



**PENYATA RASMI**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN RAKYAT  
*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

PARLIMEN KETIGA  
*Third Parliament*

PENGGAL PARLIMEN KETIGA  
*Third Session*

**KANDUNGANNYA**

**JAWAPAN-JAWAPAN MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN-PERTANYAAN [Ruangan 5973]**

**RANG UNDANG-UNDANG:**

**Rang Undang-undang Perbekalan, 1974:**

**Jawatankuasa—**

**Jadual—**

**Kepala B. 28 [Ruangan 5991]**

**Kepala B. 29 hingga B. 34 [Ruangan 6053]**

**USUL:**

**Anggaran Pembangunan, 1974:**

**Jawatankuasa—**

**Kepala P. 28 [Ruangan 5992]**

**Kepala P. 29 hingga P. 31 dan P. 34 [Ruangan 6053]**

**Waktu Mesyuarat dan Urusan Yang Dibebaskan daripada Peraturan Mesyuarat [Ruangan 5990]**

MALAYSIA  
**DEWAN RAKYAT YANG KETIGA**

*Penyata Rasmi*

**PENGGAL YANG KETIGA**

---

Hari Selasa, 15hb Januari, 1974

---

*Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 2.30 petang*

**YANG HADIR :**

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, TAN SRI DATUK CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N., S.P.M.P., J.P., Datuk Bendahara Perak.
- Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian, DATUK HUSSEIN BIN DATUK ONN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S. (Johor Bahru Timur).
- Yang Berhormat Menteri Perhubungan, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.P.M.J. (Pontian Utara).
- ” Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K., P.N.B.S. (Ulu Rajang).
- ” Menteri Buruh dan Tenaga Rakyat, TAN SRI V. MANICKAVASAGAM, P.M.N., S.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kelang).
- ” Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan, TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI, P.M.N., D.P.C.M., P.N.B.S. (Kuala Kangsar).
- ” Menteri Pembangunan Ekonomi Desa, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA (Melaka Utara).
- ” Menteri Kerja Raya dan Tenaga, DATUK HAJI ABDUL GHANI GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Kinabalu).
- ” Menteri Kesihatan, TAN SRI LEE SIOK YEW, P.M.N., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- ” Menteri Kemajuan Tanah dan Menteri Tugas-tugas Khas, DATUK HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- ” Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TAN SRI HAJI MUHAMMAD GHAZALI BIN SHAFIE, P.M.N., D.I.M.P., P.D.K. (Lipis).
- ” Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, DATUK ONG KEE HUI, P.N.B.S. (Bandar Kuching).
- ” Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Penyelarasn Kampung-kampung Baru, DATUK LEE SAN CHOON, S.P.M.J., K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- ” Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, DATUK ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD, S.P.M.J., S.M.J. (Pontian Selatan).
- ” Menteri Penerangan dan Menteri Tugas-tugas Khas, Y.M. TENGKU AHMAD RITHAUDDEEN AL-HAJ BIN TENGKU ISMAIL, P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- ” Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED BIN YAACOB, P.M.K., S.M.K. (Tanah Merah).

Yang Berhormat Menteri Tugas-tugas Khas, TUAN MICHAEL CHEN WING SUM (Ulu Selangor).

- ” Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, DATUK ABDUL SAMAD BIN IDRIS, J.M.N., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kuala Pilah).
- ” Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian, DATUK MUSA HITAM, S.P.M.J. (Segamat Utara).
- ” Timbalan Menteri Penerangan, TUAN SHARIEF AHMAD (Langat).
- ” Timbalan Menteri Jabatan Perdana Menteri, DATUK HAJI WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, D.P.M.T., P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- ” Timbalan Menteri Kewangan, DATUK MOHAMED BIN RAHMAT, D.P.M.J., K.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- ” Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buruh dan Tenaga Rakyat, TUAN HAJI RAMLI BIN OMAR, K.M.N., P.M.P. (Krian Darat).
- ” Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, TUAN MOKHTAR BIN HAJI HASHIM (Rembau-Tampin).
- ” Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pembangunan Ekonomi Desa, DATUK HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- ” Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua, TAN SRI HAJI NIK AHMED KAMIL, D.K., P.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K. (Ulu Kelantan).
- ” NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT, J.P. (Kelantan Hilir).
- ” DATUK DR HAJI ABDUL AZIZ BIN OMAR, D.J.M.K., J.M.N., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Tumpat).
- ” TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN SBRI (Johor Timur).
- ” TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS, A.D.K. (Sabah Selatan).
- ” TUAN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB BIN YUNUS (Dungun).
- ” PENGHULU ABIT ANAK ANGKIN, P.P.N. (Kapit).
- ” TUAN ABU BAKAR BIN UMAR (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- ” TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- ” TUAN AHMAD BIN HAJI ITHNIN (Melaka Selatan).
- ” TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'ID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- ” PUAN BIBI AISHAH BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).
- ” TUAN AZAHARI BIN MOHD. TAIB, S.M.K., J.S.M., A.M.N., J.P. (Sungei Patani).
- ” DATUK PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, Q.M.C., P.N.B.S., P.B.S. (Julau).
- ” TUAN BOJENG BIN ANDOT (Simunjan).
- ” TUAN BUJA BIN GUMBILAI (Tuaran).
- ” AWANG BUNGSU BIN ABDULLAH (Limbang-Lawas).
- ” TUAN HAJI AWANG WAL BIN AWANG ABU (Santubong).
- ” TUAN CHAN FU KING (Telok Anson).
- ” TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Bentong).
- ” TUAN CHAN YOON ONN (Ulu Kinta).
- ” DR CHEN MAN HIN (Seremban Timur).

Yang Berhormat DR CHU CHEE PENG (Kluang Selatan).

- ” TUAN VALENTINE COTTER *alias* JOSEPH VALENTINE COTTER (Bau-Lundu).
- ” TUAN PETER PAUL DASON (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- ” TUAN V. DAVID (Dato Kramat).
- ” TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN, A.B.S. (Batang-Lupar).
- ” TUAN FAN YEW TENG (Kampar).
- ” TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- ” TUAN THOMAS SELVARAJ GABRIEL (Pulau Pinang Selatan).
- ” TUAN GOH HOCK GUAN (Bungsar).
- ” TUAN HANAFIAH HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- ” TUAN HASHIM BIN GERA (Parit).
- ” TUAN RICHARD HO UNG HUN (Sitiawan).
- ” TUAN HOR CHEOK FOON (Damansara).
- ” TUAN HUSSAIN BIN HAJI SULAIMAN (Besut).
- ” TAN SRI SYED JAAFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- ” DATUK KHOO PENG LOONG, P.N.B.S. (Bandar Sibul).
- ” TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA, P.B.S. (Saratok).
- ” TUAN LATIP BIN HAJI DRIS (Mukah).
- ” TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- ” TUAN LIM CHO HOCK (Batu Gajah).
- ” TUAN LIM KIT SIANG (Bandar Melaka).
- ” TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- ” TUAN LOH JEE MEE (Batang Padang).
- ” TUAN WALTER LOH POH KHAN (Setapak).
- ” DATUK PETER LO SU YIN, P.G.D.K. (Sandakan).
- ” TUAN LUHAT WAN (Baram).
- ” TUAN ANDREW MARA ANAK WALTER UNJAH (Betong).
- ” TUAN HAJI MAWARDI BIN LEBAI TEH (Kota Star Utara).
- ” DR MOHAMED BIN TAIB, P.M.K., P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- ” TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- ” TUAN MOHD. NOR BIN MD. DAHAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Ulu Perak).
- ” TUAN MOHD. SALLEH BIN DATUK PANGLIMA ABDULLAH (Darvel).
- ” TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- ” TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAN (Kapar).
- ” TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- ” TUAN HAJI MOHD. ZAIN BIN ABDULLAH (Bachok).
- ” DATUK ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ENSKU ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N. (Trengganu Tengah).

- Yang Berhormat WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.S.M. (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, J.P. (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TAN SRI SYED NASIR BIN ISMAIL, P.M.N., J.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN NG HOE HUN (Larut Selatan).
- „ RAJA NONG CHIK BIN RAJA ISHAK, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ DATUK PANG TET TSHUNG, P.D.K. (Kota Kinabalu).
- „ PENGARAH RAHUN ANAK DEBAK (Serian).
- „ TUAN R. C. M. RAYAN *alias* R. C. MAHADEVA RAYAN (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ DR S. SEEVARATNAM, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ DATUK SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, P.D.K. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ TUAN HAJI SHAFIE BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., B.C.K. (Baling).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK, A.M.N. (Batu Pahat).
- „ DR A. SOORIAN (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN SU LIANG YU (Bruas).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI IBRAHIM, S.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR BIN PENGIRAN PATERA (Kimanis).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ DATUK TAJUDIN BIN ALI, D.P.M.P., P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE, P.I.S. (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN JAMES STEPHEN TIBOK, A.D.K. (Penampang).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH UNTING ANAK UMANG (Kanowit).
- „ TUAN V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N. (Tawau).
- „ TUAN YEOH TECK CHYE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ DATUK STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE, P.N.B.S. (Padawan).
- „ TENGGU ZAID BIN TENGGU AHMAD, D.P.M.K., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).

YANG TIDAK HADIR

Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Luar Negeri, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATUK HUSSEIN, S.M.N., K.O.M. (Pekan).

Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Perpaduan Negara, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N.  
(Sungai Siput).
- „ Menteri Tak Berpotfolio, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri Pertahanan, DATUK HAMZAH BIN DATUK ABU SAMAH, S.M.K., D.S.R.,  
S.I.M.P. (Raub).
- „ Menteri Perusahaan Utama, DATUK HAJI ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD, P.G.D.K.  
(Samarahan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Perusahaan Utama, TUAN HAJI YUSOF BIN HAJI ABDULLAH  
*alias* HAJI YUSOF RAWA (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kemajuan Tanah, TUAN MOHAMED BIN  
UJANG, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T.  
(Rawang).
- „ DATUK HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB, P.N.B.S. (Payang).
- „ PENGIRAN AHMAD BIN PENGIRAN INDAR (Kinabatangan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD DAMANHURI BIN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB, P.M.P., P.J.K.  
(Hilir Perak).
- „ TUAN AJAD BIN O. T. OYONG (Labuk-Sugut).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ CHEGU BAUDI BIN UNGGUT (Bandau).
- „ TUAN CHEN KO MING, A.M.N., P.B.S. (Sarikei).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID, J.M.N., P.I.S.  
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED ARIF BIN SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah Dalam).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHD. CHIK JOHARI ONDU MAJAKIL (Labuan-Beaufort).
- „ TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMMAD SAID BIN KERUAK, P.M.N., S.P.D.K. (Kota Belud).
- „ TUN DATU HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E.  
(Marudu).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN HUSSAIN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN NARWIN ANAK JINGGONG (Lubok Antu).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ DATUK SRI S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, S.P.M.P., D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN TING MING KIONG (Bintulu).
- „ DATUK JAMES WONG KIM MIN, P.N.B.S. (Miri-Subis).

**YANG HADIR BERSAMA :**

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Kebajikan Am, PUAN AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI, J.M.N.  
(Dilantik).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Perhubungan, TUAN WONG SENG CHOW, A.M.N., J.P.  
(Dilantik).

## DEWAN RAKYAT

### PEGAWAI-PEGAWAI KANAN

Setiausaha Dewan Rakyat, Datuk Azizul Rahman bin Abdul Aziz.  
Timbalan Setiausaha, A. Hasmuni bin Haji Hussein.  
Penolong Setiausaha, Mohd. Salleh bin Abu Bakar.  
Pemangku Penolong Setiausaha, Ghazali bin Haji Abd. Hamid.

### BAHAGIAN PENYATA RASMI

Penyunting, Yahya Manap.  
Penolong Penyunting, P. B. Menon.  
Penolong Penyunting, Osman bin Sidik.

#### *Pemberita-pemberita:*

N. Ramaswamy.  
Louis Yeoh Sim Ngoh.  
Abdul Rahman bin Haji Abu Samah.  
Rani bin Rahim.  
Suhor bin Husin.  
Ng Cheng Kuai.  
Jamaludin bin Haji Ali.  
Amran bin Ahmad.  
Mohd. Saleh bin Mohd. Yusof.  
Margaret Chye Kim Lian.  
Quah Mei Lan.  
Puan Kong Yooi Thong.

### BENTARA MESYUARAT

Mejar Musa bin Alang Ahmad

## DOA

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Mesyuarat*)

### JAWAPAN-JAWAPAN MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN- PERTANYAAN

#### HARGA BARANG-BARANG— KENAIKAN

**1. Awang Bungsu bin Abdullah** (*di bawah S.O. 24 (2)*) minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian menyatakan apakah langkah-langkah yang sedang diambil oleh Kerajaan untuk memberhentikan kenaikan harga barang-barang keperluan hari-hari di Malaysia.

**Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian (Datuk Musa Hitam):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang berupa sama telahpun dibangkitkan beberapa kali oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dalam sidang Dewan kali ini dan telahpun dijawab dengan panjang-lebarnya. Saya tidaklah ada apa-apa yang hendak ditambahkan.

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana sudah lebih satu tahun semenjak pengumuman oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan untuk membatalkan tarif atas 33 perkara dan mengurangkan tarif atas 9 perkara, bolehkah Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri memberi satu lapuran kepada Dewan ini bahawa samada sampai hari ini barang-barang yang berkaitan itu sudah turun harga untuk membayangkan pembatalan cukai atas mereka.

**Datuk Musa Hitam:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkehendakkan lapuran, saya berkehendakkan notis.

**Tuan Hashim bin Gera:** Soalan tambahan. Beberapa kali pihak Kerajaan menyatakan cukai-cukai barang daripada luar negeri tidak dinaikkan, tetapi barang yang sudah dimaafkan oleh Kerajaan daripada cukai itu masih juga melambung tinggi. Mengapakah Kerajaan tidak bertindak menangkap mereka itu dan dihukum dengan keras. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka memberi satu penjelasan, samada Kerajaan percaya atau tidak capak saya, pada masa Kerajaan British

(BMA) dahulu memerintah di sini, maka pegganas-pegganans (Bintang Tiga) telah menjadi-jadi. Ada seorang daripada Bintang Tiga itu ialah Abdullah Sidi, Cik Dat bin Abdullah. Pada satu masa saya telah dapat bertemu dengan dia, sebelum dia melarikan dirinya masuk ke dalam hutan, dia baharu sahaja balik bermesyuarat Parti Komunis di India. Dia berkata kepada saya walaupun negeri ini rakyatnya orang Melayu menuntut kemerdekaan tidak menghalangkan kami, tetapi cita-cita kami orang komunis yang saya dapat hadir di India, wakil daripada orang Melayu saya, orang Indianya, Permal dari sungai Siput . . . . .

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Ini apa kena-mengena dengan harga-harga barang melambung tinggi?

**Tuan Hashim bin Gera:** Ada kena-mengena. Dengar hujungnya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau dibenarkan—ada kena-mengena.

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Tolong cepatkanlah supaya tiba ke hujung itu.

**Tuan Hashim bin Gera:** Ya. Jadi kata dia tidak mengapa, tetapi kami berkehendakkan ekonomi Malaya ini di tangan kami orang-orang Cina Komunis, walau sekalipun dari ekonomi inilah kita akan dapat menyusahkan rakyat Malaysia. Dengan keadaan harga barang naik ini tak dapat tidak mereka ada bersangkutan-paut juga, dan orang yang menaikkan harga barang ini patut dihukum dengan keras, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengapa Kerajaan tidak mahu bertindak?

**Datuk Musa Hitam:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang baru dibawa ke pengetahuan kita ialah cerita yang dibawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tetapi dari segi jawapan-jawapannya saya balik kepada jawapan asal saya.

**Tuan Goh Hock Guan:** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Perumahan bolehlah dianggap sebagai satu keperluan untuk rakyat, dan tiap-tiap hari harga rumah naik, dan saya baru dapat tahu bahawa bank rates sekarang sudah naik 10%. Oleh yang demikian, harga pembinaan rumah-rumah pun naik, dan cost of living misti naik. Apakah langkah-langkah yang telah diambil oleh Kementerian berkenaan dengan bank rates?

**Datuk Musa Hitam:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya balik kepada jawapan asal saya tadi dan saya suka menarik perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa soal bank rates bukanlah di bawah Kementerian saya. Kalau hendak jawabnya buatlah soalan lain.

**Tuan Goh Hock Guan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab housing is also included as one of the daily necessities atau sebagai satu barang yang menggunakan wang yang lebih, sungguhpun housing bukan tanggungjawab Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri, bolehkah Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri berhubung dengan Menteri Kewangan berkenaan dengan hal ini?

**Datuk Musa Hitam:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbalik kepada jawapan asal saya ia itu sudah dihuraikan dengan begitu jelas oleh pihak Kerajaan di dalam soaljawab dan juga di dalam perbahasan yang sedang dijalankan pada masa ini.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Soal saya adalah berkenaan dengan kelapa (nior). Adakah Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri sedar atau tidak harga-harga nior sekarang terlalu tinggi lebih kurang 50 sen sebiji. Bolehkah Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri memberitahu apakah sebabnya harga nior melambung tinggi dan jikalau sedar apakah tindakan Kerajaan hendak ambil bagi menurunkan harga-harga nior di negara kita.

**Datuk Musa Hitam:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal asal tidak kena-mengena dengan nior. Jadi kalau hendak soal nior tolonglah kemukakan kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan.

#### **PELACUR—GADIS LUAR BANDAR SARAWAK**

**2. Tuan Andrew Mara anak Walter Unjah** minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan samada Kerajaan sedar bahawa ramai gadis-gadis muda dari kawasan-kawasan luar-bandar di Sarawak sedang dipujuk pergi ke bandar-bandar besar untuk menjadi pelacur-pelacur, dan jika sedar, apakah langkah yang akan diambil oleh Kerajaan untuk mengatasi perkara ini dan memulihkan akhlak mereka yang sudahpun terjerumus dalam lapangan ini.

**Menteri Kebajikan Am (Puan Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Akta Perlindungan Wanita dan Gadis-gadis, 1973 kini hanya dipakai untuk Semenanjung Malaysia. Sungguhpun begitu, Akta ini akan dilanjutkan ke Malaysia Timur apabila kemudahan-kemudahan yang cukup telah dapat diadakan bagi melaksanakannya di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Yang Ketiga.

#### **PERTUBUHAN BELIA DAN KEBUDAYAAN**

**3. Dr S. Seevaratnam** (*di bawah S.O. 24 (2)*) minta Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan menyatakan:

- (i) mengapa lawatan-lawatan dan rancangan-rancangan pertukaran belia yang diurus oleh Kementerian beliau tidak dihadkan hanya kepada kelab-kelab belia;
- (ii) mengapa ahli-ahli politik dari pihak pemerintah ditempatkan dalam kumpulan-kumpulan belia ini; dan
- (iii) samada menjadi hasrat Kerajaan hendak menyekat perkembangan berfikir secara bebas dan akal yang mengkritik di kalangan belia-belia kita.

**Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan (Tuan Mokhtar bin Haji Hashim):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

- (i) Lawatan-lawatan yang diuruskan oleh Bahagian Belia Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan adalah dihadkan kepada pertubuhan-pertubuhan belia dan kebudayaan.
- (ii) Kadang-kadang memang ada pemimpin-pemimpin belia yang terpilih itu terdiri dari anggota parti-parti politik tetapi pemilihan mereka adalah berdasarkan kepada latar belakang mereka di dalam pergerakan belia dan bukan berdasarkan kepada latar belakang mereka di dalam kegiatan politik.
- (iii) Bukanlah menjadi dasar Kerajaan untuk menyekat perkembangan berfikir secara bebas di kalangan belia-belia tetapi sebaliknya, adalah menjadi dasar Kerajaan untuk menggalakkan perkembangan berfikir secara bebas, sihat dan membina melalui pertubuhan-pertubuhan belia, Majlis Perunding Belia Negara dan lain-lain pertubuhan.

**Tuan Hashim bin Gera:** Soalan tambahan. Beberapa bulan yang lalu ada sekumpulan belia-belia dari Malaysia pergi melawat ke Canada. Adakah rombongan itu membuat satu rumusan atau penyata yang dikemukakan apa yang dibuat oleh mereka di Canada sana kepada Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan adakah boleh menyebarkannya kepada Ahli-ahli Parlimen ini supaya diketahui adakah lawatan itu membawa faedah kepada negara atau untuk mereka bersuka ria sahaja?

**Tuan Mokhtar bin Haji Hashim:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lapuran itu telahpun kita kumpulkan dan sekarang ini berada di Kementerian dan kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkehendakkan sendiri atas keterangan-keterangan yang berkenaan, saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat bolehlah berhubung dengan saya.

#### **PENANAM PADI DI PERAIRAN MUDA**

**4. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus** (*di bawah S.O. 24 (2)*) minta Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan menyatakan samada beliau sedar bahawa penanam-penanam padi di kawasan-kawasan Rancangan Perairan Muda sentiasa menghadapi kekurangan tenaga buruh untuk menuai padi terutama sekali di masa luar musim yang mengakibatkan kerosakan buah-buah padi dan penanam-penanam padi selalu terpaksa membiarkan beberapa ekar tanaman padi mereka tidak dituai, dan jika ya, nyatakan langkah-langkah yang diambil oleh Kerajaan untuk menambahkan tenaga buruh untuk mengatasi masaalah-masaalah ini.

**Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan (Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sedar tentang masaalah kekurangan tenaga buruh di waktu kerja-kerja yang berkehendakkan bilangan tenaga yang ramai pada musim mengubah dan juga masa menuai padi. Kekurangan tenaga buruh ini bertambah buruk pada ketika menuai padi luar musim. Kerja-kerja memotong padi luar musim ini hendaklah sempurna sebelum hujan lebat turun. Jika tiada siap kerja-kerja itu padi-padi yang masih belum dituai akan terbiar dan melibatkan kerugian kepada penanam-penanam padi.

Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Muda ataupun MADA pada masa ini sedang menguji berbagai-bagai jenis jentera yang boleh digunakan di dalam ikhtiarnya memilih bentuk jentera mengubah benih dan memotong padi yang sesuai dengan keadaan di dalam kawasan Rancangan Perairan Muda.

Buat sementara ini Kementerian saya telahpun menganjur dan berikhtiar bersama di antara MADA Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri Kedah, Negeri Perlis dan petani-petani di Kelantan bagi mencari jalan menambah lagi tenaga buruh yang dibawa daripada negeri luar iaitu negeri Kelantan ke kawasan berkenaan untuk membantu penanam-penanam padi di situ terutamanya di dalam kerja memotong padi pada musim yang akan datang ini.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Soalan tambahan. Tadi Yang Berhormat Menteri telah mengatakan di kawasan Muda jika seorang petani hendak menuai padi, Kerajaan ada beri mereka alat-alat mesin memotong padi. Adakah itu betul atau tidak?

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa saya tidak berkata demikian.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Di dalam rancangan kedua Kementerian Pertanian ada dinyatakan bahawa di kawasan Muda jikalau petani hendak menuai padi, Kerajaan ada satu rancangan memberi mereka alat-alat mesin, combine harvester menuai padi di situ. Bilakah rancangan ini boleh dijalankan?

