan ini ada kalanya daripada pagi sampai ka-tengah hari tidak ada chan kami di-sini hendak berchakap kemudian berita yang dikeluarkan oleh Radio Malaya hanya berita dari pehak Pembangkang sahaja. Jadi semua-nya ini mesti kita ikuti warta berita baharu kita tahu. Perkara yang macham ini saya rasa tentu-lah tidak munasabah kita hendak mengarahkan alasan dan fikiran sa-saorang itu mengikut sahaja kemahuan kita. Jadi perkara² yang kechil ini tidak patut kita keluarkan. Kita selalu berchakap di-sini ta' di-keluarkan oleh Radio Malaya pun ada, ta' di-sebutkan nama-nya pun ada, kadang² salah nama pun ada. Jadi itu tidak menjadi satu perkara yang besar kerana kita tahu sa-saorang itu membahathkan perkara di-dalam Parlimen ini tentu-lah perkara² yang mustahak di-utamakan. Dan untuk menegaskan pada kawasan saya Yang Berhormat dari Setapak dan Damansara mereka ini selalu membuat keritik² berkenaan dengan Radio Malaya ini maseh mengatakan ada lagi agak² berbahu penjajah bagitu dan bagini. Dahulu saya pernah berchakap berkenaan dengan Radio ini juga, kapada wakil Damansara itu ingin hendak menyampaikan atau pun hendak mengajar siaran Radio membuat benda² atau chara yang hendak di-arahkan, elok-lah berkuasa dahulu. Kita tidak mahu sekarang ini di-bawah Kerajaan Perikatan, Jabatan Radio ini di-bawah naungan Kerajaan saya rasa tentu-lah Kerajaan akan mengutamakan hal² bersangkut dengan Kerajaan dan ra'ayat yang dapat dilaksanakan atau di-jalankan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Kalau kita dudok dan tidak mahu perkara² ini di-fikirkan tidak munasabah

Mr Chairman: Saya boleh beri satu minit sahaja lagi.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak: Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, satu lagi perkara berkenaan dengan penerangan. Saya hendak menjawab ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Setapak juga. Kerana dalam masa Kerajaan kita ini mengeluarkan kereta van memberi penerangan kapada orang ramai di-tudoh dan di-katakan, jangan-lah bila ada pilehan raya sahaja baharu di-hantar banyak kereta penerangan ini. Ini patut kalau saya pun bertanding di-tempat itu saya minta kereta penerangan ini di-hantar di-situ sebab sa-tengah² orang memberi penerangan yang bukan². Apa keputusan Kerajaan mithal-nya tahun ini chukai ini sekian, chukai ini sekian, jadi patut di-siarkan kapada orang ramai tetapi di-kelirukan oleh pemimpin² orang yang tidak bertanggung-jawab. Patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil tahu mengambil kesempatan untuk menerangkan bukan suroh ra'ayat mengundi kalau suroh mengundi saya tidak bersetuju. Lagi sa-tengah minit, Tuan Pengerusi.

Ada satu lagi perkara ia-itu ada ranchangan untuk memberi penerangan ugama barangkali di-beri oleh Pejabat Penerangan ini tetapi saya nampak perkara ini belum lagi berjalan dengan baik. Saya harap kereta penerangan ini dapat masuk ka-kampung² dan memberikan penerangan². Saya fikir elok-lah pegawai² ugama ini menjalankan tugas-nya kerana banyak perkara² yang karut² di-leborkan atau di-sebarkan oleh orang yang tidak bertanggung-jawab untuk kepentingan ra'ayat negeri kita ini, terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to thank Honourable Members for their constructive criticisms, but there are some who in their usual tenor keep on repeating what they have said in the previous years.

In dealing with matters point by point raised by Honourable Members, I would, first of all, deal with the Honourable Member for Damansara. The Honourable Member has alleged that there is a deterioration in the moral standard of broadcasting by

Radio Malaya and he goes on to say that there is no objective reporting and that there is prejudice in the broadcasting from Radio Malaya as regards Brunei. Sir, I refute that allegation and I wish to state it very clearly that Radio Malaya is the Voice of Malaya, not the voice of Peking, not the voice of Moscow; nor is it the voice of the Socialist Front, or the voice of Communism. (*Applause*).

On the question of Brunei, he repeated what he had said in this House, but he seems to have ignored completely the repeated statements made by the Honourable Prime Minister time and time again that the rebellion in Brunei is a rebellion against the Sultan and the Government of the day—it is a rebellion—a word used by His Highness the Sultan himself—and that word is repeated through Radio Malaya as reported from Brunei. We are not anybody's apparatus or anyone's parrot. We are on our own and Radio Malaya is being run by the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

Now, Sir, having dealt with that point, I come to the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah membangkitkan satu perkara berkenaan dengan sa-orang Pegawai yang telah berkhidmat dengan Radio Malaya selama 5 tahun dan juga berkhidmat dengan Radio Brunei sa-lama 3 tahun. Dia bertanya mengapa-kah Pegawai ini manakala berhenti dari Radio Brunei tidak di-ambil balek bekerja di-Radio Malaya sebab Pegawai ini meminta kerja balek. Saya suka menerangkan, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Pegawai tersebut ia-lah sa-orang Pegawai sementara yang telah meletakkan jawatan-nya daripada Radio Malaya sa-belum dia pergi berkhidmat ka-Brunei. Oleh yang demikian dia bukanlah sa-bagai sa-orang Pegawai yang terus menerus perkhidmatan-nya atau pun "on secondment" kepada Kerajaan Brunei. Oleh yang demikian manakala dia meminta balek bekerja di-Radio Malaya maka terpaksa-lah permintaan-nya itu di-timbangkan sa-mula sa-bagai mana orang² yang meminta kerja di-Radio Malaya itu, ia-itu mengikut

kelayakan sa-saorang itu. Oleh yang demikian tidak-lah di-layan sa-bagai Pegawai Kerajaan "on secondment" manakala dia sudah berkhidmat ka-luar negeri, tetapi tidak berhenti daripada Radio Malaya manakala dia balek di-ambil sa-mula. Perkara pegawai yang tersebut itu tidak-lah dapat di-beri keutamaan saperti pegawai² yang bekerja tetap.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah bertanya berkenaan dengan pemancaran mengapa-kah perbelanjaan Tape Recording itu lebih bagi tahun hadapan. Saya suka menyatakan lebih-nya perbelanjaan Tape Recording itu bagi tahun hadapan ia-lah Radio Studio kita pada tahun hadapan akan mulai memancar daripada Melaka, Pulau Pinang, dan juga Kota Bharu. Sebab tiga tempat ini banyak menggunakan Tape Recording maka terpaksa-lah menggunakan wang yang banyak pada tahun hadapan. Berkenaan dengan soal Publicity Campaign, saya suka menerangkan soal Pameran yang di-adakan di-London itu, dan juga berkenaan dengan satu "painting" daripada Sarawak, ini sa-benar-nya bukanlah Pameran yang di-anjorkan oleh Pejabat Penerangan, tetapi di-anjorkan oleh sa-buah pertubuhan di-London dan tidak ada kena-mengena dengan Pejabat Penerangan. Jadi manakala Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Persekutuan di-London melawat Pameran itu, boleh jadi perkara yang tidak benar yang di-tunjokkan itu, maka dengan sebab itu beliau telah membangkitkan perkara itu kepada pihak yang berkenaan. Ini bukan-lah bersangkut-paut dengan Pejabat Penerangan.

Berkenaan dengan civic course, saya suka terangkan ia-itu civic course ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak, satu perkara yang di-jalankan di-kebanyakan negeri² yang berkemajuan bagi memberi kursus kepada penduduk², ketua² dan sa-bagai-nya untuk mendalami lagi pengetahuan mereka itu, dan mengetahui lebih jelas apa yang berlaku dalam negeri ini tentang dasar Kerajaan, rancangan² Kerajaan dan sa-bagai-nya. Bukan-lah penerangan itu di-beri berdasarkan penerangan parti² politik—tidak. Ini tidak betul sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan

oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tetapi bagaimana pun saya suka mengingatkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, bahawa Kerajaan yang ada pada hari ini ia-lah Kerajaan Perikatan, jadi penerangan² itu ia-lah atas dasar Kerajaan Perikatan, kerana Kerajaan Perikatan menjalankan pertadbiran berdasarkan manifesto pilihan raya yang di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1959 dahulu, kerana itu-lah janji yang dibuat kepada ra'ayat. Itu-lah kursus yang di-beri kepada mereka itu.

Atas soal siaran sa-lari yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh juga, saya suka menerangkan kepada beliau ia-itu ini ada-lah satu perkara yang akan memakan belanja yang banyak, dan juga patut di-timbangkan terutama sa-kali dalam Dewan ini sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyatakan, ia-itu kita berkehendakkan ra'ayat itu faham demokrasi; tetapi di-Dewan ini chakap itu sahaja yang kita dengar, kadang² kita tahu selalu tidak di-jalankan, tidak di-cheritakan kepada ra'ayat² itu sendiri. Oleh yang demikian, kalau-lah dipersetujukan siaran sa-lari ini, Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari sa-belah sana dengan sa-rentak atau berebut² bangun kerana hendak berchakap dalam Dewan ini. Saya fikir perkara yang sa-macam ini hendak-lah di-timbangkan dahulu, dan belum sampai masa-nya yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri telah sampai kepada keadaan yang bertanggong-jawab—kalau sampai kepada keadaan yang sa-benar apa itu demokrasi dengan practical-nya—saya tidak-lah hairan untuk di-adakan siaran sa-lari itu.

Berkenaan dengan siaran Radio Orchestra, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu siaran Radio Orchestra sa-lain daripada ahli² Radio Malaya Orchestra ada-lah meliputi—kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu lihat dalam estimate—bukan-lah ahli konterek, ada ahli kerja tetap dan ada juga sa-tengah-nya ahli konterek, tetapi itu bukan-lah soal-nya. Saya suka menerangkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat sa-lain daripada Radio Malaya Orchestra, banyak tape recording yang sa-memang di-rakamkan daripada orchestra atau pun ahli² musik daripada beberapa tempat dari pantai

timor, dan di-mainkan di-Radio Malaya, tetapi kalau hendak di-bawa tiap² orkes ka-Radio Malaya untuk di-siarkan, maka ini tentu-lah akan memakan belanja yang banyak. Sa-lain daripada itu juga, sa-memang kita memberi galakan kepada orchestra di-pantai timor atau di-pantai barat, supaya mengelokkan lagi lagu² dan menaikkan taraf lagu². Sadikit hari lagi apabila siap Radio Kota Bharu saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh pergi ka-studio baharu kita di-Kota Bharu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah berchakap berkenaan dengan penerangan² yang di-minta supaya di-banyakkan lagi. Saya suka menyatakan ia-itu sa-memang-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan untuk memberi penerangan² kepada ra'ayat sa-terus-nya berkenaan dengan ranchangan² Kerajaan, tetapi dengan sebab kekurangan kaki-tangan, dan perbelanjaan maka ta' dapat-lah kita mengadakan sa-bagaimana yang kita kehendaki dengan sa-penoh-nya. Sunggoh pun begitu sedang di-jalankan dengan banyak-nya penerangan² di-jalankan ka-seluruh kampung² dalam Tanah Melayu ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Dalam telah membangkitkan berkenaan soal siaran yang tidak berapa terang di-Johor. Ini saya rasa pada tahun sudah telah saya terangkan ia-itu ikhtiar sedang di-jalankan untuk mengadakan satu studio di-Johor. Tujuan mengadakan studio di-Johor Bahru itu ia-lah supaya pendengar² di-Johor Bahru dan juga di-kawasan² Johor sa-terus-nya dapat mendengar siaran itu dengan lebeh baik dan lebeh jelas lagi. Insha' Allah ta' berapa lama lagi pada tahun hadapan ia-itu ta' berapa bulan lagi, pendengar² siaran radio di-Johor Bahru akan dapat mendengar siaran itu dengan chukup jelas manakala siap di-bena studio baharu kelak.

Berkenaan dengan soal lawak jenaka, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah membangkitkan tadi, saya perchaya Ahli itu setuju banyak lawak jenaka Radio Malaya itu, umpama-nya Kebun Pak Awang yang sa-lain daripada memberi gelak ketawa kepada pendengar², juga

memberi pelajaran yang membena kapada penduduk² kita, terutama sekali kapada pekebun² dan kapada petani² kita di-kampung². Memang-lah menjadi dasar Radio Malaya bagi membaiki ranchangan ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa dengan berpe-domankan kapada kehendak² dan kemahuan² dan surat² yang di-terima dari seluroh Tanah Melayu ini.

Sungguh pun begitu, saya suka menyatakan tentu-lah Radio Malaya ini tidak dapat 100 peratus memuaskan hati tiap² pendengar itu, kerana sa-saorang itu ada perkara yang dia suka dan ada perkara yang dia tidak suka. Walau pun demikian, apa juga ranchangan yang di-siarkan itu ada-lah untuk dan bagi pendengar yang suka mendengar penerangan dan siaran dari Radio Malaya.

Sekarang saya hendak menjawab kapada pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Setapak. Saya ucapkan terima kasih kapada Yang Berhormat itu kerana telah mengalu²kan saya menjadi Menteri Muda Jabatan Penerangan dan Siaran Radio. Yang Berhormat itu telah menuduh bahawa Jabatan Penerangan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu membawa kereta penerangan itu memberi propaganda di-tempat yang di-adakan pilihan raya. Saya tidak faham ma'ana propaganda itu. Yang saya tahu ia-itu penerangan yang di-jalankan di-sa-suatu tempat itu ada-lah kewajipan Jabatan Penerangan memberi penerangan kapada ra'ayat dengan sa-jelas²-nya tentang dasar Kerajaan sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi dan juga ranchangan Kerajaan yang sedang atau pun yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan. Itu-lah kewajipan Kerajaan.

Mr Chairman: Order. The time is up according to the Schedule.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have not finished my reply yet.

Mr Chairman: The time is up.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$14,901,965 for Heads S. 26 to S. 28 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 29-S. 38—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr Chairman, Sir, may I have your permission to take all the Heads, i.e. Heads S. 29 to S. 38 inclusive under this portfolio at one time.

Mr Chairman: Honourable Members, I have given the Honourable Assistant Minister permission to take all the Heads under the Ministry of the Interior, i.e. Heads 29 to 38 inclusive, together.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, Head 29 shows an increase of only \$7,588 over the figure for 1962. These are increases required to meet the normal salary increments of the staff and provisions for 3 additional new posts.

It is proposed to recruit a full-time Inquiry Officer whose duties will be to hold enquiries under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance. At present there are a number of M.C.S. and also other State Officers who have been appointed as Inquiry Officers under the provisions of the P.C.O. would like to pay tribute to these officers for the invaluable service they have rendered particularly when it is considered that they have accepted to undertake the duties of conducting enquiries in addition to their normal duties.

