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No. 4



Monday
14th August, 1961

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)
Official Report

Vol. III

Third Session of the First Dewan Negara

No. 4

Monday, 14th August, 1961

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

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. President, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).

„ the Minister of Justice, TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N. (Appointed).

„ TUAN HAJI ABBAS BIN HAJI MOHAMED (Trengganu).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID BIN MAHMUD, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN SAID, A.M.N. (Perak).

„ ENCHE' A. M. ABU BAKAR, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' ABDULLAH BIN ISHAK (Perlis).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).

„ ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).

„ ENCHE' CHAN KWONG HON, A.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).

„ ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).

„ DATO' DR. CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Maha Kurnia (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).

„ DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL BIN HAJI AWANG (Trengganu).

„ ENCHE' HASHIM BIN AWANG, J.P. (Penang).

„ ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).

„ DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).

„ ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' MOHD. SALLEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Melaka).

„ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Kedah).

„ ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ TUAN HAJI NIK MOHD. ADEEB BIN HAJI NIK MOHAMED (Kelantan).

The Honourable TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).

- „ RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).
- „ DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).
- „ DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N. (Kedah).
- „ ENCHE' T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' E. E. C. THURAISINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' S. O. K. UBAIDULLAH (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, P.J.K., J.P. (Perlis).
- „ ENCHE' YAP KHEN VAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

ABSENT:

The Honourable DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K.,
Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ 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 (Jelai).

PRAYERS

(Mr. President *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

**Use of Social and Welfare Lottery Board
Funds for Islamic religious purposes**

1. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the authority which enables the funds of the Social and Welfare Lottery Board to be used for Islamic religious purposes, such as the building of mosques.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. President, Sir, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, No. 9 of 1950, the Minister makes orders whereby the Board is permitted to apply the funds raised towards certain schemes. The building, including the repair, of mosques falls within the scope of these orders.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidakkah memberi wang loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat itu kerana memberi kepada agama itu menyalahi Fasal 2 Undang² 64. 1950?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I didn't get the question, Sir.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang: Tidak-kah pemberian bantuan wang loteri bagi memperbaiki Masjid dan lain² bangunan agama itu menyalahi Undang² yang saya sebutkan itu, kerana undang² itu menyatakan—

"It is hereby declared that nothing contained in the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950, or any rule, regulation or order made thereunder shall be deemed to require any Muslim to do any act contrary to his religion."

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Which section?

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang: Section 2 of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board (Clarification) Ordinance, No. 64 of 1950.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: That is another question. I haven't got the Ordinance here.

Mr. President: (*To Enche' Da Abdul Jalil*) You should give notice.

Ranchangan Menyuborkan Tanah di-Trengganu

2. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama adakah apa² ranchangan Kerajaan bagi menghidupkan bumi yang mati di-sapang jalan dari Marang, Trengganu, sampai ka-Dungun, Trengganu?

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operative (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini tidak ada lagi satu² ranchangan berkenaan dengan menghidupkan tanah sa-panjang jalan dari Marang ka-Dungun. Ranchangan Kerajaan Persekutuan ia-lah mendirikan satu Pusat Penyelidikan 31 batu ka-Selatan Marang. Pusat ini ia-lah bagi menyelideki chara² menggunakan tanah beris yang sa-masa ini hanya di-biar atau pun menghidupkan tanam²-an yang jauh dari subor.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. PRESIDENT

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat. Saya akan meminta Setia-Usaha Majlis ini membachakannya.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

"Mr. President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills:

- (1) to amend the Second-Hand Dealers Ordinance, 1946,
- (2) to extend the Appraisers Enactment of the Federated Malay States to the State of Perlis,
- (3) to amend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959,
- (4) to provide for the establishment of the Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute at Batu Berendam in the State of Malacca, for the incorporation of the Board of Management thereof and for matters incidental thereto,
- (5) to amend and consolidate the law relating to excise,
- (6) to amend the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947,
- (7) to amend the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957,
- (8) to amend the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950,
- (9) to provide for the winding-up of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund,
- (10) to amend the Employment Ordinance, 1955,
- (11) to provide for the winding-up, administration and disposal of certain public funds known as the Sir Henry Gurnev Memorial Fund, the Queen's Hall Fund and the Merdeka Celebrations Fund, established in the State of Penang and for matters incidental thereto,

and transmit them to the Senate for its concurrence.

Speaker."

Mr. President: Honourable Members, in this Message from the House of Representatives to the Senate there are 11 Bills, 3 Money Bills and 8 non-Money Bills. Standing Order 66 (2) provides that a non-Money Bill may be read a second time only after five days or more from the date of the notice of the second reading of the Bill. The proviso to Standing Order 66 (2), however, says that "the President may, if he is satisfied upon representation to him by a Minister that the public interest so requires, permit any Bill to be read a second time without such period of five days." The Honourable the Minister of Justice has asked for my permission, under this proviso, to allow these 8 non-Money Bills contained in the Message to be read a second time without such period of five days. I have accordingly given the permission.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. President, Sir, I beg to give notice that I shall move the second and third readings of the following Bills today:—

- (1) The Loan (Local) (Amendment) Bill
- (2) The Excise Bill
- (3) The Financial Procedure (Amendment) Bill
- (4) The Second-Hand Dealers (Amendment) Bill
- (5) The Appraisers (Extension to Perlis) Bill
- (6) The Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute Bill
- (7) The Advocates and Solicitors (Amendment) Bill
- (8) The Weekly Holidays (Amendment) Bill
- (9) The War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund (Winding-Up) Bill
- (10) The Employment (Amendment) Bill
- (11) The Disposal of Public Funds (State of Penang) Bill.

Mr. President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat saya hendak mema'alumkan lagi ia-itu saya telah menerima perutusan yang kedua daripada Dewan Ra'ayat kepada Dewan Nagara. Saya akan meminta Setia-Usaha Dewan ini membachakan-nya.

Message from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

"Mr. President,

The House of Representatives has agreed to the Bill to amend the Election Offences Ordinance, 1954, without amendment.

Speaker."

Mr. President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat saya hendak mema'alumkan lagi ia-itu saya telah menerima perutusan yang ketiga kepada Dewan Negara ini. Saya minta Setia-Usaha Dewan ini membachakan-nya.

Message from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

"Mr. President,

The House of Representatives has agreed to the bill 'to provide for the detection and punishment of the offences of abduction, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement for ransom and other related offences and for matters incidental thereto', with amendments: it desires the concurrence of the Senate to the following amendments which it has made to the said bill—

(1) *Clause 2:*

Insertion of the following new definition after the definition of 'book';

'ransom' means any money, price or consideration paid or demanded for the release of a person abducted or wrongfully confined or wrongfully restrained.

(2) *Clause 3 (2):*

Insertion of the following words immediately after the words 'of this section,' appearing in the penultimate line:

'or with abetment of any such offence,'

(3) *Clause 5:*

Deletion of the words 'for the release of any person who has been wrongfully confined or wrongfully restrained' appearing in lines 2 to 4 of sub-section (1) and lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (2).

(4) *Clause 6 (1):*

Deletion of the words 'for the release of any person' appearing in lines 2 and 3 thereof.

(5) *Clause 15:*

Addition of the following new sub-section after sub-section (3):

‘(4). For the purposes of this section ‘offence under this Act’ means—

(i) an offence punishable under sub-section (1) of section 3 or under section 4, 5 or 9;

(ii) any of the offences referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3;

(iii) any conspiracy to commit, or an attempt to commit, or an abetment of, any of the offences specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii).’

(6) *Clause 15 (2) and (3):*

Insertion of the words ‘under this Act’ after the word ‘offence’ appearing in line two of each of these sub-sections.

2. A copy of the said bill as amended, duly endorsed by the Clerk to the House of Representatives, is forwarded with this Message.

Speaker.”

THE KIDNAPPING BILL

Amendments of the House of Representatives

(MOTION)

Mr. President: Honourable Senators, I wish to draw your attention to the provision of Standing Order 67 (1) which says:—

“At any time after a Message from the House of Representatives agreeing to a Bill with one or more amendments has been read, the Senator who was in charge of the Bill in the Senate may, by notifying the Clerk at the Table, name a day (not being less than five clear days from the day on which such notice was given) for the consideration of the House of Representatives’ amendments: Provided that if the President is satisfied that any amendments made by the House of Representatives to a Bill are either drafting amendments or carry out the intention of the Senate and are not numerous, he shall so inform the Senate, and the Senate may order such amendments to be considered forthwith.”

After due consideration, I am satisfied that these amendments made by the Dewan Ra’ayat carry out the intention

of the Senate and are not numerous, and accordingly, the Senate may order that these amendments be considered forthwith.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move,

That the amendments of the House of Representatives be considered by the Senate forthwith.

Enche’ T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Amendment No. 1—Clause 2:

To insert the following new definition after the definition of “book”:

“‘ransom’ means any money, price or consideration paid or demanded for the release of a person abducted or wrongfully confined or wrongfully restrained;”.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that the Senate agrees with amendment No. 1 made by the House of Representatives.

Enche’ T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Amendment No. 2—Clause 3 (2):

To insert the following words immediately after the words “of this section,” appearing in the penultimate line:

“or with abetment of any such offence.”.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that the Senate agrees with amendment No. 2 made by the House of Representatives.

Enche’ T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Amendment No. 3—Clause 5:

To delete the words “for the release of any person who has been wrongfully confined or wrongfully restrained” appearing in lines 2 to 4 of sub-section (1) and lines 3 and 4 of sub-section (2).

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that the Senate agrees with amendment No. 3 made by the House of Representatives.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Amendment No. 4—Clause 6 (1):

To delete the words “for the release of any person” appearing in lines 2 and 3 thereof.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that the Senate agrees with amendment No. 4 made by the House of Representatives.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Amendment No. 5—Clause 15:

To add the following new sub-section after sub-section (3):

“(4). For the purposes of this Section ‘offence under this Act’ means—

(i) an offence punishable under sub-section (1) of Section 3 or under Section 4, 5 or 9;

(ii) any of the offences referred to in sub-section (2) of Section 3;

(iii) any conspiracy to commit, or an attempt to commit, or an abetment of, any of the offences specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii).”