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di dalam jawapan saya tadi, saya telah menyatakan iaitu pihak MADA atau Lembaga Pertanian Muda sedang menguji jentera-jentera yang dibawa daripada negeri Jepun, Belgium dan lain-lain lagi iaitu bagi mengubah dan juga menuai padi. Sehingga hari ini kita belum lagi mendapati jenis-jenis jentera yang sesuai benar bagi dijalankan peranan-peranan mengubah dan memotong padi itu. Sehingga kita dapat jentera-jentera yang sesuai bagi menjalankan perubahan dan juga memotong padi itu, maka pada masa sekarang ini kita sedang menggunakan tenaga-tenaga buruh. Dengan sebab tenaga-tenaga buruh yang ada di dalam negeri Kedah tidak mencukupi, ikhtiar sedang dijalankan hari ini untuk mendapatkan tenaga

buruh daripada negeri-negeri jiran terutama sekali daripada Negeri Kelantan. Jadi ikhtiar sedang dijalankan sekarang ini untuk mendapatkan tenaga-tenaga buruh daripada Negeri Kelantan bagi menolong di dalam masalah menuai di dalam Negeri Kedah atau di kawasan Perairan Muda itu.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut ucapan Menteri tadi, katanya alat-alat dan jentera-jentera boleh didapati dari Eropah, Belgium, England atau lain-lain tempat, tetapi saya pun tahu dengan masalah combine harvester atau jentera-jentera menuai padi dan saya sendiri tahu jentera-jentera tidak boleh pakai di ladang-ladang atau di sawah di Kuala Muda. Soalan saya adakah Kementerian Pertanian satu workshop untuk membuat jentera sendiri bagi menuai padi Malaysia dengan tidak payah beli daripada negeri lain sebab jentera-jentera daripada luar negeri tidak boleh dipakai sebab berat dan sawah-sawah di kawasan Muda di bawah tidak ada firm soil dan jentera-jentera tidak boleh berjalan. Jadi adakah Kementerian Pertanian satu rancangan untuk menubuhkan satu mesin to suit our condition?

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menyatakan iaitu pihak MADA sedang menguji ataupun experimenting berkenaan dengan kegunaan jentera-jentera yang dibawa daripada luar negeri seperti daripada Jepun, Belgium dan lain-lain. Combine harvester yang dibawa daripada Belgium adalah besar, berat dan dengan sebab tanah sawah di Kedah itu kecil maka susah jentera-jentera yang besar itu hendak digunakan di dalam kawasan tanah sawah petak yang sebegitu kecil. Dan kita juga membawa atau membeli jentera-jentera Jepun dan jentera-jentera daripada Jepun itu juga didapati tidaklah begitu sesuai digunakan di kawasan yang tertentu. Maka dengan sebab itu, kajian sedang dijalankan bersama-sama dengan Universiti Malaya, Universiti Pertanian dan lain-lain untuk mencari jenis jentera yang sesuai, iaitu selain daripada kita cuba menguji jentera-jentera yang dibeli atau dibawa daripada luar negeri itu, kita juga cuba modifykan perkara-perkara yang patut dipinda untuk kegunaan dan untuk menyesuaikan dengan keadaan yang ada di dalam negeri ini. Perkara yang dikehendaki oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat

supaya pihak MADA, pihak Kementerian dan pihak-pihak yang lain untuk mencari jalan berkenaan hendak modify, hendak menyesuaikan jentera itu sedang dijalankan pada hari ini, tetapi hasil yang sempurna atau yang memuaskan belum didapati.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Saya pun bersetuju kita boleh beli jentera-jentera dari luar negeri, tetapi soalan saya dan maksud saya, adakah negara Malaysia satu rancangan untuk membuat alat-alat menuai padi sendiri, bukan to depend on other countries.

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Itu sudah dijawab tadi.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Kata Menteri kita beli dari lain negeri dan kita kaji mesin-mesin itu, saya pun bersetuju, tetapi kita sendiri ada satu Kumpulan Engineers buat mesin itu sendiri to suit our local condition.

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Saya telah terangkan iaitu kita bawa jentera daripada luar negeri. Pakar-pakar engineer kita termasuklah Universiti Pertanian, Universiti Malaya dan lain-lain sedang menjalankan kajian atau research experimenting dan lain-lain untuk hendak modify mesin-mesin yang dibawa daripada Jepun dan lain-lain itu bagi menyesuaikan, to make it suitable to our condition here, sehingga kita mendapat mesin yang baik dan betul tidaklah dapat kita hendak mengeluarkan mesin itu. Kalau kita hendak keluar bermakna kita cuma mengeluarkan barang yang sudah dibawa masuk iaitu cuma either assembling ataupun duplicating apa yang dibawa daripada luar negeri. Saya rasa saya sudah jawab cukup terang cuma barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu pening sedikit dan kurang faham apa yang saya jawab. Saya harap dengan ini dia cukup faham.

**Tuan Goh Hock Guan:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa sekarang harga beras di dalam negeri dan di dunia pun sangat tinggi dan oleh sebab itu penderitaan rakyat itu adalah terok dan satu sebab yang menyebabkan masalah ini ialah kekurangan tenaga penanam-penanam padi. Dengan demikian itu bagaimana kita boleh dapat memenuhi tujuan Kerajaan untuk mencapai self-sufficiency in rice dalam kenyataan Kerajaan dalam tahun 1980?

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Itu soalan lain.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad:** Dalam Kementerian ini hendak mengikhtikarkan kekurangan buruh kerana menuai padi tadi, adakah Kementerian ini ada berhubung dengan Kementerian Buruh dan Tenaga Rakyat dan juga Kementerian Belia dan Sukan bagi mendapatkan buruh-buruh ini bukan sahaja di Kelantan bahkan di seluruh Malaysia ini?

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perhubungan dengan Kementerian Buruh adalah dijalankan dan cara yang kita akan jalankan iaitu menerusi penghulu-penghulu, ketua-ketua kampung, Pegawai-pegawai Daerah di dalam Negeri Kedah akan membuat bancian berapa banyakkah bilangan buruh-buruh yang dikehendaki kemudian manakala angka itu didapati mereka akan memberitahu kepada Pejabat Buruh di Negeri Kedah, Pejabat Buruh Negeri Kedah akan berhubung dengan Pejabat Buruh yang ada di Negeri Kelantan dan Negeri-negeri yang lain sekiranya mustahak, dan Pejabat Buruh di Negeri itu pula akan berhubung dengan Pegawai Daerah dan penghulu untuk mendapatkan buruh-buruh yang tertentu bagi menjalankan kerja di sana.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad:** Soalan tambahan. Apa kemudahan yang dapat diberi oleh Kementerian ini kepada buruh-buruh kita yang datang dari luar bagi menjalankan tugas menuai padi di kawasan Kedah?

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak faham apakah kemudahan yang dihajatkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu?

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kemudahan mereka datang ke tempat itu, kemudahan mereka tinggal dan juga ada kaitan dengan usaha yang dia hendak buat di kawasan itu.

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Berkenaan dengan perkara urusan tempat tinggal dan sebagainya itu akan diuruskan oleh pihak Pegawai-pegawai Daerah, Penghulu, ketua kampung bersama-sama dengan petani-petani di Negeri Kedah yang berkehendakkan buruh-buruh itu.

**Nik Abdul Aziz bin Nik Mat:** Oleh kerana masa menanam padi dua kali setahun ini memakan masa hanya kira-kira 9 bulan atau 8 bulan, baki lagi 2 bulan atau 3 bulan, maka bolehlah atau tidak pihak yang berkenaan menyasat supaya bulan 12 atau bulan banjir ini dijadikan bulan rihad bagi petani-petani supaya buah masak itu tidak kena banjir?

**Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, setelah mendengar berita-berita berkenaan dengan kerosakan padi yang berlaku terutama sekali dalam Negeri Kelantan pada tahun ini, maka Kementerian saya sekarang ini sedang mengkaji bagi menyusun dan menyesuaikan tarikh-tarikh penanaman padi supaya dapat dielakkan bulan November dan bulan Disember daripada dijadikan musim padi samada menanam ataupun menuai dan sebagainya. Perkara itu sedang dalam kajian Kementerian saya.

## KAJIAN TENAGA MANUSIA

**5. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad** minta Menteri Buruh dan Tenaga Rakyat menyatakan tujuan Kerajaan membuat kajian tenaga manusia di seluruh negara, dan samada kajian ini sudah selesai dijalankan dan faedah-faedah besar yang diperolehi dari kajian ini.

**Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buruh dan Tenaga Rakyat (Tuan Haji Ramli bin Omar):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan Kerajaan mengadakan satu kajian tenaga manusia bagi seluruh negara yang meliputi kedua-dua sektor swasta dan awam ialah untuk membekalkan maklumat-maklumat untuk melaksanakan yang berikut:

- (a) untuk menilai taraf pelajaran dan kemahiran kakitangan-kakitangan yang digajikan dalam perbagai pekerjaan.
- (b) untuk menentukan kedudukan kekurangan kakitangan-kakitangan yang terlatih dalam berbagai pekerjaan.
- (c) untuk menilai setakat mana latihan semasa bekerja telah dijalankan oleh sektor-sektor swasta dan penggunaan lepasan-lepasan dari instituit-instituit awam bagi latihan-latihan vokesyenal.

(d) untuk membuat projeksi keperluan tenaga manusia di masa hadapan bagi berbagai pekerjaan untuk membolehkan perancangan pelajaran dan projek-projek latihan yang lebih baik, terutamanya berkenaan dengan objektif membolehkan ramai lagi orang-orang Melayu dan bumiputra yang lain supaya lebih mengambil bahagian dalam sektor moden.

Hasil pertama (data permulaan) kajian tersebut adalah dijangkakan siap dalam bulan Februari, 1974.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad:** Soalan tambahan. Dalam jawapan Yang Berhormat Setiausaha Parlimen tadi saya adalah berpuashati tetapi satu soalan tambahan yang saya akan kemukakan, adakah meliputi dalam kajian penilaian bagi men-saibangkan tenaga manusia dengan upahan yang mereka bekerja di mana-mana juga swasta atau juga di sektor awam?

**Tuan Haji Ramli bin Omar:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya di dalam Kementerian Buruh dan Tenaga Rakyat termasuk Perancang Ekonomi dan Jabatan Perangkaan membuat penyelidikan dengan teliti di dalam perimbangan masalah itu dan perkara ini akan dapat dikeluarkan sepertimana yang saya telah jelaskan dalam Dewan ini iaitu pada bulan Februari, 1974, kenyataan-kenyataan yang jelas untuk pengetahuan bukan sahaja Ahli Yang Berhormat bahkan seluruh Ahli-ahli Parlimen dalam Dewan ini.

#### PELAJAR-PELAJAR INSTITIUT TEKNOLOJI MARA

**6. Awang Bungsu bin Abdullah** minta Menteri Pembangunan Ekonomi Desa menyatakan samada beliau akan memberi pertimbangan berat untuk menaikkan wang elaun kepada pelajar-pelajar dari Sarawak yang sedang belajar di Institiut Teknologi MARA di Semenanjung Malaysia dan di Sabah, supaya pelajar-pelajar yang berjauhan dari ibubapa mereka dan juga yang datang dari keluarga miskin tidak akan mengalami perasaan susah dan bimbang.

**Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pembangunan Ekonomi Desa (Datuk Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semua pelajar-pelajar I.T.M.

tidak kira samada dari Semenanjung Malaysia, daripada Sabah dan daripada Sarawak, boleh mendapat kemudahan-kemudahan seperti berikut:

- (a) Tambang Perjalanan;
- (b) Bayaran Peperiksaan;
- (c) Asrama dan Makanan;
- (d) Elaun \$15 sebulan.

Bagi pelajar-pelajar dari Sabah dan Sarawak pula, mereka dibayar tambang kapalterbang apabila mereka mula-mula datang ke I.T.M. dan selepas tamat pengajian mereka. Selepas dua tahun mereka belajar di I.T.M., mereka juga dibenarkan balik ke Sabah/Sarawak dengan kapalterbang dan ditanggung oleh I.T.M. Dalam masa cuti pula, mereka akan diberi Elaun Makanan sebagai ganti makanan yang tiada disediakan dalam masa cuti.

Selain daripada itu Yayasan Sarawak juga memberi Elaun Buku kepada pelajar-pelajar Sarawak. Oleh yang demikian, pelajar-pelajar daripada Sabah dan Sarawak mendapat kemudahan-kemudahan yang lebih daripada pelajar-pelajar dari Semenanjung Malaysia.

Sungguhpun Elaun Bulanan \$15 itu sedikit nampaknya, tetapi eloklah diingat bahawa pelajar-pelajar itu juga mendapat asrama dan makanan percuma dan juga kemudahan-kemudahan yang dinyatakan tadi. Oleh itu, Kerajaan belum lagi bercadang untuk menaikkan wang Elaun \$15 sebulan itu.

#### LEMBAGA KEMAJUAN SEKOLAH—PENUBUHAN

**7. Awang Bungsu bin Abdullah (di bawah S.O. 24 (2))** minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan langkah-langkah yang diambil oleh Kementerian beliau berhubung dengan:

- (a) penubuhan Lembaga-lembaga Kemajuan Sekolah bagi semua Negeri di Malaysia; dan
- (b) tindakan untuk mendesak firma-firma perdagangan menjalankan "rancangan-rancangan anak angkat" (adoption scheme) seperti yang disyorkan oleh Kesatuan Guru-guru Kebangsaan pada awal bulan Oktober, 1973.

**Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Haji Mohamed bin Yaacob):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

- (a) Bagi Malaysia Barat, kaedah-kaedah sedang digubal.
- (b) Syor ini tidak dikemukakan kepada Kementerian Pelajaran oleh Kesatuan Guru-guru Kebangsaan.

#### **PEKERJA PRESTON TIMES PRINTING/PUBLISHING SDN. BHD.**

**8. Tuan V. Veerappen** (*di bawah S. O. 24(2)*) bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri samada beliau sedar bahawa enam orang pekerja dari Preston Times Printing & Publishing Sdn. Bhd., Shah Alam telah melapurkan kepada pihak Polis bahawa mereka telah dipaksa oleh pihak pengurusan meletakkan jawatan dari Kesatuan Pekerja-pekerja Perusahaan Percetakan yang mana adalah suatu kesalahan di bawah Akta Perhubungan Perusahaan tahun 1967, jika ya, adakah beliau akan menerangkan kepada Dewan ini samada pihak pengurusan telah didakwa; jika tidak, mengapa.

**Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebenarnya bukan 6 orang tetapi 5 orang pekerja dari Preston Times Printing & Publishing Sdn. Bhd., Shah Alam yang telah membuat pengaduan di Balai Polis Batu 3, Daerah Kelang pada 10-9-1973.

Penyiasatan di dalam perkara ini adalah di dalam peringkat akhir sekarang.

#### **IBAN/NATIVE DALAM GERAKAN BEBATAK—BANTUAN**

**9. Penghulu Abit anak Angkin** minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan samada Kerajaan akan menimbang menyediakan keadaan-keadaan hidup yang lebih baik dari orang-orang Iban yang terjejas oleh Gerakan "Bebatak" (Rancangan-rancangan Berkumpul Semula) yang ada sekarang di Sarawak oleh kerana kehidupan orang-orang Iban sekarang ini bergantung semata-mata kepada tepung sagu.

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan sebenarnya sedang melaksanakan langkah-langkah untuk memberi keadaan hidup yang

lebih baik kepada orang-orang Iban dan lain-lain kaum yang terlibat dalam Gerakan Bebatak di Sarawak. Pada masa ini Kerajaan memberi beberapa jenis bantuan kepada penduduk-penduduk dalam kawasan-kawasan Bebatak dan pemberian tepung sagu adalah merupakan hanya salah satu dari bantuan tersebut.

Pada amnya Gerakan Bebatak adalah satu konsep untuk memberi keadaan hidup yang lebih baik dan perlindungan keselamatan kepada mereka yang terlibat dalam context keadaan keselamatan di kawasan RASCOM, Sarawak. Sungguhpun Gerakan Bebatak itu adalah sementara, sekim-sekim ini bertujuan memberi keadaan hidup yang lebih baik kepada penduduk-penduduknya.

Kerajaan sekarang merancang untuk menempatkan semula penduduk-penduduk Bebatak ke dalam sekim-sekim kemajuan tanah yang kekal. Pada masa ini penyelidikan tanah sedang dibuat untuk menentukan kawasan-kawasan yang sesuai bagi kemajuan pertanian dengan mengambil kira pembangunan yang akan dilaksanakan di kawasan-kawasan yang berhampiran dengan sekim-sekim tanah yang kekal itu.

#### **KONFRANTASI INDONESIA—TAHANAN**

**10. Tuan Ng Hoe Hun** minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan:

- (a) bilangan orang-orang yang ditahan dan dihukum penjara seumur hidup di Malaysia Barat berikutan dengan konfrantasi antara Malaysia dan Indonesia;
- (b) bilangan orang-orang yang dihukum penjara seumur hidup yang telah dibebaskan hingga tarikh 26hb November, 1973;
- (c) bilangan orang-orang yang tersebut dalam (a) yang masih lagi ditahan;
- (d) bilangan orang-orang yang di bawah perintah buang negeri; dan
- (e) samada Encik Rahim Zakaria ditahan kerana sokongan beliau terhadap gerilla-gerilla Indonesia.

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

- (a) 37 orang.
- (b) 19 orang.
- (c) 18 orang.
- (d) 10 orang, tetapi hendaklah diingat bahawa itu tidak bersangkutan dengan soal konfrantasi tak ada kena-mengena dengan konfrantasi.
- (e) Orang ini bukan ditahan tetapi telah dikenakan hukuman penjara seumur hidup oleh Mahkamah Tinggi Ipoh, pada 31hb Mei, 1966, kerana bersubahat dengan musuh negara yang bersenjata. Dalam bulan November, 1966 Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Perak, atas sembah nasihat Jemaah Pegampunan Negeri Perak, telah berkenan mengampunkan beliau.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Sebelum saya tanya soalan tambahan bolehkah Menteri sabar dengan saya berkenaan dengan masaalah ini?

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Saya yang boleh menjaga supaya sabar.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Soalan saya berkenaan dengan (c). Menteri berkata sekarang ada lagi 8 orang dipenjarakan. Bolehkah beliau beritahu bahawa 8 orang itu ada merayu kepada Jawatankuasa Ulangkaji atau tidak supaya mereka dibebaskan?

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan (c) bukan 8 orang, tetapi 18 orang. Mereka ini adalah sedang menjalankan hukuman penjara seumur hidup dan ini adalah mengikut peraturan-peraturan penjara samada kes mereka itu akan direview atau tidak.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Banishment Ordinance berkaitan dengan soalan (d) Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan sekarang di penjara Malaysia ada 10 orang lagi masih dipenjarakan. Mengikut Seksyen 7 Banishment Ordinance mereka boleh bawa execution of a bond with sureties, bolehkah mereka dilepaskan jika mereka buat begitu, sebab tak berapa lama dahulu di Dewan ini Menteri berkata sudah ada 57 orang yang dibebaskan di bawah Banishment Ordinance.

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal Banishment Ordinance ini tiap-tiap orang terlibat di dalamnya adalah sentiasa di dalam perhatian dan pertimbangan. Sekiranya patut atau menasabah maka perakuan akan dibuat.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di dalam soalan (a) tadi menurut hemat saya apa yang saya fahamkan seramai 37 orang yang telah terlibat dengan hukuman itu, saya hendak tahu adakah Kerajaan Indonesia sekarang mengakui konfrantasi yang dilakukan oleh rejim Sukarno dahulu?

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Apa soalnya? Saya hendak dengar lagi sekali.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri berkenaan tadi mengatakan di antaranya 37 orang ada dikenakan hukuman berhubung dengan konfrantasi, saya hendak tahu adakah Kerajaan Indonesia sekarang mengakui konfrantasi yang dibuat oleh regime Sukarno dahulu?

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Itu soalan lain.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Soalan saya berkenaan orang tahanan dalam masa konfrantasi, namanya Cheah Ah Kaw. Sekarang dia ada di Penjara Taiping. Saya telah bercakap dengannya di Penjara Taiping dan dia ada memberitahu mengenai kesusahannya. Katanya, dia mengakui yang dia pergi ke Indonesia mengambil latihan, tetapi sekarang dia sudah insaf dan sedar bahawa dia sudah buat salah dan apabila dia sampai ke pantai Malaysia dahulu dia lari dan menyerah diri dengan sendiri ke Balai Polis. Sekarang dia ada di Penjara Taiping. Bolehkah Menteri yang berkenaan menimbang kesnya dan jika boleh bebaskan dia, sebab dia sudah dihukum dan sudah sedar mengenai kesalahannya.

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada Kerajaan yang boleh mengambil-alih apa yang dijalankan oleh Mahkamah, kerana kita mengikut peraturan undang-undang—the rule of law must apply—bahawa dia sudah membuat kesalahan, Mahkamah sudah menjatuhkan hukumannya. Dari segi pengampunan

dan sebagainya adalah terletak di atas belas kasihan dan perkenan Duli Yang Maha Mulia.

**Tuan Hashim bin Gera:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Saya mendengar Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri menyatakan Encik Rahim Zakaria telah mendapat keampunan dari Kebawah Duli Sultan Perak. Jadi apabila mendapat keampunan ini, sudahkah dia dibebaskan ataupun belum?

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, setakat yang saya tahu waran yang mengizinkan dia keluar belum lagi dikeluarkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Perak di bawah Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia.

**Tuan Hashim bin Gera:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Mengikut penerangan Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri bila seseorang itu bersubahat dengan sesebuah Kerajaan asing kerana hendak menggulingkan Kerajaan dia dihukum penjara, tetapi ada orang lain yang bersubahat dengan kominis dengan memberikan senjata dan barang makanan dua minggu sahaja ditahan, dengan tak payah dijamin dia dibebaskan. Mengapakah Rahim Zakaria ini teruk sangat hendak dibebaskan?

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Itu soalan lain sama sekali.

**Tuan Hashim bin Gera:** Kalahlah saya, kalau itu soalan lain.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Berhubung dengan soalan berkenaan dengan Rahim Zakaria, saya tahu namanya ialah Encik Abdul Rahim Zakaria *alias* Yaakob Zakaria dan dia sekarang ditahan di Penjara Taiping. Soalan saya apakah sebabnya Idris Tadah seorang Indonesia sama seperti Abdul Rahim Zakaria, dia pun orang Indonesia, tetapi Idris Tadah masuk ke negara Malaysia sama seperti Abdul Rahim bin Zakaria. Idris Tadah adalah warganegara Indonesia sudah dilepaskan balik ke Indonesia, tetapi Encik Abdul Rahim Zakaria *alias* Yaakob Zakaria warganegara Indonesia belum dibebaskan. Bolehkah dia dibebaskan?

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Saya sudah jawab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**Tuan Goh Hock Guan:** Soalan tambahan. Konfrantasi telah 10 tahun tamat dan sekarang tahun 1974. Soalan yang saya hendak tanya ialah orang-orang ini yang sekarang ada dalam penjara, bolehkah mereka mengancam Kerajaan lagi atau tidak? Kalau tidak boleh, bolehkah kita timbangkan supaya mereka itu dibebaskan?

**Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak mengingatkan Yang Berhormat bahawa orang ini menjalani hukuman penjara yang dijatuhkan hukuman oleh Mahkamah, mereka ini sudah bersabit di dalam kesalahannya memegang senjata di dalam masa konfrantasi dahulu.

**Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak:** Soalan tambahan. Saya hendak bertanya satu perkara iaitu orang-orang yang telah mengkhianati negara dengan membawa senjata menyerang negerinya sendiri sebagai warga-negara telah dihukum gantung oleh Mahkamah tetapi oleh kerana kebaikan Kerajaan telah direngankan dengan hukuman penjara seumur hidup. Jadi, soalan saya ini patut atau tidak patut Kerajaan manahan dia selama-lamanya dan jangan dilepaskan lagi?

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Apa soalnya? (*Ketawa*).

## USUL-USUL

### WAKTU MESYUARAT DAN URUSAN YANG DIBEBASKAN DARIPADA PERATURAN MESYUARAT

**Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian (Datuk Musa Hitam):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon mencadangkan:

Bahawa menurut peruntukan Peraturan Mesyuarat 12 (1) Dewan ini tidak akan ditangguhkan hari ini hingga pukul 7.30 malam.

**Datuk Haji Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul dikemuka bagi diputuskan, dan disetujui.

Diputuskan,

Bahawa menurut peruntukan Peraturan Mesyuarat 12 (1) Dewan ini tidak akan ditangguhkan hari ini hingga pukul 7.30 malam.

