



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY Mr SPEAKER:

Message from the Senate [Col. 963]

Assent to Bills Passed [Col. 965]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 965]

BILLS PRESENTED [Col. 971]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (SUSPENSION OF STANDING
ORDER No. 48) [Col. 982]

BILLS:

The Judicial Proceedings (Regulations of Reports) Bill [Col. 972]

The Air Navigation Aids (Control of Obstructions) Bill [Col. 981]

The Police Bill [Col. 983]

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill [Col. 985]

The Development Fund Bill [Col. 986]

The Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation Bill [Col. 989]

MOTIONS:

Government Daily-Rated Workers' Housing [Col. 995]

General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur (Construction of new
Hospital) [Col. 1013]

Menarek Balek Pengharaman Di-Atas Kitab "Beberapa Mutiara
yang Bagus Lagi Endah" [Col. 1033]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 1049]

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

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 14th August, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister, 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 Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Health, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bharu Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- .. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- .. ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- .. ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- .. DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- .. NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- .. TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- .. ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- .. ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- .. ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- .. TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- .. DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- .. ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- .. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- .. ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- .. ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- .. PUAN HAJAH 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 Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor) (*On leave*).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY
MR SPEAKER

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alamkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 3hb July, 1962, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya jemput Setia Usaha Majlis ini supaya membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(*The Clerk reads the Message*)

“Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills, without amendments:

- (1) to amend the Municipal Ordinance;
- (2) to limit the membership of the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund, to provide for the withdrawal from the Fund of members engaged in the plantation industry in Burma and to confer upon the Malayan Planters' Provident Fund Board the power to borrow;
- (3) to limit the membership of the Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund, to provide

for the withdrawal from the Fund of members engaged in the plantation industry in Burma and to confer upon the Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund Board the power to borrow;

- (4) to make degrees or diplomas of the University of Malaya or the University of Singapore equivalent, for the purposes of existing written law, to the corresponding degrees or diplomas of the former University of Malaya;
- (5) to provide that in respect of transfers of unnumbered shares the provisions of section 46 of the Stamp Ordinance, 1949, shall not apply;
- (6) to provide for the assignment to States of export duty on iron ore and to restrict the levying of royalties and like payments in respect of iron ore;
- (7) to regulate and ensure uniformity in the granting of pensions, gratuities and other allowances to officers in the public service of the Federation who are transferred to the service of certain public authorities.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN,
President

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has assented to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

The Municipal Bill, 1962.

The Malayan Planters' Provident Fund (Burma) Bill, 1962.

The Malayan Estates Staff Provident Fund (Burma) Bill, 1962.

The Degrees and Diplomas Bill, 1962.

The Stamp (Unnumbered Shares) Bill, 1962.

The Assignment of Revenue (Export Duty on Iron Ore) Bill, 1962.

The Pensions (Public Authorities) Bill, 1962.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FAEDAH YANG DI-PEROLEHI DARI PAKATAN ASA

1. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri apa-kah faedah yang di-perolehi dari hasil pakatan ASA oleh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Pilipina dan Thailand sa-hingga hari ini.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soalan itu saya suka menjelaskan bahawa banyaklah perkara² yang berfaedah telah di-chapai semenjak tertuboh-nya ASA itu. Sa-bagai contoh-nya, visa ia-itu hal yang telah di-bangkitkan kesusahan kepada orang² yang lalu lintas di-antara Tanah Melayu dengan Thailand dan Pilipina: bagi pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak-lah lagi berkehendakkan visa tetapi bagi pihak orang ramai visa di-kehendaki tetapi tidak ada bayaran. Dan juga berkenaan dengan talipon yang sekarang ini akan berhubung di-antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Haadyai telah pun siap pada tahun ini dan juga telah pun di-buka direct radio-talipon di-antara Kuala Lumpur, Singapura dan Manila.

Banyak lagi umpama-nya kebuda-yaan telah di-jalankan bersama² di-

antara tiga buah negeri sa-bagaimana yang di-tunjokkan baharu² ini sa-masa ketibaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Raja² Thailand. Dan juga perkara yang penting ia-itu jalan keretapi dari Kuala Lumpur ka-Bangkok; dan juga mengambil bahagian di-antara tiga buah negeri dalam pertunjukan Trade Fair dalam bulan Oktober tahun 1961. Dan juga Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah memberikan latehan kepada pegawai² Thailand yang pada 15hb July yang baharu lalu telah datang di-sini mengambil perhatian hal² berkenaan dengan Rancangan Luar Bandar. Dan juga bagi pihak Kerajaan Pilipina akan menolong Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan menghantarkan 60 orang doctor untuk menolong kita di-sini kerana urusan² doctor. Juga lain² perkara banyak lagi yang sekarang sedang di-binchangkan, saperti hendak di-adakan perjanjian bantuan dalam ASA berkenaan perniagaan (commerce) dan research, perkara² pertukaran pakar² di-antara negeri ini—technical assistance dan pertukaran pihak pelajar² muda untuk memberi latehan dalam masing² negeri kepada penuntut² daripada negeri di-dalam ASA itu.

OVERSEAS TRAINING FOR NURSES AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, 1961 AND 1962

2. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman asks the Minister of Health to state the number of (i) nurses, (ii) Hospital Assistants, who have been sent for training overseas in 1961 and 1962.

The Minister of Health (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, the number of nurses and Hospital Assistants sent for training overseas are as follows:

In 1961 ... 8 staff nurses,
40 student nurses, and
4 Hospital Assistants.

In 1962 ... 4 staff nurses,
59 student nurses.

Total for both the two years:
12 staff nurses,
99 student nurses, and
4 Hospital Assistants.

SPECIAL COURSE IN LOCAL CUSTOMS FOR NURSES

3. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman asks the Minister of Health to state whether any special course is given to nurses on their return from training overseas to adapt them to local customs in the rural areas, where dissatisfaction has often been expressed by the rural dwellers about the "westernised" attitude of the nurses.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, yes. There are special courses for nurses, both trained overseas and locally, serving in the rural areas to adapt them to the local customs.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Minister concerned kindly enlighten this House with some details about such courses so that we can have some idea as to whether such courses will really help them to break away from "westernised" ideas.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, these two courses are held either in Penang or at Jitra where opportunity is given for the basic health staff who are to direct and supervise these auxiliaries, to know how to make use of them efficiently in the rural areas, to realise their limitations as auxiliaries, to observe the functioning of a rural health unit, how the various rural health services are carried out with sufficient emphasis to rural education, nutrition, control of communicable diseases and environmental sanitation in rural areas, to gain knowledge about the rural health service schemes, its objectives, the function, organisation and administration of rural health service, to see how the concept of teamwork in public health is to be applied, to recognise their real functions, duties and responsibilities, to gain experience in recognising the health problems in the rural areas and to know more about the rural population regarding the health practices, their customs, their food, their habits and generally to have a proper liaison between the rural people and the health services.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think the Honourable Minister of Health is answering the question at all. What we ask for is the

details of the courses under which they are supposed to be training. We are not asking for a general statement that the rural circumstances are different from the town circumstances. We are quite well aware of that. For example, if we like to know when we talk of the language of rural areas, do we mean languages and dialogues? Thus, how many hours of training they get in Malay to enable them to speak to the Malay kampong people, or how many hours of training they get in Hokkien language and custom so that they can deal with the Hokkien people of the fishing villages, or how many hours of training in Cantonese and so on?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the original question did not ask for details. If details are wanted, I would require notice.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Does the Honourable Minister of Health admit that he is unaware of the details?

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE KELANTAN MATCH FACTORY

4. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare whether he is aware of the very low wages paid to employees of the Kelantan Match Factory and if so whether he will investigate the matter with a view to establishing a Wages Council.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware of low wages being paid to the employees of the Kelantan Match Factory. The matter is being investigated and appropriate action will be taken following the result of the investigation.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, is not the Minister of Labour aware that this situation of low wages has been existing for years—for not less than three years—and that this is not a particular case but it generally applies to factories in Kelantan where people are paid as low as \$1.60 per day.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of it.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, may we know why it is only now that he wants to investigate this situation?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Sir, the Honourable Member is perhaps aware that the Government encourages the system of voluntary negotiation between parties to determine the wage rates and conditions of employment of workers. If this is found not effective, then measures will be taken under the Wages Councils Ordinance.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, my question is: why should the Minister of Labour only consider it necessary to investigate now and not previously, since this situation has been existing for years?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: We have been looking into this question for some time (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I was not aware that the State of Kelantan is such a big one. But is the Honourable Minister of Labour saying that the Labour Department, Kelantan, is not aware that there should be a minimum wage in factories and in industrial enterprises?

Mr Speaker: (*To Enche' Bahaman*) Do you require notice of that?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Yes, Sir.

WAGES COUNCIL FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS

5. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare why there has been a considerable delay in setting up a Wages Council for the shop assistants.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Mr Speaker, Sir, a Wages Council for shop assistants and employees in coffee shops, hotels, restaurants and bars was set up in 1959 and the Council is now in operation.

Enche' V. David: May I know why there is considerable delay in this Wages Council making its report?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The question is why a Wages Council has not been set up and my answer is that a Wages Council has been set up.

Mr Speaker: Yes, but he wants to know why there is delay in the report of the Council.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin. There has been no delay—the Council has been set up in 1959. The question is whether the Wages Council has been set up and I said that a Wages Council has been set up in 1959. There has been no delay at all.

Mr Speaker: So you do not know why its report has been delayed?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I require notice of this, Sir.

Enche' V. David: May I presume that the delay was mainly due to the ineffectiveness of the Labour Officers at the local regional level?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: No.

LABOUR OFFICERS

6. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state how many Labour Officers have been recruited for 1961 and what are their qualifications.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The answer is, "None".

MOTOR BOAT RUMAH API YANG ADA BILEK SEJOK

7. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa buah motor boat menjaga rumah² api di-dalam Tanah Melayu yang di-lengkapkan dengan bilek² sejok.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini ada sa-buah kapal sahaja yang di-gunakan berkaitan dengan kerja memelihara rumah² api serta lain² kemudahan pelayaran yang sa-umpama-nya, ia-itu m.v. "Aktina". Kapal ini bukan-nya milek Kerajaan tetapi ada-lah di-punyaï oleh Lembaga Chukai Api (Light Dues Board) yang di-tubuhkan di-bawah Undang² Chukai Api Persekutuan tahun 1953 (Federation Light Dues Ordinance, 1953). Mengikut Undang² ini, Lembaga tersebut ada-lah bertanggung-jawab pada mengadakan serta memelihara rumah² api, suar², boya² dan lain² kemudahan yang sa-umpama-nya di-sapanjang pantai dan perayeran Negeri ini. Hanya sa-bahagian daripada kapal itu sahaja yang di-lengkapkan dengan

alat hawa dingin. Kemudahan ini adalah mustahak kerana bila² kapal itu keluar bertugas ia akan melawat semua tempat² yang berkenaan di-sekeliling pantai Negeri ini sa-belum balek ka-pengkalan-nya dan ini mengambil ma-sa hampir² dua bulan.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE POLICE BILL

Bill to provide that in times of war or other emergency, the Police Volunteer Reserve and auxiliary police officers and other police officers and constables, as well as the Royal Federation of Malaya Police Force, may be employed to serve in conjunction with the Federation Armed Forces or otherwise in the defence of the Federation; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time today under suspension of Standing Order 48.

THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1961; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time today under suspension of Standing Order 48.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

Bill to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time today under suspension of Standing Order 48.

THE NATIONAL LAND CODE (PENANG AND MALACCA TITLES) BILL

Bill to provide for the introduction of a system of registration of title to land in the States of Malacca and Penang, for the issue of replacement titles, for the assimilation of such system to the provisions of the National Land Code, and for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE MALAYAN MUSLIM PILGRIMS SAVINGS CORPORATION BILL

Bill to incorporate the Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation to manage a fund for the maintenance and utilisation of savings in connection with the pilgrimage to Mecca; presented by the Assistant Minister of Rural Development; read the first time; to be read a second time today under suspension of Standing Order 48.

BILLS

THE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS (REGULATION OF REPORTS) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to regulate the publication of reports of judicial proceedings in such manner as to prevent injury to public morals", be read a second time. Whilst it is desirable that reports of judicial and other proceedings should be fair and accurate, it is at the same time important that nothing which is calculated to affect public morals should be included in such reports; and although the privilege given to reports of proceedings in Court is founded on public policy, and of benefit and advantage to the community—the principle being that it is for the public benefit that it should be informed of what takes place substantially in open Court as if it is present itself—yet this privilege must be limited to some extent if these reports are to be of actual benefit and advantage to the public. The privilege does not, therefore, extend to a fair and accurate report which contains indecent details, or other matters calculated to prejudice public morals, in judicial proceedings relating to the dissolution or annulity of marriage, or for judicial separation, or for restitution of conjugal rights, in relation to any domestic proceedings. Only matters which are authorised to be published or printed under paragraph (b) of Clause 3 may be reported. The above limitations do not, however, apply to documents for use in connection with judicial proceedings, or the

communication of such documents, of parties concerned in the proceedings; nor do they apply to the printing and publication of law reports or medical journals for circulation among the legal and medical professions.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² ini ada-lah bertujuan bagi menjaga moral atau akhlak orang ramai negeri ini supaya tidak dengan tersiar-nya berita² yang tidak sa-suai dengan kerendahan moral berluas². Kewajipan persurat-khabaran dan alat² penyiaran dalam sa-sabuah negeri itu ia-lah menggambarkan apa yang berlaku dalam negeri ini sendiri, dan kewajipan ini ada-lah satu kewajipan yang akan membolehkan dengan tertunai kewajipan ini ra'ayat mengetahui keadaan² itu dan dapat bertindak menurut kedudukan-nya. Saya berdiri di-sini bersetuju dengan Rang Undang² ini, akan tetapi yang saya maksudkan dan saya harapkan supaya juga di-perhatikan oleh pihak Kerajaan ia-lah bahawa dengan ada-nya batasan² ini tidak-lah Tanah Melayu ini akan menjadi sa-buah negeri yang terlalu pandai menyembunyikan keadaan² kerosakan yang akan menyebabkan kita tidak tahu kerosakkan itu memakan diri kita sendiri. Jadi dalam memerhatikan perjalanan undang² ini hendak-lah Kerajaan berwaspada dan berhati² benar supaya jangan terlibat-nya Kerajaan dalam menyekat perkhabaran yang patut di-ketahui oleh orang ramai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

It shall not be lawful for the proprietor, editor or publisher of a newspaper or periodical to print or publish, or cause or procure to be printed or published—

- (a) in relation to any judicial proceedings any indecent matter or indecent medical, surgical or physiological details being matter or details the publication of which would be calculated to injure public morals.

Saya perhatikan apa yang di-tulis di-sini ia-lah bersangkutan dengan domestic proceedings yang di-terangkan dalam fasal 1 hingga 5 daripada fasal 2 ini.

Walau pun persetujuan telah saya beri ini pada asas undang² ini, tetapi saya berharap supaya di-perhatikan pula berkenaan dengan kejahatan² yang bukan pada zahir-nya bersangkutan dengan perkara yang di-sebutkan dalam Act ini (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) supaya di-timbangkan juga kejahatan² jenayah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, public morals tidak sa-mata² yang bersangkutan dengan peribadi orang, atau kehidupan, atau keluarga, atau rumah-tangga-nya. Umpama-nya berita gangster yang berluas², berita kidnap, berita membunuh diri, berita kekejaman yang di-perkechilkan, atau berita yang memberi satu chadangan yang mensyaratkan supaya kalau bagini kehidupan mereka² ini jawapan-nya itu pun akan merosakkan public morals dalam negeri kita ini dengan banyak-nya. Berita bagaimana mendapat duit dengan chara samsing, maka banyak pula orang menjadi samsing, banyak pula boleh melarikan orang atau pun merosakkan peribadi dengan kejadian tersebut. Dan demikian juga dengan banyak-nya berita, maka menjadi kepayahan bagi menyelesaikan perkara itu. Saya berharap Kerajaan akan memikirkan masaalah² penyiaran berita² jenayah yang mungkin timbul dengan bertambah-nya jenayah. Dari itu, saya harap supaya dapat di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan tetapi dengan syarat bahawa perhatian itu di-kawal dari segi surat khabar yang bererti bahawa surat khabar ada-lah satu unsur, atau alat yang boleh benar² menggambarkan masyarakat kita. Kalau selalu banyak berita yang di-tutup, siapa yang datang ka-Tanah Melayu ini akan mengatakan ta' ada orang yang membuat jenayah pada zahir-nya berita² itu tetapi pada hakikat-nya penoh dengan kejadian² jahat.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, we rise on a very difficult situation. We have to support this Bill but only on moral grounds. Recently the publication of *Khalwat* and *Zina* proceedings is a shame to the freedom of the press in this country. Some presses in this country seem to indulge in smear, slander and libel. In a country where there is freedom of the press, and where the

press have a responsibility, they should by themselves refrain from reports which are slanderous in nature. Unfortunately, the press in this country sometimes do not seem to be aware of the need to maintain public morality and public decency. Sometimes they indulge in publicity upon the suffering of the people. Their attitude is thus destructive. Unfortunately, as I have just said, we have to support this Bill, though the other aspect of this Bill makes it an infringement upon the freedom of the press. Once you impose control of the press in Court proceedings, it will be very difficult to know where to stop. Parliament is the highest Court of the land. Once the Act gives the Government the power to punish the press for publishing anything in Court proceedings which is supposed to be slanderous and indecent, this may ultimately come upon Parliament whose proceedings must never be suppressed. The question and principle is this: should we infringe upon the freedom of the press on the grounds that they are immoral and have failed in their duty to maintain public morality? If we say, "Yes", then it may ultimately be extended to this House: we have heard statements and arguments on "Koko's Mess" which are in themselves an attack on the decency of certain people. Though Members of this House have a responsibility and are supposed to refrain from slanderous statements it may sometimes be necessary that slanderous statements ought to be made. In such an instance we must guarantee freedom of the press that the people may know what is being carried on in the country. We hope that this is not to be the beginning of a series of acts which will lead ultimately to the suppression of the freedom of the press of this country.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are two important matters raised in this Bill and they are matters of principle: (1) is it the Government's contention that the present laws imposed in this country are not sufficient to apply the brakes on any Press that may seek to

indulge, as has been said, in slander, libel and other offences both criminal and civil; (2) is it the contention of the Government that the Press in this country have been so irresponsible that it is necessary to introduce legislation to control the Press and make them behave as decent Press should behave?

On the first point, Mr Speaker, Sir, judicial proceedings are proceedings which are to a certain extent privileged, and newspapers which publish proceedings of Courts are again, I say, to a certain extent privileged. But they are liable in law both criminally and civilly if they exceed the bounds of the privilege, which they have as newspapers to report proceedings of Courts; and time and again in this country we have seen the Public Prosecutors taking up newspapers for contempt of Court, for reporting of proceedings inaccurately and other matters—and quite rightly so—and every time, I think, the newspapers have owned up for their faults and they have either tendered their apologies or been fined in Courts for offences or the mistakes which they have committed. Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, the question arises as to whether it is necessary to legislate further to control the Press. If it is, then we would like to know why it is necessary to introduce fresh legislation of this type which is clearly a curtailment of the freedom of the Press; and if it is necessary, then we should be given a more explanatory statement of what the circumstances are which have led this Government to believe that this extreme legislation is so necessary.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the next point is this: that it is, as I said, a violation of the freedom of the Press. In all democracies, the Press is given—I would use the words "absolute freedom"—absolute freedom within the law, and the law sees to it that there is no special legislation to control the Press in their publication. Therefore, in this country if such legislation is being made, then there must surely be a case put up by the Government that the Press are irresponsible in this country. It has been said that the Press

have on occasions published slander, published libel, have done this and have done that. If that is so, the remedies are open for the people and the Government to deal with that particular Press, and in this sense of such dealing I would stand up to say that the Press should not be accused without proof and should not be legislated against in this manner.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is true that certain proceedings in Courts are of, as has been said, a domestic nature and they should not receive some of the detailed reports such as those which we sometimes read perhaps in the "News of the World" in England or some of the magazines in Malaya itself. However, there is, I think, sufficient law to deal with that, and I repeat again that I cannot see the grounds for this special legislation. I have to oppose it, as my Honourable friend from Dato Kramat, on the ground that it infringes upon the freedom of the Press without sufficient reason being given to us. On that ground we oppose it but we certainly agree that the proceedings in Court, some of them especially the domestic proceedings, should not receive the detailed publicity which sometimes are published by the Press in this country.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Speaker, berkenaan dengan tegoran Yang Berhormat dari Bachok atas tafsiran "domestic proceedings" itu dia akan dapat tafsiran-nya jika dia membacah Clause 2 dalam Bill ini, dan tujuan Bill ini bukan-lah hendak menyekat "freedom of the Press". Sebab-nya saya suka menyatakan pehak Kerajaan—saya tidak tahu parti yang lain—sangat perchaya kepada press, dan saya tahu Press dalam negeri ini bertanggung jawab (responsible). Jadi, tujuan Bill ini sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan ia-itu jangan-lah menyiarkan melampauī atas perkara², mithal-nya, kalau sa-orang itu hendak bercherai dalam "nullify" itu, dalam Court tentu dia di-bicharakterkan apa sebab-nya yang dia hendak bercherai itu. Kadang² berkenaan dengan perkara persetubohan. Jadi saya sendiri segan hendak chakapkan dalam Parlimen ini; bagaimana pula Press boleh menulis-nya? Jadi,

orang ramai membacah-nya tidak sopan. Itu-lah sebab-nya kalau di-butirkan umpama-nya, saya fikir tidak patut. Jadi, Kerajaan bukan hendak menyekat Press membuat reporting.