The provision for the emoluments of the staff of the Board of Film Censors is designed to cover a period of 3 months since it is the intention of Government to set up the Federation's Board of Film Censors when the new studios of the Malayan Film Unit are completed in the middle of 1963.

At Head 30, Sir, the Estimates show an increase of \$259,987 over that of 1962. Hitherto, the provision for administration of aborigines in various States was shown separately but since the administration of aborigines is a Federal responsibility it is more appropriate to group them all together. The increases in establishment are in respect of one new post of Chargeman, Grade I, shown as Item 13, and 12 new posts of Field Staff (Education), Grade II, shown as Item (33) of Subhead 1. The

Chargeman is required to operate an electrical plant installed at the Dept.'s Medical Centre at Ulu Gombak. As regards the 12 new posts of Field Staff (Education) these will be filled by suitably qualified aborigine teachers who will be recruited to teach aborigine children in 12 newly-completed schools in deep jungle.

Under Subheads 2-16 it will be observed that substantial increase in funds are made available for Welfare of Aborigines in accordance with Government policy to provide more amenities for the aborigines. The provision for Maintenance of Administrative Posts and Schools in deep jungle also shows substantial increase since there are now more Administrative Posts, Medical Posts and Schools to be maintained. All these deep jungle posts and schools were constructed under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The provision of \$90,960 shown against Subhead 3 is required to meet payment to the Royal Malayan Air Force for airdrops of essential supplies to the deep jungle posts. Hitherto these airdrops were made on no-charge basis but as from 1963 for purposes of accounting the provision, it is considered, should be shown in the Department's Estimates.

Sir, the estimated expenditure under Head 31 shows a decrease of \$6,035 as compared with the 1962 Estimates. The Personal Emoluments component shows a reduction of \$2,433. This is because two contract officers have left the service on expiry of contract; furthermore, two temporary laboratory attendants have been dispensed with due to redundancy and the number of Graduate Chemists has been reduced from six to five. Sir, I might explain that the posts of Graduate Chemists are training posts. Honourable Members may be aware that before Graduate Chemists can be appointed Chemists, they must take a 2-year Post-Graduate Course. Three Graduate Chemists were recruited in 1962 and two more will be recruited in 1963 to meet the complement of Malayan Chemists required to fully Malayanise the Department by 1965. Against these decreases in establishment there is an

increase of one post of Document Examiner to meet the increased demand for Document Examination.

Sir, the provision under Head 32 shows an increase of \$14,457—over the 1962 Estimates. This is due to an increase in the establishment of the Fire Inspectorate. The new posts are one Station Officer, two Sub-Officers, two Firemen Drivers and four Firemen. The Federal Fire Inspectorate has been charged, in addition to normal inspectorate duties, with the responsibility of supervising fire prevention measures in all Federal Government buildings, including Armed Forces Units, throughout the Federation and for the fire inspection of all Federal Government properties and the supply of First Aid Fire Equipment to ensure that an adequate standard of fire cover is at all times available. The inspectorate is also responsible for the regular servicing and maintenance of all items of First Aid Fire Equipment in Federal Buildings. At present the Chief Inspector of Fire Services has to carry out this task single-handed. Clearly, it is not possible for one officer to carry out these inspectorate duties covering the whole of the Federation without assistance. The new posts when filled will provide the personnel to balance somewhat against the duties and responsibilities which are entrusted upon the Inspectorate.

Sir, at Head 33, the estimated expenditure remains almost the same as that for 1962. The small increase in the total provision under Personal Emoluments is for the normal salary increments of the staff.

At Head 34, it will be observed that the total provision required shows an increase of \$29,635 and this is mainly attributable to normal salary increments plus the addition of two new posts and a small increase under Special Expenditure. The interpolation between certain items under Personal Emoluments is to give a clearer picture of the set-up of each of the four separate offices. Taking Personal Emoluments as a whole there are only minor changes in the establishment. The changes are in respect of creation

of two posts of Stenographer Time-scale against the deletion of one post of Stenographer, Special Grade, and the addition of one new post of Typist.

The Special Expenditure component shows an increase of \$4,137—and the provision is required for the purchase of essential office furniture and equipment to replace old and unserviceable ones.

The estimated expenditure at Head 35 shows an increase of \$104,381 over the 1962 Estimates. The increase is due to:

- (i) normal salary increments of the staff which is comprised of over 600 persons;
- (ii) expenditure arising from the appointment of additional staff and related expenditure in starting a new Branch Press at Ipoh;
- (iii) as from 1963 the Statistics Department's printing unit and staff will be transferred to the Printing Department; and
- (iv) recruitment of additional daily rated staff to enable the Department to carry out its expansion programme.

The establishment of the Ipoh Press will enable the Department to carry out its expansion programme in connection with printing in the National Language. The cost of the construction of the building is met from the Development Estimates, and the provision shown in the Estimates pertaining to Ipoh Press is only in respect of Personal Emoluments of the staff for this new Press and other related expenditure.

The Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, component shows an increase of about \$70,000 of which \$12,000 is a transfer of provision from the Statistics Department. The actual increase in estimated expenditure on Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, is therefore about \$58,000 and this sum is required to meet the salaries of daily-rated staff, purchase of "Paper and Requisites" and other related expenditure arising from an increased capacity for printing work.

Mr Chairman: Order! order. The time is up.

House resumes.

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

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the proceedings of the House this day in Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1963, shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 8.00 p.m.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings of the House this day in Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1963, 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

Debate resumed.

Heads S. 29-S. 30—

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, the estimated expenditure under Head 36 shows an increase of \$116,170 over the 1962 provision.

On the P.E. the increase of \$84,665 in the total provision is mainly attributable to an upward revision of Warders salaries, normal salary increment of the staff and addition of 10 new posts.

On the O.C.A.R. there is an increase of about \$38,000 in the provision and

this is principally due to additional sums required for Sub-head 2, Item 5 to meet the increase in rates for water charges in Perak, Kelantan and Pahang. Furthermore, additional Warders Quarters are being built at Johore Bahru, Taiping, Penang, Batu Gajah, Kuantan and Sungei Patani Prisons and Henry Gurney School, Telok Mas under the Second Five-Year Plan. When these quarters are completed and occupied the light, water and conservancy charges will have to be met.

The provision required for Sub-head 7 and Sub-head 10 too have proved to be insufficient in 1962—hence an increase in the provision is required for each of these Sub-heads for 1963.

As regards O.C.S.E., the provision required is about \$6,000 less than that for 1962. The total sum of \$37,155 in Sub-heads 17 and 18 is for acquiring necessities ranging from typewriters to Latrine Rubber Buckets.

At Head 37, the House will note that the estimated expenditure for 1963 shows a decrease of over \$1.5 million from the 1962 provision. The drop in expenditure is made possible primarily because the main work would have been completed on 31st January, 1963. Although many of the Registration Centres located in the various administrative districts of the Federation will cease to function on 31st January, 1963, it would be necessary to continue certain Registration Centres in the districts where the Operation Exchange has not been fully completed. The winding-up operation in Johore will, therefore, necessitate the retention of part of the present staff for a few months longer. The Central Registry will continue to receive records of registration of children as and when they attain the age of 12 years, new arrivals in the country, persons discharged from the Forces, etc., apart from issue of replacement cards on account of loss or other reasons.

The post of Commissioner of National Registration has since been upgraded and the provision for this post therefore requires slight adjustment.

One post of Registration Officer which appears as Item 11 of P.E. is to be upgraded to Senior Registration Officer.

The provision of \$46,800 under O.C.S.E., Subhead 17, is required for the purchase of 22 steel cabinets for keeping records of new registration, Index Cards and changes of address cards at the Identity Cards Central Registry. It is also proposed to place orders for purchase of 500,000 new Identity Cards to meet requirements in 1963 and thereafter in respect of registration of 12 year-old children and for issue of replacement cards on account of loss or other reasons.

At Head 38, Honourable Members will note that the estimated expenditure for 1963 shows an increase of only \$4,869 over the figure for 1962.

There is no increase in the establishment. One minor variation, though, is the upgrading of one Technical Assistant, Special Grade to Technical Assistant, Superscale.

The provision in the O.C.A.R. component is \$2,150 higher than that for the previous year and this is mainly attributable to extra provision of \$1,600 required for Sub-head 2 as with the expansion of the Department's work, more drawing material, films and photographic paper will be required. Expenditure on Light, Power and Water too is met from this Vote and in 1962 the estimated provision has proved to be insufficient.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I now refer to page 194 on Detention Camps. Although some Ministers are smiling happily, I must say that yesterday was a black day in the history of Malaya. It is said that coming events cast their shadows before, and here we have the arrest of 50 people by the Special Branch on the night of Saturday or the morning of last Sunday.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Chairman, Sir, that should be discussed under Internal Security, not Interior.

Mr Chairman: Proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, such a heavy blow at the freedom of this country has not been struck by this Government before. Such a grave, rapacious, unscrupulous attack on the rights of the citizens of this country has not been committed before as was committed on the morning of last Sunday. The Government is following a hypocritical policy: outside the country they have raised the slogan of "Save Democracy", and in Malaya they say, "Let us raise a fund to save democracy"; but inside Malaya they are engaged in a campaign to destroy democracy.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (2): I would like to draw attention as to whether this case is still under investigation—*sub judice*.

Mr Chairman: Standing Order 36 (3) says:

"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. . . ."

This has been discussed the last time.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: This is under the Ministry of the Interior, not Internal Security. The Ministry of the Interior has nothing to do with the Ministry of Internal Security which will be coming up later. We have a provision for detention camps and these unfortunate victims are now languishing in detention camps.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): The Honourable Member will have the chance to debate this under Internal Security. These people have been arrested; they have not been put in detention camps yet; they are now only under arrest. It is up to you, Sir, whether to take it now or later. I am ready to reply.

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' Karam Singh*) You can raise this under Internal Security later on.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am mentioning it in passing, and at the appropriate time we can meet the Minister fully under that Ministry.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, under Detention Camps he can speak of the condition of the detention camps—the persons arrested are not under detention yet.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, the number of people who have been selected as candidates for these detention camps

Mr Chairman: That is irrelevant. I have said just now that you cannot speak on that matter—you can refer to it under the Ministry of Internal Security.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, suffice it for me to say that these detention camps and the behaviour of the Government are destroying democracy in this country.

I will now go on to Head 30, Aborigine Affairs. Sir, there is an aborigines kampong in Karak, Pahang, and it is called Kampong Chinta Manis. In that kampong there are aborigines who have been there for some time and they have been plucking durians from certain trees in the jungle and we may say that they have got prescribed rights to those trees. Now, the Government has taken over that area where those trees are; it has taken it over under some scheme. Sir, there is a question of compensation to be paid to these people for the loss of those trees. Towards the end of October there had still not been a satisfactory settlement in respect of this claim. However, Sir, what is more disturbing than the failure to come to some satisfactory settlement with these aborigines in Kampong Chinta Manis is the behaviour of the Aborigine Affairs officials towards the aborigines. They have been utterly inconsiderate towards them. Mr Chairman, Sir, when I visited that kampong two months ago, I was informed by these aborigines that if they persisted in pursuing their claim for compensation for these durian trees, which they feel they are entitled to, they would be arrested by the Government. This was a threat held out to the aborigines by some of the officials of the Aborigine Affairs

Department. Mr Chairman, Sir, it is most unbecoming to threaten the aborigines of our country with such threats, and if the Minister wants confirmation I think he can get this confirmation by going to this kampong. Mr Chairman, Sir, further these aborigines wanted their houses, as is their custom, to be far from each other's house, but the Government has been cloistering them together in one place, and that is militating against the customs of the aborigines. In this respect also the aborigines had been badly treated and, due to the undeveloped state of their civilisation and society and to their being aborigines, we feel that they should be entitled to better treatment than has been meted out to them by the Pahang Aborigines Affairs Office. Mr Chairman, Sir, I have been informed that after I went to this kampong and heard the grievance of these aborigines, those aborigines were further threatened by the officials of the Aborigines Department for having spoken to me and brought this matter to my attention. This is also to be regretted; you cannot go on intimidating these simple people of our jungles.

Mr Chairman, Sir, now I will come to Head S. 34—under Trade Unions Division, Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions. Sir, the Government has been deceiving itself, deceiving this country and deceiving the world by its pronouncements on the trade union movement. The Government has been paying lip service to the fact that they want a free and democratic trade union movement in this country, but the actual fact is that the Government has been suppressing the trade union movement in our country. Mr Chairman, Sir, I would quote the *Malay Mail* of Friday, November 16, 1962:

"Do not force unions to register—German labour boss, Kuala Lumpur, Friday."

And the German labour leader is Mr A. Kamanar, President of the Public Services International, which has affiliates representing three million Members, and his union, Mr Chairman, is not a communist union. It is opposed to communism. Now, this is

what he said in his interview with the *Malay Mail*:

"My opinion is that trade unions in Malaya are not really free.' He contended that compulsory registration of unions was an infringement of the rights of a citizen of an independent and democratic country and not in keeping with Malaya's status."

"Nowhere else in the world except in Germany shortly after World War II and in countries under colonial rule was this required of unions."

I repeat that "nowhere else in the world except in Germany shortly after World War II and in countries under colonial rule was this required of unions".

"He urged the Government to ratify Convention 87 of the International Labour Organisation, of which Malaya is a member, which gives the trade union movement full and free rights of association. Mr Kamanar explained that if the Convention was ratified, registration of trade unions would not be allowed."

That means they would not be required to register.

Mr Chairman, Sir, recently in the *Malay Mail* of December 11th 1962 we find a very significant statement. On the first page of *Malay Mail* dated Tuesday 11th we find the headline, "Unions warned of bids by reds to control workers"—"More than 90 trade unions affiliated to the Malayan Trades Union Congress have been warned of the danger of Singapore's communist-inspired unions gaining control of 500,000 unorganised Chinese workers in the Federation." Mr Chairman, the article goes on:

"Their sights are now trained on the half a million unorganised Chinese workers in the Federation, and therein lies the real danger. Let it not be forgotten that it took 12 years of war costing several thousand lives and many more dollars to end the Emergency. Failure to assess the real situation today and prepare ourselves to meet the challenge will be a crime against humanity, whose freedom is so essential for the free and democratic growth of the movement.

"But in the Federation itself 300,000 workers were in unions, leaving four times that number out unorganised. That is a real danger to the movement, says the memo. It recommends to the M.T.U.C. to seek outside help if necessary to organise the one million unorganised workers. Simultaneously the policy should be to encourage more and more leadership from among the workers, especially Chinese and Malays. Only

in this way could there be any real integration of the workers."