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that the Senate agrees with amendment No. 5 made by the House of Representatives.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Amendment No. 6—Clause 15 (2) and (3):

To insert the words “under this Act” after the word “offence” appearing in line two of each of these sub-sections.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that the Senate agrees with amendment No. 6 made by the House of Representatives.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

BILL PRESENTED

THE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS (REGULATION OF REPORTS) BILL

Bill to regulate the publication of Reports of Judicial Proceedings in such manner as to prevent injury to public morals; presented by the Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

BILLS

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA RED CROSS SOCIETY (INCORPORATION) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled “an Act to incorporate the Malayan Red Cross Society and for purposes connected therewith” be read a second time.

Sir, this short Bill merely gives official status to the Federation having a Red Cross Society. The Society itself was formerly a Division of the British Red Cross Society. With independence we now have our own Society to carry on the excellent humanitarian work of the past. I am sure all Honourable Senators will welcome this and commend it to the House.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr. President, Sir, this Bill forges yet another link in the chain of human sympathy throughout the international world. It was more than 100 years ago that charity and good human relationship ushered the Red Cross into this world of ours. Since that memorable day in 1859, Red Cross has served friend and foe alike in the ravages of war. In between wars it has given comfort to those in sickness and in pain. When the cruel hand of nature strikes, Red Cross assists the afflicted in the wake of such disasters. The mission of the Red Cross, a mission of mercy, is a never ending one. The Red Cross counts its

members in all walks of life and in all corners of the world by the scores of millions.

The virtue of human sympathy has a vital place in Red Cross membership. Young and old alike pledge, and I quote, "to join with others all over the world to help the sick and the suffering". It is a self-imposed task and individual members carry out their duties in the spirit and in the letter of the pledge.

Honourable Members of the Senate will be glad to know, and I am happy to state, that in the humanitarian field of Red Cross, the Federation upholds a very proud record. Indeed, Malaysians serve far beyond these shores in Red Cross work. In Staffordshire in England there is a detachment of the Red Cross wholly comprised of Malayan members.

The Red Cross Society in the Federation is administered by a National Council and in each State there is a Division and, under these Divisions, in the rural areas and suburban areas, district committees organise the work. It is at these district levels that one sees the work of the Society, its efforts in the kampongs and its contribution towards the building up of a Malayan nation.

If the House will bear with me, I will acquaint Honourable Members with the work that goes on at this district level. I choose Butterworth not because I am an official of the Butterworth Red Cross Society, I am merely a member of the Committee, but because I can speak knowingly of the work that goes on in this area which is typical of the work that the Red Cross does in other parts of the Federation.

To begin with, there is the training of young members in the different stages of first aid work and home nursing.

Last month 21 members took the first aid examination, Part I, and were successful. Soon there will be 40 or 50 taking Part II, that is the advanced

stage in first aid, and a little later members of the detachment, that is those who have left school, will be taking their test in the national language. Lectures are given to these young people by doctors, nurses, hospital assistants and those who are qualified to do so. These young people will slowly but surely oust the *bomoh* from the Malayan Society and relegate this practice to the confines of ancient folklore. These trained members of the Red Cross will undoubtedly be helpful to their fellow workers in factories and offices, and may well be the means of saving lives.

Knowledge gained by Red Cross members is put to practical application in Butterworth. The district committee organises mobile school clinics. They visit schools in the neighbourhood four times a week. But for this Red Cross service, wounds, abrasions and such like ailments would be left unattended and left to fester. This simple service is to give relief and to give comfort—there is no aspiration to take the place of doctors. Advanced cases are sent to the Hospital for professional attendance.

Ladies from the Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal Air Force provide the personnel for two of these mobile clinics. They visit different schools, and the whole morning is taken up with this task—it is at a sacrifice of their leisure. The other two clinics are manned by school girls, who, under the charge of an adult, leave for an out-of-the-way school in these mobile clinics, and there, with the co-operation of the Principal, cases are attended to by these juvenile nurses. Unhappily, press makes capital of juvenile delinquency, but here is a virtue of our young people which, like the proverbial candle, is hidden under a bushel. Last month alone 1,285 cases were attended to in schools, and 8 were sent to the hospital. The Red Cross serves a baby clinic as well. Here the ladies, again from the R.A.A.F. and the R.A.F., attend twice a week to do the routine checking of babies, the weighing-in and so forth. Last month 521 babies were attended to in Butterworth.

Before proceeding any further, Mr. President, I feel it my duty, as a Malayan, to express appreciation to these British and Australian women from the Air Base in Butterworth. I remember uttering these words in the Legislative Council on the eve of Merdeka—we were then bidding good-bye to our British friends at the parting of the ways—referring to the European women, I said: “when they leave, we shall miss their charm and their friendship but none will miss them more than the maimed, the blind, the deaf and the crippled children to whom they have given succour”. These words ring as true today as they did in pre-Merdeka. In paying tribute to these women of charity, Honourable Members will also recollect, with gratitude, the services of the Red Cross nurses who came from the United Kingdom and Australia to serve during the emergency and latterly in the new villages. They helped when help was needed—34 teams in all. Today it is fitting that the noble work of one of them should be recorded in Hansard.

Films, press and radio have acclaimed these women—and especially a young lady. “Missie of the Jungle” was the affectionate name that the Chikwong tribe of aborigines called Miss Moffat Young. She was a lone worker in the fastness of the jungles of Pahang. The tribe had been uprooted from their ancient homes of many generations as a measure in the Emergency and resettled in a place that was foreign to them. Naturally, their morale was low, disease rampant, and there was little energy to plant for food or build their houses. This young intrepid nurse volunteered for the job when somebody was needed to guide the tribe. To use her own words, I will quote, “I would start on the daily programme of medicine rounds, hot drinks for the children, preparing protein rations for the seriously ill, cutting out tangled and unclean locks and shampooing hair, and clearing the logs with tiny axes and burning them with branches, twigs and leaves to open up our clearing a little—help in the

latter increased as the men and women improved in health”—she was, as I said, a voluntary worker—and that was Red Cross work given in the person of Miss Moffat. Malaya salutes her.

It was in 1951 that the Red Cross Society was established in Malaya as a Branch of the British Red Cross Society. In 1957 the Red Cross attained full maturity and became known as the Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society. Malaysians have not been slow to grasp the spirit of Red Cross. A Red Cross post is always hurriedly set up wherever there have been such disasters as fires and floods. During the recent tragedy at Ringlet, a Red Cross post was there, and members came from as far as a hundred miles away to serve round-the-clock giving comfort to the victims of the disaster.

Besides these periodical calls on the Red Cross service, visits to patients of the T.B. and leper settlements are made and outings for children of welfare homes are arranged. Giving lessons in diversional therapy to patients of malingering diseases, assisting the blood banks and endeavouring in every way to make life less miserable to the ailing people are some of the other activities of the Red Cross. Besides the maintaining of school clinics and assisting at baby clinics, volunteer workers also give hints to inexperienced mothers. Since its inception in the Federation, the Red Cross Society has trained 15,133 young people in first aid and nursing.

When I stated in the early part of my speech that the Red Cross upholds a proud tradition in the humanitarian field, these were not idle words. A famous British poet once wrote these immortal words, “Man’s inhumanity to man has made countless thousands suffer.” Perhaps, one day, a Malayan poet will arise and answer this challenge and write words something to this effect: “Man’s humanity to man has given countless thousands succour.” (*Applause*).

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyatakan bahawa pada dasar-nya Bill yang di-kemukakan ini ada-lah di-sokong dengan sa-penoh²-nya, oleh sebab kerja² yang di-buat oleh pertubohan seperti ini sangat-lah berguna dalam sa-sabuah negeri dan sa-kali pun pada masa yang lalu kerja² yang telah di-buat-nya belum lagi sa-benar²-nya mendatangkan menafa'at kepada seluruh ra'ayat atau manusia dalam negeri ini, kechuali kegiatan yang nampak dalam bandar² besar yang mana terdapat di-ibu kota bagi tiap² negeri. Akan tetapi yang saya mahu menarek perhatian Dewan ini ia-lah tentang nama Malayan Red Cross Society. Nampak-nya pihak Kerajaan telah bersedia membuat persediaan perkataan² Malayan akan di-gantikan dengan Federation of Malaya, tetapi saya nampak tidak ada satu sebab mengapa tidak di-gelarkan dari perkataan Malayan ia-itu perkataan Red Cross kepada perkataan Red Crescent atau bahasa Melayu-nya Bulan Sabit Merah. Bila saya memberi pandangan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah berma'ana bahawa ini satu perasaan yang sengaja di-bawa²—jauh sa-kali dari sentimen yang melampau², tetapi saya mahu menyatakan bahawa perasaan dan harsat ra'ayat negeri ini yang kebanyakan - nya ini berkehendakkan kepada satu perubahan dalam tiap² segi sa-kali pun perubahan itu kita akan dapati melalui chara yang beransor², akan tetapi perubahan itu mesti-lah diusahakan sa-hingga erti-kata kemerdekaan bagi kita memberi erti yang benar² kemerdekaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Red Cross dari bahasa Inggeris yang di-buat oleh Barat sa-suai dengan keyakinan mereka, dan tidak-lah sa-suai dengan keyakinan kita terutama bagi umat Islam dalam negeri ini yang menjadi orang yang paling berhak dalam negeri ini. Perubahan yang di-chadangkan oleh pihak Kerajaan dengan mengemukakan yang Bill ini patut pula di-sebutkan satu perubahan—perubahan pindaan nama Red Cross—Palang Merah di-gantikan dengan Bulan Sabit Merah. Di-negeri² Timur Tengah pada umum-nya meng-