Now, Sir, I am no lawyer, but as I have said before, when we, as Members of Parliament introduce a Bill, what we are concerned with is to see whether we are doing the right thing or not. In this case, the question arises as to whether there is a denial of the freedom of the Press in this country by passing this Bill. Now, Sir, the first thing that I have mentioned in the course of my speech is the safeguarding of public moral. I am glad that the Honourable Member for Ipoh, who belongs to the P.P.P. which lately is very much concerned with the morals of the public in Ipoh, subscribes to the moral aspect of this Bill.

Now, Sir, I am sure no one can say that there is no freedom of the Press by the passing of this Bill. As I have mentioned in my reply to the Member for Bachok, I am sure that this House—at least I can speak for the Government and for the Alliance—has great confidence in the Press and in the responsibility of the Press. However, it is sometimes good to tell the Press, or to warn the Press, what they should do and should not do. There is a great deal of difference between taking preventive measures and ordering the Press saying that they must not do this or they must not do that. Sir, I think both the Honourable and learned Members of the Opposition will agree that it is necessary to see that indecent and intimate details that are given in evidence in matrimonial cases are not published for sensational report. Here, again, I think the Member for Ipoh will agree with me that the written words are just as bad as physical appearance in trying to deprave the morals of the public. So, Sir, I submit that there is no intention on the part of the Government by introducing this Bill to suppress the Press, or to prevent them from doing their normal work in reporting proceedings in the Court.

Sir, in regard to the publishing of sensational reports that I have mentioned just now when reporting pro-

ceedings of the Court, at the moment we cannot deal with that for the very reason that they are fair reports. If you describe in detail, for example, what happens inside a mosquito net and in detail the sexual act, which make for very pleasant and sensational reading, though they are sensational, they are at the same time factual reports, and at the moment, I think, we cannot deal with such kind of reports. So, Sir, that is why we would like to take preventive measures to inform the Press that if they make such sensational reports, then they tend to corrupt public morals and thus be liable to some sort of punishment. I think that is the object of this Bill.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 3—

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, could the Honourable Minister enlighten us as to the meaning of "any indecent matter or indecent medical, surgical or physiological details", especially "indecent matter", because indecency covers such a wide ground? What is indecent to a Muslim may not be indecent to a Christian; what is indecent to a Christian may not be indecent to a Buddhist; and what is indecent to a Buddhist may not be indecent to an agnostic. For example, if I say, "I saw 'X' kissing 'Y' in the Lake Gardens last night", it may be subject matter for *khalwat* proceedings. But if it is shown in a film, then it would not be indecent. Perhaps he could enlighten us as to the meaning of "indecent matter".

Dato' Dr Ismail: An indecent matter is what is indecent to a reasonable man. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: On a point of information. Is the Honourable Minister trying to inform us that all Police Officers are reasonable men?

Dato' Dr Ismail: As far as I am concerned, they are reasonable men, otherwise they will be booted out of the Police.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Could the Honourable Minister inform us if a report of a case concerning two people found in a lonely spot is to be considered indecent material or not?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I think if he reads the Explanatory Statement he will find that it says: "The requirement of the prior approval of the Public Prosecutor to prosecutions will afford adequate protection to the Press in all fair reporting". Though he may not accept my definition that "an indecent matter is what is indecent to a reasonable man", he will probably agree with me that the Public Prosecutor is a reasonable human being.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of clarification, Sir. I think we are going off the line a bit. Surely I am right in my construction of Clause 3—otherwise I would ask the Honourable Minister to clarify it—that "in relation to . . . or details the publication of which would be calculated to injure public morals." must mean, "in the opinion of the Court", not in the opinion of the Public Prosecutor. He may think so and bring it to Court, but the final decision is absolutely the decision of the Judge, and he is a reasonable man I assume.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Yes.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: If this Act is going to be applied generally to the whole of Malaya, we are certainly in a very difficult position, because any exposure of any inquiry, or public inquiry, by the Film Unit, for example, might be considered to be against public morality to certain sections of the public. For example, the *khalwat* proceedings, are they considered indecent or not with regard to people who are not Muslims? Perhaps the Honourable Minister could explain that to us.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I think I have explained enough, Sir. First of all, before a prosecution takes place, it will have the prior approval of the Public Prosecutor, who is a reasonable man,

and—for this I am indebted to the Member for Ipoh—and then he comes for trial before a Magistrate or a Judge, who is again a reasonable man. I do not think I can convince the Honourable Member more than that.

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE AIR NAVIGATION AIDS (CONTROL OF OBSTRUCTIONS) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled an Act to empower the taking of action to secure the efficient operation of aids to air navigation, be read a second time.

Sir, the Bill seeks to extend to aids to air navigation the provisions of the Aerodromes (Control of Obstructions) Ordinance, 1950, so as to control obstructions to, and to secure the efficient operation of, such aids.

The advent of more modern radio navigation and landing aids, such as the VOR (Very high frequency Ominidirectional Range), ILS (Instrument Landing System) and RADAR, has resulted in a need for protective zoning in the vicinity of the site of the aid so as to avoid harmful interference from obstructions. A navigation aid need not necessarily be associated with or be in the vicinity of an aerodrome. Obstructions may be topographical, structural or vegetational. Little effective action can be taken against topographical obstructions, except to select the least obstructed site available. It then becomes necessary to protect or relieve the site of obstructions caused by structures or vegetation. Unless the surrounding land is owned by the operator or owner of the aid such protective zoning can only be provided by imposing restrictions on the utilisation of such lands. To be able to impose such control, it is necessary to create

restrictions over these lands in favour of the owner of the aids or some other person who will exercise the right for the protection of the aids. The extent of the area to be controlled varies with the aid and the topography but if in any case larger than the area it would be fair or reasonable to acquire outright. The restriction is in the form of circular or part of a circular sloped surface rising from the edge of the acquired land. Much of the controlled area can be usefully utilised for low crops while the outer periphery would tolerate low trees or houses. It is desirable, therefore, to provide powers by law to create such restrictions.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Suspension of Standing Order No. 48

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri di-sini meminta izin ia-itu saya telah mendapat satu usul bagi memberhentikan kuat kuasa Peratoran Meshuarat 48. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab-nya saya menchadangkan Peratoran Meshuarat 48 itu di-berhentikan kuat kuasa-nya ia-lah supaya dapat pula Rang Undang² saperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini di-bentangkan ka-Dewan pada pagi ini untok di-bachakan kali yang kedua-nya ia-itu:

1. Rang Undang² Polis

2. Rang Undang² Menchegeh Rashuah (Pindaan)
3. Rang Undang² Kumpulan Wang Kemajuan
4. Rang Undang² Lembaga Simpanan Wang Naik Haji Orang² Islam Tanah Melayu.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That Standing Order 48 be suspended for the purpose of enabling the House to proceed immediately to the second reading of the following Bills which were presented to the House this morning:

The Police Bill

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill

The Development Fund Bill

The Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation Bill.

BILLS

THE POLICE BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Police Bill be read a second time. Among the tasks allotted to my Ministry as its contribution to non-operational planning is to create a Police Force, its auxiliaries and reserves and militia on the outbreak of war and to promulgate the necessary orders.

In this regard, in so far as the Federation Police Force is concerned, provision is already contained in section 5 of the Police Ordinance (No. 14 of 1952), whereby His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may in case of war or other emergency employ the Force or any part thereof to serve in conjunction with the Armed Forces of the Federation or any Local Force established under any written law or otherwise in the defence of the Federation. This provision, unfortunately, does not extend in its application to the other categories of the Police established under the Ordinance. They are the Police Volunteer Reserve, established under Part VIII; the

Auxiliary Police, established under Part VIII A; the Women Police, Extra Constables and Watch Constables, established under Part IV; and members of these would no doubt be involved in carrying out war-time duties which necessitate the carrying of arms. It is therefore, desirable that there be provision made to permit them to become part of the militia if and when the occasion may arise.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, in fact when I heard the motion to put this Bill under emergency, I immediately thought of Malaysia and began to wonder whether this matter had become a matter of urgency because of the proposed Malaysia Plan. As we can see it, there is no need to introduce this Bill for the moment because it is stated here that the provisions of the Bill will be involved only in times of war or other emergency (Section 5 of the Bill), and that the Police Volunteer Reserve could only then be used in conjunction with the military.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I am aware, the Police Volunteer Reserve was formed because of the need to expand the security and peace of the private citizens of this land, and not for military service. It is regretted that the Government should ask for approval of this Bill which is an emergency measure. Is there likelihood of a national emergency? And I would be very happy if the Honourable Minister would inform this House that he did not have Malaysia in mind.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I will allay the Honourable Member's fears by saying that the Bill is not introduced as a matter of urgency. The reason for suspending the Standing Orders is because the Government's business is so short and it is felt that it would be better to proceed with the Second Reading of the Bills immediately. The second point is that this Bill has nothing to do with Malaysia at all. It is to rectify an

omission by introducing a Bill to amend the main Ordinance.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1961" be read a second time.

Sir, the object of this Bill is to correct an omission in section 17 (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. That section generally provides that in any trial or inquiry by a Court into a case of corruption, the fact that the pecuniary resources or the property of the accused person are proportionate to the sources of income may be proved and taken into consideration by the Court as corroborative testimony. It is intended that the provision of this section should apply not only to offences under the Act but also to aid offences under the Penal Code which are prescribed in section 17 (1) of the Act, and the words "into any prescribed offence" were inadvertently omitted from section 17 (1) of the Act. This amendment is intended to remedy this.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958" be read a second time.

The object of this Bill is to make an addition to the provisions of the Development Fund Ordinance which experience in the management of the Second Five-Year Plan has proved to be desirable.

Under our financial system, the ordinary expenditure of the Government is approved annually by this House by means of Supply Bills, which are passed after consideration of tabled Estimates. Capital expenditure, however, is, as a general rule, not met directly from monies appropriated in this way, but from a specially constituted fund called the Development Fund, which is governed by a separate estimates procedure established by its own Ordinance.

Honourable Members will all be well aware that in order to meet urgent and unforeseen requirements for expenditure for which no other provision exists, the Constitution provides for a Contingencies Fund from which advances can be made pending the tabling of Supplementary Estimates and the passing of a Supply Bill. This Fund, however, is in practice not available to meet the requirements for expenditure which is to be charged to the Development Fund, because under the Constitution money advanced from the Contingencies Fund can be replaced only by means of a Supply Bill, and so cannot be directly recouped from the Development Fund.

In the past, the absence of any procedure for providing for additional development expenditure in advance of the passing of the supplementary Development Estimates by the House was not seriously felt, since delays and shortfalls in the capital expenditure programme were accepted more readily than they are now. Under the Second Five-Year Plan a very different spirit prevails. It is scarcely necessary for me to reiterate that the Government is most anxious that the targets of the Plan should be achieved in full and that no resources are unused through delays arising from procedural difficulties. I am sure that these sentiments are shared by the whole House.

However carefully the estimates are prepared, they must always be no more than estimates, and modifications in the forecast will always become necessary during the year. Usually these can be dealt with by use of the Treasury's power of virement between subheads, but this cannot be used to transfer funds between different Heads, to increase the total estimated cost of a project, or to add a new subhead. In many cases alterations of this kind can be left to be made by the House by means of the approval of supplementary Development Estimates. Occasions do arise, however, when efficient management principles require additional expenditure to be authorised in advance of obtaining the formal approval of the House. Sometimes a delay would result in waste, either because fresh tenders might have to be called for and higher costs incurred, or because plant and works capacity might have to be idle. There are many other possible examples.

The Bill provides for the inclusion in the Development Estimates of a Contingencies Reserve, which will be a financial limit up to which the Minister of Finance may authorise additional expenditure beyond that appropriated in the Estimates themselves. Unlike the Contingencies Fund which is available under the Constitution to meet unforeseen items of ordinary expenditure, this Contingencies Reserve will be provided afresh as a new appropriation in each year's Development Estimates

that will not be set aside as a permanent fund. The size of it will thus be adjusted to the requirements of the year's development programme, and no unnecessary reserves will be locked away. Any direction made by the Minister of Finance authorising expenditure to be advanced from the Contingencies Reserve will be laid before the House, and the item in question will be included in the next Supplementary Development Estimates for debate and approval in the normal manner.

I feel sure that any change in the mechanism of the Development Fund Ordinance which will facilitate the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan will be welcomed by the House, and I therefore have no hesitation in recommending this Bill for acceptance.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, there is one point on which I would like to seek clarification from the Minister concerned. In so far as the Bill is to overcome certain difficulties to enable the smooth carrying out of any particular plan, we have no objection whatsoever. However, one thing which concerns us most is that this Bill gives power to the Minister to spend certain sums of money before coming to this House for consideration and, as we are no doubt aware, time and again we have debated various issues that have come to this House after expenditure has actually been incurred. Here, we are asked to give the Minister additional power as far as money for development is concerned; and this, it is pointed out by the Minister, can prevent unnecessary expenditure. But we must point out that this also may involve the Government in expenditure which this House is not in favour of—and this is a very important point. We in this House every year were asked to approve certain expenditure and we were given an opportunity to debate, when we could give our reasons as to why certain expenditure should not be included in the Budget.

In this Bill it is possible for the Minister concerned to pursue certain projects before consulting this House, and in so doing will defeat the whole purpose of discussion in this House—and it will eliminate opposition to quite a few measures which this House will not approve of. I shall be grateful if the Minister concerned can give us an assurance that as far as possible such powers will not be utilised on matters of a controversial nature.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can certainly give an assurance that the powers asked for will be exercised reasonably. I think the Honourable Member for Tanjong might bear in mind that there are at least two safeguards which will prevent this power from being abused. In the first place, this power is subject to the ceiling, which has been imposed by the House in respect of expenditure on the public sector during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, i.e. a total sum of \$2,150 million. Secondly, I think the Government would think twice before it embarks on expenditure which is not likely to win the approval of this House, simply because this expenditure will eventually have to come before this House which will then have an opportunity of debating and approving it.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE MALAYAN MUSLIM PILGRIMS SAVINGS COR- PORATION BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled an Act to incorporate the

Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation to manage a fund for the maintenance and utilisation of savings in connection with the pilgrimage to Mecca, be read a second time.

Sir, I do not intend to explain at length the provisions of the Bill because everything that I may wish to say is already embodied in the Report which is laid before the House as Command Paper No. 22 of 1962. In short, Sir, the Bill provides for the setting up of a fund to enable Federal citizens to save efficiently for their pilgrimage to Mecca by way of deposits in the fund, and incorporates the Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation to manage that Fund. The assets of the Fund will be invested, and the Corporation has power from time to time to declare, with the approval of the Treasury, a bonus which will be credited to the accounts of depositors.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I consider it shocking that the Government should make use of the emergency powers to push through so many Bills this morning. It was only this morning that we received this Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation Bill; we have not even had time to look at it. The amendment to the Constitution was steamrolled and now this Bill is to be pushed through Parliament without giving us adequate time for study.

There are many things in this Bill which need to be looked into, because this involves about 3 million people, over 90 per cent of which are peasants and farmers and fishermen living in kampongs who do not have money and who may need to save and with their lifetime savings go to Mecca. These people are being encouraged to save. They are mostly illiterate and if there is something wrong with this Bill, millions are going to be affected. Even from a cursory glance of this Bill, there are two things at least which I find shocking. This Bill, first of all, does

not provide adequate safeguards for the people's money. This Corporation is a Trustee Corporation, and Clause 5 of the Bill says:

"The Fund shall consist of such sums as may be deposited by intending Malayan Muslim pilgrims."

If you come to Penang when pilgrim boats are going through, you will realise how terrible it is to put those people's monies into a Board without adequate safeguards. People come from all over Malaya, from Kelantan, Johore, Mersing and right from the *ulus*, sometimes travelling two or three weeks to come to Penang in order to go to Mecca; they sleep out in the five-foot ways, they sleep out in the wind at night, and they mill around in the sun and rain, because they cannot afford hotels; and the hotel accommodation provided for Muslims by the Muslim Board in Penang at the moment is grossly inadequate, to say the least. Now, we are encouraging these people to save money. I have seen some of the pilgrims. In one case I have seen a grandaunt, ninety years old at least, supported along the streets of Penang by two very young people—in this instance, a niece and a nephew who had to go to Mecca because their grandaunt had asked to go to Mecca as her last request. Sir, these are the people who are encouraged to save in this Fund.

Secondly, Sir, it is also stated that funds may be provided by the Governments of the Federation and any State; or funds may be provided which have accrued to the Corporation in respect of any project, scheme, or enterprise financed by the Fund. In other words, not only does this Fund hope to take money from poor people and from the various Governments, but it is also empowered to invest all these monies in enterprises which may be private; and further, it is also empowered to take voluntary gifts and donations and other sums of money or property which may in any manner become payable to or vested in the Corporation arising out of the exercise of its powers and duties. It is a trade corporation as well as an investment corporation.

Now, Sir, let us look at the Board of Directors. Under Clause 10 of the

recommended Bill the Board of Directors shall consist of:

- (a) One Chairman—what his qualifications are we do not know; it may be a political appointment, it may be a religious appointment, and such persons appointed need not necessarily have the ability to be the Chairman of a Trust Fund;
- (b) a representative nominated by the Bank Negara Tanah Melayu;
- (c) a representative nominated by the Treasury;
- (d) a representative nominated by the Pilgrimage Affairs Board, who must, of course, be a religious man;
- (e) the General-Manager of the Corporation; and
- (f) two members nominated by the depositors.—It is not, of course, provided clearly as to how these two members are to be nominated.

Sir, is this Board adequate to look after and maintain the affairs of the depositors? The constitution of this Board is similar to the constitution of other Boards, except that in this case there are depositors and whose interests must be protected. There is not sufficient protection here.

Now, Sir, I go to Clause 11. Under this Clause, members of the Board will be considered to have vacated their offices if they resign, or become of unsound mind or otherwise incapable of performing their duties, or when they become bankrupt, or when they are convicted of an offence by a court of law and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, or that if they fail to attend, except with the written permission of the Minister, all meetings of the Board held during two consecutive months or during any three months in any period of twelve months.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill before the House

Mr Speaker: He is quite in order. Please proceed.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, obviously the Honourable Mover of this Bill is confused. Sir, since this Board is involved in Trust monies and in the affairs of the depositors, we need more than only those five disqualifications. For example, it says here:

"The Chairman or any member of the Board shall be deemed to have vacated office if he—

is convicted of an offence by a court of law in the Federation and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year; and

fails to attend, except with the written permission of the Minister, all meetings of the Board held during two consecutive months or during any three months in any period of twelve months."

Surely, it must mean "and/or" not "and"? It does not mean to say that if a man is convicted of an offence and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 12 months, if he gets the permission of the Minister when he comes out of prison he can go back to serve on the Board. Surely, that is not so! I should have thought that the proper phrasing should be:

"The Chairman or any member of the Board shall be deemed to have vacated office if he is convicted of an offence by a court of law in the Federation and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, or if he is convicted of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty and has been sentenced to imprisonment."

Surely, if a man is convicted of fraud and is sentenced to imprisonment even for six months, he is still a person unfit to hold Trust monies.

Sir, in view of what I have said, I move that we delete the word "Now" and add at the end of the question the words "on this day six months"—this is in accordance with Standing Order 53 (4): and I would like to end with this sentence, "Let us not proceed to Mecca in haste and repent at leisure."

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong pindaan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya Rang Undang² ini tentu-lah dari segi saya sendiri pun suka di-gesakan kelulusan-nya tetapi apabila saya tengok chara di-kemukakan maka malu-lah Dewan Ra'ayat ini sebab sa-saorang yang bertanggung-jawab di-atas mengemukakan Rang

Undang² ini tidak faham selain dari mengatakan sudah ada pula report berkenaan dengan-nya yang baharu sahaja pagi ini di-sampaikan. Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² ini sudah sampai dan sa-bagaimana amalan di-dalam Parli-men ini apabila ada presentation Government Bill bacaan yang kedua di-tentukan waktu bacaan kedua-nya, tetapi tidak-lah di-ketahui oleh siapa pun yang dudok jauh yang memikirkan bila bacaan yang kedua itu hendak di-keluarkan. Baharu hari ini kita bawa Rang Undang² itu dan bacaan yang kedua-nya kita buat hari ini juga. Saya pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang berat berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² ini dan tidak boleh orang membuat da'awaan dengan meng-atakan: "Tuan², saya bawa Bill ini serta report-nya tolong-lah luluskan", ini bukan practice. Saya sungguh menyokong chadangan Ahli Yang Ber-hormat itu supaya di-tanggohkan bacaan kali yang kedua 6 bulan sa-sudah ini.

Banyak lagi perkara² di-dalam Rang Undang² ini yang maseh belum di-jadikan tanda tanya, oleh sebab itu saya rasa patut-lah Kerajaan Perseku-tuan Tanah Melayu ini menghormati demokrasi dalam negeri ini ia-itu dengan menerima apa yang di-anjor-kan oleh pehak kami di-sini supaya hal itu dapat di-halusi, sebab ini adal-ah untok membuat amalan yang baik.

Mr Speaker: Saya suka lagi mem-beritahu Ahli² Yang Berhormat ia-itu ada-lah Rang Undang² yang di-bachakan pada kali yang kedua hari ini sa-patut-nya tidak boleh hari ini di-bachakan melainkan ada satu shor meminta di-bachakan pada hari ini juga Undang² ini dengan kebenaran daripada Tuan Speaker menurut di-bawah Standing Order 90.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya hendak menerangkan kepada Ahli² Yang Ber-hormat ia-itu saya sudah pun berikan lebeh dahulu Rang Undang² ini kepada Setia Usaha Majlis ini dan meminta menghantarkan Undang² ini kepada tiap² Ahli Yang Berhormat sa-minggu lebeh dahulu. Malang-nya saya sendiri tidak dapat tahu bahawa paper No. 22 ini tidak di-berikan kepada Ahli²

Yang Berhormat melainkan baharulah pagi ini. Jadi, oleh sebab chara yang sa-macham itu saya rasa patut juga saya bermeshuarat dengan pehak Kerajaan, sekarang saya suspendkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Sitting suspended at 11.43 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.10 p.m.

