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Monday
6th January, 1964

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN
OLEH THOR BENG CHONG, A.M.N., PENCHETAK KERAJAAN
KUALA LUMPUR

1964

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 6th January, 1964

The House met at 10.00 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
P.M.N., 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 of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior,
DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR,
P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN
BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB
(Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P.
(Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN
BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH
ANAK BARIENG (Sarawak).
- „ 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,
DATU MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, P.D.K. (Jerai).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak),
ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD 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).
- „ ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).
- „ 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' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ 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' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu)

- The Honourable ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ O. K. K. HAJI MAHALI BIN O. K. K. MATJAKIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR (Sarawak).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).

The Honourable ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).

- „ 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., J.P.
(Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ 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 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 without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.
(Ulu Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN (Muar Selatan).
- „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K.

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR SPEAKER

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, semenjak Majlis ini bermeshuarat sa-chara Jawatan-kuasa bagi menimbang dan membahathkan Jadual didalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Tahun 1964 yang mulai daripada 24 hari-bulan Disember, 1963, kita hanya-lah telah menyelesaikan 25 Kepala sahaja di-dalam Jadual itu, dan itu pun sa-telah Majlis ini bermeshuarat dari semenjak 26 hari-bulan Disember dan di-lanjutkan masa-nya sa-hingga pukul 8.00 malam. Sekarang maseh ada 92 Kepala lagi di-dalam Jadual yang hendak di-binchangkan maka Majlis ini telah di-tentukan di-tangguhkan pada 11 hari-bulan Disember ini. Memandang kapada sengkai-nya masa yang tinggal lagi bagi Majlis ini hendak menyelesaikan segala urusan² Kerajaan yang ada dalam agenda meshuarat kali ini, saya telah mengambil keputusan menghadkan masa² untuk

menimbangkan tiap² Kepala yang tinggal lagi di-dalam Jadual. Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan dapati di-atas meja masing² pada pagi ini satu kenyataan yang menunjukkan tempoh² di-tentukan untuk menimbangkan tiap² Kepala yang ada di-dalam Jadual itu mengikut Kementerian masing². Dan saya berchadang hendak mengikut betul² waktu² sa-bagaimana yang telah di-tentukan itu. Maka di-sini saya merayu-lah kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang hendak mengambil bahagian di-dalam perbahathan dalam tiap² Kementerian itu berchakap dengan sa-berapa pendek supaya boleh memberi peluang kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain juga dapat mengambil peluang itu.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 24 and S. 67Z—

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$98,022,372 for Head S. 24 and the sum of \$9,646,106 for Head S. 67Z stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang telah saya katakan dua hari sudah, bahawa peruntukan yang di-berikan kepada kerja² kesihatan umum ini telah di-kurangkan dan dengan yang demikian khidmat² ini akan berkekurangan. Dan ini sangatlah di-kesalkan kerana Kerajaan patutlah insaf bahawa bagaimana penting-nya kita membuka Hospital² maka bagitu juga-lah penting-nya kita menjaga kesihatan² di-luar bandar dengan pengertian bahawa sa-makin banyak jagaan di-luar bandar memelihara dan mengawal penyakit, maka sa-makin kurang-lah banyak bilangan orang² yang pergi ka-Hospital. Di-dalam hal memberikan pengajaran kesihatan umum ini, Menteri Yang Berhormat telah menyatakan bahawa sa-bahagian yang tertentu akan di-adakan untuk memberi pelajaran kesihatan umum kepada ra'ayat.

Sa-lain daripada soal² zat makanan yang penting di-tunjukkan kepada ra'ayat, penilaian²-nya dari segi kesihatan, dengan chara memberi risalah² yang bergambar, kalau dapat, supaya mereka faham apa makanan yang di-kehendaki oleh tubuh mereka. Saya berpendapat bahawa Kementerian ini hendak-lah sentiasa mengingatkan hakikat bahawa kita hidup di-dalam sa-buah negeri ia-itu negara kita sendiri yang lain keadaan-nya dari negeri lain. Saya tidak mahu, di-dalam mengajar ra'ayat memilih zat² makanan, kita akan mengutamakan atau mengenalkan makanan² dalam tin sahaja, dengan menyebut kepada mereka bahawa mentega—ini khasiat-nya, keju—ini khasiat-nya; tetapi kita lupakan perkara² dan barang² yang ada di-sekeliling mereka itu yang boleh mereka gunakan yang mempunyai nilai makanan yang sama tidak kurang daripada apa² makanan yang

biasa di-makan oleh masharakat lain. Ini sangat penting, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana jika sudut ini tidak di-perhatikan, maka dengan sendiri ra'ayat akan terpaksa meninggalkan pengajaran² yang di-kemukakan oleh Kementerian ini sebab tidak dapat di-chapai oleh mereka apa yang di-ajarkan oleh Kementerian itu sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, walau bagaimana pun maseh boleh di-katakan perkhidmatan kesihatan umum ini tidak akan dapat mencapai tujuan-nya sa-lagi kekosongan² di-dalam pentadbiran ini, dari segi kaki-tangan dan pegawai²-nya tidak di-penuhi dengan sa-chukup-nya seperti yang telah saya katakan kelmarin.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu perkara yang saya hendak bertanya kepada Kementerian ini sebab apa maka permintaan di-buat di-dalam Dewan ini seperti perbelanjaan \$11,300 di-berikan untuk mengawal nyamok di-lapangan terbang? Apa-kah sebab-nya maka peruntukan itu di-adakan, tidak-kah dapat peruntukan seperti itu di-telan dan di-sedut di-dalam peruntukan² yang lain. Nyamok di-Kuala Lumpur ini, Tuan Pengerusi, memang-lah banyak, apa-kah sebab-nya yang di-khususkan di-padang kapal terbang sahaja? Petaling Jaya pun banyak nyamok, bandar Kuala Lumpur ini pun banyak nyamok! Apa-kah lebeh-nya padang kapal terbang itu hinggan-kan \$11,300 hendak di-belanjakan kerana itu? Apa-kah yang menggendakan Jabatan Kesihatan Awam Selangor mentadbirkan urusan nyamok di-padang kapal terbang itu kerana itu masok di-dalam lengkongan-nya.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr Chairman, Sir, I think I do not have to emphasise that I am the representative of the constituency of Kampar, which a few years ago had double elections. As a representative and on behalf of the people, I would like to say that we have paid plenty of taxes.

Sir, in regard to the health services, which are provided by the Government, I say that such services are not sufficient. I refer particularly to my

local hospital in Kampar. This hospital requires a lot of reorganisation. Since my press release in one of the papers in which I told the public that I had told the Minister concerned that he should provide sufficient improvements to that particular hospital, for a time conditions in that hospital improved for a month or so. However, when I was in Kampar a few days ago, I found out that the hospital had gone back to the previous position. Further, I would like to point out that the hearse has been used as an ambulance, so that patients would not have to climb up the hill. However, they prefer walking up there. Mr Chairman, Sir, this state of affairs is intolerable.

Recently, Sir, I have seen published in the *Straits Times* of the 4th January this year a small article and, with your permission, Sir, I would like to read it to this House. The title is "Fatal accident, Kampar, Friday—

A cyclist, K. Thambirajah, 16, died a few hours after he was knocked down by a lorry at Jalan Idris yesterday."

Mr Chairman, Sir, I understand that when this accident occurred, this boy was carried to the hospital but a doctor was not in attendance. After several hours the doctor arrived and then suddenly something happened and he went away, with the result that the boy was not properly attended to. Had he been given undivided attention, this boy's life would have been saved, because his accident was not a very serious one. There might have been some other internal injuries to his body—I am not sure.

Sir, as far as I understand, at the moment the Kampar Hospital is not in proper order—I may be wrong and I am subject to correction here. I would wish the Minister concerned to pay particular attention to that hospital. I have been asking him to give this hospital an extra doctor, because the present doctor is overwhelmed with work, and he has to cover some other areas in the surrounding villages. Besides, this doctor is under contract, and I understand that a doctor under contract is

not supposed to be in charge of a hospital without being gazetted.

Another matter which I would like to mention is that in my area at Kota Bharu, there is a midwife and a dresser. Their attitude and service to the population there is that of "don't care less". They do not attend to complaints, and they do whatever they like. Of course, if matters are outside their duty, we do not blame them.

Mr Chairman, Sir, now I come to the point about Board of Visitors. Normally, the usual practice is for the Board of Visitors to visit the hospitals monthly, make a check over them, write out any complaints, and then finally submit a report to the Mentri Besar of the State. But there is no outcome from these reports, and I do not know what had been done about them. I had been a member of the Visitors' Board in Kampar too, and I feel that the Minister concerned should, in view of this state of affairs, reorganise the procedure so that complaints and suggestions could be handed over to the Director of Medical Services.

I do not intend to take up much of the time of the House, because I know that the time allotted is limited and there are other Honourable Members who wish to speak. So, I would touch briefly on the T.B. wards in either the Ipoh Hospital or elsewhere. Sir, I know that these wards are not properly segregated, because quite a lot of patients have been affected because the T.B. patients have been allowed to wander about in the hospital wards at almost any time of the day.

Regarding the T. B. Medical Service, I would suggest that the Hospital in the Lumut area be extended to accommodate all the T. B. patients—not only those in Perak but also, if possible, the whole of Malaya, so that they can recuperate and be treated well. I say so because I know that the sea-front in that area would be very good for medical purposes.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I know of a case which was referred to me by one of the complainants. This man is very grief

stricken, and he is staying in Penang. His daughter by the name of Miss Lee Sai Hong died in hospital, because the doctor was not taking proper care of her. Sir, I know that in all cases, if doctors had given undivided attention and pay regular visits to the patients in emergency cases—or if they could not do it they will delegate that to their subordinates—if all attentions had been likewise controlled, then I should say the inhabitants all over Malaya will have confidence in the Medical Services. This girl died within thirty hours in the Penang General Hospital, and the date of admission was the 2nd of April, 1963. She was attended by Dr Ching Tuck Ming. I hope the Minister concerned will look into this matter and see that justice had been done, so that the doctors would not behave in such an attitude that patients would have reluctance at all to go to the Government hospitals.

I would like to say, before I end, that the pillars of the Government Services in all countries should be the services to the *ra'ayats*, so that the people would have confidence in the Government. Among all these services are the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice plus the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. If all these services are taken care of—notwithstanding whatever the people of Malaya want, these are the basic fulfilment of the promises which the Alliance Government has pledged; if they are done, not necessarily completely but, at least, to the satisfaction of those who *bona fide* require such services,—I think the country will be in good order. That is much I have to say. Thank you.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah berchadang hendak berchakap lebih kurang satu jam, tetapi di-atas permintaan Tuan Pengerusi, saya pendekkanlah, dan saya chuma minta masa 10-15 minit sahaja berchakap di-atas Kepala ini.

Kedudukan orang Melayu, sama ada yang intellect dan orang kampong

sudah pun bertukar alih dengan keperchayaan penoh di-atas perubatan chara barat. Dengan hal yang demikian, Tuan Pengerusi, tumbuh-lah kelinik dan rumah² bidan saperti chendawan dalam satu masa yang pendek sa-kali dalam negara kita. Di-atas segala kejayaan Kementerian ini saya mengambil peluang menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah. Tuan Pengerusi, dengan ada-nya perubahan yang bagini chepat, ta' dapat tidak satu dua masaalah mesti timbul. Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pembantu Rumah Sakit. Di-kawasan saya di-Pekan Selama, Perak, ada sa-buah dispensary yang di-tadbir oleh sa-orang Pembantu Rumah Sakit. Jumlah penduduk-nya lebih kurang 60-70 ribu orang. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi tentu-lah bersetuju dengan saya ia-itu masaalah-nya sangat berat di-letakkan ka-atas Pembantu Rumah Sakit ini. Pada satu hari saya tengok dia buat kerja ia-itu masa wabak ta'un terjadi di-kawasan itu, dia terpaksa memberi injection tiap² hari tidak kurang daripada 1,000 orang termasuklah injection kapada T.B. cases dan injection yang lain². Kebetulan saya berada di-situ sampai pukul 5.00 petang, dia sampai rebah sebab terlampau banyak kerja.

Saya dengar Yang Berhormat Menteri berkata sa-malam, Pembantu Rumah Sakit akan di-tambah pada tahun hadapan; maka saya merayu sakurang²-nya sa-orang lagi Pembantu Rumah Sakit di-tambah di-Pekan Selama.

Tuan Pengerusi, tidak berapa jauh daripada dispensary itu ada sa-buah kelinik yang baharu siap dan di-situ ada kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang memakai "blue belt dan red belt". Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya nampak tidak banyak sangat kerja mereka, pada pendapat saya kerja itu tidak diberi dengan terator, pada hal Pembantu Rumah Sakit membuat kerja yang terlampau berat. Oleh itu, saya harap kapada Kementerian Kesihatan supaya kerja yang berat itu di-bahagikan untok kesenangan ra'ayat jelata. Dan saya nampak dengan mata kepala saya sendiri, Tuan Pengerusi, kadang² Pembantu Rumah Sakit itu terpaksa

memikirkan peri kemanusiaan, terpaksa memberi penicillin injection kepada orang ramai. Saya bukan doktor. Tuan Pengerusi sendiri tahu. Ini satu perbuatan yang merbahaya. Sunggoh pun demikian, Pembantu Rumah Sakit itu sangat baik dan bertimbang rasa, sebab hospital jauh daripada Selama. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya merayu sangat² supaya di-hantar sa-orang doktor ka-Selama, sebab tempat ini jauh sangat daripada hospital—hospital yang berdekatan sa-kali ia-lah di-Parit Buntar dan di-Taiping.

Pada muka 225, Dato' Pengerusi, Butiran (92)—Pengelola Makanan. Saya suka mengeshorkan di-sini, kalau kita menjadi orang sakit dudok di-hospital, nasib kita boleh di-katakan ada-lah di-pegang oleh kaki²-tangan hospital, dan kita di-situ pun mulailah ingatkan Tuhan, sebab barangkali masa yang akhir sa-kali sudah dekat. Jadi, pada tiap² pagi doktor datang bertanya: "Tidor chukup?" "Makan chukup?". Saya berpendapat, Dato' Pengerusi, pertanyaan itu boleh di-katakan di-dalam sepuluh ribu orang sakit, satu orang pun ta' ada berani hendak menyatakan ta' puas hati, fasal mereka itu di-dalam genggam tangan kaki²-tangan di-hospital itu. Kalau dia kata sa-balek-nya, barangkali nyawa dia akan di-dalam merbahaya—barangkali—oleh sebab itu, terpaksa-lah dia berkata semua-nya baik.

Saya berpendapat, Dato' Pengerusi, ubat yang hendak di-beri itu mesti-lah bersama², mesti-lah orang sakit itu di-beri layanan makanan yang baik, dan tidor di-tempat yang baik. Saya perchaya, Dato' Pengerusi, Kerajaan telah mengeluarkan perbelanjaan yang sangat banyak untuk memberi makanan yang berpatutan, atau pun baik kepada orang² sakit, tetapi kadang², barangkali makanan itu salah di-jaga, maka hilang atau pun lesap sahaja. Di-sini, saya suka mendatangkan satu shor supaya semua makanan di-dalam hospital² itu di-masak oleh contractor, atau pun di-adakan kantin, dan dengan jalan ini kita tahu-lah, kalau makanan itu tidak baik, kita boleh salahkan contractor itu. Ini bukan satu perkara, atau chara baharu, Dato' Pengerusi, bahkan di-buat di-

satengah² tempat, seperti di-penjara, dan rumah² sakit yang kechil². Dan saya mengeshorkan satu lagi di-sini supaya dalam tiap² wad kita adakan papan hitam besar dan di-tulis jenis makanan itu, yang patut di-beri kepada rumah² sakit itu pada satu minggu supaya orang² sakit itu menengok, kalau makanan yang di-berikan itu ta' betul, atau ta' chukup, dia boleh membuat repot kepada doktor, atau pun kepada pelawat² rumah sakit, atau pun Pegawai Jajahan, sa-chara sulit, Dato' Pengerusi; kalau tidak, kalau berterus terang, saya menyatakan terlebih dahulu, ta' ada siapa yang berani, ma'alum-lah orang sakit, dia tahu dia mesti mendapat rawatan yang baik. Jadi, barangkali ini menyinggong sedikit kedudukan Pembantu² Rumah Sakit, dan tentu-lah dia susah sedikit. Oleh sebab itu, saya shorkan di-sini, Dato' Pengerusi, di-dalam tiap² wad kita adakan papan hitam besar dan di-chatetkan makanan-nya, dan kalau dia tidak chukup puas hati, dengan sa-chara sulit di-beritahu kepada Pengelola Makanan di-Rumah Sakit itu, dan orang itu boleh-lah datang sa-chepat mungkin memereksa makanan yang di-beri kepada orang² sakit itu sama ada baik, atau tidak. Maka dengan jalan ini, saya dapati makanan² yang di-beri kepada orang² sakit itu akan dapat dengan sa-penoh-nya seperti yang telah di-siapkan, atau di-chadangkan oleh Kementerian ini.

Muka 224, Kepala 24, Butiran (62)—Doktor Pelateh. Saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini, kerana telah pun menaikkan, kalau saya silap, tolong betulkan, ia-itu gaji Doktor Pelateh daripada \$401 dan mula pada tahun ini—1 haribulan Januari, 1964, sudah naik kepada tingkatan \$650. Ini satu langkah yang sangat baik, dan saya sanjong tinggi di-atas langkah itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka menyatakan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu orang² kita sekarang sangat-lah ber-setuju dengan ubat² chara barat, dan kebanyakan doktor² kita di-Malaysia ini, kebanyakan-nya, Dato' Pengerusi, belum lagi bertanggung-jawab dengan sa-penoh-nya kepada bangsa dan

negara. Sebab itu-lah pada pendapat saya banyak daripada doktor² ini apabila lepas sahaja berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan pada satu masa yang singkat, dia berhenti, kerana hendak memburu menchari wang yang lebeh banyak, sebab kita tahu, apabila satu² doktor itu membuka sa-sabuah kelinik, dia akan mendapat empat atau lima ribu ringgit satu bulan. Jadi, dia bersumpah pada waktu itu, apabila dia tamat daripada university, dia mengatakan yang dia mengaku akan bekerja bersunggo² untok faedah orang ramai, chakapannya itu sudah pun lari daripada garisan-nya. Jadi, saya mendatangkan shor di-sini, biar-lah orang² itu lari, fasal apa, Kerajaan kita ia-lah satu Kerajaan yang democratic, Kerajaan yang siapa suka buat di-mana dia boleh dapat duit dengan halal, jalan-lah, ambil-lah—ta' mengapa. Untok mengatasi perkara ini, saya chadangkan, atau mengeshorkan supaya Kerajaan mempelawa doktor² daripada jiran² kita datang membuka perniagaan mereka itu dengan berluas²an didalam negara kita ini. Maka dengan jalan itu, Dato' Pengerusi, orang ramai yang miskin sa-kali pun dapat-lah berubat. Sekarang kita nampak orang² bertumpu penoh kapada doktor² di-hospital² dan kelinik², maka dengan datang-nya doktor² dari negara² kita yang berjiran datang membuka perniagaan mereka di-kalangan kita, dapat-lah orang² yang miskin itu berjumpa dengan doktor² itu dengan mendapat rawatan dengan chara yang lebeh murah. Sekarang siapa yang hendak berjumpa dengan doktor itu, perbelanjaan-nya ta' kurang daripada \$5—itu habis kechil sa-kali. Saya perchaya, kalau sa-kira-nya kita buka pintu kita kapada doktor² yang berjiran, barangkali bayaran itu akan jatuh sampai \$2 atau pun \$1. Ini semua orang miskin boleh pergi. Dengan jalan ini, saya perchaya, Dato' Pengerusi, maka kesihatan dalam kalangan ra'ayat akan bertambah baik lagi. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Yong Woo Ming (Sitiawan): Mr Chairman, Sir, this is the first time that we are debating on the Estimates of Malaysia and since the Budget is both comprehensive and realistic, I do

not propose to go much into it, except to deal with improvements to hospitals. To begin with, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Health to the health problems of the Dindings district in my constituency, and particularly those concerning the District Hospital, Lumut. The staffing condition of the hospital is alarmingly bad. The hospital has only a lone doctor in charge of the running of the Hospital as well as to be at the same and one time at the outpatient department. This sorrowful state of affairs has only one resultant consequence—in over-taxing the medical officer and his inability of attending to many more cases. Sir, I venture to say that even during the pre-war days, there were two doctors. I propose at this stage to refer to some statistics. Pre-war population of Dindings district was 60,000-odd and at present the population is 100,000-odd and this simple arithmetic already shows the urgency of the matter. I am only too sure that the Honourable Minister will remedy this situation. Sir, the present facilities at the hospital are inadequate. I hope the Honourable Minister would look into the possibilities of extension in the near future to the existing six wards. Though we are grateful to the erection of a new dental clinic, we must not forget that the increase of the capacity of intake of patients is more important. Ever since I can remember after the pre-war days there have not been any extension. Now the situation needs looking into. As for the nurses and attendants of the hospitals, I think they really deserve new quarters. Thank you.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Chairman, Sir, speaking on this Ministry, there is one point to which I would like the Minister concerned to give consideration, with a view to working in liaison with, perhaps, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in relation to health, on industrialisation in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, as Malaya gets more and more industrialised, some of the trades and industries, which are springing up, can obviously become a threat to the health of the inhabitants

living in the immediate neighbourhood of some of these industries. At present, to take one example, let us take the cement factory industry. There are no comprehensive law, rules or regulations to regulate the conditions necessary in this very dangerous trade before it can be allowed to operate. In Rawang there is a factory—to give an example—which has been there for some time, and it is obviously dangerous to normal health conditions of inhabitants in Rawang and in the surrounding areas due to the fact that that factory was put up without proper rules and regulations. In Ipoh, there is a factory coming up at Tasek, and we in the Municipality have taken precautions at considerable expense to get expert advice and opinion from overseas as to what stringent conditions should be imposed; and we have, as a local authority, taken the most stringent conditions possible to see that that factory is no danger either to the comfort or to the health of residents within areas which could be affected by a defective factory.

Mr Chairman, Sir, my suggestion to the Ministry is this. If we take the case of the Pan-Malaysia Cement Factory, obviously there have been no suitable conditions laid down, with the net result being that the inhabitants, villagers, living around that area where this Pan-Malaysia Cement Factory has come up, are in constant apprehension and fear that not only their lives may be endangered but also that their crops for their livelihood, which they have been cultivating for so long, may be destroyed. All these arise, because there is no comprehensive legislation to cover, what may be called, industrial health. I think this is a matter of great urgency, so that these factories could be set up in line with one common policy for the Federation, otherwise you will get different conditions, some without any controls, some with perfect controls. I would like the Minister to bear that in mind under his Ministry and work in liaison with the other necessary Ministries.

Mr Chairman, Sir, with regard to hospital facilities generally, I would not take up more time, except to say

that I support what the Honourable Member for Kampar has said. Indeed, what he has said must be taken very seriously, because it had been put up as an election issue only last week when our Party, the P.P.P., re-captured a seat in Kampar, and this was one of the main issues put up—not only we re-captured it, but we re-captured it with a bigger majority than before.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I also support very gladly what the Honourable Member for Larut Utara has just said that out of perhaps ten thousand patients, all the ten thousand would be in mortal fear of making a complaint. That only shows, and I am obliged to him for making this clear to this House, that the administration is so poor, the Government is so terrific, that out of ten thousand people, all ten thousand are cowed by fear and intimidation.

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Head S. 67Z, items (110), (111), (112) and (113) under Sarawak Rural Health Improvement Scheme.

Mr Chairman: Page?

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu: Page 162 in Volume II of the Estimates, Sir. In giving a very high priority to rural health service, I think the Honourable Minister of Health has taken a step forward in the right direction. Educationally and economically, the people living in rural areas are backward in comparison with the people living in urban areas. Therefore, it is right and proper that better health services should be provided for the people in the rural areas. However, it is regretted that, under this Head S. 67Z, the sums provided under items (110), (111), (112) and (113) for Sarawak Rural Health Improvement Scheme, are far from being adequate. Therefore, more funds should be provided for these items: item (110)—Officer-in-Charge, Training, item (111)—Rural Health Supervisors, item (112)—Driver, and item (113)—Cook.

Sir, it must be borne in mind that four-fifth of the population in Sarawak lives in the rural areas. What can these eighteen Rural Health Supervisors do

to improve the health of hundreds and thousands of people living sparsely in an area of 48,250 square miles, which is smaller than the size of Malaya. The inaccessibility by the rural people of hospitals, health centres, and clinic facilities provided for people in the urban areas, because of difficult communications in the rural areas, makes it very necessary that more rural health centres and mobile/health units should be provided. In urban areas, the deficiency of health services can be made good by the services rendered by private doctors and private dispensaries, but there is no attraction at all for private doctors in the rural areas. As far as health services are concerned, these poor and humble people in the rural areas, which constitute the bulk of the Sarawak's population, have been neglected too long, and it is high time that a very high priority should be given to Sarawak in order to improve the rural health services there.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, ucapan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan pada hari Sabtu yang lalu boleh-lah di-anggap bahawa kemajuan² yang telah di-chapai pada masa ini ada-lah satu kemajuan yang chemerlang dan patut-lah di-puji, khas-nya kepada pegawai² yang telah menjalankan tugas bagi melaksanakan ranchangan² yang mendatangkan beberapa banyak faedah kepada ra'ayat jelata. Mengikut kenyataan yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan ia-itu angka mati sa-belum perang dahulu telah meningkat 12.4 daripada 1,000. Daripada tahun 1963 sudah turun jadi 9.3. Ini ada-lah angka yang chukup baik dan memuaskan. Kematian kanak² pula sa-belum perang dahulu 75 orang daripada 1,000, tahun 1963 di-dapati 58 orang daripada 1,000. Penyata kemajuan bangunan² pula, Tuan Pengerusi, tahun 1961 sa-hingga tahun 1963 banyak bangunan² yang di-buat ia-itu Pusat Kesihatan Besar tahun 1961 sa-banyak 8 buah, tahun 1963 sa-banyak 33 buah. Pusat Kesihatan Kecil tahun 1961 sa-banyak 8 buah sekarang sudah jadi 97 buah. Kelinik² Bidan daripada 26 buah tahun

1961 sudah naik jadi 429 buah dan di-dalam ranchangan ada beberapa buah lagi sedang di-bena.

Tuan Pengerusi, ini ada-lah satu kemajuan yang besar yang saya ingin menegaskan, dan di-samping itu kita dapati kenyataan bahawa berlipat-ganda orang² yang pergi ka-rumah sakit untuk mengambil ubat daripada kelinik juga di-tempat² perubatan. Tuan Pengerusi, ketetapan yang di-beri oleh Kementerian ini ia-itu Kementerian sedang berusaha ka-arrah penchegahan penyakit daripada mengubat penyakit ini ada-lah satu dasar yang baik dan patut di-sokong dengan sa-penoh-nya. Berchakap di-atas muka 224 butir 52 mengenai pegawai perubatan sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tentang pegawai² perubatan ini maseh lagi kekurangan. Pada masa dahulu saya dengar bahawa beberapa pegawai perubatan daripada Philipina di-minta supaya di-hantar ka-negeri ini, tetapi di-sebabkan putus perhubungan, Doktor² itu tidak dapat di-hantarkan. Dahulu saya telah mengeshorkan kapada Kementerian ini supaya mengkaji satu chara untuk mengatasi kesulitan kekurangan pegawai² perubatan. Bagaimana di-negara Ceylon yang saya sebutkan dahulu ada satu perjawatan yang di-namakan Apothecaries, sa-rupa-lah tugas² yang di-kerjakan sa-bagai Pembantu Hospital. Sa-lain daripada itu di-negara Ceylon untuk mengatasi kekurangan Doktor² ini maka di-beri peluang kapada Pembantu² Rumah Sakit yang berkhidmat lebeh daripada 20 tahun di-beri latehan supaya mereka itu di-beri Lesen Licentiate Medical Officer. Mereka² ini di-tempatkan di-Rumah² Sakit di-luar bandar berkhidmat sa-bagai sa-orang Pegawai Perubatan yang bertauliah. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri akan mengambil perhatian akan shor saya ini supaya dapat di-kaji sama ada kemungkinan boleh di-laksanakan bagaimana yang di-jalankan di-Ceylon dan dapat-lah kita mengatasi kekurangan Doktor².