gunakan Sabit Merah atau Bulan Sabit Merah—Red Crescent dan tidak-lah pula menghalang mereka dalam kegiatan-nya dalam dunia international, bahkan seperti yang kita ketahui dalam Pertubohan Antara Bangsa di-Geneva ikut juga bersama² negeri² yang memakai simbol Bulan Sabit Merah, dengan kerana itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang ra'ayat-nya lebeh banyak ingin kepada satu perubahan yang sa-suai dengan jiwa mereka, tidak ada satu sebab yang menghalang pihak Kerajaan untuk mengubah-nya daripada perkataan Palang Merah kepada perkataan yang berbunyi Bulan Sabit Merah. Sungguh pun pada zahir-nya tiap² orang akan mengambil pengertian yang mudah bahawa pertukaran nama daripada Palang Merah kepada Bulan Sabit Merah, tidak ada satu bulan, oleh kerana isi dengan badan dapat berjalan terus, akan tetapi bagi pihak saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan saya perchaya tiap² orang ada mempunyai perasaan-nya yang dalam seperti saya juga dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, akan berpendapat sama bahawa ada perbezaan di-antara Palang Merah dengan Bulan Sabit Merah. Dengan yang demikian sangat-lah baik jikalau pihak Kerajaan sendiri yang memikirkan satu pindaan pada nama Federation of Malaya Red Crescent Society, daripada saya mengemukakan pindaan, sebab saya sedar sa-barang pindaan yang akan saya kemukakan ini hanya satu ubahan sahaja dan barangkali hujung-nya tidak ada apa². Jadi saya minta daripada pihak Kerajaan menimbangkan satu perkataan Red Crescent daripada Red Cross yang lebeh mulia di-sisi umat manusia dan sa-suai pula dari sisi Perlembagaan yang menyebutkan bahawa State Religion-nya ia-lah Islam, sa-kali pun perkara itu tidak di-amalkan, tetapi dalam Perlembagaan negeri ini ada di-sebutkan, malah roh-nya dapat di-chapai bersama dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ini pun sudah dapat di-terima oleh pihak ra'ayat, khususnya kaum Muslimin atas dasar-nya yang merupakan tolak ansor dalam perkara ini. Jadi pihak saya dan pihak Persatuan Islam Sa-Tanah

Melayu memang dapat mensesuaikan diri dalam dasar politik-nya yang beransor, dan kita bersedia menerima perubahan itu sedikit demi sedikit, dengan sebab itu saya kemukakan dalam Dewan ini satu perkara ia-itu Kerajaan elok-lah menimbangkan perubahan itu supaya di-buat perubahan dengan chara yang beransor.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr. President, Sir, the objects of this Society are stated in Clause 4 of the Bill which reads as follows: —

"The objects of the Corporation are to provide an organisation which shall be open, without any discrimination on the grounds of religion, race or politics, to all persons in the Federation to enable them to give effect to the purposes of the Corporation as defined in section 5, and to do all other things as the Corporation or its Council may deem incidental or conducive to the attainment of such objects."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an international body and nobody would say that this is a Society that has direct connection with Christianity. It is clear that members of various religions have a part in this Society—and it has established its connection in a number of countries having various forms of religions.

Probably the Honourable Member, who spoke before me is rather perturbed by the sign of the red cross. His idea is that it is more in keeping with the independent status of our country if we call it the "Red Crescent Society." I am afraid, Sir, that is a rather narrow way of looking at things, as there are very many organisations of an international character, and merely because we have Islam as the State religion of our country, we need not bring changes to the names already established on an international basis, especially when we know that these organisations do not have direct bearing on any particular religion. Sir, this is not a very broad-minded approach, and there is no reason at all to fear that this would in any way derogate from the status of independence that we have in this country. It has never affected us before or will ever affect us hereafter. Therefore, the opinion

expressed by the Honourable speaker just before me is groundless, and his misgivings are merely based on a narrow conception. Therefore, I am against any form of amendment to be brought to the name in view of the fact that the objects of this Society are clearly referred to in Clause 4 of the Bill.

Sir, I would make it clear that I am not in any way making any suggestion that I am against the principle of our State religion which is incorporated in our Constitution. It has nothing to do with it at all, and I am merely saying, Sir, that we have to look at things in a broad-minded way and that we should not look at them in a narrow conception.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, the red cross has nothing to do with Christianity. The red cross antedates Christianity by several hundred of years. It is a Greek and not a Latin cross. It is, in fact, a Swiss flag reversed out of recognition to the founder, Henri Dunant, a Swiss citizen. More Muslim nations know the red cross than the red crescent. Everyone in the world knows the former.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal Palang Merah ini, soal agama tidak-lah berbangkit. Dahulu barangkali pertubohan ini di-bawah British Red Cross Society dan sekarang kita mahu menjadikan pertubohan Palang Merah kita ini satu badan yang bersendir. Jadi kalau-lah kita telah sanggup menjadikan Palang Merah itu bersendir maka apa-lah salah-nya kalau nama-nya juga kita ubah? Kerana menggunakan nama Bulan Sabit Merah itu tidak-lah sa-kali² bertujuan apa² perkara yang berkaitan dengan agama, hanya nama, sa-bagaimana Red Cross Society itu juga tidak di-babitkan dengan agama Keristian, begitu juga-lah nanti, Bulan Sabit Merah itu pun tidak di-babitkan dengan agama Islam. Kalau-lah Palang Merah itu di-takuti oleh dunia maka Bulan Sabit Merah itu juga di-takuti oleh dunia. Tidak ada perbezaan-nya di-antara satu dengan

lain. Jadi soal-nya sekarang ia-lah kerana memikirkan kita telah merdeka maka ada-lah sangat sa-suai kalau-lah kita mengubah nama Palang Merah itu dengan nama Bulan Sabit Merah. Ini ada-lah sangat sa-suai dengan keadaan negeri kita ini dari segi amalan dan juga terus dalam segi perkhidmatan dan sangat-lah sa-suai dengan nama Bulan Sabit Merah itu dalam sa-buah negara yang telah merdeka.

Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara Red Cross Society ini, pada fikiran saya ada-lah munasabah pada masa ini di-gunakan, sebab Kerajaan bersetuju Red Cross Society itu samata² untuk kebajikan kemanusiaan kepada semua penduduk negeri ini dengan tidak mengira apa juga ugama atau bangsa atau sa-bagai-nya. Jika sa-kira-nya kita hendak gunakan Red Cross Society itu di-ubah nama-nya Bulan Sabit Merah tidak-lah ada apa perubahan pun dalam menjalankan kerja Red Cross itu, kerana kalau kita tukar dengan nama Bulan Sabit Merah itu ada-lah membabitkan ugama Islam dan sama-lah juga di-katakan Red Cross Society itu membabitkan ugama Christian, maka tidak-lah ada sebab nama Red Cross Society itu patut di-tukar. Sa-rupa juga kalau sa-kira-nya kita tukarkan nama-nya kepada Bulan Sabit Merah, boleh jadi di-katakan hanya untuk ugama Islam pada orang² Islam sahaja. Pada hal Red Cross Society ini bukan untuk orang Islam sahaja. Dengan sebab itu saya perchaya dengan nama Red Cross Society ini ada-lah lebih munasabah dan lebih patut di-gunakan sa-bagaimana biasa.

Sa-lain daripada itu jika sa-kira-nya dalam masa perang ada huruhara dalam negeri kita ini Red Cross daripada lain negeri yang berpusat di-Geneva datang ka-mari untuk memberi pertolongan sa-bagai orang tengah yang sa-benar²-nya, dengan sebab itu patut-lah kita negeri ini menubuhkan satu pertubuhan Palang Merah itu di-namakan Red Cross Society. Mudah²an dengan ada-nya persetujuan ini tidak-lah akan menjadi-

kan negeri kita ini di-pandang kerana kita sudah merdeka kita mahu mengubah segala²-nya walau pun tidak mustahak. Saya berpendapat kalau kita ubah dengan lain nama, Red Cross itu dengan nama Bulan Sabit Merah, tentu-lah akan terbit salah sangka atau perasaan ugama yang terbit dan tidak-lah elok kalau di-ubah nama itu.

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*)

Clause 1—

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move an amendment, namely, to delete the word "Malayan" and to substitute therefor the words "Federation of Malaya".

The organisation responsible for red cross work in the Federation is known as the "Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society" and not "Malayan Red Cross Society". Hence this amendment.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 1, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 13 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Long Title—

Tun Leong Yew Koh: I beg to move an amendment to the Long Title, namely, to delete the word "Malayan" and to substitute therefor the words "Federation of Malaya".

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Long Title, as amended, ordered to be the Long Title of the Bill.

Bill reported with amendments: read the third time and passed.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS (INCORPORATION) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to incorporate the Titular Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers in the Federation of Malaya" be read a second time.

I have really nothing to add to the explanatory statement at the end of the Bill which is a routine incorporation measure that has no financial or other implications affecting the Government. This Bill therefore makes statutory the fundamental liberty and freedom of religion prescribed in Article 11 of the Constitution.

Enche' T. H. Tan: 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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 8 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE STATE LEGISLATURES (INCORPORATION) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to prescribe the powers of State Legislatures to make laws with respect to the incorporation of certain persons and bodies within a State" be read a second time.

Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to confer upon State Governments certain restricted powers to incorporate organisations of a social or educational nature. I am sure Honourable Senators

will welcome it as it will save parliamentary time in the future by permitting State Legislatures to legislate matters which so fall within their competency.

In Committee stage, I propose to move a minor amendment to the short title of the Bill on the advice of the law officers.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' T. H. Tan: 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. President *in the Chair*)

Clause 1—

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move an amendment to Clause 1—to delete the short title "State Legislatures (Incorporation) Act, 1961" and to substitute therefor the following new short title:

"Incorporation (State Legislatures Competency) Act, 1961"

The short title "State Legislatures (Incorporation) Act, 1961" is misleading: it suggests that the Bill is intended to incorporate the State Legislatures. The proposed new title follows the short title of the Ordinance which the Bill seeks to repeal.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clause 1, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 8 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported with amendment: read the third time and passed.

Sitting suspended at 11.15 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.00 p.m.

(Mr. President *in the Chair*)

ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE*

(MOTION)

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move,

That at its rising this day the Senate do stand adjourned *sine die*.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Resolved.

That at its rising this day the Senate do stand adjourned *sine die*.