THE MALAYAN MUSLIM PILGRIMS SAVINGS CORPORATION BILL

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr Speaker, Sir, I understand from the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat that he intends to withdraw this motion. On that understanding the Government has no objection for the Bill to be postponed till tomorrow.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I think it has not been properly put. It is on the understanding that the Bill will be discussed tomorrow that I am withdrawing this motion.

So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to withdraw this motion.

Enche' Zulkiflee: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun bersetuju.

(Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*).

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, under S.O. 62 that the second reading of the Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation Bill be postponed till tomorrow.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the second reading of the Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation Bill be postponed till tomorrow.

MOTIONS

GOVERNMENT DAILY-RATED WORKERS' HOUSING

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House deplores the unhealthy condition of Government daily-rated workers'

housing and calls upon the Government to take action to improve the situation by providing houses which are fit for human accommodation.

Sir, I have now risen to raise a vital issue which not only concerns the workers in this country but which also concerns the entire nation and its well-being.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the housing accommodation offered to the daily paid workers of this country is in a most disgraceful position, and repeated attempts, both in this House and outside this House through trade unions, have been made to replace these houses with modern accommodation. However, unfortunately, our representations and attempts have not turned out to be successful. Sir, I will not hesitate for a moment to charge that the Government has not made any genuine effort to provide better housing to the workers of this country who have shaped this country to its present position. As a civilised community, living in an independent country, the workers expect to be treated as human beings and not merely as economic slaves. The type of houses which the majority of the workers are occupying at present, was designed decades ago, when the Colonial Government was under the misconception that all workers in the colonial territories were not human beings but were workers serving Her Majesty's Government and were not entitled to any benefit.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the workers of this country after independence expected a rapid change in their housing accommodation. They expected that, as citizens of an independent country, the Government would consider favourable schemes to accommodate them in better designed houses, but they were largely disappointed over Government's lack of adequate attention to this problem.

Sir, let me take this opportunity to describe the condition of the Railway quarters—Class XI quarters. These houses are far below the standard of even a horse stable. The cooking place in these houses is situated in the front portion, and all access to the house would have to be made through the

kitchen. There is no other access to the house except the single door-way through the kitchen place which is about 3'×4' and the inner room which is supposed to be the bed-room, the dining hall, the lobby and etc., is about 12'×14'. Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said, we are living among a civilised community, but men, women, grown-up children with their parents are allowed—I would say forced—by circumstances of their living to sleep in a single room. When representation was made in this House for a change in the living conditions of these quarters, the so-called Engineers and Architects of the Malayan Railways immediately made certain recommendations to renovate these houses. The recommendations were nothing but to open up another door at the rear of the house—and by placing another door they felt that the problem was completely solved; and the Honourable Minister (who is absent at the moment) without even knowing what it was, approved this recommendation. Only in Bungsar Road these doors were constructed, and this was not done in Sentul and other areas. Mr Speaker, Sir, this has not solved the problem and so, as an immediate solution, I even went to the extent of asking the Minister of Transport to provide a kitchen at the rear of the house on a temporary basis until suitable accommodation is provided in these quarters but my suggestion to my great disappointment was turned down.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the houses of the Telecommunications Department and the Public Works Department are no better than these houses—I would say they are even worse than these houses.

Sir, in early 1952 an expert from the Colonial Office visited this country and he made certain recommendations. One of those recommendations was that the Government, as a model employer, should see that its staff is properly housed. He also made certain references to Mr. Gibson's Report, which was published in 1956. From 1952 the Government thought fit not to implement or to take any interest in this. Mr Atkinson's Report was shelved. There had been pressure both

from the National Union of Railway-men in the Railways and other unions to bring about a change especially in the Class XI quarters. The Class XI quarters are not suitable for human habitation. These quarters were usually occupied in those days by immigrant labour—in those days we had immigrant labour which was not respected and not valued. But today we are dealing entirely with a different type of workers who know their rightful place in this country—workers who are entitled to their rights under the Constitution of this country. Therefore, Government's continual denial of these rights to the workers is a deliberate attempt in ignoring the plight of the workers and driving them to the extreme end.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Malayan Railway is in a most fortunate position. It has got the site—valuable site—right in the town, near the working place where the workers could easily reach their houses, but it is reluctant to design an appropriate scheme, because it feels that these are purely daily-rated workers and why should it give them proper housing. This is the mentality and attitude adopted by the ex-Minister at least and by the Minister who is now absent and who has been adopting this attitude all through. I am prepared to issue a challenge to this House if anybody could certify that these houses in Bungsar Road, the Class XI quarters, are fit for human habitation; I am prepared to subject myself to anything which may be imposed on me by this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, hardly any of the Members of this House seem very pleased to see the fate and conditions of the workers. Some of these workers have large families—six to eight children or even more—and some are with children who have attained the age of getting married and all are living in the same room, because they have no other alternative.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I call upon the Government to take action even to the extent of instituting an inquiry into the matter, so that necessary recommendations could be made to design houses with a fair standard for the

workers. The workers are not expecting the maximum standard; they are requesting for the minimum standard which the Government is in a position to offer to the workers of this country. Malaya has been acclaimed all over the world. Wherever our Ministers go, they say: "Well, we are the richest country in Asia". Where have the riches gone to? For a rich country like this, why do you allow the workers to be in this plight? Can't we change the plight of the workers? We can do it in no time. We find daily projects going up—stadium after stadium; we find daily projects of other developments—palatial mansions for Ministers; and we find nowadays that Ministers have thought it fit that they should not go in ordinary cars but in air-conditioned cars. The workers are not expecting all these things from the Government. They require, after a hard day's work, to be accommodated in a proper house so that they can live happily in peace with their family as decent human beings. The Government of the day has ignored the I.L.O. recommendations. If any visitor were to come and see these quarters, they would condemn and deplore the situation. The quarters are far below the standards required. We find in this modern era that horses in this country are placed in air-conditioned stables whereas human beings are chucked into dungeons, small cubicles, where they can hardly breathe good air. Let me take, for example, the lavatories that are used by these workers. These lavatories are not cleaned for days, and repeated complaints have been made to the Railway Administration but the Health Inspectors have never visited the place, because the top men do not see whether they do it or not. The lavatories are in a chaotic state. I have made personal and written complaints to the Minister, but none of these complaints have met with any action. I am afraid if you allow this state of affairs to continue—you can achieve Malaysia, you can even rule the world,—the workers will not be behind the Government. You cannot build a nation where you have a selected group of people enjoying the wealth of this country and the other 95

per cent of the people of this country are being left to suffer.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am moving this resolution with the hope that the Minister will not hold any prejudice and bulldoze this motion, but to give thought to it. I have already issued a challenge to this House and I now call upon the Minister to visit the place and, with your permission, Sir, a team be sent to see the houses where the workers are at present occupying. They are in a deplorable state. The Government has got enough money to renovate these houses, but they just do not want to do it because these houses are just workers' houses.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I move that this motion be considered in the light of developments in this country, and in the light of workers of an independent country. They are no more immigrant labourers; they are workers who have attained the status of citizens of this country—workers who were born and bred in this country and who have every right under the Constitution to enjoy the privileges which are being enjoyed by a selected few in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Sir, I beg to second the motion and reserve the right to speak afterwards.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to deny that some of the accommodation now provided for daily-rated workers is unsatisfactory. The Government is aware of this fact and it is exploring all possible avenues to improve the situation. Within the capacity of the Public Works Department all efforts are being made to improve and renovate the existing houses, and yearly new units of housing are built. In 1961 alone, nearly 500 units were built at a cost of over \$2 million. The new houses being built are spacious and presentable and they far exceed the minimum standards required of private employers under the Labour Code. Further appreciating the need for greater effort

in this direction, Government has entered provisions amounting to \$14 million in the Second Five-Year Development Plan for the replacement and improvement of accommodation of its daily-rated employees. Similar provisions are also available under the heads of expenditure of the various Ministries employing such workers for the same purpose. You will therefore see, Sir, that Government is doing all it can to improve the situation.

In 1960 a survey of the standard of housing provided by Government departments both at State and Federal level was carried out and the results of the survey are now being studied by the National Development Planning Committee to see if anything further could be done. It is likely that action will be taken to increase the present rate of construction and renovation of Government quarters so that the provisions available under the Development Plan are expended within the period of three years instead of five. It is also likely that the capital expenditure for housing under the Plan would be increased to cope with the demands. Other measures might also be taken, but as I said just now, the National Development Planning Committee is considering the matter. An announcement may probably be made within a short period on this. The House will therefore note that Government is aware of the housing situation of its daily-rated employees.

Sir, the Honourable Member mentioned about an inquiry to be made. As I have said, we have already enquired into this and we are aware of the situation long before the Member brought this to the House.

Sir, the Member has said that the workers are citizens of this country and they are no longer workers brought in from elsewhere. Sir, the Alliance realises that. The Alliance Government not only looks to them as citizens of this country but feels that the workers in this country have a part to play in the well-being and destiny of this nation. (*Applause*).

Sir, as I have said just now, we are fully aware of the housing situation of

the daily-rated workers, and I consider this motion unnecessary.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is, of course, very interesting to hear the reply from the Honourable Assistant Minister of Labour, but certainly that speech is quite unenlightening. He said that in 1960 a survey was carried out and now the survey is being studied. How long are they going to study the survey, we do not know. It may take another twenty years.

Sir, the Government shows a habit of setting up committees who are either in the process of doing work for the last three years, or who have made reports which are in the course of being studied for the last two years. This reply by the Honourable Minister is a typical reply of the Government. It is a reply which we heard this morning concerning the labour conditions in Kelantan; it is a reply we have heard about dock labour conditions in Penang. It is the usual statement made that the Government is aware of the problem under discussion, that the Government is trying to save the people of Malaya, that the Government will, of course, take into consideration the fact that these people are the citizens of Malaya, that they need to be assisted, and that the Government will assist them. All these can be quite false and can be quite empty. In fact, when my Honourable friend, the Member for Bungsar, was speaking, I noticed quite a few sneers on the lips of certain people on the opposite side of this House—and those are clearly the sneers of contempt, the sneers of cynicism. I do not like to say on whose faces I saw those sneers, but those sneers are certainly quite disgusting and belie the explanation given by the Honourable Assistant Minister.

Sir, the Honourable Assistant Minister did say that 500 units had been built in 1961. We would like to know how many units were built in 1960, how many were built in 1959, how many were built in 1958, and how many were built in 1957. In fact, we would like to know how many units were built since Merdeka day. We would like him to answer those questions and deal with the problem with factual

details. Five hundred units were built. Were they not for the 500 units that had been condemned in the normal process? Were they not in replacement of units that had decayed beyond useable condition? What proportion did the 500 units represent of the total housing of the Malayan Railway? Those are the details we want to know. Even in the course of development in towns, whether there is a programme or not, new houses are being built. In Penang alone, the City Council was responsible for seeing to the construction of over 1,000 units last year. In Penang that development may be due partly to expansion and partly to replacement. Are not those 500 units mostly in replacement of houses which are no longer fit to be used even as stables?

Sir, many of us travel by the Malayan Railway, every Alliance Member must have travelled by the Malayan Railway. Many of us have come from Penang and other places, but those who come from Penang, those who have had occasion to use Prai, can see those stables in the Prai labour yard that are being used as houses today. They stand no more than ten feet high, and the lavatories are insanitary—they stink and they are exposed. The site is next to the dust of the iron ore and very often the houses are smothered by the dust of the roads stirred up by lorries unloading iron ore at Prai. We, who have the privilege of travelling in air-conditioned coaches, who do not now travel in third class compartments of the trains may not now remember that many of us had had to travel third class before we became Members of Parliament. To those people I say “let us not forget that many of us had also the occasion to stay in houses such as those”. Let us not forget that this situation is real in Malaya today because they still exist.

In Bungsar even until today not one of the houses has been replaced or rebuilt. We can still see them as we come by into Kuala Lumpur from Singapore. It is very unfortunate that I often have to hear statements that the workers are dirty, that they are

unhealthy, and what is the point of providing them with good houses? To those who make such statement I would say: health and healthy attitudes are due to habit, and the habit of health cannot be created under unhealthy conditions or situations. It is true today that we do not have immigrant labour from India—that may perhaps have increased the need to improve the conditions of labour in Malaya. However, we must remember that our problem does not stop at non-immigration. The people who are here already have got married. Many of them have children and their children are growing up—but they are now growing up under conditions which are completely unsatisfactory. The Government has thought of rural development programme and has rebuilt the Gombak Aborigine Settlement to create an impression for the visitors to Malaya that the happiness of aborigines will be heightened, will be increased, in future and that they will soon live in better conditions, but what of people living right here in towns? There is now an upsurge of crimes in this country. What are you going to do when you find out that in most cases these people come from conditions such as those which have been dealt with by my Honourable friend from Bungsar? We have gone beyond the time of platitudes, we have gone beyond the time of slogans. Surely the Honourable Assistant Minister of Labour must realise that slogans mean nothing when one has the means of putting slogans into practice. The appropriation for the Parliament building was approved towards the end of last year. Today the Parliament building is nearly completed at a cost of approximately \$8 million. It is no use telling us that there is a survey being carried out regarding railway labour quarters by the Railway Commission. Surely that survey should have been ready long ago. There should have been a proper policy, and it is unfortunate that this motion limits our discussion only to the housing of the daily-rated workers of the Government, because the conditions of the housing of the daily-rated workers set up under

the Boards of the Government are also in such an unsatisfactory condition.

So, I hope, Sir, that we will not in future smile and smirk when my Honourable friend points out the unsatisfactory nature of these buildings.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar telah pun di-kemukakan di-sini, dan dalam dia mengemukakan usul-nya itu banyak-lah perkara² dan sungutan² yang di-lemparkan kepada pihak Kerajaan atau pun Kementerian yang berkenaan sa-akan² Kementerian yang berkenaan ini tidak langsung mengambil tahu kepada keadaan buroh atau pekerja kerajaan yang bergaji hari yang dudok dalam rumah² yang mana kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak layak di-diami oleh manusia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila kita mengkaji soal ini—dan Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Buroh telah pun menolak usul yang di-kemukakan-nya tadi bukan-lah berma'ana bahawa apa yang di-tudoh oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar itu di-pechangkan oleh Kerajaan. Sa-bagai satu negara yang baharu mendapat kemerdekaan-nya, kita telah menerima pesaka² daripada penjajahan, bukan sahaja kita menerima pesaka penjajahan dari satu bangunan kaum buroh yang tidak senang di-diami dan bukan sahaja rumah pegawai² kerajaan yang tidak sa-suai dengan zaman merdeka dan bukan sahaja bentok kediaman pegawai polis dan pegawai tentera yang tidak sa-suai dengan keadaan-nya, tetapi semua-nya ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah bekas daripada penjajahan. Bekas penjajahan ini hendak kita hapuskan dengan masa yang pendek, walau pun saya mengatakan barang itu tidak mustahil, tetapi barang itu tentu-lah memakan masa yang panjang.

Paling mudah di-dalam mengkecham sa-suatu ia-itu melemparkan kesalahan kepada orang lain dengan bagitu mudah. Yang penting bagi pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pelemparan atau pun tuduhan kepada sa-suatu pihak atau Kerajaan atas kelemahannya memandang kepada kedudukan pekerja² ini tidak sa-berat kerja yang

hendak di-buat. Kita berchakap memang mudah. Kita patut membaiki kedudukan rumah mereka itu. Yang penting bagi kita ia-itu dalam masa pembangunan sekarang ini, bukan-lah satu benda sahaja yang kita mahu buat, bukan-lah sa-mata² rumah pekerja² itu sahaja kita mahu buat, tetapi banyak pembangunan² yang hendak kita buat sa-suai dengan taraf negeri ini yang telah menjadi satu negara yang merdeka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada pun rumah sekarang yang di-katakan tidak sa-suai itu bagi kediaman orang atau pun manusia itu ada-lah pandangan daripada pihak kita yang telah merdeka, tetapi di-zaman penjajahan rumah itu maseh baik dan sempurna. Pada masa dahulu kalau kita menengok bahawa layanan kerajaan penjajahan kepada kita tidak-lah memuaskan hati. Oleh kerana itu kita ingin menchapai kemerdekaan. Dalam sa-buah negara yang telah merdeka, mithal-nya, India. Sa-waktu kita melawat India dahulu kita nampak bukan sahaja rumah pekerja²-nya tidak sa-suai dengan manusia bahkan banyak di-antara rumah ra'ayat yang sa-suai yang hanya untok tempat kambing dan lembu itu pun di-diami oleh manusia juga, sedangkan negara India telah lama merdeka daripada negara kita ini. Sebab itu bagi kita sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang telah menolak usul ini bukan-lah tidak sedar, kita sedar benda itu, tetapi memakan masa yang panjang dan menghendaki wang dan perbelanjaan yang sa-suai bagi pembenaan.

Akan menjadi alasan-lah agak-nya oleh pihak penchadang itu bahawa Kerajaan akan memandang sepi sahaja usul yang di-kemukakan-nya ini. Tetapi, kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri pun kalau dia-lah berkuasa sekarang ini, saya perchaya kerja yang macham ini akan sulit di-kerjakan, kerana ia memakan masa dan memakan belanja yang banyak. Walau bagaimanapun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sedar dan mengerti bahawa apa yang di-tinggalkan oleh penjajahan sekarang ini memang tidak sa-suai kepada umat yang telah merdeka saperti kita. Oleh sebab itu Kerajaan mempunyai Ran-

changan Lima Tahun dalam semua bidang, dan di-luar bandar kita mempunyai Ranchangan Luar Bandar bagi melengkapkan taraf yang sa-suai dengan satu negara yang merdeka. Tetapi, walau bagaimana pun hal ini kita buat, maka semua-nya itu ada-lah memakan masa dan penentuan-nya ada-lah terletak kepada peruntukan kewangan bagi membena dan menyelamatkan mereka dan kita sedar lebeh daripada mereka yang telah melemparkan tuduhan itu (*Tepok*).

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have some figures here which I think will interest Honourable Members. I must, however, say at the beginning that before the Alliance Government came to power in 1955, very little was done for the purpose of improving the houses of workers; and since we came, there has been a spurt ahead and we have tried to do all that we can in putting up new buildings. Between 1955 and 1961, 1,811 units have been built at a cost of roughly \$7 million and between 1958 and 1962, 780 units have been renovated. So, in all, it makes a figure of roughly 2,600. This does not, of course, include all of the \$14 million which are in the Five-Year Development Plan. Of this \$14 million—on a quick calculation—I can say that roughly \$3 million has been spent on housing and the balance of \$10 or \$11 million remaining is being spent with all speed, so that we can improve the housing of our daily-rated workers. But we wish to stress again that this springs from the fact that in the past little or nothing had been done, and we are now doing all we can to improve the conditions of the houses of workers. As Minister of Labour in 1955 and as one who was responsible for increasing the minimum area to be provided for the housing of workers—a drastic improvement then, I think—and later as Minister of Health and as one who was responsible for compelling estate management to provide mattresses and pillows in hospitals, I must confess to having an interest in the workers. I feel, in the years to come, we will see more and more of

these old buildings pulled down and better and new houses put up. (*Applause*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, from the speeches made by Honourable Ministers opposite and also by a back-bencher, the Member for Tanah Merah, who has shifted his position to the other side, they demonstrated very clearly an admission of failure to provide suitable houses for workers. Let us examine the motion put forward by my Honourable colleague the Member for Bungsar. The motion calls for action, and from the Honourable Assistant Minister of Labour action to him means drafting reports and making inquiries and not building the houses itself. This is a very clear instance of the difference between the Opposition and the Government. When the Opposition speaks of action, we mean that the actual job of building the houses must take place before we can say that we have taken action; whereas as far as the Government is concerned, by action it merely means going into the problem, studying it and hoping to take action in the near future, or perhaps in the very distant future. On that assumption, Sir, we have noticed very clearly that none of the speakers on the Government Bench—none of them—has denied that there are sub-standard houses in existence which are in occupation by the daily-rated labourers; and I think the Minister of Health will tell us that sub-standard houses are most uncondusive to good health. What the Minister of Health is trying to do with his health inspectors is being undone by the stubborn attitude of the other Ministries in not taking appropriate action to eliminate all sub-standard houses, because one must realise that sub-standard houses usually have very bad ventilation and unhealthy sanitary conditions, and as such they give rise to a lot of diseases—tuberculosis is one of them. Various departments of health are most anxious, including the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, to see to it that all sub-standard houses should be demolished—and here we have a government, fully realising that

there are sub-standard houses in existence and in occupation by the labourers, taking no action whatsoever; and the reason they have given us is that they are doing their best, and in the words of the Assistant Minister of Labour "within the capacity of this Government". Sir, we must realise that on a question like this, it is a necessity. Government must do it whether it likes it or not. If there are sub-standard houses in existence, the Government must demolish them—just like the Department of Labour will see to it that if there are sub-standard houses in rubber estates or factories, the Department will ask the company, or the estate management, to pull down these houses and rebuild them in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Department. Why should not the same yardstick be used in respect of Government housing? Sir, in the course of this debate, it has been made very clear that what the Government is capable of doing is merely to give excuses, excuses for inability to carry out certain projects initiated by them.

The Honourable Minister of Works boasts of 2,600 units being built by Government covering the whole of the Federation of Malaya. As my Honourable friend the Member for Dato Kramat has pointed out, a small place like the City Council of Penang has put up 1,800 units in the course of the last two years—and this is testimony, if any testimony is required, of the inadequacy of Government's interest in these things. I submit, Sir, here is a very clear testimony of the deliberate attitude of the Government in ignoring this very serious problem.