Mr Chairman: You are not going to read the whole paper?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Only the significant parts, Sir. So we have the admission there are 300,000 people in trade unions and four times that number unorganised and not in trade unions. So, Mr Chairman, this is a glaring admission that Malaya's trade union movement is not democratic as yet, because a democratic trade union movement would mean a trade union movement embracing the overwhelming majority of the workers. But in the registered trade union movement that we find in Malaya today, four times that number are excluded from the trade union movement. So this means that four times the number of people who are in trade unions have been deprived of their right to form trade unions in our country. This would show that the Government is only being hypocritical and not at all serious when it says that its aim is to try to build up a democratic and independent trade union movement. Another significant fact we find is that simultaneously the policy should be to encourage more and more leadership from among the workers, especially Chinese and Malays. This statement reveals that the Government has been fostering one or two trade union leaders who are Indians and not Chinese and Malays and these people have been carrying out the policy of the Government and the policy of the employers.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order, 36 (1). Saya fikir perkara yang di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan Pegawai Pendaftar. Pegawai Pendaftar kewajipan-nya mendaftarkan Trade Union, dia bukan menubuhkan Trade Union. Kalau ada salah dan silap itu bukan salah Pegawai Pendaftar. Jadi saya fikir perkara itu tidak ada kena-mengena.

Mr Chairman: Ada sedikit kena-mengena. (*To Enche' K. Karam*

Singh)—But I want you to make it as short as possible.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr Chairman, this is a clear admission that the Government has been dominating the trade union movement with the help of one or two trade unionists from the Indian community who were willing to trade themselves to the Government for high posts and for favours. Theirs was not trade unionism but trading business and not genuine dedication to the trade union movement. Mr Chairman, Sir, we hope that the Government will no longer make all the noise that it has been making in the past, that it has helped to develop a free, independent and democratic trade union movement in this country. It has only created a minority trade union movement in this country, while the majority of the workers are excluded from the trade unions in Malaya.

Mr Chairman, Sir, under the same Head, I would touch on the Registrar of Trade Unions. I am not talking of the gentleman who is in charge now, because I am not being personal, but I am talking of the policy for which the money is to be expended, i.e., the salary of the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions. As I have pointed out, this office has been used to limit and restrict trade unions in this country. The Government has been closing one eye to certain harmful trade union activities in this country and it has not, as it professes to do, fostered a genuinely independent trade union movement in this country. The trade union movement in this country must, most important of all, be free and independent of the influence of employers. But in our country we find that people who are dedicated to the employers have infiltrated into the ranks, into very important positions, of the trade union movement and it is the duty of every civic-conscious citizen in this country to point out these people, who are betraying the trade union movement from within.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we do not know how far this Trade Unions Division really knows what is going on in the

trade union movement in our country. Sometimes we find the leadership of certain trade unions indulging in very mean and very unhealthy activities. For instance, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions should take note that in the *Sangamani* magazine of the 14th December, 1962—the organ of the National Union of Plantation Workers—the National Union of Plantation Workers' leadership has sunk to the level of playing communalism in its magazine. This is contrary to the Constitution of our country; it is an offence to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different races. This paper, *Sangamani*, is at the disposal of the Government. On page 2, Sir, there is a clear attempt to play at communalism. The leader of N.U.P.W. has tried to play upon the communities of Indian origin, communalism within Indians. How are they going to promote a united trade union movement in this country, which is the professed aim of the Government of the Federation of Malaya? Mr Chairman, Sir, this will only cause misunderstanding and bad blood amongst the workers of the plantation industry. And if the Ministry is aware of what is being written in the *Sangamani* magazine, it will find that sometimes it is no better than drunken abuse—abuse just for the sake of abusing. This will only contribute to deterioration of the cultural standards of the workers who read it. Rather than serving the workers, what is being done is to reduce them to a very low cultural level. These are things which the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions must take note of, and rectify the behaviour of the National Union of Plantation Workers.

Mr Chairman, Sir, then I come to page 185, Companies Division, Deputy Registrar of Companies. I would urge that the Government take a little more trouble in the matter of registration of companies to find out whether the companies that are being registered are genuine companies, genuine ventures with capital behind them, or are just "bubbles" floated for the purpose of speculation and swindling the poor people in this country. For instance,

some time ago a certain company called the Maju Trading Company was registered. It collected well over \$100,000 from estate workers in Malaya and after some time the doors of the registered office was always found closed, and we do not know what has happened to all that money. But as far as we know, that money is irretrievably lost to the poor workers, who bought shares in this Maju Trading Company. The victims were mostly poor estate workers. So whenever there is a complaint, the officials of the Registry of Companies must immediately take action to stop further loss to the poor people who have been deceived.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun ini ada-lah mengalu²kan peruntukan wang kerana Menteri Dalam Negeri ini. Sa-lain daripada itu gemar saya menarek perhatian ia-itu pada muka 177, Head 30 berhubung dengan orang² Asli. Saya hendak memberi pendapat berhubung dengan orang² Asli khasnya saya tujukan orang² Asli di-kawasan saya. Apa yang saya tengok bahawa mereka kurang-lah mendapat pelaksanaan bagaimana yang telah di-janjikan bagi mereka itu supaya mendapat Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-khaskan bagi mereka. Tuan Pengerusi, orang² Asli di-tempat saya itu ia-itu sa-jumlah orang² Asli yang jinak erti-nya mereka bekerja sa-lain daripada ka-hutan, mereka bekerja di-estate² dan di-Pejabat Kerjaraya dengan sebab itu-lah mereka sangat ingin berkehendakkan supaya mereka juga dapat bagaimana peruntukan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-khaskan kapada-nya.

Dalam perkara yang mereka hendakkan bagaimana lawatan saya ka-tempat mereka itu ada tiga tempat, satu di-kaki Gunung Ledang, di-Kumpoh, Bekok dan satu di-Sawah Mering. Ketiga² kampung ini menghendaki supaya Kerajaan memberikan kawasan tanah sa-bagaimana orang² yang lain juga. Saya menjunjongi tinggi-lah di-atas pengakuan yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri bahawa satu masa akan di-untokkan

tanah sa-bagaimana yang ada dalam Pembangunan Luar Bandar kepada orang² Asli di-tempat saya itu. Tetapi sampai sekarang perkara itu belum dapat di-jalankan lagi.

Yang kedua, mereka berkehendakan balai raya tempat mereka itu berehat lepas daripada bekerja. Balai raya yang di-kehendakkan itu, Tuan Pengerusi, bukan-lah untok di-gunakan oleh orang² Asli berehat tetapi nampak saya dalam buku lawatan itu, ramai pelawat² daripada Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan dan Johor datang di-tempat orang² Asli yang mereka itu bila datang, masuk-lah keteratak di-tempat orang Asli itu yang sangat sempit dan kecil. Jadi dengan ada-nya balai raya ini bukan sahaja muslihat orang² Asli tetapi untok faedah pegawai² yang melawat di-situ. Pegawai yang datang melawat di-situ, Tuan Pengerusi, saya nampak bukan-lah daripada pegawai² orang Asli tetapi pembesar² yang saya tanya orang² di-situ, apa-kah sebab pegawai² itu datang di-tempat itu, jawab-nya orang besar² ini datang dia minta kepada saya akar chenuai sama buloh perindu. Saya juga hairan orang besar² itu hendak menggunakan akar chenduai apa-kah maksud-nya yang hendak di-perindukan-nya, tidak tahu-lah saya. Yang ketiga, Tuan Pengerusi, orang² Asli itu meminta supaya di-buka kelas dewasa, kerana mereka sangat ingin hendak belajar membaca dan menulis. Sa-tengah pemuda² dan pemudi² itu telah pergi belajar ka-kampong² untok mendapatkan pengetahuan menulis dan membaca. Saya harap ini akan diberi perhatian dan dapat di-laksanakan kehendak orang² Asli di-kawasan saya itu. Tuan Pengerusi, berchakap dalam muka 193 ia-itu head 36 berkenaan dengan penjara. Apa yang saya tujukan dalam perkara ini ia-itu saya harap Kementerian ini dapat mengkaji dan saya suka mengeshorkan supaya penjara di-Pudu itu di-aleh kepada kawasan yang lain. Saya perhatikan oleh sebab penduduk² negeri kita ini bertambah ramai dan kalau dapat satu kawasan yang sesuai, dan besar, tentu-lah banyak kemudahan² yang dapat kita berikan kepada orang² yang salah yang menam-

pong di-dalam penjara itu. Pada masa ini kita memberikan kemudahan² kepada orang² yang di-dalam penjara itu belajar, di-berikan juga pelajaran bertukang supaya manakala mereka itu keluar daripada penjara akan menjadi ra'ayat yang baik saya memandang sangat-lah sesuai pada masa ini jika sa-kira-nya dapat satu tempat yang berjauhan sedikit.

Sa-lain daripada itu pelanchong² dan orang² ramai sa-kira-nya masuk sahaja di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-pandang-nya penjara tersergam. Bila mereka nampak penjara datang-lah satu perasaan takut masuk ka-dalam Persekutuan ini. Oleh sebab itu patut-lah di-fikirkan dan di-kaji supaya dapat satu tempat yang lain. Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam muka 182 head 32 berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan bomba. Saya suka membawa satu perhatian Kementerian ini supaya dapat memikirkan ia-itu di-adakan balai bomba di-Bukit Gambir. Kerana di-Bukit Gambir itu mempunyai penduduk² sa-ramai 16,000 orang. Ada berlaku tragedy² yang sangat menyusahkan di-tempat itu di-pekan ini ada juga mempunyai pusat² Kesihatan, Balai² Raya, majlis tempatan, panggong wayang dan 12 buah kedai getah dan juga empat batu daripada tempat itu ada dua panggong wayang telah pernah terjadi kebakaran dan panggong wayang itu hangus tidak dapat pertolongan, pernah juga berlaku store² getah itu terbakar tidak dapat di-selamatkan. Kedai² terbakar telah menyebabkan sa-orang wanita China di-dalam kampong baru itu telah mati di-dalam rumah yang berkunchi tidak dapat di-selamatkan. Bantuan bomba itu dapat di-datangkan daripada Bandar Maharani Muar kira² 18 batu daripada tempat itu. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya fikir patut-lah di-adakan balai bomba itu untok muslihat orang² di-situ.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Ministry of the Interior, Head 29. I see a new item there for an Inquiry Officer. The total amount involved is \$9,036. I only rise to ask whether we could have an assurance that that Inquiry Officer

will be a person with at least a basic qualification of barrister-at-law, because time and again we have the suggestion that a person who has experience in law will satisfy the requirements of an Inquiry Officer. Since this is a special post created, I would like an assurance that he will have at least the basic qualifications of a barrister-at-law, so that he will know what course to adopt on the question of evidence which he receives. This is important, Mr Chairman, Sir, because in these inquiries counsels are more often than not not allowed to be present when the prosecution present their case to the Inquiry Officer—and that makes it all the more important that he should be a person with adequate legal training and knowledge.

Again, under the Ministry of the Interior, I would ask that this money be provided for the Minister to adopt a certain policy—and that is why I comment under this Head. Sir, from time to time we hear of arrests under the Internal Security Act, or under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance, and for all purposes they are, as far as inquiries go, of a similar nature. Even today the papers speak of the Special Branch arresting 50 persons—that by itself is irrelevant; but I would ask the Minister of the Interior to remember one statement which has been made by the same Government which arrested these people, and it appears in the *Malay Mail*, it appears in the *Malayan Times* and, I think, it also appears in the *Straits Times*. It is a very alarming statement which clearly indicates that a new policy should be adopted by the Honourable Minister, if there is going to be a semblance of justice. Now, Sir, I am not commenting on the arrest of these persons. I shall do that when the Internal Security estimates come up. What I am commenting on is this—the statement made by a Government spokesman from the Ministry of Internal Security. It says “These men are”—I am not quoting the exact words, because I have not the paper here, but substantially it says “They are clearly guilty of the reasons for which they have been arrested.”

Now, Sir, a statement like that prejudices the men even before the inquiry has started. Here is a Minister who has to decide whether to accept the report of an inquiry, and yet on the day of arrest we have a Government spokesman saying—I won't be surprised if he was the Minister himself—that these men are clearly guilty of the offences for which they have been arrested. Then, Sir, I ask, what is the necessity for an inquiry if you have already made up your mind that they are clearly guilty? Therefore, I appeal to this Minister, who is a person of legal knowledge and legal training to see that no Minister of the Government, and no spokesman of the Government, in future dares to make a statement of that nature in this quasi-judicial matter which will be coming up for inquiry and before, perhaps, a court of law in this country. If you are going to do that, then you are making a farce and foolery of the administration of justice by judicial bodies, or quasi-judicial bodies, because you are the person who will finally say whether they are guilty, whether the allegations are proven or not proven. You should wait for the inquiry to make the recommendations—and do not start to open your mouth before that inquiry sits and has an opinion to give—after giving a fair hearing to these men who have been arrested.

Mr Chairman, Sir, now I go to Commissioner of National Registration, Head 37. Here I would ask the Minister to consider giving an extension of time for the period of changing Identity Cards. It is clear, whatever the reasons may be, that the changing of Identity Cards cannot be completed by the time originally fixed. Let us at this stage not go into the reasons, whose fault or wherefor. Let us adopt a sensible attitude and give an extension of time, making it clear that that would be the only one and final extension of time given, because I do not think that it will be within the powers of this Government to prosecute thousands and thousands of persons, who would not have, perhaps, taken out new Identity Cards by the time the present period expires. This

has been asked for by the public through various channels, including the national press of this country, and by representations to their Members of Parliament and other bodies of the country. I think it would be a wise step to do so to save embarrassment on all sides, because if there is a law we must enforce it; if we do not enforce it, it will be wrong. Mr Chairman, Sir, I make a strong plea for that, because it is necessary in view of the large numbers that have not taken out their Identity Cards.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I go back again to the Ministry of the Interior and the Minister himself, and I ask that he adopts a policy of perhaps sending circular letters or departmental instructions to Heads of Departments, particularly those who have to purchase large quantities of materials on behalf of the various Departments from shops or business concerns in this country. I think it would be advisable to tell the Heads of these Departments that it is not advisable for them to go and purchase private properties from companies from whom they have to purchase for the Government large supplies of materials.

Now, I bring this up because of certain information which I have received by letter. I think this will help the Minister to understand why I bring this up, and I hope he will adopt that policy because in the Printing Department \$300,000 worth of machinery and equipment were purchased from the East Asiatic Co. Ltd of Kuala Lumpur. Now, a certain person working in the Government Printing Department owned a Vauxhall Cresta motor car which even in its original form would not cost more than, I think, \$9,000 odd; it was a 1957 model and in 1962 this gentleman traded in the Vauxhall Cresta with the East Asiatic Co. for a sum of \$5,500—a trade-in value of \$5,500 for a 1957 Vauxhall Cresta—and in addition to that he got a discount on a new Fiat 2300 higher than anybody could usually get—a 15 per cent discount. I am not mentioning names for the moment, but it does not taste very nice when you purchase \$300,000

worth of materials and you get \$5,500 as trade-in price for a Vauxhall Cresta, 1957 model, in addition to getting a 15 per cent discount on the new car. Therefore, to save all embarrassment, it would be best if this gentleman did not deal in private matters with a firm from whom the Department has to buy large quantities of materials for the Government.