BILLS

THE LOAN (LOCAL) AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. President, Sir, the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959 authorised the Minister to raise domestic loans not exceeding three hundred million dollars. To date loans totalling \$250 million have been issued under the authority of this Ordinance, and a further loan of \$50 million will probably be floated later this month. In the past, it has been the practice to introduce a new Loan Bill as and when the authority given by existing Loan Acts is exhausted. This procedure is considered to be unnecessarily cumbersome when it is apparent that the Government must issue loans at regular intervals in order to finance the Second Five-Year Plan. The Bill now before the House will permit loans in excess of \$300 million to be raised under the authority of the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959 subject to any increase being approved by resolution of the Dewan Ra'ayat. The Government

intends to introduce resolutions from time to time increasing the maximum sum which may be raised in this way. A resolution will not be introduced each time a new loan is to be floated.

It is not considered that this in any way reduces Parliamentary control over expenditure as all sums received from the issue of loans under the provisions of the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959 must be paid into the Development Fund and issues from this Fund require sanction by Parliament.

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. President *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 EXCISE BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to Excise" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. President, Sir, this Bill which is now before the House is essentially a piece of consolidating legislation which, together with the regulations, will in future constitute an Excise Code which will have effect throughout the Federation. The provisions of this Bill will replace those of the various Excise Enactments now in force in several States. The Bill will also repeal the Tobacco (Licensing and Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1954, which provides only for the licensing and collection of excise on manufactured tobacco although it has the force of law throughout the Federation.

The consolidation of the various Excise Enactments is now long overdue, because not only has experience shown that the various Excise Enactments are difficult to administer but their provisions have proved ineffective owing to their very lack of uniformity. It is also desirable, indeed essential, that the provisions of the various Enactments should be unified at this particular juncture, especially when the Federal Government is embarking on a policy of encouraging the growth of industries through private investment. Honourable Members will probably agree with me that laws with such diverse provisions will only tend to be discriminatory and would in the end, deter private capital from participating in industrial investment.

Before I go into the provisions of the Bill, I would like to make the point that the pattern of the Bill follows, as far as practicable, the Customs Ordinance, 1952, particularly as regards the manner of granting exemption from the payment of excise duty and as regards the provisions relating to trials, proceedings, offences and penalties. The major amendments to the existing laws are proposed in Parts VII and VIII of the Bill, and I shall deal with the relevant Clauses as I proceed to deal with the provisions Part by Part. The Bill, Sir, is a straightforward one, and in explaining the provisions, I do not propose to take too much of Honourable Members' time.

Part I deals with the required definitions, and, for the interest of Honourable Members, I might perhaps draw their attention to the definition of words such as "alcohol", "dutiabale", "Excise Officer", "owner", "tobacco", "toddy", "uncured tobacco" which have been incorporated in Clause 2 of this Part. These definitions are necessary with a view to avoiding doubt and ambiguity when disagreement occurs.

Part II provides for the appointment of officers to be charged with the duty of collecting, accounting for and

managing the revenues from excise. There are no amendments to the existing laws in this Part of the Bill.

Part III deals with the question of levying of excise duty. As provided in the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Minister is empowered to fix the excise duty from time to time by order in the *Gazette*. Clause 10 provides that the Minister may, by order, exempt, subject to any conditions that he may deem fit to impose, any class of goods or person from the payment of the whole or any part of excise duty which may be payable. This provision is similar to Clause 13 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952.

Part IV of the Bill sets out the provisions for the manufacture of dutiable goods, and in this Part I wish to elaborate first on Clause 16 (2). This Clause empowers the Minister to exempt any class of persons from the requirements of licensing, under sub-clause I of the Clause. It is proposed, in exercise of this power, to provide exemption from duty for those who manufacture tobacco by manual means for their own consumption. Under the present statutory concession, those manufacturing tobacco for sale and employing not more than 3 persons may be liable to duty, and consequently would have to be dealt with by an order of the Minister. Clause 18 would enable registered medical practitioners, pharmacists and qualified chemists to carry out their normal business by exempting them from the provision of Clause 16 (1) which requires them to obtain licences for distilling dutiable goods. Clause 19 (2) has been incorporated to prevent loss of revenue through carelessness or a possible attempt to evade payment of duty.

Part V makes provision for the storage of dutiable goods and as they are straightforward, I do not propose to say anything more on these provisions. Similarly, with Part VI of the Bill, which controls movement and storage of tobacco which do not depart from the provisions of the Tobacco (Licensing and Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1954.

Sir, I now come to Part VII of the Bill which contains the more important amendments which, as I mentioned earlier, I would deal with under the appropriate Part. It will be observed that Clause 32 (1) empowers the Minister, instead of the Ruler in Council of a State, to establish Licensing Boards. This amendment is a departure from the normal tradition but it has been introduced in order to increase Federal control and to save embarrassment to certain State Governments arising from the exercise of executive functions in relation to intoxicating liquors. It is intended, however, that State Governments should be consulted every time before members of the Licensing Boards are actually appointed. Special provision is included under Clause 86 of the Bill for the Minister to delegate the power to appoint such members should this be desirable for practical reasons. Clause 32 (2) of Part VII of the Bill provides that public servants, who, in their official capacity, have any dealings or are in any way concerned with the sale or purchase of intoxicating liquors or with premises in which such sale or purchase is carried on, shall be excluded from membership of the Licensing Boards in order to avoid allegations that such officers may try to exert undue influence on the other members of the Board. This is an important amendment, and Honourable Members will agree with me that such officers should not be placed in a position where this can be said of them. However, such officers will be allowed to attend meetings of and address the Licensing Boards.

Clause 34 in this Part of the Bill provides that a person to whom a licence has been issued under Clause 16 for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor may sell such liquor by wholesale at his licensed place of manufacture but if the liquor is removed to another place, a separate licence must be obtained. This provision has been included because it is necessary to exempt the distiller from having to obtain a wholesale licence if the sale of liquor is made at the place of

manufacture. This provision thus avoids the ambiguity in the existing Excise Enactment (Cap. 133).

Part VIII also contains an important amendment and makes special provision for the extraction and sale of toddy. Government toddy shops are not at present licensed, and provision is made for the issue by the Minister of permits to tap palm trees for toddy to persons to whom contracts have been awarded for the supply of toddy to Government shops. It is not, however, proposed to bring the provisions of this Part together with those of Clauses 36 (1) (e), 76 and 77 into operation at the present time until future policy in relation to toddy has been decided and the State Governments fully consulted on this matter.

Part IX sets out miscellaneous provisions to regulate the manner of giving information and evidence and the manner regarding service of notice. Clause 51 in this Part allows an appeal to be made to the Minister when any person is aggrieved by the decision of the Comptroller of Customs on any provision under this Part of the Bill.

Parts X and XI are important Parts and the provisions follow very closely those of the Customs Ordinance, 1952. The following Clauses of the Bill relating to trials and proceedings, similar to existing provisions in the Customs Ordinance, 1952, have been introduced, for example:—

Clause 60 of the Bill is similar to Section 115 of the Customs Ordinance.

Clause 61 of the Bill is similar to Section 116 of the Customs Ordinance.

Clause 63 of the Bill is similar to Section 121 of the Customs Ordinance.

Clause 64 of the Bill is similar to Section 122 of the Customs Ordinance.

This observation applies to several other Clauses, too. If Honourable Members will refer to the comparative table on page 42 of the Bill, they will see that Clauses 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 inclusive are comparable to various Sections in the Customs Ordinance, 1952.

Part XII provides for the manner in which the offences are to be dealt with and the penalties to be imposed. This, together with the provisions of Part XIII, follow strictly existing provisions in the various Excise Enactments, and there is, therefore, no necessity for me to draw the attention of Honourable Members to any of the Clauses in these Parts, except to refer to Clause 86 where the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette* and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be necessary, delegate the exercise of the powers or the performance of the duties conferred or imposed on him by this Act to any person described by name or office. This is an important provision and in my reference to Clause 32 earlier on, I have mentioned that for practical reasons, it is intended to use this Clause generously. I might also mention that Clauses 44 and 87 provide for existing subsidiary legislation, insofar as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill, to remain in force until other provision is made therefor.

While I do not propose to take the House through the Bill in detail, there are three points which I understand have given rise to some anxiety, and I will try to dispose of them.

Firstly, does the man who grows tobacco require a licence under the Bill to do so? The answer is no. The person who grows tobacco is lawfully in possession of that tobacco and, therefore, may sell it without a licence to a licensed tobacco dealer by virtue of Clause 26 of the Bill. The grower's right to possess such tobacco without a licence is safeguarded by Clause 30 of the Bill.

The second question is: does the person engaged in distributing beer, that is to say, taking it into a shop to be sold or delivering from a shop to a customer, require a licence? The answer, so far as delivery by sale on retail is concerned, is no. Clause 35 (1) expressly provides for this. On the other hand, sale by wholesale of intoxicating liquor is restricted to holders of wholesale dealers' licences.

The position with respect to this under the Bill is, therefore, exactly the same as it is under the existing legislation.

The third question is: does a person who sells beer by retail, for instance a coffee-shop proprietor, require a licence? Once again, the position under the Bill is exactly the same as it is under the existing legislation.

It is no offence to sell the beer by retail for consumption on or off the premises of the vendor in unopened bottles. As to sale by retail of beer, no licence is required if the beer is sold in unopened bottles. On the other hand, provision has been made for the issue of beer house licences which will enable the holder to sell beer in opened bottles for consumption at his premises. In the present Ordinance that sort of licence is restricted to draught, not bottled beer, a needless restriction. Beer by definition includes Stout.

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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 6—

Enche' Yeoh Kian Teik: Mr. President, Sir, in Clause 2 (a) the definition of the word "manufacture" reads—

" 'manufacture' in the case of intoxicating liquors, includes the addition of any substance (other than water) to any intoxicating liquor with intent that the compound so formed shall be sold for human consumption,"

To my mind, this is not a very clear definition. It says "other than water". Does it make it an offence then to add, for instance, ginger ale to any intoxicating liquor? Because, according to this, a barman will be manufacturing liquor if he adds ginger ale to whisky or brandy and sells it to a customer (*Laughter*). That is not clear.