My Honourable friend has put forward a very reasonable proposition to this House. He has pointed out the unhealthy conditions of Government daily-rated workers' housing and calling on the Government to take action, and I think this is a proposition which a reasonable government will agree to. If the houses are really in an unhealthy condition, surely some immediate action must be taken. We cannot afford to wait for the survey to come before the Committee. This is a matter

which I am sure the Minister of Health will press with the utmost vigour as it is a matter that requires priority of the first order. I hope that in the course of this debate, after listening to the view points expressed by the Opposition, the Government will do its utmost to agree to this proposition; and at least the Minister of Health will do his utmost to see to it that certain propositions put forward by us will be carried out.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications did stress the achievements and contributions which he made when he was Minister of Labour. If one would look at his own estate in Sungei Siput, one would realise how sympathetic he is towards labour, for there was a recent strike in the estate over the lack of proper facilities for the workers. By this one could judge how sympathetic the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications is towards the working class of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister said that 1,800 units were built up to 1959 and 780 units up to 1961. I am convinced, Sir, that these houses were just replacements for the old ones, buildings which had already collapsed and which could no longer be occupied were replaced by these units. If we take the over-all figure, I have no doubt that at least there are 25,000 Government daily-rated workers' houses and most of them are in the same plight as they were years back and Government has not made any genuine attempt, as I said earlier, to bring about a change in these houses in spite of effective pressure both in this House and outside this House. The Government has been adopting a slow attitude towards workers' houses because they feel that these workers are not very important to them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, just now the Minister of Works, who is supposed to be responsible for the construction of houses on the Government side, stated that he had suggested different designs for the houses thus improving on the ones which existed in colonial days. But even these designs are not to our expectation. Only small changes are

made to these houses, when compared to those houses which existed years back; and these designs are usually prepared by expatriate officers, and expatriate officers always carry the idea that Asians are not human beings. You cannot expect much from them. If they want to save money, they always save money on labour lines, and not on other things. The labour lines have become the target of the P.W.D., and whenever there is a cut in expenditure it is always directed at these labour lines. So the Government cannot say that they have made any attempt to improve these labour lines.

Sir, the Assistant Minister of Labour said that the Alliance is always for improving the lot of the workers in this country, and he also said that before this matter was moved in this House, the Government had already made a survey. As far as I am aware, the Minister of Transport with his colleague visited the Railway labour lines only after questions were submitted to this House. He went to one of the houses situated right on the main road—he did not go into the interior—and made certain suggestions for having a door at the rear of these houses. There had been no improvement at all in spite of his visit to these houses. The houses situated along the main road had been white-washed, because thousands of people living in Petaling Jaya pass by these houses daily, and the Government also wants visitors who pass by these houses to have a good impression of how our workers live in this country; but the houses in the interior had not been touched at all. This clearly indicates to what extent Government is interested in the workers in this country.

Mr Speaker: The time is up. The sitting is suspended till half-past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

GOVERNMENT DAILY RATES WORKERS' HOUSING

Debate resumed.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not have much to add to what I

have said except to reply to the Honourable Member for Tanah Merah. The most eloquent and vociferous speaker of the Opposition once, today he has made his first dramatic speech defending the Government's policy. Mr Speaker, Sir, it would be fruitless and a waste of time to reply to a person, who has no political ethic at all and who just feels that politics is nothing and can be treated as a coat which can be thrown out at any time whenever he feels like doing so. However, I remember the same Honourable Member, a few weeks back, has been outright in condemning and deploring the Government's policy and also the Five-Year Development Plan. The same Member without realising and feeling the least shame has now come out to defend the same Five-Year Development Plan stating that the rural development programme in the Plan has embodied improvements for the housing accommodation of workers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member has pointed out that this is a legacy the British left behind and that in the colonial days the workers were unable to demand for better housing and today they must be patient before they are offered better housing accommodation. Unfortunately, the Honourable Member for Tanah Merah forgets that the workers in the colonial days are quite different from the workers of the present time—and this I have stated during the course of my speech when moving my motion. Further, he made reference to India and the workers' housing in India. It is amazing to note that, because the conditions in India are quite different—the size of the country, the population and the national income vary largely from this country. As it is, the ruling Party itself has admitted the prosperity of this country and, as has been pointed out, that we are living in the meadow of glittering wealth. Therefore, I do not see any reason why part of that glittering wealth cannot be spent for the benefit of the poor workers of this country. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, in all fairness I feel that the Government is not making much speed as far as labour lines are con-

cerned. I once again request that early steps be taken, so that the deteriorating situation at the moment can be remedied and the workers can enjoy minimum comfort in an independent country.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member some time ago mentioned an estate in Sungei Siput, and I think I should give a little bit of elucidation.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think the Honourable Minister can be allowed to speak after my reply.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: It might interest him to know that it has the best lines in the whole country or to be found in the country.

Enche' V. David: I do not know. The Labour Department says so in its report.

Question put, and negatived.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KUALA LUMPUR

(Construction of new Hospital)

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House is gravely concerned over the deteriorating condition of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, and calls upon the Government to accord top priority to the building of the new hospital.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I proceed further, I would like to say that as far as I am concerned I will never be deterred by heckling in this House. I have come across hundreds of hecklers, and once somebody starts heckling I become more determined.

Sir, in moving this motion on the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, I am fully aware that the Honourable the Minister of Health is preparing or bound to prepare to tell a bundle of lies to this House. (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No.). As regards the General Hospital, he cannot deny the fact that he is in a bikini suit—and when I say bikini suit I mean that there is nothing he can hide as far as the General

Hospital is concerned: the General Hospital is so glaring that nothing can be hidden. The hidden facts have been revealed and will now be revealed in so far as the very deplorable state of affairs existing in the Hospital is concerned.

Sir, there had been several changes in the Ministry of Health. So far as I can remember, the present Minister is the fourth Minister who has taken charge of the Ministry of Health. Every new Minister, the moment he takes over the Ministry, after a couple of week, we find a beautifully designed picture in the *Straits Times* or *Malay Mail* together with a statement saying that the Government is going to construct the \$26,000,000 hospital, but after that the whole thing is shelved and completely forgotten.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the designs of the hospital are published to appeal to the public and to convey the idea that the Government is moving fast in the building of the hospital, but the work on the hospital has never been fast. I will not hesitate to say that the Government is moving at a snail's pace in this connection. The Stadium Negara and other projects have been carried out by working round the clock, and these luxurious items have been accorded top priority—but not the new General Hospital. Sir, in the present era a cattle shed is cleaner and better maintained than the General Hospital at Kuala Lumpur.

Now, let us look into the maternity unit of the Hospital. This unit is in a chaotic state. The third class ward of this unit is filthy, dirty and the surroundings of the ward itself are so filthy that they tend to increase the sickness of the patient psychologically instead of reducing the sickness once the patient is admitted. Mr Speaker, Sir, this has been going on for a number of years, and as a result of this, expectant mothers visiting the Hospital have been in tremendous hardships. Complaints after complaints in writing, in the Press and in this House have been lodged but no action so far has been taken. Further, the Hospital refuses to admit expectant mothers who would like to admit themselves

for their fourth child—and to this the ex-Minister of Health in reply to a question in this same House said that women while giving birth to a fourth child did not suffer from any complications and, therefore, he considered it not dangerous and that they could give birth in their own houses. The ex-Minister, even though he does not possess the title of doctor, may be qualified in this, but I have seen a good number of cases, where women have lost their lives during the delivery of their fourth child. Sir, there had been a number of cases in the General Hospital. I know of a case where the Government was made to pay a compensation of \$24,000 because a woman was allowed to die bleeding in the womb and unattended to—and there had been several cases of this nature, some of which were brought to the attention of the higher authorities and some were not brought to the notice of the higher authorities as a result of the circumstances of the persons concerned.

Sir, let us look at the outdoor patient clinic. This outdoor patient clinic is always overcrowded. Hundreds of patients flock together in the verandahs of this outdoor patient clinic in the morning: some will have to wait until evening to be attended to. Even by a chance if a patient is attended to in the morning, he will have to wait until evening to get his mixture; or other medicine prescribed by the doctor. The number of doctors posted in the outdoor patient clinic has posed a great problem in the General Hospital. This not only inconveniences the patient, who is compelled to wait, but also does not enable the doctor to diagnose the sickness properly as a result of the great rush. After 4.30 p.m. only one medical officer—one doctor—is posted in the General Hospital to attend to casualties. The assurance given by the Minister in this House is that other doctors are available on call. Sir, for the General Hospital of Kuala Lumpur, in view of its size and in view of the population of Kuala Lumpur, and also in view of the number of people going to the General Hospital for

treatment, I am confident that a single doctor attending to casualties is insufficient as he is unable to cope up with emergency cases. Sir, at times unexpectedly as a result of a few road accidents together or for other reasons, a number of casualties are brought into the Hospital. On such occasions the patients concerned would be unable to wait for the doctors on call, and there may be a danger that the patients concerned may even lose their lives before the doctors could arrive from the hostel or from the mess. This has happened in the General Hospital on several occasions but no remedy has been effected by the Ministry.

Again, Sir, in the labour room where the maternity is concerned—I have reliable information and I have reliable evidence to prove it—whenever certain members of the staff are dealing with pregnant women going in for delivery, they used to be rude while the expectant mothers are in the labour room; and all these need immediate remedy, and a solution should be found.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a solution cannot be found until and unless a new General Hospital is built with modern equipment and where patients will not suffer from shortage of beds. At present in wards Nos. 18 and 21, there have been a large number of patients sleeping in the verandahs as a result of the acute shortage of beds, and the Hospital has refused and turned out patients because it does not have enough beds. As a result of this the patients, though their cases are serious, have been sent back home. Mr Speaker, Sir, on the other hand we understand that the building of the new maternity hospital is in progress. While appreciating this, at the same time I regret to state in this House that part of that building, I understand, is sinking. Sir, I can produce more evidence if required, but I only call upon the Minister concerned to investigate this matter and find out. I have information from reliable sources that part of the building is going down. So after erecting the building, if it goes down, it will be worse, and it will be costing several millions of dollars of additional money from the Government if at this stage

some action is not taken. I presume it could be stopped and that it would not be allowed to go further than this.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as the General Hospital is concerned, several Members of the former Legislative Council have raised this matter. Motions have been introduced in this House regarding the General Hospital, and even in this new Parliament during the last year I brought up certain proposals about the Hospital. Also the Labour Party of Malaya has submitted a memorandum to the Government asking for the immediate construction of a new hospital. However, no attention has been paid to human lives as far as the Hospital is concerned. I must draw the attention of the Government to the fact that it is not dealing with machines but that it is dealing with human beings. If the Government is not looking after the question of health properly, it will send the patients six feet under the ground.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is more important than anything else that the medical institution should be re-organised completely. Professional doctors in this country, doctors who are concerned about the professional ethics, have emphasised the degrading standard of the General Hospital. As a General Hospital, which is situated in the Federal Capital, it must be more than what it is now; but unfortunately the Government has not thought it fit to pay more attention to this most important issue. However, Sir, there are luxurious buildings which have been built overnight. Large amounts of money have been thrown into them for the privilege of a certain number of people to enjoy, but the large majority of the population of this country, who go for treatment to the General Hospital, are faced with several problems. There has been not a single day without complaints on the General Hospital. Why complaints? It is because—and I do not blame the doctors—of the inadequate number of doctors, and because the doctors are not available. Some doctors at times are allowed to attend to hundreds of patients as a whole and so they are unable to diagnose the sickness of the patients.

All these problems can only be solved if immediate attention is paid to the building of a new Hospital. I emphasise the word "immediate" and if the Government wants to do it it must do it straightaway, but the Government will not do it immediately but will say, "We want time. We will have to wait for tenders." Sir, I saw a statement in the *Malay Mail* that tenders are invited up to November of this year and that the building of the new Hospital will only commence at the middle of next year.

It is shocking. How long have we to wait for the new hospital? The Stadium Negara has been completed; the bridge to Parliament House has also been completed—I understand the same contractor who was doing the bridge is now doing the Maternity Hospital; and there are several other projects which have been completed. But the General Hospital is not cared for. Hundreds and thousands of the poorer sections of the people of this country have to go to the General Hospital. The richer group will go to the medical practitioners, or if they are V.I.Ps or Members of this House they are usually well cared for—but not the ordinary people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, once again I stress that the new Minister should be more vigorous as far as the building of the new General Hospital is concerned, and I hope he will not leave the Ministry and go away, like the others have done, without fulfilling the task. The medical institution should be completely re-organised, so that anyone who goes into the hospital must be given fair treatment. And today, as a result of the shortage of beds, the doctors are unable to do anything. If a doctor recommends that a patient should be admitted, that patient when he goes before the Registrar is usually not admitted because of shortage of beds. This position existed for a number of years; it even existed before Merdeka and before the Alliance came into power. We thought that this would be remedied, but we see—that unuseful items of expenditure have been passed in this House and, as far as the General Hospital is concerned, no concrete step

has been taken. If we wait till November for the architects to submit their plans, it will at least take us to the middle of next year before building operations can commence. I am afraid it is a long time. I call upon the Minister to act immediately and see that the General Hospital is regarded as of more importance in his Ministry than anything else.

Finally, I call upon this House to view this issue with great importance and give it its fullest support, if Members are really sincere in giving a better medical service to the people of this country.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Minister of Health (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member has made a very long speech but hardly to the point of the motion. In spite of what he says, in style, the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, may be out-moded, but in structure and what is more important, in service to the sick, the Hospital is far from deteriorating—in fact, it has greatly improved since the Alliance took over on Merdeka Day. (*Applause*). The Honourable Member is no doubt aware that it is not the beautiful bricks and mortar that make a first class hospital, rather it is the type of service that the doctors, the nurses and the ancillary staff give to the patients that count. (*Applause*).

On 31st August, 1957, the Alliance Government inherited from the British a General Hospital that was near dilapidation and was not large enough to meet the demands of the ever growing population of Kuala Lumpur. There were only 594 beds served by 48 doctors, 40 of whom were permanent and 8 of them part-time, and 273 nurses. The Alliance Government realised that something radical had to be done and it therefore proposed to build a modern hospital with about 1,000 beds to meet the situation. But building a new hospital needs very careful planning, study of the needs of the growing population, finding the adequate professional staff—that is important. It does not mean that by just building a hospital with four walls,

100 wards and thousands of beds will solve the situation. You must find the professional staff to run the hospital; and it also means making the best use of public money. As this planning must of necessity take time, it was decided, as an interim measure, to renovate and enlarge the hospital and at the same time to expand and improve the service during the First Five-Year Plan. In the Second Five-Year Development period the modern 992-bed Hospital would be built. That had already been planned as long ago as 1957.

To this end, all the 27 wards we took over from the British were renovated and many of them were enlarged. Three new wards with 94 beds were built. One Operating Theatre for Orthopaedics and one new Out-Patient Surgical Clinic were added. Alterations, additions and improvements to the Casualty receiving building, Ante-Natal Clinic, Skin Department, Dispensary, Labour Room, Operating Theatres, Pathological Laboratories, Mortuary, Kitchen and Transport facilities were made. To house the additional nurses, a new Nurses' Hostel was constructed. Today the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, is a 992-bed hospital compared to the 594-bed Hospital of 1957. (*Applause*). All these renovations, extensions, additions and improvements to the structure of the Hospital has cost us \$1.1 million. In addition to all this, a brand new maternity block costing \$5 million is now in the final stages of construction. On the Professional side, the number of doctors has been increased from 48 in 1957 to 65 in 1962, whilst the Nursing Staff has been increased from 273 to 450 to date. In 1957 there were only 8 Specialist Units, whilst today there is double that number—we have 16 Specialist Units. The Ear, Nose and Throat, Pediatric, Dermatology, Dental and Pathology Units are new additions.

The number of in-patients increased from 24,211 in 1957 to 37,225 in 1961, whilst out-patients have risen from 287,111 to 382,569 for the same period. The expansion of the Professional Staff has kept pace with the overall increase of patients.

Mr Speaker, Sir, these facts and figures plus a visit to the hospital will dispel the Honourable Member's hallucinations of a deteriorating General Hospital. (*Applause*).

With regard to the 992-bed modern Hospital, the Alliance Government has already earmarked \$23 million in our Second Five-Year Development Plan. The architectural planning and designing of the hospital has been entrusted to a world-wide competition. I am glad to report that this competition has attracted 166 architects from no less than 17 countries. The closing date is 24th November, 1962. Tenders are expected to be called by June 1963 and the building is scheduled to be completed by late 1964 or early 1965, so that in 1966 this General Hospital can be used to take in the first batch of medical students, who will be enrolled into the University next year, to do their clinical course in 1966.

The Alliance Government is fully alive to the growing demands of the rapidly increasing population of Kuala Lumpur. It is aware that before long even this new 992-bed hospital will be too small. The Government together with the University have in the past two years been actively studying a proposal to build another new 800-bed hospital in Petaling Jaya. This will be a teaching hospital planned for occupation in 1969. When this additional hospital is built, we shall then be able, for some time only, to keep pace with the medical demands of the people of Kuala Lumpur and at the same time assist materially in the training of registrable doctors to fill the ranks of our Medical Services.

Mr Speaker, Sir, all what I have said is nothing new. Most of this information has already been given to this House as answers to the numerous questions raised by the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member, no doubt, is concerned over the health of his constituents as his namesake in the Bible was over his people. When David usurped the throne of King Saul to become the King of Israel, Saul's children had to run away in hiding, otherwise they would all have been killed. Some years later there was a

famine and the people of Israel threatened to overthrow King David. (*Laughter*). David, however, went into the temple to seek God's guidance. When he came out of the temple, David told the people of Israel that God had spoken to him and that the famine was a sign of God's displeasure, because some of the children of Israel were harbouring the children of Saul. Therefore, David decreed that the House of Saul must be completely destroyed. Then only would there be milk and honey. The subsequent hunting down and killing of all Saul's male issues so distracted the minds of the children of Israel that they forgot for the moment their intended revolution.

Sir, this motion has the flavour of David's wisdom. (*Laughter*). I fear the Honourable Member is more concerned with his political health than the health of the people. (*Laughter*). By bringing this motion he hopes to distract the attention of the people from the severe defeat which the Socialist Front received at the hands of the Alliance in the recent Local Council elections, particularly in the Jinjang new village. (*Applause*). It was the Alliance that first thought of building this new hospital. It will be the Alliance who will build this new hospital. The Socialist Front cannot hope through moving this motion to reap the harvest of the much needed milk and honey to sweeten the bitter realisation that they have lost the confidence of the people.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I oppose this motion. (*Applause*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the David of the Bible sought the advice of God, and since the David of this House sought the advice of the Honourable the Minister of Health, I do not presume that the Minister of Health is now putting himself in the place of God. (*Laughter*). As for the criticism of the General Hospital, it is quite true that we have asked numerous questions on innumerable occasions in this House, and we have been given innumerable answers each as confusing as the one given before it. In this instance, the advice of God has turned out to be quite fallacious.

Sir, it is certainly no credit to any Government to say that we had 48 doctors from the colonial Government in 1957 and that we now have 65 doctors; or that there were 273 nurses then as compared to 415 nurses today; or that the beds have been increased two-fold. During the time of the colonial Government, I presume the Honourable Minister of Health was a young struggling doctor—if, in fact, he had passed his medical examinations. The fact that he has grown up is no proof that the Alliance is good. He has grown up as everybody must grow up. It does not mean that if you are seven years older today and have more grey hairs than you did before Merdeka, therefore, the Alliance has been good and has given you more wisdom by giving you more grey hairs.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the point is this: during the colonial times, Kuala Lumpur was only a State capital—it was not a Federal Capital. It was a State capital as much as Alor Star was the State capital of Kedah, Kuala Kangsar was the State capital of Perak—I am sorry, I mean Ipoh: I am very frightened of mentioning Ipoh (*Laughter*). Now, what is the expansional rate of Kuala Lumpur? How many inhabitants are there now in Kuala Lumpur as compared to the year 1957? I understand that the population figure of Kuala Lumpur of which, of course, the Alliance Government has no proper statistics, is well over the 300,000 mark. Previous to this, in 1957, it was about 120,000. The population, in fact, has increased three-fold at least, but the accommodation, according to the Minister's own admission, has come up to nearly twice as much, or about 50 per cent more. Surely, the expansion of Kuala Lumpur Hospital—if indeed there is expansion—is not commensurate with the expansion of the population.

Sir, the condition of the Kuala Lumpur Hospital and the failure of expansion of the medical services in Kuala Lumpur is reflected in towns like Penang. We all know that anything in the way of big buildings needs planning—and if one does not know that it needs planning, then one should

not be a Minister. The whole purpose of a Ministry is to plan. We know also that the Parliamentary building was planned and is being executed; we know also that the Merdeka Stadium was planned and was executed; we know that Stadium Negara has been planned and has been executed. The General Hospital has been planned and is still not yet executed—that is a fact. Again, the statement that “we are aware of the sufferings of the people, we are aware that the people need more hospital space, we are aware of the demand” are more examples of platitudes which keep pouring out of the mouths of the Ministers. Who does not know that a rising population requires additional medical services? However, the fact is still that the General Hospital is overcrowded. Deny that if you can.

Sir, according to the figures given to us just now, 27 wards have been enlarged. I do not know in what way they have been enlarged, I know that beds are now overflowing into corridors! If the Honourable Minister of Health refuses to accept that, I would invite him to pay another visit to the Hospital—and this time without his rose-tinted spectacles!

It is also stated that there are now 16 Specialist Units as opposed to 8 in 1957. However, the question is not that 16 is more than 8—we all know that 16 is twice as many as 8; the question is whether 16 is enough. And if it is true that even after the erection of the new hospital, we still need a new one, then certainly it is the duty of the Minister or the Ministry to put forward its plan now, and see that it is executed at the proper time.

We, who have travelled around the country, far from noticing signs of evolutionary change have only noticed new development of rural roads. Now, it is not the question of the people being diverted from their tasks or from their ills by the sayings of God and the acts of David: it is the question of people from the rural areas, having good roads and going in taxis to towns to see pictures, forgetting that in spite of having good roads the income of the people in the rural areas have not been

increased. Such there is the measure of the depth of rural planning.