Muka 225 butir 80, 81, 82, mengenai Pembantu Rumah Sakit tingkatan khas 65 orang dalam tahun 1963 dan

65 orang dalam tahun 1964, dan Pembantu Rumah Sakit untuk tingkatan biasa 830 orang, dan 831 orang tahun 1964, chuma tambah sa-orang sahaja. Pembantu Rumah Sakit sementara 100 orang. Saya dapati ada satu tempat khas bagi latehan Pembantu Rumah Sakit, tetapi di-dalam angka ini tidak ada tambahan bagi perjawatan Pembantu Rumah Sakit. Saya harap Yang Berhormat itu tolong-lah jelaskan atas perkara ini sama ada hendak di-adakan satu tempat latehan khas, patut-lah ditambah penerimaan atau pengambilan Pembantu Rumah Sakit.

Muka 225 butir 90, Jururawat. Nampak-nya ada tambahan lebeh daripada 50 orang. Berkenaan dengan jururawat ini, Tuan Pengerusi, jika kita melawat di-Rumah² Sakit di-luar bandar di-mana² juga kita dapati chuma satu golongan daripada warga-negara Persekutuan sahaja yang boleh di-katakan berkhidmat lebeh daripada golongan yang lain. Saya tujukan khas kepada orang² Melayu yang sangat kekurangan jururawat² Melayu ini di-ambil untuk bekerja dan berkhidmat sa-bagai jururawat atau penolong jururawat. Jadi kita hendak-lah tumpukan di-kawasan² luar bandar, kita hantarkan jururawat² yang tidak faham adat², orang² luar bandar khas-nya orang² Melayu yang beragama Islam, tentu-lah tidak dapat jururawat² itu berkhidmat dengan sa-penoh-nya hendak memberi keterangan² dan nasehat² kepada ibu² kita, dan orang² di-luar bandar itu. Mithal-nya hendak-lah di-beri orang² yang tahu dan faham berkenaan dengan keadaan² tempat itu, adat resam orang² di-situ dan agama² yang di-anut-nya serta pandangan yang mereka itu tidak suka. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah satu perkara yang chukup mustahak dan saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri chuba-lah mengambil beberapa banyak jururawat daripada orang Melayu untuk berkhidmat di-kawasan² luar bandar itu. Sungguh pun ada saya dengar di-katakan kurang-nya orang² Melayu yang meminta, kalau peminta itu sa-kira-nya tidak chukup syarat-nya; jadi, dukachita masa dahulu yang lulus

darjah 6 pun boleh jadi matron, boleh jadi sampai Sister. Saya harap kalau boleh di-longgarkan-lah sedikit syarat² itu, beri-lah peluang kepada wanita² Melayu berkhidmat dalam perkhidmatan jururawat.

Tuan Pengerusi, muka 233 Sekolah Latehan Jururawat. Sungguh pun saya katakan ada 3 tempat sekolah latehan jadi jururawat dan Pembantu Rumah Sakit—1 di-Pulau Pinang, 1 di-Kuala Lumpur, dan 1 di-Johore Bahru. Tetapi maseh ada 186 pelateh jururawat yang sedang di-lateh di-United Kingdom. Saya berharap-lah kalau boleh kita adakan 3 Pusat Latehan di-Tanah Melayu ini supaya Kementerian yang berkenaan membuat satu ketentuan manakala mereka itu di-berhentikan daripada berlatah di-United Kingdom mereka itu berlatah di-negeri kita ini. Kalau-lah Brinsford Lodge sudah di-berhentikan, ia-itu segala latehan guru di-adakan di-Maktab kita sendiri, begitu juga-lah saya berharap latehan bagi jururawat ini di-United Kingdom dan lain² lagi, biar-lah mereka itu berlatah dalam negeri kita ini kerana latehan itu bukan-lah mereka itu berlatah dengan chara masuk College sahaja tetapi dalam latehan mereka itu, mereka terpaksa berkhidmat bagi orang sakit. Jadi kita dapat untong kalau mereka itu belajar di-tanah ayer kita ini ia-itu sambil berlatah dan dapat pula berkhidmat di-Rumah² Sakit kita di-sini.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu perkara yang saya bagi pehak kawasan saya ingin menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kementerian dan pegawai² mengenai menchegeh penyakit untot (Filariasis). Satu usaha yang istimewa telah di-jalankan di-kawasan saya, dan nampak-nya orang² di-sana chukup puas hati di-atas ranchangan menchegeh penyakit yang mereka hidapi berkurun². Jadi, saya harap ranchangan ini mendapat kemajuan dan dapat di-laksanakan di-tempat² yang lain juga.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pemberian kepada Persatuan Ambulan dan St. John's Brigade. Tuan Pengerusi, pada masa

sekarang ini kita sedang meminta supaya pemuda² kita mendaftarkan diri, dan saya harap Kementerian ini berusaha dengan sa-penoh²-nya dengan ada-nya peruntokan ini di-tubuhkan Persatuan Ambulan dan St. John's Brigade sa-kurang²-nya satu di-tempat yang penduduk-nya sa-ramai 5,000 orang, kerana persatuan ini sangat mustahak. Jika ada terjadi—kita minta Tuhan jauhkan—kechemasan, peperangan dan pergaduhan dapat-lah orang² ini menjalankan tugas mereka itu berkhidmat dengan memberi pertolongan sa-belum mereka itu di-hantar ka-rumah sakit dan lain². Ada perkara yang dapat di-bantu, tetapi kerana tidak ada orang yang terlatah dalam jurusan ini dan orang kampung tidak mengerti chara hendak memberi *first aid*, dan dengan tidak ada pengertian *first aid* itu ada di-antara beberapa jiwa yang telah pun terkorban. Kalau dapat bantuan *first aid* dapat-lah di-selamatkan nyawa mereka itu.

Saya harap pehak Kementerian akan berusaha sungguh² supaya di-tiap² tempat yang mempunyai penduduk sa-ramai 5,000 orang di-adakan satu Persatuan Ambulan dan St. John's Brigade.

Enche' Khong Kok Yat (Batu Gajah): Mr Chairman, Sir, speaking on this particular Head, I wish to refer to a matter, which I believe everyone knows, and which very few people would wish to bring out; and that matter affects members of families who are considered to be suffering from incurable diseases and which the medical authorities have given up all hope—these are the type of patients, who seek admittance into hospitals. Sir, on the explanation that as beds are short and as beds are required for those, who are more urgently in need of them, and for those who have a chance of living, these people, who are suffering from incurable diseases like tuberculosis, cancer, and other unmentionable diseases, which will ultimately bring death, are turned away. They are turned away and are forced to be returned home to their family and be placed in such a position whereby the members of the family are forced to watch these unfortunate people peter

away, sometimes, over a period of months.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I know that this particular Ministry spends so much money—of the people's money—for the purposes of giving medical aid to people, who are in need of them. In other words, its primary motive I believe, as is commonly known, is that it believes in curing the sick. But nevertheless, I also think that morally such a Ministry should also consider the factor that, unless and until a person is considered, or certified, to be dead, there is always a chance and hope. To declare rather cruelly to the members of the family of the dying person that there is no such hope any more for him and they had better take him home and let him die in their house is, I believe, a rather primitive and cruel way of treating human beings.

Sir, we have all along been urging the Government to put up more hospitals—in other words, to put in more beds to accommodate the sick people. But, unfortunately, one sees around the Federation, not only particularly in the State of Perak but also in other States, very spectacular and attractive nurses' hostels and other accommodation for doctors coming up; and unavoidably one notices that hospitals—where the beds are supposed to be provided for the sick people—are rather conspicuously absent. I, of course, do not grudge the Medical Authorities for providing nurses' hostels for nurses because, definitely, to operate a hospital one requires nurses—and in order to draw, or to attract, girls of this country to serve as nurses in the hospital, of course, one would have to consider providing them quarters. I think it is putting the cart before the horse by the way the Ministry is approaching the whole solution by building hostels to attract the nurses, and at the same time not providing the beds in order to provide work for the nurses to look after the patients. At the same time, of course, you find medical quarters being built for Housemen, as well as for Medical Officers, and these are considered to be architectural attractions—particularly so. I think, around a Capital, like

Kuala Lumpur, where we have visitors from overseas, and they are taken around to see what lovely quarters we have for our Medical Officers, for our nurses and so forth. But if one were to take one step behind these attractive buildings, what do we find? We find archaic, old-fashioned and rather dilapidated sort of wards that still remain a sort of legacy from the colonial days. These, except for a coat of paint once in a while, donated very generously by the Public Works Department, to beautify or to cover up some smears or stains, still remain from year to year. I, therefore, say that if we spend so much money on this particular Ministry to provide medical facilities for the people of Malaya we must, while attempting to give them service, also think in terms of providing for the people, who make use of those services—for instance, like providing the more urgently needed beds in the hospitals.

Sir, I do not believe that it would cost very much in term of dollars and cents to put up a sort of building to house the sick, the motive of which would be to provide sanitation from the health point of view, protection from the weather and so forth. I believe, the Public Works Department has devised a means of putting up school buildings, or classrooms, for the children which, in the eyes of the people in charge of health, are considered to be healthy and acceptable—if that is the approach, hospitals need not go up to the height of skyscrapers. The aim in Malaya, where land shortage is not a problem, would be to have the sprawling sort of barrack-like buildings and beds could be put in to accommodate the sick as well as those who are dying.

On this subject of seriously ill patients, who come to the hospital for admission and are being turned away, I would also like to bring to the attention of the House the problem of those suffering from diseases which require a period of time to cure, particularly tuberculosis. Sir, it is a well-known fact that tuberculosis of the type common in Malaya does not kill a patient very rapidly. From the time of the discovery of the disease until the time the patient

dies of it without treatment sometimes stretches over a period of years. It is this type of patients that require constant and rapid treatment in order to save their lives. These are the patients who come to the hospitals for treatment and they are told, "No admission, you come daily for your daily jab", and these people are turned away. Sometimes these people live from 10 miles to 30 miles away from any nearest hospital and these people, who being poor depend upon the hospitals to get their treatment, would be put into the rather embarrassing position of having to forego probably their other necessities in life—even to the extent of curtailing school facilities for their children, in order to obtain sufficient allowances to cover their travelling cost to come to hospital daily or on alternative days to get their treatment from the hospital. I would like to suggest, Sir, that the Minister concerned should consider this seriously, as this problem of patients suffering from diseases which require long treatment are of quite a quantity in Malaya and, as such, there are quite a large number of people who would require admission into hospital so that they could have their diseases treated without entailing them to travel long distances.

Coming to a more direct topic, Sir, I would refer to the Batu Gajah Hospital in Perak. Strange as it may seem, Ipoh Hospital has no first class wards, Batu Gajah Hospital has first class wards. Laudable though it may sound that an hospital away from the capital of a State should have first class beds, if one were to look further, one would notice that as far as the second class is concerned, they have only beds for males and no second class beds for females, and the females who intend to be admitted to the second class beds in the hospital at Batu Gajah are automatically pushed to the third class and they are also charged with second class rates, because the hospital authorities say, "Facilities like nurses and doctors from the first and second class wards are given to treat you. Therefore, you pay your second class charges." I think that is most unfair, Sir. On top of it, it would be most inconvenient, I believe,

to a lot of Government servants—I am talking of the class of Government servants who are entitled to second class ward treatment—to find that if any members of their family, particularly their wives or daughters are ill, they are admitted to the third class ward instead of the second class ward. I don't think that a great number of beds are required for this particular class, but it just so happens that there is not one bed available and so they are thrown into the third class.

On the topic of Medical Officers in attendance at hospitals, one would notice very prominently if one were to visit a hospital after office hours—i.e., after 5 o'clock in the evening—that is, Sir, if one were to bring a patient to see a doctor on a case of emergency, what would be the ultimate result? The result is very simple and I believe very common throughout the Federation. You will find that on the roll of doctors on duty there would be about half a dozen of them, but not one of them would be present in the hospital itself to deal with any emergency cases. What you will find there is probably a very senior attendant sitting at the desk with the telephone by his side and he would more or less try to diagnosis to see whether the urgency in which you claim the patient is suffering from justifies his picking up the phone to call up the doctor to come and attend to him or her. I say, Sir, that an attendant is in no position to hold such a responsible post of diagnosing whether a patient is serious or not serious. It should be the duty of a paid Medical Officer who should have been on duty at the time. But you would note that the medical officer who is supposed to be on duty is only what is known as “on call”. In other words, he might be having tea with his friends or family, or he might be in the cinema hall and all he has to do is to leave a forwarding telephone number—and he is on call. I submit, Sir, in big hospitals, particularly like the ones we have in Ipoh and Batu Gajah, such a practice should be deplored, because as we all know, sickness of a certain type does not wait for people on call. They have to be treated immediately and the decision

made more or less on the spot as to whether a person should go under surgical or admitted for immediate attention. And I submit, Sir, that a senior attendant in the hospital, though how knowledgeable his practical experience is, is in no position to provide the sort of advice that would fit the purpose.

On the question of Medical Officers, I have this to say concerning each and every State, particularly the State of Perak. You have a State Medical Officer and his duties stretch from that of looking after mosquito breeding right down to other health aspects, like epidemics and so forth. He is also in charge, of course, of the travelling health clinics, midwifery services to new villages and surrounding kampongs and so forth. Amongst his onerous duties are that of looking after the health in the town board where no election is held, in other words, where there are no elected representatives from the people. The Medical Officer sits in the town board to consider things like issuing licences to hawkers, stall holders and so forth; and also, of course, among his other duties are those of considering building plans to see whether a house to be built conforms to all the by-laws of building. Now, this particular person who calls himself a Medical Officer practically knows nothing about the building of a house—probably he does not know the difference between a burnt brick and a cement brick and between a beam and a post and so forth—is asked to consider building plans submitted in his district at the town board. Now, Sir, there have been constant complaints of plans submitted for his consideration, which are left on his table and not brought to the notice either of the Public Works Department, who are supposed to be the advisers, or to the Town Planner, who also sits on the town board as adviser. I submit, Sir, that either this duty be taken away from him, or that he be provided with technical staff to rush up his work, because I have information to the effect that ordinary houses of the type similar to those built in the new villages, which require plans to be approved, have been submitted to the town board and plans have been held

up for periods over three years and still up to date there has been no news—no confirmation, no rejection, nothing has been heard of about those plans submitted to the town board three years ago—and I submit, Sir, that it is a disgrace because it is an interference with the freedom of the people of this country, in that, they would wish to have a roof over their head to call their own, and the way the Medical Officer deals with the plans is most unsatisfactory. I do not know if you can say that he is doing an extraneous duty apart from the contract which he signed with the Government, but the fact still remains, Sir, that it is pushed on to his lap and, as such, if he cannot do it, then the Government should take steps to take it away from him and put it on to someone who could do it more expeditiously and rapidly. Sir, it is not a matter of just one case, but there are many cases and it does not affect not only the town boards in one area but in many areas where building plans, alterations, septic tank installations and all that have been held up purely owing to the lack of technical knowledge on the part of the Medical Officer and his inability to deal with the subject rapidly to suit the purpose.

As they always say, Sir, the role of the Opposition is to criticise and to condemn, but strange as it may seem, Sir, we here believe that where praise is due we should give that, and I stand here to thank the Minister of Health, or his Ministry, for affording the residents of a new village in my constituency of Batu Gajah, known as Sungei Durian, the privilege of having the first midwife's residential quarters built in that new village. By so doing, the Honourable Minister of Health has done a great service to the people of that new village itself, which is about 16 miles from any nearest hospital, and also a service to the other adjoining new villages which are abutting on to Sungei Durian. This residence for midwives would serve a very needed purpose in the sense that when babies come, they do not give notice neither do they ring bells! But the fact that a midwife is on duty in a village or within easy communication of other villages, has put

the mind of the people at rest or at ease in these areas: in the sense that they know that at any time of emergency, there is an efficient and capable person to deal with the situation.

Generally speaking, Sir, there has always been the complaint that the attitude of the medical officers, or members of the staff, or doctors, in the hospital, leaves much to be desired, in the sense that very probably the blame is put on the fact that they are overworked. So what? Everyone here is overworked to a certain extent. The mere explanation that that one is overworked gives one the right to become rude or insuperable in one's conduct towards the poor and ignorant people, I think, is no explanation and no excuse. As such, the former Minister of Health, had taken it upon himself to make constant and regular checks in hospitals regarding such complaints. But I believe the present Honourable Minister of Health has rather abandoned the idea of keeping a complaints book in hospitals whereby discontented people, or people who have been insulted, could put their names there and state the reasons for their complaints against the persons concerned. Now, what remedy is left to these discontented people would be to speak out probably to their Representatives either in the Parliament or in the State Assemblies to raise the matter. These types of complaints are so regular and so numerous that sometimes they rather sound stale when they are brought up. As such, it would be most efficient on the part of the Ministry of Health to keep record books of this type available in all hospitals, whereby people who have been insulted or mistreated, could immediately put in their complaints there, and such books to be submitted once a month to the Ministry of Health. Then you will find that this kind of treatment by doctors and staff of hospitals would automatically die away without any further complaint, because I believe that, though how untouchable the doctors are to a certain extent in hospitals, they still have to reckon with, what is known as, the "higher ups" in Kuala Lumpur.

Of course, one must not tar the whole batch of them with the same brush. I myself, through my personal knowledge, have come across many Medical Officers in hospitals, particularly in Batu Gajah, who are most co-operative. Sometimes they go out of their way to assist people and to these people, I say, we owe our thanks. As I have said, Sir, we do not tar them with the same brush, but at the same time we would also like the facts to be known that there are certain culprits who are hiding under the guise of their professional cloak and they try to live up to the reputation known in the colonial days as those of untouchables, whereby they say, "What we do is our business; what we don't like to do is also our business; in other words, we answer to no one." That sort of attitude should have been thrown out of the window when we attained Merdeka, and I think these people should be taught a lesson and brought to the present situation of knowing that such deplorable attitudes cannot be tolerated any more.

With that, Sir, I end.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak on Head S. 24, Sub-head 1, item (1) on page 222 and item (146) on page 248.

This Ministry, Sir, is more to be pitied than to be criticised because, as we are aware, this Ministry has inherited a Department that was far from satisfactory under the previous regime. Though the country can be proud to say that we are able to find a place for every pupil in school, we are not in a position to say that we are able to find a bed for every patient; neither can we say that we are able to find enough doctors to attend to the patients. This is so because it takes a long time to train doctors—doctors cannot be trained overnight—and though the University is doing its very best, it will take many decades before Malaya can produce enough doctors to serve the public or the population of this country. All I would say, Sir, is to appeal to the Minister that further efforts be made to bring in doctors from outside the country. If we are not able to get sufficient doctors from our

friendly countries, I think an appeal should be made to the United Nations, or to the Health Section of the United Nations, because we cannot attend to the patients until we have enough doctors. The need for doctors is growing more than the increase in population, because, as we are aware, Sir, before the war the various groups of our population had their own means of curing: the Malay faction had their *bomo* or their village doctor, the Chinese group had their *sensei*, and many of them relied upon their native physicians. But with the spread of education, almost 90 per cent of the people relied on a qualified doctor rather than go to a quack, and we will not be able to satisfy the need of the public until we import doctors from abroad and in really large numbers.

On this subject, Sir, I would also like to point out a certain complaint that I have heard concerning professional fees, whereby doctors, attending to cases of operations, are paid more because the patient is a first-class patient. Many members of the public feel that a professional should be paid his fee because he is qualified and doing a responsible job and so he should be paid for it. However, they also feel that as far as the doctor is concerned, there should be no differentiation as to whether one is a first-class patient, a second-class patient or a third-class. Therefore, the fees should be paid in the form of an increase in his salary or of bonus or some other system that the Ministry might consider fit; and the fees should not be paid according to the number of patients or the class of patients he attends. As I have said, Sir, the Ministry has inherited a very inefficient Department, and so the shortage of doctors is the first consideration that the Ministry will have to give.

Next, Sir, I come to the question of hospitals. The average life of a hospital is, perhaps, more than fifty years. In this connection, I would like to mention about the Seremban Hospital, in particular. In the middle of 1930's, plans were made to give Seremban a decent hospital; a site was

levelled, plans were prepared, and then the War came; and so the plan had to be abandoned. After the War, several statements have been made, and the public of Seremban have been promised that a new hospital will be coming, but we are still doubtful as to when a new hospital will be built in Seremban. This is a great need. Seremban is the Capital of Negri Sembilan. If a new hospital was considered necessary in the middle of 1930's, I am sure the need now is all the greater after its long lapse of time.

Second, I would like to point out the Hospital in Port Dickson. Next to Seremban, Port Dickson is the fastest growing town and with the greater number of tourists, of holiday-makers, refineries and other industries that are likely to spread in this town, I feel it is only fair that the Ministry should make early arrangements to give Port Dickson a proper hospital.

One more item, Sir. I would like to suggest that Malaya should have crematoriums. These crematoriums are not strange sites in some modern cities and quite a large number of people of Malaya would be able to make use of them provided they are properly equipped and put up in pleasant surroundings, and I am sure the need will grow greater and greater everyday. Thank you.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam soal Kementerian Kesihatan ini suka-lah saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada pehak Kementerian ini kerana sudah banyak bertambah Klinik² Bidan di-kampong² tetapi sunggoh pun begitu maseh banyak lagi yang patut di-penohi lagi, sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, kelinik² Bidan di-kampong² itu saya rasa ada penduduk² yang lebeh kurang dalam tiga atau empat ribu orang, tetapi maseh ada kampong² di-seluruh negeri kita ini yang penduduk²-nya kurang daripada sa-ribu tidak ada Klinik² Bidan di-tempat² mereka itu yang berbatu² jauh-nya daripada Klinik² Bidan yang telah di-adakan itu. Kadang² di-tempat² itu bidan Kerajaan yang terlatah pun tidak ada, chuma ada di-

kampong² itu bidan² kampong sahaja. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya merasa keadaan ini maseh menduka-chitakan orang² kita di-kampong², kerana bidan² kampong itu sa-tengah-nya maseh ada yang memakai perkakas² chara kunu, dan mereka tidak berapa faham sa-kira-nya ada satu² keadaan kechemasan yang di-hadapi pada masa wanita² itu bersalin. Mithal-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya uri² daripada wanita² itu tertinggal atau terlambat keluar-nya, maka pertumpahan darah banyak keluar dan bidan² itu sendiri tidak tahu chara hendak menyelamatkan wanita itu, sedangkan di-tempat itu public talipon pun tidak ada, dan kenderaan untuk menyegerakan wanita yang di-dalam sakit itu untuk di-bawa ka-hospital tidak ada. Ini banyak kampong² yang maseh sa-demikian rupa, jadi saya berharap kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya di-kampong² yang saperti ini—maseh banyak di-seluruh negeri kita ini—atau di-tiap² parit yang ada beribu² juga orang penduduk-nya, atau lebeh kurang daripada sa-ribu, Tuan Pengerusi, hanya bidan² kampong sahaja yang ada di-situ. Ada satu tempat yang saya lawati yang kebetulan masa itu baharu sahaja sa-orang wanita menjadi korban di-situ, kerana keadaan yang sa-demikian ini, menurut cherita pehak saudara daripada wanita yang terkorban itu hanya ada bidan kampong sahaja, di-situ juga maka kejadian wanita itu hendak bersalin keadaan-nya di-dalam kesusahan, talipon ada lebeh kurang dua tiga batu jauh-nya daripada tempat itu, itu pun di-tempat salah sa-orang manager Estate. Tetapi orang yang mendapat kemalangan itu takut hendak masuk ka-Estate itu, ma'alum-lah kadang² manager Estate itu ada mempunyai anjing dan lain²-nya. Mereka itu akan pergi ka-sana hanya dengan basikal. Oleh sebab itu berkayoh dengan basikal keluar daripada kampong itu lebeh kurang dalam tiga empat batu jauh-nya untuk mencari teksi, dan dapat-lah teksi membawa wanita itu ka-hospital yang berpuluh² batu jarak-nya daripada tempat itu. Sa-tiba-nya sahaja di-hospital keadaan wanita itu leteh kerana darah-nya banyak keluar

dan harapan untuk mendapat pertolongan daripada doktor sangat sedikit sa-kali, oleh sebab itu, Tuan Pengerusi, wanita itu pun meninggal dunia ini, dan menghembuskan nafas-nya yang akhir. Jadi, keadaan yang sangat menyedehkan, Tuan Pengerusi, jika sa-kira-nya ada bidan² yang terlatah di-tempat itu atau ada public talipon yang mereka itu dapat dengan sa-berapa segera meminta pertolongan dengan memanggil Ambulan atau meminta pertolongan daripada pehak Polis yang berdekatan dengn mereka, maka tentu-lah mereka akan dapat menyelamatkan wanita itu daripada terkorban jiwa-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, banyak kampung² yang saperti ini di-dapati di-seluruh Tanah Melayu kita ini. Jadi saya berharap-lah kapada pehak Kementerian ini supaya mengadakan penyiataan di-dalam hal ini dan di-mana² yang belum ada kita adakan kelinik² bidan saya minta-lah supaya bidan² kampung itu kalau dapat di-beri latehan sa-chara ilmu kedokteran yang kita lakukan pada hari ini. Memang saya mendapat tahu juga ada bidan² kampung itu di-latah, tetapi belum keseluruhan-nya lagi. Jadi saya berharap hendak-lah di-minta kapada seluruh bidan² kampung yang membuka practice dan menjawab anak² yang lahir di-kampung² itu, supaya di-berikan arahan atau di-berikan pelajaran lagi oleh pehak doktor, dan juga di-mana² tempat yang tidak ada kelinik² bidan, hanya ada bidan kampung sahaja, di-minta-lah pehak Kementerian ini, sa-betul-nya ini adalah bahagian Kementerian Talikom, tetapi kerana urusan dengan pehak Kesihatan kalau ada kechemasan satu² hal di-tengah malam tidak tentu arah di-mana orang² kampung itu hendak meminta pertolongan, tetapi kalau ada public talipon di-kampung itu, maka ada-lah satu tempat yang dapat menyegerakan mereka itu dapat pertolongan. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lain daripada itu saya masok kapada Penyelia Kesihatan Kanak², ia-itu muka 226. Di-dalam soal ini, Tuan Pengerusi selalu, kereta² untuk memeriksa kesihatan kanak² kampung juga di-tujukan di-satu² tempat yang

mempunyai penduduk² sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi ia-itu lebeh kurang tiga ribu atau empat ribu orang.

Tetapi kadang² tempat yang di-datangi itu penduduk yang di-sekeliling-nya itu tidak berapa banyak, tetapi di-datangi oleh orang dari tempat² yang jarak-nya juga berbatu².