Again, other examples can be given. In 1962 there is a firm here known as Spicers Ltd, Kuala Lumpur, local representatives for an Australian paper firm. A certain Department—again, the Printing Department—purchased, this time by tender no doubt, one hundred thousand reams of duplicating paper to the total value of \$250,000. Somebody in the Department was offered—and here I am subject to correction as I must check my information—and I think he accepted a free trip to Australia with free hotel and all expenses paid. This year, again the same firm, and no doubt again by tender, has got the same contract for one hundred and nine thousand reams of paper worth \$250,000.

Now, I say it is wrong for persons in these Departments to deal with firms which have such large business connections with the Government of this country. I do not say that the people working in the Government Service cannot go and buy motor cars from the same firm where they buy goods for the Government, but I say this: where the circumstances are such, where the connection is so close, where the deal itself is so suspect, then I say it will not leave a good taste in the mouth. So, I ask the Honourable Minister, if he likes, to inquire into these two specific instances, which I have mentioned—and I am sure many more will be under the carpet. I think it is time that we stop them otherwise information such as this will start to leak out, because when rogues fall apart then you will find big explosions.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abdul Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri di-sini ia-lah mengalu'kan anggaran perbelanjaan

bagi Kementerian Dalam Negeri sabagaimana yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Saya, Tuan Pengerusi, hendak berchakap pada muka 182 ia-itu berkenaan dengan pekerjaan bomba atau pun Fire Services.

Sa-tahu kita semua ada-lah kaki-tangan Kerajaan, gaji² bagi kaki-tangan Kerajaan ini sama ada pangkat bawah atau pun pangkat atas mengikut grade dia sama semua-nya, umpama-nya saya katakan-lah saperti office boys di-Selangor, Perak atau di-mana² sakali pun, gaji-nya masing² ada-lah sa-rupa, tetapi satu sahaja yang saya mushkilkan ia-lah berkenaan dengan gaji ahli² bomba. Yang saya dapat tahu, ada di-antara ahli² bomba ini gaji mereka itu tidak sama, umpama-nya ahli² bomba yang bekerja di-station Kuala Lumpur, gaji-nya itu tidak sama dengan ahli bomba yang bekerja dengan station di-Kajang, atau pun di-jajahan² lain. Saya mendapat tahu, sebab²-nya gaji ahli² bomba ini tidak sama ia-lah mengikut keadaan tempat itu, umpama-nya saperti di-Kuala Lumpur ini hasil-nya banyak di-dapati. Jadi gaji ahli² bomba di-sini gaji-nya ada-lah lebeh, sama ada driver atau pun officer-nya ada-lah lebeh daripada tempat² yang lain, tetapi sekarang ini, kita mendapat tahu bahawa bomba ini sudah di-masokkan di-bawah tanggungan Kerajaan Persekutuan semua-nya. Dengan sebab itu, saya suka-lah menarek perhatian Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan gaji² bagi ahli² bomba ini, sama ada gaji²-nya itu hendak di-samakan sa-bagaimana yang di-dapati oleh mereka² itu berlainan, saperti yang saya katakan tadi, atau pun hendak di-samakan, tetapi pada fikiran saya oleh sebab Pejabat Bomba ini sudah di-masokkan dalam pegangan Kerajaan Persekutuan, maka patut-lah sangat gaji² mereka itu di-samakan sama ada dia dudok di-Kuala Lumpur atau di-Seremban, atau di-Kajang, atau di-mana² juga, kerana saya mendapat rungutan daripada ahli² bomba ini mengatakan yang perkara ini tidak-lah adil, umpama-nya kalau ahli bomba itu dudok di-Kajang, kemudian dia bertukar ka-Kuala Lumpur maka dapat-lah pula dia merasa pendapatan-nya berlebeh daripada dia di-Kajang.

Itu-lah sahaja yang saya hendak berchakap dalam perkara ini, dan saya harap perkara ini dapat-lah penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jelebu-Jempol): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap berkenaan dengan Trade Unions yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Damansara tadi. Pendapat saya tentang Trade Unions ini ada-lah berlainan benar dengan Yang Berhormat dari Damansara itu. Saya berpendapat ia-itu Kerajaan telah berusaha dengan sa-boleh²-nya untuk menggalakkan pekerja memasoki Trade Unions. Tetapi apa yang saya dukachitakan, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah saya dapati ada orang yang menchuba menghalang dan membuat amaran supaya kurang mereka memasoki Trade Unions, mithal-nya, penerangan yang di-beri dalam estate itu mengelirukan pekerja. Mengelirukan yang saya katakan itu ia-lah penerangan itu mengatakan Trade Unions dengan Labour Parti tidak ada beza-nya. Jadi mereka itu berpendapat apabila masok Labour Parti berma'ana mereka sudah masok Trade Unions. Jadi kalau ditanya siapa yang menerangkan bagitu, jawab-nya ia-lah Labour Parti sendiri. Saya harap Menteri yang bertanggungjawab memberi penerangan kepada pekerja dalam estate itu tentang beza di-antara Labour Parti dengan Trade Unions. Oleh tidak ada penerangan itu-lah sebab-nya kurang orang masok Trade Unions, sebab mereka berpendapat apabila masok Labour Parti berma'ana telah masok Trade Unions. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu dahulu ia-itu ada Political Parti yang hendak masok Trade Unions kerana kepentingan dan faedah mereka sendiri. Inilah yang di-jalankan oleh mereka.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Local Government. Sekarang ini kita dapati Local Council dan Town Council telah di-adakan jalan dengan Pilehan² Raya. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang baik. Dalam pada itu pun kita banyak mendengar cherita yang tidak berapa baik berkenaan dengan perjalanan Town Council. Saya harap Kementerian ini mengadakan satu badan menyiasat

dengan sa-halus²-nya ia-itu ada-kah tiap² Local Council dan Town Council itu menjalankan pentadbirannya dengan adil dan baik bagi faedah ra'ayat. Saya dapati kebanyakan Town Council itu banyak menggunakan sentimen politik. Jadi chara yang bagini orang ramai yang menderita. Kalau bagini keadaan-nya patut-lah kita menimbangkan sama ada Town Council patut di-adakan Pilehan Raya. Untuk membuktikan kata saya ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian kapada Town Council, Seremban. Saya dapati perjalanan Town Council, Seremban, pada masa ini chukup mendukachitakan. Pekerja² dalam Town Council, Seremban, di-pilih mengikut kehendak hati orang yang berkuasa. Mithal-nya, sa-suatu jawatan itu ada di-letakkan sharat²-nya, tetapi di-Seremban mengikut kehendak hati President-nya. Jadi ini satu perkara yang chukup mendukachitakan. Saya di-fahamkan banyak pekerjaan konterek di-beri kapada konterektor dengan tidak mengadakan tender lagi. Pekerja dalam Town Council, Seremban, saperti buroh pada masa dahulu chuma 300 orang, sekarang hampir 700 orang. Jadi tidak sa-padan dengan Town Council, Seremban. Keadaan dalam Town Council itu chukup mendukachitakan. Parking Place tidak ada. Penjaja berselerak. Mereka tidak mengambil tindakan sebab kepentingan siasah. Oleh sebab keadaan-nya bagini, saya minta Kementerian ini mengadakan satu badan untok menyiasat semua Town Council sama ada mereka itu menjalankan pekerjaan mengikut peratoran. Yang lebih mendukachitakan ia-lah kadang² Town Councillor berlagak saperti kaki-tangan Kerajaan, mereka itu pergi memeriksa pasar, kedai dan lesen saperti Inspector Town Board. Dan saya berani mengatakan ada Town Councillor yang tidak bayar chukai jamban sampai 4-5 tahun. Ini-lah keburokan-nya. Saya harap Menteri dapat menyiasat perkara ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Fire Services. Sunggohpun Fire Services ini di-bawah kuasa Kerajaan Negeri, saya fikir Kerajaan boleh memikirkan supaya kaki-tangan-nya di-tukarkan

ka-lain negeri saperti jawatan yang lain. Saya dapati ahli Pemadam Api di-Seremban lebih kurang 60 orang yang terdiri daripada orang Melayu, tetapi pegawai-nya orang China. Saya tidak mengatakan pegawai orang China ini tidak baik, tetapi kalau pegawai itu daripada orang Melayu ada-lah sa-suai dengan kedudukan orang Melayu. Saya telah rundingkan perkara ini, tetapi saya dapati pegawai ini tidak boleh di-tukarkan sebab dia State Officer. Saya di-fahamkan pula State Officer ini datang dari Kuala Lumpur. Jadi macham mana kedudukan-nya, saya tidak tahu. Saya suka mengulangi ia-itu saya tidak-lah mengatakan pegawai China yang ada sekarang ini tidak baik, tetapi saya hendak supaya pentadbiran itu di-susun sa-mula. Pegawai yang ada sekarang ini sudah 8 tahun di-sana, jadi saya fikir dia patut di-tukarkan ka-tempat lain. Ini-lah satu dua perkara yang saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian ini.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch on Supply Head 37, Commissioner of National Registration. On this subject of national registration, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister concerned to the recent action of the Ministry in withdrawing citizenship certificates from quite a number of students on the ground that they have been absent from the Federation of Malaya for a period of five years. They were referred to section 132 (2) of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, which states:

"Subject as hereinafter provided, where a person, who is a citizen of the Federation of Malaya, has absented himself from the Federation of Malaya for a continuous period of five years and is not certified by the High Commissioner to have maintained substantial connection with the Federation of Malaya during that period, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the Federation of Malaya."

Well, this Federation of Malaya Agreement, as we are no doubt aware, is an old document drawn up in 1948, and I must point out that when this Agreement came into force our students, who were overseas, were not made aware of the existence of this particular clause in the Federation of Malaya Agreement. The British High

Commissioners in the various Commonwealth countries did not make it a point to inform our students about the existence of this particular clause. As a result very few, if not none, of the students took action to register themselves.

The second point is that actions on the part of the Colonial Government at that time—and even those of our Government after Merdeka in various other matters' particularly pertaining to the application for employment—have given the students the impression, rightly or wrongly, that absence from Malaya for the purpose of study will not be considered as absence from Malaya for the purpose of application for citizenship, because if we look at the application form for employment in Government service, at the back of the form there is a statement to the effect that students, or people who were absent from Malaya for the purpose of study, their period of absence will not be taken into consideration in considering whether they are eligible for automatic citizenship. So, all these factors have given the impression to the students that their absence from Malaya for the purpose of study will not be taken into consideration as absence from Malaya for the purpose of citizenship. So, as a result, Sir, the recent action of the Government in applying this particular section more or less surprised most of the students. I can cite many examples of students who were away, who were qualified for citizenship automatically—either they were born in Penang or Malacca; or if they were born in the Federation one of their parents is a Federal Citizen, and as such they felt that they were entitled to be citizens by operation of law.

Another section here refers to "A person shall not cease to be a citizen of the Federation of Malaya under this clause if, on such cesser, he would have no national status." Even on this particular proviso, Sir, I have come across a person who was born here, and both his parents are Federal Citizens—he is a Eurasian, and so there is no question that he will have any other national status; and the

person concerned was away for more than five years on a Government scholarship. But in spite of all that, he was told that he was not eligible to obtain Federal Citizenship automatically because of the fact that he had been away, according to section 132 (3), for a period of more than five years. It seems to me that it is not the intention of the Government to deprive people in this particular category of their citizenship and perhaps there is an anomaly in the law which Government, until quite recently, is not aware of. If that is the case, I feel that the proper remedy will be for Government to amend the law, so that this very small proportion of the population who are by right entitled to Federal Citizenship automatically should not be deprived of that citizenship. In the light of my explanation, Sir, I sincerely hope that the Minister concerned will give very serious consideration to this anomaly.

I shall now come to the section on the Registrar of Companies, Supply Head S. 34. We have heard statements quite often from the Minister of Finance and, if I am not mistaken, from the former Minister of Commerce and Industry to the effect that our Companies Ordinance is out-dated, and yet up to date the Government has not given any indication that they intend to amend the Companies Ordinance, so that it will fulfil a useful function in this country. Members will note that as far as the Government is concerned, it has of late—consistent with its policy—encouraged citizens to purchase shares of various joint stock limited companies; and as a result of this encouragement, we find more and more people in this country buying shares in companies which have been quoted at the Stock Exchange. Unfortunately for most of these small shareholders, they have no connection whatsoever with the controlling powers, which are more or less confined to very small groups of people who own very substantial shares in the various companies; and in view of the inadequacies of our Companies Ordinance, the directors, the small group of directors, the controlling

directors of various limited companies, are at liberty not to disclose certain vital information to the shareholders. For example, in the United Kingdom, in Australia and in other places, directors of companies are compelled to prepare, if they are holding companies, what they describe as a Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and a Consolidated Balance Sheet of the company. With this balance sheet all the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary companies will be included in the balance sheet of the parent company. By so doing, every shareholder of the company will be able to know, by looking at the balance sheet, what the company is worth, because whatever the profits or whatever the losses of all the subsidiary companies these will be included in the balance sheet of the parent company. So, at a glance, you will be able to know exactly how much each particular share is worth according to the books. However, Sir, our Ordinance makes no provision for that. It merely requires a company to say that, as far as the balance sheet is concerned, it does not include all the assets and liabilities or the profits of the subsidiary companies, but only to the extent of dividend that has been declared by that subsidiary company. So, as a result, we may have a company with a large number of very profitable subsidiary companies making very huge profits, but the profits of the subsidiary companies will not be reflected in the balance sheet of the parent company. It will be reflected only to the extent of dividend declared by them. So, as a result of this, the balance sheet of the parent company will not reflect the true position of the company at the date of the balance sheet, and as a result a shareholder is in no position to know whether his holdings in this particular company is worth more than the market value or otherwise. It will be very difficult for him to assess. So, I feel, Sir, that this is a very urgent matter. I feel that various holding companies here should be compelled to prepare consolidated balance sheets. And if the Minister is of the view that it may take a very long time to go in for a full scale amendment of the Companies Ordin-

ance, I feel that at least they should give serious consideration to make provisions in the Companies Ordinance to require all companies with subsidiaries to prepare consolidated balance sheets. It is only by so doing that the very small shareholders will be in a better position to judge as to the true value of their holdings in the various companies, and this is particularly important because of the fact that there has been a very large number of members of the public who own shares at the moment. I hope the Minister concerned will give serious consideration to this suggestion.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam muka 175—Board of Film Censors di-Item (26). Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit dalam penapisan filem² dalam negeri ini kerana pada masa ini kita dapati banyak film² yang di-tunjokkan di-Tanah Melayu itu merupakan propaganda² Kristian yang membahayakan anak² dan orang² Islam yang menuntun-nya.