Sir, this House has been aware of the need and has been aware of the stand of the Socialist Front regarding hospitals. This House must also be aware that earlier on, at the convening of this Parliament, the Socialist Front talked of rural development programme—we spoke about the rural development programme before the Red Book was issued. The fact that there is rural development today is a credit to the Opposition. Let me ask one question of the Minister of Health: is it not a fact, since there was no opposition in 1954, that there was no rural development in 1954; and also is it not a fact that until 1959 there was no rural development programme?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, what has this rural development programme got to do with the Hospital in Kuala Lumpur?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, it is merely to show how completely irrelevant that analogy of David and Goliath is though it is so touching. It is quite correct that many of us are not touched with the condition of the General Hospital. The reason is that many people here have got special treatment facilities. Members of Parliament and their wives and families, I think, are entitled to free medical treatment; and at any time they walk into hospitals, they can just produce their cards and say that they are M.P.s and they are given special treatment without having to queue up in the sun and rain. Remember the time before the many of us became Members of Parliament and could afford to go to private medical practitioners. This treatment in hospitals is for people who cannot afford special treatment, or people who cannot afford private doctors, and it is those people who are inarticulate and who depend on whether we take our tasks seriously or not. There are two ways of looking at this matter—to laugh like some of the Members have been laughing, or to consider it seriously, because one day even the Minister of Health will have to face God.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, it seems to me that the Honourable Minister of Health is deliberately evading the whole issue raised by my Honourable colleague from Bungsar. In his motion, the Honourable Member for Bungsar talks of the deteriorating condition of the General Hospital. This the Honourable Minister did not deny. However, the Minister tried to prove to us that he was doing everything possible to improve the conditions in the General Hospital. But the issue before this House is this: as far as the Government is concerned it is its first responsibility to see to it that the sick will have a place to go to when they are sick and that they are treated properly. My Honourable colleague from Bungsar has pointed out that as far as buildings are concerned, the Government has given priority to other projects which, in his opinion, are not of an essential nature. Projects like Parliament House and Stadium Negara are examples quoted by him. If the Government could give such projects a top priority, surely it must have a very funny sense of judgment in not judging the General Hospital in the same light.

Sir, the Honourable Minister of Health has pointed to us that the Alliance has been in power since 1957 and that since 1954 hospital beds have been increased many fold. But surely if the Government has any sense of planning, it should have realised, as early as 1954, the trend in population. It has the Statistics Department and surely it should have got hold of the Statistician and study the statistics of various age groups during those years. If it had done that, it would have found out that by 1962 the population of Kuala Lumpur would be increased so many fold and that the demands for hospital beds would be increased so many fold. If the Government had started proper planning when it came into power, which every responsible Government should do, it would not have blundered today and it would not have faced this situation today, in which there are more people demanding beds than there are beds in the Hospital. This is the whole crux of the problem.

It is my contention that the Government has failed miserably as far as the Hospital is concerned, and no amount of statements from the Minister is going to mislead the people into believing that the Government has done a great job. It has also demonstrated very clearly by its actions in other fields that it does not actually place sufficient emphasis on the question of health. And if it is not for the frequent speeches of Members of the Opposition, particularly from the Member for Bungsar, I am sure the Government would not have acted as they have done now, though not adequate.

It is along these lines that I would like the Honourable Minister of Health to look into this particular matter. He should not be satisfied that just because his former Ministers have blundered, just because the last three Alliance Ministers have blundered miserably in regard to this question of providing hospitals, he should adopt a defeatist attitude and leave things to lie along their ways. I think, Sir, he should pull up his socks and do something and, if possible, to accelerate this very badly required Hospital building.

Enche' Md. Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun memberi pandangan saya atas usul yang ada di-hadapan kita yang dibawa oleh wakil dari Bungsar. Dalam usul ini ada perkataan yang berkata bertambah bodoh. Saya kurang faham tentang perkataan bertambah bodoh itu, pada hal kita sendiri boleh memerhatikan dan kita telah mendengar daripada keterangan² yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan yang mana kita sendiri boleh melihat beberapa perubahan dan juga perkhidmatan² yang baharu di-adakan dalam hospital ini. Jadi saya ta' faham tentang perkataan yang mengatakan bertambah bodoh itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk mengadakan perkhidmatan ini ia-lah satu perkara yang sangat² sulit, oleh sebab kita boleh mengadakan bangunan² yang chantek, katil² yang banyak dan boleh memasukkan orang² sakit, tetapi soal-nya bagaimana-kah kita hendak mengadakan mereka² yang akan berkhidmat dalam tempat² itu, sebab kita merdeka

hanya dalam masa 5 tahun sahaja—belum chukup 5 tahun lagi. Maka tiap² satu perkhidmatan akan mengambil masa sa-lama 6 tahun atau lebih bagi mengambil pegawai² yang berkhidmat dalam segala lapangan perkhidmatan perubatan ini. Umpamanya kita ambil doctor yang hendak berkhidmat, sa-kurang²-nya mereka lulus dalam ujian ta' kurang dari 6 tahun baharu mereka boleh berkhidmat sa-bagai sa-orang doctor. Sekarang kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memerhatikan dalam perbelanjaan tahunan, kita dapati beberapa jawatan² doctor yang kosong ta' dapat di-isikan. Ini ia-lah ta' lain dan ta' bukan, kerana kita ta' dapat pegawai² yang hendak masuk dalam perkhidmatan itu. Jadi kalau kita mengadakan bangunan yang chantek, ta' ada orang yang bekerja maka saya fikir ta' ada guna. Umpamanya di-tempat saya ia-itu Bentong yang pada satu masa dahulu tidak ada doctor, jadi sa-bahagian daripada katil² itu ta' dapat di-isi, oleh kerana ta' ada doctor yang melawat. Maka bagitu juga hospital kita di-sini ta' ada Staff Nurse dan Midwife yang chukup untuk berkhidmat terhadap ra'ayat. Lagi pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Hospital Kuala Lumpur ini bertuah kerana mendapat perhatian yang baik jika di-bandingkan daripada segala tempat di-luar negeri. Kita tahu di-luar² daerah saperti pantai timur yang mengharapkan perkhidmatan perubatan, maka tentu-lah keutamaan di-beri kepada tempat² yang ta' ada perkhidmatan saperti itu. Saya ta' fikir boleh menjadi satu sebab yang Kerajaan mesti mengutamakan General Hospital Kuala Lumpur ini daripada tempat² yang lain yang sangat² berkehendakkan perkhidmatan. Dengan sebab itu, saya perchaya dengan segala rancangan yang ada pada masa ini maka dalam masa tiga empat tahun akan datang ramai lagi mereka² yang menuntut di-university apabila balek kelak mereka akan dapat berkhidmat dalam hospital yang ada pada masa ini, sebab wang perbelanjaan yang di-untukkan dalam Rumah ini boleh menghantar mereka² belajar, dan sa-masa mereka balek, mereka boleh berkhidmat dalam segala lapangan, sekian.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, while replying to this motion, the Honourable Minister of Health to a certain extent became a reverend. He said that David went into the temple to seek the advice of God. But one thing, even if he sought the advice of God, he did not run away from one political party to another for protection as the Honourable Minister did—from the N.A.P. to the Alliance. Mr Speaker, Sir, again while quoting the Testament, he must not forget that one can also find Goliath, who might appear almighty, but he could also disappear or be caused to disappear from the scene. So he cannot imagine always to be a Goliath.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has said that the Socialist Front met with defeat in Jinjang. I would like to issue a challenge to him. We are prepared to ask our members of Jinjang to resign; let the members in the Jinjang Local Council of the Alliance resign; let our men who have been detained under the Internal Security Act be released; and let us go to the polls, and this will give a result showing where the people stand. The people of Jinjang were intimidated and threatened to vote for the Alliance. Under great fear and pressure votes have been cast in Jinjang and, therefore, let the Honourable Minister of Health not be carried away with the impression that the Alliance political platform or its programme in this country has won the minds of the people. If he thinks in that way he is completely mistaken. It is the threat and intimidation which has brought a small victory to the Alliance in Jinjang, but it cannot be forever.

Mr Speaker, Sir, he has said there had been renovations in the Hospital—renovations and expansions, but I have been always reminding this House that it would be a criminal waste of money on the part of the Government to spend money purely for white-washing the building and making minor repairs costing a fantastic amount of money. Nobody benefits as a result of such work but a few contractors—the henchmen of the Alliance; they benefit out of it, but not the people or the country. Now, Sir, what is going to

happen to the operation theatres now built as an interim measure? Are they going to be scrapped when the new hospital is built? Sir, all these are a waste of money. The Hospital has been undergoing renovation and white-washing, and while two wards are being white-washed, the other two wards will collapse, then the contractors are switched there. Therefore, there are a few contractors in the General Hospital who make a permanent living as a result of lenient Ministers who take over the Ministry of Health. Mr Speaker, Sir, I repeat, these are all a criminal waste of money—and the Minister just now said that we must be careful in spending public money! Whilst it is shocking to hear that the Alliance says that it is not worth spending money on hospitals, it is a shame to see the throwing of thousands and millions of dollars on bridges and stadiums—bridges not worth except for the attraction of visitors to this country and to show how rich we are. Sir, we are spending millions on small bridges, but we are not taking care of the public health, of human lives.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister asked me to visit the General Hospital. I think at least once a week I am compelled to visit it; at least a few of my electorates will be in the Hospital and so I am forced to go to the Hospital and see things there for myself in the evening—so the Minister can be safe to say that usually I visit the Hospital, and let him not commit himself to saying that I don't visit hospitals. So I see with my own eyes what happens in the Hospital and what food is provided and how things are managed in the Hospital. It is not hearsay evidence by eminent Secretaries, who provide a few scripts to be read in this House. It is an eye-witness account of mine.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister has made the point that it is for my political health and not the health of the people. Sir, as far as I am concerned, whenever any matter concerns my electorate, it is my duty to raise it here without fear or favour—that is why I am elected. I am not elected here just

to get my \$750, and to own a beautiful car with an air-conditioner to move about this town. I am elected here to serve the people to the best of their interests. When I listen to their complaints, it is my duty to air those grievances in this House and if the Honourable Minister and Members of this House

Mr Speaker: That is not relevant. Please proceed.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I believe Honourable Members of this House also have the same responsibility. If they do not have that responsibility it is not my fault. It is the electorate whom they will have to face in 1964 and it will make the decision for them. We are not politically bankrupt as the Alliance are to make cheap propaganda. It is with a genuine desire on the part of the Socialist Front that I move this motion, because it is felt that the general health of the people in this town has been neglected. The size of the population in Kuala Lumpur is 400,000 and the number of beds provided is 992. Sir, let us see the facts. There are 400,000 people in Kuala Lumpur, and not only the people of Kuala Lumpur are using the Hospital but also people from Rawang, Klang and Kuala Selangor—and people from Seremban sometimes in emergency cases come to Kuala Lumpur to see specialists. Therefore, the Hospital is not in a position to accommodate the demand of the people. It would be a deliberate lie for the Ministry to say that they have made improvements. They have never made improvements to the Hospital; they have only made renovations such as white-washing the Hospital to show that they have done something. The former wards—Ward No. 19 and Ward 20—have been converted into first class wards by pushing the old beds away and replacing them with beds removed from the Bungsar Hospital, so that when our Ministers want to take a rest in the Hospital all facilities are given to them—they enjoy all these without knowing what is going on in the second and third class wards. If everybody were to pay—from this House—to go to the First Class

Ward, I do not think anybody, except for a very few, would go there; but since it is free everybody would like to have a rest there. Mr Speaker, Sir, these are the privileges which very few people and Members of this House enjoy without realising the truth. If Members of this House are made to go to a third class ward and to sleep there for days, then they would know; and if they are to travel by third class on trains, then they would know the hardship and they would know that the train is late. Now they do not know, because they travel in air-conditioned coaches. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, there has been a complaint that we lack doctors. What efforts are made to recruit doctors? What efforts are made to train doctors? Is there an intensive campaign to train doctors in this country? No. Every time the excuse is, "No doctors". Sir, you cannot expect to get water without digging a well. Therefore, the statement of the Honourable Minister is full of absurdities. There has been no intensive campaign for doctors in this country. I pity those doctors in the Hospital. Some of them have to attend to a large number of patients, but what could they do? I know of certain specialists who have to work round the clock to attend to patients. The complaint here is, "Well, there is a shortage of doctors and I am asked to be here"—they are looking after the patients on humanitarian grounds, because it is their profession and they have to be sympathetic. However, the Government on its part has not made any genuine efforts to ease the situation in the General Hospital. Sir, not only the Members of this House in the Opposition are complaining about the General Hospital; if tomorrow the Minister of Health will hold a referendum in this town to ascertain to what degree the people are discontented over the General Hospital, he will get his answer. We cannot get away from the fact that the General Hospital is in a chaotic state; and there should be an immediate remedy. According to the Minister's statement, there would not be any remedy until years to come—may be. In the mean-

time, millions of dollars are being wasted in white-washing the Hospital which is not going to serve any useful purpose for the people of this town.

Sir, I would call upon the Minister of Health to go in the morning at nine o'clock to the Out-patient Clinic; let him disguise himself, get a card for treatment and see what happens; if this poor man is not chased out or allowed to stand there until the evening, I am prepared to withdraw this motion. Of course, if he goes there as a Minister he will be called immediately and there will be no difficulty; but if he goes there as an ordinary man, as a worker, I pity him, because he will be left standing there until the evening to get his bottle of mixture. Therefore, Sir, let us be practical. Members of this House should not try to evade this vital issue and run away from the facts. Thank you.

Question put, and negatived.

MENAREK BALEK PENG-HARAMAN DI-ATAS KITAB "BEBERAPA MUTIARA YANG BAGUS LAGI ENDAH"

Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi bin Haji Saman (Kota Bharu Hulu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ini ia-lah bagi mengemukakan usul seperti yang berikut:

"Bahawa Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan hendaklah menarek balek pengharaman-nya atas kitab "Beberapa Mutiara yang Bagus lagi Endah" dan atas sa-barang kitab agama Islam".

Di-dalam masaalah ini terlebih dahulu saya hendak menerangkan asas usul saya ini. Di-Tanah Melayu ini, Perlembagaan Tanah Melayu ada-lah menyebutkan dengan tegas-nya akan kebebasan beragama dan kebebasan mengeluarkan fikiran seperti mengarang buku dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini adalah satu perkara yang sangat baik yang sesuai dengan kedudukan Negeri ini sa-bagai sa-buah Negeri yang telah merdeka. Saya berpendapat bahawa dengan kelulusan Perlembagaan itu perkembangan politik Negeri kita ini akan menjadi baik sa-masa ka-semasa dengan kebebasan² seperti itu. Hal ini lebeh kuat dengan ada-nya dalam

Perlembagaan itu ketegasan bahawa Ugama Resmi Negeri ini ada-lah Ugama Islam atau pun dengan lain perkataan Ugama Islam ada-lah Ugama Resmi Negeri ini. Sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apakah yang telah terjadi? Sa-buah kitab yang bernama "BEBERAPA MUTIARA YANG BAGUS LAGI ENDAH" telah di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan kerana di-katakan fatwa² di-dalam kitab itu sa-bilangan daripada-nya boleh di-sifatkan mengganggu keselamatan di-dalam Negeri ini dengan ada-nya beberapa fatwa yang di-rakamkan sa-chara umum dengan tidak di-adakan huraian² yang terang dan jelas untok menghilangkan kekeliruan dan salah faham yang boleh membawa kapada fitnah. Keputusan mengharam itu telah di-persetujukan oleh Majlis Meshuarat Raja² Melayu seperti perishtiwaran yang di-buat pada 5hb May, 1962. Sa-belum kitab ini di-haramkan saya telah berpeluang menatap-nya dan sa-telah ia-itu di-haramkan saya telah berfikir panjang sama ada patut di-biarkan pengharaman itu atau pun di-ikhtiarkan supaya pengharaman itu di-tarek balek. Yakin-lah saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa bijaksana jika pengharaman itu di-tarek balek sebab dengan di-haramkan sa-buah buku Islam seperti ini Kerajaan telah men-cheroboh hak kemuliaan sa-buah kitab Ugama Islam. Saya nampak bahawa asas mengatakan kitab itu umum dan tidak chukup terang hingga ia-itu mesti di-haramkan tidak-lah dapat di-terima. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tahu bahawa kitab Islam dalam Negeri ini banyak dan tiap² kitab itu ada di-dalam-nya hukum² umum hinggakan Quran sendiri pun penoh dengan pengajaran yang umum yang kalau di-kaji halus² boleh mendatangkan sifat mengganggu keselamatan Negeri ini. Kitab Ugama "Quran dan Hadith" itu ada-lah benda² yang mempunyai bentuk-nya sendiri yang selalu-nya chara kita memaham dan memadankan-nya kapada-nya-lah menjadi kitab² itu umum atau mengelirukan atau tidak tegas. Di-bawah ini saya bawa ayat² Quran yang boleh di-tafsirkan mengikut mantiq Kerajaan membawa fitnah yang besar di-kalangan orang awam

dan membawa kepada kerosakan Keamanan Negeri. Ayat² itu ada-lah saperti berikut:

- (1) **FAQATILU AULIAASHSHAITANI** dalam Surat An-Nisa' ayat 75 erti-nya bunoh oleh mu akan pemerintah Shaitan.
- (2) **FAQATILU AIMMATAIKUFRI** Surat Al-Taubat ayat 13 erti-nya bunoh oleh mu akan segala ketua² kafir.
- (3) **QATILULLADZINA LA YU'MINUNA** Surat Al-Taubat ayat 30 erti-nya bunoh oleh mu akan mereka² yang tidak beriman mereka itu.
- (4) **QATILUL MUSHIRIKIENA KAFFATAN** dalam Surat Al-Taubat ayat 37 erti-nya dan bunoh-lah kamu akan segala orang kafir.
- (5) **WAQATILUHOM HATTA LA TAKUNA FITNATUN** Surat A-Baqarah ayat 193 erti-nya dan bunoh-lah oleh kamu akan mereka itu sa-hingga tidak ada jadi fitnah.

Dan banyak-lah ayat² yang saya tidak sebut lagi di-sini dan ada pula beberapa Hadith sa-tengah daripadanya "FARQU MA BAINANA WABAINAHUM AS SALATU FAMAN TARAKAHA FAQAD KAFARA" erti-nya perbedzaan di-antara kami dan antara kamu itu ia-lah sembahyang maka barang siapa yang meninggalkan sembahyang maka ada-lah kafir ia. Ini sakalian daripada ayat² Quran dan Hadith² menunjukkan di-atas umum dan banyak-lah Hadith² yang tidak saya bawa di-sini.

Adakah sa-sudah kita baca ayat² Quran saperti ini serta ma'ana yang saya sebutkan itu kita mengharamkan Quran pula kerana hendak menjaga keamanan Negeri sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah di-haramkan kitab "BEBERAPA MUTIARA YANG BAGUS LAGI ENDAH" maseh ada orang yang mengatakan Quran jadi panduan. Saya ta' tahu-lah bahawa Kerajaan ini tidak mahu menjalankan hukum² Quran dan tidak pula memandang hukum² Quran sesuai pada masa ini tetapi ta' sampai hati-lah saya bahawa

Kerajaan yang Menteri²-nya orang Islam ini akan berani mengharamkan Quran. Saya yakin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbuatan mencheroboh sa-buah kitab Islam saperti ini boleh di-elakkan sa-kira-nya tidak kerana tebal-nya perasaan politik Perikatan yang takut kepada apa sahaja yang di-sebut Islam. Kata orang Melayu "Melukut di-tepi gantang buka sanggol chari kutu, sebab takut 'akal pun hilang segala tunggul di-sangkakan hantu". Kerosakan apa-kah yang telah berlaku dan yang akan berlaku dengan kitab saperti ini. Ini Negeri demokrasi orang mengarang kitab kita mengarang kitab, orang mengarang umum kita mengarang berhurai. Kalau Tuan Sheikh Abdul Kadir itu ulama kita pun ada ulama betulkan-lah kesalahan-nya kalau dia salah dan kalau Kerajaan Negeri belum sanggup maka itu adalah kesalahan-nya sendiri. Berkejar² mengharam kitab Islam tetapi membongkok pejam kepada buku² dan di-ayah² Kristian saperti berlaku sekarang ini ada-lah satu sifat yang menghairankan saya, yang memerintah Negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya umum yang di-nyatakan di-dalam kitab ini tidak-lah banyak sebab penjelasan daripada Penyimpan Mohor Besar Raja² Melayu itu lima atau enam perkara sahaja saperti yang saya baca ini:

- (1) Muka 23, kitab itu ada menyatakan fatwa dalam masalah yang menyatakan apa-kah hukum-nya bagi sa-saorang yang berkata "Hukum yang di-dalam Quran dan Hadith Nabi Mohammad itu tiada sesuai di-pakai pada masa ini kerana masa-nya sudah luput dan pula undang² Quran itu kulot lapot dan mendatangkan huruhara, ada-nya". Fatwa yang telah di-keluarkan mengumumkan orang yang berkata demikian kafir. Sunggoh pun fatwa yang di-rekamkan itu boleh di-persetujui, akan tetapi perkataan-nya itu sangat umum. Oleh itu fatwa ini berkehendakkan dengan mustahak-nya huraian² yang terang saperti:

- (a) Jika yang berkata itu daripada orang mengtahui-nya, maka hukum-nya jadi kafir, murtad,

terfasakh-lah nikah-nya, tiada halal persembelahan-nya, tiada boleh di-tanam ia di-perkuboran orang Islam;

- (b) Jika yang berkata itu daripada golongan yang jahil, maka hukum-nya haram, wajib di-ta'zirkan, sa-kurang²-nya di-beri amaran;
- (c) Jika yang berkata itu tergagah atau di-gagahi, maka hukum-nya harus (ta' mengapa). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penyata ini lebeh umum daripada kandungan kitab itu dan maseh boleh di-huraikan lagi. Kiranya saya hendak menghurai maka banyak-lah yang kena di-huraikan (*Tepok*) ini-lah yang saya merasa sedeh.
- (2) Muka 96, kitab itu bertanyakan ada-kah Islam itu ugama sahaja atau ada-kah Islam itu ugama dan kedaulatan. Kitab itu berpendapat Islam itu ugama dan kedaulatan. Pendapat itu sunggoh pun benar akan tetapi huraian-nya itu tidak tepat. Meshuarat Raja² Melayu sudah membenarkan kitab tersebut ini tidak kita napikan.
- (3) Muka 97, menyatakan hukum mencheraikan ugama daripada kedaulatan. Sa-telah di-halusi, maka telah di-dapati bahawa soalan dan jawapan-nya itu tidak berapa terang kepada Ahli² Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap. Dari itu tidak-lah dapat apa² pandangan di-atas soalan dan jawapan-nya itu.
- (4) Muka 101, berkenaan dengan hukum mencheraikan ugama daripada siasah. Tentang ma'ana mencheraikan ugama daripada siasah itu boleh di-persetujukan saperti yang di-naqal oleh fatwa ini daripada pendapat Tuan Sheikh Mustapha Subri. Berkenaan dengan hukum-nya, Ahli² Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap berpendapat, jika kita berkuasa, maka haram-lah di-cherai-kan ugama daripada siasah, akan tetapi jika tiada berkuasa maka berma'ana-lah shabit dzarurat dan harus. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang ini tidak berkuasa? Kalau-lah Kerajaan Perikatan tidak

berkuasa maka siapa-kah yang berkuasa di-dalam negeri ini pada masa ini?