Dalam soal ini saya suka membawa penerangan di-ranchangan tanah F.L.D.A. Tuan Pengerusi, di-Kongkong anak² yang hendak di-pereksa tiap² kali hendak di-bawa ka-kampung Kongkong sana ada lebeh kurang 3 batu jauh-nya. Menurut keterangan penduduk di-situ mereka tidak ada mempunyai kenderaan dan wang untuk pergi ka-tempat memereksa anak² itu, dan kalau kena sewa satu teksi kata-nya sewa-nya \$2.00-\$3.00 sa-kali pergi dan ini sangat berat bagi mereka. Jadi, saya harap kalau dapat Kementerian ini mengadakan kereta, apabila pergi ka-tempat itu singgah di-ranchangan tanah F.L.D.A. kerana itu melalui ranchangan F.L.D.A. dahulu lebaru terus ka-tempat yang di-tuju oleh pehak pemereksa kanak² itu. Ini ada-lah untuk menolong penduduk² di-dalam ranchangan itu yang banyak mempunyai anak kechil, jumlah penduduk-nya kalau saya tidak salah lebeh kurang 1,000 orang. Mereka merayu supaya di-beri kerenganan sedikit dan di-tempat-nya sudah ada kelinik bidan dan jumlah anak² di-tempat itu lebeh banyak daripada tempat lain. Sa-lain daripada itu mereka minta sa-orang dresser bagi kawasan itu, sebab sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi sangat susah bagi mereka bukan mereka tidak mahu ka-hospital, tetapi mereka tidak ada wang dan kenderaan untuk pergi ka-hospital sa-kali sa-minggu yang jauh-nya berpuluh batu daripada tempat mereka ka-bandar Johor Baharu. Kalau mereka sakit, kadang² di-hantar oleh pehak manager yang ada di-situ, chuma kereta itu hantar pergi dan sa-sudah itu dia balek kerana urusan yang lain. Sa-sudah orang sakit itu menunggu berjam² lama-nya di-Hospital Johor Baharu baharu mendapat ubat, dan apabila balek kena-lah sewa teksi \$3.00-\$4.00 balek ka-ranchangan itu. Ini-lah yang sangat menyedehkan

bagi orang di-sana. Saya harap pehak Kementerian dapat mengadakan satu kereta untuk membawa orang sakit, mithal-nya, sa-kali sa-minggu khas ka-Johor Baharu dan sa-sudah itu di-hantar balek ka-tempat mereka itu, dan kalau sa-kira-nya tengah² malam ada orang sakit dan kalau ada wanita yang hendak bersalin, sebab mereka tidak ada kenderaan dan di-tempat itu tidak ada public telephone. Saya harap lebeh² lagi kerana mereka² yang di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini bukan-lah untuk Kongkong sahaja, bahkan di-mana² juga mereka itu hanya bergantung kapada kasehan dan pertolongan pehak Kerajaan untuk menjaga keselamatan dan kesihatan mereka. Saya harap pehak Kementerian mengambil perhatian yang berat dalam soal ini.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Penyelia Dapor muka 226. Penyelia Dapor ini saya tujukan dalam soal makanan yang ada di-hospital², Tuan Pengerusi. Hospital² di-dalam negara kita ini, kalau orang sakit itu berada di-Kelas Dua atau Satu ada dua jenis makanan sahaja. Yang pertama makanan sa-chara Eropah dan yang kedua makanan sa-chara Islam. Saya fikir makanan sa-chara Eropah itu harus kita hapuskan, kerana itu adalah pusaka penjajah yang maseh kita pakai lagi. Orang Eropah mengadakan-nya dahulu kerana tanah ayer kita di-jajah oleh orang Inggeris, tetapi sekarang kita sudah merdeka dan berdaulat beberapa tahun lamanya. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau kita tinggal di-hospital, kalau kita hendak makanan yang agak bagus sedikit, maka kita minta-lah makanan Eropah, makanan-nya ia-lah ayam dan daging. Kalau makanan Melayu di-beri kari sahaja, bukan makanan Melayu pula, saya rasa makanan India kari sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Orang Melayu makan kari juga (*ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Sa-tahu saya orang Melayu makan sambal tumis dan sambal belachan, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Tinggalkan perkara itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Jadi, dalam soal ini saya minta pehak Kementerian mengambil perhatian supaya melenyapkan sisa² penjajah itu. Kita tidak mahu lagi makanan Eropah di-hospital² dalam negara kita ini. Saya lihat bila kita minta makanan Eropah itu di-beri-nya ayam, saya tidak tahu siapa yang memotong ayam itu, saya nampak puteh sahaja macham ayam yang tergantung di-kedai² itu, ayam itu di-buboh dalam piring dan di-buboh kuah. Kalau kita makan, masok-nya sedikit tetapi keluar-nya banyak, sebab tidak sesuai dengan keperibadian bangsa kita Melayu. Oleh itu, saya harap nama Eropah itu di-tukar dengan masakan Melayu, kalau sa-kira-nya ada saudara² asing yang lain mahu, maka boleh-lah makanan asing yang lain kita adakan. Jadi tidak ada bau penjajah lagi dalam negara kita yang merdeka ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu tentang Ketua Merinyu Kesihatan Umum di-Butiran (150). Merinyu² Kesihatan ini saya nampak hanya menjalankan tugas-nya di-dalam bandar sahaja, ia-itu memereksa kedai² kopi, ada-kah berseh atau tidak, atau kalau satu² kedai makan hendak di-buka di-pereksa dahulu, lengkap-kah, berseh-kah untuk menjaga kesihatan ra'ayat atau tidak, tetapi apa hal-nya pula di-kawasan luar bandar, Tuan Pengerusi? Kalau begitu nampak-nya pehak Kementerian kita hanya menjaga kesihatan orang² yang ada dalam bandar sahaja. Saya rasa di-luar bandar harus juga hendak-nya Merinyu Kesihatan ini menjalankan tugas-nya melihat keadaan keliling perkarangan rumah² ada-kah dalam keadaan berseh atau tidak. Sebab-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, walau pun nama-nya luar bandar, tetapi ada kawasan² yang dekat sahaja dengan bandar, keadaan kawasan itu tidak berapa berseh, kerana tidak di-awasi oleh pehak kesihatan. Sebab di-Johor Baharu sahaja, ia-itu hanya di-belakang barek Malay Regiment yang ada sekarang nama-nya Kampong Bakar Batu. Di-situ ada satu kawasan, kita tidak boleh lalu di-situ, sebab kotor dan bau-nya tidak menyedapkan dan kompelen daripada orang² kampung, kerana kata-nya

orang² di-situ membuang najis di-mana² sahaja. Jadi, ini bukan di-Bakar Batu di-Johor Bahru itu sahaja, bahkan hampir di-merata² tempat di-luar bandar, di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini yang keadaan-nya sa-demikian rupa. Bukan di-dalam tempat di-Johor Bahru seperti yang saya katakan itu, kerana dekat dengan bandar saya memberikan contoh, tetapi hampir di-merata² tempat, hampir di-tiap² parit, boleh di-katakan, hampir di-tiap² kampung saya tidor, dan pada waktu pagi-nya bila saya bertanya ka-mana hendak ka-belakang, kadang², Tuan Pengerusi, ta' dapat-lah saya hendak mengatakan di-sini. Jadi, saya berharap-lah supaya dari pihak Menteri Kesihatan ini untuk menjaga kesihatan orang² kampung di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini, maka hendak-lah di-adakan juga tugas² bagi Merinyu Kesihatan ini ia-itu memeriksa keadaan kesihatan di-kampung² supaya ra'ayat negeri kita ini terjaga kesihatan-nya, baik di-dalam bandar mahu pun di-luar bandar juga.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya masuk dalam ka-bahagian Atendan², muka 227. Atendan² atau Amah² di-hospital², saya rasa maseh banyak kurang, Tuan Pengerusi. Jadi, saya minta supaya di-tambahkan, kerana satu² Amah itu, kerja-nya sangat banyak saya lihat. Pernah pada satu hari saya masuk di-hospital di-Kuala Lumpur ini, kerana sakit, saya kasehan menengok satu orang Amah itu sampai satu hari dia menangis, mengadu ta' tentu dia berchakap lagi, kerana kata-nya terlalu banyak kerja-nya, orang sana panggil, orang sini panggil, terus Sister nanti marahkan dia pula, kerana lambat, tetapi sa-betul-nya bukan kesalahan Amah itu, kerana terlalu banyak yang hendak di-kerjakan. Jadi, ini bukan-lah kerana Amah itu malas, tetapi nampak-nya kerja yang patut di-kerjakan oleh dua orang hanya di-kerjakan oleh satu orang. Jadi, dalam hal yang demikian, saya juga meminta kepada pihak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya menambahkan lagi Atendan² atau Amah² ini. Ini tidak-lah berma'ana di-Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja, tetapi juga di-Johor Bahru, atau di-tempat² lain

supaya kerja² itu berjalan dengan bagus, dengan lancar dan supaya dapat dia menjaga keselamatan orang² sakit itu dengan betul², maka saya harap-lah di-tambah lagi Amah² atau Atendan² di-dalam hospital² ini. Sekian-lah.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak membuat satu rayuan sahaja kepada Kementerian ini supaya rayuan ini dapat pengakuan, atau pun jawapan di-dalam Dewan ini juga untuk kepentingan ra'ayat ia-itu berkenaan dengan Pegawai Perubatan dalam muka 224 yang mana saya dapati ada tambahan sa-banyak 40 orang dalam tahun ini untuk berkhidmat di-dalam Kementerian Kesihatan, kalau saya ta' salah. Jadi, bagi daerah Kubang Pasu yang mana daerah itu sama-lah besar-nya dengan negeri Perlis, dan penduduk²-nya pun sama banyak-nya dengan bilangan penduduk² negeri Perlis juga, tinggal lagi di-dalam daerah itu tidak ada Raja seperti mana yang ada di-dalam negeri Perlis. Di-sini, saya nampak ada-lah sangat kekurangan Pegawai Perubatan ia-itu di-sebabkan di-dalam kawasan di-Jitra yang menjadikan daerah itu ada satu Pusat Kesihatan, dan di-Pusat Kesihatan Jitra itu ada pula chawangan²-nya sa-banyak empat chawangan pusat itu tadi yang mana dia terdiri daripada "Kok Diang, Tunjung, Ayer Hitam dan Kuang Tepoi." Jadi, empat chawangan ini dibawah Pusat Kesihatan ini, dan di-situ chuma ada satu orang Pegawai Kesihatan sahaja, tetapi di-chawangan Pusat² Kesihatan di-tempat² yang saya sebutkan tadi, manakala orang² kampung pergi berkehendakkan rawatan, tentu-lah mereka itu suka menerima rawatan daripada doktor, atau pun daripada Pegawai Perubatan, tetapi dengan kerana chuma di-situ ada sa-orang sahaja Pegawai Kesihatan, dan pegawai ini juga hendak mentadbirkan Pusat Kesihatan di-Jitra itu, di-mana Kementerian ini selalu menghantar orang² yang membuat kursus di-sana dari satu masa ka-satu masa, kadang² sampai tiga empat kali kursus itu di-adakan. Jadi, saya fikir tentu-lah Pegawai Kesihatan ini ta' ada masa

hendak buat lawatan kapada cha-wangan² Pusat Kesihatan itu tadi, ia-itu di-tempat² yang saya sebutkan, dengan kerana ada tanggungan dia hendak mengator kursus² bagi Pusat Kesihatan yang di-hantar oleh Kementerian ini. Jadi, saya harap-lah dengan ada-nya tambahan Pegawai² Perubatan ini bagi tahun ini, maka saya harap Kementerian ini akan mengambil perhatian supaya menghantar satu orang Pegawai Perubatan di-Pusat Kesihatan Jitra itu untuk menolong Pegawai Kesihatan yang ada sekarang ini. Sekian-lah.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu berkenaan dengan muka surat 237, Pechahan Kepala 5—Perkhidmatan Tabong Darah. Saya nampak wang peruntukan ini sa-banyak \$40,000 di-untukkan pada tahun lepas, dan pada tahun akan datang ini di-chadangkan \$40,000 juga. Saya rasa tentu-lah wang ini tidak cukup, kerana apa yang saya dapat tahu daripada pengalaman dan kejadian yang telah berlaku baharu² ini, mithal-nya ada sa-orang sakit dan kebetulan orang ini ada di-Kuala Lumpur juga dan dia telah pun pergi ka-hospital untuk mendapatkan pembelahan, oleh sebab darah-nya kurang dan tentu-lah di-kehendaki darah untuk tambahan untuk hendak membantu kapada si-sakit ini, tetapi dukachita bagi pehak pentadbir, atau bagi pehak Perkhidmatan Tabong Darah ini, saya rasa telah meminta supaya mithal-nya si-sakit ini berkehendakkan darah jenis O, dia berkehendakkan ganti darah itu dahulu, kemudian baharu-lah boleh digunakan, wal hasil apabila di-chari, hendak chepat mithal-nya dari si-suami-kah, atau sa-siapa yang boleh hendak membantu, kalau dia ada darah B, ta' juga di-benarkan untuk menolong orang sakit ini untuk hendak menjalankan pembelahan. Ini saya rasa tentu-lah susah sedikit bagi kita, macham saya sendiri pun ta' tahu darah saya, sama ada jenis A, B atau C. Jadi, saya rasa penggantian darah, atau pun macham mana hendak menambah balek, rasa saya tidak

boleh kita hendak meminta jenis² itu juga supaya penoh tabong ini. Jadi, saya rasa tentu-lah boleh Perkhidmatan Tabong Darah ini di-besarkan lagi supaya dapat-lah di-beri bantuan kapada mangsa², atau pun sa-siapa juga yang akan terkena perkara ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin hendak berchakap darihal perkara gaji. Pechahan Kepala (1) dan saya ambil masa sedikit sahaja. Saya suka hendak membandingkan, patut-lah bagi pehak Kementerian ini, dan saya perchaya telah ada di-dalam timbangan Kementerian ini untuk memperbaiki tingkatan gaji bagi Hospital Assistant di-rumah² sakit. Di-dalam bandingan saya, sa-orang yang akan berkhidmat sa-bagai Hospital Assistant, kemudian sa-orang perempuan pula, mithal-nya dia berkhidmat dalam kalangan Nurse, saya dapati pada sharat² yang di-kehendaki bagi mereka itu berkhidmat ada-lah sama, kelulusan-nya, apa pun sama, latehan pun sama, di-lateh pun sama, tetapi apabila di-siasat atas kemajuan perkhidmatan ini sa-hingga akhir, tentu-lah kita terperanjat, kerana bagi pehak Juruwati tadi, dia boleh meningkat kapada Sister dan sampai sekarang ini kita tengok dia boleh meningkat sampai \$931 yang dia boleh chapai taraf-nya bagitu, kalau dia usaha dan baik kerja-nya, tetapi bagi pehak Hospital Assistant walau macham mana sa-kali pun dia hanya boleh meningkat sa-hingga akhir besok, barangkali dia hendak penchen pun, atau pun tidak terchapai, chuma sampai \$700 sahaja.

Saya rasa peratoran yang di-buat dahulu itu patut kita kaji sa-mula kerana saya dapati kalau kita pandang sa-belum kita merdeka dahulu banyak Sister² ini terdiri daripada orang² yang datang dari luar negeri dan harus-lah gaji mereka ini di-fikirkan. Jadi belum ada pula lagi kita nampak umpama sa-orang Hospital Assistant yang tidak baik atau pun bagus kelayakan-nya belum ada timbangan kita supaya dia itu boleh meningkat ka-Medical Assistant supaya taraf-nya lebih tinggi lagi daripada Hospital Assistant tadi, tentu-lah

bagi pihak kita suka memberi perubahan ini supaya di-antara kedua² pekerja ini yang sama kelayakan-nya dapat kita fikirkan sa-mula. Saya tidak gaduh walau pun dia orang perempuan. Dia boleh mendapat gaji tinggi kerana masing² ada mempunyai kebolehan tetapi yang saya bandingkan ini bukan-lah fasal jenis—tetapi fasal taraf kerja yang sama dan mempunyai tanggungjawab lebih kurang dan peluang untuk mereka menunjukkan kerjanya pada masa yang akan datang tidak sama sampai kepada tempat²-nya dan saya harap-lah bagi pihak Kementerian ini dapat menyetujui shor² yang saya kemukakan tadi. Dan saya rasa tentu ada hubungan kalau mithal-nya Medical Assistant dapat kita adakan pada pangkat atau jenis kerja Hospital Assistant tadi kerana kelayakan yang baik untuk mengisi tempat kosong yang banyak sekarang. Tentu-lah kita tidak boleh hendak bersungut dalam pentadbiran negara kita kerana kekurangan doktor atau kekurangan yang lain² atas hendak memenuhi tempat² yang kita sedang bena sekarang ini. Umpama-nya di-tempat saya ada dua Sub-Centre telah di-adakan tetapi pegawai atau doktor-nya belum dapat kita penohi. Jadi saya tidak-lah tergopoh² hendak merayu sebab kita tahu perkara ini tentu-lah bukan-nya mudah yang kita hendak mendapatkan doktor yang berkelayakan tetapi kalau mithal-nya ada orang² yang mahir yang boleh membantu kerja doktor sa-macam doktor buat juga; melainkan kerja² yang khas, pembelahan atau lain² patut di-buat oleh doktor dalam perkara ini tetapi kita adakan dalam perkara ini saya rasa tentu-lah menyenangkan lagi atas kelancaran kesihatan kita di-negara ini, itu sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Muhd. Tahir (Sarawak): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada-lah menyokong di-atas apa yang telah di-katakan oleh rakan saya dari Sarawak tadi berkenaan dengan kekurangan kelinik² yang telah di-adakan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak kepada tempat² di-luar bandar. Nampak-nya, Tuan Pengerusi,

berkenaan dengan hal kesihatan di-Sarawak—Medical and Health Services di-Sarawak sangat² tidak memuaskan hati kepada penduduk² yang ada dalam negeri itu. Saya akan beri satu mithalan yang telah berlaku di-dalam bandar Kuching ia-itu ada mempunyai penduduk tidak kurang dari 70,000 orang tetapi kelinik-nya hanya satu sahaja ia-itu Central Clinic (Health Centre). Oleh kerana yang demikian pada tiap² hari kita lihat beratus² orang yang tidak dapat layanan oleh pegawai² yang ada di-situ. Jadi saking-nya dapat di-beri bantuan yang lebih besar lagi pada negeri Sarawak berkenaan dengan hal kelinik ini maka saya menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kasih-lah.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan hal luar bandar, kelinik itu tidak ada sama sa-kali, ada juga, tetapi hanya satu dua sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi. Di-negeri Sarawak sepatut-nya di-kampung² yang berjauhan daripada bandar itu di-berikan beberapa buah kelinik lagi oleh kerana disana perhubungan daripada satu kampung ka-satu kampung itu sangat susah kerana tidak ada jalan raya yang baik dan kebanyakan orang memakai chara² berkayoh dan kadang² ada juga dengan "outward". Di-Sarawak sekarang kampung² yang berjauhan daripada bandar itu chuma di-lawati oleh Travelling Dispensary ia-itu di-dalam sa-minggu satu kali sahaja. Jadi dengan lawatan yang demikian itu, agak-nya tidak mencakupi sama sa-kali.

Berkenaan dengan hal Staff sa-macam yang telah di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Melaka tadi, di-Sarawak, Staff² yang demikian ini banyak yang boleh mengambil tempat² itu akan tetapi pada masa ini tidak di-beri peluang sama sa-kali. Kerana saya berani berkata demikian, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sendiri juga telah menjadi pegawai di-dalam hal perubatan ini sa-lama 23 tahun menjawab jawatan Divisional Medical Officer sunggoh pun saya tidak ada mempunyai degree kerana latihan² di-berikan kepada kami dahulu itu sangat memuaskan hati. Tetapi sekarang tidak ada satu pun budak² yang mahu

mengambil pekerjaan yang saperti itu oleh kerana nombor satu-nya ia-lah berkenaan tingkatan gaji, dan yang kedua-nya, walau pun bagaimana pandai mereka di-dalam pelajaran dan pekerjaan-nya tetapi tidak dapat meningkat yang lebeh baik bekerja di-dalam Department² itu. Maka oleh yang demikian, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memandang sadikit dan mengatar apa² chara yang lebeh baik daripada keadaan yang ada sekarang ini, sekian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to the speech made by the Honourable Minister of Health in which he reaffirmed the Government's policy to improve the existing hospitals by way of new wards, renovations, extensions to and replacements of outpatient departments, operating theatres, maternity wards, sanitary installations and other minor projects. Sir, it is with regard to this reaffirmation that I wish to speak in respect of the Telok Anson Hospital.

Sir, the Lower Perak District has a population of about 173,500 people, yet it has a District Hospital which is far inadequate to justify a reasonable health service to meet the demands and requirements of such a large population. I regret to say that the Telok Anson Hospital needs far more facilities such as wards, staff, doctors and supplies in order to provide a reasonable health service for its large population. Sir, although some improvements have been made during last year, such as a new T.B. ward with 55 beds but, nevertheless, other facilities such as the extension of wards are far from satisfactory or adequate. Sir, I regret that the long outstanding request for better labour lines by the "ayahs" and attendants ever since 1949 or 1950, has again fallen on deaf ears. Sir, the previous Minister of Health, who is now our present Ambassador in New York, had promised that by 1962 ten new units would be built; and further, the present Minister had also said, during the last debate on the Yang di-Pertuan

Agong's Speech that in the 1963 Estimates provision would be made. But, Sir, I have looked into the Special Expenditure and the O.C.A.R., but I cannot see that anything has been provided there for ten units.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sir, I would advise the Honourable Member to look up the Development Estimates.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: I will come to that, Sir. I have gone through the Development Estimates totalling \$721,000,000 but I could not see any provision for the development of hospitals provided there, unless it is all in detail. When I brought the matter up during the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's speech in regard to the supplementary estimates for development the Minister replied that the estimates for development of hospitals are not meant for quarters. So, I presume that, under the Development Estimates (\$5,000,000), provision is not included there for these ten units. Sir, the hospital attendants came to me again and asked me to bring their grievances to the Minister once more. I would not like to go into a long description of the conditions of those quarters, but certainly the inhuman conditions of those 49 units which house 350 people are shocking. Sir, this state of affairs shows what interest which the Ministry has taken on the Attendants and the welfare of these poor people.

Sir, I now come to the problem of manning the Telok Anson Hospital—the Medical Officers and staff. The present situation is getting from bad to worse. During the last six months, since January this year, there were five changes of Medical Officers: one Medical Officer had hardly been there for three weeks and he had to leave because of the shortage of accommodation; two Medical Officers left because their contracts were terminated in spite of their appeal for renewal; and others were transferred elsewhere in spite of the shortage of Medical Officers. Sir, this lamentable condition does not exist in Telok Anson Hospital alone but elsewhere too—we have

heard what is the Member for Lumut. Further, some time in November, an article appeared in the *Straits Times* stating that the hospital in Kedah suffered the same fate. Now, what did the Medical Officer in Kedah say? He said that the Government Hospital in Kedah has suffered for years from an acute shortage of doctors. The Chief Medical and Health Officer, Dr Verghese, has said—today—that during the last six months five doctors had resigned and two more would be leaving next month; six doctors left on their own accord, while one had his contract terminated. Sir, all these have shown that the problem of doctors to man the hospitals is in a very serious state.

Sir, similarly, I say that the people in Lower Perak have suffered due to the acute shortage of doctors. There have been frequent cases of outdoor patients being forced to leave without being attended to, not because the hospital assistant concerned refuses to attend to them but because of the shortage of doctors. Many patients who sought admission were sent away time and again, not because the doctors refused to attend to them, but because there were not sufficient beds to accommodate them. Tuberculosis patients who needed X-ray had to leave the Hospital without being X-rayed, because of the shortage of medical supplies. All these show the lack of medical facilities and supplies, and the acute shortage of doctors and hospital assistants.

Sir, the Telok Anson District Hospital not only have to serve a population of 173,000 but it has to serve patients from other districts as well; and for such a large population it has only 235 third class beds and only 8 second class beds with a strength of two Medical Officers and one Surgeon. These limited facilities are hardly adequate to serve the needs of such a large population and such a wide area. Besides, these doctors are also sent elsewhere for relief duty. I am sure, Sir, the Minister is well aware of these deplorable conditions, as he had already made several visits to the Hospital himself. I understand

that on one occasion, when he was in Telok Anson, he had to abandon his visit to the Attendants' Quarters, because there were two or three feet of water from the Perak River flooding the labourers lines. Incidentally, one ward and one mortuary were rendered unserviceable due to erosion of the river. It is high time that the Ministry should do something to remedy these shortcomings. Hospital beds for third class and second class must be increased with more new wards or extension of the existing wards. Medical Officers and Specialists should be recruited and sent to fill up the required strength without further delay. General shortage is felt everywhere, but the Ministry must provide at least an adequate strength to man our hospitals in order to provide a reasonable health service.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is heartening news at long last to know that the Minister had announced, two or three weeks ago, the increment of allowances for house doctors and house dental surgeons and the increment of salaries for starting medical and dental officers. But that is not enough, Sir, because there is discontent and frustration because of discrimination in matters such as promotions and award of postgraduate scholarships have got to be fairly and justly considered, and last but not least, there is the question of language qualification. I have brought this matter up time and again and have stated that this has caused many doctors to resign and urged that it be realistically tackled. Sir, the scale for medical officers and dental surgeons who have served loyally for many years, must also be correspondingly increased; more superscale posts must be created without delay for promotion of those officers who are deserving of promotion. Until and unless these problems are quickly and fairly tackled and adjusted the shortage of doctors will always remain unsolved in our hospitals.

Sir, I would like to bring out also one point. We have read in the local papers quite often that medical cases were sent abroad for treatment. Sir,

why should these cases be sent abroad? It is not because the people do not have confidence in our own specialists. In fact, as I understand, we have the highest qualified specialists in our country comparable with those of any other country in the world. But they are helpless like carpenters without tools, because we lack the facilities and the trained staff which are just as important towards the successful treatment of these cases. Too far often blame has been directed against our doctors, who have been overworked and overtaxed. They have been working under great handicap and deplorable conditions, without proper facilities—even the necessary drugs to efficiently practice their profession—and it is most surprising that some still remain in the service today. In no country in the world are doctors and nurses worked under such conditions as those existing in our country. Even doctors from abroad are shocked and surprised at the magnitude and the responsibility of the doctors in this country, who do so much with so little at their disposal—and yet they are not adequately compensated.

Now, Sir, touching on the Director of Medical Services and the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to the indiscriminate sale of and practice in dangerous drugs and poisons, particularly in a semi-rural area, by unqualified people, who pose as medical practitioners. The Ministry should see that these registered drugs do not fall into the hands of these unscrupulous people, and I hope the Ministry would consider amending the Medical Registration Ordinance to give wider power to the authority concerned to control and prevent the sale and misuse of dangerous drugs by unqualified people. The Director of Medical Services and the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist should see to it that those mal-practices should be stopped, as it has become quite common nowadays for a lot of laymen posing as medical practitioners to sell and dupe the unsuspecting people in the rural areas—and sometimes serious danger to life has

been caused through such mal-practices.

Sir, I understand that it is the usual practice of the Ministry to give wide power to the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist to order or purchase drugs each year. In the past, I was given to understand, there have been constant reminders to the doctors to make use of drugs, which have remained in stock in the store in large quantity and lying idle. Sir, in regard to some of these drugs I doubt whether they are suitable in view of modern development or improvement. In mentioning this, I cast no insinuation on anybody concerned, but may I suggest that the purchase of drugs for our Medical Service should come under a Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist, with Members, who have medical experience, to supervise this purchase of drugs for the hospital. Further, I understand that in the past thousands of dollars of drugs have been wasted with the result that efficient practice in the hospital has been hampered, because further funds required for the purchase of modern drugs were not available, because of the practice that the purchase usually was made in one lump for one year.