## RANG UNDANG-UNDANG

### RANG UNDANG-UNDANG PERBEKALAN, 1974

DAN

USUL

### ANGGARAN PEMBANGUNAN, 1974

#### Jawatankuasa

Aturan Urusan Mesyuarat dibacakan bagi menyambung semula Perbahasan dalam Jawatankuasa sebuah-buah Majlis (14hb Januari, 1974).

*Majlis Mesyuarat menjadi Jawatankuasa.*

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan*  
*Jawatankuasa*)

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya beri dalam masa 10 minit sahaja lagi.

*Perbahasan disambung semula.*

3.15 *ptg.*

#### JADUAL

*Kepala B. 28 dan P. 28—*

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Melaka):** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, as I was saying yesterday, on my initiative I met the Minister of Health in his office in Kuala Lumpur on 30th August, 1973 to tell him of the seriousness of the whole affair. He told me that he had no axe to grind and that the Committee of Investigation which he had established under the Secretary-General of his Ministry, together with some representatives from the universities, would be given complete freedom to probe into the matter.

At my request, he promised that the relatives and next-of-kin of the deceased would be given opportunities to appear before the investigation committee to relate the circumstances of their dear one's death.

This Ministerial promise was repeated by the Minister himself to the Malacca State Chief Medical and Health Officer, the Medical Superintendent of the Malacca Hospital, Heads of Departments of the Malacca Hospital and the then Acting Malacca State Chief Minister, Datuk Tan Cheng Swee, at a closed door meeting when the Minister visited the Malacca Hospital on

September 4th. I was also invited to this meeting, together with my colleague, Bernard Sta Maria, the Malacca State Assemblyman for Kota Timur.

Unfortunately, when in public, the Minister refused to make the commitment, and to this date, with the completion of the work of the Committee of Investigation into the Malacca Hospital deaths, the Ministerial promise has been broken.

I want the Minister to tell this House why he broke this promise to allow the relatives of the deceased to appear before the Committee. Is it because of pressures from his subordinates which he could not overrule?

The Minister set up a six-man Inquiry Committee, described subsequently as a "departmental inquiry" by its Chairman, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Health, Encik Abdul Majid Yusof, into the so-called 12 deaths mentioned by the Minister on August 24th.

To members of the public, all the six members of the Committee are directly or indirectly associated with the Ministry of Health or the Government. The six-man Inquiry Committee suffers from four basic defects:

- (1) Its proceedings were not conducted in public.
- (2) It did not include an Opposition member, a foreign medical expert or a representative of the deceased families so that its findings would be the last word on the matter and accepted without reservations by the public.
- (3) It did not investigate into all the 106 cases of deaths between July 21 and August 20 last year, when the auto-clave broke down.
- (4) It did not hear representations and testimony from the relatives and next-of-kin of the deceased.

The Minister is no stranger to these views of mine, for I had in August, September and October written to him several letters conveying my views, thoughts and the information in my possession so as to try to get him to take firm disciplinary action and corrective measures.

The Minister's objection to the inclusion of an Opposition member on the investigation committee is that the investigation is a medical problem and that only medical and professionally qualified people should be involved. This is not a strong enough reason, for the Chairman of the Committee, Encik Abdul Majid Yusof, is himself a non-medical person.

Another highly unsatisfactory aspect about the Investigation Committee's work is its inordinate delays and long postponements. The Minister had personally assured me that he wanted to have the Committee complete its work as early as possible. The Press Secretary of the Ministry of Health is on record as saying that the Investigation Committee would complete its findings at the end of September.

About five months have passed, and we still have no news about the results of the Committee's investigations. I understand that the Investigation Committee had submitted its report to the Minister a few days ago, and if so, I call on the Minister to immediately make public the findings and make available to every Member of Parliament a copy of the report.

I want to say in advance that I cannot but approach the Investigation Committee's findings with grave reservations and qualifications, because of the reasons which I have given and other reasons which I shall touch in a short while later.

Here, I would like to know why the Minister of Health was so opposed to the holding of a Public Commission of Inquiry into the Malacca Hospital deaths so that a proper accounting either way can be made. There had been public inquiries for lesser tragedies, like the Jalan Raja Laut four-storey building collapse and the Pasir Mas derailments. Compared to them there is no doubt that the Malacca Hospital deaths put them in a shade, both in terms of lives involved and the gross inefficiency concerned.

Another unsatisfactory feature about the investigations is that the Minister failed to take all necessary action to ensure that subordinate hospital staff would feel free and unrestrained to give full, frank and truthful testimony without fear of alienating or antagonising superiors to their future detriment.

As I wrote in my letter to the Minister on 21st September, 1973, and I quote:

"Recently, the Malacca Hospital authorities have launched a witch-hunt to blacklist and mark for punishment personnel whom the top administrators suspect are responsible one way or another for furnishing information leading to my call and campaign for a public inquiry into the Malacca Hospital deaths.

"You assured me at our meeting on August 30 that you are personally anxious to get to the truth of the entire tragic affair, and that there would be no witch-hunt either by the Ministry of Health or the Malacca Hospital authorities to victimise or penalise any officer or staff merely on suspicion that persons had given information to me.

"The most crucial and pressing task at hand is to find out how many innocent people died in the Malacca Hospital in July and August, and how to restore public confidence in the Malacca Hospital, and not to embark on a witch-hunt which can only end up as a wild goose chase just to satisfy some personal pride or venom.

"I urge you therefore to look into this matter personally, to ensure that the Malacca Hospital authorities will not be permitted to victimise or penalise any person for speaking truthfully, or for some unfounded suspicion, or to settle some personal score."

In this connection, I cannot understand why the Minister did not take immediate disciplinary action against the Medical Superintendent of the Malacca Hospital, Dr Wong Mae Yee, whose continued presence in the administration could only have a deterrent effect on the staff, from speaking freely. Why wasn't the Medical Superintendent suspended immediately, as the officer in overall charge of the hospital during the mass hospital deaths, to clear the way for a thorough inquiry?

I have nothing personal against Dr Wong Mae Yee. In fact, it is a very unpleasant task for me. However, I have my duty to my constituents, the people of Malacca and Malaysia, and I shall perform my unpleasant task with the greatest reluctance.

It is my considered conclusion that Dr Wong Mae Yee must bear the brunt of the responsibility for the maladministration in the Malacca Hospital. In fact, if the doctors, nurses and staff are allowed to give their views freely without inhibition or fear, I have no doubt a similar verdict would be rendered by them.

On September 14th last year, when opening a conference of State Health Directors and Heads of Divisions in Kuantan, the Minister of Health ordered hospital authorities to take action against the few who are blemishing the good name of the hospital service and assured them of his full support.

Unfortunately, the Minister of Health has himself proved that he lacked the resolution or authority to exercise impartially disciplinary powers against heads of divisions. Despite the glare of national publicity following the disclosures about the Malacca Hospital mass deaths, the administration and standards of service in the Malacca Hospital has not improved.

In fact, on the eve of the Minister's special visit to Malacca on 4th September, a two-year old boy, Kua Tai Hock, died unnecessarily. The facts of Kua Tai Hock's case is as follows:

Kua Tai Hock was having fever for one week, and had been receiving outpatient treatment from the Malacca General Hospital. Kua Tai Hock had difficulty in breathing, was sweating and had cold hands and feet.

On September 2nd night, his mother, Madam Tan Leong, took him to the Malacca General Hospital as he was very ill. Kua Tai Hock was seen by a doctor at about 10.15 p.m., after which he was given outpatient treatment again, without being admitted.

While waiting to collect the medicines, Tai Hock's condition worsened, his breathing became more difficult and his finger tips were turning blue. Madam Tan Leong pleaded with the nurses on duty for help.

This time, the doctor came back, accompanied by another doctor, who both examined the boy and had him admitted into hospital. When Tai Hock reached the ward, he was seriously ill. He was put

under the oxygen tent, but he had to share it with another baby. Later in the night, the other baby died but Tai Hock continued to be under the same oxygen tent. There was no change of bed or bedsheet or the tent canopy even though one patient had just died.

Since Tai Hock's admission into the ward, no other doctor saw or reviewed his condition. He was very ill, restless and breathless. Madam Tan asked the staff nurse to help and she gave him an injection. His condition did not improve.

It was only until about 9.30 a.m. the next morning, on 3-9-73—12 hours after his admission the previous night—that Kua Tai Hock was seen by a doctor, by which time the boy's condition was already very bad.

The boy died at about 1.30 p.m., despite attempts to save his life.

The cause of death was given as Bronchopneumonia with G.I. bleeding.

This case of Kua Tai Hock happened after the autoclave affair. Many questions cry out for answer here:

- (1) Was Tai Hock's death unavoidable and necessary, especially when he had been receiving outpatient treatment for one week previously from the hospital—which means that all along, the hospital doctors did not think his case serious enough to warrant admission.
- (2) Wasn't there a doctor on call at the Malacca General Hospital at night to see or review serious cases hour by hour?
- (3) Why didn't a single doctor attend to Tai Hock for 12 hours despite his serious condition on admission?
- (4) Was it hygienic and compatible with standard hygienic practice to continue to use any oxygen tent for a patient although another person has died under it, without any change of bedsheet?
- (5) Was there adequate and early and timely medical supervision and nursing care?

The mother of the boy, Madam Tan Leong, wrote to both the Medical Superintendent of the Malacca Hospital and the

Honourable Minister of Health on the boy's death. I also wrote to the Minister of Health on the matter but I did not receive even an acknowledgement.

On 29th November, 1973, the Medical Superintendent, Dr Wong Mae Yee, in reply to the mother, which apart from "merasa sedih di atas kehilangan anak puan dan dukacita di atas segala kesusahan yang berlaku" failed completely to answer the five questions which I posed.

I will quote only one relevant paragraph from Dr Wong Mae Yee's letter to the mother: This is from the letter—

"Sentiasa ada seorang Doctor Pelatih di dalam panggilan pertama untuk Wad, beliau boleh memanggil Pegawai Perubatan di dalam panggilan kedua apabila perlu dan Pegawai Perubatan boleh juga memanggil Pendaftar ataupun Doktor Pakar Perubatan apabila perlu. Oleh kerana anak puan sakit teruk beliau sepatutnya memberitahu Pegawai Perubatan dalam tugas panggilan dan juga melihat anak puan semula. Oleh yang demikian, doktor yang berkenaan telah diberitahu supaya jangan mengulang perkara ini lagi."

This has prompted the mother, in her letter to the Ketua Setiausaha of the Ministry of Health on 4th December, to make the following very heart-breaking comments and I quote:

"Pada ertinya saya dipaksa come to the conclusion that:

- (a) seorang Doktor Pelatih sahaja telah memeriksa dan memberi rawatan kepada anak saya;
- (b) Tidak ada Pegawai Perubatan yang reviewkan, assess keadaan anak saya pada malam 2-9-73. Anak saya bukan sakit ringan, dia sakit teruk.

Seorang Doktor Pelatih is just learning and under supervision. How can he decide on my son's fate? He is not qualified yet. My son died because at the crucial and critical period after admission he was not attended to by a qualified doctor. My son need not have died. My son is not a guinea pig for the houseman to learn from his mistakes so that all the Hospital authorities can say is "oleh yang demikian, doktor yang berkenaan telah diberitahu supaya jangan mengulang perkara ini lagi."

And what has the Minister of Health done concerning this case, although I personally wrote to him? As far as I know, he seemed to have ignored it.

The reason why I am moving the present motion is because I am tired of the Minister's exterior of reasonableness and concern, his promise of action, which all comes finally to nothing.

Last Tuesday, in the wake of great publicity, the Minister of Health made a surprise visit to the Seremban General Hospital and ticked off the authorities for the shabby state of the General Hospital there. He also found that only three of the seven ambulances were in working order. This is all good, but the question is whether these visits accompanied by such great publicity will do any good.

On September 4th, the Minister made a highly-publicised visit to the Malacca Hospital. He was good enough to ask me to come along. I told him again of the breakdown of the lift in the maternity ward of the Malacca Hospital, which I had raised in Parliament previously (on 24-1-73) and which had been out of order for two years.

Apart from the inconvenience to the expectant mothers, in the three-storeyed maternity ward, the unrepaired lift posed a threat to the health and lives of maternity cases which underwent operation. As I told the Minister and the State Medical and Health Officer during the visit, after an operation, the blood pressure will be low and it is essential that the brain should not lack blood or death can ensue. If patients after operation are carried up the stairs on an incline, with the head at a higher level than the legs, then the head will not receive blood. This is highly dangerous to post-surgical cases.

The Minister of Health promised to take immediate action and today, five months have passed and the lift is still out of order. If the Minister of Health cannot do a small thing like getting a lift fixed for two years, what other things can he do?

I have in this House raised cases of unnecessary deaths before due to negligence of the hospital staff, but I have never been able to get satisfactory action taken by the Minister of Health.

In January, 1972, I raised in this House the death of one Puan Chong Lan Jin, 27, a housewife on 16-9-1971. On 14th September, 1971, she was rushed down from Batang Melaka to the Malacca Hospital with a Salvation Army clinic recommendation for hospitalisation. But when she came to the Hospital, the Hospital refused to admit her. Her husband had to take her back to Batang Melaka, about 15 miles away to find the Salvation Army nurse and bring her down to the Hospital. Only then was she admitted, i.e. after getting the poor woman to travel 45 miles. She died on 16th September, 1971.

The Minister took a light-hearted attitude to this case and other similar cases.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya suka hendak mengingatkan Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa tujuan kita berdiri dan bangun di dalam Dewan ini ialah hendak membawa satu usul, hendak ditentukan dan keterangan diberi di atas usul itu. Saya rasa keterangan itu sudah melebihi masa. Sila bawa usul itu.

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang:** Saya akan ringkas. So to conclude, Tuan Pengerusi, the Malacca Hospital has acquired such notoriety that for many years now, the well-to-do and the big shots in the M.C.A., for instance, do not go there but only the poor go there. But for the poor, they have no other place to go but the Malacca Hospital and there is a need for a shake-up at the Malacca Hospital, which has not been done.

If the Ministry of Health is to start on a new page to regain public confidence and credibility, then there must be a Public Commission of Inquiry into the mass deaths. This is also necessary because we owe it to the doctors and nurses, because it is a slur on the reputation of the doctors and nurses who serve in such a service. I have come across doctors and nurses who have left Government Service because they find that they are associated with such incompetence and inefficiency to which they see no change, no possibility of reform.

Oleh sebab itu, saya mencadangkan: Bahawa wang peruntukan bagi Kepala B. 28, Pecahan-kepala (Kod) 1100 dalam Belanjawan Persekutuan Tahun 1974, Kertas Perintah Tahun 1973 dikurangkan sebanyak \$100 berkaitan dengan gaji Menteri Kesihatan, dan rakan saya dari Batang Padang akan menyokong saya.

3.30 ptg.

**Tuan Loh Jee Mee (Batang Padang):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyokong usul tersebut. Dan saya minta izin untuk menambah sedikit.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Tidak boleh ditambah lagi. Telah disokong, cukup!

**Tuan Loh Jee Mee:** Bolehkah saya hendak memberi ucapan?

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Boleh, lima minit sahaja.

**Tuan Loh Jee Mee:** Lebih kurang, Tuan Pengerusi.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Kalau kurang maknanya empat minit (*Ketawa*). Apa yang hendak ditambah lagi? Sila tentukan, bersetuju atau tidak oleh Dewan atas Usul ini supaya dapat kita putuskan.

**Tuan Loh Jee Mee:** Tuan Pengerusi, bolehkah saya berucap sedikit sahaja?

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Boleh, empat lima minit, kerana beliau sudah bercakap panjang. Masanya sudah suntuk. Hari Raya Cina akan tiba (*Ketawa*).

**Tuan Loh Jee Mee:** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am also able to add strength to what has been said by my colleague, the Member for Bandar Melaka. As I have said before in this House, the Health Ministry has always been under attack from both sides of the House and not without any reasons. The administration and the running of the Government Hospitals leave much to be desired. Inefficiency is the order of the day. Many a patient has lost his or her life at the hands of the Government Hospitals in this country due either to the gross negligence of some doctors with the "tidak apa attitude" or nurses and hospital assistants trying to play the role of qualified doctors. Medical prudence requires not only a nurse but even the attendant to summon a doctor in the case of a patient requiring attention. This however does not appear to be followed by some hospital employees in this country. Quite often nurses, be they assistant nurses or staff nurses, or the hospital assistants and even attendants and amahs take it upon themselves to act as medical experts, thereby hoodwinking the illiterate men.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there have been cases of such people quarrelling with members of the public or relatives of the patients or even patients themselves instead of advising them on the seriousness of the case and the treatment they require. This has resulted in many a life being lost. I would like to bring to the attention of this House and in particular to the attention of the Honourable Minister for Health who has been trying shouting from the roof-tops about the improvement of health services in this country of a case where a parent had lost his son due to the gross negligence, arrogance, carelessness and mere laziness of a so-called qualified nurse of many years experience.

Sir, I refer to the case of one Lim Koon Sung, aged 14, of Bidor who was warded at the Tapah District Hospital at about 10.00 p.m. on 29th December, 1973 who complained of having been knocked by a heavy or hard instrument. This would have prompted even a layman to subject the patient to X-ray for internal head injuries but in the reckoning of the nurse in attendance it was a matter so trivial that it did not even require the attention of a doctor. She therefore told the ignorant parent bluntly that being a Sunday, despite the fact that the boy was admitted the previous night, no doctor would be available. When the parent pleaded with her, the nurse told him that the doctor might come around but she was unable to say exactly when. This statement was made in the presence of other hospital staff where-upon both the parent and the nurse went into a heated argument after which the infuriated parent took his child back home.

Sir, having gathered the impression that doctors would not be available on Sundays the parent waited until the following day to take this child to the General Hospital, Ipoh where he was admitted and died three hours later.

Sir, this is a clear case of complete negligence and arrogance on the part of the hospital staff particularly when the party seeking treatment happened to be an illiterate. Just in case the Honourable Minister says one swallow does not make a summer, I have for him another example to substantiate my allegation.

On the 12th November, 1973, that was three days after the opening of the new Outpatients Department of the Tapah District Hospital by the Honourable Health Minister, two doctors went for the Bahasa Malaysia examination without any relief doctors from Ipoh leaving behind a lady doctor to hold the fort. This lady doctor preferred to go on her rounds while an emergency case brought by the police was waiting for medical attention. The patient, a woman labourer, was in a coma when she was brought in at about 8.00 a.m. and it was only about 2½ hours later that the doctor examined her. That too, Sir, was after I had intervened. Perhaps just because the woman patient happened to be a labourer, her welfare was neglected.

For the information of the Honourable Minister, here is another case of negligence and inefficiency on the part of the hospital staff. On the 27th November, 1973, a man by the name of Wong Say Guan, aged 71 of 54 Station Road, Tapah, was admitted to the ward 9 of the General Hospital, Ipoh and was without a blanket for four nights although an appeal was made to the nurses in charge of the ward but it fell on deaf ears. It was after my intervention that this poor old man was given a blanket, that was, after contacted the administrator of the hospital by phone from this building.

On the 9th December, 1973 and the 2nd of January this year the ambulance of the Tapah District Hospital broke down half-way while conveying patients from the Tapah Hospital to the Ipoh General Hospital. Sir, ambulances being abandoned or seen being pushed between Tapah and Ipoh is now a common sight. This morning the Tapah District Hospital was without any ambulance and the hospital had to borrow a vehicle from the police.

Such is the state of affairs while the Minister goes round the country opening one clinic after another and proudly boasting of better health services for our people. Whilst talking about hospitals, doctors in the Tapah District Hospital have been entrusted with an additional task of deciding which patient ought to be given mosquito nets and I can assure this House this is no simple task as there is an extreme shortage of mosquito nets at the hospital.

Sir, a night's stay without a mosquito net will perhaps help convince the Honourable Minister of Health of the dense mosquitoes at the Tapah Hospital.

(*Dr Tan Chee Khoon dan Tuan V. David*): (*Bangun*).

**Tuan Pengerusi:** I have not put the question to the House yet.

Ada satu usul yang dibawa dan telah disokong.

Usulnya berbunyi:

“Bahawa wang peruntukan bagi Kepala B. 28, Pecahan-kepala (Kod) 1100 dalam Belanjawan Persekutuan Tahun 1974, Kertas Perintah Tahun 1973 dikurangkan sebanyak \$100 berkaitan dengan gaji Menteri Kesihatan”

terbuka untuk dibahaskan.

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, saya suka mengingatkan, iaitu hendaklah dipendekkan sedikit ucapan itu. Kalau tidak, saya akan berhentikan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dari bercakap.

3.40 *ptg.*

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu):** Saya cuba seberapa yang boleh, Tuan Pengerusi. Saya hendak bercakap sedikit tentang perbelanjaan yang dikemukakan oleh Menteri Kesihatan, dan di samping ini, saya mohon izin bercakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Pengerusi, terlebih dahulu saya hendak menyentuh sedikit sebanyak tentang Jawatan Tertinggi kepada . . . . .

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya suka hendak mengingatkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa kita membahaskan usul ini sekarang, bukannya Belanjawan—usul ini sahaja. Kalau tidak ada sesiapa yang hendak bercakap, saya jemput Menteri, jika hendak menjawabnya.

**Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew:** Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan usul ini, saya pulangkan balik kepada Dewan ini membuat keputusan, apakah tugas saya sebagai Menteri Kesihatan ini terpulung balik kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang dipilih oleh rakyat jelata di dalam Dewan ini membuat keputusan. Selepas itu, saya akan menjawab apa yang disebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka terhadap usul ini.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya sekarang hendak bertanya kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat samada bersetuju atau tidak dengan peraturan itu. Kalau mengikut peraturan, Menteri yang berkenaan mengemukakan balik kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat untuk bercakap, jadi kalau bersetuju di atas peraturan itu, saya kemukakan balik kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat. Kalau tidak, saya akan putuskan soal itu, samada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat juga bersetuju usul ini atau tidak—biasanya begitulah peraturannya di atas usul-usul semacam ini.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Tuan Pengerusi, bolehkah saya mencadangkan supaya kita membahaskan kedua-dua usul iaitu usul dari Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka dan . . . . .

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Tidak boleh!

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Kalau tidak boleh, saya hendak bercakap tentang usul Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Ini kita tentukan dahulu. Kalau itu sudah ditentukan; baharu boleh bercakap balik atas usul yang pertama.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Saya hendak bercakap tentang usul Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Itulah saya katakan tadi, silalah bercakap, tetapi jangan panjang-panjang. Kita sudah mengerti Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka tidak bersetuju tentang perkara ini dan beliau mencadangkan supaya dikurangkan gaji \$100. Jadi hendak ditanya samada bersetuju ataupun tidak bersetuju.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka apabila beliau bercakap kelmarin dan hari ini menyentuh dengan panjang lebar tentang kematian yang berlaku di Hospital Besar Melaka dan oleh sebab itu beliau hendak mengurangkan gaji Menteri ataupun peruntukan kepada Menteri Kesihatan sebanyak \$100. Saya hendak sentuh mengenai lain perkara tentang Kementeriannya, bukan sahaja apa yang disebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak membawa perhatian Menteri Kesihatan tentang Jawatan-jawatan Tertinggi terhadap doktor-doktor di Kementerian Kesihatan iaitu kekurangan Jawatan-jawatan Tertinggi atau di dalam bahasa Inggerisnya Superscale posts.

*(Dengan izin)* Mr Chairman, Sir, it is no secret that one of the reasons why doctors have left the services of the Government is lack of promotion prospects. Contemporaries of mine who had. . . . .