Lebeh² lagi anak² orang Islam yang maseh mentah harus tertarek kapada filem² yang mengandongi propaganda Kristian. Saya berharap supaya pehak Lembaga penapis filem dapat menyiasat perkara itu dengan dalam-nya supaya filem² yang boleh merosakkan anak² orang Islam saperti saya sebutkan tadi di-haramkan daripada di-tayangkan. Dan juga filem² yang menunjokkan chara permainan gangster yang boleh merosakkan anak² kita sendiri di-takuti akan mengikut jejak langkah bagaimana chara² permainan itu patut juga di-awasi bagi kemasokan filem² jenis ini dalam negeri ini. Begitu juga, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai satu bangsa yang telah merdeka yang sedang membangun hendak-lah kita juga membina kebudayaan bangsa kita, dan memelihara kebudayaan kita daripada di-hinggapi penyakit² kebudayaan kuning yang datang-nya dari barat atau dari mana² sa-kali pun. Tuan Pengerusi, satu penyakit yang sedang menular dan merosakkan kebudayaan kita di-negeri ini pada masa akhir² ini ia-lah wabak tarian twist. Ia-itu satu seni liar yang datang dari barat,

telah di-import menerusi filem² yang di-datangkan dari Hollywood dan juga Eropah. Soal ini hendak-lah mendapat perhatian Lembaga Penapis Filem dan saya menuntut supaya Lembaga ini mengharamkan filem² yang ada menunjukkan tarian liar twist itu ditunjukkan di-negeri ini, atau sa-kurang²-nya di-potong pemandangan² twist itu. Ada pun tentang twist itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak-lah pernah melihat-nya, apa lagi menarikan-nya. Saya mendapat ma'alumat² ini daripada sa-orang ahli kebudayaan (Budayawan) negeri ini yang telah menyaksikan sendiri tarian² itu dan telah membuat analisa dan perbandingan dengan tarian² kebangsaan negeri ini. Menurut ahli budaya itu, tarian twist itu ada-lah satu tarian liar yang tidak sesuai dengan keperibadian penduduk² negeri ini, dan sama sa-kali tidak sesuai dengan keperibadian orang² Melayu. Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran dahulu juga, jika saya tidak salah pernah mengecham tarian twist itu dan juga mengharam dengan sa-hebat-nya manakala sedikit masa dahulu ada kaum² guru di-negeri ini yang bersengaja hendak mengembangkan tarian twist itu dalam negeri ini. Menteri Besar Perak juga pernah mengutok tarian twist ini. Menteri PAS Kelantan bukan sahaja mengecham bahkan akan memerangi tarian ini habis sa-kira-nya datang ka-Kelantan. Tuan Pengerusi, tarian twist ini bukan sahaja pernah di-terangkan oleh Menteri Besar Perak boleh mematahkan pinggang² gadis² Melayu atau boleh menyebabkan salah urat pinggang kalau di-tarikan. Tetapi juga menurut pendapat ahli budaya yang menjadi sahabat saya itu nama-nya tidak perlu saya terangkan di-sini mengatakan tarian itu sangat liar dan akan memusnahkan sama sa-kali rasa sopan santun penari²-nya. Orang² yang menari twist ini konon-nya walau pun mereka tidak berpegang² tangan saperti orang² yang menari tarian rumba atau samba dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi penari² itu akan menggoyang²kan seluroh anggota² badan-nya, terbongkok², terhayon², terjongkit² saperti orang "Kemiangan" sahaja menurut rentak lagu twist yang langsung tidak ada lembut dan lunak-nya. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Penge-

rusi, tarian twist ini konon asal-nya ada-lah tarian yang telah di-chiptakan sa-telah ilham dari sa-orang bintang filem Hollywood yang menari² sambil mengesat badan-nya sa-lepas mandi. Pendek kata, Tuan Pengerusi, tarian twist ini betul² liar dan membayangkan "Kemiangan" bagi saya saya gelarkan "Tarian Kuis", kerana saya katakan tarian kuis itu kerana menurut cerita ahli budaya itu, si-penari itu terutamanya yang pasangan lelaki-nya betul terkuis² saperti hendak menguiskan sesuatu yang jauh. Tidak payah-lah saya terangkan apa-kah benar cerita dari ahli Budaya Melayu yang saya katakan itu, maka boleh-lah Menteri Yang Berhormat itu sendiri menyaksikan dengan Lembaga Penapis Filem itu supaya dapat benar² ada-kah tarian twist itu merosakkan atau tidak. Kechaman² sahaja oleh Menteri² itu atau directive sahaja untuk membantutkan perkembangan wabak twist (atau tarian kuis) itu tidak-lah berkesan kalau filem² yang menunjukkan anika ragam twist itu maseh di-pertunjukkan di-negeri ini dengan tidak ada sekatan atau halangan. Kerana sa-bagaimana saya sebutkan tadi kalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak mengambil berat mungkin akan merebak lagi sebab khabar-nya ada tarian² barat yang lebeh liar lagi sudah pun di-filemkan dan mungkin tidak lama lagi akan membanjiri saperti di-panggong² di-negeri ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak mengambil apa² tindakan sahaja orang² muda, bahkan kanak² bersama² melihat filem² tarian twist ini dan akan merosakkan kebudayaan kita dan akan merosakkan akhlak² anak² kita. Oleh itu, Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada tarian² barat yang liar yang telah merebak juga di-negeri ini di-bawa oleh filem² barat ia-lah tarian cha cha, calypso,—tarian ini juga sangat menghancurkan penari²-nya menurut ahli budaya Melayu sahabat saya itu. Dan saya harap Lembaga Penapis Filem dapat mengharamkan filem² saperti ini, dan biar-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri kita sendiri menyaksikan filem itu, sa-lepas memerhatikan chara tarian twist itu, saya percaya Yang Berhormat Menteri itu akan bersama² dengan saya dan sahabat saya bahawa tarian twist ini ada-lah merosakkan

kebudayaan negeri ini dan akan merosakkan akhlak² orang² muda atau orang² ramai.

Saya berharap pehak Lembaga Penapis Filem ini akan dapat bertindak bagi mengharamkan sa-barang pertunjukan filem² tarian twist supaya dengan pengharaman itu harus-lah terbantut tarian² twist liar ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan ini mengenai peruntukan bagi Kementerian Dalam Negeri. Yang pertama, saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu kepala kechil 12—"Development of Local Councils and other Rural Services" peruntukan sa-banyak \$350,000. Saya ingin mendapat tahu dari Yang Berhormat Menteri bagaimana-kah chara-nya wang ini di-belanjakan bagi kepentingan kemajuan Majlis² Tempatan.

Kedua, saya ingin menarek perhatian pada kepala 33—Kerajaan Tempatan. Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyokong pendapat Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Jelebu-Jempol supaya Kementerian ini menubuhkan satu Jawatan-Kuasa untok mengkaji hal perjalanan Majlis² Tempatan dan dengan kajian ini akan di-adakan satu penyata, mudah²an dapat-lah Majlis² Tempatan ini menjalankan tugas-nya masing² demi kepentingan penduduk, atau kawasan yang di-hadkan oleh Majlis Tempatan itu. Ada juga rungutan yang kita dengar mengenai pentadbiran-nya itu tidak begitu sempurna, dan saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya adakan kursus² bagi ahli² Majlis Tempatan itu, dan saya juga berharap kepada ahli² yang bijak di-atas perkara pentadbiran Majlis² supaya di-kumpulkan semua ahli² Majlis Tempatan di-sa-sabuah negeri itu dan di-beri kursus² kepada mereka. Dengan ada-nya kursus yang samacham ini, saya perchaya akan mendatangkan banyak faedah kepada ahli² yang bertanggung-jawab bagi mentadbirkan Majlis² Tempatan itu. Sa-bagaimana yang kita dapati, ada banyak perkara² yang di-laksanakan oleh Majlis² Tempatan ini ada ber-

lainan daripada satu Majlis ka-satu Majlis yang lain. Saya perchaya kalau di-adakan kursus² yang sa-macham ini dan juga di-adakan penyelidekan dan kajian berkenaan dengan perjalanan Majlis Tempatan ini dan di-buat satu laporan bagi panduan Majlis itu, saya perchaya ini akan memberi faedah yang baik bagi perjalanan Majlis itu, kerana chara memungut hasil, chara mengenakan chukai, chara melaksanakan undang² kechil bagi Majlis² tidak sempurna di-jalankan, kalau di-adakan satu laporan dan penyata maka dapat-lah di-tadbirkan dengan lichin-nya.

Kerajaan Tempatan ini ada-lah luas ma'ana-nya dengan meliputi Majlis Perbandaran, Majlis Bandaran, Town Council, Majlis Daerah, sa-bagaimana yang ada pada hari ini dan kita adakan pula Majlis Local Council sa-bagaimana yang di-adakan di-tiap² kampung ia-itu penduduk²-nya ta' kurang dari 2,000 orang. Dengan yang demikian patut-lah Kementerian ini meniliti sama ada perjalanan di-satengah² Majlis itu maseh lagi ada kegunaan-nya bagi penduduk² dalam tempat itu, kalau tidak ada, patut-lah di-gantikan dengan satu Majlis Penasihat sahaja, dan kuat-kuasa pentadbiran Majlis itu di-tentukan sa-hingga ka-peringkat bandaran, atau ka-peringkat daerah sahaja, dan yang lain² itu patut-lah di-adakan penasihat, kerana Majlis Tempatan itu di-bawah pentadbiran daerah, atau di-bawah Majlis Perbandaran, atau pentadbiran bandaran.

Lagi satu perkara, saya ingin menarek perhatian pada kepala 38—Town and Country Planning. Jabatan ini ada-lah satu jabatan yang mustahak, oleh kerana negara kita ini ada-lah satu negara yang muda, maka patut-lah jabatan ini menjalankan satu chara bagi membuat plan untok seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan lengkap-nya, kerana pada masa sekarang ini manakala sa-suatu Majlis Bandaran, atau Majlis Perbandaran, atau Negeri hendak meminta nasihat, maka baharu-lah kaki-tangan pejabat ini memberi nasihat-nya. Yang samolek²-nya patut-lah jabatan ini membuat ranchangan yang khas, plan yang

khas bagi meliputi seluruh Tanah Melayu mengikut persesuaian, mengikut tempat yang akan di-majukan dalam masa atau tempoh peringkat, katakan-lah sepuluh tahun, dua puluh tahun atau tiga puluh tahun dan dengan ada-nya ranchangan² yang lengkap seperti itu maka dapat-lah Kerajaan² Negeri dan Kerajaan Tempatan memandu atas nasihat² supaya jabatan ini membuat ranchangan² kemajuan bagi Majlis² Tempatan, atau pun Majlis Bandaran dengan sempurna dan teratur. Kalau tidak ada satu ranchangan yang tegas di-atas perkara ini, haruslah pada masa hadapan kita akan mengalami beberapa kesulitan sa-bagaimana yang di-alami oleh Majlis itu sekarang ini, seperti mengenai jalan raya, perumahan, perusahaan dan lain² maka ini banyak-lah kerumitan, kerana pada masa dahulu tidak ada satu plan yang sempurna untuk di-ikuti oleh 'pehak² yang berkenaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berasa kesal di-atas ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Damansara yang telah di-ucapkan-nya tadi. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada perselisihan faham di-antara dia dengan Yang di-Pertua Agong N.U.P.W. Jadi saya fikir, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengeluarkan kenyataan di-Rumah yang mulia ini ada-lah tidak bijak, kerana itu ada-lah perkara persاورangan yang mana beliau ada pertelingkahan dengan Yang di-Pertua N.U.P.W. yang beliau tidak dapat untuk hendak membela diri-nya dalam Dewan ini. Sa-patut-nya keterangan yang sa-macam itu di-elakkan daripada di-bawa ka-dalam Dewan ini, kerana sangat merugikan kapada pehak yang berkenaan dengan tidak ada peluang bagi mereka untuk membela diri-nya, sekian, terima kaseh.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam Head 35 berkenaan dengan Jabatan Chetak Kerajaan. Banyak buku yang di-keluarkan oleh pengeluaran buku ini buku luchah dan liar yang tidak dapat di-kawal daripada di-bacha² oleh anak kita yang muda² termasuk budak² ini, Tuan Pengerusi

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order 36 (1). Ada-kah buku² luchah itu di-terbitkan oleh Government Printing?

Mr Chairman: Government Printing tidak mengeluarkan buku² luchah. Masaalah yang di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-lah dasar bagaimana chara wang itu di-belanjakan.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Saya fikir semua sa-kali Printing di-kawal oleh Kerajaan

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Can I help to clarify the position? I think the Honourable Member can speak on the subject due to the fact that the Minister of the Interior is also responsible for the question of publication.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Terima kaseh. Saya akan tunggu masa-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Deputy Controller of Publication di-dalam Item (10) dan Chairman, Board of Film Censors di-dalam Item (26). Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada perkara yang bersangkutan dengan Controller of Publication dalam negeri ini ia-lah mengawal penerbitan² yang membahayakan negeri ini dan berlawanan dengan kepentingan kehidupan ra'ayat negeri ini. Di-dalam surat khabar *Malay Mail* hari ini Kementerian ini telah menyatakan bahawa enam buah buku yang telah di-haramkan pada tahun ini berkenaan dengan Islam. Dan boleh jadi ada di-antara-nya buku bukan Islam, saya tidak tahu. Saya nampak ada di-antara buku² itu ada-lah buku yang telah di-bahathkan dalam Dewan ini.