Sir, the last thing, which I would like to mention is in regard to a request by the people of Langkap Local Council to ask for a Health Sub-centre in the Langkap Village, which is in my constituency. Here, I would ask the Minister to consider the request favourably, because Langkap Village is a central place for several villages and kampongs which are in existence there, and it would be an ideal locality to have a Health Sub-centre to assist these people in the way of medical services. Sir, I would like the Honourable Minister to provide this Health Sub-centre so as to assist the people living there, in view of the fact that in the development project nowadays Health Sub-centres are being built all over the country to help the people. Thank you, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, mengikut masa yang telah di-untokkan kerana Kementerian ini sa-hingga pada pukul 1.00 sahaja, dan saya akan memberi peluang kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan menjawab tegoran², permintaan² dan apa juga rayuan² sa-hingga pukul 1.00 hari ini. Dari itu saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap hingga sampai pukul 12.45 dan 15 minit itu saya minta Menteri Kesihatan menjawab-nya.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Terengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada dua masalah sahaja yang hendak saya chakapkan dan saya akan chuba berchakap dengan sa-berapa pendek. Yang pertama berkenaan dengan Menteri Kesihatan dan yang kedua berkenaan dengan Pemberian kepada Badan² Sukarela bagi Kerja Perubatan dan Kebajikan di-Pechahan Kepala 31 muka surat 239. Masaalah yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-lah Ranchangan Keluarga (Family Planning) dalam masharakat Islam di-negeri ini. Sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui bahawa berbagai negara dalam dunia ini ranchangan keluarga di-adakan termasuklah negara yang di-dalam-nya banyak orang Islam. Di-dalam negeri ini ranchangan itu sudah di-jalankan juga, tetapi nyata sa-bagaimana pernah terjadi dalam masharakat Islam dalam negeri ini, sa-tengah² orang Islam walau pun mereka tahu bahawa ranchangan ini di-jalankan ia-lah kerana sebab² kesihatan, ekonomi dan pendidekan, tetapi dengan sebab² kerohanian atau kebiasaan yang telah lama di-pegang-nya, keberatan hendak menerima-nya. Sa-tengah² negara dalam dunia ini ada menjalankan ikhtiar yang khusus kerana perkara ini, ia-itu melantek satu jawatan-kuasa yang ahli-nya terdiri daripada sarjana² Islam dalam 'ilmu kedokteran, kebudayaan, hukum Islam dan wakil kaum ibu untuk mengkaji hal ini dan kemudian membuat laporan. Saya sendiri ada beberapa buah buku saperti itu, tetapi saya rasa ada bab dalam buku itu yang tidak sesuai dengan kedudukan umat Islam dalam negeri ini. Jadi, saya shorkan juga, kalau

boleh, supaya Menteri yang berkenaan menubuhkan jawatan-kuasa saperti itu, dan sa-kira-nya jawatan-kuasa saperti itu hendak di-tubuhkan dalam negeri ini, ahli²-nya hendak-lah terdiri daripada sarjana² Islam dalam negeri ini sendiri yang ahli dalam 'ilmu kesihatan, ekonomi, kebudayaan dan wakil kaum ibu serta sa-orang Mufti Islam yang terkanan dari semua madzhab. Saya harap apabila jawatan-kuasa itu di-adakan mungkin laporan² daripada negara² yang ada umat Islam di-lain² negeri pun dapat di-kaji sama, saya perchaya jawatan-kuasa ini dapat menjalankan hal ini kerana dalam negeri ini sendiri ada ramai ahli² Islam.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sa-chara 'am sahaja, ia-itu ada beberapa perkara di-dalam peruntukan ini, sa-chara ringkas-nya, yang pertama sa-kali berkenaan dengan apa yang di-rungutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun yang mana beliau itu menyentuh hal² negeri Johor, dan terpaksa juga saya menerangkan hal tersebut di-dalam Dewan ini. Saya juga berasa hairan, Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang di-perkatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun itu tadi. Saya hairan yang beliau itu banyak sangat mengatakan hal² di-Johor, tetapi ta' ada sa-patah pun mengatakan berkenaan dengan kawasan-nya sendiri, ia-itu Dungun. Yang saya tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, di-Johor di-kawasan yang di-sebutkannya tadi itu, wakil ra'ayat di-sana ia-itu Yang Berhormat Datin Fatimah telah pun banyak mengusahakan hal², atau pun keadaan² penduduk² di-kawasan yang di-sebutkan itu tadi, dan telah membawa hal² itu di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah, dan saya perchaya perkara ini telah di-kemukakan, dan barangkali pehak Kerajaan, telah atau pun sedang menimbangkan hal keadaan itu. Dan saya ingin hendak mengatakan bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun ini, umpama-nya kata bidalan Melayu: "Kera hutan di-susukan, anak sendiri kehausan". Jadi, saya minta-lah, barangkali orang²

Dungun pun dengar rayuan² yang di-kemukakan di-dalam Dewan ini.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya hendak chakapkan di-sini ia-lah berkenaan dengan bidan² di-kampung² yang mana satu perkara yang saya minta kepada Kementerian ini ia-itu mengkaji, atau pun mengadakan satu syarat, baik daripada orang ramai, begitu juga bidan² yang dudok di-dalam kampung² supaya mereka itu dapat menjaga keselamatan bidan² itu di-dalam masa pekerjaannya di-kampung², kerana sa-bagai-mana yang kita tahu bahawa bidan² ini, menurut surat² khabar, ada bidan² yang telah di-ganggu oleh orang² yang tidak ada berperki kemanusiaan. Jadi, saya harap-lah pihak Kementerian ini dapat mengadakan satu peratoran sa-kadarkan dapat menjaga akan keselamatan bidan² ini sa-masa mereka itu berkhidmat di-dalam kampung².

Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada jabatan ini kerana telah mengadakan Pusat² Bidan di-kampung² yang mana sekarang ini di-tempat klinik² bidan di-kampung² itu cukup-lah di-sediakan perkakas dengan menunjak ajar kepada penduduk² di-kampung² berkenaan dengan zat² makanan, sayur²an yang ada di-dalam kampung² itu sendiri bagi memberi faedah makanan yang berzat kepada penduduk² di-dalam kampung². Saya perchaya dengan chara ini, penduduk² kampung akan dapat lagi kesihatan yang berseh, kesihatan yang sesuai di-dalam kampung² mereka sendiri.

Satu perkara lagi yang hendak saya chakapkan di-dalam Dewan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan kereta sakit di-kampung², ia-itu di-dalam kawasan saya sana, ada telah terjadi sa-buah kereta sakit yang di-letakkan di-Lenga sana, manakala dia rosak sampai tiga bulan ta' dapat di-betulkan, atau pun di-gantikan sementara dengan kereta² yang lain. Jadi, saya harap-lah perkara ini jangan terjadi lagi, kerana kita memikirkan hal keadaan kesenangan penduduk² di-kampung. Banyak telah di-sebutkan berkenaan dengan rayuan, berkenaan dengan gaji² doktor, Hospital Assistant, Nurse dan lain, tetapi

saya suka juga menyuarakan di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu meminta kepada Kementerian ini supaya dapat menimbangkan gaji dan peratoran² kerja yang baik kepada atendan² rumah sakit, kerana ada juga kita dengar tentang sungutan² daripada atendan² itu mengatakan peratoran² kerja yang di-kenakan itu, kadang² mereka kena mengangkat najis dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, saya minta-lah kepada Kementerian ini supaya dapat menimbangkan gaji yang berpatutan, kerana kita tahu bahawa atendan² itu orang² yang satu daripada-nya yang bekerja merbahaya, dan saya harap-lah bagi pihak Kementerian ini supaya memikirkan perkara ini. Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Enche' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on Supply Head 67Z, sub-head 1, item (12). Although there is provision for the increase of one doctor in 1964, I think the number of doctors is still far too inadequate to meet the needs of a growing population in Sarawak. Therefore, may I suggest to the Minister of Health to give more scholarships to the local people in order to meet the demand and to replace the expatriate doctors. At present it is very difficult to recruit doctors either locally or overseas.

Sir, there is another item, that is on Sarawak School Dental Service, on which I would like to speak a few words. As I understand there are free dental services for the school children in Malaya, therefore I hope the same facilities will be extended to all the schools in Sarawak.

Enche' Mohamed Dun bin Banir

(Sabah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hanya akan berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kesihatan yang telah pun menguntokkan belanjawan-nya berkenaan dengan kesihatan, dan saya tidak-lah hendak mengulas dengan panjang lebar-nya di-atas perkara ini. Saya juga menyokong penoh atas perbelanjaan yang tersebut, tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap juga sedikit dalam Dewan yang mulia ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan negeri kami, Sabah, yang pada

masa sekarang ini ada-lah sangat² kekurangan tabib, oleh sebab banyak juga doktor² daripada bangsa Eropah itu hendak berhenti, barangkali boleh jadi mereka itu ta' suka bekerja di-bawah naungan Malaysia. Jadi, dari itu bagi pehak kami di-Sabah daripada masa sekarang ada-lah kekurangan sangat doktor², dan juga terutama sa-kali bagi pehak saya ia-itu di-bahagian Interior Residency yang sangat kekurangan, sebab saya per-chaya yang di-bahagian saya itu hanya-lah mempunyai tiga orang doktor sahaja, ia-itu di-Beaufort satu, di-Keningau satu, dan di-Labuan satu. Tempat² ini memang-lah sangat jauh daripada bandar² yang berkehendakan kesihatan yang lebeh baik, sebab di-bahagian pehak saya, tempat bahagian ini ada-lah daripada puak² saudara kami ia-itu Murut yang sangat ketinggalan berkenaan dengan kesihatan.

Mereka itu saya dapati bila saya melawat di-tempat mereka ada-lah merayu berkenaan dengan kesihatan mereka. Mereka ada-lah sangat² ketinggalan ia-itu mereka tinggal di-hutan². Jadi, bila saya melawat di-tempat mereka itu, saya dapati mereka ini sangat kasehan, sebab-nya tidak ada orang pemimpin² untuk memberi nasihat mereka tentang chara memelihara anak² mereka dan juga makanan² mereka. Dan saya dapati mereka itu sangat kurus dan bonchit perut-nya, oleh sebab kekurangan zat makanan. Jadi, saya di-sini merayu dalam Dewan yang mulia ini terutama kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan untuk memberi pertolongan kapada State kami berkenaan dengan kesihatan dan beri-lah peluang kapada orang² kami untuk berlatah sa-bagai nurse, atau pun bidan² di-luar bandar untuk mendidek sa-bagaimana yang saya terangkan tadi ia-itu kapada saudara² kami orang² Murut.

Juga, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka berkata berkenaan dengan gaji yang telah di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Utara. Kita juga di-Sabah banyak sungutan² daripada pehak saperti Hospital Assistant dan juga Dresser² yang telah bekerja bagitu lama maka gaji mereka itu

tidak-lah memuaskan dengan pengalaman mereka. Jadi di-sini, saya suka minta pertimbangan bagi pehak Menteri Kesihatan untuk memberi peluang atau pun nasehat kapada Menteri Kesihatan kami di-Sabah. Sebab perkara ini sangat² mustahak untuk memajukan orang² kami di-Sabah yang telah ketinggalan beberapa tahun daripada saudara² di-Malaya ini. Yang pertama sa-kali bagi pehak saya di-Jajahan Pendalaman sebab orang² kami kebanyakan-nya orang² di-dalam hutan. Tidak ada apa² lagi yang hendak saya katakan hanya saya menyokong penoh dan minta pertolongan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan, terima kaseh.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: *Rises.*

Mr Chairman: Only two minutes left for you to speak!

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Yes, Sir, I would like to speak on the estimates in regard to the Ministry of Health, and I would like to bring the following to the Minister's consideration.

Firstly, I would request for the general improvement in the outdoor dispensaries and for the increase in their frequency of visits to the rural areas in the Penang Island, and to facilitate the construction of a hospital sub-centre in my constituency, Penang Utara.

Secondly, I would request for the expansion in the Orthopaedic Ward and the Physiotherapy Ward for the decrepits. In the case of the Physiotherapy Ward, I would like to state that, as it is, in the General Hospital in Penang, there are only a few beds provided for such cases, and in cases where they have been attended to for more than a year or so, then such cases are considered as lost cases. So, I would request the Minister to concentrate on such cases and to improve the treatment in such cases to enable the patients to recover quickly—if not, to do the best we can for them—so that they could earn their living without being of extra burden to their parents or relatives. In Penang, there have been a few patients taken out of

the Hospital and accommodated in some Homes for the Aged or in some places outside the Hospital, and some had even been sent home. Therefore, Sir, I wish that the Honourable Minister would give his consideration in such cases and consider improvements to this Physiotherapy Ward. I understand that the former Minister of Health, who is now the Minister of Commerce and Industry, had made an announcement towards the improvement of this Ward, and I hope the present Minister will follow up.

In regard to the General Hospital, Penang, I would like to say, again, that the General Hospital, through no fault of us, but through geographical position of Penang, has to bear the extra burden, of having an extra flow, of patients from Alor Star and the northern part of Perak. This extra flow of patients attending the General Hospital in Penang, the shortage of beds and the shortage of doctors, had aggravated the position at the General Hospital in the Island of Penang . . .

Mr Chairman: Order! It is time for the Minister to reply now.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Can I go a little bit more, Sir?

Mr Chairman: No, because there will be no time for the Minister to reply since he has so many questions to answer.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, boleh-kah saya berchakap sedikit kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat ini?

Mr Chairman: Masa-nya tidak cukup.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Saya hendak serahkan kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat sebab perkara ini besar juga, kalau tidak nanti di-marah pula oleh orang² di-kawasan saya. Beri-lah saya berchakap sa-tengah minit sahaja.

Mr Chairman: Saya benarkan sa-minit sahaja.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Terima kaseh banyak². Tuan Pengerusi,

saya menyokong anggaran perbelanjaan Kementerian Kesihatan bagi tahun 1964 yang berjumlah \$98,022,372. Tuan Pengerusi, wang sa-banyak \$31,220,099 di-untukkan kerana rumah sakit. Di-kawasan saya Pontian Selatan ada mempunyai sa-buah Hospital yang di-jaga oleh sa-orang Doktor tua yang di-ambil bekerja sa-mula dan sa-orang Penolong Rumah Sakit. Tuan Pengerusi, menurut keterangan Ketua Perubatan di-Johor, ada-lah Rumah Sakit Pontian sudah tua dan kechil itu ada-lah yang bersehh sa-kali dan terator luar dan dalam-nya sentiasa di-jaga dengan sempurna. Penduduk² di-Pontian pada masa ini lebeh kurang 100,000 orang. Mereka merayu supaya dapat bangunan Hospital yang baharu dan moden. Masa Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan yang dahulu telah melawat dan beliau telah menyaksikan di-atas lantai ramai terlantar orang sakit yang sudah tua². Tuan Pengerusi, memandang kepada banyak-nya wang untuk rumah sakit, saya harap rayuan saya ini dapat di-perhatikan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan. Tuan Pengerusi . . .

Mr Chairman: Ini sudah lebeh satu minit.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Saya merayu mudah²an dapat sa-kira-nya di-hantar sa-orang Doktor yang muda buat menolong Doktor yang tua itu. Saya menguchapkan shukor kerana di-kawasan saya sudah ada beberapa buah pusat kesihatan, kelinik² dan rumah² bidan, sekian terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, lebeh dahulu saya menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas pandangan² dan tegoran² yang telah di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kesihatan. Dalam masa yang sengkat yang di-untukkan bagi saya menjawab tegoran² itu, tentu-lah tidak dapat saya menjawab-nya mengikut bilangan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berchakap. Saya chuba menjawab atas perkara² yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat sakalian.

Perkara yang besar yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat sakalian ia-lah kekurangan doktor²,

kekurangan kaki tangan yang lain² bagi tiap² buah Hospital, bagi tiap² satu kawasan kechuali Singapura. Masaalah² yang di-bawa oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah satu bahagian daripada 144 bahagian. Dan kalau masaalah² satu bahagian daripada 144 bahagian itu barangkali Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu-lah bertimbang rasa dengan saya bahawa saya ada memikul tanggong-jawab bukan-nya satu bahagian tetapi 144 bahagian semua sa-kali.

Tuan Pengerusi, kekurangan Doktor tidak dapat di-nafikan; di-dalam ucapan saya telah saya nyatakan pada masa sekarang juga ada kekurangan 115 orang daripada establishment yang ada. Tetapi, sekarang usaha sedang di-jalankan untuk membaiki atau membetulkan kekurangan itu, dan usaha² yang di-jalankan itu ada saya sebutkan dalam ucapan saya masa mengemukakan perbelanjaan ini. Saya suka mengulangkan dengan chara rengkas, yang pertama berkenaan dengan latehan, bagaimana yang kita tahu, jika kita berkehendakkan Doktor² yang banyak, hendak-lah mengadakan sekolah perubatan sendiri, dan kita sedang berusaha membena University kita. Sa-lain daripada itu Kerajaan juga akan membanyakkan Undergraduate Scholarship supaya boleh kita hantar ka-sa-berang laut, satu lagi usaha yang sedang di-jalankan untuk mendapatkan Doktor² daripada seberang laut, sama ada melalui sa-saorang, atau di-antara Kerajaan dengan Kerajaan, bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi pada masa mengemukakan perbelanjaan ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok men-chadangkan, maka saya akan menimbang chadangan-nya itu, pada masa sekarang kita sedang membuat perhubungan dengan Kerajaan Jerman Barat bagi mendapatkan Doktor². Usaha kita yang tidak kurang penting-nya yang baharu saya kemukakan ia-lah memberi galakan kepada Doktor² kita dengan jalan menaikkan lagi gaji bagi Doktor² itu.

Kekurangan berkenaan dengan Pembantu Rumah Sakit pun bagaimana saya nyatakan tidak dapat di-nafikan; kerana ada 153 jawatan yang kosong

pada masa ini. Ini bukan-lah kesilapan Kerajaan, kerana usaha mengambil Pembantu Rumah Sakit telah di-berhentikan daripada masa Kerajaan penjajah dahulu. Bagaimana yang saya telah nyatakan bahawa di-dalam rancangan melateh ini, saya telah sebutkan banyak lagi pelateh² akan di-ambil dan chara² latehan sedang di-ator pada masa sekarang ini. Banyak ahli² yang membangkitkan soal tingkatan gaji Pembantu Rumah Sakit, dan sekarang satu tingkatan gaji baharu sudah di-tawarkan kepada Kesatuan Pembantu Rumah Sakit ini melalui Whitley Council, dan juga dengan tingkatan gaji yang akan di-berikan kepada Merinyu Kesihatan, saya berharap perkara ini akan dapat di-selesaikan tidak berapa lama lagi. Dengan ada-nya perubahan ini kita harap banyak lagi pemuda² kita memasoki di-dalam perkhidmatan Pembantu Rumah Sakit itu. Ada juga chadangan²-nya, supaya Pembantu Rumah Sakit ini, jika ada kebolehan dan kelayakan serta kemahuan mereka untuk membaiki lagi keadaan-nya pada masa yang akan datang, kita akan juga membukakan pintu kepada mereka untuk memasoki latehan menjadi Doktor yang sa-benar²-nya. Bahkan terpulang-lah kepada usaha sa-saorang itu pada masa yang akan datang.

Ini juga erti-nya menunjukkan berkenaan dengan tingkatan gaji kaki-tangan² yang lain yang bekerja di-Rumah Sakit seperti Atendan dan sa-bagai-nya, suka-lah saya menjelaskan bahawa suatu tangga gaji yang baharu telah pun di-tawarkan kepada Kesatuan Pembantu² Rumah Sakit ini, dan saya telah memberitahu bahawa tawaran itu telah di-terima dan dengan ada-nya penerimaan tawaran itu kita akan dapat mengatorkan satu chara supaya mereka itu dapat memberikan khidmat yang lebeh baik lagi pada masa yang akan datang.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, ada lagi satu tegoran yang patut saya jawab berkenaan dengan patut Kementerian ini menitek-beratkan hal² mencheгах penyakit preventive daripada curative. Saya hanya hendak menjelaskan kepada Dewan ini, jika tiap² sa-orang daripada ahli² ini yang mengetahui apa yang saya ucapkan

pada permulaan saya mengemukakan perbelanjaan ini, sudah nyata-lah bahawa apa yang hendak di-jalankan oleh Kementerian pada masa ini dan akan datang ia-lah memberikan kastemewaan kepada usaha² mencheegah penyakit² saperti yang saya katakan itu. Dengan sebab itu-lah baharu² ini dan juga pada awal tahun ini akan ditubuhkan beberapa bahagian Kementerian Kesihatan yang bertujuan melipatganda lagi usaha mencheegah penyakit². Wakil daripada Bachok ada juga bertanya berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan \$11,300 berkenaan dengan Padang Kapal Terbang, ini saya suka menjelaskan bahawa peruntokan ini ada-lah mustahak, kerana memenohkan sharat² International Regulation.

Berkenaan dengan padang kapal terbang International yang sedang dibena pada masa sekarang ini, Wakil Ipoh ada menimbulkan satu perkara ia-itu berkenaan dengan Industrial Health, saya suka-lah menjelaskan bahawa perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mendapat perhatian yang berat daripada Kementerian Kesihatan, dan kita berchadang hendak menubuhkan satu chawangan atau bahagian dalam Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan Industrial Health itu, kerana kita tahu bahawa dengan perkembangan industries Health yang berjalan pada masa sekarang ini mustahak-lah diadakan pegawai² yang chekap yang berkelayakan memberi nasihat kepada Kementerian Commerce dan Industry dan juga kepada Badan² perusahaan² di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang keempat saya suka menjawab ia-lah berkenaan dengan kelakuan kasar yang kadang² di-lakukan oleh sa-tengah kaki-tangan dan pegawai² Kementerian Kesihatan. Saya suka-lah menjelaskan, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa Kementerian saya tidak akan jemu² memberi nasihat berhubung dengan pegawai²-nya supaya mereka menjalankan peratoran sopan santun serta melayan orang² yang datang di-Rumah Sakit. Tetapi, dalam pada itu bagaimana yang saya jelaskan Kementerian ini ada mempunyai kaki-tangan lebeh kurang 21,500 orang, dan di-dalam 21,500 orang itu barangkali tentu-lah ada sadikit² yang melakukan

perbuatan² yang menchemarkan nama sa-bilangan besar kaki-tangan yang menjalankan khidmat-nya dengan sa-baik²-nya, tetapi saya suka-lah memberi akuan dan jaminan di-sini, jika sa-kira-nya ada ahli² yang boleh memberikan ketentuan siapa yang sa-benar-nya melakukan ini, saya akan menyiasat dan mengambil tindakan atas pegawai² itu, tetapi jika sa-kira-nya tegoran² dibuat chara umum, maka susah-lah Kementerian saya hendak membuat tindakan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah menyatakan dan memberi jawapan kepada Wakil dari Ipoh berkenaan dengan rayuan yang di-sampaikan kepada Wakil Setapak berkenaan dengan layanan yang di-berikan oleh sa-orang Pembantu Rumah Sakit di-Muar. Saya telah menegaskan bahawa tindakan disiplin akan di-jalankan kerana didapati bahawa Pembantu Rumah Sakit itu chuai. Kalau sa-kira-nya ada lagi perkara² saperti itu, saya harap sampaikan-lah kepada saya dengan chara bersurat atau dengan mulut. Wakil dari Melaka ada membangkitkan berkenaan dengan hal Tabong Darah, saya suka-lah menjelaskan bahawa keadaan yang ada pada masa ini bagaimana yang saya tahu memerlukan lagi kita menyusun hal Tabong Darah dengan sempurna, dan perkara itu sedang mendapat timbangan yang istimewa di-dalam Kementerian saya.

Perkara yang akhir sa-kali saya dapat jawab ia-lah berkenaan dengan ranchangan Family Planning, dan pada masa ini dasar Kerajaan ada-lah hendak menyerahkan perkara itu kepada satu badan yang tertentu. Tetapi, shor-nya itu akan saya timbangkan dan jika mustahak akan di-adakan satu Jawatan-kuasa menimbangkan dengan sa-lengkap²-nya perkara yang sangat penting itu. Sakian-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$98,022,372 for Head S. 24, and the sum of \$9,646,106 for Head S. 67Z ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended to 4.30 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 19 to S. 23; Heads S. 65G and S. 65W; Heads S. 66F and S. 66G; and Heads S. 67E, S. 67J, S. 67W.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Chairman, Sir, the various Departmental Estimates that come within the portfolio of the Treasury appear under Head S. 19 to Head S. 23 inclusive, Head S. 65G and Head S. 65W under Federal expenditure for Singapore, Head S. 66F and Head S. 66G under Federal expenditure for Sabah, and Head S. 67E, Head S. 67J and Head S. 67W under Federal expenditure for Sarawak.

It is my normal practice to seek your permission to take all such Heads together and, if you have no objection, I propose to do the same on this occasion.

Head 19—The Treasury

Beginning with Head 19 which concerns the Treasury itself, there are no changes that are very significant as compared with 1963, but it has been found necessary with the establishment of Malaysia, to have a small increase in the number of senior posts as well as supporting staff, to cope with the increased duties and responsibilities that have fallen to the lot of the Treasury.

As in 1963, the presentation of Estimates for Other Charges shows a division between the Treasury's departmental expenditure proper, and expenditure for general services, that is, expenditure to be incurred by it for other services on behalf of the Government as a whole. Increases of any significance, where general services are concerned, relate particularly to sub-heads 18, 19 and 21. The increase under subhead 18 on cost of living

allowances on pensions, is due to an increase in the number of pensioners over the previous year. As for subhead 19, an increase in expenses for the Crown Agents has been made necessary in part because of an increase in their procurement charges with effect from 1st December, 1962. The services of the Crown Agents are only called upon when they can offer expertise in certain matters which would not otherwise be available.

Subhead 21, Expenses of Delegates to Overseas Conferences, also shows an increase over the original 1963 Estimates. This reflects the fact that Malaysia is taking an active part in international conferences, as befits her status as an independent nation. Hon'ble Members can rest assured, however, that participation is limited strictly to those international conferences that are considered essential, and every effort is made to keep these to a minimum.

The increases in these three items, however, are offset to a certain extent by decreases in certain other items, and the overall increase in Other Charges Annually Recurrent is thus comparatively small in relation to the 1963 Estimates.

Where Other Charges Special Expenditure is concerned, there is a decrease of \$64,524 for next year as compared with 1963 and there are no particular items of expenditure under this general heading that warrant special mention.

Head 20—Contribution to Statutory Funds

The Treasury is responsible for this particular Head covering contributions to statutory funds. As already stated in the Treasury Memorandum on the Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure for 1964, a contribution of \$50 million from revenue is made to the Development Fund. This is similar to the amount included in the original Estimates for 1962 and 1963. Where the 1963 provisions are concerned, Hon'ble Members will be aware that this particular contribution has since been increased by \$150 million in the

Fourth Supplementary Estimates for the year. Similarly, as in past years, a further contribution to the Development Fund in 1964 will be made towards the end of the year, as will clearly be required to meet the level of expenditure reached.

Under subhead 3, a sum of \$200,000 has been provided for compensation to owners of livestock, where the latter die as a result of sodium arsenite poisoning. This amount is, in fact, recoverable from the additional duty imposed on sodium arsenite for the operation of the Sodium Arsenite Livestock Compensation Scheme. Hon'ble Members will have noted that only a token sum of \$10 was approved in the original Estimates for 1963 as it was not possible then to predict how much would, in fact, be available from the additional duty on sodium arsenite, for appropriation to this Fund. In the Fourth Supplementary Estimates which have now been passed, a sum of \$414,747 was approved, and it is estimated that about \$200,000 will be required in 1964 for the operation of the Scheme.

Subhead 4, relating to grants for the Social and Welfare Services Trust Fund, appears in the Estimates for the first time. As stated in the Treasury Memorandum accompanying the 1964 Estimates, a sum of \$12.3 million has been entered for appropriation to this Fund, and it is expected that this figure will be balanced by receipts from the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board during the course of the year, after the deduction of the administrative expenses of the Board.

Where the Contingencies Fund is concerned, the present appropriation of \$25 million is to be increased by another \$15 million to bring the total appropriation to \$40 million. Requirements for advances from this Fund for urgent and unforeseen expenditure will inevitably increase in view of the increased expenditure commitments resulting from the establishment of Malaysia. It is considered, in these circumstances, that the present appropriation of \$25 million may no longer be adequate to meet the purpose for which this Fund is established.

Head 21—Royal Customs and Excise

Turning to Head 21, the Royal Customs and Excise Department, the Estimates show an increase of about \$249,000 compared with 1963. Of this amount, \$187,074 is required for an increase in expenditure on the additional staff needed to provide Customs cover for the new wharves in North Klang Straits, and two new oil refineries in Port Dickson. Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, additional provision is sought in subhead 8 for transport as it is necessary to undertake more intensive anti-smuggling work and other preventive duties of this nature.

Head 22—Comptroller-General of Income Tax

The provision under this Head is comparatively small and there is a reduction in the Estimates of \$20,735 as compared with 1963.