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya mengingatkan lagi, usul ini ialah usul tidak percaya iaitu hendak mengurangkan gaji \$100 atau \$1 atau 10 sen. Itu tidak mengapa. Itu sahaja beliau hendak menentukan ada kepercayaan penuh atau tidak kepada Menteri yang berkenaan. Ketentuan itu hendak ditanya sekarang, iakah atau tidak. Kalau dia menang, Menteri itu kalah, terpulanglah kepada Kerajaan mengambil apa-apa langkah. Kalau Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka kalah, maka kepercayaan penuh berbalik kepada Menteri itu, dan boleh berbahas sebagai biasa. Sekarang tidak boleh bahas, cuma saya mengizinkan bercakap berkenaan dengan usul tidak percaya. Kalau tidak ada yang hendak bercakap, saya hendak bertanya.

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang:** Tuan Pengerusi, bolehkah saya bercakap sedikit berkenaan dengan masalah ini? Yang Berhormat Menteri mencadangkan bahawa usul itu diserahkan kepada Dewan ini tanpa jawapan daripadanya. Adakah itu satu peraturan yang patut oleh kerana dalam pandangan saya itu adalah satu peraturan yang luar biasa. Apa yang dimintanya kepada Dewan ini ialah satu blank cheque dan jikalau beliau boleh memberi satu keterangan yang betul, saya menarik balik usul itu.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya yang mengizinkan, itu saya faham, bermakna Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat boleh mengeluarkan fikiran berkenaan dengan perkara ini. Itu sahaja sebelum usul ini diputuskan.

3.45 ptg.

**Tan Sri Syed Jaafar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara):** Tuan Pengerusi, sebelum Tuan Pengerusi membuka usul ini untuk diundi oleh Dewan, saya minta daripada Tuan Pengerusi meminta Menteri yang berkenaan to rebut atau menolak segala

tuduhan-tuduhan yang telah didatangkan kepadanya daripada pihak Pembangkang supaya kami yang hendak mengundi akan dapat mengundi dengan clear mind dan kita tahu apa yang kita undi, kerana allegations yang datang daripada pihak Pembangkang begitu serious dan kita sendiri tidak tahu factnya. Jadi, saya minta daripada Tuan Pengerusi meminta daripada Menteri yang berkenaan menjelaskan perkara ini supaya apabila diundi kita menyokong atau tidak menyokong dengan mempunyai rasa tanggungjawab yang penuh.

**Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew:** Tuan Pengerusi, terima kasih kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Saya akan menjawab dan juga menolak tuduhan-tuduhan yang dibuat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka.

Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka sekali lagi telah membawa perkara-perkara kematian di Hospital Besar Melaka yang berlaku dalam tahun 1973 yang lalu. Walau bagaimanapun, Ahli Yang Berhormat masih lagi berkeras mengatakan kematian 107 orang pesakit di Hospital Besar Melaka dari tempoh 21hb Julai, 1973 hingga 20hb Ogos, 1973 itu adalah disebabkan oleh kerosakan alat autoclave hospital tersebut.

Tuan Pengerusi, ini adalah hak ataupun privilege beliau, tetapi sebenarnya kenyataan beliau itu tidak betul. Saya ingin menegaskan sekali lagi di sini bahawa sebab-sebab kematian adalah kerana berbagai-bagai sebab termasuklah penyakit-penyakit atau kecederaan-kecederaan seperti putus urat saluran darah kerana high-blood pressure, kecederaan otak kerana pecah tempurung kepala, keguguran atau premature birth dan sebagainya. Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengakui bahawa memang ada perkara-perkara yang tidak memuaskan hati di Hospital Besar Melaka dan langkah-langkah pentadbiran telah diambil untuk membetulkannya. Saya suka memastikan sekali lagi di dalam Dewan ini bahawa dalam menjalankan langkah-langkah yang diambil itu tindakan tatatertib akan juga diambil di atas pegawai-pegawai yang berkenaan jika perlu.

Satu jawatankuasa telah ditubuhkan di bawah Kementerian Kesihatan mengambil siasatan rupabentuk dan ahli-ahli yang berkenaan itu sungguhpun perkara ini saya

telah jawab pada tahun yang lalu—saya ulang sekali lagi. Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa ini ialah professor daripada Medical Faculty, University Malaya, professor daripada Universiti Sains Pulau Pinang dan juga pakar-pakar daripada I.M.R. dan juga seorang pakar Pembedahan Darah Kebangsaan daripada Hospital Besar Kuala Lumpur dan juga seorang doktor daripada Kementerian Kesihatan dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Setiausaha, Kementerian Kesihatan.

Satu siasatan telah diambil dan satu laporan baru disiapkan. Perkara ini menunjukkan bahawa Kementerian saya telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sesuai, langkah-langkah yang betul berkaitan dengan pegawai-pegawai yang berkenaan. Jikalau ada mereka itu tidak menjalankan tugas dengan penuh, maka seperti yang disebutkan oleh saya itu tindakan tatatertib akan diambil dan perubahan di hospital itu sudah dijalankan. Barangkali dalam seminggu lagi pegawai-pegawai yang baru akan menggantikan pegawai-pegawai yang terlibat di Hospital Besar Melaka. Ini menunjukkan Kementerian Kesihatan tidak ada bercakap sahaja, akan tetapi menjalankan tugas dengan sepuh-penuhnya dengan kepercayaan daripada data kita yang telah dipilih oleh Kerajaan Perikatan, maka saya sebagai Menteri Kesihatan sentiasa menjalankan tugas saya dengan sepatutnya.

Saya katakan dan saya akui ada perkara-perkara yang tidak memuaskan hati dan juga saya pun telah jawab di dalam Dewan ini tindakan tatatertib sudah diambil pada tahun yang lalu berjumlah lebih daripada 300 orang pegawai-pegawai. Ini bermakna menunjukkan kepada Dewan ini we mean business—kita tidak bercakap sahaja, akan tetapi tindakan itu kita telah ambil.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka telah bercakap perkara ini sudah tiga kali—berulang-ulang sudah tiga kali. Saya tidak boleh mengikut cadangan beliau supaya Jawatankuasa Penyiasatan ini adalah terdiri dari ahli-ahli politik mengambil bahagian. Beliau mencadangkan bahawa beliau akan mewakili orang-orang yang mati itu di dalam jawatankuasa. Ini saya terus-terang tolak oleh kerana penyiasatan ini tidak boleh campur apa-apa fikiran dengan politik. Ini tidak berkaitan dengan politik. Dengan itu barangkali beliau

tidak berapa puas hati. Benar beliau ada datang ke tempat saya dan berunding dengan saya. Saya telah memberitahu dasar Kerajaan dan tugas saya dan Kementerian saya akan mengambil tindakan. Dengan itu, saya melawat ke hospital itu dengan pegawai tinggi di Kementerian saya, dan adalah tidak benar saya hendak pergi ke Pejabat M.C.A. Datuk Tan Cheng Swee ialah sebagai seorang ahli pelawat hospital itu. Oleh kerana itu, saya datang ke hospital itu dan beliau datang ke hospital itu mengalu-alukan saya. Ini tidak berkaitan dengan M.C.A. dan sebagainya dan saya sentiasa sungguhpun seorang ahli politik di bawah Perikatan, saya akan bertugas di Kementerian ini tidak bercampur dengan fikiran-fikiran politik sungguhpun di dalam politik daripada pihak-pihak Pembangkang. Saya minta pihak-pihak Pembangkang itu akan bekerjasama untuk kebaikan dan kesihatan negara kita.

Bila saya mendengar perkara kematian-kematian ini, saya sendiri merasa dukacita. Dengan itu, saya sentiasa mengadakan perundingan-perundingan dengan Pengarah-pengarah saya, kadang-kadang satu minggu sekali tiap-tiap hari Isnin kita ada berunding dengan pegawai-pegawai tinggi, Ketua Setiausaha dan sama Pengarah Kementerian Kesihatan di bawah Kementerian Kesihatan bagaimanakah kita hendak mengambil langkah yang sesuai untuk kebaikan pentadbiran hospital-hospital yang ada di seluruh tanahair kita. Di sini saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat memberi kerjasama. . . . .

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang:** Kerjasama apa?

**Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew:** Untuk kebaikan pentadbiran hospital kita. Beliau berkata juga satu lift hospital telah rosak. Perkara ini kita telah mengarahkan kepada J.K.R. membuat satu peraturan di bawah Kerajaan untuk mengeluarkan satu tawaran dan tawaran sudah diambil dan kita harap di sini akan siap-sedia pada bulan September tahun ini. Kementerian saya tidak boleh memberi lift dan dipasangkan di situ. Ini diserahkan kepada J.K.R. Jadi soalan ini telah selesai. Mereka itu mengulang-ulang sahaja apa-apa yang dicakapkan di Dewan ini pada tahun yang lalu, tahun 1972. Pada fikiran saya ini membuang masa Dewan kita ini sahaja. Dengan itu, saya adalah menolak apa-apa tuduhan-tuduhan daripada beliau itu.

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang:** Tuan Pengerusi, bolehkah saya menggulung sedikit?

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua:** Tak boleh! Saya akan bantangkan Usul ini ke dalam Majlis:

Bahawa wang peruntukan bagi Kepala B. 28, Pecahan-kepala (Kod) 1100 dalam Belanjawan Persekutuan Tahun 1974, Kertas Perintah Tahun 1973 dikurangkan sebanyak \$100 berkaitan dengan gaji Menteri Kesihatan.

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon supaya Dewan ini berbelah-bahagi di bawah Peraturan Mesyuarat 47.

(Lebih 15 Ahli berdiri)

Usul dikemuka bagi diputuskan.

#### BELAH-BAHAGIAN

Dewan berbelah-bahagi: Yang Bersetuju, 18; Yang Tidak Bersetuju, 68; Yang Tidak Mengundi, 1.

Usul tidak disetujukan.

(Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua *mem-pengerusikan Jawatankuasa*)

4.10 ptg.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun bercakap tentang usul yang dikemukakan oleh Menteri Kesihatan dan di samping ini, saya mohon izin bercakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang pertama yang saya hendak sentuh ialah jawatan tertinggi terhadap doktor-doktor atau di dalam bahasa Inggeris Superscale Posts in the Ministry of Health.

(*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, contemporaries of mine when I was in college in Singapore and contemporaries of mine when I was in the service of His Majesty's Government then have mostly attained high posts, but there are some who have not. Many of those who were with me in college those days, have not attained high posts; many of them if they have attained high posts, have reached only Superscale "G", the lowest in the superscale—or is it Superscale "H" now under Suffian? Many of the clinicians in the Medical Service have literally to wait until they step into the shoes

either of a colleague who has retired or of a colleague who has passed away; literally he must wait until he can step into a dead man's shoes in order to be promoted. I do know that the Minister is seriously concerned, but I hope he will be able to persuade his Ministerial colleagues to see that the number of superscale posts is enlarged, not by a paltry four or five posts as recently. I believe recently there was an exercise to award four or five Superscale "D" to a number of clinicians. Offhand I can think of at least a dozen clinicians who deserve not just Superscale "D" but perhaps as high as Superscale "B" and even Superscale "A". The reason is not far to seek, Mr Chairman, Sir. These clinicians, while they stagger along the road to the superscale post and when they reach superscale, they have to wait and wait and wait. Those who are in the Home and Foreign Service, who were literally in their pants while these doctors had graduated, have now obtained very high posts in the Civil Service, many of them Superscale "A" and the like, while the doctors, the clinicians tear their hair with rage waiting to be promoted and they know full well they would not be promoted until and unless the Government revises its promotion policy, for doctors at least.

In Singapore and elsewhere they have a different policy. They do not have a set number of posts for doctors. They hold an annual exercise and everytime they hold an exercise they find who is fit for which post and if there are ten clinicians who are fit for, let us say, Superscale "B" or "C", then so be it; they promote these people without having to find out whether there are vacancies in the Ministry of Health before these people are promoted. I call on the Minister to present this scheme to his Ministerial colleagues because if he does not do something quick, and very quickly at that, more people will resign from the Government Service. The Minister knows that right now a number of consultants in the Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur have submitted their resignation or will submit their resignation very soon to the Ministry in order to go out into private practice. Not that I say that is a bad thing in itself. If they go out into private practice and if their services are offered to the people of this country, then I do not think it is a bad thing. It is only when they leave this country for pastures outside

this country, then a very serious situation will arise. Many of these doctors—it is not that they have reached 50, no, lots of them are in their 30's and some perhaps in their 40's—are prepared to throw away all the pension that they have earned in order to go out into private practice for the simple reason that they look around and they see that there are no promotion prospects whatsoever for them in the foreseeable future.

Mr Chairman, Sir, next I wish to touch on the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. The Member for Bandar Melaka has talked a great deal on the Hospital Besar, Melaka. I shall come to that in a little while. The Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur is supposed to be a land-mark in Kuala Lumpur and none other than the Prime Minister himself has stated that the Hospital Besar plus the Faculty of Medicine for the Universiti Kebangsaan and the Institute for Medical Research, the three of them together, will make Kuala Lumpur perhaps the best medical centre in South East Asia, if not in Asia. I think the Prime Minister is being a little too rash in making such a statement because if he has walked through the Hospital Besar in Kuala Lumpur, he will know that many of the serving officers are tearing their hair with rage over the inadequacies of the new buildings that have been built. To give but one example, very often the switches do not work, the intercom does not work, there are leaks everywhere, and I believe there are also operation theatres that do not work because the airconditioning is not working. This is a brand new hospital, and for a new hospital to have such shortcomings—to have this gone wrong, that gone wrong, airconditioning gone wrong in such a short time—is a very serious thing, and I call on the Minister to institute a committee of enquiry into the building of the Hospital Besar. One of the reasons why this is so is perhaps that the people who have been commissioned to design the hospital have not been that adequate and I hope the Minister will take this seriously and perhaps go and visit the Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur and talk to the consultants and talk to the Director there and see whether there are grounds for instituting a committee of enquiry before things get worse in the Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Member for Bandar Melaka has touched in great detail about the deaths that have occurred in the Hospital Besar, Melaka from July 21st to August 20th, 1973. My only contribution to it is that now that the Minister has said that the Committee of Inquiry has completed its work, will the Minister consider making public the report of the Committee of Inquiry? If he makes public the findings of the Committee of Inquiry then the people of this country will be in a better position to judge where things have gone wrong and perhaps if they relate it to their own experience, they can find whether in their own hospitals in their own towns, things have gone wrong or not. I would call on the Minister to make public the findings of the Committee of Inquiry as soon as possible.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister has, in his visits around the country, at least on two occasions, called on the doctors in his Ministry not to play politics. He had told them in no uncertain terms that if they want to play politics, then they should leave the Ministry and go and enter the political arena. I entirely agree with the Honourable Minister of Health. What I would urge him to do is to try and name them instead of just mentioning them nebulously about doctors playing politics in his Ministry. He should name them, or if he does not want to name them, then he should hold inquiries as to whether doctors are playing politics because the General Orders are very clear: No doctor, despite his private political opinions, should try to play politics—no Government servant for that matter, despite his own political opinions, should play politics while in the service of His Majesty's Government.

I want to bring to the attention of the Minister another thing about doctors in his Ministry, i.e. some of the doctors have connections with firms which are supplying goods to the Ministry. Now this is a very serious state of affairs where you have civil servants having connections with business firms outside and these business firms have business connections with the Ministry. I call on the Minister to enquire into this and put a stop to it because if they want to be businessmen, then let them get out of the Ministry. Why do they want to have a foot in both camps; one holding a very senior post in the Ministry and another in the

business world. He should make up his mind whether he wants to be a businessman or he wants to be a doctor.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now wish to touch a little on the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium. The Sungei Buloh Leprosarium, quite rightly, is regarded as a showpiece of this country, but it does not mean that all is well with that hospital. The Minister himself knows; recently he was invited to go and hear the grievances of the patients there. Mr Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the attention of the Minister the plight of some of the patients there. Some of these patients are Indonesians who have managed to leave Indonesia and come to this country and have been admitted into the Leprosarium because they suffer from leprosy. They have been kept there; many of them, I dare say, perhaps all of them, for more than 10 years. Now, they are foreigners and there is at least one case that I know of who has been discharged. This is a very serious state of affairs, Mr Chairman, Sir, because this person who is discharged has no documents to prove that he is from Indonesia; he is what one would term as an uninvited alien, and I do not know whether he is eligible for a red identity card to allow him to stay permanently in this country. Certainly he has no blue identity card.

So I call on the Honourable Minister to look into this matter and see whether the Ministry can help this group of patients who have come over from Indonesia in the late 50's or perhaps in the early 60's. Now, of course, they are being asked to leave the Leprosarium and if they leave the Leprosarium, I suppose they can wander around a little if they do not fall foul of the law but once they fall foul of the law, even if it is an accident on the road, then they had it because they have no documents to show why they are in this country. I call on the Minister to take a very sympathetic view to see whether he can, in the first instance, help these victims of this dreaded disease to obtain a red identity card to enable them to stay permanently in this country and later on to qualify for citizenship.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the other thing is that the Minister knows there are a number of grievances that the patients in the Leprosarium have. One is regarding the discharge of cured patients. The Ministry, I believe, has

a policy of trying to reduce the number of patients in the Leprosarium. That I heartily agree but I would urge the Minister to give instructions to the doctors in the Leprosarium that although a patient is cured, if the patient has been in the settlement for a long time, and by a long time, I mean 5, 6 or 10 years, then he should not be discharged unless he has a job waiting for him, because if he has no job waiting for him, even though he may have relations, he cannot impose himself on his relations because he is minus two fingers, his nose is out of shape and society, unfortunately, Mr Chairman, Sir, does not take kindly to these people, although I must say that the Ministry and the Leprosy Division of the Ministry of Health have done their best to educate the people of this country to try and accept these people. But such prejudices do not die overnight and although leprosy is a curable disease these days, society will not accept these people and once you say so-and-so is a leper, then everybody runs away from him. If such a person is discharged from the Leprosarium without a job waiting for him, then the Ministry will be throwing these people into the cruel world to fend for themselves. Perhaps they may end up either as victims of accidents along the road because they have no food and so they stumbled along the road and get knocked down or they would turn to a life of crime.

Hence, Mr Chairman, Sir, I would urge the Minister to ask the doctors in the Leprosarium to give very sympathetic consideration and on no account should any patient be discharged until and unless there is a job waiting for him.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there are a few other minor shortcomings in the Leprosarium which I hope the Minister will look into before he is called by the Medical Superintendent there to help to sort out troubles bigger than, for example, patients carrying placards and the like.

I want to assure the Minister that he must not think that I am the troublemaker down there. Very often, I tried to pour oil on troubled waters down there but even I cannot help the Minister—if patients who, although cured, are discharged into the cruel world without jobs, then tempers will soon rise in that settlement.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have highlighted some of these points in the hope that the Minister will pay attention to them:

- (1) With regard to superscale posts;
- (2) With regard to doctors taking part in politics;
- (3) With regard to doctors taking part in business;
- (4) Finally, with regard to some of the shortcomings of the Leprosarium in Sungei Buloh, in particular of foreigners who are from Indonesia and who have been admitted there and now are wandering because they have no documents to prove their stay here.

4.29 ptg.

**Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak (Kuala Selangor):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengucapkan terima kasih atas peluang yang diberikan kepada saya dan saya menyokong penuh di atas perbelanjaan yang diminta dalam Kepala B. 28 dan P. 28.

Saya adalah juga menyokong dengan sepenuhnya iaitu gaji Menteri Kesihatan tak boleh dipotong \$100 oleh kerana kerjanya banyak dan saya nampak dalam beberapa tahun ini banyak hospital telah dibina. Sebagai manusia tentu ada membuat kesalahan-kesalahan. Semua orang ada membuat kesalahan, melainkan Tuhan sahaja tidak membuat kesilapan. Sebagai manusia kita maafkan kalau ada kesalahan-kesalahan yang telah berlaku di dalam masa menunaikan kewajipannya itu.

Di samping saya menyokong, ada pula sedikit kritik. Saya hendak bangkitkan berkenaan dengan Kementerian ini. Kementerian ini bukan tidak bersalah; Yang Berhormat Menteri sendiri menyatakan ada kelemahan-kelemahan Kementerian ini. Jikalau Kementerian itu tidak boleh dikritik, maka pentadbiran Kementerian itu akan merosot pada masa akan datang. Kritik yang membina, saya fikir tentulah boleh ditimbang oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri. Satu daripadanya doktor-doktor daripada luar negeri. Doktor-doktor yang datang daripada luar negeri mestilah keadaan mereka diperhatikan.

Di kawasan saya di Kuala Selangor ada doktor dari Mesir; ada tiga empat orang di sana. Satu daripadanya Dr Hani. Dr Hani ini dan rakan-rakannya mendapat layanan yang cukup buruk daripada Kementerian Kesihatan. Lapuran-lapuran dan surat-surat telah dihantar oleh Dr Hani ini kepada Kementerian dan juga kepada Ketua Setia-usaha Kementerian mengadukan bagaimana layanan yang telah diberi kepadanya di Hospital Tanjong Karang. Aduannya ialah terhadap Ketua doktor di situ apa yang dibuat oleh doktor Mesir ini salah belaka. Ini bukan cakap saya, tetapi ini cakap doktor Mesir itu. Dia datang ke rumah saya dan mengadukan perkara ini mengatakan apa yang dibuatnya salah sahaja, tidak betul sahaja, kerana saolah-olah benci kepada doktor dari Mesir. Ketua doktor di Tanjong Karang itu berfikir dia anak orang besar—saya tidak hendak sebutkan kaumnya. Dia mengatakan kepada Dr Hani iaitu Dr Hani ini boleh dihantar balik dan sekarang dia sudah ditukarkan ke Grik. Dia tidak takut kerana bapanya orang besar, dia kenal orang itu orang ini. Orang tidak boleh apa-apa kepadanya. Jadi, bukan Dr Hani ini sahaja yang kena, tetapi dua orang atau tiga orang lagi doktor-doktor Mesir yang ada di situ begitulah kesusahannya. Saya harap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri mengambil perhatian di atas perkara ini. Saya ada juga menulis surat kepada Kementerian di atas perkara ini, tetapi tidak berjawab. Barangkali Ketua Perubatan Malaysia mendengar lapuran ketua doktor Tanjong Karang, kerana dia ini orang besar, maka doktor Mesir ini telah tercampak jauh ke Grik. Orang-orang Melayu terutama sekali di sana memang sayang kepadanya, dia seorang Islam, dia melayan orang cukup bagus, baik dan lemah lembut, tetapi dia tidak boleh bertugas di sana dan dihantar jauh nun di tepi hutan Grik.

Lagi satu teguran saya berkenaan dengan P. 28, muka surat 235 berkaitan dengan Grant to University of Malaya for Training Hospital, Petaling Jaya. Saya hendak menyatakan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ada seorang Melayu daripada Kampung Medan, orang perempuan berumur lebih kurang 50 tahun lebih sakit teruk. Dia dihantar ke Hospital lebih kurang sebulan dahulu. Lima jam menunggu di Hospital itu tidak ada doktor memeriksanya. Kalau

hendak nama perempuan itu, saya akan beri kemudian. Sesudah lima jam di situ, dia meninggal dunia. Anak-beranaknya menangis, maklumlah orang mati tentulah sedih dan menangis. Penuntut-penuntut Universiti Hospital ini hendak belah mayatnya, sebab hendak belajar dan menengok penyakit dalam perutnya itu. Apabila pergi ke Hospital itu, kalau mati dibelah sebab hendak belajar. Jadi waris hamba Allah yang miskin inipun datanglah mengadu kepada saya, dia menyatakan emak dia pergi ke Hospital daripada pukul 10.00 pagi sampai pukul 4.00 petang terus meninggal dunia. Jadi tolonglah supaya janganlah dibelah. Saya pun ikhtiarlah, tetapi polis kata mesti dibelah juga, jadi apa boleh buat. Ini adalah salah Universiti Hospital, sebab dia menunggu lima jam di situ tidak diperiksa apa penyakit orang ini. Jadi tentulah tidak tahu cause of death, sebab orang ini mati. Boleh jadi orang ini mati oleh kerana umurnya sudah tua, apa boleh buat nyawanya dipegang oleh Tuhan. Tetapi sesudah dia mati sebelum diperiksa terpaksa dibelah. Perkara ini bukan yang pertama terjadi, tetapi banyak kali sudah terjadi begini. Apabila terjadi begini saya pun sebuklah ke sana ke sini mencari doktor yang hendak membelah mayat itu merayu supaya tidak dibelah. Jadi apabila hendak dibelah selalunya jatuh pada hari Sabtu ini yang susah sekali, sebab doktor susah didapati walaupun doktor sepatutnya berkhidmat 24 jam. Mayat itu terpaksa disimpan di mortuary sampai hari Isnin. Orang Melayu yang beragama Islam tidak hendak mayat itu disimpan lama-lama di mortuary, dia hendak seberapa segera dibawa balik, disembahyang dan dikebumikan seberapa lekas. Oleh kerana Universiti Hospital ini separuh di bawah tanggungjawab Kementerian Pelajaran dan separuh Kementerian Kesihatan, tetapi peruntukannya daripada Kementerian Kesihatan. Oleh itu, saya minta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri menolong di atas perkara ini.