Sir, I would also point out that there is no definition of the word "still" in this Section.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I am no lawyer, Sir, but I don't think the Government will act under the provisions of this law against anybody selling brandy/ginger ale, if that is what the Honourable Member means (*Laughter*). With regard to the lack of definition of the word "still" I think the term is fairly wellknown, and for that reason probably the Legal Draftsman has not seen fit to insert a definition for it.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 31 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 39—

Enche' Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail: Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Section 32 ini mengatakan bahawa Menteri boleh menubuhkan lembaga itu di-tiap² tempat dalam Persekutuan. Sekarang, ini berma'ana telah mengambil kuasa Raja²-dalam-Council seperti mana yang di-sebutkan dalam tiap² undang² yang ada di-negeri² yang mempunyai undang² sa-umpama ini. Dan undang² negeri itu akan dimansuhkan sa-lepas daripada undang² ini berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya. Saya suka hendak bertanya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kerajaan negeri ini telah mengambil persetujuan negeri² itu supaya undang² ini di-luluskan dan kuasa Raja² - dalam - Council itu di-hapuskan?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I have, Sir, made it clear in my speech that the State Governments will be consulted every time before members of licensing boards are actually appointed, and I don't think there is any objection on this score from the State Governments.

Enche' Mohamed Zahir: My question is whether the consent of the Ruler-in-Council has been obtained. I did not ask whether the State Governments have any objection to it or not.

Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok: Mr. President, Sir, the States are very much concerned over this type of legislation, because it takes away the power of the States. It takes away our revenue also. We have power over legislation through our Executive Council; therefore, if this legislation comes into operation, then we have got to amend our Constitution. So, we are very anxious for the interpretation of this Clause: firstly, as to whether the Federal Government will ask the State Governments to amend their licensing laws, and secondly, whether the revenue will still accrue to the States.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. President, Sir, on the question of revenue, there is no question of the State Governments losing any revenue.

With regard to the other question, I can say that the State Governments were consulted, and, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, no objection has so far been raised.

Clauses 32 to 39 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 87 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. President, Sir, as Honourable Members are aware, the financial provisions of the Constitution introduced radical changes in the financial structure of the Federation,

and these were brought into force together with the provisions of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, with effect from 1st January, 1958.

The new financial system has now been in operation for just over three and a half years, and it is natural that as a result of experience of its working it should appear desirable to introduce a number of changes and improvements. The Bill which is before the House has been prepared after very careful consideration and discussion with the State Governments and the Auditor-General as well as with the various authorities of the Federal Government. In accordance with paragraph (f) of Clause (4) of Article 108 of the Constitution, consultation has been carried out with the National Finance Council, which consists of representatives of all the State Governments as well as those of the Federal Government, and the agreement of that Council to the terms of the draft Bill was obtained on 9th June last.

The Bill contains a number of minor changes which are sufficiently explained in the Explanatory Statement attached to it, and I will deal now only with the more substantial amendments which are being introduced.

In my budget speech last December, I explained the system of Controlling Officers which was being introduced in connection with the 1961 Estimates. It is now proposed to give this system statutory backing and for this purpose new Sections numbered 15A in respect of the Federal provisions and 29A in respect of the State provisions are included in Clauses 6 and 15 of the Bill respectively. These Sections set out the responsibilities of the officers, who are designated Controlling Officers in respect of each Head of the Estimates, and make it clear that these responsibilities extend not only to controlling the expenditure under that Head but also to all aspects of the financial supervision relating to the department or service for which the Head provides.

I wish to stress that within the Government machinery, this responsibility

for financial management is exercisable by the Controlling Officer separately from the policy responsibility, which resides in the Minister under whom the department or service falls. It is, of course, the responsibility of the Minister, within the approved policy of the Government, to say what shall be done by the department concerned.

It is, on the other hand, the responsibility of the Controlling Officer to ensure that all necessary financial steps have been taken to enable that policy to be carried out as economically and efficiently as possible and, in the event of such steps not having already been taken, to advise the Minister as to what is necessary to be done before the policy can be carried out. Every Controlling Officer is directly answerable to the Treasury and to the Public Accounts Committee of the Dewan Ra'ayat for the proper carrying out of these duties.

He may, of course, delegate some of his duties to the officers under his control, but the Bill provides that the extent of any such delegation shall be properly prescribed so that the chain and sphere of responsibility are clear. I would add that these new Clauses do not introduce any new financial principle into the administration of the Government, nor do they affect in any way the responsibility of Ministers to Parliament, but merely clarify the existing principles of administration. I feel that they will be of value in inculcating a deeper sense of financial responsibility throughout the Public Service.

Clause 10 of the Bill introduces an amendment to Section 24 of the Ordinance which seeks to ensure that, as far as possible, any surplus monies held by the State Governments should be invested locally. It requires that the authority of the Treasury be obtained before such monies are invested otherwise than on deposit in licensed banks in the Federation or in securities issued by the Government of the Federation. The purpose of the provision is to enable the Minister of Finance to ensure that the Federation

has the first opportunity of putting to good use any surplus funds which may be available to the States. This provision has been accepted by the State Governments, and I am sure Honourable Members will agree with me that, in view of the large sums of money which the Five-Year Development Plan requires the Federal Government to spend in the States, such a provision is eminently justifiable. I should perhaps make brief mention of the amended definitions which will result from the proposals in Clause 2 of the Bill. Of these, items (a) and (c) are sufficiently explained in the Explanatory Statement. Item (b) alters the definition of the term "State financial authority", which at present reads "the principal officer or person in charge of the financial affairs of a State". There is a State Financial Officer in every State who exercises the functions of the State financial authority under the Ordinance, and the purpose of the deletion of the words "or person" as now proposed in the Bill is to put it beyond doubt that this officer is the authority referred to.

In conclusion, I would say that the fact that so few amendments of any substance need to be introduced in the Financial Procedure Ordinance after more than three years' experience is a tribute to the skill and foresight of those who drafted the original Ordinance. In general, our financial administration is, I feel, one of which we can be proud. It is natural that from time to time matters should be brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee by the Auditor-General which indicate that improvements are necessary, and in such cases action is speedily taken to put matters right. There is no lack of financial awareness amongst the Public Service as a whole, and, I am happy to say, a steady improvement is taking place in the quality of the Government's financial control.

As the development of the country progresses, which under our present development plans it is doing by leaps and bounds, it is natural that more revenue is collected and more money

spent. The problems of financial administration grow more and more complex. It is therefore essential that we have a sound and workable financial procedure, and that our financial laws are regularly kept up-to-date.

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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 18 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE SECOND-HAND DEALERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Second-Hand Dealers Ordinance, 1946" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. President, Sir, under section 14 (1) of the Second-Hand Dealers Ordinance, 1946, every licensed dealer who deals in motor vehicle parts shall, at or before the close of business each day, report in writing to the nearest Police Station full details of any motor vehicle parts which he has bought or sold during that day with the price paid and the name and address of the vendor or purchaser, as the case may be. The effect of section 14 places an unwarranted burden both on the second-hand dealers and the Police in that it requires the submission of daily reports of sales or purchases of motor vehicle parts.

The purpose of this Bill is to repeal the existing provision of section 14 of the Ordinance and to replace it by a new provision enabling the licensing officer who is ordinarily the Officer in Charge of the Police District, when need arises, to require dealers to submit reports.

The object of the new definition in Clause 2 of the Bill is to remove any doubt that a deputed police officer may perform the functions of the Chief Police Officer as licensing officer.

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. President *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.

THE APPRAISERS (EXTENSION TO PERLIS) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to extend the Appraisers Enactment of the Federated Malay States to the State of Perlis" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof: Mr. President, Sir, Perlis is at present the only State which possesses no legislation relating to appraisers, and consequently applications from persons to function as licensed appraisers in that State, it has been found, cannot be approved. A similar state of affairs formerly existed in Trengganu but the situation was dealt with by extending the operation of the Appraisers Enactment of the Federated Malay States (F.M.S. Cap. 80) to that State.

The present Bill follows the pattern of the Trengganu Ordinance and is designed to correct the position as far as the State of Perlis is concerned.

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. President *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 TROPICAL FISH CULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the establishment of the Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute at Batu Berendam in the State of Malacca, for the incorporation of the Board of Management thereof and for matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Mr. President, Sir, Honourable Members will, I am sure, want to know the background of this Fish Culture Research Institute.

The Fish Culture Research Institute was first mooted by the Colonial Office in the years immediately after the war. It was to be an Institute not only to serve British territories in South-east Asia but also to serve the needs of the developing British territories in Africa as it was realised then that fish ponds could be a valuable source of protein food. Malaya was selected as the site because it was felt that the techniques of fish-culture were best developed in the East and that Malaya was centrally situated in respect of the

three different well-known techniques of fish culture namely, Chinese, Indian and Indonesian.

The first site selected was at Balik Pulau, Penang. Sir, by a strange coincidence, I was at that time a nominated member of the former Legislative Council and I opposed, in a motion, against the establishment of the Institute at Balik Pulau on the ground that the site was unsuitable. (A few Members of the former Legislative Council are at present in this House). My motion was lost. However, subsequent investigations proved that I was correct and hence the Institute is now established at Batu Berendam, Malacca. It was opened in 1957 by the then High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, Sir Donald MacGillivray.

On the 24th May, 1958, the Federation Government agreed to make an annual contribution of £1,000 towards the running costs of the Station. The Agreement between the Federation and the United Kingdom on the setting up of the Institute was signed on the 7th June, 1960.

Article III of the Agreement requires the passage of legislation providing for the establishment of the Institute in the Federation and for the incorporation of the Board of the Institute. The present Bill, Sir, relates to the above legislation.

Honourable Members will note that the Board of Management weigh heavily in favour of the United Kingdom Government and that in the Agreement between the United Kingdom Government and the Federation Government, the appointment of the Director of the Institute rests solely with the United Kingdom Government. Although my Ministry is fully aware of this fact, it is felt that these concessions are explainable on the grounds that the Federation Government could not afford to finance such a huge organisation in view of the urgent need to develop the research and technological organisations of its own Fisheries Division. Therefore, as a gesture of goodwill, it has agreed to a

contribution of £1,000 annually instead of the large contribution originally requested for by the United Kingdom Government.