Saya minta Yang Berhormat Menteri dalam melakukan jasa baik-nya supaya buku² Islam yang di-tulis oleh orang yang bukan Islam yang berlawanan dengan kepentingan dan kebenaran yang kita ketahui bersama hendak-lah di-siasat, dan apabila ternyata ia itu membahayakan hendak-lah di-haramkan. Saya minta di-adakan Badan

Penyiasat, sama ada berhubung dengan Majlis Raja² Melayu dengan perantaraan Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap-nya menasihatkan dalam hal buku itu atau tidak. Tuan Pengerusi, ada sa-buah buku bernama "The Great Religious Leader" yang di-karangkan oleh Charles Porter, keluaran dari New York. Di-dalam buku ini telah di-perkatakan soal² yang mengenai Nabi Muhammad s.a.w. dan Islam. Sa-buah buku telah di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah buku "Aishah", dan sebab pengharaman-nya ia-lah kerana buku itu menghaci peribadi Nabi Muhammad s.a.w. Maka buku "The Great Religious Leader" yang saya sebutkan tadi telah mencheritakan hal Nabi Muhammad dan membangkitkan sakurang²-nya sepuluh perkara yang berlawanan dengan kebenaran yang patut buku itu di-haramkan. Perkara² itu, antara lain², Nabi Muhammad gila perempuan. Nabi Muhammad memuji orang membunuh ahli sihir. Nabi Muhammad menyiksa orang Yahudi. Nabi Muhammad hidup ganjil. Akhirnya di-bawah sa-kali, sembahyang yang di-wajibkan oleh Nabi Muhammad itu tiga raka'at. Tuan Pengerusi, ada buku lain saperti yang di-karang oleh Professor Tritton yang bernama "Islam" dan buku "Seven Sacred Books". Pendek-nya, apabila buku² ini kita perhatikan nyata ia-itu memesongkan kebenaran dan berlawanan dengan apa yang di-perchayai oleh umat Islam dalam negeri ini—daripada saya chadangkan satu persatu pengharaman itu—lebeh baik saya shorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya berhubung dengan Majlis Raja² Melayu supaya perkara ini dapat di-siasat, dan tindakan yang sa-suai dapat di-lakukan. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri mengambil perhatian tentang hal ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, pada tahun yang lalu saya telah berchakap berkenaan dengan Board of Film Censors dan mengeshorkan keanggotaan-nya saperti yang di-sebutkan di-dalam Estimates ini bahawa Lembaga ini hendak-lah, pada fikiran saya di-anggotai oleh orang² yang ahli di-dalam kebudayaan, pendidekan dan ugama, sa-lain daripada pegawai daripada Kementerian

dan Kerajaan yang memandang dari segi keamanan dan pentadbiran. Saya tidak tahu sa-hingga ka-mana perkara ini telah dapat di-jalankan, tetapi ada tanda² bahawa di-dalam pekerjaan Board of Film Censors satu helah yang telah di-buat, dan helah ini-lah yang saya hendak memperkatakan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini.

Apabila di-benarkan penayangan filem² yang berunsor ugama yang di-fikirkan akan berlawanan dengan fahaman yang di-berikan oleh umat dan fahaman umat² Islam dalam negeri ini maka Board of Film Censors melakukan satu perkara cherdek sangat tetapi tidak betul ia-itu mengeluarkan satu tayangan yang menulis bahawa cherita ini ada-lah cherita yang diambil dari buku² dan kitab² bukan Islam, dan oleh sebab yang demikian kalau-lah di-sipatkan cherita ini sabagai filem hiburan sahaja dengan tidak menyentoh keperchayaan ugama kapada ia-itu berlawanan dengan fahaman kitab Islam ini ada-lah statement of fact yang baik. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, berlaku-nya demikian tidak-lah dapat melepaskan daripada wujud mendalam-nya kesan yang burok ditinggalkan oleh filem² itu kapada orang Islam. Orang Islam yang tidak dalam pengajian-nya akan menggambarkan dalam khayal-nya bagini-lah Nabi Musa, bagini-lah Nabi Daud dan bagini-lah Nabi Isa dan manusia yang bagini kaya mereka itu hidup. Kata kita, ini filem pengajaran tetapi tidak dapat lari dari sedar saperti membalek²kan pendapat-nya berkenaan dengan Nabi yang dahulu daripada Nabi Muhammad yang di-pandang mulia dan suchi dari segi kita umat Islam. Saya berharap perbuatan yang saperti ini tidak-lah di-lakukan lagi bahkan kita dapati benar² ada bahagian yang berlawanan dengan pengajaran ugama Islam yang menjadi ugama rasmi negeri ini maka gunakan-lah gunting pemotong supaya demikian terselamat-lah fikiran ra'ayat daripada di-kabor²kan—di-balek²kan dengan sa-mata² mengelakkan diri dengan perkataan ia-itu filem pengajaran.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap berkenaan dengan Head 38—Town and Country Planning. Planning

ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak menghendakkan saya berchakap ini ialah jangan-lah kerana planning orang² Melayu masok di-dalam perangkap ya'ani keluar di-bandar². Kerana hendak mengelokkan bandar, hendak mengelokkan rumah, mengelokkan jalan membuat planning yang besar² maka orang Melayu yang miskin demi sa-hari ka-sahari di-ketepikan. Pada masa dahulu, Tuan Pengerusi, satu planning telah di-buatkan di-Kuala Lumpur ini. Dan oleh kerana Kuala Lumpur ini dudok-nya di-bawah Kementerian ini maka saya berharap apa yang di-sebutkan dalam surat khabar itu bahawa mungkin Kampong Bharu akan di-pindahkan orang²-nya oleh kerana hendak menyusun bandar Kuala Lumpur ini bahawa ini semua tidak akan berlaku. Kita mahu biarlah apa planning pun tetapi jangan-lah orang² Melayu Kampong Bharu ini di-usek walau dengan hujah apa pun. Ini ada-lah hak mereka dan biar-lah hidup mereka itu dengan orang yang lain bersama² jangan-lah kerana men-charagamkan bangunan maka orang yang tidak dapat berkemampuan itu di-ketepikan.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr Chairman, Sir, I just would like to reply to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Damansara on the question of the trade unions—regarding the registration of trade unions—which he chose to bring under the heading of Official Assignee. Now, he has stated that there are so few unions in this country because trade unions have to be registered, and that this is a discouragement to the workers to form trade unions. By that I assume that he implies that the trade unions that are existing now are undemocratic, because they chose to register themselves as trade unions. Then he goes on to refer to the statement of the Minister of Labour in his message to the meeting of the Malayan Trade Union Council and he says that the Malayan Trade Union Council does not represent all the workers in the country, because a large number of workers are not in trade unions. He also goes

on to say—this is an assumption—that because of registration the Government is hindering the growth of trade unions in this country. Now, Sir, this is a real distortion of the Government's intention. This is an example of the perversion of the concept of democracy, and I charge the Honourable Member, individually, as being perverted in his concept of democracy. He knows that the Government is encouraging trade unions without trying to have control over trade unions. There is a great difference between encouragement and trying to control trade unions. What the Minister of Labour implied was that he hoped the workers, in their own interest, would form trade unions, so that they would have a bargaining power with the employers—and this House will note, and the country will note, that the Honourable Member for Damansara is indirectly discouraging the workers in this country from forming trade unions.

Sir, he chose to attack the National Union of Plantation Workers in this House. This is a cowardly attack, because he knows that the Malayan Plantation Workers Union is not represented in this House. If he wants to attack the Malayan Plantation Workers Union, he should do it outside this House, and let the Union have a chance to have a "go" at him, and not to resort to this cowardly attack in this House when he knows that he has the immunity of this House. Therefore, we know the calibre of the Member for Damansara.

Sir, from the speech that he has made today, he is discouraging workers in this country from forming trade unions. He has chosen to distort the Government's intention in encouraging the formation of trade unions. I hope this House, and the country, will note that, and I hope that all the trade unions in this country will note that too. (*Applause*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Minister has got into the habit of using the word "perverse". We also know that this is the same Minister who on one

occasion used the word "ferret" and then had to run to the library to look up its meaning on being charged for trying to suppress

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, in order to put the Honourable Member straight, the word I used was "persecution". I never used the word "ferret". I think what he meant was "persecution".

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, the other day on the debate on Brunei, the Honourable Minister said that he charged the Opposition with being perverse—and today he has selected me individually for his charge. I am very glad to meet his charge. I think I have enough strength in me to meet him head-long. (*Laughter*). Sir, I would ask him not to overuse the same words again and again. If he is short of vocabulary, we can teach him a few words.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I still maintain what I have said—that this Government is an enemy of the trade union movement in this country. It has arrested trade unionists, it has banned trade unions, it has banned the giant trade union, the National Union of Factory and General Workers, in this country; and he has never allowed a general union to be registered again. Is this ban fair to trade unions?

Mr Chairman, Sir, about my attack on the National Union of Plantation Workers being cowardly, I must tell this Minister that I have spoken what I have said outside this House; and I do not have to seek the shelter of this House to say what I know about the leaders of the N.U.P.W. I do not seek the shelter of this House. I can say the same words outside. If the Minister wants me, he can meet me in the Hall, and I will repeat that and he can go and report it to the leaders of the N.U.P.W. It is not that I am cowardly. It is the Government which is the enemy of democracy.

Mr Chairman, Sir, to show to the Minister and the Government which rushes to the aid of the N.U.P.W., I will quote from the magazine of the

N.U.P.W. itself, and this will illustrate the calibre of some of the leadership; and Mr Chairman, Sir, I am prepared to waive privilege on this if the Minister thinks that I dare not face the consequences of what I say. Sir, the leader or the President of the N.U.P.W. in Geneva in December, 1961, at the I.L.O. Convention of Plantations Workers, had this to say about industrial relations on plantations in Malaya. Speaking on industrial relations on plantations, Mr S. P. S. Nathan said :

"Thanks to the foresight and encouragement of the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the industrial relations between plantation employers and plantation workers in Malaya are quite cordial. There is mutual respect for and mutual understanding between employers and workers in Malaya only at the national or top level."

I hope the Minister will take note of the words, "only at the national or top level"—

"This is not so true at the estate level, because there are some managers who do not wish or are reluctant to meet and discuss matters with union representatives on the estates. Even when they do meet, they do not always allow the union representatives to sit down and talk; they are made to stand either inside the office or outside the window of the office and talk. I would say that in this fast moving world, there is no place for such employers who still think that the workers are not fit to be given seats even when discussing matters of mutual interest to the estate management as well as the workers."

Sir, this quotation from the President of the N.U.P.W. is taken from a speech made in Geneva—not in Malaya—that estate committee members of unions are not even allowed to sit in the Manager's office, are not treated with respect; and sometimes even they have to discuss matters beside the drain outside the office window. This shows the true state of industrial relations, the extreme disrespect which employers give to trade unionists at the ground level. Despite what this Minister may say, and despite what Mr Nathan may say in Geneva, and if the Minister is so justified in his defence of Mr Nathan, I would ask him, why has Mr Nathan never dared to bring this matter up in Malaya and rectified it in Malaya?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, I only hope that the clash headlong does not take place in these premises, otherwise there may be sparks flying around and it would not be possible for us to look after the Honourable Member, whose head might well be in a serious condition.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The Minister's.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: It depends on whose head is the harder, as some people have harder heads than others—and if one does not know how durian is harvested in this country, then I presume the hardness of the head must also account for the knowledge.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Member for Damansara has expressed his concern over the treatment of aborigines in Kampong Chinta Manis. As far as the treatment accorded to them by the officer concerned, I shall definitely look into the matter, if at all the allegation of the Honourable Member for Damansara was true. But, however, as usual allegations are made in this House by Honourable Members and then they fizzle out. Any way, I give an assurance that the matter will be looked into and to see what is the real cause of the complaint. As the Honourable Member for Damansara had been in the picture, I might say that it is also one of those things that gives rise to suspicion as to why there is a complaint.

The Honourable Member for Damansara also mentioned about the Companies Ordinance and legislation therein. I will look into this matter together with that raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. I agree—and I believe the Government agrees, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry too agrees—that the existing Companies Ordinance is inadequate, and there has been work in progress, and it will not be long before the whole of the Companies Ordinance is revised. In this respect, I would advise the Honourable Members for Tanjong and Damansara to direct their views to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, from whom I am sure he will get a more definite reply as to when the

legislation on companies will be forthcoming.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, let me turn to the long lecture given by the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu. He gave a long lecture on dancing and modern twist—together with other Members who have spoken more, perhaps, strictly on film “censorship”. I have to say that there is in existence a film censors board which deals with films which are considered to be not fit for public screening or which are not fit to be released for public screening. If these films touch on religious matters, they are referred to the Ministry which in turn seeks the advice of an *ad hoc* committee consisting of people from the Religious Departments: if they touch on the question of Christianity, advice is sought from people knowledgeable in Christianity and if they touch on Islam, from people knowledgeable in Islam. In those matters which are of a highly, perhaps, technical nature, in relation to the various religions, we take the advice, more often than not, of the *ad hoc* committee that advises on this subject. I, therefore, can assure the House, as far as the film censorship is concerned, that there can be no relaxing of this from tight scrutiny that we make, so that proper films are released for public screening. It is the same with the question of books. To Honourable Members, who have raised points relating to the banning of books, I will apply the same answer.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara, Sir, has raised the question of the advantages enjoyed by the aborigines in his constituency. The Member has not pointed out specifically to the House or to me as to what he really means, but I think, in general, I can safely reply to his query by saying that there has now been included in, what do we commonly call, the Red Book, an extra page for the development of areas inhabited by aborigines. There is also the question of adult education which has been extended to, I think, more than two thousand aborigines. It is also fitting to say that in the past more than one and a half million dollars have been spent on rural development projects in aborigines settlements.

The same Honourable Member has also raised the question about the Pudu Prison standing in the heart of Kuala Lumpur. Sir, today I think the Government would agree with him entirely or, if not, to a good extent. Perhaps, I may relate a little story to the House in that not so long ago a visitor, I think, from Hong Kong came over here and one of his friends jokingly told him that this Prison was the University of Malaya. The visitor believed this was so until after having toured the whole of Malaya and returned to Kuala Lumpur when he found that it was, in fact, the Pudu Jail! However, the removal of the Jail and the selection of a new site would cost, we have estimated, in the region of \$11 million. Sir, in view of the large sum and in view of the other difficulties, perhaps, of finding an alternative suitable site, I would decline to commit the Government as to when we can really change the site for a new Jail.

Let me now come to the Honourable Member for Krian Laut who complaints about the difference of salaries between the firemen of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality and those in other areas. Sir, Kuala Lumpur Municipality, although objected to by certain quarters for being controlled by the Federal Government, is a locally autonomous body, and it has a certain degree of freedom to fix the salaries of the firemen; and this, perhaps, might be the reason as to why the Honourable Member for Krian Laut has brought it up here.

The Honourable Member for Jelebu-Jempol has questioned the inability and irregularities practised in the Seremban Town Council. Well, the Honourable Member knows it, as well as I do, that the Town Council is not controlled by the Alliance and, perhaps, that is why we find the irregularities, dirty streets and things like that. It might be well for the people of Seremban to change the Party who control the Town Council, and there lies the remedy, Sir. *(Laughter)*

The Honourable Member for Tanjong raised the question of students who had gone abroad to study and having lost

their citizenship after five years absence under the Federation of Malaya Agreement of 1948. Sir, those students who have sought the advice of the Honourable Member for Tanjong must have been, I think, mislead or rather ill-advised or wrongly advised by the Honourable Member from Tanjong. Well, the present situation is that there is power conferred on the Minister responsible for treating such absence from the Federation for the purposes of study as residence in the Federation and thus qualify as a citizen and therefore it is not correct, as put forward by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, that we have deprived such students of their citizenship. By the way, Sir, the provision under the Federation of Malaya Agreement which the Honourable Member for Tanjong so proudly read out to this House had already been repealed.