Berkenaan dengan Hospital-hospital. Memang ada layanan-layanan yang tidak memuaskan iaitu ada doktor-doktor yang sombong, nurses yang sombong, tetapi tidak semuanya yang sombong, banyak juga yang baik. Saya minta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri iaitu layanan kepada orang yang masuk Kelas Tiga ini biarlah diberi layanan yang baik, sebab dia sakit. Apabila orang sakit, baik dia miskin, baik dia kaya, dia

tahu bagaimana sengsaranya sakit. Jadi diharap layanan yang diberi oleh doktor ataupun nurses seperti makanan dan lain-lain diberi secara manusia, jangan ada kelas-kelas, high class, middle class, lower class, sebab orang yang sakit ini jiwanya tersinggung. Si pemotong getah misalnya, dia bekerja untuk negara ini, getah sumber ekonomi negara ini, dia bekerja teruk-teruk, apa boleh buat dia miskin apabila masuk hospital di Kelas Tiga, kerana tidak ada wang maka diberikan layanan yang begitu. Saya harap diberikan layanan seperti manusia supaya dia lekas baik dan dapat dia bekerja untuk faedah negara kita. Sekianlah ucapan saya dan diharap apa yang saya cakapkan ini bukan hendak mengkeritik, tetapi satu teguran yang membina supaya kejadian-kejadian ini tidak berlaku lagi pada masa yang akan datang.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya harap Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat semua tolong ambil ingatan supaya memendekkan ucapannya. Jia tidak, saya terpaksa menyekat had masa berucap.

4.41 ptg.

**Tuan V. David:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta izin bercakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Hari ini kita telah terima satu usul tidak percaya kepada Menteri Kesihatan. Usul ini telah kalah, tetapi kita tahu macam mana Kementerian Kesihatan sekarang. Apa penyakitnya dalam Kementerian Kesihatan ini? Tiap-tiap rakyat negara kita tahu.

*(Dengan izin)* Mr Chairman, Sir, my colleague has dwelt at length in respect of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. Sir, the position of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, instead of improving, is deteriorating day to day in progress and development. Sir, there is a constant fear now rising in the minds of the people whether hospitals are safe places for patients. The suspicion is created not only in respect of medical treatment but also as regards the belongings of the patients.

Sir, in the casualty ward when the patients are brought in and admitted or before admission when they are brought into the casualty ward unconscious, some of them, when they become conscious, do not find their belongings. Their chains, wallets or

whatever valuable things they have are taken away from them. Who could do this is not a mystery. The people who are handling the patients in the casualty ward—some of them and not all—are responsible for these thefts. In cases when such things take place, nurses who interrupt or intercept and check on these, those nurses are being warned by those who handle these patients. "Be careful. If you report this matter, we will deal with you outside." Sir, this has become a common feature in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. One day, Sir, worse things could happen in the General Hospital. Sir, patients who are brought into the casualty ward are sometimes placed on the wheel-chairs and nobody pushes the wheel-chairs. They expect the relatives or any others accompanying the patients to push the wheel-chairs right up to the wards. Even when there are people to attend to them, they just do not want to attend. This, I will attribute, Sir, to lack of supervision and those who are in a position to check on these do not have the guts and the nerves to check on them. Sir, I can also quote instances where hospital patients have left the ward with the hospital clothings on them, because their own clothings were missing and those responsible could not give them the clothings when they were discharged. Sir, I will give the Minister the particulars.

The number of the patient concerned is 9085/73 and his name is Suppiah; admitted to Orthopaedic Ward Unit II, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, 35 years old and from Teluk Anson. He was admitted to the casualty ward, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, on 28th November, 1973. His address has been given as 136, Lorong Ceylon, Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur. Sir, he was transferred to the neurosurgery ward on 8th December, 1973. For further investigation, he was transferred later to the Orthopaedic Ward for a fracture of the leg. He was discharged from that Ward with hospital clothings on. When he asked for his clothings and belongings, he was told that they were not to be found. He made many attempts to get out of the hospital. He was stopped by the guard on many occasions. He had to hang around the hospital premises for two solid days. Then, after that, he made his escape and later he was stranded in Kuala Lumpur not knowing what to do, because he did not have any money and the

money he had was stolen from him and his clothings were taken. Sir, his registration number is 45743 and another number has been given as N/L 1482/73.

Sir, if these could happen in a hospital which is situated in the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, one can imagine what will happen to district hospitals where the Medical Superintendent is the "uncrowned king" in the district. The General Hospital has become a "slaughter" house. It is no more a hospital because such things are happening and those responsible do not want to take action even when reported; and it has become a belief that even if one reports, nobody is going to take any action to check on this.

Sir, it is a disgrace for anyone to relate such incidents in this House because this type of incidents are quite barbarious and beyond civilisation at all. In a civilised hospital such a thing would not happen like the snatching away of chains and taking away of belongings when a patient is unconcious. With all the pride of the General Hospital, still if we go into the third class wards 13 and 14, we will find more cats and rats than patients in the hospital wards. This we have seen ourselves, and this is no hearsay evidence. We visit this Hospital and we know what is happening there. There is no cleanliness because nobody bothers. If they find a patient has dependents, then nobody changes his bedsheets and he is left to rot there. Sir, if this is going to be the state of affairs of our medical institutions, then I am sorry it is a sad day for the whole nation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is high time that the Minister acts very swiftly, check on all these irregularities and if necessary refer such cases to the necessary authorities for disciplinary action against those who do not act with conscience and fulfil their obligations.

Sir, the Penang General Hospital is no better. A patient on 5th September, 1973, who was an attendant of the General Hospital, died after a few hours of admission. This particular employee was receiving treatment daily for four days prior to his death. During the period of treatment, he was not extended medical leave to rest and was working in spite of his illness.

Finally on 5th September, after his duty hours, his condition was terribly bad and he consulted a doctor and he was immediately admitted and then died a few hours later. Sir, it is not the question of one or two incidents, but is a daily affair in the General Hospital. Mr Chairman, Sir, I call upon the Ministry and it is the responsibility of the Minister to shake up the entire system in the hospitals. People have taken for granted that "Who can do anything? If they report, we know how to deal with it."

As my colleague has just said, politics has become a great factor in hospitals. If one knows somebody in the ruling party, then he assumes he can do anything he wants. He can do anything and get out of it because he has a powerful organisation backing him.

Sir, another two-year old girl from an estate visited a doctor at the Butterworth Hospital on 27th November, 1973. The doctor prescribed medicine and did not admit the child even though the child was very serious. He again brought the child to the hospital and admitted her on 29th November, 1973. Later the father of the patient found that the condition of the child was very bad and appealed to the doctor for the transfer of the child to the Penang Hospital which the doctor refused. The father, against the medical advice, took the child to the Penang Hospital and was immediately admitted at 4.30 p.m. It is understood that the father was told that he should have brought the child earlier for immediate medical attention.

However, the child who was admitted died on 3rd December, 1973. Sir, this shows the lack of doctors to attend to children in Butterworth. These are not one or two cases but many hundred cases of this nature. Sir, all the statements are made without malice and there is nothing personal against the Minister of Health but we want to see some changes brought about. There is no need for promises after promises and we find that the efficiency is day-to-day deteriorating and there is no improvement at all.

Sir, now let us take a look at the district hospitals and estate hospitals. They are in the worst condition. In estates, even though money is spent on medicines, these medicines do not go to the poor labourers who work in the estates; these medicines are

sold before even it is delivered to the clinics or hospitals run by the Government. In most of the districts, these medicines are not delivered at all. We only find vouchers and invoices but they are not delivered. Somebody enjoys all the benefits. The same thing applies to the General Hospital of Penang. Very often the patients are told, "We do not have stock of this medicine; you go and buy this medicine if you want to."

Sir, there have been incidents where reports have been made on the lack of urinals and needles in Penang General Hospital. When a statement was made, suddenly the needles were changed. Patients are shouted at by doctors at times. Drugs prescribed at night to patients are not available and they are asked to return the next day. You find the Intensive Care Unit in the general hospital, Penang, is too crowded and so dirty and filthy; it is not properly maintained at all. Sir, is this the type of medical treatment that the respectable citizens of this country should receive, in a country which is always acclaiming itself to be proud of its medical institutions.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I call upon the Minister of Health to completely shake up his Ministry, his hospitals, especially hospitals like the general hospitals of Kuala Lumpur and Penang, and also the district hospitals. Sir, the Klang Hospital is no exception; it is one of the worst in the whole country. The Government, of course, has assured of building new hospitals but in the meantime, atrocities are carried out in these hospitals. Doctors and some hospital attendants are all uncrowned kings. Drugs are not given to patients and they are missing. So I call upon the Minister to carefully think that he is responsible to this nation and he is dealing with human lives and as a human being I am asking a fellow human being to look into the whole set up so that drastic changes can be brought about in public health.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya hadkan masa 10 minit sahaja tiap-tiap seorang Ahli berucap untuk mengambil bahagian dalam perbincangan ini. Nampaknya Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat tidak mengikuti nasihat saya.

4.50 ptg.

**Dr A. Soorian (Port Dickson):** (Dengan izin) Mr Chairman, Sir, it is amazing how after 16 years of Merdeka there has been

increasing deterioration of health standards in the rural areas, that is to say in the estates, kampungs and New Villages.

Many health problems have their roots in larger economic and social ills and we recognise that correcting the economic and social ills will contribute in large measure to solving the health problems.

Mr Chairman, Sir, nine out of ten students in the estates suffer from worm infestation. This leads to anaemia and ill-health among the students. Anaemia in turn renders the students to a pathetic state of inertia where he cannot concentrate on his studies. This of course, leads to drop-outs in schools. The Malay and Tamil media schools are composed primarily of rural children (Malay 85%; Tamil 80%). The Tamil Schools possess the lowest holding power, compared to all other media schools. The decline in enrolment is greatest in the Standard Four and even in the Secondary level the attrition rate is the greatest among Indian youths.

The Tamil students have the lowest academic performance and attendance rates and the highest truancy rate compared to all other schools. The above findings from the Murad Report illustrate the disadvantaged nature of rural students especially the Tamil students.

In view of this, it is high time therefore that the Health Ministry conducted an intensive search to find out why rural health is deteriorating. Mal-nutrition is another problem. Although sufficient food perhaps is consumed to prevent hunger but this unfortunately is not in the balanced or adequate amount which is necessary for development and healthy growth in the body. The main causative factors for this are:

- (i) poverty.
- (ii) ignorance of nutritional needs especially of mothers and young children.
- (iii) ignorance or lack of initiative in nutrition needs in the production of food.

The Health Ministry should lay out and publicise guidelines on this problem, for example, breast feeding of children should be taken for the first six months of the baby's life and estate folk should be educated on

increased domestic food production, e.g. vegetable gardening, poultry rearing, fish rearing and so on. Schools should provide free, substantive meals to students, and the Ministry should launch a massive deworming campaign to eradicate worms which cause anaemia among students.

Malaria is a common problem in the rural areas and it is quite a common sight in the rural areas to see unhygienic conditions and poor sanitation in the estates. The labour lines in the estates are jam-packed like military cantonments during war-time so much so that disease spreads like wild fire throughout the labour lines. Lalang is seen to grow unchecked in certain areas in the estates and mosquitoes are rife. Preventive medicine is poor in the estates and instead of spending money on anti-malarial pills the management should be advised if not insisted to spray D.D.T. regularly in the vicinity of lines in the estates to kill the larvae of mosquitoes. Malaria is also common in kampungs and New Villages and the Government should take concrete steps to eradicate this scourge once and for all.

#### *Water Pollution*

The Minister of Health should pay unannounced visits to the rural areas to see for himself the sad state of water supplies there. The water in some of the estates, for example the water in Jemina Estate in Port Dickson and Pengkalan Durian Estate, Linggi is unfit for human consumption and little wonder how the workers managed to survive. The water should be chlorinated at the rate 1.5 to 2.5 parts per million and during cholera epidemics the residual chlorine at the ends of pipes should be at least 2 parts per million. The wells in estates in Port Dickson area for example are not thus chlorinated and during the last cholera epidemic there had been reported several cases of cholera in the Port Dickson District alone.

#### *Filiarisis*

There was an outbreak of this disease in the Sua Betong Estate in Linggi a few months ago. The reason for this is that the Sua Betong Estate is surrounded by jungles in which are found monkeys which harbour

this disease and the disease is transmitted by mosquitoes. The Health Ministry should from time to time clear the jungle areas and eliminate if necessary the carriers, i.e. the monkeys. Before the war, estates used to have fully equipped hospitals with resident Medical Officers but now the position is worst. There are not only no resident doctors but the hospitals cannot be described as hospitals, they are just sick bays and the visiting doctors do not really go round the estates in detail and attend to health problems in the estates. This is really deplorable. It is strange to say that health conditions in the estates were better in the colonial days than now, and it is high time that the Minister look deeply into this. Samsu and illicit liquor drinking is very common also in the estates. While the Government has made so much efforts in taking steps to check the spread of drug abuse among youths, to check air and industrial pollution and moral pollution, samsu and illicit liquor consumption is still a common feature. It is not sufficient for the Police and the Customs to raid these areas, but the Health Ministry, in liaison with the Muhibbah Committees, should educate the people as to the facts and consequences of such practices. It should be drilled into them that such practices can cause blindness, liver and brain destruction and death. Habits can normally be removed only by substitution and hence samsu drinking should be substituted by something a little bit safer—say, toddy.

#### *Shortage of doctors*

The Government should take concrete steps to overcome this problem. The country is still short of about 200 doctors or so. In view of this, it is suggested that scholarships should be granted to interested Malaysian students to do medicine on the understanding that they will be on contract to the Government for a period of five years or so after completion of their studies. In the meantime, doctors should be recruited from friendly neighbouring countries like India, instead of going all the way to Europe. Further, European doctors will be more difficult to maintain as they have to be paid ice allowance, expatriate allowance, and so on.

#### *Housemanship*

The standards of teaching medicine in recognised Medical Colleges in India are on a par with Western Institutes of Higher Learning. Therefore, there is no cogent reason why Indian qualified doctors have to do an additional year in housemanship in Malaysia on their return from India whereas graduates from the West, Middle-East, Indonesia, etc. are exempted from this rule. This has introduced an element of frustration into the work of Indian qualified doctors in the country. The Government is, therefore, urged to revoke this rule of extra one-year housemanship.

#### *Family Planning*

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now like to touch on item 13, page 240, on the problem of family planning. The Government is making gigantic efforts to combat the drop-out situation. It is incontrovertible that a child who is under-fed, under-clothed and under-cared, ill-equipped with books and who come from a family where interest in his scholastic performance is lackadaisical will not do well in schools, even if he has the potential of an Einstein. It is said that two out of five children have never visited Asia, the other three are already there. This shows how grave the problem of population explosion is. Even all the job-targets contained in the Second Malaysia Plan are achieved, another 50,000 people will join the ranks of the unemployed. The growing unemployment is worst among the Malaysians between the ages of 15 and 24. Therefore, family planning is an urgent problem, and there are some selfish Malaysians who advocate family planning only for themselves, but advise others against it. Such anti-wellwishers should be brought to book. For the sake of tipping the racial balance in this country there are some who go to extremes for cheap political gains. Although the Minister has announced the use of Depo-Provera, a three-month-once injection in the fight to curb the population hike this does not suffice and further measures should be taken. For example, the Government should institute a referendum to see whether the public want to legalise for abortion. Mr Chairman, Sir, let us face it. Although abortion is illegal in Malaysia, the fact remains that there are women who pay handsomely in resorting to it in a fit of

desperation. It is an open secret that abortions through the method of D. & C. is carried out with impunity. Everybody knows that it is going on, and I am sure the Ministry of Health is aware of such practices but is turning a blind eye to it. Now, if there is abortion going on, why not we legalise it and adopt methods that are safer in bringing about abortion—for example, the injection method by using Prostaglandin. This hormone has been tried out in America by medical experts and it is described as a landmark in mankind's struggle to protect himself from his own fertility. With this hormone injection, 90% of women abort within 36 to 48 hours. It is cheaper, simpler and safer for women. So why not let us have it? There have been cases of desperate women who have resorted to all sorts of people and to all sorts of methods to terminate pregnancy. This has resulted in unnecessary suffering, or even death. This hormone can be used in other ways as well, including the pessary method. There is also another family planning pill, which is used only once-a-month, and the same hormone is used and this method is employed in Britain. It is a convenient form of the pill. It is a common occurrence the women who are on the pill in our country forget to take it on certain days. This, of course, upsets the intention of the pill. This new method requires only one pill a month and is especially useful for people in the rural areas. There are other adjuncts to family planning like the use of "Lugol's Iodine" and the use of the "morning-after" pill—Stilbestroel. Vasectomy is another method and the Ministry of Health should popularise this method. This is a simple operation involving only a 15-minute job and it is a 100% birth control method and it is reversible in 1 in 4 cases.

#### *Publicity*

There is lack publicity in this affair.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Masa sudah cukup—sepuluh minit lebih!

**Dr A. Soorin:** All right, terima kasih, Tuan Pengerusi.

5.06 ptg.

**Tuan Valentine Cotter (Bau-Lundu):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untuk menyokong dan mengambil bahagian dalam

perbahasan atas Kepala Pembangunan, P. 28, Kementerian Kesihatan, muka surat 241, di bawah tajuk Sarawak.

Tuan Pengerusi, kesihatan ini amat penting untuk semua rakyat jelata. Dengan itu hendaklah diberikan untuk meninggikan taraf kesihatan penduduk-penduduk di semua peringkat dalam bandar dan luar bandar. Hospital-hospital dan klinik-klinik patut diadakan dan yang penting sekali iaitu ubat-ubat yang baharu, modern medicine mesti diadakan di tiap-tiap hospital dan klinik untuk memperluaskan dan memajukan rancangan-rancangan kesihatan, khususnya di luar-luar bandar di Sarawak.

Di Sarawak sekarang ini banyak kekurangan hospital-hospital, klinik-klinik, doktor-doktor dan pakar-pakar. Di sini saya suka menggesa Kerajaan untuk mengatasi perkara ini. Di bandar Kuching ada sebuah health centre sahaja yang lama, penuh sesak oleh pesakit-pesakit pada tiap-tiap hari. Kadangkala pesakit-pesakit yang datang dari tempat yang jauh tidak dapat berjumpa dengan doktor-doktor di situ disebabkan ada kekurangan doktor dan pegawai di situ dan saya minta Kementerian ini akan membesarkan rumah itu dan doktor-doktor patut ditambahkan lagi.

Tuan Pengerusi, begitu juga sebuah hospital yang kecil dan lama di Lundu sekarang ramai orang-orang sakit tidak diterima masuk oleh sebab katil-katil di situ sudah penuh oleh pesakit-pesakit. Di sana ada dua orang doktor, tetapi ada kekurangan pegawai dan Staff Nurse diperlukan dan juga makanan orang-orang sakit tidak memuaskan. Saya harap Kementerian ini akan menambahkan atau extend bangunan lama itu dan menambahkan pegawai-pegawai dan Staff Nurse di situ.

Tuan Pengerusi, klinik-klinik kesihatan kanak-kanak dan beranak patut diadakan di kampung-kampung yang jauh dari bandar, khususnya di Bau-Lundu dan mobile dispensary patut dijalankan sekurang-kurangnya satu kali dalam satu minggu di tiap-tiap kampung yang di pendalaman di sana. Apa yang dijalankan oleh mobile dispensary sekarang iaitu cuma sampai tempat yang dapat dimasuki dengan land rover sahaja atau out-board dan menunggu selama dalam masa tiga atau empat jam sahaja dalam satu hari.

Berkenaan kereta ambulan adalah didapati sangat susah hendak dipakai untuk orang-orang sakit yang hendak pergi ke rumah sakit, khasnya penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Oleh sebab itu, saya minta Kementerian ini supaya buat satu rancangan khas kereta ambulan untuk pesakit-pesakit di luar-luar bandar oleh sebab selalu ada orang sakit kuat waktu malam di kampung-kampung tidak dapat bantuan, kadangkala mereka itu tidak dapat diselamatkan disebabkan kelambatan.

Kesihatan untuk murid-murid sekolah rendah di luar-luar bandar patut diambil perhatian juga oleh Kementerian ini supaya semua murid-murid sekolah diberi ubat vitamin dan lain-lain dengan percuma pada tiap-tiap orang di sekolah masing-masing untuk memperbaiki kesihatan mereka.

Tuan Pengerusi, oleh yang demikian, saya berharap Menteri yang berkenaan ambil perhatian atas perkara yang tersebut ini. Dengan itu, saya menyokong peruntukan bagi Kementerian ini.

*5.12 ptg.*

**Tuan Joseph Unting anak Umang (Kanowit):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka bercakap sedikit mengenai Kepala P. 28, muka surat 241, Pecahan-kepala 31—Rancangan Memperbaiki Kesihatan Luar Bandar di Sarawak.

Tuan Pengerusi, di sini saya suka menarik perhatian Kementerian ini di atas satu perkara sahaja iaitu berhubung dengan keadaan gudang ubat di Kanowit pada masa ini cuma dilengkapi dengan 8 katil sahaja bagi keperluan pesakit-pesakit dengan dua orang yang bertugas di situ, seorang Penolong Rumah Sakit dan seorang sebagai Attendan.

Di Daerah Kanowit yang mempunyai penduduk seramai lebih kurang 50,000 jiwa dan juga gudang ubat itu menjadi tumpuan murid-murid sekolah menengah Kanowit seramai lebih kurang 700 murid sentiasa menggunakan kemudahan-kemudahan perubatan di gudang-gudang ubat kecil tersebut.

Tuan Pengerusi, mengenai sebuah gudang ubat bergerak dengan menggunakan enjin sangkut yang bertugas di situ hanyalah memberi rawatan kepada rakyat di Batang Rajang, Daerah Kanowit sahaja tidak ada

memasukkan sungai ke Lembah Sungai Poi, Bawan, Mapai, Kabah serta lain-lainnya lagi. Dengan memandangkan bertambahnya bilangan penduduk sekarang saya mengesyorkan kepada Kementerian ini supaya sebuah kelinik kesihatan kecil didirikan di Sungai Poi dan Lembah Ngemah untuk faedah rakyat di sekitar kawasan itu serta gudang ubat Kanowit diperbesarkan lagi dengan alat-alat perkakas yang mencukupi.

Tuan Pengerusi, Daerah Kanowit 10 tahun yang lalu sudah merdeka dalam Malaysia dan tidak ada apa-apa perubahan dan kemajuan yang nampak di situ.

Akhirnya, saya menyokong peruntukan yang dikehendaki oleh Kementerian ini.