Head 23—Inland Revenue

The overall expenditure under this Head shows a decrease of about \$12,000. Under Personal Emoluments, there is a slight increase in the number of posts as additional staff is required for the establishment of new stamp offices which come under this Department. Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, a comparatively small overall increase has been found necessary to meet rentals of private premises occupied by branch offices of the Department in Taiping and Johore Bahru. There are no other items of particular interest under this Head.

Sir, I now turn to Federal expenditure in Singapore.

Head 65G—Exchange Control

There are no changes of any significance under this Head, the expenditure proposed for 1964, both under Personal Emoluments and Other Charges, Annually Recurrent being just below that for 1963.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the position in the States of Malaya is that Bank Negara, Malaysia, has been responsible for the administration of the Exchange Control Ordinance since 1st August, 1960, as the agent of the

Federal Government which annually reimburses to the Bank the agreed cost of such administration and the 1964 provision for this purpose is entered under Head S. 19—Treasury, O.C.A.R., Subhead 17. As Bank Negara has only recently established a Branch in Singapore, it is still too early for the Bank to be approached to take over the administration of Exchange Control in Singapore, but I am keeping an open mind on this point.

Head 65W—Pensions and Gratuities

The provision of \$5 million entered under this Head is for the purpose of making a contribution to the Singapore Government in respect of the pensions of Singapore State officers seconded to Federal posts in Singapore. As Hon'ble Members may be aware, all Singapore officers serving in Departments which have now become Federal will, except for the Police, remain as State officers until they opt to become Federal officers.

Agreement has been reached with Singapore that it is for the Singapore Government to bear liability for its own employees—past, present and future—but that the Federation Government will pay to the Singapore Government the cost of pensions of Singapore officers seconded to Federal posts in Singapore. The provision entered for this purposes represents no more than a rough estimate and the actual liability can only be ascertained when the number of Singapore officers who opt to become Federal officers is known.

I will now turn to Federal expenditure in Sabah.

Head S. 66F—Trade and Customs

As far as posts are concerned, compared with 1963, there is an additional post of Assistant Commissioner and three additional posts of Customs Officers, Special Grade, both against corresponding reductions, in the one case against a supernumerary post of the same grade and in the other by a reduction in the number of Customs Officer posts. Apart from these, the only other change of significance is that the provision for clerks in 1964

has been shown in the Estimates of the Departments concerned, where previously these clerks were paid from a common Head of expenditure.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, a sum of \$12,000 has been entered under Subhead 5 for Printing and Stationery. Previously this expenditure was met from a central vote under Head—Printing. There is also an increase under Subhead 10—Uniforms, where a provision of \$12,300 is sought in order to bring the scale and type of uniform worn by Customs personnel there in line with that obtaining in Malaya.

Under Other Charges, Special Expenditure, I need only comment on Subhead 15—Typewriters, and Subhead 16—Weighing Machines. The former is new, provision for this sort of expenditure previously appeared under a common Head—Printing, while the latter provision is for the purchase of a cigarette weighing machine for use in Jesselton.

Head S. 66G—Inland Revenue

Turning to Head S. 66G—Inland Revenue, the Estimates show an increase of \$87,582 above the figure for 1963. The greater part of the increase is represented by the increase of \$60,147 under Personal Emoluments, consequent upon a number of posts in the Department having been regraded and redesignated on the recommendations of the Commission to review the Structure of the Public Service in 1963.

Under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, the only increase of significance is in respect of Subhead 2—Incidental Expenses. There has been an increase in the provision by \$7,725 compared with 1963. This is partly due to the higher electricity charges anticipated for 1964 and partly on account of postage and telegram charges previously met from a provision under Head—Secretariat. There is a new provision under Subhead 4—Printing and Stationery, as this expenditure was previously met from a central vote under Head—Printing.

The provision under Other Charges, Special Expenditure is mainly for the

purchase of additional filing and indexing cabinets and the purchase of one new typewriter and the replacement of an existing typewriter.

I now turn to deal with Federal expenditure in Sarawak.

Head 67E—Inland Revenue

The Estimates under Head S. 67E—Inland Revenue show an overall increase of about \$68,000.

The increase, under Personal Emoluments, is mainly due to the introduction of Rent Allowance, a small increase in the number of posts and, of course, the usual annual increments. The establishment has been increased by 3 posts of Senior Examiner and 4 posts of Revenue Clerks.

There is an increase of \$14,920 under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, as compared with 1963. This increase, more apparent than real, is explained by the fact that certain services—Maintenance of office Machinery and Equipment, and Printing and Stationery—were previously met from a central vote.

Under Other Charges, Special Expenditure, the provision of \$14,175 that has been entered is for the purchase of an additional accounting machine. The existing machine is unable to cope with the ever-increasing amount of work in the Department.

Head 67J—Trade and Customs

The Estimates under this Head show an increase of \$356,653.

The increase of \$328,611 under Personal Emoluments is mainly on account of the introduction of Rent Allowance and Overtime Allowance. These two items, between them, account for about \$231,000 of this increase and these are included for the first time in the Department's Expenditure Estimates because the practice of paying Overtime Allowance to Customs Officers from the Customs Allowance Fund which dates back to the Raja's regime has ceased on the winding up of the Fund on 31st December, 1963. With effect from 1st January, 1964, such overtime allowance to Customs Officers will be payable

from the Department's expenditure vote.

Similarly, as from 1964, fees received from shipping companies in respect of overtime work performed by Customs Officers will be paid into the Consolidated Fund. It will therefore be necessary for an expenditure vote to be created to meet the payments to the officers concerned. These changes are in line with Federal practice.

Under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, there is an overall increase of \$27,400 over the 1963 figure. This is mainly on account of expenditure of \$12,000 on In-Service Training Courses—a new Subhead 2 (2)—previously met centrally from Head—Secretariat. Since Customs has become a Federal Department, it is appropriate for the provision to be made under this Head.

A sum of \$12,000 is also entered under Subhead 4—Printing and Stationery. The cost of printing and stationery for the Department was previously met centrally from Head—Printing.

Under Other Charges, Special Expenditure there is an overall increase of \$642 over the 1963 figure and there are no particular items of expenditure under this general heading that warrant special mention.

Head 67W—Organisation and Methods

The Estimates under this Head show an overall increase of \$16,641 over the 1963 figure.

There is an increase under Personal Emoluments of \$15,461 as compared with 1963. The greater part of this is accounted for by the provision for Acting Allowances and the introduction of Rent Allowance, while the higher rate of Non-Pensionable Inducement Allowance has also contributed to the increase. The establishment has been increased by one clerk and one office boy.

The greater part of the increase of \$1,180 under Other Charges, Annually Recurrent, is represented by the provision of \$700 entered for Printing and Stationery, the cost of

which was previously met from a central vote under Head—Printing.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Perbendaharaan Persekutuan ini dalam bahagian Mengatorchara ada-lah satu bahagian yang mustahak yang di-tujukan kepada mewujudkan kechergasan dan kechermatan di-dalam pekerjaan dan perbelanjaan bukan sahaja bagi Perbendaharaan Persekutuan ini tetapi juga bagi Jabatan² dan Kementerian² yang lain. Bahagian Pengatorchara ini ada-lah juga bertanggung-jawab membantu Kementerian² bagi membolehkan Kementerian² itu menggunakan tenaga-nya bagi menghasilkan perkhidmatan² yang paling banyak di-dalam keadaan yang paling chepat sa-kali. Telah saya perhatikan, Tuan Pengerusi, ada beberapa jabatan yang telah merujukkan masaalah² pentadbiran dan perjalanan jentera Kementerian dan Jabatan kepada bahagian Pengatorchara ini, tetapi penyiasatan² yang di-lakukan oleh bahagian Pengatorchara ini selalu-nya mengambil masa yang lambat dan terpaksa menunggu beberapa lama baharu-lah shor²-nya dapat di-jalankan. Hal ini ada-lah satu hal yang agak merugikan perkhidmatan Kementerian dan jabatan² di-dalam negeri ini, terutama apabila kita ketahui kita ini berada di-dalam satu masa yang hendak mempercepatkan kerja dan mense-dikitkan belanja. Saya rasa patut-lah hal ini di-perhatikan dan saya suka-lah mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan supaya memberikan perhatian yang lebih banyak kepada bahagian ini dalam erti kata mempercepatkan kerja-nya dan juga menambah bilangan² anggota-nya, jika perlu. Pernah kita dengar, Tuan Pengerusi, daripada jabatan ini di-dalam hendak mengubat dan membetulkan perjalanan jabatan² yang lain untuk mencapai kechergasan bekerja dan berjimat belanja, dia sendiri mengetahui hal ini bahawa dia sendiri tidak chukup alat². Maka saya suka-lah hal ini di-perhatikan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya faedah bahagian ini akan dapat di-chapai lebih banyak oleh semua Kementerian di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lain daripada itu saya suka hendak mendapat tahu daripada Menteri Kewangan Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan gaji Pegawai² Chukai sama ada Pegawai Chukai Kanan atau Pegawai Chukai Rendah yang mereka itu telah buat tuntutan beberapa lama. Kita tahu bahawa Custom di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah menjalankan tugas-nya dari atas ka-bawah bagi menghasilkan pendapatan negeri ini. Saya dengar telah lama mereka itu membuat tuntutan tambahan gaji dan suka-lah saya mendengar daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat sampai ka-mana keadaan ini dan sa-kira-nya telah ada hasil yang baik supaya hal ini di-ma'alumkan kepada Dewan ini.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Head S. 22 pertaining to the Comptroller of Income Tax, on page 211. I would like to touch on the appointment of members of the Board of Review in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance. I believe the Honourable Minister of Finance is responsible for making such appointments and in the course of our debates in this House we have been advocating that appointments to such a Board should be based entirely on merits and that political considerations should not come into play.

Mr Chairman, Sir, members serving on this Board should not only be knowledgeable in the laws pertaining to Income Tax but should also be familiar with the running of everyday business, so that they will have a better insight as to whether certain assessments were made correctly or otherwise. The Board of Review is concerned with objections raised by taxpayers with regard to assessments by the Comptroller of Income Tax and, unless members serving on this Board are knowledgeable people, it will be well-nigh impossible for them to make sensible decisions. However, Sir, we feel that appointments made in the past by the Honourable Minister of Finance were by no means in accordance with the strict ruling that we would like to see. Besides being knowledgeable, we feel that persons appointed to such a

Board should be above politics. They should not be active politicians, otherwise it gives the impression that just because a certain person is an active politician, he is rewarded by being appointed to serve on such a Board. We also feel, Sir, that people appointed to the Board should not be active practitioners, in whatever profession they may be, because, as you are no doubt aware, taxpayers do often consult practitioners pertaining to the law of Income Tax, or even pertaining to the accounts; and people who are active practitioners will find it difficult to assume an unbiased position, so much so that it may give the impression that because an active practitioner is serving on the Board of Review—and if that active practitioner happens to be an accountant or a lawyer of a person appealing to the Board of Review—members of the Board may be biased. So, in this respect, we must give the impression that justice is not only done but seen to be done. Even in the case of active business men—and we must realise that active business men are under certain obligations to people because they pursue a certain type of business—it may so happen that a taxpayer who appeals to the Board of Review may have a person serving on the Board who is dependent . . .

Mr Chairman: What you are talking now should come under Item 3, *Perbelanjaan Lembaga Chukai Pendapatan dan Ulangkaji*, on page 215. That is the proper item.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Anyway, Sir, the reason for advocating those criteria is because I feel that members serving on the Board of Review, which is a very important body, should first of all be knowledgeable; secondly, they should not be biased or be unduly influenced by people who make appeals; and thirdly, they should not be connected with political organisations. I feel, Sir, that those are three very important criteria which the Minister must take into consideration in appointing a person to be a member of the Board of Review. Because, Sir, if a person is not knowledgeable,

decisions of the Board of Review can be challenged, perhaps by the Comptroller again, and the matter is brought before the High Court, and in most cases the High Court will contradict the decision of the Board of Review. Under such circumstances, Sir, it is a mere waste of time for the taxpayer to bring the matter up before the Board of Review if the Board of Review consists of persons who cannot decide competently on the issues before them; and secondly, Sir, the question of influence is of primary importance. We must always give the impression to the taxpayers that as far as the Board of Review is concerned, justice is not only done but seen to be done. We do not want the impression to be created that just because So-and-So, a professional practitioner, is serving on the Board of Review, it will be of advantage for taxpayers in a particular State, for example, to be the clients of that particular practitioner, because in case their cases are brought before a Board of Review undue influence can be exercised, whether rightly or wrongly. Those are very important considerations and I feel, Sir, that in the course of appointment the Honourable Minister of Finance has ignored all those facts; instead he has made appointments strictly bringing into consideration politics. In the past, Sir, we have, under a different Finance Minister, appointments of members to the Board of Review and those appointments were also on a political basis but with one little difference. The previous Finance Minister appoints people in his political party who supports him, but the present Finance Minister appoints people in his political party who supports him though they may consist of different categories of people, because they are opposed to each other as everybody is quite aware. In making these appointments, Sir, we also discovered that the persons appointed are politicians and are also active practitioners, and the only qualification we can see is that they happen to be staunch supporters of the Minister concerned in his own political party. So much for this question of appointment of members to the Board of Review.

I shall now come to the second question which the Minister has mentioned in this House many times, and that is the proposal to amend the Companies Ordinance. Under that, Sir, I think the Minister's salary will cover this particular point, because as far as this work is concerned, the Minister is the person who must decide.

Mr Chairman: I am afraid I must rule that out. If you want to make a suggestion, I do not mind—just a little bit by way of suggestion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Very well, Sir, I would like to put it as a suggestion to the Minister concerned. We have been told, Sir, that our Companies Ordinance . . .

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, the Companies Ordinance comes under the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Chairman: Yes, it has nothing to do with the Minister of Finance—leave that out.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, I believe that the Minister of Finance is also concerned with this particular aspect of the new Companies Ordinance, because I believe it is the Treasury that sends out letters for views from various professional bodies.

Mr Chairman: It does not concern the Minister of Finance at all—the Companies Ordinance. Therefore, you are ruled out of order.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Well, Sir, I will now come back to the Inland Revenue Department again, and this time I will touch on the question of efficiency of that Department. Sir, we have been told by the Minister concerned that, in recent years, the Department has done a very good job in being able to recover taxes from a lot of people, and in that respect, Sir, we have also been told that the Department concerned has been acting very efficiently in that pressure is being used on taxpayers to submit returns within the prescribed period. I must say here, Sir, that as far as efficiency is concerned, it must cover both ways: it must cover not only the field of tax

collection but also the field in which tax paid in advance is being returned to the taxpayer. As far as collection of taxes is concerned, we note that the Department has acted very efficiently—in fact too efficiently. But as far as tax paid in advance to the Department is concerned, taxpayers in this country are complaining that the Department has taken an extremely long time to make such repayments. I feel, Sir, that the money rightly belongs to the taxpayers and it is only but right that the Department should treat the matter as great an importance as the collection of taxes. I would like to urge the Minister to see to it that, in future, repayments to taxpayers are made just as promptly as assessments on them.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengalu²kan wang yang di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan baharu sa-bentar tadi. Saya chuma hendak menyentoh dalam perkara Kumpulan Wang Pampasan Ternakan kerana Nateriam Arsenita di-muka 204. Selama ini banyak ternakan kita terkorban di-sebabkan oleh angkara rachun yang tersebut. Dengan ada-nya peruntokan sa-banyak \$200,000 ini saya ada-lah mengalu²kan, dan saya mengshorkan kapada Kementerian supaya bekerjasama dengan Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam bahagian haiwan supaya dapat meluaskan lagi penerangan kapada ra'ayat di-luar bandar bagaimana sharat bagi mereka mendapat hak itu, dan saya juga berharap di-beri penerangan melalui ketua² kampong, penghulu² dan pegawai² daerah.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Perkhidmatan Rahsia yang peruntokan-nya di-minta sa-banyak \$240,000. Perbelanjaan ini saya memahamkan ada termasuk berpuluh² orang sa-bagai *informers* yang di-arahkan oleh Jabatan Kastam di-tiap² negeri atau jajahan supaya memberi ma'lumat atau rahsia tentang penye-ludupan chandu dan arak. Arak yang saya maksudkan ia-lah arak yang dibuat daripada beras dan ubi. Dengan ada-nya pengishtihaman Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan menaikkan

chukai arak sa-waktu mengemukakan Anggaran Belanjawan beberapa minggu yang lalu, saya menaruh keyakinan bahawa usaha orang ramai membuat arak di-kampung² akan lebih meluas. Arak ini memang sudah sa-mula jadi di-buat oleh penduduk luar bandar, terutama orang Tionghu yang membuat arak dari beras itu di-tanam dalam tanah. Arak ini memang mustahak kepada mereka yang baharu bersalin bagi kaum ibu dan juga bagi buroh² kasar. Saya bukan-lah hendak menggalakkan orang² dalam negeri ini minum arak, tetapi ini ada-lah kehendak ra'ayat. Oleh itu, saya mengshorkan kepada Kementerian supaya menimbangkan dan memikirkan dengan mengadakan undang² mengeluarkan lesen membuat arak yang saya katakan itu, sa-bagaimana memberi lesen membuat *beer* dalam negeri ini. Tambahan pula, arak yang di-tanam itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya di-beritahu sama mutu-nya dengan arak yang datang dari luar negeri. Oleh sebab harga arak naik, saya fikir mereka tidak upaya hendak membeli arak. Dengan ada-nya lesen itu kita dapat mengelakkan mereka yang selalu membuat arak dengan sembunyi, terutama di-Singapura sa-bagaimana yang kita dengar, sa-lain daripada itu dapat menjadikan satu hasil negara.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I refer to Head S. 21, Royal Customs and Excise, Sub-head 1 Personal Emoluments. Sir, I understand that the salaries of the rank and file of the Royal Customs and Excise have been revised some time in May, 1963, and up to date I am given to understand members of the rank and file of the Customs and Excise have not been paid the arrears of these differences in salaries. I appeal to the Minister to make early arrangement to pay these officers, so that they and their families could enjoy a happier Hari Raya and Chinese New Year. If this is not possible to pay them their arrears, I suggest that an advance equivalent to the amount of their arrears be paid to them before the Hari Raya and the Chinese New Year. Sir, I believe nothing could be more touching to these officers than

to pay to them what is due to them at this juncture so that they could enjoy their arrears with their families in celebrating the Hari Raya and the Chinese New Year in a happier manner than they have ever enjoyed before. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untuk menyokong peruntokan bagi Kementerian ini, kerana Kementerian ini-lah satu Kementerian yang menchari wang bagi perbelanjaan negara kita, dan kalau di-minta lebih pun saya akan sokong, Tuan Pengerusi. Saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pengangkutan di-Pechahan Kepala 8. muka surat 208

Mr Chairman: Muka surat berapa?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Muka surat 208, Pechahan Kepala 8—Pengangkutan. Yang Berhormat Menteri waktu mengemukakan usul ini supaya di-luluskan telah menyebutkan bahawa tambahan ini di-kehendaki kerana hendak menambah beberapa perahu², boat yang berjentera untuk hendak menchegeh perlarian barang² chukai. Tuan Pengerusi, saya sokong penoh di-atas peruntokan tambahan ini, kerana di-tempat saya dari Bagan hingga ka-Kuala Muda lebih kurang 20 pantai yang terdedah kepada orang² yang menjalankan kerja melarikan chukai, boleh di-katakan hari² ada yang di-larikan dari Pulau Pinang ka-Seberang Prai. Gulongan yang melarikan chukai ini ada-lah gulongan yang chukup terlatah, tersusun dan teratur dengan perhubungan² mereka itu yang mana sangat susah pegawai² penchegeh ini hendak menangkap mereka itu. Kadang² mereka ini melakukan satu kerja yang chukup kejam, ia-itu dengan motobot mereka yang lari kuat itu melanggar pegawai penchegeh sehingga ada di-antara beberapa orang mendapat kemalangan. Jadi, perkara ini sangat mendukachitakan. Saya harap dengan ada-nya tambahan yang macham ini dapat-lah di-kemaskan lagi kerja² untuk menchegeh orang² yang melanggar undang² dengan melarikan beberapa banyak chukai yang Kerajaan patut dapat.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, kumpulan yang melarikan barang²

ini ada bekerjasama dengan orang² kampung dengan memberi upah untuk menolong membantu-nya, dan pada satu masa orang² ini memukul pegawai² penchegeh itu. Ini-lah satu perkara yang sangat kejam yang di-lakukan oleh kumpulan itu. Saya harap sangat supaya pehak yang berkenaan mengambil langkah yang sa-wajar-nya untuk merentikan perbuatan yang sangat ganas dan tidak berperni kema-nusiaan itu.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman (Krian Laut): Dato' Pengerusi, saya suka mengambil bahagian di-sini untuk mengalu²kan Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kewangan sa-bagaimana yang di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini, dan saya percaya dengan peruntukan ini, dapat-lah Kementerian ini menjalankan kewajipan-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap di-dalam muka 207, Kepala 21—Kastam dan Eksais di-Raja, Butiran (32)—Pegawai Chukai. Sa-tahu saya di-masa yang sudah² ada-lah Pegawai² Chukai, atau pun kastam yang menjalankan kewajipan mereka di-dalam masa menchegeh orang² yang melarikan chukai ada-lah di-beri senjata² api, tetapi saya dapat tahu pula pada masa ini ada-lah Pegawai² Kastam ini masa menjalankan kewajipan-nya, terutama-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh rakan saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara ia-itu di-pantai² laut Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai telah berlaku beberapa kali orang² yang melarikan chukai, dan apakala berjumpa dengan Pegawai² Kastam sama ada di-perayeran laut lagi, atau pun di-darat, sudah beberapa kali Pegawai² Kastam ini mendapat bahaya sa-hingga ada yang telah terjun daripada motor boat-nya, di-sebabkan ia-lah dengan perbuatan² daripada puak² yang melarikan chukai di-antara Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai.

Saya fikir Pejabat Kastam ini tentu sudah tahu, bukan satu kali, bukan-nya dua kali, bahkan dua tiga kali, tetapi apa-lah yang akan dapat di-buat oleh

Pegawai² Kastam ini untuk menjaga diri-nya, ta' usah kata untuk menangkap, hanya untuk menjaga diri pun ta' boleh, di-sebabkan tidak ada senjata untuk mempertahankan diri-nya. Jadi, dengan itu, saya berharap supaya Kerajaan memikirkan dengan sa-halus²-nya ia-itu jika sa-kira-nya kita berkehendakkan Pegawai² Kastam bekerja bersunggo²h untuk menchegeh orang² yang melarikan chukai ini, pada fikiran saya, saya shorkan hendak-lah di-beri senjata api, mudah²an dengan ada-nya senjata api di-beri kepada Pegawai² Kastam ini, perkara yang berlaku beberapa bulan yang sudah sama ada yang terjun daripada perahu, atau yang kena pukul, tidak akan berlaku di-masa yang akan datang. Jikalau boleh, di-dalam speed boat kastam² yang menjaga pelari² chukai di-laut² di-sapanjang pantai di-Seberang Prai dan Pulau Pinang itu di-sediakan satu machine gun, dan dengan ini, saya percaya jikalau ada persediaan itu di-dalam speed boat tadi, orang² yang hendak melarikan chukai ini tentu-lah dia berasa churiga, dan ini-lah sahaja permintaan saya meminta Kerajaan menimbangkan untuk memberi senjata api kepada Pegawai² Kastam yang menjalankan kewajipan baik di-laut mahu pun di-darat, dan perkara ini, Dato' Pengerusi, bukan-nya saya dengar² sahaja, tetapi ada kaki-tangan kastam yang telah memberitahu hal ini kepada saya, dan meminta supaya dapat-lah saya memanjangkan perkara ini di-dalam Dewan ini. Sekian-lah permintaan saya, terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohamed Dun bin Banir (Sabah): Dato' Pengerusi, saya ada-lah mengalu²kan perbelanjaan yang telah di-shorkan oleh Menteri Kewangan baharu² ini, tetapi, Dato' Pengerusi, saya suka juga menyentuh di-sini ia-itu S 66F, Division II, item (6)—Superintendents (C 4/5). Pada tahun yang lalu ia-itu tahun 1963 Anggaran Perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$72,600 tetapi Anggaran Perbelanjaan dalam tahun 1964 ini ia-lah sa-banyak \$72,210. Nampak-nya anggaran ini ada kurang dalam tahun 1964 dan juga saya suka hendak menyentuh di-sini ia-itu item (11)—Customs Officers Grade II.

Di-sini juga saya dapati ada kekurangan, jadi pada pendapat saya orang yang bekerja keras untuk menjaga segala tanggung-jawab itu ada-lah datang-nya daripada Superintendents, sama ada orang² itu melarikan chukai², atau pun lain² perkara, maka tentu-lah sa-kali semuanya ada-lah tergantung di-atas tanggungan Superintendents dan juga Customs Officers itu. Jadi, dari itu, saya minta-lah di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini hendak-lah di-timbangkan atas jawatan² yang tersebut itu supaya di-beri sama, atau pun lebih, supaya mereka itu akan bekerja berhati² untuk menjalankan tugas² mereka, mungkin sebab yang saya tahu ia-itu yang dapat mengeluarkan hasil yang banyak ia-lah Customs. Jadi, sa-kira-nya kalau-lah lama mereka itu berkhidmat di-situ, maka tentu-lah mereka itu telah menjalankan tugas² mereka dengan sa-berapa yang ta'at setia-nya kepada Kerajaan. Jadi, tidak ada apa² yang hendak saya katakan, sa-takat ini-lah sahaja dan saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga bangun untuk menyokong peruntukan bagi Kementerian Kewangan ini, kerana pada pendapat saya ada-lah sangat sesuai bagi Kementerian ini menjalankan kewajipan-nya. Hanya saya ada satu dua perkara untuk menjelaskan pada Kementerian ini, terutama sa-kali saya suka hendak membawa kepada muka surat 200, Butiran (94)—Pegawai Penilai. Tuan Pengerusi, di-negeri saya ia-itu Pulau Pinang, sa-kira-nya sa-saorang hendak membuat jualan tanah dan hendak menukar nama, maka terpaksa-lah jualan itu, atau pun nilaian itu di-buat oleh Pegawai² Penilai di-Kuala Lumpur. Jadi, selalu-lah terlewat, umpama-nya, saya ini sa-bagai tuan tanah hendak menjual tanah kepada sa-orang, hendak tukar nama, maka harga tanah yang saya sudah tentukan itu hendak-lah di-nilaikan terlebih dahulu oleh pegawai² Kerajaan ia-itu Pegawai² Penilai. Selalu-nya, perkara ini terlambat membawa masa lebih kurang enam bulan, sa-tahun, kadang² ada yang sampai satu tahun sa-tengah

dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, susah-lah sa-saorang itu hendak membeli satu keping tanah itu dengan nama saya ta' di-tukarkan, menanti kelulusan daripada pegawai² ini, baharu-lah boleh di-tukarkan. Jadi, saya rasa boleh jadi, kerana enam orang yang di-utuskan kepada Pegawai² Penilai ini, boleh jadi kerja-nya terlampau sebak. Jadi, saya rasa kalau-lah Kementerian ini, atau Menteri Kewangan ini dapat melebuhkan sedikit daripada enam orang pegawai² ini supaya dapat mencheatkan Pegawai² Penilai ini untuk pergi membuat nilaian kepada tanah² yang grant tanah² itu maseh belum lagi di-tukarkan nama-nya.