Memang bagitu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kitab ugama yang umum di-khususkan yang matan di-sharahkan dan yang sharah di-hashiahkan. Kitab ugama memang tampal menampal di-antara satu sama lain dan ta' ada kitab sa-buah yang semua lengkap yang semua jelas huraian-nya yang semua ulama² sa-faham tentang-nya, zaman dahulu pun bagitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tetapi tidak pernah orang² zaman dahulu mengharamkan kitab ugama. Jangan-lah oleh kerana kita tidak bersetuju dengan isi kitab maka kitab itu kita haramkan, sebab dia pun ulama' juga dan faham-nya itu berdasarkan 'Ilmu-nya yang di-ambil daripada puncha² nas Islam yang boleh jadi kita tidak tahu. Maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah saya minta tarek balek pengharaman itu supaya jangan terkutor kehormatan kitab ugama dalam negeri ini. Saya berharap supaya di-dalam menimbangkan perkara ini berfikir-lah dengan baik dan ikhlas. Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kemukakan chadangan ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul yang di-kemukakan oleh wakil dari Kota Bharu Hulu. Penchadang usul ini telah memberi tegoran² yang panjang lebar di-atas isi² kitab ini dan pendapat² yang telah di-buat oleh Majlis Raja² Melayu. Mengikut pendapat yang di-buat oleh Majlis Raja² Melayu ia-lah yang menjadi asas untok mengharamkan akan kitab ini ada-lah sa-tengah daripada kandungan kitab ini umum yang boleh di-fahamkan mengandongi dua tiga ma'ana atau pun erti yang boleh membawa kepada fitnah, atau pun kepada kerosakkan keamanan negeri ini.

Kitab² ugama bahkan sa-hingga Al-Kur'an sendiri dan hadith² sendiri memang terkandung ma'ana-nya yang umum. Kalau sa-kira-nya dasar Kerajaan yang mengharamkan kitab ini ia-lah kerana ada dua tiga masaalah dalam kitab yang tersebut itu memberi ma'ana yang umum, maka boleh pula

pehak Kerajaan mengharamkan Kur'an sendiri, kerana Kur'an sendiri mengandungi ayat yang umum. Ini adalah satu perkara yang sedeh yang umat Islam dalam Tanah Melayu ini, mereka itu mengharapkan harapan yang besar bahawasanya Kerajaan Perikatan yang telah menulis dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan bahawa agama negeri ini ialah agama Islam. Mereka itu berharap bahawasanya Kerajaan Perikatan akan membuat perkara² yang akan memperbaiki lagi kedudukan agama Islam dalam negeri ini, meninggikan taraf agama Islam dan seterusnya, tetapi apa yang telah di-buat sekarang ini, kitab agama Islam sendiri yang di-karang oleh sa-orang ulama' yang mashor telah di-haramkan bahkan saya telah dengar ada pula kitab yang lain lagi yang di-karang oleh ulama' lain telah di-rampas kitab itu. Saya tidak-lah tahu sama ada Kerajaan telah mengharamkan kitab yang saya sebutkan itu ia-itu kitab yang di-karang oleh sa-orang ulama' yang mashor bernama Haji Mohd. Saleh yang telah di-rampas itu. Nampak-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Perikatan sangat²-lah memandang takut kepada kitab agama ini (*Ketawa*). Maka dengan sebab itu kitab yang memberi petua yang hendak menegakkan kedudukan agama Islam dalam sa-buah negeri terus di-haramkan. Ini teringat kita kepada sejarah zaman dahulu—zaman orang Inggeris yang beratus² tahun dahulu telah membuat tindakan dan tindasan di-atas pehak² yang tertentu dan mengharamkan buku² kerana mereka itu takut bahawasanya buku² itu akan merosakkan kedudukan Kerajaan, tetapi yang aneh-nya buku² agama Christian yang di-taborkan dengan begitu banyak dalam negeri ini seperti buku yang bernama Suluh Hidup dan lain² lagi, Kerajaan Perikatan tidak mengharamkan buku² yang sa-demikian itu. Ini-kah satu Kerajaan yang berkata hendak membela agama Islam? Sedangkan pergerakan² kaum Christian dalam negeri ini sangat² berkembang bahkan Kerajaan sendiri menyokong pergerakan² kaum Christian itu. Maka ini-lah sebab-nya saya bertanya satu soalan kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu dalam Written

Answers to Questions No. 13 bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah bantuan dari luar negeri sama ada wang atau barang yang di-terima oleh badan² kebajikan dan sekolah² yang di-bawah pimpinan badan² penyebaran agama Christian (Christian Missionaries) didalam Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1960 dan 1961 dan berapa banyak-nya. Jawapan dari Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Dukachita tiada dapat saya menerangkan, kerana sekolah² penyiar agama Christian dan badan² kebajikan yang mendapat bantuan wang daripada Kementerian saya tidak di-kehendaki oleh undang² atau sabagai-nya, memberitahu

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Itu nampak-nya sudah lari daripada usul yang ada di-hadapan ini. Usul yang ada di-hadapan ini hanya-lah hendak menarek balek pengharaman buku yang ada di-sebutkan dalam usul ini ia-itu "Beberapa Mutiara yang Bagus Lagi Endah" dan lain² kitab Islam. Kalau berchakap pendek², saya benarkan, bila panjang saya ta' benarkan. Itu ta' ada kena-mengena, boleh di-katakan sudah terkeluar daripada usul ini. Saya rasa tuan lebeh tahu—hilang masa!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab perkara ini bersangkutan. Jadi, itu-lah sebab-nya maka terpaksa saya sebutkan tadi. Jadi Kerajaan Perikatan chuba dan telah mengharamkan kitab agama Islam yang di-pandang merbahaya kepada kedudukan dan pendirian-nya dalam Tanah Melayu, tetapi perkara² yang lain sedang berkembang dalam negeri ini untuk meruntuhkan agama Islam tidak di-haramkan, bahkan di-tolong. Dan apa kenyataan yang kita telah minta bersangkutan-paut dengan perkembangan perkara ini di-tolak terus—di-katakan dukachita.

Maka oleh sebab yang demikian, saya berharap kepada Kerajaan Perikatan bahawa ada-lah perbuatan ini bukan-lah perbuatan yang akan menguntungkan Kerajaan Perikatan, ia-itu mengharamkan kitab agama dalam negeri ini, bahkan ra'ayat bertambah lagi berpegang kuat kepada agama. Ada-lah perbuatan Kerajaan Perikatan mengharamkan kitab Islam ini ada-lah

satu langkah yang akan menimbulkan perasaan kebencian ra'ayat Islam kepada Kerajaan Perikatan (*di-Sampok*). Oleh yang demikian, saya minta pengharaman itu di-tarek balek.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah turut bersama menentang usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ia-itu meminta supaya menarek balek pengharaman kitab "Beberapa Mutiara yang Bagus lagi Endah" dan atas sa-barang kitab Ugama Islam. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mengikuti atas alasan² yang telah di-beri oleh pehak penchadang dan penyokong chadangan ini. Saya gemar menarek perhatian berhubung dengan alasan² yang menjadi musabab saya menentang usul ini. Saya juga berpuas hati atas jawapan Kerajaan berhubung dengan soalan saya dalam Dewan ini, di-antara kitab yang telah di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan semenjak kita merdeka, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Dato' Dr Ismail ia-itu tiga buah kitab, satu daripadanya ia-lah kitab "Beberapa Mutiara yang Bagus lagi Endah".

Saya berpendapat bahawa dengan mengadakan satu chadangan supaya di-tarek balek pengharaman itu, berti kita dengan chara tidak langsung telah mengganggu atau pun mencham-pori satu keputusan yang telah di-buat oleh Majlis Raja² Melayu. Dan saya pun bersama² dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kalau nampak isi kandungan kitab², bukan sahaja kitab "Beberapa Mutiara yang Bagus lagi Endah", bahkan apa juga kitab ugama Islam kalau Majlis Raja² Melayu telah mengharamkan dari segi hendak memelihara ugama Islam itu supaya dapat berjalan dengan baik, maka saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga dan Majlis Raja² Melayu bersetuju dengan saya, tetapi apa boleh buat agak saya kerana ada latar belakang atau undang di-sebalek batu, maka itu sebabnya usul ini di-bawa.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak sa-telah kitab ini berleluasa dalam negeri kita ini, maka beberapa kejadian² yang telah berlaku dalam negeri ini, khasnya di-Pantai Timor, maka bagi pehak Kerajaan

nampak bahawa satu langkah sayugia di-ambil untok menjaga keamanan dan ketenteraman negeri kita, dan mengelakkan ra'ayat negeri ini daripada berpechah-belah dan purak-puranda, bukan sahaja di-antara satu kampung dengan satu kampung, bahkan mereka yang berpandu dengan ajaran kitab ini di-antara saudara dengan saudara mereka berpechah-belah. Erti-nya, mereka memegang petua bahawa kalau sa-orang, sa-bagaimana yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi atau pun apa yang telah di-fahamkan oleh beberapa orang yang telah memegang dan mengamalkan kitab ini, yang mana kata-nya kalau sa-orang Islam mengundi chalun yang bukan Islam atau parti yang bersekutu dengan orang yang bukan Islam, maka dengan sendiri-nya isteri di-rumah ter-talak, atau kematian-nya tidak boleh pergi

Mr Speaker: Order, order. Saya sendiri tidak membacha buku ini. Jadi, kalau hendak di-sebutkan apa isi dalam buku itu hendak-lah tuan bertanggung-jawab yang isi itu betul, kerana kalau tidak bertanggung-jawab masaalah ini perbahathan-nya tidak terang. Saya terangkan buku ini sudah di-haramkan. Barangkali, harus sa-tengah² Ahli Yang Berhormat telah membacha-nya terlebih dahulu sa-belum buku ini di-haramkan. Sa-belum di-haramkan semua orang boleh membacha-nya, tetapi saya sendiri sa-bagai Speaker belum membacha-nya. Jadi, saya minta ia-itu kalau hendak berchakap atas apa yang di-tulis dalam buku itu hendak-lah tuan bertanggung-jawab atas kebetulan-nya.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atas apa yang saya chakapkan ini saya mengambil kesimpulan daripada orang yang telah memberitahu saya. Jadi saya bertanggung-jawab. Bagi meneruskan hujah saya, saya gemar menarek perhatian, khasnya ahli² PAS bahawa pengharaman kitab² Islam ini bukan sahaja di-buat dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu menarek perhatian dalam tawarikh² Islam. Dalam Kerajaan Islam, ada Kerajaan yang mengharamkan beberapa buah kitab. Jadi perkara ini

perkara biasa bagi sa-buah Kerajaan Islam.

Yang kedua, saya gemar menarek perhatian berhubung dengan apa yang telah di-ucapkan oleh pehak penchadang, ia-itu saya membawa satu mithalan bahawa di-antara sebab menjadikan kitab ini di-haramkan ia-lah di-antara kandungan² dalam kitab itu tidak benar² menurut ajaran Islam, atau pun kalau di-amalkan akan mendatangkan satu perkara yang kurang baik kepada masyarakat orang Islam. Jadi, bukan-lah maksud-nya isi dalam kitab itu semua-nya tidak benar, sebahagian. Saya membawa mithal dalam perkara ini ia-lah kalau boleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat berhubung dengan pengarang kitab ini dan mengikut apa yang telah ditentukan oleh Majlis Raja² Melayu bagaimana yang patut di-betulkan sakira-nya pengarang ini dapat membetulkan. Saya perchaya bagi pehak Kerajaan akan menimbang usul-nya ini.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah mengambil tindakan meng-haramkan kitab ini bukan-lah semata² mengikut keputusan Kementerian Dalam Negeri tetapi sudah ada sokongan di-atas satu usul khas daripada Majlis Meshuarat Raja² dan saya terima sa-bagai Menteri Dalam Negeri untuk mengambil langkah di-bawah kuat-kuasa Undang² Menahan Kemasyarakatan Buku² dan Risalah² tahun 1958—Control of Imported Publications Ordinance 1958 di-atas kitab ini. Saya telah dengar huraian² daripada penchadang dan juga daripada penyokong-nya, saya tidak menafikan-lah dengan apa yang telah di-chakapkan itu tidak betul, tetapi saya sa-bagai Menteri kalau saya hendak mengikut nasehat, saya pada hari ini patut pilih antara dua, ia-itu yang pertama ia-lah shor daripada Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap yang bersabit dengan agama Islam yang di-tubuhkan oleh Meshuarat Raja² dan usul itu telah di-persetujui oleh Majlis Meshuarat Raja² sendiri dan kalau saya bandingkan usul itu daripada usul yang datang pada hari ini saya tetap-lah memegang usul yang datang dari Majlis Meshuarat Raja²

yang telah dapat shor daripada Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap berkenaan dengan agama Islam. Sebab-nya, yang pertama Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap ini ada-lah tidak bersabit dengan politik sa-macam PAS-lah saya katakan ada bersabit dengan politik. Jadi pada pengalaman saya yang tidak berapa dalam dalam hal agama ini, saya berpegang-lah kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap oleh sebab saya fikir Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap itu tidak bersabit dengan politik—impartial dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya. Dan yang kedua, jika tujuan penchadang ini betul² hendak merayu supaya di-timbangkan balek keputusan ini patut-lah dia merayu kepada Majlis Meshuarat Raja² bagi di-timbangkan semula tetapi nampak-nya dia hendak membawa politik di-atas hal ini di-bawa-nya di-dalam Parlimen ini. Itu-lah sebab yang kedua yang saya tidak boleh-lah mengikut apa² yang di-shorkan-nya itu. Dan yang ketiga, bagi penyokong-nya dia telah mengatakan ia-itu buku² daripada Tuan Haji Muhamad Salleh telah di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan. Ini saya sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab saya tidak tahu yang buku sa-macam itu telah di-haramkan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan. Saya kata tadi buku itu telah di-rampas.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Telah di-rampas ma'ana-nya telah di-haramkan. Saya tidak boleh jadi Dictator, saya bukan Gestapo Chief boleh merampas. Dengan itu sahaja saya tidak boleh perchaya-lah apa yang di-shorkan supaya saya tarek balek buku² yang telah di-haramkan itu. Mengikut keterangan yang diberikan oleh Tuan Penyimpan Mohor Besar Majlis Meshuarat Raja² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kitab tersebut sudah di-semak pada beberapa bahagian di-dalam-nya oleh Ahli² Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap yang bersabit dengan agama Islam yang di-persetujukan oleh Majlis Meshuarat Raja² yang mengandongi sa-bagai Ahli², sa-orang Alim Ulama, Mufti Kerajaan dari tiap² negeri dan Tuan² Yang di-Pertua Pejabat Ugama Islam. Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap ini telah mengeluarkan satu laporan dan laporan ini telah pun

di-timbangan dengan sa-halus²-nya oleh Majlis Meshuarat Raja² dan Majlis itu telah mempersetujui supaya kitab ini di-haramkan daripada dibawa masuk dan di-gunakan atau disimpan di-dalam negeri² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Oleh kerana satu hal, ada beberapa petua yang terkandung dalam kitab ini di-rakamkan dengan sa-chara umum dengan tidak di-adakan dengan sa-mesti-nya huraian² yang terang dan jelas untuk menghilangkan kekeliruan dan salah faham yang boleh membawa kepada fitnah. Yang kedua, satu petua menyatakan ada-lah kafir dalam negeri Islam ia-lah kafir Harbi dengan tidak mentafsirkan ma'ana-nya akan mendatangkan fahaman bahawa kafir dalam negeri ini ia-lah kafir Harbi yang boleh di-anianyai.

Berkenaan dengan soal ada-kah sakalian kafir dalam negeri ini dinamakan kafir Harbi atau kafir Zimmi yang di-bangkitkan di-muka 111 kitab yang tersebut. Ahli² Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap itu telah berpendapat ia-itu dengan berpandukan kepada petua Kurdi muka 230, di-muka 239 ada-lah kafir yang ada dalam negeri ini boleh di-sipatkan kafir Harbi yang boleh di-anianyai. Maka petua yang mengatakan bahawa orang² kafir dalam negeri Islam ia-lah kafir Harbi dengan tidak mentafsirkan ma'ana-nya ada-lah perkara yang tentu akan mendatangkan fitnah besar di-kalangan orang awam yang boleh membawa kepada kerosakan keamanan negeri. Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak dapat menyokong dengan usul yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Ulu hendak menarek balek tindakan yang telah di-buat sebagaimana yang telah saya katakan tadi sebab bagi diri saya sendiri tidak boleh menerima apa yang di-kemukakan itu.

Sa-lain daripada kitab² itu ada dua buah buku lagi bersabit dengan ugama Islam yang telah di-haramkan. Satu daripada-nya ia-lah buku yang bertajok "risalah yang mengandongi Khutbah Juma'at dan Khutbah Dua Hari Raya dan Khutbah Nikah dan Khutbah Talkin Mayat" dalam bahasa Melayu yang juga di-karang oleh Tuan Sheikh Abdul Kadir bin Al-Muttalib

Al-Indonesia Al-Mandali yang di-chetak oleh United Press, Pulau Pinang. Saperti kitab yang bertajok "Beberapa Mutiara yang Bagus Lagi Endah", buku ini juga mengandongi beberapa huraian yang boleh mendatangkan kekeliruan dan salah faham yang boleh membawa kepada fitnah dan juga merosakkan keamanan negeri. Satu daripada huraian² itu ada-lah terkandung di-atas muka 29 mulai di-barisan kesembilan yang berbunyi saperti berikut:

"Hanya sakalian yang beriman itu adek beradek, berkaseh²an, tolong-menolong dan bahawasa-nya sakalian kafir itu seteru kamu dan seteru Alah Ta'ala. Maka jangan-lah kamu berkaseh²an dengan mereka itu dan jangan kamu tolong-menolong dengan mereka itu."

Oleh yang demikian dukachita tidak dapat juga Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengubah tindakan yang telah di-buat di-atas buku ini. Buku yang ketiga yang telah di-haramkan, sa-buah dalam bahasa Inggeris yang bertajok "The Kor'an" keluaran Royal Press Ltd, London. Ada pun buku ini terjemahan Al'Kor'an dalam bahasa Inggeris dan sebab² buku itu di-haramkan ia-lah kerana buku ini tidak mengandongi ayat² Al'Kor'anulkarim yang asal.

Mengikut petua yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Majlis Meshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa Tetap Islam bagi Majlis Meshuarat Raja² bahawa tidak-lah harus Al'Kor'anulkarim itu di-terjemahkan kepada apa² bahasa yang lain akan tetapi harus di-adakan terjemahan tafsiran Kor'an dengan bahasa² lain ia-itu dengan syarat hendak-lah di-turunkan dengan sa-penoh²-nya ayat² asal Al'Kor'an itu baik pada sa-belah atas pada terjemahan tafsir atau pun di-sabelah muka hadapan-nya. Tambahan lagi terjemahan yang ada di-rakamkan dalam buku yang bertajok "The Kor'an" ini bukan terjemahan mengikut susun Surah dan susunan ayat² yang di-tentukan dalam Surah akan tetapi di-champorkan dengan hal² ini mengikut kesukaan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penduduk² di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah daripada berbagai² bangsa dan berbagai² ugama. Orang Melayu semuanya berugama Islam yang lain itu ada-lah berugama Budha, ada yang

beragama Kristian, beragama Hindu dan lain²-nya. Maka saya perchaya huraian² yang menyentoh perbedzaan antara orang Islam dengan orang² kafir saperti yang di-kemukakan oleh pengarang buku² yang tersebut itu dengan tidak ada huraian yang jelas tentu-lah akan mendatangkan perselisihan di-antara penduduk negeri ini dan

mungkin boleh merosakkan keamanan negara. Oleh yang demikian saya tidak-lah dapat hendak menerima usul yang telah di-kemukakan oleh penchadang itu.

Mr Speaker: Time is up. The meeting is adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

(Padi-Growers) Control of Rent and Security Tenure Ordinance

1. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state:

(a) why the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance (1955) has not been implemented and whether Government would take steps to implement it or not;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative to state the steps. If the answer is in the negative to state the reasons and whether any new laws are being considered to protect padi planters from rapacious landlords.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): The implementation of the (Padi Growers) Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Ordinance (1955) is the responsibility of State Governments. At present the State Governments of Perlis, Kedah, Penang, Perak and Kelantan are attempting to implement the Ordinance but without much success due to shortage of land officers.