*5.10 ptg.*

**Tuan Su Liang Yu (Bruas) (Dengan izin):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to refer to Head B. 28, page 229, Sub-head 1100 in respect of Salaries and Wages for which a sum of \$185,861,100 has been allotted for the purpose of providing further and better health facilities in the country. It is indeed appreciable on the part of the Government to providing such facilities so as not only to have hard working but healthy citizens too. However, the provision of mere facilities is not enough, what is really needed besides this is the kind attention and better treatment to the people at large irrespective of whether poor, rich or colour. In this connection, I would like to point out that there is not only lacking grossly such proper attention or treatment to the people but also among the various staffs as well. A case in point is a trained assistant nurse who was asked to be on transfer without giving reasonable notice of her transfer and that she had to report on duty to the new health clinic immediately the following day which ultimately culminated in the innocent death of the nurse. Sir, this particular nurse died not because of natural death but owing to intense mental torture by the ruthless, heartless and violent-tempered Senior Officers. It is my reliable understanding that the nurse in question died because of nervous breakdown and collapsed and departed this world on 8-8-1973.

In view of the serious incident involving a precious soul, I would like the Government to take appropriate action against those officers responsible for the death of the nurse.

Further I am keen to know why the Ministry is keeping dead silence over such an important matter; more interesting is the fact that there has been no enquiry or investigation ever carried out by the Government. In the light of these circumstances. I would like the Ministry to assure the public that justice would be upheld over such an issue.

Now touching on expansion of supplies and materials there is still lacking greatly adequate facilities being provided especially in the rural areas. Sir, I am rather indebted to the Government for its kind concern in its provision for sufficient number of clinics which has been erected for the benefit of the people at large. However, it is not enough in just establishing health centres here and there if these health centres are not provided with adequate facilities so as to meet the needs and demands of the people. This is what we call a mere waste of public funds and wasting assets and the building has been left idle without making proper use of as designed initially. In this connection it is desirable that these health centre buildings be turned into some form of living quarters either for teachers who are teaching nearby or others who could make better use of them.

Everybody will agree and appreciate the importance of blood in the Medical Services in the Blood Bank. It is a matter which arises from time to time, particularly when there are accidents and blood is required suddenly and urgently and I think it is very essential that adequate supplies of blood of all groups should be available at all hospitals in the country;

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is true that blood is still difficult to get, but I would appeal under the policy of this service that whenever blood is required for a patient that blood should be given to the patient if it is available in the hospitals. I make this observation not to criticise the Government or anybody at any hospital but to give a practical example which is within my knowledge. There was a case in Ipoh where a man was admitted for an operation and his nine sons were all called for and asked to donate a pint of blood each for their father's operation. Five of his children had each given a pint of blood but the operation was not carried out because all his children had not given their blood. Then I managed to contact the surgeon and he was

shocked to know of such an incident and he had assured us that five pints of blood would be sufficient for the operation and it was not necessary to donate any further blood. So the operation was carried out without any further delays. Sir, this sorry state of affairs would not have happened had it not been that someone in the blood bank was trying to collect blood for the Blood Bank. What is the use of storing blood in the Blood Bank? The hospitals should make full use of the blood in the Blood Bank for emergency cases and then we must start the campaign for blood donors in the country, so that people on the spot will not have to bother themselves about replacing blood.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa*)

5.21 ptg.

**Dr Chen Man Hin (Seremban Timur):** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch on a few points on the Medical Services in the country.

The first is the question of the shortage of nurses. As you know, there have been many complaints not only from Members of this House but also from the public about the gross inefficiency of service in hospitals largely because of the inadequacy or shortage of nurses in the hospitals and in the health services.

On this particular point, I would like to ask the Minister of Health what has happened to his visit overseas when he tried to woo back some 3,000 nurses in England to come back and serve in this country. I dare say that the success that he had must be very, very minimal and if these nurses do not come back, I would like to know the reason why. Therefore, it must be due to some very poor administration in the service which they do not particularly like, that is why they do not come back. Perhaps on this matter, the Ministry itself should consider whether they should give these nurses at present serving in other countries better incentives to induce them to come back and serve this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, on the question of the shortage of doctors too, this is also quite a major problem especially in the rural areas.

In this instance, I refer to a statement made by a high Ministry official who said that there is only one doctor to 50,000 people in the kampungs and rural areas. This is a shocking state of affairs and no wonder the people in the kampungs and rural areas do not get adequate medical and health facilities and services. It is also quite disheartening to note that at this particular juncture when we are so short of doctors, that quite a number of them are resigning from the Government Health Service when they are needed so badly in the hospitals, in the clinics and the rural areas. Perhaps while there is a case presented by my colleague for Bandar Melaka that there has been a serious case of maladministration and negligence in the Malacca Hospital, causing also a demoralisation of staff especially among doctors, nurses and staff who are particularly dedicated to their profession, I would therefore urge the Minister to ensure that these particular people would be kept in service in hospitals by giving them more incentives to work, better pay and better promotion—promotion on the basis of merit and not on the basis of friendship or any other rule. The young doctors who are still in Government service and those whom I know in particular, are keen to give themselves to public service rather than go into private practice where there is better remuneration; they are prepared to continue in Government service provided there are better incentives and better conditions of work such as studies awards, research opportunities and they say that the scholarships which are available are so few and so hard to find that they feel frustrated. No wonder quite a number of them prefer to resign from service and we are losing these people who are particularly needed to help the poor. Therefore, I urge the Ministry to grant and consider the question of scholarships for young doctors in service so that they can stay indefinitely in the hospitals and the public and health services.

On the question of specialist doctors, Mr Chairman, Sir, I am also shocked to note that the Minister of Health has not been able to increase the number of specialist doctors in Seremban hospital, particularly specialist surgeons. I understand that for some months now, there has been only one general surgeon to serve the whole of

Seremban and also the whole of Negri Sembilan which has a population of 500,000 or so. According to modern standards, Mr Chairman, Sir, one general surgeon should serve at the most about 50,000 people. Therefore for a population of half a million, there should be, by right, 10 general surgeons in Negri Sembilan. But there we have a case of only one general surgeon for the hospital in Seremban and for the whole State of Negri Sembilan, which is, of course, inadequate and terrifying, knowing that there are more cases for surgery day by day. Here is a case where the Ministry should give more scholarships to the young doctors in service to enable them to become specialists, either as surgeons or in other departments of medicine.

My last point, Mr Chairman, Sir, is the question of the shortage of drugs. Right now, at the beginning of the year, it is only January, I have been informed that in the Malacca General Hospital, there has been a shortage of drugs—medicines—for the people. Not expensive drugs or special drugs but ordinary medicine like glycerine for local application. Patients who have tried to get glycerine at the hospitals pharmacy were told that this was not available and patients who were also given a simple medicine for thyroid disease were also told that there is no such medicine and they were given prescription to go outside and buy. Why should this happen at the beginning of the year when there is money available? Something must be wrong with the administration of the health services. Therefore, I would urge the Minister to look into these points and to make amends; otherwise we would suffer a situation where droves of doctors would quit the medical services and the people will suffer.

5.27 *ptg.*

**Tuan R. C. M. Rayan (Ipoh):** (*Dengan izin*) Referring to New Hospitals on page 236, Head B. 28, sub-head 4, I would urge the Honourable Minister to seriously consider making provisions for building a new hospital at Sungei Siput which is a fast developing town with a population of over 100,000 people, taking into account all the people living in the town, the nearby kampungs and new villages. The nearest

first-class hospital is in Ipoh, which is about 18 miles away, and from kampungs like Kampung Lasah, Ipoh is about 30 miles away.

There is a hospital at Kuala Kangsar, which is also not so near, being about 13 miles away. Sungei Siput town itself has a dispensary which is opened during the day and closed during the night and as the Honourable Minister knows, sickness does not affect people only during office hours. When patients are attacked by sickness during the night, they are helpless and they have to find ways and means of going to Ipoh and other hospitals. In any event, Sungei Siput is a growing town which fully qualifies for a hospital and this matter should not be delayed any longer. The Honourable Minister had previously provided an ambulance or mobile van to take the sick to Kuala Kangsar or to Ipoh hospital but an ambulance is not good enough, and it is no substitute for a hospital. In urgent cases, patients may die even before they are brought to hospital to see a doctor.

I hope the Honourable Minister will seriously pursue the matter and provide a hospital for this town, even a small one will do.

5.29 ptg.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'id (Seberang Utara):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untuk menyokong peruntukan bagi Kementerian Kesihatan dan saya mengambil peluang ini memberi sokongan yang penuh dan kepercayaan yang penuh kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri dan saya percaya Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat menjalankan tugasnya dengan memuaskan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin bercakap muka 238, P. 28, Pecahan-kepala 16 iaitu Hospital Daerah Bagan Serai, Seberang Prai. Peruntukan sebanyak \$500,000.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin menarik perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri, penduduk-penduduk di Seberang Prai tidak berkehendakkan Hospital Daerah di Bagan Serai sebab Hospital Daerah Butterworth jauhnya lebih kurang 3 batu daripada Bagan Serai, Hospital Daerah Bukit Mertajam jauhnya 4 batu daripada tempat yang akan dicadangkan iaitu Bagan Serai dan sebuah Hospital Daerah di Sungai Bakap.

Apa yang penduduk-penduduk Seberang Prai seramai 400 ribu lebih berkehendakkan ialah sebuah hospital besar yang lengkap dengan mempunyai pakar-pakar perubatan yang mana pada masa sekarang ini, Pulau Pinang bertambah penduduk-penduduk dengan mengadakan perusahaan di Bayan Lepas, Prai, Mak Mandin dan banyak lagi perusahaan-perusahaan yang lain, tetapi katil-katil bagi hospital-hospital tidak ditambah mengikut banyaknya atau lebihnya penduduk-penduduk di sana.

Saya masih ingat lagi iaitu bangunan yang besar yang dibuat sebagai hospital di Pulau Pinang itu ialah yang besar sekali pada tahun 1934, semenjak masa itu tidak ada tambahan hospital dengan menambah katil-katil di Pulau Pinang dan di Seberang Prai, cuma ada tambah sedikit sahaja di Bukit Mertajam. Jadi lebih kurang 40 tahun tidak ada satu tindakan yang tegas diambil untuk hendak menambahkan katil-katil bagi kemudahan orang-orang sakit di sana. Maka dengan sebab itu penduduk-penduduk di Seberang Prai telah merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya diadakan rumah sakit besar yang lengkap. Dengan adanya rumah sakit besar yang dipusatkan di Bagan Serai ini akan dapatlah Rumah-rumah sakit Daerah di Bukit Mertajam dan di Butterworth itu dapat ditutup dan dijadikan sebagai polyclinic dan rumah sakit besar ini akan jadi satu pusat untuk melayankan penduduk-penduduk di seluruh Seberang Prai dan jikalau boleh diberi kemudahan kepada orang-orang di selatan Negeri Kedah, Sungai Patani dan Parit Buntar menggunakan hospital besar ini bagi kemudahan mereka dengan menyediakan kelengkapan-kelengkapan yang cukup.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah mendengar ucapan daripada Pembangkang dan saya berasa sangat kesal di atas sikap Pembangkang pada masa sekarang ini. Pada pendapat saya mereka ini kehilangan modal politik dan sekarang ini menggunakan satu tektik, tektik membunuh watak ataupun character assassination Menteri-menteri kita. Saya berharap kalau dengan cara membunuh watak ini tidak akan memberi satu modal yang boleh difikirkan oleh penyokong-penyokong kerana penyokong dari rakyat pun sedar siapa yang berjuang untuk kepentingan rakyat. Bukan masa persidangan Dewan Rakyat sahaja bagi Ahli-ahli Dewan

Rakyat pihak Pembangkang hendak menyuarakan tidak puashati itu, pihak Kerajaan telahpun menyediakan cukup alat. jikalau seorang Pembangkang yang bertanggungjawab membangkitkan perkara yang tidak puashati atau apa-apa perkara yang didapati samada di rumah sakit atau di pejabat patutlah dengan serta-merta mengadu kepada pihak yang berkenaan. Jikalau pihak yang berkenaan atau pegawai yang tertinggi tidak mahu ambil tindakan, kita ada Biro Pengaduan yang mana bebas untuk mengambil tindakan kepada siapa juga pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan yang tidak menjalankan tugas dengan sepenuhnya melayani orang-orang yang berkehendakkan pertolongan.

Saya berharap pihak-pihak Pembangkang, jikalau tidak ada modal politik, tidak usahlah gunakan politik secara kotor ini, carilah modal politik yang boleh membina pada masa hadapan.

5.37 ptg.

**Tuan Chan Yoon Onn (Ulu Kinta):** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to touch on Gaji dan Upahan—Salary and Wages under Code 1100 of this Health Ministry and Code 2700 Supplies and Materials on page 232.

In my opinion, many of the hospitals have not made much improvements either in equipment or building except for those in larger towns. Many of us know there is an annual increase of population. No doubt there is progress, but the hospitals are rather slow in giving treatment as compared with the modern systems employed in other similar hospitals in advanced countries. Perhaps it is due to the brain drain caused by the resignation of Government doctors to set up their own practices or it may be that the medical staff are not co-operating well among themselves, or there may be shortage of medicines and equipment as a whole. Many patients will have to buy important medicines outside the hospitals from private pharmaceutical firms.

One very important service that all district hospitals should render is the setting-up of modern cardio equipment and qualified doctors for cardio or heart disease patients.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Honourable Members are aware that heart diseases or heart

attack sufferers in Malaysia are plentiful. Known cases of heart failure patients who could have been saved at an earlier stage have died without proper equipment and adequate attention. I believe that a patient can only survive three heart attacks depending on the seriousness. This is one service that the taxpayers require and will appreciate.

If the Ministry and its top officials have the foresight, many deaths could have been postponed or lives saved. The District Hospital at the moment is not supplied with modern heart disease equipment; at least a heart centre to be headed by an expert medical man or a qualified doctor for heart disease cases should be provided for each state hospital.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the building of a new hospital in Ipoh under sub-head No. 4A has stopped after piling investigation was held. It has been delayed for many years. The reason is only known to the Ministry itself. I hope construction work will commence immediately. Also for the present, I hope the Honourable Minister concerned will be good enough to provide such a heart centre with adequate equipment and management to the General Hospital in Ipoh so that heart disease sufferers will have confidence that they will be looked after by the Government. This is a service that the taxpayers will also be very glad and happy to have.

Another matter concerns the Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital. This is a famous centre for mental cases. I wonder if there is any research made on patients who are offspring out of marriages between very close relatives; for instance, offspring of the marriage of the children, grand children or great grand children of the same forefathers who were supposed to be in normal health. I presume there are many mental cases of this nature which can be prevented if the authority has investigated on and has made research on these patients. If it is correct, the Government should discourage by legislation and ban marriages between children of different mothers from the same family tree headed originally by the same forefather. I hope the Ministry will look into this type of mental cases to avoid abnormality of the people in the future. That is all I have to say, Sir.

5.40 *ptg.*

**Tuan Lim Cho Hock (Batu Gajah):** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to touch very briefly on this Ministry. If we just walk into the Ipoh Hospital, we will find that every day there is a long queue of outpatients hoping to see the doctor for some treatment. This state of affairs clearly shows that there is an acute shortage of doctors in the Ipoh Hospital. Mr Chairman, the condition of the hospital is also in very bad shape. There is no privacy at all in the Ipoh Hospital. The Hospital itself consists of one-storey building blocks and if you walk into any of the wards, you can find that there is no partition, be it made of cloth or planks or any other thing. There may be a lot of "Peeping Toms" around in the hospital, particularly in those wards accommodating women. So, I hope the Ministry can look into this matter and provide partitions for these wards.

Lately, we have got a new block besides this hospital. I think this is a new three-storey new building block for the expansion of this hospital. But unfortunately this new block only caters for the rich and the V.I.Ps. There are about, if I am not mistaken, 20-odd rooms in this building block, but these are hardly enough to cater for the general need. The charge for a room is about \$20 or \$30 per day; and only the rich can afford to stay in this particular block. Mr Chairman, Sir, because of the shortage of space and beds in the Ipoh Hospital, a lot of patients who are supposed to be admitted have been turned away by the doctors simply on the ground that there are not enough beds around for them. Some time ago, Mr Chairman, Sir, I have seen with my own eyes a bed meant for one person being occupied by two persons. Now, a patient is supposed to rest comfortably in the hospital while at the same time taking treatment. But if two were to sleep on a single bed, then even if one is not sick, one may get sick. So, I hope the expansion of the hospital can be carried out at a very fast rate.

There is a proposed new hospital besides this old hospital, and this hospital had been promised for the people of Perak and for the people of Ipoh particularly way back in 1969 by the former Minister of Health, Dr Ng Kam Poh. At public rallies, he promised the

people that he would build the hospital in 1969. But now it is already 1974 and only the piling has been done. Then a mile away from this particular site, there is a private hospital, known as Fatimah Hospital built up with the aid of some foreign funds and also with the funds given by the people themselves. This building is nearing completion and it is due to be occupied in a few months' time. Now, what is wrong with the new Government hospital beside the old hospital? Has the Government gone bankrupt or has the Government been bogged down by red-tapes? That is what we want to know. The people of Perak have been waiting for too long for this hospital to come up. So, I hope the new Minister will take up this matter and will not make empty promises like his predecessor.

Finally, Mr Chairman, Sir, the hospitals have not been co-operating very well with the Labour Department. In cases of workmen's compensation, for instance, certain forms have got to be filled by doctors in hospitals. The forms are provided by the Labour Office. But the doctors in the hospitals invariably give their medical certificates not conforming with the forms provided for this purpose. When the Labour Office receives such medical reports, they invariably reject them saying that they are not complete reports. What they want to know is certain particulars numbering (1), (2), (3), (4) and so on. If the doctors do not give medical reports in the proper forms, then the Labour Office would not be able to assist in the award of compensation. So, I hope that there will be a closer co-ordination between the hospitals and the Labour Offices throughout the country.

5.35 *ptg.*

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun (Larut Selatan):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak bercakap sedikit pada Kepala B. 28 dan Kepala P. 28, Kementerian Kesihatan, Pecahan-kepala (Kod) 1100 Gaji dan Upahan bagi tahun 1974 berjumlah \$185,861,100 bagi:

- (1) Pentadbiran Am
- (2) Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Awam
- (3) Perkhidmatan Rawatan Pesakit, dan
- (4) Perkhidmatan Tambahan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta izin berucap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

(*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to touch now on the policy of the Kementerian Kesihatan with regard to the Blood Bank that exists throughout the length and breadth of West Malaysia, from east to west and from north to south.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Kementerian Kesihatan on giving blood to the people *percuma* or free. Questions about blood have been raised in this House on many occasions and not very long ago the Minister of Health did state in this House that he is a donor of blood. I am also a donor of blood. But this is not enough. The public must be encouraged to donate more blood freely without any risk and more incentives must be given to the public to induce them to donate blood. But the Ministry of Health has not gone to all the extent to encourage, through the media of the press, the radio or the television, people to donate blood. Now, although the blood is being given to the public freely, I have come to understand that blood actually is only given free in words of mouth but in action itself it is not given free. Why do I say so? It is because whenever a patient has been given a pint or two pints of blood and after his recovery, he is asked to replace the blood. If that is so, then blood is not given free, because the patient has been asked to donate back blood to the Blood Bank. What sort of policy has the Kementerian Kesihatan with regard to this by asking a patient to donate blood after he has recovered? This policy should not be carried on, and I hope the Minister of Health would advise the hospitals throughout the country especially the Blood Bank to refrain from asking blood from patients once they have recovered.

Another matter which has come to my attention during the debate in this House, was brought before Parliament by the Member of Parliament for Bagan. He stated that in the hospitals in Bagan and in Bukit Mertajam and all that, patients are being detained purposely in hospitals when they have recovered already, i.e. they are prevented from leaving the hospitals, because the hospitals want to suck blood back from them—that means asking them to replenish blood. This is wrong. Since the

Member for Bagan had brought this matter up before the House, it should be true and I would like to say that in the hospitals in Taiping the same thing happens. This is wrong, and I appeal to the Minister to rectify the fault that we have before us in this House and before the country.

Now another matter with regard to the policy of the Government to Blood Bank is that blood is sold openly in all hospitals where there is a blood transfusion unit. The Minister might deny in this House here that blood is sold openly but I can vouch for this because I have seen it and many M.P.s in this House here will testify to the fact that their relatives and they themselves have been solicited openly in hospitals to sell their blood at a price of \$80, \$100 or \$150 depending on the blood group that you have. Probably if you have a group "O" blood which is acceptable by all, probably your blood is more valuable than somebody with "A+", "B+" or whatever it is. Could the Minister look into this affair and if possible, solve the problem that we have before the Blood Bank—the selling of blood. The selling of blood is a major practice now in India and in the United States where blood is sold openly. We have a law before us that blood should not be sold openly in hospitals. I believe this is so. If the Minister could clarify this matter I shall be most grateful.

Coming back to the equipment that is used by doctors and nurses in extracting blood, like vampires from patients that come before the hospitals, could I have a guarantee in this House that the equipment that are used to extract blood are properly sterilised. I believe these equipment are not properly sterilised and I bring this matter before the House because the extraction of blood is a simple matter where the tube is tucked into the vein or artery—I do not know and I am not sure—but it is one of the blood vessels in the arms and blood then is allowed to ooze out into a bottle which is below the bed. The equipment that is used for the process of taking blood from the patient, if it is not kept hygienically clean, it could contaminate the patient before and after a transfusion. As has been brought up before the House by the Member of Parliament for Bandar Melaka, the autoclave or the sterilisation unit of the Malacca General hospital was found faulty and contaminated

with a lot of undesirable germs; if it could happen in an autoclave unit, it could easily happen in a blood transfusion unit. So taking up the challenge from the Minister of Health when he visited some of the wards in Seremban Hospital, there was hell in the General Hospital in Seremban, everything was shoddy and in disorder and if it could happen there on one of the Minister's visits, it could happen throughout the whole length of the country with regard to the blood transfusion unit. So I appeal to you, Sir, to look into this matter closely so that the blood that is given by the people should not be contaminated and the patients should not be contaminated. So I appeal to the public now from this House to restrain from giving blood until the Minister can guarantee that the equipment used in the transfusion service throughout the length and breadth of this country are properly sterilised.

Coming back to the basic purpose of the Kementerian Kesihatan, what is the purpose, I ask you, of a hospital? Why do we have a hospital?

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Are you addressing me or are you addressing the Minister?

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** I am very sorry I forgot myself.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Time is up anyway.

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Let me finish, I would like to finish off, Sir, if you don't mind. Just one minute. Coming back to the purpose of a hospital, the hospital is established by the Government for the benefit of the people. Should I be sick I go to hospital to get free treatment. Why, Sir? Because I pay tax on it. So the money that is collected from the taxes that I pay go towards the establishment of hospitals. But what do the poor people get? They pay taxes but when they go to the hospital they are denied the right to benefit from what they pay in taxes. The poor people when they go to the Outpatients Department they have to pay fifty cents. I say this principle is wrong—third class wards, second class wards, first class wards. The people have to pay which is all wrong; it is B.S.—bull-shit.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Sit down! Will you sit down?

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** I am appealing to the Minister.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** You withdraw that word!

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** I withdraw the word, Sir. The former Minister of Commerce had used it in this House; so I am following him. If you ask me to withdraw it, I withdraw gracefully (*Ketawa*). Encik Khir Johari had used it. He had said bull-shit. What can I do, Sir? I withdraw.

Finally, I appeal to the Minister to look into this matter to give the people the benefit of taxes. . . . .

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Will you sit down?

**Tuan Ng Hoe Hun:** Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

5.58 ptg.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Ini Ahli yang penghabisan sekali bercakap!

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar (Kubang Pasu Barat):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak bercakap sedikit sahaja bersangkutan-paut dengan Pecahan-kepala (Kod) 1100, Pecahan-kepala (2) Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Awam peruntukannya \$48,224,000.