Yang kedua saya suka hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan muka 207 ia-itu Pegawai Chukai. Patut-lah Dewan ini menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kasih kepada Pegawai² Chukai ini yang telah menjalankan kewajipan mereka itu dengan baik dan sempurna dan telah mendatangkan hasil yang paling besar sa-kali di-dalam negara kita ini. Saya menyokong penoh di-atas ucapan wakil dari Seberang Utara tadi yang mengatakan kerja² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Pegawai² Chukai ini bagi mencheгах kemasokan barang² yang tidak kena chukai ini selalu-lah membuat anchnaman dan kerosakan. Kerana saya tahu ada beberapa Pegawai² Chukai (Custom Officers) di-Pulau Pinang biasa bersungut sa-kira-nya mereka hendak menjalankan kewajipan mereka dengan baik dan hendak menjaga keselamatan patut-lah Kerajaan memberi atau pun mengalatkan pegawai² ini dengan alat² yang boleh menyelamatkan mereka daripada merbahaya. Saya juga bersetuju dengan saudara² saya tadi ia-itu Yang Berhormat dari Bagan dan Yang Berhormat dari Bachok yang saya rasa, ingin juga hendak tahu bagaimana kedudukan tuntutan gaji daripada pegawai² ini hingga hari ini belum lagi mereka tahu sama ada tuntutan mereka itu berhasil atau tidak. Dan sa-kira-nya perkara ini dapat di-jawab oleh Menteri saya rasa tentu-lah pegawai² ini berasa puas hati dan pekerjaan² mereka lagi dapat-lah terator dan sempurna, sekian.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Sub-head 1, item (1) under Head S. 19.

Mr Chairman: Page?

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Page 198, Sir. I would like to compliment the Honourable Minister of Finance for the good and efficient services that he has done to our nation. He has been looking after our national wealth and he is responsible for the sound economic stability and prosperity of our nation. (*Applause*) He has worked very hard and is responsible for the happiness and prosperity among our citizens, especially in his effort to create a home or property owning democracy, and he has shown in his speech all his efforts to help the "have nots".

At this juncture, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Honourable Minister of Finance in regard to one matter. He has helped the middle class and the working class to own property. However, there is another class lower than the working class or "have nots", and that class concerns labourers and those who work on daily pay. I appeal to him, Sir, to help them in general in view of our Asian way of life, i.e. the Asian filial piety to their parents. In our Asian way of life, our parents have to depend on their children when they are old and when they are not working. So, it is the duty of the children to maintain and support their parents. In this respect, I appeal to the Minister to look into the possibility of providing within his Budget for next year an allowance or reduction in respect of the parental dependents. The Minister has given reduction for five children, but the children

Mr Chairman: Order, order. You are speaking on policy now!

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, I have finished.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka juga mengambil bahagian tetapi sa-belum saya berchakap berkenaan dengan satu perkara yang saya agak penting juga, lebih dahulu saya

mengucapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan oleh sebab bijak pandai Yang Berhormat itu-lah maka dapat kita melancarkan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kerana bila wang itu banyak semua kerja boleh jadi (when the pocket is full, friends are plentiful and work is also plentiful). Biasa-nya orang berkata, "bila ada wang semua kerja jadi".

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan muka 201, Sub-head 18, ia-itu Elaun Belanja Hidup atas Penchen. Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini telah pun menerima memorandum daripada Persatuan Orang Penchen di-Tanah Melayu ini. Jadi saya berpendapat orang² ini telah pun berkhidmat sama ada 5, 10, atau 50 tahun tetapi patut-lah Dewan ini mengucapkan terima kasih kepada mereka itu kerana kerja² mereka yang chemerlang yang telah menjadi pengasas di-atas perkhidmatan 'am yang saya rasa terbaik sa-kali di-dalam Tenggara Asia ini. Jadi patut-lah sangat Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu menyamak sa-mula di-atas pendapatan atau Elaun orang² yang telah bersara itu. Kerana mereka itu pun merungut kerana tidak puas hati. Mereka ini anggap diri mereka sa-bagai penyapu burok. Jadi sungguh pun mereka itu pada hari ini telah menjadi penyapu burok tetapi kita mesti-lah ingat mereka pada satu masa dahulu ada-lah penyapu² baharu yang telah sapu berseh

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! Terlebih dahulu sa-belum di-panjangkan, saya hendak tahu daripada Menteri Kewangan, ada-kah bayaran elaun ini termasuk di-bawah jajaan dia atau di-bawah jajaan Perdana Menteri? (To Enche' Tan Siew Sin) Does the policy on pensions come within your purview?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: It comes under both the Prime Minister's Department and the Treasury, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Both?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Yes.

Mr Chairman: Please proceed!

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:

Terima kasih. Jadi itu-lah sahaja yang saya hendak berchakap dan saya merayu-lah kepada Menteri Kewangan, bagi pihak orang² yang bersara dalam Tanah Melayu ini Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan juga Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kedua²-nya yang bertanggung-jawab supaya menyamak sa-mula di-atas sara hidup atau elaun belanja hidup kepada mereka ini oleh sebab keadaan masa 5 tahun atau 10 tahun dahulu ada-lah berlainan dengan keadaan masa dan barang² yang ada pada hari ini, sekian.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bachok has asked us to expedite the work of the Organisation and Methods Division. The basic trouble here is that we are short of qualified officers, and I think the Honourable Members will appreciate—and this House, I think also will appreciate—that officers for this particular type of work are very rare birds, if I may use that particular expression. We, however, are very conscious of the need to expedite the work of the Division because, as the Honourable Member himself has stated, this Division can do a lot to streamline the work of the Government and in the process effect economies in expenditure. We will certainly heed his advice, but I would also ask the Honourable Member to remember that it has done quite a lot of work. In fact, the amount of work it has done—but which, unfortunately or fortunately, was done very quietly and without the usual newspaper publicity—is probably not so well known to those outside the Treasury as those who are in it. I can assure the Honourable Member that even though the Division is very short of qualified staff at the higher levels, it has done and it will continue to do a tremendous amount of work. In fact, if he is interested, I can send him details of the work which has been done by the Division in the past few months, or even the past few years. In case I forget, I hope he will take the trouble to drop me a line.

He also has raised the question of the pending claim by the Revenue Officers of the Customs Department. The position is that this claim has gone to an arbitration tribunal and the only trouble now is the question of an effective date—I understand, however, that the tribunal has made its report and a decision on this point should, therefore, be forthcoming very shortly. Other Honourable Members have also raised this point and, on behalf of the Government, I would like to assure them that we are very conscious of the valuable services performed by out-door officers of the Customs Department and we will certainly do what we can to ensure that they get a fair deal.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong who, unfortunately, is not here, has accused me of political bias in appointing unofficial members to the Income Tax Board of Review. I might, perhaps, explain that until about four or five years ago, all the members of the Board of Review, the unofficial members, consisted of either accountants or lawyers—in fact, there was practically nobody else—and in that sense they fulfil one requirement or one criterion laid down by the Honourable Member himself, i.e. they were knowledgeable. However, I think, Honourable Members of this House will also appreciate that, if they are knowledgeable, they may not be able to fulfil another requirement which he laid down, that is, they should not normally be those who are likely to be associated with cases which are under consideration. One does not need to be an expert to realise that if you are a chartered accountant, or a lawyer, you are more likely than anyone else, to be involved in an income tax case which comes up before the Board of Review. Therefore, although I agree generally with his remarks on the criteria which should be used in appointing the members of the Board of Review, I fear that in some cases those criteria could very well cancel one another out. But in the last three or four years, I have taken care to include persons other than accountants or lawyers in

Boards of Review, and for that purpose I have taken care also to include members of the public who are neither accountants nor lawyers and who, therefore, are likely to be free from any sort of professional bias, or likely to be professionally interested in particular cases. Such members do represent a very representative cross-section of the public, at least in my view and the view of the Department, and if they happen sometimes—not always—to be connected with a political party, I can assure the Honourable Member that that is purely a coincidence. It is also to be remembered that a case or a petitioner coming up before the Board of Review has the right to object to members, and he has in fact the right to object to up to one-third of the number of members of the Board of Review, and that is a safeguard, I suggest, against any likely form of political bias.

He also suggests that refunds of overpayments of taxes should be made more expeditiously. I am told that the Department has repaid tax amounting to \$10 million in 1963 and there are very few arrears of repayments. I am also told that in most cases the delay, if any, has been caused by the taxpayers' inability to furnish all the information necessary to enable the Department to compute the amount due, but if the Honourable Member has any specific cases of excessive delay, and if he would care to write to me, I shall certainly look into them and see what can be done.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara suggests that more publicity should be given to the operation of the Sodium Arsenite Livestock Compensation Fund—I think that is the full name of it—in order that owners of cattle and other livestock which have been killed could obtain the compensation due to them. I would like to say that this is a matter of the Department of Agriculture. The Treasury is only a post office in regard to this matter, and if he will transmit those suggestions to the Department of Agriculture, I have no doubt that they

will be given the consideration they deserve.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara also touched on the Secret Service Fund of the Customs Department. He has made certain suggestions and I can assure him that every effort is being made to arrest the makers of illicit *samsu*. We also give rewards for information which would lead to the discovery of smuggling, or the illicit distilling of *samsu*. He has made suggestions for anti-smuggling measures on which I shall touch when I deal with a similar point raised by another Honourable Member. In fact, the next Honourable Member who spoke after him, the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara, raised the question of instituting more effective anti-smuggling measures to combat smuggling. If I may say so, I was rather interested to see so many Members from that part of Malaya, that is, Penang and North Malaya, raise this question of smuggling. I agree that smuggling there has assumed rather serious proportions, and the basic reason for that is the long coastline of Penang—it is not only a long coastline it is also a difficult coastline with many inlets and ideally situated smugglers' coves, but the most important reason is that the whole of Penang Island is a free port area. If you get an area of about just over 100 square miles, regard it as a free port area and treat it as a free port area, it does not take very much imagination to appreciate that smuggling is all too easy—and that is why smuggling is so prevalent in Penang today. I agree, of course, that there is no reason we should not do everything we can to reduce the operations of smugglers to the minimum, but the problem is there and it is not so easy. Nonetheless, we are doing everything we can to provide not only speedier speedboats, we are doing everything we can to arm our men and to train the staff employed in these operations in the art of self-defence and to use weapons more effectively. We will take every measure possible to ensure that those who take part in these operations are adequately protected. In fact, I can assure the

Honourable Member that I have taken a personal interest in this matter, because it is very disturbing to read, as I read the other day, of a group of smugglers who got away after a brush with a combined Police and Customs patrol. I agree with him that this is rather demoralising and we should do everything we can to prevent incidents of this nature from occurring in future. A number of Honourable Members from Penang raised this point. I am grateful for their interest in the matter, and I can assure them that not only the Department but I, myself, will take a personal interest to see what can be done, but as I have informed Honourable Members who have spoken on the subject, that so long as the whole of Penang Island is a free port we can always expect a certain amount of smuggling to get through. I do not say this, of course, with any idea that Penang should lose its free port status soon, but I think that that is a very relevant factor which we should bear in mind.

The Honourable Member for Penang Selatan spoke of the delays in dividing land which has been sold by one party to another. Here again, the basic difficulty is shortage of qualified staff, but if the Honourable Member will refer specific cases to me I will look into them and see what can be done. The same Honourable Member also spoke of the threats to Customs Officers who are engaged in that part of the country. Here, again, we are doing everything we can to ensure that they are adequately protected; and if we can do more, or if the Honourable Member himself has any constructive suggestions to offer, I shall be glad to consider them.

The Honourable Member for Penang Utara raises a question which has been raised in this House, if not in this building, previously—that is, the question of giving allowances for taxpayers who have to support aged dependants. As the Honourable Member himself is aware, we do give some allowance for dependants, that is, one wife and children—one wife and five children. The question of extending

this benefit to aged dependants is, I suggest, a very tricky one and, if I can be completely honest, I would like to say that it is not so easy. We must remember that in this country it is very difficult to check whether a taxpayer has any parents, if he says he has got aged parents to support. If the Honourable Member were, say, the Comptroller-General of Income Tax, I think he will be probably tearing his hair in agony if I were to ask him to check whether every taxpayer in Petaling Street has aged dependants to support. Unless we can check this effectively and unless we are sure that most taxpayers will be reasonably dishonest—I am not saying reasonably honest—I suggest that it will be extremely difficult to prevent this concession from being used as a means of widespread evasion, both in depth and in scope. I, therefore, can hold out no hope of extending this concession to aged dependants.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Tengah has made a plea on behalf of pensioners, and I think it is a very eloquent plea. I, for one, can sympathise with that plea, because I agree that, as a Government, we must always remember the services—very valuable services—performed by those who have served the country in the past; and I suggest also that we have had this matter very much in mind, because the Honourable Member will recall that in my Budget speech of a month or so back I did make a special effort to provide not only for pensioners in this country but also for pensioners living overseas in regard to the withdrawal of certain concessions on taxpayers overseas. It, therefore, cannot be said that we are unmindful of the welfare of pensioners, but this is a very long standing matter which has received very careful consideration over a period of years by any number of experts and people who are not so expert, and the Government has come to the conclusion that it has done everything it can for these pensioners, and I think it is very difficult to go further without repercussions—very substantial financial repercussions.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of:

\$20,867,926 for Head S. 19,
\$77,600,000 for Head S. 20,
\$10,097,632 for Head S. 21,
\$66,254 for Head S. 22,
\$4,351,356 for Head S. 23;
\$182,420 for Head S. 65G,
\$5,000,000 for Head S. 65W,
\$1,009,718 for Head S. 66F,
\$366,252 for Head S. 66G;
\$371,261 for Head S. 67E,
\$2,047,313 for Head S. 67J,
and \$71,099 for Head S. 67W

ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 25-S. 28; S. 66H; and S. 67K and S. 67L

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to move all the Heads under the Ministry of information and Broadcasting covering the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak together. I accordingly move that:

(a) Head S. 25—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	\$ 215,952
Head S. 26—Radio	9,461,529
Head S. 27—Television	3,014,665
Head S. 28—Information	7,256,163
(b) Head S. 66H—Broadcasting and Information (Sabah)	1,394,255
(c) Head S. 67K—Broadcasting (Sarawak)	1,117,361
Head S. 67L—Information (Sarawak)	725,911

stand part of the Schedule.

Sir, the Estimates for the first time will include those for the newly created Department of Television whose services for Kuala Lumpur, I am happy to announce, was inaugurated on the 28th December, 1963, by the Honourable the Prime Minister.

With the expansion of the scope and activities in the Ministry, there must necessarily be increases under P.E. as well as O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. for the various departments in the Ministry.

Head 25—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Under Head 25—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—there

will be a slight increase in the overall expenditure this year notably under P.E. This, it will be agreed, is to be expected as the Ministry is now expanding both in scope and activity. It will be recalled that when the Ministry was established in 1961, the number of officers provided then was the bare minimum, the intention being that this small staff should form the nucleus and that it should expand as its scope and activities increased from time to time. I am now glad to say that within the short time, the Ministry had successfully initiated the planning and organisation of a new Department—the Department of Television—which is now its direct responsibility. With the addition of a new Department under its wing, not to mention other added responsibilities which have been heaped upon it, it has been found necessary to create a number of professional posts which, in actual fact, integrate two common services of both Department of Radio and Department of Television. I refer in particular to the post of Chief Commercial Broadcasting Officer who is now the Ministry's official. This officer will be responsible to the Ministry for the policy as well as the day-to-day running of commercial broadcast over radio and television. This is but a logical arrangement, in view of the fact that there must necessarily be one policy in commercial broadcasting both for radio and television. With the creation of this post, it is now possible to abolish the post of commercial manager in radio altogether when the present incumbent relinquishes the post in August. There is also the post of Chief Planning Engineer who, in effect, is the principal adviser to the Ministry on all matters relating to planning and engineering.

Under O.C.A.R. there is a slight increase of \$1,000 under Transport and Travelling, as we have more officers in the establishment now who are required to travel on official duties. To offset this increase, administration and maintenance of furniture and fittings show a decrease, as we have now moved into our new office premises

and these will not require much maintenance as yet.

Coming to O.C.S.E. the expenditure of \$144,523 for the Radio and Television Exposition 1962 is more than offset by the proceeds that were made. Honourable Members will recall my speech at the last supplementary budget meeting, when I informed the House that more than \$80,000 was made at the show and this has now been credited to the National Monument Fund.

As I mentioned earlier, we have now moved into a new office premises and this would mean that we would require new office equipment and furnishings. This in itself would explain the rise in this item for this year.

Head 26—Radio

On the Radio Malaysia front, the 1964 Ordinary Estimates exceed the 1963 figure by \$416,957. Besides having to cope with an unprecedented increase in its day-to-day work of entertaining, informing and educating the ra'ayat over the Domestic Service, largely as a result of Malaysia, the Department of Radio early this year was urgently called upon to broadcast specialised programmes to our growing overseas listeners. The Overseas Broadcast, popularly known as Suara Malaysia, is now broadcasting seven hours daily and its impact to say the least is tremendous. To cater for this vital Overseas Broadcast Service, as well as expansion to our Domestic Service, it is essential to provide for more staff and facilities. Hence the increase in the 1964 Estimates by \$416,957 over the 1963 figure.

The increase in P.E. covers both normal salary increments and an increase in the number of certain posts to cope with additional responsibilities.

The increase use of broadcasting equipment and vehicles to cope with increased activities and extended air-times, naturally, means more maintenance and additional expenses in producing programmes which in turn contribute to the increase of overall expenditure under O.C.A.R. The

expenditure under O.C.S.E., however, has been reduced by \$689,094 as most of the equipment and vehicles bought last year will continue to be in use for a number of years to come.

Mr Chairman, Sir, before I go to the next Supply Head, I am happy to inform the House that the direct revenue earned by the Department of Radio continues to show a steady upward trend. Revenue from Radio Licences as on 30th September last year totalled \$3,001,872. We may confidently expect a figure of about \$4,000,000 when the account for last year is closed. Similarly, our Commercial Radio Service is continuing to be a financial success. Until the end of November last year, the gross revenue has reached the figure of \$2,802,888 and for the whole year we hope to gross about \$3,000,000. Thus for 1963, Radio should be able to boast a direct revenue earning of approximately \$7,000,000 gross. However, let me hasten to reassure the House that money making is by no means the primary object of broadcasting in this country.

Head 27—Television

Honourable Members will recall in my last budget speech, I mentioned about Government's decision to create a new Department of Television. The Department of Television was set up in February last year and, as Honourable Members must have read in the papers, it was inaugurated on the 28th December, 1963. This will, in the first instance, be a pilot service with a relatively low powered transmitter covering an area of ten to fifteen miles around Kuala Lumpur.

The service will cater for all the major community living in Malaya, and during the initial stages will be broadcasting between twenty to twenty-five hours a week. It is hoped that when more experience is gained and when more personnel is available, this service will be expanded.

The Government has plans to provide for a higher powered transmitter some time in the middle of this year, thus extending this amenity to the

people living in the west coast of Malaya, and it is planned that by the middle of this year most towns on the west coast would be able to receive TV programmes from Kuala Lumpur. Plans for extension to the East Coast are being studied.

It is the aim of the Government to use this media of mass communication for the enrichment of lives of people living in Malaysia. The Government has levied a very small licence fee, so that this media should be made available to most number of people. As this may not bridge the gap between expenditure and revenue, the Government has, therefore, decided to introduce commercial TV, very judiciously controlled, in order to offset the gap. I do not propose to predict on what revenue would accrue from this source; suffice it to say that in many countries commercial TV stations have brought returns beyond bound of expectation.

The Department's requirement of \$3,014,665 for 1964 is mainly for the emoluments of personnel and other charges for running the new service. As this is a new Department, Honourable Members will appreciate that it is not possible to compare the 1964 estimates with the 1963 figures as in the case of other well-established Departments.

Head 28—Information

Under Head 28, a total provision of \$7,256,163 has been requested for Information Services including the Malayan Film Unit. This shows an increase of \$282,937 over the 1963 Estimates. Of the increase in Personal Emoluments, \$110,525 is mainly attributable to normal yearly increments in staff salaries and allowances, while the balance of the increase of \$179,412 is for payment of salaries and allowances of overseas Information Officers in our Embassies and High Commissions in Washington, London, Canberra, New Delhi, Bangkok and Tokyo. With effect from the 1st October last year, the Department of Information has taken over from the Ministry of External Affairs the responsibility of the manning of Information Attaches' posts in our overseas Missions.

Of the increase in O.C.A.R. of \$43,200, production expenses of the Malayan Film Unit take up \$20,000, while the balance is owing to the completion of the new Malayan Film Unit studios, which require a larger sum of money for administration and maintenance than the present old studios.

The increase in O.C.A.R. is, however, more than offset by the decrease of \$50,200 in O.C.S.E.

I am sure Honourable Members will agree that my Ministry is placed in the role of intermediary between Government on the one hand, and the masses on the other. The Departments in my Ministry have the task of putting over and explaining Government policies and legislation. They also collect and assess public opinion and public reactions, in order to guide the Government when formulating policies. But by far the most important task is that of informing, educating and entertaining the people for which all the three Departments are playing complementary roles.

Head S. 66H—Broadcasting and Information (Sabah)

Mr Chairman, Sir, with the establishment of Malaysia, my Ministry is now responsible for the Department of Broadcasting and Information in the two States of Sabah and Sarawak. With the change in the political status of the two States, these Departments, will, therefore, have to undertake new additional commitments and in doing so there is need for some increase in expenditure. Hence the request for increase in posts and funds, but these are on a very modest scale.

Head S. 67K—Broadcasting (Sarawak)

A perusal of the various items under this Supply Head will show that the estimates are both modest and realistic in their proposed expenditure of \$1,117,361 in 1964 as opposed to an approved expenditure of \$975,677 in 1963. This represents an increase of \$141,684 which has already been scrutinized and pruned by the Federal Authorities in Kuching.

The major increase of \$107,584 is shown under P.E. and of this sum \$21,750 represents normal annual increments. A further sum of \$29,748 is unavoidable due to Government's decision to pay rent allowance. An increase of \$7,310 for Non-Pensionable Inducement Allowance is to the charge of the British Government and refundable.

The conversion of salary scales as a result of the Civil Service Structure Review in 1962, approved in 1963, once again imposes a small but unavoidable and automatic increase of under \$4,000 in P.E.

An important and very worthwhile item is the increase of \$17,640 for the supernumerary post of Deputy Director of Broadcasting to complete the Malaysianization of the Department by the end of 1964. There is at present only one serving expatriate in Radio Malaysia, Sarawak, i.e. the Director, whose plans for localising the Department will then have come to fruition and this supernumerary post will be abolished at the promotion of its holder to be appointed in 1964.

Under O.C.A.R. there is a humble increase of \$47,400 of which the major item is \$22,000 for power and lighting connected with the installation of higher powered transmitters. There has also been an increase of \$800 in Sundry Labour due to revision of daily rates of pay and of \$5,000 for printing and stationery as these materials were previously provided free of charge by the Government Printing Office. This sum now becomes revenue to another Department and cannot really be classified as increased expenditure. The only other item worthy of mention is an increase of \$9,500 for stocking of spare parts for four new transmitters which were the gift of the British Government. This item is unlikely to recur for some time due to the high stocks of spare parts held.

Supply Head 67L—Information (Sarawak)

Under this Supply Head, the increase of \$64,175 under P.E. is due mainly to annual increments, introduction of

Rent Allowance and the creation of new posts of which a number were approved by Special Warrant in 1963, in order to meet expansion of Information Services in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. The supernumerary post of Deputy Information Officer is provided to facilitate Borneonization, as the present Deputy Information Officer is due to retire shortly and will, therefore, not be available to take over as Head of Department.

Coming to O.C.A.R. there is an overall increase of \$91,079 of which the major item amounting to \$73,000 is for printing and stationery. This is in fact a transfer from the Printing Department which in the past supplied printing and stationery free to the Information Services Department. The provision of \$52,000 in 1963 was also a transfer from the Printing Department.

The increase in O.C.S.E. is mainly to enable the Department to purchase a number of new items as can be seen from the Estimates.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap berkenaan dengan butiran 73 dan muka 248 Perkhidmatan Siaran Luar Negeri. Tuan Pengerusi, perkhidmatan ini ada-lah satu perkhidmatan yang mempunyai pengaruh yang besar di-luar negeri. Dan tugas-nya ia-lah menyampaikan suara² di-dalam negeri ini, pandangan²-nya dalam perkara² yang mempunyai hubungan penoh dan pada masa yang akhir²-nya banyak sangat di-gunakan bagi menghadapi konfrantasi Indonesia, dan saya tidak tahu sama ada di-sebabkan oleh kecekapan perkhidmatan itu atau oleh kerana Presiden Sukarno sudah mengharamkan mendengar Radio dalam Persekutuan ini. Itu tidak-lah menjadi soalan kapada saya, yang menjadi soal ia-lah Ketua Perkhidmatan Siaran Luar Negeri yang menurut anggaran belanja itu akan di-belanjakan sa-banyak \$14,436 bagi mendapat sa-orang Ketua Perkhidmatan Siaran Luar Negeri dengan Tingkatan Yang Tertinggi J.

Tuan Pengerusi, pada 13hb December, satu i'lan saya dapati di-dalam

Straits Times menawarkan jawatan ini sa-chara rasmi-nya dan di-dalam i'lan itu di-nyatakan bahawa jawatan itu di-kehendaki di-penoh:

"The post is permanent, and non-pensionable. A Federal Citizen will be appointed on the Permanent Establishment, but a non Federal Citizen will be appointed on contract for 3 years which may be renewed."

Nampak saya menurut apa yang di-nyatakan di-dalam i'lan itu nyata-lah Kerajaan berchadang menawarkan jawatan itu kepada orang yang bukan ra'ayat Persekutuan ini dan juga ra'ayat Persekutuan ini. Perbezaan-nya ra'ayat Persekutuan akan mendapat taraf yang kekal, sedang orang yang bukan ra'ayat Persekutuan akan dilantek sa-chara perjanjian. Tuan Pengerusi, pada fahaman saya ini tidak-lah betul, sebab radio ada-lah satu alat negara yang amat besar, yang mempunyai akibat yang besar di-dalam kedudukan sa-sabuah negara, kita biasa mendengar kira-nya sesuatu hal terjadi di-dalam sa-buah negara maka radio itu-lah yang menjadi alat untuk mempertahankan kedudukan kejadian di-dalam negeri itu. Perang radio kadang² mendahului perang peluru. Tuan Pengerusi, saya katakan apa yang di-kehendaki oleh i'lan ini yang meluaskan pelantekan kepada sa-orang yang besar erti-nya seperti itu kepada orang yang bukan ra'ayat Persekutuan ini adalah satu perkara yang akan menjunjukkan bahawa kita maseh merengankan erti dan akibat radio di-dalam negeri kita. Kerajaan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, telah memakai dasar Malayanisation, dan baru² ini tentu-lah meranchangkan itu menjadi Malaysianisation. Tetapi malang-nya di-dalam perkara yang sa-penting itu, dasar itu telah di-ketepikan. Ini Tuan Pengerusi, akan menyebabkan orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini boleh mengetuai siaran perkhidmatan siaran luar negeri dan mengetahui selok-belok perjalanan siaran radio itu sendiri. Orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini tidak ta'at pada negeri ini, paling jauh mereka dapat menumpukan keta'atan mereka itu sa-lama mereka di-dalam perjanjian kita, katakan-lah sa-lama 3 tahun, sa-sudah itu dia tidak ta'at pada kita. Maka meletakkan amanah yang bagini besar kepada orang yang bukan ra'ayat

saperti yang di-sebutkan oleh i'lan ini pada pendapat saya ada-lah satu kesalahan yang mesti di-betulkan oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, negeri kita ini mempunyai pegawai² yang mempunyai pengalaman² yang baik dan tinggi dalam alam perradioan. Dalil bahawa pengalaman² itu baik dan tinggi bahawa siaran luar negeri ini sudah berjalan dan telah boleh di-jalankan oleh anak negeri ini sa-chara memangku atau memikul tanggung-jawab yang di-amanahkan kepada mereka. Maka apa-kah sebab-nya Kementerian ini berkehendakkan kepada satu kelulusan yang memberi kepada orang² yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini memegang jawatan itu? Akan boleh di-jawab, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa i'lan itu sendiri mengatakan: Federal citizen dan non-federal citizen ada-lah di-tawarkan jawatan itu. Memang benar kita menawarkan-nya kepada ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan orang yang bukan ra'ayat Persekutuan, tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi harapan bahawa ra'ayat Persekutuan akan mendapat jawatan itu agak saya akan tipis, sebab di-dalam i'lan ini dia mengatakan:

Qualification normally an Honour degree of the University of Malaya, or any other recognised university. Candidates should have not less than seven years' experience in broadcasting, out of which at least three years should be with the overseas broadcast service on an established radio organisation.