There is a saying "Charity begins at home." Nevertheless it is felt that the Fish Culture Research Institute has a significant part to play and for that reason, our contribution though small should be viewed in the light of the more important need for developing our own research establishments which course alone can lead us on to the sphere of Scientific Independence.

In moving the adoption of this Bill, I would like to state that the development of fisheries both marine and freshwater is one to which my Ministry attaches great importance. In matters of freshwater fisheries development and fisheries research, our policies are laid down after consultation with State Governments. In this connection, it is regretted that there has of late been unofficial interference from officials of the Fish Culture Research Institute at Batu Berendam who have tried to confuse the minds of the State Governments. I have mentioned this because it is my sincere wish that there should be goodwill and co-operation between the Ministry's Division and the Fish Culture Research Institute; and therefore I would like to ensure that there should be no misunderstanding now or in the future in this matter.

I now refer to a letter, which appeared in the *Straits Times* of August, 1961, from the Director of the Fish Culture Research Institute denying the interference which I referred to just now. Let me quote the particular case in point. This is in relation to our proposed hatchery for trout and other fish which is designed to take full advantage of the impounded waters of the Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme at Ringlet. The Mentri Besar of Pahang was given advice when he visited the Institute in May, 1961, and this advice has cast grave doubts in his mind on the capability of my Ministry in carrying out the project. As a result, Sir, the State Government has written to the Ministry.

Finally, I sincerely hope that the Fish Culture Research Institute will work in every fruitful co-operation with the Fisheries Division of this Ministry for the advancement of fisheries research in this country.

Enche' Yeoh Kian Teik: Mr. President, Sir, with reference to Clause 6 dealing with the constitution of the Board, the Chairman is to be nominated by the United Kingdom Government; then a member of the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom to be nominated by the United Kingdom Government; the Director also, under Clause 13, to be nominated by the United Kingdom Government; and the scientific member again to be nominated by the United Kingdom Government. It seems that only two members of the Federation are nominated by the Federation Government. May I ask the Minister what is the extent of the United Kingdom contribution to this project?

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: I am afraid, Sir, I do not have the exact figure. I think it is an astronomical figure compared with our contribution of £1,000 a year.

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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 6—

Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok: Mr. President, Sir, I refer to Clause 2 which reads:—

“In this Act..... ‘Agreement’ means the Agreement between the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

I would like to know whether Northern Ireland has got a Government or not. If it has, then the wording should be “Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”—not the “Go-

vernment”. Clause 3 also says “the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has.....”—if it is “Government” then the wording is correct; but if it is “Governments”, then the word should be “have”. Again, Clause 6 says “the United Kingdom Government”. Should we say, “the Agreement between the United Kingdom Government.....” and not “between the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. President, Sir, if I may be permitted to answer, I think it refers to the Government—if I may put it in full—of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and hence the term “United Kingdom” has been used. It is really one Government. In fact, Northern Ireland is supposed to be part of the United Kingdom. (*Laughter.*)

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Sir, will the Honourable the Minister explain whether Great Britain includes Northern Ireland? (*Laughter.*)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I have tried to explain that the full term is “the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.” I am sure the Honourable Member may probably recall a little bit of ancient history whereby Ireland was part of the United Kingdom, then subsequently only Northern Ireland. It is supposed to be one entity.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 14 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 15—

Enche' Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Clause 15 (1) yang bersangkutan-paut dengan compensation yang mengatakan: “notwithstanding that compensation is to be paid by the Board, and such declaration shall have effect as if it were a declaration that such land is needed for a public purpose in accordance with such written law.”

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya Board ini ta' bayar compensation, siapa-kah yang akan membayar-nya? Perkara ini sangat²-lah menjadi kerumitan kapada sa-tengah² Kerajaan Negeri. Di-sini undang² ini ada menyebutkan walau pun Board ta' bayar compensation atau *imbohan* (ganti rugi) kapada tuan tanah yang tanah-nya itu di-kehendaki oleh Board ini, tanah itu akan di-ambil juga. Jikalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan atau pun Board ini ta' mahu bayar, ada-kah Kerajaan akan bayar compensation pada tuan tanah itu? Kalau sa-kira-nya kita berpegang kapada section 15 (1) ini tanah itu akan di-ambil walau pun compensation tidak di-bayar-nya.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini ada-lah bersangkutan dengan Undang² Tanah di-negeri Melaka.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clause 15 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 16 and 17 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS (AMENDMENT) BILL Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947" be read a second time.

Sir, I do not propose to detain the House for long over this small but very important amendment.

The Government is studying a report prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of a Judge regarding the structure of and qualifications of entry to the legal profession in Malaya. A number of long-term arrangements will be necessary, including the setting up of a Council of Legal Education. In this, we must obviously run *pari passu* with the Government of Singapore, and we shall shortly be entering into consultations with that Government.

In the meantime, the first batch of law graduates from the University of Malaya have received their degrees, and have been reading in Chambers for the last eight months. They have all successfully undergone a post-graduate course in practical law procedure at the University of Malaya, and are just about ready to enter the profession as fully-fledged advocates and solicitors.

The purpose of this Bill, therefore, is to extend full recognition to the University LL.B. The Government of Singapore has already done that. I am sure this will commend itself to all sides of this House as a proof that we do not intend indefinitely to rely on foreign degrees, excellent though these latter are. At a later meeting during this session, the Government will introduce another amending Bill to incorporate and establish a Council of Legal Education. We shall also take the opportunity to make other changes, mostly at the behest of the Bar Council. This Bill is therefore an interim one so that the young men from the University will be able to embark without delay on their lucrative careers, and I am sure that members of the learned profession will welcome them in their midst.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Yeoh Kian Teik: Mr. President, Sir, as a member of the legal profession, I take this opportunity to support this Bill and to extend our warm welcome to those who will be admitted to our profession by virtue of the passing of this Bill.

Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan undang² ini, saya suka berchakap dengan ada-nya undang² Advocates and Solicitors 1947 di-dalam negeri Kelantan maka itu telah berlaku kesusahan terhadap ra'ayat. Kerana di-sana ra'ayat-nya miskin, tidak berpelajaran dan perkara² yang berlaku di-antara ra'ayat dengan Mahkamah sangat banyak. Oleh sebab ada-nya undang² Solicitors Ordinance itu ber-jalan dalam negeri Kelantan, —loyar

boleh di-katakan juga tidak banyak dalam negeri Kelantan—jika ada satu atau dua surat² perjanjian yang hendak di-buat pun terpaksa berjumpa dengan loyar. Pada masa yang lampau di-Kelantan, ra'ayat di-sana boleh membuat surat di-Mahkamah Tinggi atau Mahkamah Tengah menerusi petition writer. Tetapi apabila berjalan undang² ini dalam negeri Kelantan sekarang, petition writer tidak dapat langsung menolong atau menulis surat mewakili ra'ayat di-mana² Mahkamah. Mithal-nya sa-orang ra'ayat hendak membuat surat perjanjian hendak menjual tanah dengan harga \$100/-, mengikut undang² ini, surat itu tidak boleh di-buat oleh petition writer, melainkan berjumpa dengan loyar. Loyer pula mengenakan bayaran ka-tas surat perjanjian itu sangat tinggi. Ini ada-lah satu penderitaan yang sa-benar²-nya berlaku dalam negeri Kelantan.

Saya fikir, patut pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan, ia-itu Kementerian Keadilan, menyiasat hal ini supaya surat² saperti itu tidak payah di-buat melalui loyar. Ra'ayat tidak faham dalam perkara undang² ini. Barangkali ada di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang tidak faham tujuan yang saya chakapkan. Mengikut pindaan undang² ini chuma orang² yang keluar daripada University boleh termasuk dalam undang² ini. Yang saya tujukan di-sini ia-lah, kerana ia menegah ra'ayat di-Pantai Timor; semua surat² saman atau surat² perjanjian hendak-lah di-buat melalui loyar. Kalau di-buat melalui petition writer mereka chuma membayar sa-banyak sa-puluh ringgit atau dua puluh ringgit sahaja. Jadi dengan ini saya harap kapada Menteri Keadilan di-masa yang akan datang di-benarkan petition writer itu membuat kerja ini dengan menghad-kan, mithal-nya surat² yang bernilaian \$10,000 ka-bawah boleh di-buat oleh petition writer, dan yang lebeh daripada itu boleh di-buat oleh loyar. Saya akan membawa satu pendapat dalam Majlis ini ia-itu di-masa yang akan datang petition writer di-Kelantan akan bertentangan dengan Advocates and Solicitors.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, this Bill simply recognises the LL.B. degree of the University of Malaya. It does not force anybody to go to a lawyer to have an agreement made. People themselves can have an agreement made without even referring to a petition writer. Any agreement can be made between two persons without referring to anybody else.

Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menerangkan berkenaan perkara ini, barang kali Yang Berhormat Menteri Keadilan tidak faham. Yang saya maksudkan ia-itu dengan ada undang² ini ada-lah menyusahkan ra'ayat kerana terpaksa berjumpa dengan loyar. Kalau berjumpa dengan loyar mesti-lah kena bayaran yang tinggi.

Mr. President: Tidak ada undang² ini menegah membuat-nya. Undang² ini chuma membenarkan orang² yang baharu keluar daripada University itu boleh masuk menjadi loyar.

Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud: Saya berchakap tadi berkenaan dengan Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance 1947.

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. President *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.

WEEKLY HOLIDAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950" be read a second time.

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Sir, I beg to second.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr. President, Sir, this Bill is designed to clarify some of the provisions of the Ordinance, to widen its application, and to bring the designations used in the Ordinance in line with the other Ordinances relating to labour.

The amendment in Clause 2 restricts the definition of the term "unassisted shop" to a shop run by its sole proprietor with the assistance of either the spouse or one of the children.

Clause 3 seeks to rectify an omission in the Weekly Holidays (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, when the benefit of the five holidays a year over and above the weekly holidays was extended to employees in the premises listed in the Schedule to the Ordinance. The present amendment will extend this benefit to employees in restaurants and theatres.