Let me now come to the Honourable Member for Ipoh who very strongly called for an extension of the registration period for the new identity cards. Sir, there is now another more or less one-and-a-half months to go before the officially published date for the end of the registration period and from the figures that we have of persons who have already obtained their new identity cards, it does not justify at the moment to announce, or to promise even, an extension of the period. It is left to be seen how quickly the public would respond within this remaining period to come forward to register and it is estimated by the Office of the Commissioner of National Registration that it is possible that the period remaining would still be sufficient to deal with those who are forthcoming. In the event of the period having to be extended, well it still remains to be seen and the best thing to do perhaps in this, which can be extended on a two hours notice by the Minister, is to cross the bridge when we come to it.

Then the Honourable Member in his usual manner came to the question of asking the Minister to send a circular round all his departments asking officers not to deal with firms, or make private purchases from firms from whom they

buy materials on behalf of the Government, I am going to state facts here which perhaps the Honourable Member for Ipoh would like to verify and then compare, and if both the figures and facts are not correct, then one must be wrong and the wrong fact must therefore be false and false facts I believe from the dictionary are called lies. He stated that there was a certain officer who after purchasing on behalf of the department \$300,000 worth of machinery went and purchased a car—not a Cadillac but a Fiat—from the firm from which the machinery was purchased on behalf of the Government and he had a 15 per cent discount. Sir, that officer got only 10 per cent as opposed to the Honourable Member's figure of 15 per cent discount. But, of course, the officer could not afford to purchase a Cadillac from another motor car firm; he had to purchase a Fiat from this company. And he purchased it, I am informed, with an advance from the Government, and the trade in price for his three year old car was not \$5,500 as stated by the Honourable Member for Ipoh but was \$4,000 as offered by the firm that traded in this car. Further, the Honourable Member questioned the purchase of duplicating paper and the offer of a free trip to Australia. This purchase, I would like to inform the House, was made after the normal procedure had been gone through and it was a purchase approved by the Tenders Board and scrutinised by the Treasury which finally approved the purchase. The free trip to Australia, Sir, was in fact offered direct to the Ministry from the Australian High Commission and this offer had the approval both of the Principal Establishment Officer and the Public Services Commission and the Treasury. What was alleged by the Honourable Member therefore, as can be seen from a comparison of the facts, is not true.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh had at an earlier stage asked for an assurance from the Ministry to see that the person appointed as an Inquiry Officer to conduct cases under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance should have at least the qualification of barrister-at-law. Sir, the advertisement

for the post stated that the applicant should have a legal qualification or has had experience in holding such enquiries. Sir, this is, of course, an absolutely legitimate query from the Honourable Member for Ipoh and it is the intention of the Ministry to appoint officers who are suitable for the posts and in this case I think it is legitimately enquired into that the officer appointed should have at least a legal qualification. That assurance I give to the House and, if the Honourable Member for Ipoh wants specific mention, to the Honourable Member for Ipoh.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of clarification, I asked whether an assurance could be given that he would be a barrister-at-law.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, the advertisement stated "a legal qualification" and I presume legal qualification means a barrister-at-law or perhaps a solicitor qualified under the Solicitors Ordinance or whatever it is and there are thousand and one other legal qualifications that exist. I think it would be prudent to say that the appointing body would definitely know what to do and what to seek for a legal qualification.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Utara made enquiries on the provision of \$350,000 under Sub-head 12 of Head 29 entitled "Development of Local Councils and other Rural Services". Sir, this provision will be spent on amenities for local authorities which are not financially autonomous and it will be spent for purposes like the constructions of roads and bridges, community centres, markets and other amenities. The procedure whereby this is done is by way of bids which the Federal Government calls from State Governments and they in turn get bids from the local authorities concerned. They are considered on their merits and accordingly perhaps refused or approved.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am amazed to hear from the Honourable Assistant Minister, particularly with reference to his reply

to my queries, and I must say that he displayed a great deal of ignorance particularly on a subject which he is expected to know something of. He professes to have legal training and yet he displayed great ignorance of the law. He tried to inform this House that just because the Federation of Malaya Agreement is being withdrawn, no reference whatsoever should be made to this particular Ordinance, just because that it has been withdrawn. Doesn't he realise that as far as the Federal Constitution is concerned, it makes provision for the acquisition of citizenship after Merdeka. But there is also a provision in our Constitution which states that all those who are citizens of this country on Merdeka, who are Federal citizens on Merdeka, will automatically be citizens in accordance with our Constitution. And how did those people obtain Federal citizenship before Merdeka? They obtained Federal citizenship through the Federation of Malaya Agreement or through the State Nationality Enactments, and the Honourable the Assistant Minister should know about it. And so long as that applies, the provisions in the Federation of Malaya Agreement pertaining to citizenship must apply. If a person was absent from the Federation of Malaya for a period of five years, that particular provision in the Federation of Malaya Agreement will apply to him. I have specific cases of people whose citizenship are being withdrawn because of that particular provision, or who cannot become Federal citizens *automatically*—and I hope the Minister would take great care of that particular word. I am referring to people who are automatic citizens, I am not referring to people who apply for citizenship. For automatic citizenship, there are certain provisions in the Federation Agreement, and certain people who apply for citizenship on the fact that they are Federal citizens by operation of law are told by officers of the Citizenship Department that they are not entitled to be citizens because of the fact that they have been away from the Federation of Malaya, even for studies, for more than five years, but, however, they can apply for

citizenship by registration by other means and under that the Minister can allow their stay in Australia to be counted. Well, that is another point. I am talking about automatic citizenship, and I am afraid the Assistant Minister concerned has displayed great ignorance on this particular aspect of the problem. As I have stated before, there were many cases and if the Assistant Minister is of the view that even in such an instance the Honourable Minister can make an allowance for that, that is very good indeed, and I would definitely ask these people to ask the Minister for such an allowance. But from their enquiry they were told that nothing can be done about it, and that is why I pointed that out in the course of my speech, because it seems to me to be a great anomaly. As to the policy of the Government with regard to the recruitment of members for the Civil Service and for other services, as I have mentioned just now, there is specific provision to the effect that their absence from Malaya for the purpose of study will not be taken into consideration as absence from this country. I hope that with my clarification on this point the Honourable the Assistant Minister would have derived some benefit from what I have said.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise only to clarify a few matters. Firstly, I am also shocked at the ignorance displayed by the Assistant Minister on the question of what is the meaning of legal training. Even a policeman, or a police inspector, who passes Part I of the laws of the Federation of Malaya has some legal training. Therefore, I am not satisfied with the answer. The answer should have been, "if not a barrister-at-law, a person entitled to practise as an advocate and solicitor under the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance". At least that would have been a satisfactory answer. As it is, you have kept the door open too wide, and anybody with any bit of legal training comes under those qualifications.

Mr Chairman, Sir, on the second point—on this Vauxhall Cresta—I

deliberately made no reference to any individual, and I do not know how the Minister knows which Vauxhall Cresta owner I am talking about. That itself is very significant (*Laughter*). Which is the Vauxhall Cresta I am referring to? Is it the guilty one who comes forward and says, "My Vauxhall Cresta", or is there only one Vauxhall Cresta in the Printing Department? It is significant. At the same time, I do not accept those issues. It would have been more enlightening if the Honourable Assistant Minister had been able to tell us when was that \$300,000 worth of goods purchased, when was the Vauxhall Cresta traded in, what is the significance of the timing, and when was the loan asked for from the Government. That may have explained something, if it is at all explainable—but not merely to say, "Vauxhall Cresta \$4,000". Which Vauxhall Cresta?

On the question of the trip to Australia, I realise that Government servants can, with the permission of the Treasury, even accept monetary rewards or presents given at festivals and other times. But is it the policy of the Government to encourage private firms, after getting huge tenders, to give free trips to Government employees overseas? If that is so, then there is nothing wrong in the man having gone. But I say it is a dirty policy, if that is the policy of this Government.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I rise to reply to a few points which have arisen from remarks in this extended debate. The Honourable Member for Tanjong, in his own ignorance, has tried to allege or say that I am ignorant, and he gave a long lecture in trying to teach me about citizenship laws. Sir, I do not believe in being led by the blind.

Sir, coming to the Honourable Member for Ipoh

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, can I clarify on one particular point? I shall be glad if the Assistant Minister

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I do not give way.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: concerned speak on facts rather than passing vague remarks.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: I have not given way, Sir.

Mr Chairman: He does not give way.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Now, Sir, coming to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I would say that it is the way in which the Ministry is run, and I hope the Honourable Members of the House will also realise that when any remark is made, when an attempted imputation is made on the Ministry, the Ministry makes an investigation and information is obtained in a couple of minutes. When the Honourable Member for Ipoh spoke he raised certain queries. Answers to those queries were obtained, and relevant facts and figures were put before this House and placed on the official record in order to show and to contradict the facts and figures which were put forward by the Honourable Member for Ipoh.

As far as the question of legal qualification is concerned, I agree with the Honourable Member for Ipoh that there must be, or it is desirable to have a clarification and to make known what "legal qualifications" means. Well, the Honourable Member wants it clearly to be stated that it must mean a barrister-at-law or a person entitled to practise under the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance. In this case, Sir, we are prepared to leave the interpretation of legal qualifications to the appointing body which will eventually appoint the Inquiry Officer.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable the Assistant Minister has made certain allegations, but in making those allegations he was unable to substantiate them. I believe that it is not the desire of this House to allow any Member of the House to make wild allegations without being able to substantiate those allegations. I have made allegations that the Assistant Minister is ignorant of the law, and I have substantiated my

statement by giving examples as to why the Federation of Malaya Agreement has something to do with citizenship. He made remarks that I am ignorant, but he did not substantiate what he said. He merely abuses me by saying that I am ignorant; he made no attempt whatsoever to prove in what way I am ignorant. Whether my statement about the Federation of Malaya Agreement has something to do with the citizenship law today, or has some connection with our Constitution, he made no attempt whatsoever to prove that. So in view of the fact that it is a very serious matter, and it is undesirable for any Member of the House to make wild allegations without being able to substantiate it, I call upon you, Sir, to ask the Honourable the Assistant Minister to substantiate his allegations or to withdraw his remarks.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to have a few seconds, because I have brought up an important matter, I understand, without justification. There is one point: I would agree with the Minister that his Ministry is so efficient that within a few seconds it gets information. If he could tell me if he has got information as to when the loan was obtained, when the car was purchased, in relation to the \$300,000 worth of purchase, if he has got that, then I take my hat off to the Minister. If he has not got that, then, I say, he is not in a position to say that my information is incorrect.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—I have asked for a ruling from you. Would you kindly give your ruling on this, Sir? Because if there is no ruling, I assume that an Honourable Member of this House is quite entitled to make allegations without substantiating them with facts—and this will be an important precedent. If no ruling is made, then I am sure that in this House, any Member of this House can make wild allegations without substantiating them. As this will have a great bearing on debate in future—and this forms a very important precedent in this House—I appeal to you, Sir, to give serious consideration to this matter.

Mr Chairman: Are you going to substantiate your statement?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: I will abide by your ruling, Sir. The Honourable Member has asked for a ruling and I am awaiting your ruling.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$15,931,299 for Heads S. 29 to S. 38 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 39 and S. 40—

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your leave I will follow the practice adopted in previous years and will deal with both Heads of expenditure in my Ministry at the same time. They are Head S. 39, Ministry of Internal Security, amounting to \$2,399,380; and Head S. 40, Royal Federation of Malaya Police, amounting to \$87,648,815. I move that they be approved.

Honourable Members will note that the expenditure under Head S. 40 exceeds that of the 1962 estimates by \$2,527,845. I must, however, point out that in addition to the current year's provision a total sum of \$740,115 by way of additional supplementary provision would be required to meet all commitments. Taking this into account, therefore, the excess over the 1962 estimates would truly be only \$1,823,730. The total expenditure for 1963 under Head S. 39 is reduced by \$21,029. The two Heads together, therefore, show an increase of \$2,506,816 over the provision made for 1962.

Sir, the increase by approximately \$2.5 million to meet the surplus requirement should not cause much alarm. The causes for this increase will be explained, when I deal with the Estimates proper.

It might be argued that now that the Emergency is long over, except for the area fringing the Thai/Malayan border, there should be the tendency to reduce the strength of the Police Force and the expenditure should decrease accordingly. In answer to this, I must emphasise that the end of the Emergency has not meant the end of

the Communist threat, or that normalcy (100 per cent) has returned. The present situation has not as yet made it possible to reduce the strength of the regular Police, and on the contrary it demands an increase in strength owing to:

- (i) the growing threat of Communist subversion with the consequent increased danger of riots and civil disorders;
- (ii) the need to provide preventive measures against crimes in both the rural and urban areas consequent upon the improved economic conditions caused by land developments and the increase in the field of industrialisation generally and to suppress crimes, including secret society activities which are on the upward trend; and
- (iii) the necessity of stepping up measures in the combat against the threat of militant Communism which exists in the Thai/Malayan border area with the concomitant threat of infiltration down the central spine and the re-domination of the Communists.

Mr Chairman, Sir, in moving the Estimates of the Ministry and the Police last year, I mentioned the likelihood that the establishment of the Police Force would have to be expanded, if it was to cope with the demands of a growing population, development of rural areas and expansion of commerce and increase in industrialisation, and if the high policing standards of this country are to be maintained, and if modern techniques are to be adopted and developed on the right lines. For the information of the House, certain demands have had its effect and there has been expansion made in the Police Field Force and the Federal Reserve Units.

Turning now to the Estimates proper, I will first deal with Head S. 39. Honourable Members will note that the overall estimates for 1963 show a reduction of \$21,029. Sir, a much

greater reduction could have been effected but for:

- (a) a sum of \$16,000 required to meet rent and rates for the Senoi Pra'ak accommodation;
- (b) a sum of \$7,000 needed for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the Senoi Pra'ak;
- (c) a provision of \$212,000 for cost of air supply for Senoi Pra'ak; and
- (d) part of a provision of \$10,000 for the writing of the history of the Emergency.

The increase of \$11,251 under Personal Emoluments has been caused by annual increments and corresponding increase in allowances and the creation of a new post of "Paper Searcher" made possible by the abolition of one post of office boy.

Under O.C.A.R. it will be noted that reductions have been possible in certain sub-heads, but the increase in the overall expenditure by \$209,121 is unavoidable for reasons I have already stated.

Provision for Special Expenditure shows a reduction of \$230,250. Of the \$343,100 provided, \$226,000 is for expenditure connected with border security, and this amount is now \$152,000 less than that provided in the 1962 estimates.

Under Sub-head 22, Honourable Members will note that only \$55,000 has been provided as against \$105,000 in 1962. The SSAFA Sisters (Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families' Association) were first brought to Malaya in 1952 to look after the families of Commonwealth and local security forces fighting the Communist terrorists. It was the intention to have them until local nursing sisters were available to replace them. This can be effected in May, 1963. Accordingly these SSAFA Sisters would be completely withdrawn at the end of April, 1963. Hence, provision is made only to cover the period till April, 1963. I would like to take this opportunity to express that these SSAFA Sisters have contributed extremely valuable

service, and I consider it only fair to place on record the grateful thanks of the Federation Government, in particular, my Ministry, the Police, and all those who have benefited from their valuable service.