Dalam buku merah ini salah satu daripada aktiviti-aktivitinya ialah kesihatan luar bandar. Apa yang saya ingin menarik perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat dipehatikan dan supaya dapat diubah sedikit sebanyak polisi bersangkutan-paut dengan membina Pusat-pusat Kesihatan, kalau mengikut di dalam buku merah ini, Yunit Kesihatan Luar bandar ini pada asalnya dijangka mengandungi satu pusat besar, empat pusat kesihatan kecil dan 20 klinik bidan untuk memberi perkhidmatan kepada 50,000 penduduk-penduduk luar bandar. Kalau ini dijalankan, maka saya yakin bahawa tujuan matlamat kita memberikan perkhidmatan kesihatan ini kepada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar tidak sampai ataupun tidak sempurna kepada matlamatnya oleh kerana 50,000 orang di kawasan luar bandar penduduknya amatlah luas kawasannya. Apabila luas kawasannya kebanyakan dan kebiasaannya penduduk-penduduk luar bandar ini adalah miskin. Jadi apabila miskin dia terpaksa membelanjakan banyak wang untuk mendapat perkhidmatan kesihatan daripada Pusat-pusat Besar dan Pusat-pusat Kecil.

Maka apa yang saya ingin menarik perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memperkecilkan bilangan kalau boleh 30,000 sahaja. Kalau 30,000 kita dirikan satu Pusat Besar dan Pusat-pusat Kecil daripada klinik bidan maka berhasillah matlamat dan tujuan kita membelanjakan wang untuk kepentingan kesihatan penduduk-penduduk luar bandar, itu satu.

Yang kedua, bersangkutan-paut dengan Hospital Besar Alor Setar. Saya ingat kalau tidak lupa, sudah dua tahun saya telah membuat satu soalan mulut di dalam Dewan ini supaya didirikan sebuah madrasah untuk orang-orang sakit bersembahyang ataupun untuk pergi ziarah-menziarah orang-orang sakit di hospital, tetapi sampai sekarang ini belum ada apa-apa bayang lagi, maka saya harap dicepatkan pembinaan madrasah, tempat sembahyang bagi orang-orang sakit di General Hospital Alor Setar.

Yang ketiganya, saya bersetuju dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Bebas berkenaan dengan soal pesakit-pesakit luar dikehendaki membayar sebanyak 50 sen. Saya tidak tahu untuk apakah bayaran itu. Di Hospital Alor Star pun pesakit-pesakit luar dikehendaki mengambil kad dan membayar 50 sen. Saya harap mendapat penjelasan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan dan kalau boleh bayaran 50 sen itu dihapuskan daripada diambil dari tiap-tiap pesakit luar yang mengambil ubat. Oleh kerana sekarang ini orang-orang kampung semakin hari semakin susah disebabkan oleh inflasi dan keadaan-keadaan dunia sekarang ini. Muga-muga dengan dihapuskan bayaran 50 sen ini merengankan beban hidup orang-orang kampung.

6.01 ptg.

**Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew:** Tuan Pengerusi, Kementerian saya adalah satu daripada Kementerian-kementerian yang menjalankan usaha-usaha Kerajaan di dalam bidang sosial dan memberi perkhidmatan ini kepada seluruh rakyat di negara kita ini, supaya mereka itu berada di dalam kesihatan yang baik untuk digunakan di dalam pembangunan ekonomi dan kemajuan masyarakat negara kita pada masa ini. Pada masa ini Kementerian saya telah mengadakan berbagai-bagai kemudahan untuk mencapai tujuan yang tersebut serta memainkan peranan yang

penting di dalam usaha-usaha berdasarkan kepada Dasar Ekonomi Baharu Kerajaan kita.

Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah menyatakan baharu-baharu ini bahawa Kementerian saya adalah satu sektor di dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua yang merupakan sektor yang penting di dalam rancangan sosial, ekonomi Kerajaan melaksanakan kepada Dasar Ekonomi Baru itu. Oleh yang demikian, segala aktiviti-aktiviti yang dijalankan itu tidak lain dan tidak bukan ialah untuk meluaskan perkhidmatan kesihatan di kawasan-kawasan dalam dan luar bandar, dan sehingga masa ini kemajuan-kemajuan dalam perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan ini adalah memuaskan.

Saya percaya bahawa kemajuan-kemajuan dan langkah-langkah yang telah dan akan diambil oleh Kementerian saya berdasarkan kepada tujuan-tujuan yang tertentu sebagaimana yang telah dikerjakan daripada muka 460 hingga 498 di dalam Kertas Perintah Bil. 32 Tahun 1973 akan dapat memuaskan semua Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat di Dewan ini. Sungguhpun begitu saya sukalah sekali lagi mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih di atas sokongan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat kepada Anggaran Belanjawan bagi Kementerian saya yang berjumlah sebanyak \$352,540,272 bagi tahun 1974. Saya suka juga mengucapkan terima kasih di atas teguran-teguran yang membina yang telah diberi untuk saya menimbangkan dan menjalankan bagi memperbaiki lagi perkhidmatan ini kepada seluruh rakyat. Banyak teguran-teguran yang telah dibuat yang mana tidaklah dapat saya menerangkan satu-persatu untuk memberi jawapan kepada teguran-teguran itu di dalam Dewan yang mulia ini, akan tetapi saya akan cuba menerangkan di sini perkara-perkara yang saya anggap penting untuk pengetahuan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat serta juga rakyat di negara kita. Sungguhpun perkara-perkara ini tidak dapat diberi secara detail, akan tetapi saya suka menyatakan bahawa perkara-perkara yang telah dibangkitkan di Dewan ini telah diambil ingatan oleh pegawai-pegawai daripada Kementerian saya dan saya akan mengambil perhatian yang berat untuk mengambil langkah-langkah dan tindakan-tindakan yang sewajarnya.

Telah beberapa kali di Dewan Yang Mulia ini kita mendengar dan beberapa kali disebutkan juga di Dewan ini mengenai perkara-perkara yang tidak puashati berhubung dengan Kementerian saya. Perkara-perkara yang dibangkitkan itu ada juga yang betul, akan tetapi apa yang mendukacitakan saya ialah tidak ada disebutkan tentang perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan yang baik yang telah dijalankan oleh doktor-doktor dan kakitangan-kakitangan yang berkhidmat dengan Kementerian ini. Dengan tidak disebutkan perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan yang baik itu, maka seolah-olah kita tidak mengakui akan perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan mereka yang cemerlang itu. Jika sekiranya diperiksa daripada rekod-rekod perkhidmatan yang telah dijalankan oleh Kementerian saya maka kita akan dapat banyak perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan yang baik yang telah dijalankan oleh doktor-doktor daripada perkara-perkara yang tidak puashati yang dibangkitkan di Dewan ini. Saya telah berulang kali menyatakan bahawa I mean business dan saya suka perkara ini diberi sebaran dengan sepenuh-penuhnya supaya doktor-doktor dan kakitangan termasuk pentadbiran di hospital itu yang tidak menjalankan tugas mereka dengan betul akan diambil langkah-langkah disiplin seperti mana yang ditetapkan. Saya akan menjalankan tugas saya supaya langkah-langkah yang tertentu akan diambil kepada sebarang doktor-doktor atau kakitangan-kakitangan di bawah Kementerian saya yang mencuaikan tugas dan tanggungjawab mereka. Saya suka menyatakan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini bahawa tidak ada tempat di dalam Kementerian saya bagi mereka yang tidak dapat mengutamakan rawatan kepada pesakit-pesakit dengan tidak mengira samada mereka itu kaya atau miskin. Jika sekiranya mereka itu mengutamakan diri sendiri mereka itu bolehlah berkhidmat di tempat yang lain.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan teguran yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu berkenaan dengan jawatan kakitangan Tingkatan Tertinggi bagi Pegawai-pegawai Perubatan, saya suka menyatakan bahawa Kementerian saya telahpun mengadakan urusan mengujudkan jawatan Tingkatan Tertinggi dalam bulan Julai tahun lalu dan hasilnya ialah tambahan sebanyak 41 jawatan Tingkatan Tertinggi dan 47 jawatan Tingkatan Tertinggi dinaikkan taraf.

Kementerian saya sentiasa mengkaji kedudukan jawatan Tingkatan Tertinggi bagi Pegawai-pegawai Perubatan dari semasa ke semasa dan jika difikirkan menasabah akan diambil tindakan untuk mengadakan tambahan kepada jawatan-jawatan Tingkatan Tertinggi itu.

Berkenaan dengan perkara-perkara air-conditioning dan juga alat-alat yang lain di Hospital Besar Kuala Lumpur, suka saya menyatakan bahawa apabila Kementerian saya mendapat tahu atas kerosakan-kerosakan yang telah berlaku satu lapuran penuh telah dihantarkan kepada Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Kerja Raya dan mereka mengambil tindakan-tindakan yang sesuai di atas perkara itu. Saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat akan bersabar atas kerosakan-kerosakan seperti yang dinyatakan oleh kerana mana-mana bangunan yang baharu tentulah ada kerosakan.

Berkenaan dengan lapuran kematian di Hospital Melaka supaya dibahaskan perkara ini, saya akan memberi pertimbangan. Pegawai-pegawai di bawah Kementerian ini faham dengan sesungguhnya tentang berpolitik dan saya hanya memperingatkan mereka supaya jangan bermain politik dengan menggunakan tugas-tugas mereka semasa menjalankan tugas ini. Walau bagaimanapun tindakan mustahak mengadakan sebarang enquiry berkenaan dengan hal ini.

Tentang doktor-doktor yang ada hubungannya dengan firma-firma saya akan menjalankan siasatan dan akan memberi amaran kepada mereka supaya berhenti daripada mengambil bahagian itu.

Berkenaan dengan perkara-perkara yang dibangkitkan berhubung dengan penempatan Sungai Buluh, saya sendiri faham di atas perkara ini dan berkenaan dengan pesakit-pesakit yang semboh ada sebuah Jawatankuasa yang bertanggungjawab yang telah ditubuhkan oleh saya untuk mengkaji pesakit-pesakit itu sebelum mereka dikeluarkan, cuma mereka yang dapat dikeluarkan sahaja akan dikeluarkan, mereka yang cacat dan tidak dapat diterima oleh masyarakat tidak akan dikeluarkan.

Berhubung dengan perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Selangor, saya suka menyatakan iaitu tidak ada aduan-aduan yang dibuat di atas

perkara ini kepada saya. Namun demikian saya akan membuat satu siasatan di atas perkara ini dan jika sekiranya benar, saya akan mengambil langkah yang sewajarnya.

Seperkara lagi saya suka menyatakan di sini iaitu rawatan yang diberikan di hospital-hospital itu adalah kepada seluruh rakyat dan tidak dikira apa juga taraf kedudukan mereka.

Berhubung dengan perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat berkenaan dengan kedudukan Hospital Besar Kuala Lumpur, saya sukalah menyatakan di sini bahawa Hospital Besar itu adalah satu tempat yang selamat bukan sahaja untuk memberi rawatan-rawatan bahkan juga menjaga keselamatan dan harta-benda pesakit-pesakit itu sendiri dan jika sekiranya ada terjadi sesuatu kejadian yang tidak diingini, ini tidaklah dapat dikatakan bahawa perkhidmatan hospital itu begitu buruk seperti yang dituduh oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi. Di mana-mana tempat jika orangramai dapat melawat dan bercampur-gaul dengan pesakit-pesakit, maka tentulah terjadi perkara luar yang tidak diingini di dalam kawasan tersebut. Walau bagaimanapun perkara ini patutlah dilaporkan kepada polis untuk diambil langkah yang tertentu.

Berkenaan dengan darah di Hospital Besar Pulau Pinang, saya sukalah menyatakan bahawa jika sekiranya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat itu sedar bahawa darah telah di salahgunakan dan dijual, sepatutnyalah sebagai seorang Ahli Dewan Rakyat ini memberi laporan perkara itu dengan segera kepada pihak polis untuk mengambil langkah yang sewajarnya, akan tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat menunggu untuk melapurkan di dalam Dewan yang mulia ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu Gajah telah menyentuh berkenaan dengan hospital baru di Hospital Ipoh dan telah membandingkan kemajuannya yang telah dicapai oleh Hospital Fatimah dengan hospital baharu Ipoh. Saya suka memaklumkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa dalam bagi Hospital Fatimah telah disediakan dalam tahun 1968. Hospital Baru Ipoh telah diluluskan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua, iaitu pada tahun 1971 sahaja dan lain daripada itu, saya suka menerangkan

bahawa kedua-dua hospital tidak boleh dibandingkan oleh kerana Hospital Besar Baru Ipoh adalah satu hospital yang sangat besar kompleksnya dan ada kemudahan-kemudahan yang terlampau banyak. Oleh itu, persediaan pelan telah mengambil masa yang lama sedikit. Saya suka melapurkan bahawa Kementerian ini telah diberitahu bahawa tender untuk blok hospital ini akan ditawarkan tidak lama lagi.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan perkara-perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Port Dickson, saya dapati bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang sebenarnya tidak faham akan perkhidmatan kesihatan luar bandar. Jika sekiranya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membaca dengan bersungguh-sungguh kemajuan-kemajuan dan langkah-langkah yang akan diambil seperti yang tersebut di dalam Rengkasannya Belanjawan yang dibentangkan di Dewan ini, saya percaya tentulah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak akan mengeluarkan banyak pendapat-pendapat seperti yang telah dikeluarkan di dalam Dewan ini.

Berkenaan dengan pertanyaan-pertanyaan mengenai taraf pengajaran di Pusat Perubatan India yang dikatakan sama tarafnya dengan pengajaran di negeri-negeri barat, saya sukalah menyatakan bahawa perkara ini telah saya beri jawapan pada 4hb Disember di Dewan ini pada tahun yang lalu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat juga telah bertanya tentang peruntukan Family Planning. Saya suka menerangkan bahawa ini adalah ditunjukkan di bawah Kepala B. 7—Perdana Menteri, Pecahan-kepala 17 yang mana wang sebanyak \$1 juta telah diuntukkan bagi tahun 1974 ini.

Berhubung dengan perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bau-Lundu yang membangkitkan perkara-perkara yang ada hubungan dengan Negeri Sarawak, saya suka menyatakan di sini Kementerian saya berusaha dengan bersungguh-sungguh untuk memberi perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan yang baik bukan sahaja di Negeri Sarawak dan Sabah, akan tetapi di seluruh Malaysia, kerana sebagaimana yang telah saya sebutkan bahawa ini adalah menjadi tujuan yang utama di dalam Kementerian saya.

Berkenaan dengan perkara-perkara yang lain yang telah dibangkitkan pegawai-pegawai saya telah mengambil ingatan dan akan menjalankan usaha-usaha untuk memperbaiki lagi perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh meminta supaya sebuah hospital didirikan di Sungei Siput. Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri telah menerangkan bahawa bandar Sungei Siput adalah jauhnya hanya 13 batu dari Kuala Kangsar yang mana ada sebuah Hospital Daerah dan juga 18 batu daripada Ipoh, yang mana ada sebuah Hospital Besar. Seperti Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh maklum banyak daerah di Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang dan juga Negeri-negeri lain masih tidak ada hospital dan ramai penduduk-penduduk terpaksa pergi hampir 59 batu untuk sampai ke hospital. Kalau ada cadangan-cadangan di masa hadapan untuk pembinaan hospital-hospital baharu, kawasan dan daerah-daerah di Negeri-negeri tersebut patut diberi ketutamaan.

Berhubung dengan perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu Gajah yang menyatakan tentang kesesakan di Jabatan Pesakit Luar di Hospital Besar, Ipoh, pada pendapat saya ini menunjukkan tentang sambutan rakyat dan juga confident orangramai terhadap hospital-hospital. Sungguhpun ramai Ahli-ahli Pembangkang di dalam Dewan ini yang menyebut-yebutkan tentang perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan yang tidak baik sahaja, walau bagaimanapun Kementerian saya selalu berusaha supaya mereka yang datang ke hospital-hospital untuk mendapatkan rawatan mendapat layanan yang baik.

Berkenaan dengan perkara 1st Class Ward yang dikhaskan untuk V.I.P. itu ialah sebenar kerana wad-wad tersebut adalah mustahak untuk V.I.P.-V.I.P. seperti Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat di dalam Dewan ini, yang akan dimasukkan di wad-wad yang tersebut jika sekiranya sakit.

Tentang kekurangan katil-katil pada masa ini tidaklah dapat dielakkan, kerana perkara ini telah diketahui dan usaha-usaha untuk mengelakkannya ialah dengan cara membina sebuah hospital baharu yang mana saya percaya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentu sedar sedang dibina.

Berkenaan dengan perkara-perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan berkenaan dengan penjualan darah, saya sungguh dukacita kerana perkara ini telah tidak diberitahu kepada saya ataupun kepada Polis kerana perkara ini adalah menyalahi undang-undang. Saya tidaklah sangat hendak menyatakan dengan sebenarnya samada darah-darah itu dijual openly di hospital-hospital dengan kerana tidak ada bukti-bukti yang tertentu yang dapat diambil sebarang langkah kepada mereka yang menjalankan kerja-kerja yang menyalahi undang-undang itu. Oleh itu saya berseru kepada orangramai supaya melapurkan perkara ini kepada pihak-pihak yang bertanggungjawab, terutama sekali pihak Polis supaya langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya dapat diambil. Ahli Yang Berhormat sebagai seorang wakil rakyat patutlah juga memainkan peranan bagi menghapuskan perkara yang tidak diinginkan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan teguran Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat, saya suka menjelaskan di sini iaitu sungguhpun keadaan sekim sekarang ini ialah seorang doktor bagi 50,000 penduduk, cadangan Kementerian saya dalam sekim baharu ialah hendak mengadakan sebuah Pusat Kesihatan Besar dan doktor bagi 20,000 orang penduduk. Tentang bayaran yang dikenakan kepada pesakit-pesakit luar sebanyak 50 sen itu dihapuskan, jika mereka tidak mampu . . . . .

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Saya sukacita jika Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat memendekkan sedikit jawapannya kerana kita kesuntukan masa.

**Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew:** Ya, terima kasih. Tuan Pengerusi, mengenai hal-hal yang lain, yang disebutkan oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Negeri Sarawak, kemajuan-kemajuan berkaitan dengan pembangunan-pembangunan hospital baharu dan Pusat Kesihatan Besar dan Kecil yang baharu akan mengikut jadual yang ditetapkan di bawah Kementerian saya di dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua. Dengan itu saya mengucapkan berbanyak-banyak terima kasih kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah bercakap dalam Dewan ini.

Masalah dikemuka bagi diputuskan, dan disetujui.

Wang sebanyak \$290,540,272 untuk Kepala B. 28 diperintahkan jadi sebahagian daripada Jadual; dan wang sebanyak \$62,000,000 untuk Kepala P. 28 disetujukan jadi sebahagian daripada Anggaran Pembangunan, 1974.

6.28 ptg.

*Kepala B. 29 hingga B. 34, P. 29 hingga P. 31 dan P. 34—*

**Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Datuk Abdul Samad bin Idris):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengusulkan supaya Anggaran Belanja Mengurus Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri bagi tahun 1974 di bawah Kepala B. 29, B. 30, B. 31, B. 32, B. 33 dan B.34 diluluskan dan menjadi sebahagian daripada Jadual.

Anggaran-anggaran di bawah Kepala-kepala yang disebutkan tadi adalah seperti berikut:

*Kepala B. 29—*

\$16,336,326 untuk Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

*Kepala B. 30—*

\$258,666,888 untuk Polis Diraja Malaysia.

*Kepala B. 31—*

\$8,251,830 untuk Jabatan Imigresen.

*Kepala B. 32—*

\$550,810 untuk Pendaftaran Pertubuhan.

*Kepala B. 33—*

\$8,153,949 untuk Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara.

*Kepala B. 34—*

\$21,249,040 untuk Jabatan Penjara.

Jumlah Anggaran Belanja Mengurus bagi Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ialah sebanyak \$313,208,843 bagi tahun 1974 dibandingkan dengan \$286,646,682 pada tahun 1973 iaitu berlebihan sebanyak \$26,562,161 atau 9.3%.

Aktiviti-aktiviti yang berada di Kementerian ini pada tahun 1974 ialah:

- (i) Pentadbiran Am;
- (ii) Keselamatan Sempadan;
- (iii) Keselamatan Negeri-negeri;
- (iv) Tapisan Filem dan Penerbitan; dan
- (v) Ikatan Relawan Rakyat.

Peruntukan tahun 1974 bagi kelima-lima aktiviti tersebut ialah sebanyak \$16,336,326 dibandingkan dengan \$14,477,344 bagi tahun 1973, iaitu lebih sebanyak \$1,858,982 atau 12.8%.

Tambahan ini adalah diperlukan oleh kerana:

- (a) Tambahan kakitangan di Kementerian dan Bahagian-bahagiannya;
- (b) pelaksanaan berbagai-bagai projek di RASCOM; dan
- (c) tambahan kursus-kursus Ikatan Relawan Rakyat.

Selain daripada apa yang tersebut di atas tindakan sedang diambil untuk menyusun semula Lembaga Penapis Filem dan memperluaskan lagi peranan Ikatan Relawan Rakyat bertujuan meningkat 50,000 yunit di seluruh negara dibandingkan dengan 1,800 yunit pada masa ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga mengusulkan supaya Anggaran Belanja Pembangunan, Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri bagi tahun 1974 di bawah Kepala P. 29, P. 30, P. 31 dan P. 34 diluluskan dan menjadi sebahagian daripada Jadual. Anggaran-anggaran di bawah Kepala-kepala yang tersebut tadi adalah seperti berikut:

*Kepala P. 29—*

\$10 (peruntukan tanda sahaja) untuk Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

*Kepala P. 30—*

\$69,845,138 untuk Polis Di Raja Malaysia.

*Kepala P. 31—*

\$886,695 untuk Jabatan Imigresen.

*Kepala P. 34—*

\$3,656,540 untuk Jabatan Penjara.

Saya fikir tidaklah payah saya menghurai-kan dengan panjang-lebar mengenai perincian-incian tiap-tiap satu jabatan di bawah Kementerian ini kerana Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat telah sedia menatap buku-buku belanjawan yang terkandung huraian-nya dengan jelas. Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengusulkan Anggaran Belanja Mengurus dan Anggaran Belanja Pembangunan, Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Jabatan-jabatan di bawahnya bagi tahun 1974 diluluskan.

6.32 ptg.

**Tuan V. David (Dato Kramat):** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, this House should be gravely concerned over an unforeseen and unfortunate incident which has taken place during the last few days. There has been a hunger strike in the Detention Camp of Batu Gajah where the detainees have gone on a hunger strike as a protest against the authorities' decision not to enquire into or to listen to the detainees representatives on the suicide action of a detainee. A detainee has committed suicide and nothing has been said or no statement has been made by the Ministry concerned and, as a result of this, the detainees got together and their representatives wanted to meet responsible people to put across their views relating to this unfortunate incident but the authorities refused to meet them and not only did they refuse to meet them, but they have summoned the riot squad and the riot squad has terrorised the detention camp by bashing up quite a number of helpless detainees, causing hardship to them and the detainees now have gone on a hunger strike from 28th December, 1973. The hunger strike seems to be continuing until this moment without the Government finding a solution to this problem.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would invite the Government to appoint an enquiry into this hunger strike and such an enquiry should be headed by an independent High Court Judge who will be able to hear evidences from the detainees impartially and, if necessary, produce a recommendation. The terms of reference to this enquiry should be to study the conditions in the detention camps relating to the detainees' welfare and also the reason as to why this man had committed suicide. There must be some specific reasons leading to this unfortunate situation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the detainees' complaint has been there for many many years. As the detainees are cut off from the outside world, they are unable to explain the miseries and hardships imposed on them by the authorities.

Sir, the hunger strike is not the first time. There had been quite a number of occasions where the detainees had staged a hunger strike. As these had not been, on many

occasions, reported in the Press, at least in the English Press, these incidents have gone unnoticed.