Rice Mills and Quantity of Padi Milled

2. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the number of Co-operative Rice Mills in Malaya, State by State, giving the amount of padi milled for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961, and also the amount of padi milled by non-co-operative enterprises in each of the States for the years stated above.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: The number of Co-operative Rice Mills in the Federation and the amount of padi milled in

respect of each of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 are as follows:

State	No. of Co-operative Rice Mills		
	1959	1960	1961
Perlis	15	15	15
Kedah	61	61	59
Penang	3	4	4
Province Wellesley ..	11	13	13
Perak	35	35	41
Selangor	25	26	28
Negri Sembilan	17	17	17
Malacca	9	11	11
Johore	5	5	5
Kelantan	65	71	73
Trengganu	13	14	18
Pahang	7	8	8
Total	266	280	292

	Amount of Padi Milled (Pikul)		
	1959	1960	1961
Perlis	40,338	38,145	39,981
Kedah	138,544	137,254	137,946
Penang	16,648	19,304	19,613
Province Wellesley ..	27,869	35,437	35,968
Perak	132,219	132,447	137,690
Selangor	142,067	136,571	140,891
Negri Sembilan	72,303	83,691	99,259
Malacca	45,158	77,415	85,550
Johore	13,849	11,654	16,478
Kelantan	204,562	249,669	300,807
Trengganu	21,127	19,621	26,012
Pahang	9,604	10,901	12,482
Total	864,288	952,109	1,052,677

In addition to the above-mentioned mills, those owned by Co-operatives as below also do milling and the amount of padi milled is as follows:

	1959	1960	1961
Tanjong Karang Co-operative	93,520	118,841	133,929
Melaka Co-operative ..	4,397	23,891	48,114
Kelantan Co-operatives ..	—	6,573	14,132
Total	97,917	149,305	196,175

The Ministry is not in a position to give details of the amount of padi milled by non-Co-operative Rice Mills.

Self-sufficiency in Rice

3. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ada-kah benar menurut ramalan Kementerian bahawa tahun 1964 tidak berhajat lagi beras dari luar negeri.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Padi yang ditanam di-negeri ini akan menchukupi

bagi semua penduduk pada akhir Ranchangan Lima Tahun yang Kedua sa-kira-nya petani sakalian turut chara dan peratoran menanam dengan menggunakan baja yang banyak dan beneh² yang di-sediakan untuk mengeluarkan hasil yang bertambah.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Acreage of Rubber grown in Estates and Smallholdings

4. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

(i) the acreage of rubber in—

(A) Estates

(B) Smallholdings, which were:

(a) Under Old Rubber

(b) Under Replanted Rubber

for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961.

(ii) Of the categories A and B above, what acreage should have been replanted and what acreage was actually replanted.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari):

(i) *The acreage of estates under old and replanted rubber for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 is as follows:*

Year	Old (Unselected)	Replanted (High Yielding)
1959 ..	867,729 acres	1,074,175 acres
1960 ..	804,192 acres	1,934,523 acres
1961 ..	n.a.	n.a.

Figures on the acreage of smallholdings under old and replanted rubber are not available.

(ii) *The acreage replanted by Estates and Smallholders in 1959, 1960 and 1961 is as follows:*

Year	Estates	Smallholders
1959 ..	68,200 acres	69,100 acres
1960 ..	75,200 acres	69,500 acres
1961 ..	n.a.	n.a.

Grants under Rubber Replanting Scheme

5. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

state the number of estates eligible for grants under Funds "A" and "B" respectively of the Rubber Replanting Scheme for the years since inception of the scheme and their respective total acreages.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Funds "A" and "B" of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board, which are made up of the 4½ cents replanting cess. As at 31st December, 1961, there were 1,831 estates actively participating in Fund "A". It is not possible to give the total acreage of these estates as refunds of the replanting cess are made on the basis of their production and not acreage. Estates are not eligible for replanting grants under Fund "B", as these grants are payable only to smallholders, i.e., those who own less than 100 acres of rubber land.

Statistics of Rice consumed and imported

6. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa-kah tan beras yang boleh menchukupi bagi penduduk negeri ini; berapa tan beras yang dimasukkan ka-dalam negeri ini; berapa tan beras yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Oleh kerana negeri ini tidak menchukupi beras bagi ra'ayat dan biasa-nya tidak pula memperdagangkan beras ka-luar negeri, maka anggaran beras yang di-bawa masuk tiap² tahun boleh-lah di-kira sa-banyak jumlah beras yang di-kehendaki bagi ra'ayat negeri ini sa-lain daripada beras yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini sendiri. Beras keluaran negeri ini champor beras yang di-bawa masuk ia-lah jumlah beras yang di-kehendaki bagi negeri ini, dengan di-kira baki beras yang di-simpan tiap² hujung tahun yang di-masukkan dalam kira² beras simpanan tahun yang akan datang.

Mengikut angka yang di-terbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan dan angka keluaran beras yang di-terima daripada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama, jumlah beras yang di-

kehendaki bagi negeri ini sa-lama lima tahun yang lalu ia-lah seperti berikut :

Tahun	Hasil Tempatan (Tan)	Di-bawa Masok (Tan)	Jumlah (Tan)
1957 ...	487,580	340,516	828,096
1958 ...	495,450	346,154	841,604
1959 ...	442,950	359,596	802,546
1960 ...	560,150	356,966	917,116
1961 ...	604,970	315,709	920,679

Jumlah beras yang di-kehendaki masa akan datang tentu-lah bertambah tiap² tahun mengikut berapa ramai bertambah-nya penduduk² negeri ini.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Capital Expenditure on School Buildings and land

7. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the policy of the Government with regard to capital expenditure on buildings and land for those schools which were :

- (a) Government Schools,
- (b) Assisted Schools, and
- (c) Partially Assisted Schools,

which have become Fully Assisted Schools.

The policy of the Government regarding capital expenditure may be summarised as follows—

- (i) Fully Assisted Schools which are the property of the Government are eligible for 100 per cent Capital Grants for necessary capital expenditure.
- (ii) Fully Assisted Schools which are not the property of the Government are also eligible for Capital Grants for necessary capital expenditure, depending upon the individual circumstances. The general policy now applied is that such schools may qualify for 50 per cent Capital Grants, provided that they raise the other 50 per cent towards the requirement in question, and provide the required site. The Minister reserves the right in his discretion to approve grants of more or less than 50 per cent in accordance with the circumstances of individual cases.

(iii) Fully Assisted Schools which are not the property of the Government, having recently converted from partially assisted or independent schools will usually be dealt with as in (ii) above. However, there are three exceptions; the former Ra'ayat Schools, New Village and Estate Schools. Where circumstances require it Ra'ayat, New Village, and Estate Schools converted to fully assisted National or National type Primary Schools will be considered for 100 per cent Capital Grants.

2. All capital expenditure must depend upon educational priorities, relative needs, and the availability of finance. All fully Assisted Schools are eligible for Capital Grants depending upon the general criteria set out. It must be emphasised that eligibility is judged by relative need, and no school is entitled as of right to such capital assistance.

Deaf and Dumb Children

8. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa ramai kanak² bisu dan pekak dalam Persekutuan dan apa-kah usaha yang mungkin di-jalankan bagi memberikan pendidikan kepada mereka.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Bilangan kanak² pekak yang tidak pandai berchakap dengan sebab pekak-nya, tidak di-ketahui, tetapi budak² pekak yang ka-bawah umornya daripada 17 tahun ada-lah di-daftarkan nama-nya pada masa ini oleh Kementerian Pelajaran dengan pertolongan Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat.

Ibu bapa dan penjaga² budak² pekak di-seluruh Persekutuan telah di-pelawa mendaftarkan nama anak² mereka dengan Kementerian Pelajaran supaya dapat di-ranchangkan dan di-jalankan kemudahan² khas bagi memberi pelajaran kepada budak² itu dengan sa-berapa segera-nya.

Semenjak di-mula mempelawa ibu bapa dan penjaga budak² pekak mendaftar nama budak² pekak dengan Kementerian Pelajaran, bilangan budak

pekak dalam tiap² Negeri dan daerah yang telah di-daftarkan nama-nya dengan Kementerian Pelajaran ia-lah seperti di-bawah ini:

	Bilangan budak ² yang telah di-daf- tarkan nama-nya.	
Johor	39
Kedah	31
Kelantan	25
Kuala Lumpur	122
Melaka	53
Negri Sembilan	49
Pahang	13
Pulau Pinang	41
Perak	81
Perlis	10
Selangor	58
Trengganu	4
Jumlah	526

Kemudahan² yang ada dalam Persekutuan bagi memberi pelajaran kepada budak² pekak ia-lah—

- (a) Sekolah Budak Pekak di-Pulau Pinang, sa-buah sekolah yang mendapat separoh bantuan, un-
tok 120 orang murid tompangan,
telah mendapat bantuan sa-
banyak \$111,933.35 daripada Ke-
menterian Pelajaran dalam tahun
1962;
- (b) dua kelas harian khas bagi 24
orang budak pekak yang belajar
di-Sekolah Jalan Kuantan di-
Kuala Lumpur ia-lah sa-buah
sekolah bagi budak yang tidak
pekak;
- (c) tiga kelas latehan masyarakat di-
Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru dan
Pulau Pinang bagi 12 orang sa-
lebeh²-nya bagi tiap² satu tempat
itu, yang di-tubuhkan oleh Mala-
yan Red Cross dan badan² suka-
rela tempatan dengan di-sertai
oleh Jabatan Kebajikan Masha-
rakat.

Ranchangan² yang ta' lama lagi akan
di-jalankan termasuk-lah—

- (a) menubuhkan kelas² harian lagi,
khas un-
tok budak² pekak, di-
Sekolah² Rendah yang mendapat
bantuan penuh;

- (b) mengadakan kursus sa-lama sa-
tahun bagi mengajar budak²
pekak mulai dalam bulan January,
1963, di-Sekolah Latehan Guru
Khas di-Jalan Cheras Kuala
Lumpur, bagi melateh 12 orang
guru budak² pekak; sa-lain dari-
pada kursus ini, tujuh orang
guru lain yang ada kelayakan
telah di-beri Biasiswa Perseku-
tuan/Colombo un-
tok belajar sa-
lama sa-tahun di-United King-
dom, Australia dan New Zealand.

Di-harapkan dalam sadikit masa lagi
boleh-lah di-adakan latehan pertu-
kangan bagi budak² pekak yang
berumur belasan tahun, laki² dan
perempuan, yang tidak ada mendapat
latehan terlebih dahulu.

Ra'ayat Schools

9. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya
kapada Menteri Pelajaran berapa buah
bangunan² sekolah yang di-dirikan oleh
ra'ayat atau yang di-buat oleh Kera-
jaan, di-bangunan Sekolah Kebangsaan,
yang di-gantikan dengan bangunan
baharu dalam tiap² negeri.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji
Talib:** Pada awal tahun ini ada lagi
sa-banyak 180 buah Sekolah Ra'ayat
seperti yang di-sebutkan di-bawah ini;
hampir² kesemua-nya sekolah ini telah
di-dirikan oleh ra'ayat. Dasar Kerajaan
pada masa ini tidak lagi mendaftar
atau mendirikan sekolah² ra'ayat.
Dasar sekarang ia-lah bagi menye-
nangkan hendak menukarkan sekolah²
ra'ayat jadi Sekolah² Kebangsaan yang
mendapat bantuan penuh.

Bilangan Sekolah² Ra'ayat dalam negeri, dalam Persekutuan pada 31-1-62

Trengganu ... ..	...	19	buah
Kelantan ... ..	...	109	..
Perlis ... ..	...	1	..
Kedah ... ..	...	57	..

Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak me-
nyebutkan daripada tarikh mana
sampai ka-tarikh mana yang hendak
di-ketahui-nya bilangan Sekolah² Ke-
bangsaan yang telah di-ganti dengan
bangunan² baharu. Jika dia boleh
terangkan, perkhabaran yang di-

kehendaki-nya itu akan di-hantar kepada-nya dengan surat.

Muslim College

10. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apakah Kerajaan menentukan tarikh rancangan membena Kolej Islam baharu yang menelan belanja \$2 juta, dan satakah ini apa-kah usaha yang sedang di-perbuat untuk bangunan tersebut.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Majlis Kolej Islam baharu sahaja telah dapat tempat di-Petaling Jaya. Di-fahamkan Kolej Islam itu akan di-dirikan di-Petaling Jaya sa-baik² telah siap pelan-nya dan ada belanja hendak mendirikan-nya.

East Coast Students promoted to Form VI

11. Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa-kah jumlah murid² Pantai Timor yang berjaya memasuki Form VI tahun ini dan butirkan jumlah murid itu mengikut Negeri Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang dan mengikut bangsa.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Bilangan murid² Pantai Timor yang telah di-naikkan ka-Form VI ialah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Bahagian Arts			
	Melayu	China	India	Lain ²
Pahang	6	6	1	—
Kelantan	19	4	—	—
Trengganu	6	2	1	—
	<u>31</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>

Negeri	Bahagian Sains			
	Melayu	China	India	Lain ²
Pahang	2	13	4	—
Kelantan	—	5	1	—
Trengganu	4	4	—	—
	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>

Form VI Classes

12. Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran di-mana-kah kelas Form VI bagi murid² Pantai Timor itu di-adakan dan atas dasar apa-kah di-adakan di-tempat itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Kelas² Form VI bagi Pantai

Timor telah di-mulakan tahun ini di-Sekolah Sultan Abu Bakar, Kuantan. Kemudahan², termasuk tempat kediaman di-asrama, ada juga di-sediakan dalam negeri² lain di-Pantai Timor untuk murid² yang hendak belajar dalam Form VI.

Sa-masa di-timbangkan hendak mengadakan kelas² Form VI di-Pantai Timor, Negeri Pahang telah di-pilih oleh sebab banyak sekolah² menengah yang ada kelas V dalam negeri Pahang daripada kedua² buah negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu.

Assistance from Foreign countries to Welfare bodies and for education

13. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apakah bantuan dari luar negeri sama ada wang atau barang yang di-terima oleh badan² kebajikan dan sekolah² yang di-bawah pimpinan badan² penyebaran agama Christian (Christian Missionaries) di-dalam Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1960 dan 1961 dan berapa banyak-nya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Dukachita tiada dapat saya menerangkan, kerana sekolah² penyiar agama Christian dan badan² kebajikan yang mendapat bantuan wang daripada Kementerian saya tidak di-kehendaki oleh undang² atau sa-bagai-nya, mem-beritahu Kementerian saya berkenaan dengan bantuan, baik bantuan wang atau bantuan barang², yang di-beri oleh negeri² asing.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Delegations from Borneo Territories

14. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs to state the total expenditure incurred until 30th June, 1962, for the visits of the various political and social delegations from Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo.

The Prime Minister: Total expenditure incurred on Study Tours from the Borneo Territories for the year ending 30th June, 1962, was \$502,496.55.

Assistance to ASA Pilgrims to Mecca

15. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah membentok satu badan khas guna menyelenggarakan pengiriman jama'ah² haji bagi Negara² Keluarga ASA; atas dasar apa-kah badan khas ini di-tubuhkan, dan adakah di-masokkan Singapura, dan sa-takat mana-kah perundingan itu telah dapat di-persetujukan.

Perdana Menteri: Badan demikian itu belum ada di-tubuhkan lagi tetapi soal hendak memberi pertolongan kepada orang² haji negeri² yang jadi ahli ASA sedang di-timbangkan dengan bersungguh-sungguh.

West Irian—Bunker Plan

16. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri apa-kah bukti² persamaan di-antara Ranchangan Bunker mengenai Irian Barat dengan Ranchangan Perdana Menteri Tunku Abdul Rahman mengenai Irian Barat sa-bagaimana yang pernah di-katakan pada mula-nya oleh Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan dan kemudian-nya oleh Tunku sendiri.

Perdana Menteri: Perkara² yang besar-nya dalam chadangan saya ia-lah:

- (1) Kerajaan Belanda hendak-lah bersetuju menyerahkan Irian Barat kepada Bangsa² Bersatu sa-bagai Negeri Amanah.
- (2) Bangsa² Bersatu hendak-lah menerima Irian Barat itu sa-bagai Negeri Amanah, yang akan di-tadbir dan di-jaga dengan chara Atoran Negeri Amanah.
- (3) Syarat² Jagaan Amanah itu hendak-lah termasuk suatu syarat ia-itu Irian Barat pada akhir-nya akan di-serahkan kepada Indonesia sa-baik² di-shorkan oleh Majlis Amanah supaya di-serahkan.
- (4) Irian Barat itu hendak-lah di-tadbirkan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu sendiri atau oleh beberapa buah Negeri yang di-tetapkan kerana itu.

Ranchangan Bunker, sa-bagaimana yang kami di-beritahu, mensyaratkan juga tempoh sementara bagi Irian Barat di-tadbirkan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu dan akhir-nya di-pindahkan tadbiran Irian Barat itu kepada Indonesia. Maka pada masa hendak di-tukarkan pemerentahan itu ada syarat mesti menepati asas² 'am Atoran Amanah Bangsa² Bersatu. Pada kira-nya dua² chadangan itu sama sahaja tentang tujuan² yang besar-nya.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mrs Grace Ho

17. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health to state the circumstances in which Mrs Grace Ho died after giving birth to triplets in the Bungsar Hospital and the name of the doctor who treated her.

The Minister of Health (Dr Lim Swee Aun): It is not in the public interest to give information on particular patients.

Klang Hospital

18. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health to state when he is contemplating to build a new hospital in Klang.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The site has been obtained and a sum of \$150,000 has been provided under Item 220 (iii) of the 1962 Development Estimates for site works in respect of the new hospital for Klang. Building will commence as soon as the plans of the new hospital are ready and the work tendered out.

19. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that the Klang Hospital is in a deteriorating condition and whether he would have early action taken to replace the hospital with a new one.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Honourable Member for Bungsar will recall the wide publicity given in the Press a few months ago to the proposal to build a new hospital for Klang. This question would therefore appear to be redundant since unless the Minister of Health is

fully informed of the condition in the Klang Hospital the decision to build a new hospital would not have been taken. Improvements to the Klang Hospital are admittedly necessary but it is wrong to suggest that it is "in a deteriorating condition".

20. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health to state the number of doctors posted in the Klang Hospital showing how many of them attend to out-patients, casualties and wards respectively.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There are 5 Medical Officers on the establishment of the Klang Hospital. One Medical Officer is in charge of the out-patients department and another officer of the casualty department. The remaining three Medical Officers are in charge of the wards.

Kuala Lumpur General Hospital

21. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health to state the number of doctors attending to casualty cases daily after 4.30 p.m. at the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: One Medical Officer is detailed to attend casualty cases after 4.30 p.m. daily at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. In addition, specialist surgeons, surgical registrars, medical officers and house doctors attached to surgical units are on call at all times.

22. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that the maternity wards in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, are in a most unhealthy condition, and if so, whether he will take immediate action to investigate this state of affairs.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: No investigation into the Maternity wards in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur is necessary as the Government is fully aware of the position. Considerable improvements are needed hence the programme, drawn up as far back as 1958, to provide a new five-million dollar Maternity Block in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. This Block is now in the final stage of completion. Nonetheless, it is a gross exaggeration to

suggest that the present maternity wards in the General Hospital are in a "most unhealthy condition".

Jaidi bin Yaacob

23. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan adakah Kerajaan akan menchampori atau telah menchampori bagi memberikan bantuan kepada Jaidi bin Yaacob, penuntut Sekolah Menengah, Alor Gajah, Melaka, yang malang akibat letupan sa-butir bom tangan yang di-jumpai-nya, kalau ada, apa-kah chara bantuan itu.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mohamed Jaidi pada masa ini sedang di-beri layanan perubatan yang baik sa-kali yang boleh di-dapati. Dia pada masa ini di-rawat oleh doctor khas yang menjaga kaki tangan patah (Specialist Orthopaedic Surgeon). Dia barangkali berkehendakan tangan palsu dan kaki palsu apabila sahaja baik luka-nya. Ada-kah hendak di-pasangkan dia dengan tangan palsu dan kaki palsu, hal ini sedang di-halusi.