As regards Head S. 40, Royal Federation of Malaya Police, Honourable Members will note that an increase of \$2,537,845 over the 1962 vote is indicated. In actual fact, considering a total requirement of \$740,115 by way of supplementary provision to meet commitments in the current year, the excess, as I have said earlier, over the 1962 provision is only \$1,823,730.

The causes for the increase have been largely contributed by unavoidable increases in the following sub-heads:

- (i) *Sub-head 16—Rations and Ration Allowance* in which there has been shown an increase of \$1,030,000. This vote has been increased by approximately 100 per cent, and this has been caused by the introduction of the new rates of PFF allowance with effect from 1st June, 1962. Prior to that date members of the PFF were paid a compounded operational allowance of \$22 per mensem. Rations were provided to them on payment of \$1 per day. Gazetted officers received free rations only during operations, otherwise they meet full messing charges. This arrangement has been examined and considered unfair and the Government has agreed to have the allowance replaced by a new form of allowance known as a PFF (Police Field Force) Allowance which is basically a commuted subsistence allowance less the cost of rations.
- (ii) *Sub-head 17—Supply and Maintenance of Stores and Equipment*: This sub-head is increased by \$0.3 million as a result of increase in the establishment.
- (iii) *Sub-head 24—Arms and Ammunition*: An increase of \$700,000 is shown and this is due to the need to maintain a constant year's reserve and also to meet additional requirement of riot unit

equipment as a result of the reorganisation of the PFF to improve the public order potential.

- (iv) *Sub-head 27—Equipment for Police Field Force and Federal Reserve Units*: The increase of \$348,000 is required to equip the Police Field Force and the Federal Reserve Units, which have been reorganised and expanded in order to improve the public order potential of the Police Force.
- (v) *Sub-head 34—Air Supply Equipment*: The reason for the increase of \$400,000 shown is that in previous years the cost of air supply equipment has been met by the Ministry of Defence but early in 1962 it was decided that each department should make its own financial provision to meet this cost.

The Police have an unenviable and exacting task now and it would become no easier. Prevention and suppression of crimes, the maintenance of law and order in the face of mounting secret societies' activities and violence of gangsters are routine duties which will continue to be carried out with vigilance and zeal. We are always on guard against subversive elements which form a major threat to the security of a country. Changing times will bring new and complex tasks but I am confident that the Force, of which I am proud and of which the country can be proud of, will meet the challenge of the future with determination and the ability to improve on their achievements in the past.

Sir, I beg to move. (*Applause*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, we find that the policy of the Government in power today is a series of about-faces. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Save Democracy Fund and urged the people of Malaya to support that Fund. But I think that the democracy that has to be saved is the democracy in Malaya, and it has to be saved from the irresponsible people who are in power today in this country. They, who have self-proclaimed them-

selves as champions of democracy, the saviours of democracy, are the greatest threat to democracy. Sir, with their lips they say "Save democracy", but with their mailed fists they are destroying democracy. They have but one aim now in the bewildered political situation in which they find themselves isolated in the world—getting into isolation in this part of the world. They have but now one work, one task, which they have set themselves, and that is to carry out a "destroy democracy campaign" in Malaya and in the neighbourhood of Malaya. Mr Chairman, Sir, immediately a few days after the Save Democracy Fund was inaugurated we find a very virulent and very energetic save colonialism campaign to save colonialism in Brunei being inaugurated by the Cabinet of Malaya.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: On a point of order

Mr Chairman: Is it relevant?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am coming to it.

Mr Chairman: You are coming to it—all right, proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: This Ministry of Internal Security which we are debating today is responsible for aiding and abetting in furthering the save colonialism campaign in colonial Brunei, in North Borneo, by sending 150 police to that territory. Mr Chairman, Sir, what are they going to save in Brunei? Save colonialism, or are they going to suppress and destroy the democracy that is emerging in that colonial territory? Let them not misuse the position of the Ruler of Brunei to justify anti-democratic measures in that country. A democracy will remain a democracy. When the vast masses of the people ask for freedom, that is a democratic demand, and before we commit our police in that area this Minister must ask, must search his conscience and ask a question, and that question is: Is His Highness the Ruler of Brunei a free party, or is he being held captive

by the British and acting under duress?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: On a point of order—Standing order 36 (1). Perkara yang di-chakapkan ini dasar luar negeri—irrelevant.

Mr Chairman: Dia boleh berchakap sadikit. Don't talk too long on that. This is internal security.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Although it is internal security, but what the back-benchers of the Alliance do not realise is that this internal security which is supposed to be internal is putting out its hands and legs into external affairs, into affairs outside this country. So, we have got to pull Malaya's fair name out of complicity with foreign adventures in respect of which this Internal Security Ministry should never have ventured out. Mr Chairman, Sir, I would say that this Ministry has in a very devious and insidious manner used our police force as soldiers in Brunei, used the police force as an army in Brunei just to prevent the people of Malaya from criticising a military action by the police. Mr Chairman, Sir, it is just that they have not sent soldiers, because that will arouse world opinion. So, they sent policemen to act as soldiers which is worse because they are camouflaged soldiers, they are disguised soldiers, and I would say that this Ministry, whose Minister is so fond of being perverse, is trying to deceive the country and the world. Mr Chairman, Sir, no one in this country will be deceived—even the members of his own party are seeing through this device of the Government. Not only is there a "suppress democracy" campaign by this Minister outside the borders of this country, but he has also become the chief charger in a destroy democracy campaign within our own country.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order, Standing Order 36 (3) mengatakan:

"Ada-lah salah pada peratoran meshuarat jika di-chuba menimbangkan sa-mula apa² perkara tertentu yang telah di-putuskan oleh

Majlis Meshuarat dalam penggal majlis yang ada sekarang, kechuali dengan di-keluarkan usul bersendiria bagi membatalkan keputusan Majlis Meshuarat berkenaan dengan perkara itu."

Mr Chairman: I would like to draw your attention, that the question of sending police to Brunei was already debated last time. You are not to mention it again.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am already going to another subject.

Mr Chairman: Standing Order 36 (3) says that:

"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."

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am now speaking under the Ministry of Internal Security, and under this Ministry I am entitled to express my views on the action of the Ministry.

Mr Chairman: On internal security.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, a few minutes ago this Minister stood up in this House and proclaimed to the world that I, the member for Damansara, was an enemy of the trade union movement in this country. A few minutes ago, he had the audacity to stand up and make that proclamation. Let him look at today's *Straits Times* and it would stare him in the face "Special Branch Arrests 50 People". Then again:

"Shoe Union, Negeri Sembilan, Mr Chen Teck Chong, the organising secretary of Bahau Branch and Mr Liew Foo Thong, Secretary of Titi Branch, Johore, Mr Tan Chow Kow, a branch member of Johore Bahru who is also organizer of Shoe Industry Workers Union . . ."

Two organisers of the Shoe Industry Workers Union were arrested and he dares to proclaim to this country at large that I am an enemy of the trade unions. This reminds us of a very simple device of evading detection. A man steals his neighbour's fowls, he eats them, has a good meal of them, and he goes and leaves the feathers behind someone else's house. This is what the Honourable Minister has tried

to do. He has tried to put the feathers of the fowls that have been eaten by his Ministry at the door of someone else and I, having seen him doing that, would return them with thanks and ask him to bear the burden of those feathers.

I say that yesterday was a black day in the history of our country. Fifty people were arrested by the officers of this Ministry of Internal Security—they have been arbitrarily arrested, their fundamental rights have been trampled underfoot and they may be detained for an indefinite period. Their homes have been broken, the livelihood of their dependents has been wrecked, and yet we find some light-hearted back-benchers saying that this is only a threat to the Socialist Front. These people who have been arrested are citizens of this country and this matter touches the rights of citizens.

Mr Speaker, Sir, tomorrow in case these back-benchers feel dissatisfied with some policy of the Government, they may find themselves being given the same treatment. So let them not laugh too much (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a steady attempt by certain Honourable Members of this House to laugh at serious issues. Whenever people's families are broken, when they are deprived of their freedom, we find the Honourable Member for Johor Tenggara coming out with a big horse laugh. Mr Chairman, Sir, if this were to happen to him and his wife, and children were to be left stranded, then we would like to see him laugh in the same way. But this only shows the irresponsibilities of the Government Members in this House towards the sufferings of others, the irresponsibilities to the suppression of fundamental rights in our country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the greatest and heaviest and most serious blow was struck against democracy on Sunday morning; we do not know whether it is a death blow, or whether democracy will still stagger on under the repeated and constant attacks to which it has been subjected to by the Alliance Government. Mr Chairman, Sir, the country was peaceful and yet the

Government acted in this drastic and extreme manner. The Government must realise one thing: we are trying to build up a constitutional practice in this country and the Government is behaving as a pure dictatorship, intent upon crushing the rights of the Opposition. Mr Chairman, Sir, the Government must know that its actions will only discredit parliamentary democracy. For our part, we will not give up our faith in parliamentary democracy. But if the Government carries on in this way, we will say that it will destroy the faith of the people in parliamentary democracy, and the sole and only cause for that destruction would be the Government in power today. Mr Chairman, Sir, the Government is sowing a very dangerous course—it is sowing dragon's teeth in its path. We would urge the Government to see that it does not adopt anti-democratic measures, that it gives the people the right to organise and win elections so that, if the masses at large do not like the policy of the present Government, through elections they can change the Members of Parliament and the Government; and if they can do so in sufficient measure, the Government will automatically be changed. But the Government has only one motive, and that motive is not to allow itself to be divided in an election. So the only way is to arrest members of Opposition parties, who are capable of organising the masses, of mustering the people for the next elections. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, we find that the Government has already entered upon a coup from above and by gradual stages it is corroding away and overthrowing constitutional process. You do not have, Mr Chairman, Sir, to suspend a constitution at one blow, you do not have to arrest all the Opposition at one blow. You can do it piece-meal—and this is what the Government is doing.

Mr Chairman, Sir, yesterday the Socialist Front issued a statement in which it said that democracy had been ravaged. Mr Chairman, Sir, the Government today is ravishing the very concepts of democracy, trampling them underfoot. And what sort of an educa-

tion are you giving the people? You are giving up, throwing overboard all conceptions, all politics, through elections, through public meetings; you are forcing upon the country a method of terror which we condemn and which we say is not to the benefit of this country. The Prime Minister of our country has often said—in fact he recently said it—that India and Malaya are the only two countries in Asia which profess parliamentary democracy—but, Mr Chairman, Sir, that parliamentary democracy is being destroyed. What the Government should realise is that we on our part will bear to the last, to the utmost, and we will not be provoked by the Government, or by the Minister who may try to provoke. However, Mr Chairman, Sir, it will not set a good precedent for the country. We will stand here to the last for democratic process, for constitutional process. But the Government is not doing it. The Government is bringing constitutional and parliamentary democracy into disrepute. They pay lip-service to it, but their actions are smashing democracy day by day.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this is only the path to an open dictatorship by the Alliance Party, an open and unabashed dictatorship, and they have lost the right to criticise dictatorship outside this country, because the dictatorship which they claim to abhor in other countries has come down upon us in this country itself. Today, simultaneously with publications of figures for the Save Democracy Fund in India, we find, as I have said, the "Destroy Democracy" campaign carried out by the Federation of Malaya Government. In this "Destroy Democracy" campaign the Government does not have to appeal for funds from the people. It does not have to appeal for donations; it can muster the resources of Government in this campaign. It does not have to get popular support; it can work against popular support.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this shows that the whole machinery of Government today is geared to a cause of political suppression in our country. Although we have the semblance of a parliament

here, I have no hesitation in saying that the Cabinet has established a dictatorial regime in this country. This Parliament is only an outward show but, within, the forces of dictatorship have already been let loose and are working havoc upon the people. The Government does not consider the consequences of its actions upon the people.

Sir, we have visited a few of the families of the arrested persons and they were crying. They were in despair and they did not know how they were going to live in the next few days. The Government does not consider this element of its actions, and to the extent that you treat the masses, the masses will love you less for it. We ask the Ministers this: you have deprived people of staying with their families for years and years together, but if the Ministers are in town have they ever stayed away from their families? Just as their families are dear to them, the families of these persons who have been arrested are also dear to them—and to the extent that you seek to break them up, you will set forces loose, forces that will not look with gratitude towards the actions of these Ministers.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we have heard, we have read in books, of people in countries under dictatorship, countries ruled by Hitler

Mr Chairman: That has no connection with this Ministry.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: In these countries where dictatorship exists—I can produce any number of such books circulated in Malaya—at any time there is a knock on the door and at a very odd hour of the night anyone can be arrested. This is the sort of thing that is building up a fear complex in our country. At any time the Government is taking upon itself the right of going and knocking at the door of any citizen's house and marching him away from his family—and this can only occur under the vilest dictatorship on earth. Under a dictatorship, there is no respect for family, there is no respect for the rights of husbands, wives and children, and I emphasise once again that it is only under the vilest dictator-

ship that this sort of action can be expected.

Mr Chairman, Sir, coupled with this, there has been a visit by the Police to the Labour Party Headquarters and the Socialist Front Headquarters. The visiting of these Headquarters is very significant. It may be only a first move to get the people accustomed to this sort of thing, it may just be the building up of threats up to a point, and the next time you go farther. This has a very sinister significance. We do not know, we are in suspense, as to whether the Government is going to go into a total and all-out suppression of Opposition parties in this country. At that sinister hour in the morning of Sunday, the Police went to their Headquarters. If the Headquarters of leading Opposition parties in the country are not safe, what is safe in this country from the all-powerful interference of this Government? There is nothing sacred, nothing private, nothing inviolable to this Government. If you can threaten the very Headquarters of powerful Opposition parties, what security have the branches of these parties? What security have other political parties from these sinister raids of the Government?

Mr Chairman, Sir, on this issue of democracy, all persons in the country must unite to check the Government in its probe for the total destruction of the rights of the people of this country. The Government must be warned that violent actions will only breed trouble, that peaceful actions will contribute to peace in the measure that if you are peaceful there will be peace in the country, in the measure that if you violate the constitutional process you are setting very dangerous precedents for an attack. The Government today condemns unconstitutional political procedure, unconstitutional attempts, but it is suppressing, it is killing, constitutional organisations in this country, so what weight are we to place upon the words of this Government? In what way does this Government differ from other violent forces that exist in history? In what way is it different from or better than those? In what way are the peaceful people of

this country to judge between the right wing terror of the Government and the other unconstitutional forms of action? What is the dividing line, or is it a question of error against terror?

Mr Chairman: Order, order. Time is up. It is now 8 o'clock p.m.

House resumed.

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. 38 of the Schedule of the Bill. The Committee of Supply will resume tomorrow. The House is adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 8 p.m.