Applicants with lesser qualifications may also apply, provided they have thirteen years of experience in broadcasting, out of which at least ten years should be with overseas broadcast.

Dia hendak 7 tahun pengalaman di-dalam penyiaran radio dan 3 tahun daripada-nya di-dalam penyiaran radio luar negeri bagi orang yang mempunyai degree, atau pun orang yang tidak mempunyai degree boleh meminta sa-kira-nya mereka mempunyai pengalaman 13 tahun dalam penyiaran radio yang daripada 13 tahun itu sa-kurang²-nya 10 tahun mempunyai pengalaman dengan penyiaran² radio luar negeri. Saya rasa ta' dapat-lah kita orang seperti ini yang menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini. Jadi, apabila ini terjadi demikian, maka akan pergi-lah kita kepada orang yang bukan ra'ayat

negeri ini, dan dia-lah yang akan mengendalikan suara Radio Malaysia ka-luar negeri, dan dia-lah akan kita amanahkan bertanggung-jawab. Ini saya rasa satu perkara yang tidak boleh di-pandang kecil dan ringan, dan ini ada-lah memperkecilkan kebolehan dan keahlian penyiaran² radio yang ada di-dalam Persekutuan ini sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada mendengar bahawa jawatan ini ada di-chadangkan sa-belum di-i'ankan lagi kepada sa-orang ra'ayat Inggeris yang pada masa ini berada di-luar negeri, dan di-buat i'lan ini hanya untuk menyesuaikan dengan sifat² yang ada pada ra'ayat Inggeris itu. Jadi, kita chari orang dahulu, kemudian kita buat i'lan menurut sifat² orang itu, maka ketepi-lah orang lain.

Tuan Pengerusi, benda yang kita kehendaki sangat dalam menyerahkan tugas negeri ini kepada orang lain berlaku lagi, dan berlaku dengan orang² yang dahulu yang telah menjadi orang² yang menjajah kita. Siapa sahaja yang menjadi ra'ayat Inggeris, bukan ra'ayat Persekutuan. Maka perlu-lah ini di-perbetulkan oleh Kerajaan, dan saya menuntut supaya Kerajaan ini memperbetulkan ini dan memberi peluang kepada anak negeri ini sendiri, kepada ra'ayat Persekutuan ini menjawab jawatan itu. Jangan sengaja di-siap²kan i'lan bagi membolehkan orang lain memegang jawatan itu. Jawatan ini ada-lah jawatan yang penting dan mempunyai rahsia² yang banyak di-dalam melemahkan semang²at orang yang menentang kita pada masa ini. Maka mempertugaskan kerja ini kepada orang² yang lain daripada ra'ayat negeri ini ada-lah satu kesalahan yang akan menimbulkan akibat yang tidak baik kepada negeri ini.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is a very important Ministry, and its policy should be clear and well defined.

Mr Chairman, Sir, speaking under Head, Information, may I say that it is a disturbing fact that where leaflets,

or informative documents, are being printed in Malay, English and Chinese, very often we find that they are not printed in the Tamil language for the benefit of the Tamil reading population of this country. That has happened on more than one occasion from the Information Offices. It is a matter of importance that all sections of the community should be given the information for which this Department is established. Therefore, at once, I say that the persons in charge of the Ministry should see to it that, when pamphlets are published in other languages, they should also be published in the Tamil language for the large Tamil reading section of the population of this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now go to Head S. 27, Television. Television is an important step of progress in this country, and it is a very powerful weapon for the spreading of information and entertainment to the people of this country. Mr Chairman, Sir, television was planned, and the planned programme has resulted in the establishment of television in this part of the world. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, can I ask one pertinent question? Why is it that only five minutes, according to the published programme, have been allotted—and that also for news—to the Tamil-speaking section of this country? How is it possible that this Government and this Ministry, which speaks so much of giving fair treatment to all races of this country, could have overlooked—and I hope it is merely an oversight and not deliberate—this very disturbing fact that once again the Tamil speaking section of the country has been ignored and discriminated against. I have tried to make enquiries, and I have gathered that the justification for that maybe that it is very difficult to get artistes, it is very difficult to get technicians. If it is not difficult for the other languages, why is it difficult only for the Tamil speaking population of Malaya? Already thousands of Indians in this country are up in arms against the discriminating policy adopted by this Ministry. In today's newspapers we have read of mass meetings at Ipoh,

and in Kuala Lumpur. There have been meetings of Indian organisations to protest at this very unfair and unjustified discrimination against a section of the community which has done so much for the betterment of this country itself. It is, I think, a crying disgrace to the Malayan Indian Congress that they did not intervene in this television affair and see to it that, as a policy, fair time should be given to the Tamil Section on television. In fact, there is now no Tamil programme except news—I suggest news for the consumption to mislead the Indians of this country. That is all television is being used for as far as the Tamil speaking population of this country are concerned. There is a request—I would not say a request, I would say a demand by the Tamil speaking sections of this land—that a Tamil programme of a sufficiently reasonable time should be put on as a permanent feature on television in this country. Now, that is a fair demand by a large section of the population, and I would ask for an assurance in this House that that demand which has been made, and which I am making in this House, will be conceded and will be conceded almost immediately. I will not be satisfied, and I am sure the Tamil speaking sections of this country will not be satisfied, by an answer which says, “Well, we will satisfy this demand.” We want to know when are you going to satisfy this demand. Within how long are you going to satisfy it? We do not want a vague answer; we want a definite and positive answer. As a matter of policy, I suggest that this Government and this Ministry should give a categorical statement that a Tamil programme of sufficient length, of almost equal in programme time to the other languages now existing on television, will be put into effect immediately.

Speaking again under Information, we in Malaya are very keen that information, particularly on international affairs, should be given out to the World Press. We can only do that if we have the co-operation of the Press—local and international. Now it is disturbing—and here again it is

worthwhile for the Minister in charge to look into it—that some Ministers have a habit of breaking appointments when press conferences are called. That does not lead to any good relationship between the Press and this country in its desire to have information broadcast to the rest of the world. One glaring example was about a month ago when the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry called for a press conference at 3 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the Press was there. Until nearly quarter-to-four the Honourable Minister did not come out of his room. When a foreign correspondent very politely asked one of the officials there, what is happening to our press conference, he got a nasty reply—so nasty in fact that a number of local press men had to walk out of that press conference. They were not prepared to wait there any longer. And the reply was to the effect that if they could not wait, they could go home. That is not conducive, and this Department should see to it that officers attached to the Ministers are not rude in that manner to the Press. Mr Chairman, this matter can be verified, because there was correspondence on it and a local Press had a press correspondent there who is now popularly known as a betrayer because he told the Minister, “Take this matter up and report these pressmen. They have to wait for you.” That press representative is now locally known as a betrayer. It is very essential that our stand on international affairs should be publicised to the rest of the world and the relationship must be maintained of goodwill between the foreign correspondents, the local correspondents and the Government of this country and, in particular, this Ministry.

May I finish by saying once again that it is of critical importance that this question of Tamil programme should be settled once and for all. Are the Indians, particularly the Tamil speaking population, going to be trampled once again, or are they going to get their fair share of Tamil programme on television? That is the question I have been asked to ask in this House. There can be no excuse, except deliberate

negligence or wilful neglect not to have included a reasonable Tamil Programme on television.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun ada-lah mengalu²kan peruntukan Kementerian ini, dan saya menguchapkan tahniah atas bertambah-nya satu Jabatan Talivishen yang menambahkan kemajuan Malaysia dan mengkagumkan ra'ayat negeri ini. Saya hendak berchakap, Tuan Pengerusi, dalam muka 261, Kepala 28—Jabatan Penerangan. Saya menyentuh jabatan ini ia-lah oleh kerana jabatan ini ada-lah satu jabatan yang mustahak yang di-dapati oleh penduduk² kampung, sa-olah² lidah Kerajaan. Jabatan ini menjalankan tugas-nya dengan sempurna dan sa-barang masa yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan. Kita sangat menghargai atas usaha yang chermerlang yang telah di-amalkan oleh jabatan ini di-dalam masa dharurat 12 tahun dahulu, dan bertambah pula di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar sekarang. Oleh itu, saya mengharapkan supaya jabatan ini, dapat Kerajaan menimbangkan dan memperbaiki taraf kedudukan dan tingkatan gaji pegawai²-nya. Menurut apa yang di-fahamkan kapada saya, Pejabat Penerangan ini lebih ramai bekerja sa-bagai sementara daripada yang bekerja tetap, ia-itu 68 orang pegawai² yang bekerja tetap daripada jumlah 196 orang pekerja² luar termasuk pekerja² wanita. Kalau pihak Kerajaan dapat menimbangkan dan memperbaiki jabatan² yang lain, seperti Jabatan Polis, Kastam, Guru² serta Postmen, saya fikir sudah sampai-lah masa-nya jabatan ini supaya dapat di-timbangkan. Sa-bagai kaki-tangan sementara yang ramai, tentu-lah mereka itu gelisah dengan keadaan hidup di-masa hadapan. Oleh itu, sayugia-lah di-timbangkan supaya dapat mereka itu di-jadikan kaki²-tangan tetap di-dalam jabatan itu, kerana Jabatan Penerangan ini, menurut pendapat saya ada-lah satu jabatan yang mustahak. Orang² di-jabatan lain bekerja pada waktu siang, tetapi Jabatan Penerangan ini, orang²-nya bekerja pada waktu siang dan malam. Jadi, macham Burong

Ponggok, orang tidur semua, dia berjalan.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya hendak berchakap dalam muka 246, Kepala 26—Jabatan Radio. Saya juga mengharap²kan supaya siaran² radio ini, ia-itu Jabatan Radio ini dapat memikirkan untuk memberi pertimbangan dan perhatian ia-itu laporan siaran persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat ini sekarang hanya di-beri dalam masa 15 minit, saya mengharap²kan supaya dapat di-tambah lagi masa-nya, ma'ana-nya di-tambahkan lagi 15 minit, jadi jumlah-nya sa-tengah jam. Saya nampak ra'ayat negeri ini ada-lah menjadi peminat berhubung dengan laporan persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat ini, bukan sahaja di-bandar² bahkan juga di-luar² bandar. Jadi, apa² kejadian yang berlaku dalam Dewan ini akan dapat di-dengar oleh ra'ayat 10 million, terutama sa-kali ra'ayat² di-kampung². Dengan ada-nya bertambah 15 minit lagi ini, saya berpendapat bagi pihak pemberita radio ini dapat-lah memberi laporan² dengan sa-penoh²-nya, dan dapat-lah menyatakan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berchakap di-dalam Dewan ini, terutama sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi ta' usah-lah masukkan saya ta' apa. Apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini akan dapat di-ikuti oleh ra'ayat seluroh-nya.

Saya gemar menarek perhatian dalam jawapan Menteri² kita kapada bangkangan² yang di-buat oleh parti² Pembangkang, maka dari situ dapat-lah ra'ayat berpegang dengan mempelajari chara² Kerajaan kita ini berjalan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit lagi ia-itu dalam muka 266, Pechahan Kepala 3—Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat. Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat ini juga di-berikan oleh Jabatan Penerangan, dan di-sini ada meminta wang sa-banyak \$45,000. Saya nampak dengan wang ini, dengan keadaan kita hendak menyibarkan penerangan² kapada ra'ayat² di-luar bandar, rasa saya ta' chukup, jadi saya merayu-lah pada pihak yang berkenaan pada masa akan datang

supaya di-dalam Pechahan Kepala ini di-tambahkan lagi.

Sa-lain daripada itu, mereka yang menyertai kursus ini, saya mengharapkan supaya di-beri peluang kepada Ahli² Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong kita, Imam di-tempat itu, dan kalau boleh di-buat dua bulan sa-kali. Sa-lain daripada menjadi Ahli Jawatan-kuasa Pertubuhan Suka-Rela, juga kita beri peluang seperti daripada Pejabat St. John Ambulance, daripada Palang Merah dan daripada Perkumpulan Kaum Perempuan itu juga supaya dapat kita beri Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat kepada mereka. Sekian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Enche' Ng Ann Teck (Batu): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak on Head S. 28, Subhead 3, Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat, on page 266.

Sir, the money provided for this Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat is \$45,000. The purpose of having such courses is to provide for a more healthy and truthful appreciation of Government policies and actions; hence these courses should never be the source for hoodwinking people into believing something which the Government has no intention of implementing. But, very unfortunately, such a course today has become the ground for party-politics; it has become a forum paid for out of people's money for the rantings of politicians.

Sir, only a few days back, I tried to draw the attention of the Minister of Education to a Civics Course addressed by Mr Lee Siok Yew. He was alleged to have said that the Minister had to be practically threatened into agreeing to provide free education for nine years. This, we know, is far from the policy of the Government itself. We also know that Mr Lee Siok Yew denied it. He also denied it when it first appeared in the Press. But two important participants re-asserted that he did say those things; and what makes things more convincing was that the reporter himself challenged Mr Lee Siok Yew to call for the eighty participants and thence ask them. It is no point coming to this House and blandly denying things

when an open challenge by the participants themselves is not accepted. It appears that some people just do not have the guts to own up to their mistakes. However, what surprises me most is the fact that though such Courses cost a sizeable amount of money, there seems to be an apparent lack of supervision. If there was an immediate investigation would have been proceeded upon such a serious accusation. But instead, like an ostrich burying his head in the sand and thereby thinking himself to be safe, the Minister of Education runs away from the truth by harping on the imagination that this is an attempt to split the Alliance Party. Sir, one of the supposed reasons for having such Courses is also to counteract any wrong impression that is current. But when Mr Lee Siok Yew said that he refused the Assistant Ministership of Education, because he did not want to be a puppet. There is also absolute silence. Are we, therefore, to assume that all the Assistant Ministers are puppets. It is no point, Sir, for Mr Lee to deny this in the House. There is an open challenge to this . . .

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, S.O. 36 (1). Perkara ini tidak ada kena mengena dengan hal ini.

Mr Chairman According to S.O. 36 (1), your speech is irrelevant, because it does not come under this Head!

Enche' Ng Ann Teck: But I am speaking under Civics Courses or Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat.

Mr Chairman: But you mentioned just now about the Assistant Minister of Education, which has nothing to do with this debate. That item has been included under the Ministry of Education about which we have already debated.

Enche' Ng Ann Teck: Sir, the speech was made at the Civics Course. That is why I bring it up here and I think it is quite in order.

Mr Chairman: Make it as short as possible!

Enche' Ng Ann Teck: Yes, Sir. As I was saying it is no point for Mr Lee to deny this in the House. There is an open challenge to him from both the newspaper and two important participants to call for all the eighty participants and ask them whether he did say such things. But he had remained silent and anyone can guess the reason. The reason is that he did say this and he is now scared to meet the people.

That is why, Sir, if this sum of \$45,500 is going to be thrown down the drain for personal glorifications, then it is high time that we stop it. We cannot watch hard-earned money from the people being utilised for such disgraceful acts. I would like to know what safeguards has the Ministry taken to see to it that such disgraceful acts are not repeated. Unless we are certain that there will never occur abuses of such blatant nature, we from the Opposition will not agree that the sum of \$45,000 be agreed to.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan muka 243 dan 261 Pechahan Kepala (1) berkenaan dengan Penerangan. Biasa-nya memang-lah luas sa-kali apa yang telah di-buat berkenaan dengan penerangan ini oleh Kerajaan. Tetapi sa-lama ini saya perhatikan bahawa penerangan yang di-berikan oleh pihak Pembangkang banyak yang di-gelapkan dan tidak-lah dapat di-sampaikan kepada ra'ayat. Saya berharap dalam perkara ini dapat-lah suara² yang menjadi tujuan apa yang di-sampaikan oleh pihak Pembangkang ini dapat pula tujuan² itu di-sampaikan kepada ra'ayat supaya dapat-lah mereka memikir dan menimbangkan dengan jalan ini-lah perkembangan demokrasi kita boleh bertambah sehat.

Berkenaan dengan muka 246 Butiran (1) Pengarah Tingkatan-tertinggi. Saya dapati dalam siaran² Radio manakala kita buka Radio kita di-sini, selalu sa-kali benar wave-nya—ombak-nya hilang dan tenggelam dengan sebab ombak² Radio dari negeri yang lain lebih kuat. Menteri kita tadi telah menerangkan ada juga chadangan hendak menguatkan lagi ombak² Radio

ini. Saya berharap perkara ini penting sa-kali supaya kekuatan wave kita itu dapat di-tangkap lebih kuat dan jelas, dengan jalan itu lebih menarek lagi kepada pendengar² kita sendiri di-dalam negeri ini dan lebih mementingkan penerangan² yang mudah dapat di-dengar dari wave² yang lain-nya itu.

Muka 247 siaran perniagaan kepala kechil 52A ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya selalu terdengar i'lan² yang kita tahu bahawa ranchangan ini di-punyai oleh Kerajaan, dan i'lan² yang ada perkara² yang mengandongi perkara² yang merbahaya di-pandang dari segi sains, dari segi kedokteran, dari segi perubatan, mithalan-nya berkenaan dengan i'lan² rokok, i'lan² ubat patent dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara ini memang satu perkara yang menjadi kegemaran orang ramai, jadi, perkara yang seperti rokok kita banyak baca dalam majallah, beberapa banyak bahaya² yang telah di-timbulkan oleh rokok itu dan begitu juga beberapa banyak daripada jenis ubat patent seperti thaladomide mendatangkan bahaya pada ra'ayat. Jadi, saya berasa perkara² yang ada kandungan yang boleh merupakan bahaya kepada ra'ayat, ada drug di-dalam-nya, ada bahaya², perkara² yang seperti itu harus-lah di-kawal penerangan² itu sampai jangan sama berhubungat memberikan satu perkara yang boleh terjerumus ra'ayat tertarek dengan i'lan² yang membawa bahaya kepada ra'ayat.

Saya menarek perhatian ini kalau kita tengok dari segi perkembangan ilmu perubatan baharu banyak ubat² patent itu lebih besar bahaya-nya daripada faedah-nya. Kerana dia memberikan satu pembinaasan tertentu sendiri, tetapi dia boleh mendatangkan collapse yang boleh membahayakan lagi kemudian-nya. Begitu juga keadaan rokok dan sa-bagai-nya, jadi, keadaan yang seperti ini-lah dalam keadaan ra'ayat yang baharu bangun supaya Kerajaan kita mengambil perhatian dan chara mendalamkan bagi kesedaran kita di-dalam alam perubatan, dalam alam perubatan baharu ini supaya jangan siaran² itu mengandongi perkara² yang akan membawa benchana pula.

Muka 253 kepala kechil 1 perkara talivision. Talivision ini ada-lah satu

perkara yang baharu, Tuan Pengerusi, jadi, sudah tentu-lah ranchangan² di-ator, tetapi perkara penting saya rasakan di-dalam perkara ini sa-sudah memperhatikan talivision yang mula berjalan di-Singapura, dan begitu juga talivision yang kita lihat di-Eropa, mithal-nya sudah-lah berjalan. Tetapi satu perkara yang saya hendak menarek perhatian Kementerian ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan peribahasa dan peribadi bangsa kita supaya di-dalam pertunjukan peribahasa hendak-lah halus di-perdalam supaya talivision itu satu perkara yang memang akan menjadi penarekan kepada akhlak, lebeh² lagi kalau kanak² dan orang² muda. Jadi, peribahasa kita-lah yang hendak di-tanamkan, dan begitu juga menanamkan fahaman² dan didekan akhlak yang memberi kesan di-dalam psychology kepada penuntun² talivision itu. Kesan talivision ada-lah besar, Tuan Pengerusi, kepada ra'ayat, jadi, didekan akhlak dan peribahasa ini-lah perkara yang penting di-dalam kita hendak membentok bangsa kita yang baharu itu. Berbahaya sa-kali di-dalam perkara kelakar², lawak² yang telah di-dapati kanak² kita meniru² daripada kelakar² dan lawak² yang merosakkan serta menchemarkan peribadi, bahasa dan 'adat kepada kanak² itu. Lebeh² lagi di-dalam talivision itu. Saya telah terjumpa pada satu malam, masa saya melawat di-Eropa, saya bersama dalam satu gulungan famili tiba² datang chuchu-nya ka-hadapan nenek-nya, di-situ juga ada ibu bapa-nya sa-kali, dan kanak² itu telah mengeluarkan kata² yang kesat, kata² dan kelakuan yang kotor, jadi, terperanjat-lah nenek-nya itu dengan pekerti chuchu-nya di-biarkan oleh ibu-nya, kenapa di-biarkan anak-nya begitu. Menyahut apa yang di-tempelak: Bukan timbul-nya perkara itu daripada terbiar, tetapi masharakat kita yang sudah membawakan kata² begitu di-dalam siaran talivision. Oleh kerana kanak² biasa-nya di-Eropa tinggal di-rumah bermain² dengan talivision itu sendiri. Maka di-dalam kata² talivision ini-lah telah di-sulamkan kata² lawak luchah yang memberikan dan tertanam kata² yang burok. Ini sudah berlaku di-Eropa, Tuan Pengerusi, jadi, sa-belum perkara ini

berlaku di-sini, saya berharap-lah perkara ini akan dapat perhatian dan dapat di-susun dengan sa-molek²-nya saperti peribahasa bangsa Melayu kita itu lemah lembut dapat kekal dan bertambah baik dengan chontoh² yang datang dari talivision itu.

Enche' Amadeus Mathew Leong (Sabah): Mr Chairman, Sir, before I deliver what I have to say, I wish to speak on the allocation to the Ministry of Broadcasting and Information under the Supply Bill.

Sir, the television service which we read about has actually come into existence, not only in Singapore but also in the mainland of the new nation of Malaysia. It is actually a proud issue of the nation, and at the same time it is also something to be jealous of and to be looked forward to by the inhabitants back in Sabah and Sarawak. Therefore, Mr Chairman, Sir, besides offering my congratulations for the achievement, I wish to make one sincere appeal to the Honourable Minister concerned, and that is, not to forget Sabah and Sarawak as soon as the possibility of extending such impressive entertainment is available.

The establishment of television in the Borneo States would not only increase the revenue of the States concerned, but would also show to those who oppose Malaysia that in time of confrontation by Indonesia the Malaysian Government is steadily working for the welfare of the people and the progress of the country. Thank you.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, yang sa-benar-nya, saya tidak mahu berchakap, tetapi saya rasa tersinggong mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh baharu² ini yang telah menyentoh berkenaan dengan talivishen; sa-olah² beliau itu sekarang telah menjadi juara orang India pula. Nampak-nya sa-lama 4 tahun saya bersama² dengan beliau dalam Dewan ini belum pernah saya mendengar sa-kali pun beliau itu membela orang² India, tetapi hari ini nampak-nya beliau telah menudoh Jabatan Talivishen sengaja tidak mengadakan Indian Programme. Tuan

Pengerusi, perkara ini saya serahkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan menjawab-nya. Tetapi, pada pendapat saya tidak patut sama sa-kali Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh menudoh Jabatan Talivishen, sebab perkara ini baharu sahaja di-adakan, belum pun sampai 10 hari. Jadi tentu-lah mengambil masa mengator untuk menyesuaikan kepada semua ra'ayat dalam negeri ini. Yang Berhormat itu dengan suara yang lantang membela orang India, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak patut terpulang-lah kepada ra'ayat yang menghakimkan perkara itu.

Sa-perkara lagi berkenaan dengan Jabatan Penerangan. Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh mengatakan Yang Berhormat Menteri telah mungkir janji kepada pemberita² akhbar. Saya dan Kerajaan sedar hari ini betapa mustahak-nya wartawan² (pressmen). Napoleon sendiri pernah berkata: Saya lebeh takut kepada tiga orang wartawan daripada 1,000 atau 10,000 tombak. Ini berma'ana wartawan adalah penting dan mustahak. Yang Berhormat itu menudoh salah sa-orang Yang Berhormat Menteri telah chuai atau berchakap kasar kepada wartawan. Saya fikir perkara itu tidak benar. Perkara itu sengaja di-buat, sebab menjelang pilehan raya ini ada² sahaja perkara beliau itu bawa dalam Dewan ini untuk menjadi bahan kempen pilehan raya.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat. Saya berpendapat peruntokan \$45,000 itu tidak chukup. Saya menentang dengan sa-hebat²-nya pendapat wakil Batu yang mengatakan peruntokan \$45,000 ini membazir dan mengatakan kita buang dalam parit. Pada pendapat saya pelajaran tata-ra'ayat (civic course) ini sangat mustahak, dan peruntokan \$45,000 itu patut di-tambah sa-puloh kali ganda lagi. Dengan ucapan wakil Batu itu menunjukkan Socialist Front takut kepada pelajaran tata-ra'ayat ini. Kerajaan hari ini tidak menggunakan di'ayah yang palsu atau yang tidak benar, tetapi apabila Kerajaan mengadakan pelajaran tata-ra'ayat Kerajaan sentiasa menerangkan kepada

ra'ayat: apa Kerajaan telah buat, sedang buat dan apa yang akan di-buat serta chara² pemerentahan pada hari ini mengikut Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya sendiri telah hadhir 10 kali di-dalam kursus tata-ra'ayat walau pun saya Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat. Saya dapati orang yang menghadhiri kursus itu bukan sahaja ahli² UMNO, M.C.A., M.I.C. tetapi semua ahli politik yang berfaham kiri saperti Socialist Front. Nampak-nya mereka telah chenderong kepada Parti Perikatan. Ini bukan di'ayah, Tuan Pengerusi, ini perkara benar. Nampak-nya Yang Berhormat dari Batu takut kalau Kerajaan mengadakan banyak kursus tata-ra'ayat dengan peruntokan ini, maka harus Socialist Front akan tinggal nama sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi, berchakap tentang penerangan ini, oleh sebab ada-nya bukan sahaja konferantasi tetapi aggerasi daripada Indonesia sekarang ini, maka patut sangat-lah pehak Jabatan Penerangan dan Siaran Radio mengadakan lebeh banyak lagi siaran untuk orang ramai tentang kejadian² konferantasi dan Malaysia supaya di-hadkan masa yang lebeh panjang lagi.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan talivishen yang ada di-Kuala Lumpur ini pada masa ini telah ada rungutan ia-itu ada sa-tengah orang itu tidak pergi sembahyang Maghrib sebab melihat talivishen yang mana benda ini baharu ada di-sini. Jadi, perkara ini patut-lah di-timbangkan supaya jangan di-adakan talivishen pada waktu Maghrib.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap tentang Pengelola Rancangan Melayu ia-itu muka 246. Di-dalam rancangan radio ini saya selalu mendengar sandiwara radio yang di-adakan sampai larut malam dan cherita²-nya tidak patut di-dengar oleh anak² yang maseh di-bangku sekolah. Peminat² sandiwara radio dan bangsawan di-udara ia-lah anak² yang maseh di-bangku sekolah, kadang² mereka tahan tidak tidor kerana hendak mendengar sandiwara dan bangsawan di-udara. Saya rasa kalau hal ini terus-menerus bagitu akan

merosakkan anak² kita. Saya dapati orang² tua tidak banyak yang suka mendengar sandiwara dan bangsawan di-udara ini, kechenderongan ini ia-lah anak² di-bangku sekolah. Oleh itu, saya harap pehak Kementerian ini menimbangkan supaya masa-nya jangan terlalu lewat malam, kalau boleh, sebelum pukul 9.00 malam, supaya anak² itu dapat mendengar-nya, dan cherita-nya di-utamakan cherita² yang dapat memberi pendiddekan roh dan semangat yang mahu maju ka-hadapan.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam siaran radio ini pada tiap² pagi saya dengar dari pukul 8 ruangan wanita yang sebok dengan recipe apa hendak masak. Kadang² orang sengaja tutup radio-nya apabila tiba ruangan ini, sesudah itu di-buka sa-mula, bukan tidak sukakan ranchangan itu, tetapi hari², itu sahaja. Kenapa-kah pehak Kementerian ini tidak dapat menukar, erti-nya di-selang²kan dengan ranchangan urusan pelajaran rumah-tangga bagi wanita yang memerlukan pelajaran itu? Mithal-nya, bagaimana chara-nya membasoh dan menggosok kain, ini juga sangat besar guna-nya, sebab ada kain² itu yang memerlukan untuk memakai ubat chara membasoh-nya, dan menggosok tidak boleh dengan strika yang panas, dengan strika yang agak di-sejokkan, atau di-alas dengan kain² lain. Jadi, chara² teknik untuk kerja² ini pun harus di-beritahu di-dalam ranchangan ini. Jadi, kalau ada bertukar² itu sa-hingga menarek kepada wanita² dan hasil-nya juga akan memuaskan bagi pendiddekan, bagi wanita² di-rumah, atau boleh juga bagaimana chara²-nya untuk membersehhkan alat² perkakas yang ada di-dalam rumah tangga, saperti kerusi, meja, dengan memakai ubat bagaimana chara mengilatkan-nya, atau menghilangkan benda² yang hitam yang melekat pada barang² itu, ini semua-nya ada-lah pelajaran² yang patut di-ketahu² oleh wanita² di-rumah tangga. Jadi, dengan ada-nya ranchangan yang bertukar² chara ini, maka usaha daripada radio kita di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini juga sangat besar hasil-nya bagi wanita² kita di-dalam negeri ini.