Jawatan-Kuasa Kebajikan Jajahan Alor Gajah, surat² khabar dan lain² badan, dengan bekerjasama dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, telah mula mengutip derma untuk menimbulkan belanja Mohamed Jaidi. Pada masa ini sudah terkumpul sa-banyak \$12,415. Belum dapat di-katakan lagi apa bantuan lain yang harus di-kehendaki. Dalam pada itu, apa yang dapat di-jalankan akan di-jalankan bagi mengadakan rawatan atau lain²-nya yang di-kehendaki.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Literature and publications banned in the Federation

24. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri ia-itu semenjak Merdeka berapa buah buku dan nyatakan nama² buku itu dan penerbit-nya, yang di-chetak dalam (a) bahasa Indonesia dan di-terbitkan di-Indonesia; (b) bahasa China dan di-terbitkan dalam negeri China, yang di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Menteri Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman):

Bilangan buku² bahasa Indonesia yang telah di-chap di-Indonesia dan bilangan buku² bahasa China yang telah di-chap di-negeri China Komunis yang

telah di-larang di-bawa masuk ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu semenjak Merdeka ia-lah seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

Buku² Indonesia

Bilangan	Nama buku	Nama Penerbit	Lain ² hal
1	Pernyataan dan Seruan Pertemuan Wakil ² Partai ² Komunis dan Partai ² Buruh	Jajasan Pembaruan, Dja-karta	L.N. 310/25-9-61
2	Tetangga Jang Gagah Berani ...	Jajasan Pembaruan, Dja-karta	L.N. 163/15-6-62
<i>Buku² China</i>			
1	"Tujuan Hidup"	China Youth Publishing Society, Peking	L.N. 148/25-5-62

25. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri berapa buah kitab Ugama Islam dan nyatakan nama kitab² itu dan pengarang-nya, yang telah di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

semenjak Merdeka, dan dalam negeri mana kitab² itu di-chetak.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tiga buah buku ugama Islam telah di-haramkan dalam Persekutuan. Buku² itu ia-lah

Nama buku	Pengarang	Penerbit
"The Koran"	Di-terjemahkan oleh N. J. Dawood	The Whitefriars Press Ltd, London & Tonbridge (The Penguin Classics)
"Berapa Mutiara yang Bagus lagi Endah atau Berapa Masaalah yang Penting lagi Mudah"	Al-Sheikh Abdul Kadir bin Abdul Muttalib Al-Indonesia Al-Mandili	(1) Taba' Matba'atul Annuar, Masir (2) Matba'ab Haji Mohd. Idris Al-Marbawi, Masir
"Risalat yang mengandong akan Khutbah Juma'at dan Khutbah Dua Hari Raya dan Khutbah Nikah dan Talkin Mayat dengan Bahasa Melayu"	Al-Sheikh Abdul Kadir Abdul Mutalib Al-Mandili	United Press, Pulau Pinang

26. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri apa-kah nama² buku, majalah, surat khabar dan lain² yang di-haramkan dalam negeri ini dan sebab² di-haramkan itu.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sa-jumlah 459 buah penerbitan telah di-haramkan dalam Persekutuan sa-lain daripada semua sa-kali penerbitan daripada 30 penerbit yang di-tegah tidak boleh di-bawa masuk ka-dalam Persekutuan. Oleh kerana bilangan penerbitan² ini banyak benar, maka di-fikirkan berat kerja-nya hendak menyebutkan satu-persatu daripada 459 buah penerbitan yang di-sebutkan tadi, istimewa pula hal² penerbitan ini telah di-keluarkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan*. Di-shorkan elok-lah tengok dalam *Warta Kerajaan*.

Penerbitan² ini telah di-haramkan dengan sebab harus merosakkan keamanan, ikhlak dan keselamatan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

27. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri dapat-kah beliau menerangkan sama ada orang² tertentu kerana kedudukan dan pengetahuan-nya di-bolehdan menyimpan buku², majalah² dan surat² khabar yang di-haramkan ini dan kalau ada siapa-kah orang atau orang² itu serta sebab² di-berikan keistimewaan ini.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tidak ada siapa dalam Persekutuan yang menyimpan buku², majallah² atau surat² khabar yang di-haramkan itu dengan di-benarkan oleh Kerajaan khas kerana itu, kechuali penerbitan² yang di-kehendaki bagi kegunaan Kerajaan.

Leave to Detainees

28. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri ada-kah orang² yang sekarang di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri di-bolehdan "berchuti pulang

ka-kampung-nya” kerana ada sa-suatu hal penting seperti kematian keluarga dan sa-umpama-nya seperti yang diberikan kepada orang² tahanan menurut Undang² Dharurat dulu dan jika boleh bagaimana-kah chara memintanya. Sa-balek-nya jika tidak boleh nyatakan sebab²-nya.

Dato’ Dr Ismail: Orang² yang ditahan menurut Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri boleh-lah di-benarkan balek ka-kampung atau ka-bandar masing² kerana hendak menguruskan kerja² sendiri yang hendak di-segerakan seperti kematian kaum keluarga yang rapat.

Chara²-nya ia-lah, sa-kira-nya sa-saorang tahanan mendapat tahu bahawa ia-nya di-kehendaki balek ka-kampung atau ka-bandar-nya kerana hendak menguruskan kerja² sendiri yang hendak di-segerakan seperti kematian kaum keluarga yang rapat, maka hendak-lah dia minta chuti kepada Pegawai Penjaga Kemah-nya. Tiap² permohonan itu akan di-timbangkan mengikut patut tidak-nya di-beri chuti dan sa-kira-nya permohonan itu diluluskan maka boleh-lah orang tahanan itu di-hantar balek dengan eskot ka-kampung-nya atau balek ka-bandar-nya.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Indian Welfare Society

29. Enche’ V. David asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare

to state the amount of money from the Social Welfare Lotteries Board granted to the Indian Welfare Society for 1961 and 1962.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche’ Bahaman bin Samsudin): The grants paid by the Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan dan Perkhidmatan Masyarakat to the Indian Welfare Society were as under:

1961	\$10,000
1962 (up to date) ...	5,000

Social and Welfare Services Lotteries

30. Enche’ V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state the amounts of money realised by the running of the Social and Welfare Lotteries and the amounts paid to institutions or bodies which come under the following and other categories for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961:

- Institutions for the blind and the aged or handicapped as grants-in-aid.
- For Educational Institutions like schools, libraries, etc.
- Religious Institutions like (i) Mosques and Suraus, (ii) Temples and (iii) Churches.
- For relief to the Central Welfare Council.

Enche’ Bahaman bin Samsudin: The amounts realised from lotteries run by the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board in 1959, 1960 and 1961, and the grants paid by the Board were as under:

	1959	1960	1961
(i) Amounts realised	\$5,318,488	\$8,356,271	\$9,098,542
(ii) <i>Grants made to Institutions or Bodies—</i>			
(a) Institutions for the blind and the aged or handicapped as grants-in-aid	\$ 126,400	\$ 333,166	\$ 65,577
(b) For Educational Institutions like schools, libraries, etc.	1,916,718	2,441,338	979,781
(c) Religious Institutions like Mosques, Suraus, Temples and Churches	2,143,873	1,860,853	1,588,940
(d) Relief to Central Welfare Council ...	763,000	768,500	721,711
(e) Other categories such as Treatment of Tuberculosis, Welfare of the distressed and destitutes, Provision of Public Playing fields, Relief to Leprosy Sufferers, Rural Kampong Amenities, etc.	2,573,630	3,119,805	4,243,760
Total ...	\$7,523,621	\$8,523,662	\$7,599,769

Grants to State Welfare Committees

31. **Enche' V. Veerappen** asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state the amounts distributed to each State for relief by the Central Welfare Council and the basis of distribution and the purposes for which distribution was made.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Central Welfare Council distributes yearly a block grant of varying sums, from funds made available from the Lotteries Board, to the eleven State Welfare Committees for the welfare of the handicapped and underprivileged, and the relief of the distressed and destitutes. The grants are based on population basis. The distribution of grants are as follows:

Perlis	...	...	\$ 9,500
Kedah	...	...	73,000
Penang	...	...	57,500
Perak	...	...	127,000
Selangor	...	...	98,000
Negri Sembilan	...	...	36,500
Malacca	...	...	32,500
Johore	...	...	100,000
Pahang	...	...	31,500
Trengganu	...	...	28,500
Kelantan	...	...	54,500
			\$648,500

The Central Welfare Council also makes available funds to the State Welfare Committees in cases of national disasters such as fires, floods, storms, etc., for the relief and rehabilitation of the distressed. The grants made vary according to proven needs of the persons affected. The following grants were made:

	1961	1962 (up to June)
Penang	\$ 420	\$ 2,650
Perlis	5,000	11,015
Pahang	5,000	—
Selangor	3,594	2,000
Perak	500	8,000
Kelantan	2,150	—
	\$16,664	\$23,665

Apprenticeship

32. **Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah** bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Kebajikan Masharakat berapa-kah bilangan budak² yang telah dapat latehan (apprenticeship) dan telah dapat pekerjaan dalam tahun 1960 dan 1961 dan apa-kah nama² budak² itu.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Sa-ramai 41 orang semua-nya (13 dalam tahun 1960 dan 28 dalam tahun 1961) telah tamat latehan apprenticeship menurut Rancangan Apprenticeship Kebangsaan. Kesemua-nya telah bekerja. Nama² mereka ia-lah saperti berikut:

Sinarai Apprentices yang telah tamat Latehan Apprenticeship dalam tahun 1960

Bilangan	Nama	Bahagian Latehan
1.	See Hen <i>alias</i> Fong Hoi San	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
2.	Yeap Cheong Hung <i>alias</i> Yap Tham Swee	" "
3.	Tan Sian Keng	Motor Mechanics
4.	Mansur bin Jalaludin	" "
5.	A. Rahim bin Madin	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
6.	Desmond Perera	" "
7.	Majunid bin Ismail	Fitting (D. Engine)
8.	A. Balasingam	Turning
9.	N. S. Subramaniam	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
10.	K. Sivadas	Fitting (D. Engine)
11.	Fong Keng Hoy	Motor Mechanics
12.	Muniappan R.	Fitting (D. Engine)
13.	Peter Manickam	" "

Sinarai Apprentices yang telah tamat Latehan Apprenticeship dalam tahun 1961

Bilangan	Nama	Bahagian Latehan
1.	Lee Tuck Luen	Fitting (D. Engine)
2.	Lim Kim Siong	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
3.	Yoon Wai Weng	Motor Mechanics
4.	Chan Kwan Hon	" "
5.	P. Suppiah	" "
6.	Lee Yew Fook	" "
7.	Hasnam bin Hamid	" "
8.	Yeoh Cheng Leong	Fitting (D. Engine)
9.	S. Santhanasamy	" "
10.	Chee Guan Loke	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
11.	Pheh Soon Seng	Fitting (D. Engine)
12.	Chong Seng Yew	" "
13.	Palany Arumugam	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
14.	Fadzil bin Ariffin	" "
15.	Lim Yune Kong	Fitting (D. Engine)
16.	Govindasamy Selvadurai	" "
17.	Mohamed Azhar bin Saidi	" "
18.	K. Raman	" "
19.	Abdul Ghani bin Hj. Mahmood	Electrician
20.	Kasmawi bin Kamsan	Fitting (D. Engine)
21.	Yusof bin Duriat	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
22.	Set Ho Wee Lum	" "
23.	P. Somarajah	Fitting (D. Engine)
24.	M. Subramaniam	" "
25.	Thilakaratan Charles	" "
26.	Kandiah s/o George	Electrical Fitting
27.	Low Yee Ying	Fitting (Gen. Mech.)
28.	Kirithi Singam s/o Packirisamy	Electrical Fitting

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Fragmentation of Estates

33. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state whether the survey on fragmentation of estates has been completed and whether the report will be published and when.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): The survey on sub-division of estates has unfortunately taken a longer time than expected. The Department of Economics of the University of Malaya, which conducted the survey, expects that it can finish the report in about three months. As soon as it is ready the Government hopes to table it in the Dewan Ra'ayat.

Copper and Silverware made in Trengganu

34. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ada-kah sa-memangnya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang telah mengerahkan Pejabat RIDA Trengganu itu supaya membeli barang² perkakas tembaga perusahaan dalam negeri Trengganu itu hanya daripada tiada lebih daripada sepuluh orang tukang² yang tertentu sahaja yang ada di-Kuala Trengganu itu, sejak akhir tahun 1959 yang lalu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tidak.

35. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri apa-kah nama² tukang tembaga di-dalam negeri Trengganu yang selalu di-beli barang² perusahaan-nya oleh RIDA Trengganu di-dalam tahun 1962 ini sa-hingga ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Barang² ini di-beli daripada tukang² dalam Trengganu yang mashhor ada barang² baik, dengan harga yang berpatutan.

36. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ada-kah di-sebabkan tukang² tembaga yang beberapa orang itu menjual barang²-nya lebih murah daripada tukang² yang lain maka RIDA hanya membeli barang² itu daripada mereka itu sahaja, jika ya

ada-kah RIDA Trengganu telah menyiasat harga barang² tembaga itu jika tidak kerana yang demikian apa-kah pula sebab-nya ada amalan "pileh kaseh" seperti itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

(i) Ya.

(ii) Ya.

37. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan supaya RIDA Trengganu pada masa yang akan datang ini membeli barang² tembaga perusahaan Trengganu daripada tiap² semua tukang² tembaga yang ada di-dalam negeri Trengganu itu jika ya bila-kah akan di-jalankan bagitu, jika tidak apa-kah sebab halangan-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tidak. Sebab-nya—sama seperti dalam jawapan kepada Pertanyaan 35.

38. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ada-kah RIDA Trengganu pernah berhubung dengan Persatuan Tukang² Tembaga Negeri Trengganu untuk mengetahui nama² tukang tembaga yang ada di-dalam negeri Trengganu, jika ada harap terangkan jumlah tukang² tembaga yang di-ketahui ada di-dalam negeri Trengganu pada masa ini, jika tidak bila-kah perhubungan itu dapat di-lakukan oleh RIDA Trengganu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: RIDA mendapat daftar yang baharu sa-kali, menerangkan tukang² yang ada lesen ia-lah daripada Majlis Bandar Kuala Trengganu dan dengan sebab itu tidak payah di-jalankan siasat daripada tempat² lain. Bilangan tukang² yang ada lesen yang di-ketahui oleh RIDA ia-lah 53 orang.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Duplicate P.S.V. Licences

39. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport whether he is aware that a charge of \$10 is made for issuing a duplicate P.S.V. Licence to conductors and drivers who lose their original licences; and if so, whether the Minister will consider reducing this charge

bearing in mind that the Licensee has already paid \$10 for his original licence.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): The fee for the issue of a duplicate P.S.V. Licence is only \$2. A deposit of \$10 is required for a P.S.V. Driver's Badge or Conductor's Badge which is the property of the Commissioner for Road Transport. This is to ensure that the Badge is properly cared for and returned in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted, when not required. When the Badge is returned, the depositor is entitled to a refund of the amount deposited unless the return of the Badge becomes necessary as a result of suspension or revocation or non-renewal of the licence. The question of reducing the amount of the deposit is being examined.

Bukit Mertajam Railway Station

40. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah di-chadangkan supaya di-diri sa-mula Perhentian Keretapi yang ada sekarang ini di-Bukit Mertajam, ia-itu Perhentian Keretapi yang di-bena oleh Kerajaan Jepun.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Keretapi Tanah Melayu tidak berchadang hendak mendirikan perhentian baharu di-Bukit Mertajam kerana perhentian sedia itu memadai-lah bagi masa sekarang.

Accident to Pilgrims from Mecca

41. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan tahu ia-itu Jema'ah Haji yang balek daripada Mekah baru² ini banyak yang telah mendapat kechederaan sa-waktu turun daripada kapal yang membawa mereka itu di-pelabohan negeri ini, oleh sebab tangga kapal itu patah jika ya terangkan jumlah mereka yang chedera itu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sa-panjang yang di-ketahui oleh Kerajaan, tidak ada siapa orang haji yang telah chedera dengan sebab kemalangan yang telah berlaku pada 8hb July, 1962. Orang² yang chedera itu ia-lah orang yang datang hendak menyambut orang² haji. Tiga orang telah chedera dan

telah di-rawat di-Rumah Sakit Kelang sa-bagai orang datang mengambil ubat.

42. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan telah menyiasat kepada pehak tuan punya kapal itu akan sebab² kejadian yang burok itu, dan apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil terhadap tuan punya kapal itu atas kechuaian mereka daripada menjaga keselamatan penumpang²-nya itu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kemalangan itu telah berlaku bila sa-baik² titi kapal itu telah di-letakkan, maka saudara² orang haji yang tidak sabar lagi itu telah berdahulu-dahulu naik ka-atas titi itu sa-hingga ta' tahan. Titi itu di-adakan oleh pehak berkuasa pelabohan untok kapal haji tempat orang² haji hendak turun bukan sa-kali² di-chadangkan untok saudara-mara orang² haji.

43. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan telah menasehatkan kepada pehak tuan punya kapal itu ia-itu supaya kapal itu membenarkan penumpang²-nya dalam tingkatan sa-belah bawah-nya keluar turun ikut pintu tingkatan sa-belah bawah itu terus, dengan tidak menyusahkan penumpang² itu lagi dengan memaksa mereka yang di-sabelah bawah itu naik dahulu ka-tingkatan sa-belah atas kemudian baharu turun ikut pintu tingkatan atas, jika belum maka ada-kah Kerajaan akan menasehatkan tuan punya kapal itu bagitu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Oleh kerana ayer di-Port Swettenham itu ada kala-nya pasang, ada masa-nya surut, maka tidak dapat di-gunakan pintu tingkatan sa-belah bawah daripada pintu yang di-gunakan sekarang itu.

44. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan telah menghantar pegawai² memeriksa kapal itu, dan segala alat²-nya manakala telah terjadi peristiwa itu, dan jika sudah harap terangkan siapa pegawai yang telah di-perentahkan memeriksa

itu, dan apa-kah isi laporan-nya yang telah di-kemukakan-nya kepada pihak Kerajaan.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Oleh kerana sebab-nya terjadi kemalangan itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan kapal haji itu, maka tidak-lah terbit soal hendak memeriksa kapal itu.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

New General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur

45. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications why there has been a delay in calling of tenders for the new Kuala Lumpur General Hospital.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): There has been no delay in the invitation of tenders. The programme for the new Kuala Lumpur General Hospital is proceeding according to plan. Designs submitted in competition by architects all over the world are due in Kuala Lumpur by the 24th November, 1962.

Jalan Gombak

46. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ada-kah beliau berchadang hendak melebarkan jalan raya di-Jalan Gombak yang pada masa ini terlalu kecil dan membahayakan orang² yang membawa kereta dan menunggang basikal; jika ada rancangan bila-kah akan di-mulakan tetapi jika tidak ada, apa-kah sebab-nya.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Jalan Gombak itu ia-lah daripada simpang Setapak sampai simpang Batu Cave. Dalam dua tahun yang lalu, tiga batu daripada Jalan Setapak itu telah dibuboh minyak tar dan di-lebarkan sampai 20 kaki. Di-chadangkan semua sa-kali Jalan Setapak itu hendak di-lebarkan sampai 20 kaki dan di-adakan jalan² basikal di-mana² yang boleh di-buat jalan basikal. Sudah ada chadangan hendak menyiasat banyak sadikit-nya kereta² dan orang² yang menggunakan jalan raya di-dalam dan di-luar kawasan Kuala Lumpur dan Jalan Gombak itu ia-lah satu daripada jalan raya yang hendak di-siasat supaya

dapat di-ketahui sa-banyak mana jalan² itu hendak di-baiki biar padan dengan banyak-nya kereta² dan orang² yang lalu lalang di-atas-nya pada tahun² akan datang.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Visit of the King and Queen of Thailand

47. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the total amount of expenses incurred for the State visit of the King and Queen of Thailand.

The Prime Minister: The total provision approved for the State visit of the King and Queen of Thailand is \$173,000. The exact amount can be ascertained only when all bills have been received.

Raja Marong Mahawangsa's Wooden Ark

48. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan turut mengusahakan bagi mendapatkan sa-buah bahtera kayu yang di-perchayai kepunyaan Raja Merong Mahawangsa, untuk di-jadikan khazanah Musium Negara; jika ada, sa-takat mana baharu dapat di-jalankan, dan tahun berapa-kah papan serpihan bahtera yang di-jumpai itu di-buat, dan kayu apa.

Perdana Menteri: Tidak ada keterangan tetap pada sisi Kerajaan berkenaan dengan ada-nya bahtera yang di-sebutkan itu.

Ruins at Lake Chini

49. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan telah menghantar pegawai penyiasatan kesan² lama bagi mendapatkan keterangan yang sah akan Kota atau bekas Istana Raja Paramaisura, yang terpendam di-dasar Lubok Tasek Chini, terletak di-tengah² hutan Pahang, dan nyatakan sa-takat manakah usaha itu baharu dapat di-jalankan.

Perdana Menteri: Tidak ada keterangan sejarah bagi menyokong cerita konon ada sa-buah kota lama Melayu atau istana terbenam di-Tasek Chini. Dengan sebab itu Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak menghantar siapa² bagi menyiasat Tasek Chini itu lagi.

Change in the Portfolios of Ministers

50. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apakah sebab² Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak dan Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir di-tukarkan daripada jawatan mereka sekarang ini.

Perdana Menteri: Pertukaran Menteri² dari sa-buah Kementerian ka-sabuah Kementerian, dan menetap²kan apa Kementerian-nya dan siapa Menteri-nya yang akan memegang Kementerian itu, ada-lah perkara yang dalam timbangan Perdana Menteri sa-mata². Pada biasa-nya tidak di-terangkan sebab²-nya pertukaran demikian ini.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Weekly Press Conferences of the Information Services

51. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah persidangan akhbar sa-tiap minggu yang di-panggil atas nama Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan boleh di-gunakan oleh Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan untuk mengeluarkan kenyataan peribadi-nya terhadap peribadi orang lain dan jika tidak boleh, apa-kah tindakan yang telah atau akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan terhadap Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan yang telah melanggar tata-susila ini pada hari Selasa, 26hb June, 1962 yang lepas.

Perdana Menteri: Persidangan Akhbar Minggu² yang di-adakan oleh Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan ia-lah supaya Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan dapat menerangkan dasar Kerajaan. Jika, dalam persidangan ini, terkeluar hal² diri sa-saorang, maka terpulang-

lah kapada Pengarah Jabatan Penerangan menggunakan timbangan sendiri sama ada hendak di-jawab-nya pertanyaan² demikian atau tidak hendak di-jawab.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Competition from non-Co-operative Padi Enterprises

52. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state whether he is aware that padi-co-operatives are unable to withstand the unfair and crippling competition from non-co-operative enterprises and therefore, usually fail to make progress and give encouragement to co-operators, and if so, to state the steps Government has taken to remedy this; if not, to state the success achieved by these co-operatives.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): The Minister appreciates that the co-operatives in the padi growing areas are faced with competition.

He cannot, however, agree that these societies are failing to make progress or that they are giving no encouragement to the co-operators. Where the activities are confined to credit and and milling of padi for home consumption progress is being made by the societies.

He agrees, however, that the societies if expected to undertake padi marketing schemes should be supported and assisted by the State Governments. The manner and extent to which such assistance should be given is being examined.