The amendment in Clause 4 (1) has the effect of safeguarding wages from being reduced when weekly holidays are given and also removes the anomaly of paying wages where none was earned according to trade practices. The Weekly Holidays Ordinance provides for compulsory weekly holidays to employees in shops and has adequate safeguards to see that, as a result of this provision, the wages of labourers and shop assistants are not reduced. However, before these provisions came into force there were certain classes of daily-rated employees who had been given weekly holidays without pay. This was accepted as the normal trade practice. The Ordinance, as it stands, appears to require payment for these employees which is not the intention. The amendment would remove this ambiguity. The amendment in Clause 4 (2) ensures that employees receive their full day's wages if and when an additional half holiday is declared by the Minister to be compulsory for any particular class of shops.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 9 of the Ordinance so as to bring the designations of offices in line with the titles used in the Employment 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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 5 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE FUND (WINDING-UP) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the winding-up of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund" be read a second time.

Enche' Nik Hassan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. President, Sir, as Honourable Members are aware, a Joint Fund for the then Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements for the purpose of insuring goods against war risks was established by Section 9 of the War Risks (Goods) Enactment, 1941 (F.M.S. No. 6 of 1941), which came into force on 3rd March, 1941. Section 10 of this Enactment provides for a Board of Management of the Fund. The application of the Enactment was extended throughout the Federation by the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1948 (F.M.S. No. 24 of 1948).

The work of the Board has been completed and the only remaining function of the Board is to publish

the weekly statement of sums received into and paid out of the Insurance Fund until the Fund itself is wound up. There is no balance in the Insurance Fund and there has been no receipt or payment since 5th April, 1957 and no further receipts or payments are expected. The Fund has no assets. The office and accounts of the Fund are, however, in Singapore and since the purpose of the Fund has been accomplished, the Government of Singapore has proposed that action should be taken to wind up the Fund.

The Federation Government has agreed to this proposal, and the purpose of this Bill is to bring to an end the work of the Board in accordance with Clause 8 and to repeal the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Enactment, 1941 and the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1948. Parallel legislation will be enacted by the State of Singapore.

The Bill is a straightforward one. I do not propose, therefore, to elaborate on this Bill except to point out that the purpose of this Bill, as I have already indicated, will not be achieved until Clauses 8, 9 and 10 come into force. These Clauses, however, will come into force only when all outstanding claims, if any, have been met and the report and audited statement of accounts have been duly published in the *Gazette*. As soon as these Clauses are brought into force, the principal Ordinance will be repealed in accordance with Clause 11 and the winding up of the Fund will then be complete. I may also explain that this Bill takes account of the fact that the office of the Fund is in Singapore, and the liquidation of the Fund can most conveniently be performed there.

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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 12 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE EMPLOYMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Employment Ordinance, 1955" be read a second time.

Enche' Nik Hassan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr. President, Sir, the main aim of the proposed amendments to the Employment Ordinance is to stipulate the minimum rates of overtime to be paid to workers.

When the Bill for the Employment Ordinance was discussed in 1953, the Legislative Council appointed a Select Committee to examine and report on the Bill. On the question of overtime rates, the Committee was divided in its views as to whether these rates ought to be prescribed in the Bill itself. It was the majority view that these rates should not be stipulated in the Bill but should be settled through collective bargaining, or arbitration, or, where the workers are not effectively organised, by regulations under the Wages Councils Ordinance. However, the Minority Report considered that as the workers in the Federation were not effectively organised to negotiate on this matter, minimum rates should be provided for in the Bill. The majority opinion prevailed and the Bill did not come to provide minimum rates of overtime.

However, Sir, it appears that the mere stipulation of the days and hours of work in the Employment Ordinance has not placed the worker in a strong bargaining position as was envisaged in the Majority Report, and the trade unions have not been altogether successful in negotiating and reaching agreement with employers on overtime

rates. Clauses 3 and 4 prescribe a minimum rate of one and a half times the normal rate of pay for work on the seventh day, and a minimum rate of one and a quarter times the normal rate of pay for work in excess of 48 hours, or 56 hours in the case of shift-workers. A minimum instead of an absolute rate has been prescribed, as an absolute rate will place an unfair burden on some industries. The amendments merely stipulate the minimum rates, and there is still room for workers to negotiate and obtain higher rates in industries which have a better capacity to pay.

Clause 6 is an amendment concerning procedure. Section 86 of the Employment Ordinance, as it stands, gives the impression that an employer or worker, having instituted proceedings for any breach of a contract of service in a Labour Office, may not commence civil proceedings in any Court. The intention, however, is that the employer or worker should have the alternative to bring a civil suit in any Court even though his case might be pending in the Labour Court. Clause 6 enables this but contains the proviso that the plaintiff withdraw the proceedings instituted by him before the Commissioner for Labour prior to commencing action in a Court. This would save unnecessary duplication of work for both the officers of the Ministry and the Courts.

Clause 7 therefore prescribes penalties for employers who require workers to work more than the stipulated number of days or hours without paying the minimum rates of overtime. The present law does not prescribe penalties for violations of the law regarding hours of work. The lack of penalties has led to flagrant violations of this law, and we are unable to take such infringing employers to task. The amendments will give "teeth" to the law by providing penalties for infringement.

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr. President, Sir, the provisions of this Bill are most laudable. We will support it unanimously but I am wondering whether

the existing establishment in the Labour Department is sufficient to enforce these provisions. I cannot imagine, going down Batu Road, for instance, at six o'clock in the evening knowing that the men there had come to work at 10 o'clock in the morning and that they were being paid overtime after six—from ten to six o'clock being eight hours prescribed by this Ordinance. I sincerely hope that the Bill will be enforced if Parliament passes it. It will certainly be a charter for those unfortunate employees who are at present working anything up to twelve hours a day in provision shops and *kedais*.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr. President, Sir, I can assure this House that we will do all our best to enforce the law.

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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 7—

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr. President, Sir, may I ask for some clarification from the Assistant Minister in regard to Clause 3 (2) which says:—

"Any labourer who with the consent of his employer works....."

What does "the consent of his employer" imply if a man works of his volition, not directed by his employer? The fact that he works—does it mean with the employer's consent? Could we have a clarification?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, new Section 58 (1) says that no labourer shall be required to work on more than six days in any one week; and the second sub-section, of course, provides that it may be done with the consent of both the worker and the employer.

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr. President, Sir, does the term include domestic servants?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: No.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clauses 1 to 7 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC FUNDS (STATE OF PENANG) BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the winding-up, administration and disposal of certain public funds known as the Sir Henry Gurney Memorial Fund, the Queen's Hall Fund and the Merdeka Celebrations Fund, established in the State of Penang and for matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

Enche' Nik Hassan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. President, Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to wind up the funds known as the Sir Henry Gurney Memorial Fund, the Queen's Hall Fund and the Merdeka Celebrations Fund which were established in the State of Penang during the period March, 1952 to May, 1957, as a result of contributions from the public at various times. These Funds were vested in Committees known as the Henry Gurney Memorial Fund Committee, the Queen's Hall Committee and the Merdeka Day Celebrations Finance and Supplies (including Appeals) Sub-Committee respectively.

The Sir Henry Gurney Memorial Fund was set up for the purpose of establishing a circulating library with branches to serve the whole of the Federation and also of providing youth training camps, centres and playing fields. The purpose of the Queen's Hall Fund was to erect a concert and lecture hall while the Merdeka Celebrations Fund has as its objective the

erection of a permanent memorial to commemorate the achievement of Merdeka.

The sums raised by the respective Funds were found to be insufficient to carry out adequately the purposes for which they were established and a committee was set up by the Government of Penang in May, 1958 to look into the possibility of pooling their resources and utilising the total sum obtained thereby for the erection of a building, Malayan in character, in George Town to be used for purposes which will not constitute a departure in any major degree from the objects of these existing separate Funds. The Committee recommended and the respective Committees have accepted that the combined Funds be used for the construction of a civics centre to be known as "Dewan Sri Pinang."

In accordance with the wishes of the Penang Government, it is now desired to take action to wind up the existing three Funds amounting to \$211,231 in all and to utilise the money available to build the Dewan Sri Pinang. Legal advice has been sought and it is considered that the most satisfactory method of carrying out the Penang Government's intentions would be by legislation. Although the administration of the Funds is not in Federal hands, it is considered that Federal legislation is appropriate in view of the fact that the item "Trusts" is in the Federal list of the Constitution.

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. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 7 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

Senate adjourned sine die at 3.45 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KEMENTERIAN DALAM NEGERI

Hari 'Wesak'

1. Enche' Cheah Seng Khim: To ask the Minister of the Interior whether the Government will declare 'Wesak Day', the religious festival day celebrated by approximately 2,000,000 Buddhists in this country, a Federal Holiday.

Menteri Dalam (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): The suggestion that Wesak Day should be declared a Federal Holiday in Malaya has been frequently raised in the past, but it has not been found possible to agree to the proposal. It should be explained that public holidays in Malaya are already on a generous scale, in that there are 11 Federal holidays and, in addition, each State may declare 4 additional holidays on days selected by it. It is not considered that it would be in the public interest to increase the number of holidays still further. It must however be pointed out that in 1961 the States of Kedah, Perlis, Penang and Malacca have declared Wesak Day a State holiday.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR

**Bantuan wang kerana Rancangan
Pembangunan Luar Bandar**

2. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri berapa banyak-kah bantuan² baik berupa wang dan lain²-nya dari Kerajaan Persekutuan telah di-beri kepada tiap² buah Negeri Melayu bagi rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar bagi tiap² Negeri itu, sa-hingga akhir bulan June, 1961.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Oleh kerana wang untuk Pembangunan Luar Bandar lazim-nya di-bayar kepada Negeri² sa-bagai ganti wang yang telah di-belanjakan oleh Negeri² daripada wang-nya sendiri kerana rancangan² itu, maka tidak-lah dapat di-beri angka² yang di-minta itu sa-hingga siap rancangan² pada akhir tahun nanti.

3. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri pernah-kah Kerajaan memberi bantuan terus kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah tidak menerusi Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Lazim-nya wang untuk Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-beri menerusi Lembaga² Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri untuk rancangan² yang tertentu yang di-perkenankan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan. Ada kala-nya bantuan kepada sa-tengah² rancangan itu di-perkenankan di-tempat rancangan itu juga sa-telah saya sendiri periksa dan puas hati dengan-nya.

4. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-bawah kekuasaan mana-kah bantuan kerana Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dapat di-beri terus dari Pusat ka-Jajahan² dengan meninggalkan Negeri.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kuasa saya.

5. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ada-kah menjadi dasar Kerajaan bagi menggalakkan jajahan² membuat rancangan sendiri dan meminta bantuan terus dari Pusat bagi melaksanakan rancangan-nya dengan meninggalkan Negeri sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-Kemaman Trengganu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Rancangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah telah di-siapkan pada tahun lalu menurut atoran dalam 'Buku Merah' dan di-satukan jadi Rancangan Negeri. Apa yang telah saya chakapkan di-Trengganu ia-lah oleh kerana Kerajaan Trengganu lama benar hendak mengadakan peruntukan dari wang-nya sendiri untuk Rancangan Jalan² Kampong, yang akan di-ganti oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, bagi Negeri² saperti itu yang lengah menjalankan satu² langkah, maka mustahak-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan menukarkan atoran mengganti balek itu dengan atoran membayar terus bagi satu² rancangan.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

Upah yang di-bayar kepada Pemborong
Keretapi, Ganesan & Co.

6. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud
bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan
ia-itu: —

- (a) Berapa banyak jumlah upahan yang di-bayar kepada Ganesan & Co. Ltd. kerana membawa barang² dari Perhentian Keretapi Kuala Krai ka-Seluroh negeri Kelantan dan akas-nya;
- (b) Ada-kah konterek itu di-beri dengan menerusi tender, dan jika bertender berapa-kah tender-nya bagi tahun 1961, dan kalau tidak di-tender apa-kah sebab-nya;
- (c) Ada-kah di-chadangkan supaya di-tender bagi tahun 1962.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir):

- (a) Wang yang telah di-bayar dalam tahun 1960 kepada Pemborong Keretapi, mengikut hetong panjang bulan² berkenaan dengan pengangkutan barang² yang jauh-nya di-hadkan dari sa-buah pusat ka-tempat² di-sekeliling-nya yang di-selenggarakan di-antara Kuala Krai dengan Kota Bharu, mengikut muatan ia-lah \$32,400/-.
- (b) Borongan ini telah di-beri tidak dengan jalan tender. Sharikat ini telah di-minta oleh Pertadbiran Keretapi memulakan suatu chara pengangkutan barang² yang jauh-nya di-hadkan dari sa-buah pusat ka-tempat² sekeliling-nya dalam Kelantan, apabila suatu keputusan telah di-ambil menutup Penambang yang membawa barang² di-Palekbang/Kota Bharu. Kerja ini sangat perlu dan penting di-waktu itu dan Sharikat ini telah di-minta menjalankan-nya kerana pengalaman-nya

selama 15 tahun dalam perkerjaan sechara ini.

- (c) Peratoran baru sedang di-timbangkan dan keputusan tiada akan di-buat sa-hingga akhir tahun ini.

Perhentian Keretapi Bunut Busu

7. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan oleh kerana Perhentian Keretapi Bunut Busu yang ada sekarang serbaserbi-nya kurang, ada-kah Pentadbiran Keretapi berchadang hendak menggantikan dengan bangunan yang baharu, dan kalau tidak apa-kah sebab-nya.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mengikut hetong panjang, banyak penumpang² yang naik di-Steshen Keretapi Bunut Busu di-dalam masa dua tahun yang sudah ia-lah 9,000 orang sabulan dan bilangan penumpang ini menjunjakkan semakin kurang. Adalah di-fikirkan bahawa steshen yang ada sekarang ini ada-lah memenohi maksud²-nya dan oleh sebab itu Pertadbiran Keretapi tiada mempunyai chadangan² hendak membena sa-buah steshen baru.

Khidmatan Sharikat Penerbangan Malayan Airways Ltd. Kota Bharu/Pantai Barat

8. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan sa-kira-nya Malayan Airways dapat menjalankan perkhidmatan pada tiap² hari dari Kota Bharu ka-pantai barat; dan kalau tidak, apa-kah sebab-nya.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pada 4hb. August, 1961 Sharikat Penerbangan Malayan Airways Ltd. telah memulakan penerbangan kedua terus ka-Kota Bharu dari Kuala Lumpur pergi balek. Dengan tambahan ini bermana-lah perhubungan dari Kota Bharu ka-Pantai barat Persekutuan ada pada tiap² hari—lima kali ka-Pulau Pinang dan dua kali terus ka-Kuala Lumpur. Perkhidmatan terus daripada Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bharu ia-lah pada hari Thalatha dan Jumaat dan daripada Kota Bharu ka-Kuala Lumpur pada hari Ahad dan Jumaat.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Pendaftaran Sekolah² Kebangsaan Ra'ayat di-Kelantan dan di-Trengganu

9. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran: —

- (a) berapa buah-kah sekolah² kebangsaan ra'ayat yang maseh menunggu pendaftaran-nya di-Kelantan, Trengganu dan negeri lain;
- (b) bagaimana-kah kedudukan sekolah² ini apabila pelajaran perchuma akan di-adakan dalam tahun 1962;
- (c) Apa-kah sebab-nya belum diluluskan pendaftaran tiga buah sekolah² ra'ayat ia-itu Sekolah Ra'ayat Tok Ewa di-Bachok Sekolah Ra'ayat. Chenok di-Pasir Mas dan Sekolah Bechah Keranji di-Kota Bahru pada hal hampir² dua tahun sekolah² itu minta di-daftarkan.

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib):

- (a) Pada masa ini ada sa-banyak 38 buah Sekolah² Ra'ayat yang menantikan pendaftaran di-Kelantan dan di-Trengganu tetapi di-lain² negeri tidak ada.
- (b) Oleh kerana sekolah² itu tidak mengenakan bayaran sekolah pada masa ini—ia juga akan dapat sekolah perchuma dalam tahun 1962.
- (c) Sebab² yang melambatkan pendaftaran sekolah² tersebut ialah kerana di-negeri Kelantan ada sa-banyak 85 buah Sekolah Ra'ayat yang mendapat bantuan sa-paroh daripada Kerajaan, dan sa-lain daripada itu ada sa-banyak 38 buah Sekolah Ra'ayat. Sedangkan 85 buah sekolah tadi, soal pendaftaran-nya memakan masa yang sangat panjang bagi menyelideki tiap² sa-buah sekolah itu. Saya perchaya 3 buah sekolah yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu

ada-lah di-terima di-dalam jumlah Sekolah² Ra'ayat yang sedang menunggukan pendaftaran.

Murid² Form V di-Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang

10. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran: —

- (a) berapa-kah banyak-nya murid² dalam Form V di-Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang.
- (b) memandangkan payah dan jauh-nya perhubungan antara Kelantan dan Pantai Barat, ada-kah Keranjaan akan menimbang-kan supaya di-adakan kelas Form VI di-Kelantan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) Jumlah murid² di-dalam Form V pada masa ini di-dalam negeri² di-bawah ini ia-lah sa-bagai berikut: —

Kelantan	...	224	orang
Trengganu	...	74	..
Pahang	...	231	..

- (b) Kementerian saya sedang menimbang untok menubuhkan Form VI di-negeri² Pantai Timor. Tetapi hingga pada masa ini belum-lah dapat dilaksanakan oleh kerana jumlah chalun² yang berkelayakan sangat kurang bagi membuka kelas yang sa-umpama itu. Saya suka menegaskan, saperti pada masa yang lampau, Kementerian saya akan terus menerus menyediakan tempat² dalam Form VI, bagi murid² berkelayakan dari Pantai Timor dengan membiayai pelajaran mereka itu dan menyediakan tempat² di-dalam asrama² di-dalam kelas² Form VI di-Sekolah di-Pantai Barat.

Penyata Nazir Bebas

11. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri

Pelajaran kepada siapa-kah penyata sa-sorang Nazir Bebas itu mesti di-hantar dan boleh-kah ia hantar terus kepada Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Nazir² Bebas mengirimkan laporan mereka terus kepada saya dan salinan² penyata itu ada-lah di-kirimkan juga, dengan kebenaran saya, kepada Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran.

Biasiswa untok mahasiswa² di-University Azhar

12. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang mengadakan biasiswa² kepada mahasiswa² yang sedang belajar di-University Azhar, Kaherah.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Memang Kerajaan ada-lah mengambil perhatian dalam soal ini.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN DAN KEBAJIKAN MASHARAKAT

Pengelola Masakan (steward) Rumah Sakit

13. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat berapa orang-kah Pengelola² Masakan Rumah Sakit di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin):

Ada 6 orang Pegawai Dapor (steward) di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Talipon di-rumah Pegawai Perubatan Rumah Sakit Kota Bharu

14. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat ada-kah doktor² yang berkhidmat di-Rumah Sakit Kota Bharu yang tidak mempunyai talipon di-rumah² mereka dan kalau ya, berapa jumlah-nya yang tidak mempunyai talipon dan apa sabab-nya.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Ada. Ada enam orang Pegawai Perubatan di-Rumah Sakit Kota Bharu yang tidak ada talipon di-rumah. Urusan hendak memasokkan talipon ka-rumah mereka sedang di-jalankan.

Atendan di-Rumah Sakit Kota Bharu

15. Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat berapa orang-kah atendan laki² Grade I, II, III dan Perengkat Khas yang berkhidmat di-Rumah Sakit Kota Bharu dan berapa-kah tangga gaji mereka.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

Atendan Rumah Sakit Laki²,

Grade I	...	34
Grade II	...	38
Grade III	...	39
Special Grade	...	2

Atendan Rumah Sakit gaji-nya di-bayar menurut tangga gaji yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam buku 'Federation of Malaya Schemes of Service 1956.'