Sekarang saya berpaling kepada Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat. Di-dalam soal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sa-betul-nya bagi pehak Pembangkang juga berasa tidak berpuas hati di-dalam soal tata-ra'ayat ini. Sa-bagaimana yang di-suarakan oleh saudara saya pehak depan sana tadi, memang pada pehak Parti Perikatan urusan ini sangat bagus, tetapi saya berfikir di-dalam hal ini, ra'ayat kalau sa-kira-nya tidak di-salah-gunakan chara²-nya mendi-dek ra'ayat dengan suaha tata-ra'ayat ini, memang bagus, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab ini akan meluaskan pelajaran² ilmu pengetahuan dan bagaimana chara² mentadbirkan sa-suatu hal di-dalam satu² kampung, atau satu² kawasan. Ini memang sangat bagus, tetapi malang-nya pehak Kerajaan, atau Perikatan telah menyalah-gunaan chara ini sa-hingga orang² yang ikut mengambil bahagian belajar tata-ra'ayat itu telah di-kongkong roh dan jiwa-nya. Jadi, mereka telah tidak sa-olah² mereka itu tidak di-bolehkan berfikir dengan sa-chara democracy, dengan sa-chara suara ra'ayat lagi. Mereka sa-akan² di-kongkong oleh satu tali ghaib yang mereka mengatakan Perikatan-lah yang bagus, dan semua Parti² Pembangkang ini burok belaka dan tidak bagus belaka. Jadi, ada satu tali ghaib yang mengikat roh dan jiwa mereka yang mengikati pelajaran tata-ra'ayat ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya dengan sa-chara jujur, dengan sa-chara 'adil sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan, yang kita agong²kan daripada Kerajaan kita, atau Perikatan yang berdasarkan ke'adilan, keamanan, kema'muran; itu bagus, tetapi itu-lah yang saya katakan tadi sayang-nya chara keadilan ini hanya di-agong²kan di-mulut sahaja, tetapi di-dalam chara mentadbirkan-nya sa-mata² tidak 'adil yang di-jalankan-nya itu, sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, mithal-nya Naib² di-seluruh negeri di-panggil, di-adakan satu kursus, bila mereka itu balek ka-kampung² sa-lain daripada bagaimana chara² untuk mengusahakan bagi menyatukan ra'ayat di-kampung, mengadakan masharakat kampung yang bagus di-dalam soal ini; saya bersetuju tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, maka orang² itu sa-olah² di-katakan kalau masok Parti Perikatan dapat "ini",

kalau tidak akan “tertekan”. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, berlaku. (*Di-sampok*).

Saya dengar ada suara order, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Suara dia hendak berbunyi, ta' apa.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:

Dan, Tuan Pengerusi, begitu juga dengan kursus² yang lain, mithal-nya dengan guru² kelas dewasa, di-berilah mereka itu latehan², kalau sa-kira-nya mereka itu di-beri latehan, ajar orang² kampung supaya pandai tulis dan membacha, ajar orang² kampung supaya maju di-dalam soal mengusahakan tanah, itu memang di-puji dan saya juga berterima kaseh, kerana kita mahu bangsa kita maju, tetapi yang saya tidak bersetuju di-dalam soal ini dan yang di-usahakan, atau yang di-jalankan hari ini di-dalam negeri kita ini, mereka itu di-kongkong jiwa-nya, mereka itu takut mengerjakan yang lain². Jadi, sa-olah² pada hari ini dengan ada-nya usaha pendidekan tata-ra'ayat ini ra'ayat di-ajar takut, tidak boleh berfikir dengan sa-chara sendiri, tidak boleh bertindak dengan sa-chara sendiri, di-kongkong roh dan jiwa ra'ayat itu. Jadi, ini satu usaha yang sangat merosakkan. Kita hendak mengajar ra'ayat kita supaya berani bertanggung-jawab, tetapi di-dalam soal didekan tata-ra'ayat ini, mereka jadi pengechut, mereka jadi takut, yang bagus chuma Perikatan sahaja; berjumpa dengan orang ini, mereka takut; berjumpa dengan ini, mereka takut dan bila dia sudah tamat, dia pula memberi takut menerusi chara² itu kepada orang² yang lain. Ini dengan sendiri-nya nanti, maka ra'ayat kita di-dalam negeri ini makin menjadi jiwa penakut, Tuan Pengerusi. Kita tidak mahu yang macham itu. Biar mereka itu berfikir, jangan di-kongkong. Beri mereka itu berfikir luas², chara berfikir, bertanggung-jawab akan segala apa yang dia boleh buat. Ini menyatakan kalau sa-kira-nya pehak saudara saya Yang Berhormat tadi mengatakan Parti² Pembangkang takut, tidak, Tuan Pengerusi, Kami tidak takut, tetapi jalankan-lah sa-chara jujor, jalankan-lah sa-chara 'adil, mari kita lihat, tetapi kalau sa-

kira-nya dari pehak Kerajaan apa yang ada senjata kepunyaan Kerajaan yang tidak boleh di-pakai untuk parti politik, sudah di-pakai untuk satu parti politik, tetapi tidak boleh bagi parti politik yang lain, ini tidak 'adil, terutama di-dalam soal tata-ra'ayat. Lebeh² lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya kursus² ini di-beri kepada pehak kaum² ibu, sedangkan orang laki² yang begitu gagah, yang begitu kuat, dapat di-kongkong oleh kursus² ini, apa-kah lagi kaum² ibu, kaum yang maseh lemah dan boleh di-katakan maseh belum maju ka-hadapan lagi, maseh tertakut², maseh belum ada mempunyai jiwa yang bertanggung-jawab untuk tampil ka-hadapan dengan sendiri, Tuan Pengerusi. Mereka sudah di-takut²kan. Jadi, saya berpendapat, kalau di-salahgunakan-lah chara² pendidekan tata-ra'ayat ini, maka saya merasa, Tuan Pengerusi, ra'ayat kita di-dalam negeri ini, lebeh² lagi kaum ibu akan menjadi sa-bagai ra'ayat yang penakut. Kalau ibu² sudah penakut, bagaimana-kah keadaan anak² kita di-belakang hari nanti? Sa-saorang ibu itu harus di-ajar bertanggung-jawab, berani erti-nya bertanggung-jawab atas apa sahaja kebenaran, kalau dia sudah berani begitu, maka anak² juga akan berani, tetapi kalau kaum ibu itu dari sekarang sudah di-takut²kan, sudah di-momok²kan, apa akan jadi bagi anak² kita di-belakang hari kelak?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: On a point of order. Jadi, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu nampak-nya ta' menunjukan ucapan-nya terhadap tata-ra'ayat. Nampak-nya. . . .

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Apa order, Tuan Pengerusi?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: 36 (1).

Mr Chairman: 36 (1).

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tata-ra'ayat tidak menakutkan orang. Kursus tata-ra'ayat ini ia-lah untuk memberikan semangat dan ta'at setia, tidak menakut²kan orang, bukan kursus komunis—tidak. Jadi, nampak-nya berlainan sedikit Yang Berhormat

itu memberikan sharahan-nya, kata-nya tata-ra'ayat ini untuk menakut²kan kaum ibu, menakut²kan itu—tidak dia tidak faham, jadi irrelevance-lah!

Mr Chairman: Dia berchakap tentang Pelajaran Tata Ra'ayat. Dan berchakap atas fikiran dia sahaja dan boleh-lah dia memberi fikiran sama ada betul atau salah. Tetapi, jangan-lah di-ulang²kan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi. Yang Berhormat itu lupa. Saudara Yang Berhormat itu barangkali tidak berapa faham, Tuan Pengerusi. Masok saya ka-soal Television ini, Tuan Pengerusi. Saya berharap juga supaya rancangan-nya di-banyakkan untuk memberikan pendidekan akhlak dan pendidekan bagaimana chara semangat mahu maju kapada anak² bangsa kita. Sebab. Television ini anak² yang maseh di-bangku lagi selalu di-jaga-nya betul² barangkali dalam pukul berapa Television itu akan mula pada jam itu mungkin akan terganggu pelajaran² anak yang maseh dudok di-bangku sekolah lagi. Tetapi sunggoh pun bagitu, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya rancangan² atau gambar² di-lihat oleh anak² di-dalam Television itu ada mendatangkan sa-bagai pendidekan kapada mereka, saya merasa itu akan menggalakkan mereka juga, kerana di-dalam gambar² yang di-lihat-nya itu bagaimana chara-nya hendak maju, bagaimana semangat patoh kapada orang tua dengan chara pendidekan dan keperibadian daripada bangsa kita.

Juga di-dalam soal kesenian hendak-lah kesenian² daripada anak bangsa kita di-seluruh tanah ayer ini lengkap dengan alat perkakas²-nya daripada tiap² daerah dapat di-perlihatkan di-dalam Television itu. Jangan-lah sa-bagaimana Television di-Singapura, saya lihat yang banyak itu lebeh berchorak ka-China sa-hingga wa-yang China music-nya itu sahaja yang di-dengarkan. Tetapi saya berharap di-dalam negeri kita ini hendak-lah lebehkan lagi soal kesenian dan kebudayaan daripada anak bangsa kita sendiri.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak under Head S. 27, Television, page 253. Sir, I did not intend to speak or intervene in this debate, but after having heard the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I have no other alternative except to take some time of the Honourable Members of this House.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has brought this question of Tamil programme on Television; and he has also said that the M.I.C. should be ashamed that only five minutes have been given for the Indian programmes. Sir, it is really surprising that the Honourable Member seems to be fighting the cause of Indians. He, we know, does not speak Tamil, at rallies and I do not know whether he sees the Indian programmes. But whatever it is, Sir, I can assure this House and the Honourable Member and all the Indians in this country that the Malayan Indian Congress has taken up the matter with the Honourable Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and the Assistant Minister has assured that the time given for the Indian programmes would be increased in the very near future. As it is, we realise that it is a pilot scheme and there are certain difficulties, and I was one of those who spoke to the Minister not waiting to bring this matter up under this Head after so many days since the Television service has been started in this country. Even before the Television service was started, in fact immediately the programme notice was out in the Press, I approached the Honourable Minister and his officers have assured me that in the very near future arrangements would be made to increase the time for this Indian programme and also to see that arrangements are made for films and other programmes in the Indian languages.

Sir, talking about the information services which the Honourable Member for Ipoh has also raised, notice on this matter too, Sir, has been brought to the attention of the Ministry concerned.

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap di-atas perkara Tata Ra'ayat di-muka 266, Pechahan Kepala 3, peruntokan wang-nya saya rasa ada-lah kechil berbanding dengan faedah² yang akan di-terima oleh ra'ayat negeri ini. Sebab dengan Kursus Tata Ra'ayat ini bukan sahaja di-adakan penggilan segala ra'ayat untuk mendengar ucapan atas kemajuan² Kerajaan tetapi juga di-hantar rombongan² daripada ra'ayat yang menengok dari dekat segala ranchangan² yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan. Maka kita tidak hairan-lah ada pehak² yang merasa takut menghadapi perkara ranchangan Tata Ra'ayat ini kerana ra'ayat buka mata-nya bagaimana-kah kemajuan² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan kita. Saya susah hati atas ucapan yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Dungun, ucapan menghinakan ra'ayat ia-itu di-sipatkan segala ra'ayat itu terlampau bodoh boleh di-kongkong sahaja, boleh di-tanjol hidong-nya. Pada hal dalam Kursus² Tata Ra'ayat ini, ra'ayat berpeluang bertanya kepada Kerajaan membuat sa-suatu itu, segala selok belok dan juga bertanya tentang hal chara² macham mana wakil² ra'ayat di-sini ada-kah wakil ra'ayat itu menjalankan ranchangan-nya, adakah dia duduk sahaja di-dalam kawasan-nya, semua-nya itu di-tanya-nya. Jadi saya rasa ini satu peluang yang di-takutkan sangat oleh wakil ra'ayat yang tidak ada di-kawasan-nya itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, rasa saya di-dalam kursus ini juga patut Pejabat Penerangan memberi penerang di-bawah kawasan² yang tidak di-bawah pemerintahan Kerajaan Perikatan, supaya orang² itu boleh menengok ranchangan² ini, sa-umpama kita bawa To'² Lebai daripada Kelantan sana melihat kemajuan² yang kita jalankan. Jadi, bukan dengan tujuan hendak merendahkan PAS, tetapi untuk memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat itu chelek, jadi, rasa saya untong benar-lah duit itu kalau dapat usaha yang lebeh di-dalam hal ini. Lagi satu berkenaan hal Pejabat Penerangan, Pegawai² yang saya minta di-kawasan saya ia-itu ditambah pensharah² atau pegawai² dari-

pada wanita, sebab wanita-lah yang dapat menyampaikan kepada kaum ibu terus menerus, kerana kebanyakan-nya orang² kampung itu terdiri daripada kaum ibu.

Pada masa yang lampau saya lihat jika di-adakan penerangan, jarang² sangat kaum ibu yang datang, saya minta sangat satu Pegawai Penerangan yang chergas daripada kaum ibu, boleh memberi penerangan² yang penoh, bukan sahaja kemajuan Kerajaan, segala² ranchangan² Kerajaan, tetapi apa yang Kerajaan buat pada masa itu. Berkenaan dengan chara memberikan penerangan, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap penerangan² itu biar-lah jangan basi, perkara itu sudah dua tiga bulan baharu di-beri tahu di-kampung² mencheritakan apa yang terjadi pada Kerajaan kita yang mana jarang² boleh mendapat fahaman yang betul, sebab berita² dari surat khabar selalu di-kelirukan orang² yang tidak suka kepada Perikatan. Jadi, saya harap segala penerangan terutama sa-kali penerangan Antara Bangsa, pertikaian kita di-antara Indonesia dan Filipina itu dapat deras sampai-nya di-kampung². Jadi, rasa saya dua perkara yang saya hendak chakap itu supaya orang² kampung jangan rasa terhina sa-bagaimana ucapan yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Dungun tadi.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengalu²kan peruntokan perbelanjaan Kementerian ini, terutama sa-kali saya juga, saperti sahabat saya sa-belah sana yang lain telah berchakap tadi, memikirkan tidak menchukupi peruntokan sa-banyak \$45,000, kerana kita tahu peruntokan ini kalau di-bandingkan dengan banyak-nya kerja² yang di-jalankan berkenaan dengan kewajipan-nya tidak memadai saperti mana yang telah di-terangkan oleh sa-orang sahabat saya tadi ia-itu kita membawa orang² kampung melawat ka-tempat² ranchangan kerja yang di-buat sekarang ini supaya dapat-lah ra'ayat di-kampung² yang mana di-pengarohi oleh parti² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab dapat melihat dengan mata kepala-nya segala ranchangan Kerajaan Perikatan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya tadi ber-dengong² telinga saya mendengar ucapan dari Yang Berhormat wakil Dungun, kata-nya kursus tata ra'ayat yang kita jalankan itu tidak memberi faedah, hanya menakut²kan ra'ayat, tetapi saya tidak faham, Tuan Pengerusi, ra'ayat mana-kah yang berasa takut. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu di-tempat² yang di-adakan beberapa banyak tata ra'ayat itu hanya di-panggil orang² yang tahu dan ada pengalaman tentang berbagai² chara seperti mana dalam hal berternak dan memberitahu ra'ayat di-kampong² supaya mereka itu mengubah segala chara pertanian dan serba-serbi dengan chara mudah ia-itu memberi kesenangan kepada ra'ayat. Jadi, saya tidak tahu-lah seperti mana yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Dungun yang hanya Kerajaan men-cheritakan kebaikan pehak Kerajaan sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi, pada fikiran saya bukan-lah Kerajaan Perikatan sahaja, bahkan di-mana² Kerajaan pun tentu-lah Kerajaan itu tidak dapat hendak menghinakan Kerajaan itu sendiri, tentu-lah Kerajaan itu memberikan segala ajaran dan segala pengetahuan kepada ra'ayat itu supaya ra'ayat itu memahami dengan sa-benar²-nya apa² chara dan rancangan yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan pada masa sekarang ini. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hairan seperti mana ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Dungun tadi bahawa tata ra'ayat yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan itu tidak memberi faedah, tetapi apa-kah kursus tata ra'ayat yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Kelantan itu pula? Saya dapat tahu dan kita semua di-sini tahu, lebeh² lagi daripada pehak Kerajaan itu sedikit masa dahulu Kerajaan Kelantan menjalankan satu kursus tata ra'ayat di-rumah Menteri Besar ia-itu dengan mengeluarkan faham² kepada orang di-sana ia-itu orang² yang mengundi Perikatan itu akan jadi kafir, ini sahaja-lah kursus tata ra'ayat yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Kelantan, tetapi ini tidak menjadi takut kepada Kerajaan PAS menjual-kan ugama menchari kepentingan diri-nya masing². Tuan Pengerusi, maka saya ingat kalau sa-kira-nya

Yang Berhormat itu bersetuju saya suka-lah kalau sa-kira-nya ada satu² masa di-adakan tata ra'ayat di-tempat saya atau pun di-kawasan saya, saya hendak menjemput Yang Berhormat itu datang ka-tempat saya, mudah²an dengan mendengar kursus tata ra'ayat itu maka akan kembali-lah dia kepada ugama Islam yang maha suchi, tidak-lah di-rasok oleh shaitan seperti sekarang ini.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyia-ran Radio. Yang pertama sa-kali, saya hendak menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Kerajaan atas ke-jayaan-nya mengadakan perkhidmatan televisyen. Jadi apa yang saya dengar sa-tengah daripada pehak Pembang-kang kagum berkenaan dengan televisyen ini walau pun dalam masaalah ini agak-nya mereka belum lagi mengkaji dengan sa-dalam²-nya. Kita tahu perkhidmatan televisyen yang di-adakan di-tanah ayer kita ini ia-lah sa-bagai perhubungan sa-jauh 13 batu square belum sampai ka-mana². Jadi, tentang siaran²-nya pada permulaan-nya tentu-lah pehak Pembangkang faham sendiri. Kalau pehak Pembangkang mahu memberi pertunjuk yang baik kepada kita tentu-lah kita mahu terima tetapi beri-lah chara yang benar. Sekarang ini tentu-lah kita tidak dapat menunjukkan filem Hang Tuah untuk di-tunjokkan kepada anak². Agak-nya pehak Kera-jaan memikirkan sunggoh² macham mana kita hendak mendidek ra'ayat supaya mempunyai peribadi pada masa yang akan datang. Saya rasa pegawai² itu sedang menchari jalan bagaimana hendak memperbaiki siaran televisyen dan lain². Saya sendiri telah melihat perkhidmatan televisyen di-negeri Jepun sa-masa saya melawat ka-sana dahulu, saya dapati peman-char-nya banyak dan kampeni² pun ada. Sunggoh pun perkhidmatan televi-shen di-negeri Jepun itu sudah lama ada, tetapi mereka maseh lagi meng-ambil gambar dari Amerika dan di-terjemahkan ka-bahasa Jepun. Jadi bagi pehak kita yang baharu meng-adakan-nya, saya rasa tidak ada apa

hujah yang boleh kita terima daripada pehak Pembangkang, yang takutkan anak² tidak akan pergi sekolah. Pada mula² ini memang begitu, bukan sahaja anak² tetapi Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berchakap itu pun pada masa ini suka hendak menengok televisyen. Kalau ta' perchaya kita tengok banyak orang² dewasa dan orang² tua berkumpul di-kedai² yang ada mencontohkan televisyen-nya. Jadi ra'ayat kagum kepada benda ini. Atas kejayaan ini pehak² Pembangkang patutlah mengucapkan tahniah kepada Kerajaan.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat. Saya tidak-lah hendak mengulas dengan panjang pendapat wakil Dungun dan wakil Batu, sebab pendapat mereka jauh beza-nya daripada keadaan yang sa-benar-nya. Wakil Dungun mengatakan yang membuat kursus ini ia-lah orang Parti Perikatan. Saya rasa beliau tidak tahu langsung kursus tata-ra'ayat ini. Saya perchaya kalau ada kursus tata-ra'ayat di-Dungun dia tidak tahu yang terjadi—dia ada di-Majidi—dia berchakap hal kongkong. Jadi itu-lah dia, apa yang kita buat dia tidak erti, dia berchakap perkara yang bukan².

Yang sa-benar-nya, di-dalam pembukaan kursus tata-ra'ayat itu di-buka oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berchakap atas dasar-nya. Sa-lain daripada itu kursus itu di-beri oleh Ketua Pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama, Pegawai Haiwan dan lain² yang hendak menchelekkkan ra'ayat, yang selalu di-kelirukan oleh pehak² Pembangkang, terutama Socialist Front dan PAS. Sekarang ini dalam kursus itu patut di-tambah pelajaran agama supaya mereka jangan perchaya lagi dengan kata²; kalau masuk parti ini jadi bagini, kalau tidak masuk parti dia, orang itu tidak kuat.

Saya dapati kursus yang di-adakan di-kawasan saya ada-lah sunggoh² mencherdekkkan ra'ayat dan tidak di-kongkong kepada satu² faham sabagaimana yang di-tudoh oleh wakil Dungun. Berkenaan dengan wakil Dungun ini saya bersetuju dengan sahabat saya dari Temerloh mengata-

kan kita dukachita, sebab beliau memperkechilkan atau pun memandang orang ramai sa-olah² macham lembu atau kambing yang boleh di-puja . . .

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:
Bangun . . .

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak:
Apa hal?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:
Lembu dan kambing itu unparliamentary language.

Mr Chairman: Dia tidak mengatakan orang itu lembu, dia mithalkan sahaja.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak:
Kalau dia minta penerangan pun saya beri jalan supaya dia jangan silap mendengar chakap saya, sekarang ini pun dalam jawatan-kuasa, dia boleh berchakap lepas saya. Jadi yang saya hendak memberitahu ini supaya dia memikirkan hal ra'ayat ini, jangan orang yang sudah merdeka dia fikir macham orang yang belum merdeka dahulu. Di-tempat saya kalau di-beri "ayer Yassin" untok hendak di-gertak² pun tidak jadi. Ini terang, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana kursus tata-ra'ayat ini sudah meluas. Di-tempat saya sa-lain daripada penerangan di-beri, sa-buah bas telah di-beli di-Melaka untok menunjokkan kepada ra'ayat akan ranchangan nelayan, pembukaan tanah dan lain². Kalau tidak ada tanah, kita tunjukkan macham mana hendak meminta-nya, dan kalau dia hendak tanya perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan Wakil Ra'ayat pun boleh, kita boleh jemput Pegawai Penerangan dan Pegawai Pilehan Raya. Ada-kah kita sengaja hendak menipu atau pun hendak mengelirukan ra'ayat saya rasa tentu tidak timbul.

Saya rasa peruntukan Pelajaran Tata-ra'ayat ini wang yang di-untokkan ini tidak chukup. Sebab sa-lepas meshuarat ini kita buat di-Dungun untok menerangkan dengan sa-sunggoh²-nya kerja Wakil² Ra'ayat. Adakah dia bekerja untok pendudok Dungun atau pendudok Kongkong mithal-nya. Jadi ra'ayat tahu—mereka

pileh Wakil Ra'ayat untuk kesenangan kita, bukan untuk kesenangan penduduk Kongkong atau lain². Kalau mereka sudah pergi ka-lain tempat, ra'ayat tidak dapat berhubung dengan-nya. Dan kita sekarang menerangkan dengan sa-sungguh-nya bahawa jiwa ra'ayat yang sudah merdeka ini mesti mempunyai fahaman merdeka. Itu yang sa-betul-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang lagi, saya hanya menunggu kalau ada lagi ucapan yang mengatakan keterangan saya ini salah, saya sedia akan berchakap lagi sa-lepas ini.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief. I speak on Head S. 26 and Head S. 27, Subhead 1.

We are aware, Sir, that the National language of this country is Malay, but at the same time we have it in the Constitution that the cultures and the languages of the other citizens of the country will also be preserved and encouraged. In connection with this, I would like to mention to the Minister concerned that I hope that in any future programmes which he draws up, the Chinese and the Indian languages will be given an appropriate space of time, and particularly so in television which is a new addition to our, shall I say, system of education and information.

Coming to television, Sir, there will be a great number of films that will be shown. On this, I would comment that we have inherited, or learnt, a lot of good and useful things from the West, but we could also do with some of them in a very much lesser degree.

I will refer to the pictures that we have from the West—America and England particularly—which seem to lay a lot of emphasis on gangster films and on sex. These television pictures will be shown in Asian family houses where the children and their parents will be viewing them together, and I do appeal that less of these films be shown and more emphasis be given to local documen-

taries, as excellent films are now being produced in our country, to cultural films, and to educational films, whereby the children, who will be the future generation of the country, will be proud of their culture and at the same time will be well informed as to what is coming. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit pada petang ini dan saya akan sambong pada pagi besok. Saya suka berchakap tentang bangsawan di-udara yang di-siarkan pada larut malam, yang di-bangkitkan oleh Wakil Dungun tadi yang mana kata-nya merbahaya kepada anak². Memang sudah betul pada tempat-nya itu. Masa anak tidor bangsawan di-udara berjalan. Apa yang di-susahkan. Berkenaan dengan telivishen itu baharu sa-minggu di-adakan, pusat-nya pun belum tanggal lagi ibarat-nya. Kalau saya sifatkan saya ini bapa, Wakil Dungun itu ibu, anak yang lahir itu belum lagi tanggal pusat. Mari kita memperbaiki hal ini. Saya fikir Jabatan Talivishen akan membuat . . .

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of information.

Mr Chairman: Dia hendak buat penjelasan, boleh?

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Boleh.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu talivishen ini baharu di-adakan. Saya menchadangkan kalau dapat Kementerian ini membuat ranchangan dalam talivishen itu yang membangkitkan semangat kepada anak². Jadi saya tidak mengkeritik; saya mengshorkan.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Dewan ini tahu dengan nyata dan jelas apa maksud dan tujuan Yang Berhormat dari Dungun tadi.

Sekarang saya suka berchakap sedikit perkara ini dalam bab soal muka 266 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Pengeluaran Filem Negara. Dalam perkara ini saya sudah berchakap dalam masa

membahathkan Perbelanjaan Kementerian Pertahanan dahulu, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri sudah menerima chadangan saya itu. Perkara itu akan di-rundingkan dengan pihak . . .

Mr Chairman: Panjang lagi?

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Mudah²an panjang lagi (*Ketawa*).

Mr Chairman: Time is up!

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1964 has progressed up to Head S. 28 Schedule to the Bill. The Committee of Supply will resume tomorrow.

The Meeting is adjourned to 10.00 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 8.03 p.m.