Sir, the International Amnesty has been concerned over the detainees in this country. They are concerned whether fair, reasonable treatment is given to these detainees in accordance with the international obligations, rules of human rights and other requirements which a political detainee should enjoy. To my mind, Sir, the political detainee in this country suffers the worst. Under the Internal Security Act, the moment a person is arrested for political purposes, he is kept in a lock-up like other criminals for the first two months. During this two months' period, a detainee does not enjoy the facilities of a political detainee. He is only allowed to enjoy the facilities enjoyed by others detained for committing crimes under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance and Penal Code. After these two months the arrested person is transferred to a camp by an Order made by the Minister.

Sir, this country is not giving enough attention to political detainees because of the fact that most of the politicians who are in the ruling party had never had any history of fighting the British or going to detention camps or jails. Most of those who fought for independence in this country and had gone into jail are, I would say, even unemployed; they had served in jail for seven/ten years and so on fighting the British in the independence struggle. Since those who are in the Government have not experienced detention, they do not know how detainees are being treated, how it would be to detain a person in a lock-up, in a cell in the absence of sunshine and other facilities.

Sir, a detainee is not charged on specific charges. He is only a suspect. The Government feels that he is a security risk but at the same time the Government has not said that he is charged for this purpose. An Order of detention is only produced after the first two months of his detention in the lock-up.

Sir, it is high time that the Government review entirely the situation by appointing an enquiry to give a new life to the political detainees. Political detainees are not criminals and they should enjoy certain facilities in this country, Sir, if we accept parliamentary democracy as our political concept.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I invite the Minister to treat as urgent and important the hunger strike which is going on among the detainees and also as to how the riot squad was summoned into the detention camp where the detainees have been beaten up by the riot squad for no offences committed. If anyone has committed any offence, then he should be charged and not treated brutally in this manner.

Further, we have been told that the detainees have been kept under solitary confinement and this has sparked the hunger strike. Sir, an enquiry should be made by a High Court Judge and respectable and eminent persons to probe into the grievances of the detainees and also to bring about generally a reform to the political detainees in this country. Mr Chairman, Sir, this is of absolute importance, and the Government is answerable in the international forums and also to the Amnesty International which is deeply concerned about the manner of how our detainees are being treated.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** May I remind the Honourable Member that the ruling which was made previously that 10 minutes or so should be only given to a speaker still holds good, and you have spoken for more than 10 minutes.

**Tuan V. David:** I will be very brief, Sir.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Well, you cannot be very brief.

**Tuan V. David:** I will be very brief, Sir.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** But you have spoken for more than 10 minutes.

**Tuan V. David:** I am sorry, Sir, I did not see the time. I will be very brief.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** We are fighting against time, otherwise I have no objection.

**Tuan V. David:** I apologise, Sir, and I will be very brief. Sir, I have received quite a lot of complaints from Policemen who perform duties during public holidays and weekly holidays. According to them, they are not being given overtime or any form of compensation for performing duties during public holidays and other weekly holidays.

I would like the Minister to examine this aspect. Mr Chairman, Sir, I find somebody from the other side is trying to grouse because he has been hurt on this.

Sir, I have been asked by my colleague to draw the attention of this House on the manner the Police behaved in Sabah when a candidate of the Sabah Action Party was supposed to file his nomination papers to contest the State elections. The party headquarters was invaded by Police and it was searched and the candidate was prevented from filing his nomination papers. I think on previous occasions this matter has been referred to in this House but no action has been taken. I would invite the Minister to give an explanation as to why Police took such action on an Opposition candidate knowing that the election was to be held on that day and the candidate was supposed to file his nomination. A deliberate attempt was made to prevent the candidate from filing his nomination and he was prevented by the Police. This Police action is most highhanded and it calls for an explanation from the Government.

(Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua *mem-pengerusikan Jawatankuasa*)

6.45 ptg.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara):** Dalam saya menyokong Kementerian yang berkenaan ini, gemar saya membangkitkan dua tiga perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, pertama sekali dalam Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ini berhubung dengan perang urat saraf.

Usaha ini patut digiatkan bukan sahaja penerangan, tetapi dengan menghendaki peruntukan wang iaitu Kerajaan hendaklah berjaya mempengaruhi rakyat di kawasan sempadan itu menyokong Kerajaan dengan memulihkan taraf hidupnya dan memberikan kemudahan sosial kepadanya supaya dapat mengubah fikiran di situ bersama-sama menentang penganas kominis, menyokong dasar Kerajaan dengan syarat diberi perlindungan keselamatan yang abadi sehingga penganas-penganas kominis itu dapat dihapuskan.

Menyentuh dalam perkara tapisan filem dan penerbitan bagaimana yang telah dicakapkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan.

Sejak kita mempunyai hubungan perniagaan dengan Cina Kominis, maka negeri ini telah dibanjiri penerbitan-penerbitan buku daripada negeri itu melalui pintu masuk yang tertentu. Tetapi sekarang telah dirujuk kepada Ibu Pejabat Kuala Lumpur. Jangan pula dilupai bahawa buku tersebut tidak dapat mereka masuk dengan jalan halal, mereka akan masukkan dengan jalan haram kerana jualannya sangat laris. Ini merbahaya kepada negara kita kerana pembacanya akan dapat menyuburkan dengan fahaman kominis dan subversif. Saya harap Kementerian ini akan mengawasi masaalah ini.

Yang kedua, dalam masaalah penerbitan filem ini, saya harap supaya Kerajaan memberikan satu syarat kepada penerbitan filem yang diedarkan dalam negeri ini melalui panggung-panggung wayang hendaklah dibandingkan diambil alih dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan iaitu saya harap samada filem Inggeris dan juga filem orang-orang Tionghua dan masaalah ini kita harap bahawa pengusaha-pengusaha ini supaya menghormati dan mematuhi Bahasa Kebangsaan sendiri. Saya junjung tinggi filem-filem yang didatangkan daripada Hindustan yang ada didabing dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Tuan Pengerusi, B. 30—Risikan Keselamatan. Saya harap bahawa risikan ini patut dipergiatkan oleh sebab sekarang penganas-penganas kominis telah membuka taringnya iaitu telah berlaku 5 trajidi yang dahsyat membunuh anggota-anggota Pasukan Keselamatan kita. Kita harap masaalah ini, kalau Kerajaan adakan risikan yang begitu sempurna dapat kerjasama daripada orangramai tentulah Pasukan Keselamatan kita akan dapat mencegah penganas-penganas kominis ini. Saya harap Kerajaan hendaklah tegas dalam masaalah ini, kalau ganas lawannya ganas. Kita jangan berlembut-lembut lagi, kalau tidak keadaan negeri kita ini akan huru-hara sekali lagi dibuat oleh ancaman kominis ini terutama sekali pada manusia-manusia rakyat negeri ini yang bersubahat, yang menolong penganas-penganas kominis. Saya berterima kasih kepada Kerajaan Kedah baru-baru ini yang telah menangkap beberapa orang yang disyaki dan kita mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Pasukan Keselamatan yang telah berjaya membunuh seorang penganas kominis yang telah

berlumur darahnya yang membunuh anggota Pasukan Keselamatan kita baru-baru ini. Ini saya ucapkan tahniah dan syabas kepada Pasukan Keselamatan kita dan juga terima kasih kepada rakyat yang telah memberikan kerjasama.

Dalam masaalah Polis di-Raja, saya hendak katakan tugas mereka semakin berat berikut dengan keadaan sebuah negara yang sedang membangun, kejadian jenayah bertambah berlaku. Mereka ini sayugia diberi latihan yang sempurna kerana pihak penjenayah juga merupakan golongan yang bijak dan pandai dari segi undang-undang. Dengan lain-lain perkataan, kita katakan selalu kita dapati kes-kes yang kita bawa ke mahkamah banyak dibuang kes itu dengan sebab ketiadaan kenyataan yang lengkap. Oleh itu Pasukan Polis kita hendaklah kita lengkapkan dengan ilmu pengetahuan yang lebih sempurna daripada yang ada sekarang.

Dalam masaalah polis ini juga, saya kata Polis Hutan kita patut ditambah, demikian juga Polis Marine kita kerana ia adalah membantu Polis biasa dan Kastam. Kemudahan-kemudahan perumahan kepada anak-anak mereka ini patut kita berikan kepada Pasukan Polis Hutan kita dan juga kepada kem-kem yang telah kita dirikan. Kita telah berjaya hendak mendirikan tiga buah kem di Malaysia ini, pertama di kawasan saya di Muar, di Cheras dan Jinjang. Tetapi bangunan-bangunan ini saya tengok macam kura-kura lambatnya. Dengan keadaan yang macam ini menyusahkan Pasukan Keselamatan Polis Hutan kita yang bertugas untuk kepentingan negara ini. Mereka ini patut kita berikan perhatian.

Yang akhirnya, berhubung dengan Penjara, iaitu B. 34, muka surat 284. Saya berterima kasih bahawa Pusat Tahanan di Muar telah dipindahkan ke Taiping dan tempat ini pula akan dijadikan Pusat Membaiki Akhlak Penyakit Dadah dan Ganja di Daerah Muar.

Dalam masaalah Penjara. Penjara Pusat di Kajang dengan sebab kelambatan Kerajaan menyiapkan kompleks ini, maka bertambah perbelanjaannya daripada \$8,350,000 kepada \$25,000,000. Sepatutnya didirikan kompleks ini pada tahun 1967 kerana pada masa itu barang-barang murah,

tetapi pada masa sekarang kita dirikan dengan belanja \$25,000,000 maka Kerajaan telah menanggung perbelanjaan sebanyak dua kali ganda daripada yang dijangkakan awal.

Pejabat Polis di Johor Bahru dan juga Penjara di Johor Bahru, sayugia dibuat kajian supaya dipindahkan ke lain tempat, sebab bandar Johor Bahru sekarang sedang sesak dan banyak pelancung-pelancung datang ke bandar Johor Bahru itu tetapi bilamana masa mereka masuk sahaja ke bandar Johor Bahru mereka terpandang di situ ada Pejabat Polis, dan berjalan sekejap lagi dia nampak ada Pejabat Penjara. Dengan keadaan ini, saya fikir sebuah bandar yang sebegitu besar tidak sesuai lagi penjara-penjara itu kita hadapkan di muka negara ini.

Saya harap supaya Kementerian ini mengkaji memindahkan kedua-dua bangunan ini dan Kerajaan Negeri Johor sebuah Kerajaan yang sentiasa memberi kerjasama kepada Kerajaan Pusat, insya Allah, dia akan berikan tanah tapak untuk kompleks yang saya sebutkan itu.

6.51 ptg.

**Tuan Lim Kit Siang:** *(Dengan izin)* Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all, I wish to commend the Minister of Home Affairs for his liberal and enlightened attitude in suspending the banishment orders on 63 persons in December last year to give them a chance to lead a new life in Malaysia. I hope that in the discharge of his duties connected with individual and basic human rights and liberties, the Minister will be similarly informed by this liberal and enlightened attitude.

In this connection, I urge the Minister to let the 12 remaining banishees to have a similar opportunity to start a new life by suspending their banishment orders, instead of languishing in the Seremban Remand Prison for years without end.

I have received reports of police brutalities in the Batu Gajah Detention Camp in December last year, and in protest the political detainees in Batu Gajah have been on hunger strike since 29th December. This hunger strike is now spreading to the Taiping Camp.

The sparking point ostensibly was the death of one political detainee, Wong Sooi Sang, from Yong Peng, Johore, who, according to the authorities, committed suicide in December. The political detainees in the Batu Gajah detention camp held a memorial dinner for Wong Sooi Sang. At the dinner, the riot squad was called in and the dinner broke up and the detainee beaten up. Many were hospitalised, including according to my report, Zulkifli Ismail, the Pahang State Assemblyman.

As a further punishment for the detainees, a three-month ban on all visits by relatives of the detainees was imposed. Following this police brutality and punishment, the detainees went on hunger strike in protest. A few days ago, the relatives of the detainees staged a demonstration in protest against these actions.

A public inquiry must be held to establish, firstly, the genuine cause of death of Wong Sooi Sang; and two, the police brutalities in breaking up the dinner and beating up the detainees.

In this connection, I wish to refer to the reply which the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs gave in this House during question time that one reason why Dzulkifli Ismail was not being released was because he had consistently refused to appear before the Review Board headed by Justice Goode. This is a ridiculous reason, for I am sure his colleague, Sivasabramaniam who was arrested together with him, and who has been released did not appear before the Review Board. Dzulkifli Ismail has been adopted as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International, as in the words of the Amnesty International, "the vague allusion to his involvement in a violent incident has never been taken up by the Malaysian authorities and charges have not been pressed against him".

I call on the Minister of Home Affairs to review all cases of political detainees and release all those against whom no charges can be preferred in open court. As for those against whom charges can be preferred, they should be taken to court for open trial.

The Internal Security Act should be abolished as it violates basic human rights against arbitrary arrest and detention without trial.

On 20-12-1973, during the debate on the Prime Minister's Departmental estimates, I raised the case of a minor who was converted into Islam against the parental consent or wishes, and which therefore contravened fundamental Constitutional guarantees in Clause 12 (3) of the Federal Constitution.

The minor is Lok Kim Eng, and the father, Lok Wan Fah of Banang Estate, Batu 4, Jalan Tanjong Laboh, Batu Pahat. I had hoped that in raising this matter in this august House, the matter would be resolved straightaway. To be fair, the Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister's Department did pursue this matter. I have been told by the Deputy Minister that the girl's case was now in the hands of the Police and Social Welfare. And furthermore, the girl was now staying with one Dato Syed Esa, with the parents' consent. For the information of the House, Dato Syed Esa was formerly Deputy Speaker of this Chamber.

The father of the minor, Loh Wan Fah, on 13th January, two days ago, made the following statutory declaration, which I have here and I would just quote four paragraphs:

"On 2nd day of January 1974, Dato Syed Esa bin Alwi and three others came to my house and tried to obtain my permission to allow my daughter, Lok Kim Eng, to stay with him but I refused completely and demanded my daughter's return. Then they promised to bring her back to me, but to this day she has not yet returned home.

"I never gave any consent to my daughter, Lok Kim Eng, aged 15 to be converted into the Muslim faith.

"I never allowed or permitted my daughter, Lok Kim Eng, to change from Temenggong Ibrahim Girls' Secondary School, Batu Pahat, to any other school.

"To this day my daughter, Lok Kim Eng, has not returned to my house."

In this connection, let me clarify that when school re-opened on January 7, Lok Kim Eng was switched from Temenggong Girls' School in Batu Pahat to the Sekolah Kebangsaan Menengah, without the parents' consent.

I hope the Prime Minister's Department can still help to solve a basically straightforward matter, without any fuss. I am bringing this matter up here, because on 31-10-1973, the father concerned, Lok Wan Fah, lodged a report with the Batu Pahat Police that his daughter was missing, vide Police Report No. 4764/73.

Here let me quote Clause 361 of the Malayan Penal Code (F.M.S. Cap. 45): "Whoever takes or entices any minor under fourteen years of age if a male, or under sixteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of the such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship."

There is here a basis for police intervention. The Constitution provides for equality of all persons before the law, which means also that the police must be prepared to help all citizens regardless of their status or position. But in this case, the Police, together with all Government Departments, refused to act, although they are fully conversant with all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

On December 29, MCA Ministers made big speeches about their determination to see that the Constitutional rights of Malaysian Chinese would not be eroded away. But when this person who is incidentally a member of MCA, approached MCA leaders for help to safeguard his Constitutional rights, the MCA leaders refused to give any help whatsoever.

Let not the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the Government go down on record as unwilling or unable to help an ordinary citizen to uphold his fundamental Constitutional right, and I hope that this matter, which has already been over-prolonged, would be ended without any more fuss.

In December last year, a student of the Henry Gurney School in Telok Mas, Malacca, died under mysterious circumstances. I have taken up this matter with the Minister of Home Affairs, and I have received a letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs informing me of their decision to

hold an inquest to probe into the cause of this student—Phua Swee Leng's death. I shall therefore not go any further on this case.

However, it is pertinent to note here that the whole concept of a reform school for teenagers should be to rehabilitate youngsters who have gone astray and to give them a chance to lead a new life. It is not to treat them as hardened criminals beyond rehabilitation. Nor is the reform schools a place where school wardens are given licence to assault the students.

I have received complaints that students in the Henry Gurney Reform School are being assaulted. There is a need for thorough going reform, which I hope, the Minister would undertake.

The situation where parents are not allowed to see their son alone, without the presence or supervision of school wardens, is highly objectionable. What has the warden or the school authorities to fear? This practice should be stopped, so that students in such reform schools can be made to feel that they are students, and not prisoners. Furthermore, the freedom to confide in their parents would be an excellent safeguard against gross abuses in the school.

Finally, Tuan Pengerusi, again with regard to Police, in mid-August, I wrote to the Minister of Home Affairs asking him to inquire as to why the police in Sabah had obstructed the United Sabah Action Party from contesting the Elopura State by-election on August 4. Unfortunately, to this date, I have not received any reply.

On Nomination Day for the Elopura Sandakan State constituency, 4th August, 1973, USAP party leaders and supporters, including their intended candidate, Dr Yap Pak Chan assembled in the USAP Sandakan Branch Office to set out for the nomination centre at the East Coast Residency, Sandakan.

At 9.50 a.m., ten minutes before the opening for nomination, a squad of police officials and plainclothesmen came and stopped them from leaving the branch. A search warrant was produced showing authority to search for subversive documents. The police

took their time to search the branch. In the kitchen dustbin, they took out cyclostyled sheets in Chinese which the Police claimed were thoughts of Mao Tse Tung, issued by the TNKU (Tentera Nasional Kalimantan Utara) formed by ex Brunei rebel leader, Azahari (whose men, incidentally, were given political asylum in their escape from Brunei to Malaysia and who have been described as national heroes by the Sarawak Chief Minister).

Next to the dustbin, a package with a pistol inside was found. On these grounds, all the USAP leaders and members, including the intended candidate, were detained in the premises until 12.30 p.m. (by which time nomination had closed), and were taken to the Sandakan police station.

It is clear that the object of the entire exercise was to detain the USAP candidate and supporters from filing their nomination papers. Such high-handed police action makes a mockery of the Alliance's professed commitment of the building of a democratic society, as enshrined in the Rukunegara principles.

Politically, Sabah is in the dark ages, where the basic individual freedoms of Malaysians are trodden upon with greater abandon than here. What is indefensible is the involvement of the Sabah Police so blatantly to help the Sabah Government to suppress the political rights of the people of Sabah. This is a serious state of affairs and throw into doubt the integrity and independence of the Sabah Police as a non-political and neutral force for the maintenance of law and order.

The discovery of so-called subversive documents and the pistol smack of a planted operation. History is full of such examples of how tyrants planted incidents to give them an excuse to eliminate the opposition. Thus Hitler burnt down the German Parliament in 1933 to eliminate both the communists and the democrats by putting the blame on them. Nearer home, in the 1930s, the Japanese militarists in Japan created incidents in Manchuria and Nanking to give them excuses for their aggression, imperialism and atrocities.

The Minister should act firmly and fairly in this regard and assure the Sabah people that the Sabah Police is not an extension of political tyranny in Sabah, but part of the law enforcement agency in the country which is above all party considerations.

7.01 *mlm.*

**Dr A. Soorian (Port Dickson):** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, I like to refer to a rape case in Mambau, that took place some time in 1973. The Police there failed to detain the suspect although the information given to the police was that the victim was seen being taken away by the suspect on a motor-cycle. The Police failed to recognise immediately the seriousness of the case and categorised that case as one of "Missing Persons", although there was evidence to the contrary. This is, of course, negligence on the part of the Police, and I would like to know what steps have the Ministry of Home Affairs taken to-date to trace the suspect. I would like the Honourable Minister to give an explanation to this House as to why the suspect was not immediately held for questioning at least. It appears that the Police has been slipshod in this case and I would like to know what disciplinary action has been taken against the officer or officers concerned in this case.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Home Affairs enjoys the confidence of both sides of the House, being a fair-minded person, and I am sure he will bring to book whoever is responsible for this murder-rape case of a nine-year old innocent girl in Mambau, Negri Sembilan.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to another case where a Court President has been sued for libel. Businessman Tan Eu Mee is suing the President of the Kuantan Sessions Court, Encik Ariffin bin Yaacob, for alleged defamation. The President was alleged to have said, "That fellow is a gangster. I don't want him to come here next time. If he comes here, I will shoot him". Mr Tan has claimed that the words have greatly injured his character, credit and reputation and have also brought him into public scandal, odium and contempt. Encik Ariffin is represented by fellow Counsel, Mokhtar bin Haji Sidin and the question here is this: why should the President be

represented by a Government officer? He has said something out of his own intention and he should pay out of his own pocket for the expenses incurred and not to rely on the taxpayers. I hope the Minister will give an explanation to this too.

I would like to refer to another case where an Honourable Member of Parliament was involved in giving a speech at a public rally on Sunday, 20th August, 1972, in Seremban. This Honourable Member is the Member for Menglembu, who is unfortunately not here. He was speaking in English and he was interrupted by a speaker who said, "Look. I can't understand your high-flown English. Please speak in Bahasa Malaysia". The Honourable Member said, "If you like Bahasa Malaysia, you can go and sleep with the Malays in the kampung!" And this is on record on the Police tapes. Now what I want to know is, in my estimation, this is quite seditious, because this type of statements can arouse public feelings and cause all sorts of commotion and ill-will too. What I want to know is whether the Minister thinks that these words are seditious or not and if he thinks they are seditious, then why is it that action has not been taken? Is it because his relatives in Seremban are going round saying that the present Minister is a personal friend of theirs and that nothing would happen?

Number three. I would like to speak on the F.R.U. Mr Chairman, Sir, the F.R.U. is maintained at public expense and it should be used for public protection, and not for maintaining discipline in political parties, especially the M.I.C. If the M.I.C. thinks it is going to run into trouble that requires discipline, then it should engage its own Securicor to maintain discipline at meetings. I feel it is very unfair for the F.R.U., which is maintained by the taxpayers, to be abused for maintaining discipline at a political meeting, especially that of a component of the ruling party. It is really a paradox that the M.I.C. which is supposed to be a part of the Government, itself needs the aid of the F.R.U., which is supposed to be used against insurgents in the country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to comment about the housing problems of the Police in this country, especially in the big towns like Kuala Lumpur. Although the Police have had their defects, sometimes

they are not thorough in their investigation and sometimes they are too thorough, especially when it comes to investigation on Opposition Members, it also happens that they are human beings and the amount of money that is given for housing in Kuala Lumpur is grossly insufficient, especially in view of the inflation in the country. I hope the Honourable Minister will look into their plight and give them a better allowance for housing, if not providing housing itself which is adequate to their status, especially in view of the fact that the Police in this country have no union.

7.10 m/m.

**Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya adalah menyokong perbelanjaan yang diminta oleh Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

Di samping itu, saya suka hendak bercakap sedikit iaitu dosa yang besar sekali di atas dunia ini ialah menderhaka kepada ibubapa dan kepada saudara-mara. Kalau seseorang itu penderhaka, kalau anak disumpah oleh ibubapanya mungkin anak itu menjadi batu. Jadi kalau ada penderhaka di dalam negara kita ini tentulah lebih besar dosanya. Kalau ada pengkhianat dalam negara kita ini, pengkhianat itu tak boleh diampunkan. Tetapi sayang sedikit di masa konfrantasi dahulu beberapa orang Warganegara Malaysia telahpun menyeberang ke Indonesia, di sana mereka mendapat latihan tentera untuk menyerang, iaitu mereka masuk kominis di sana, dilatih untuk menyerang tanahairnya sendiri. Ada keterangan-keterangan (evidence) yang jelas mereka datang kemari dengan kapal terbang dan turun di Labis, Johor. Mereka dapat ditangkap dan mengikut undang-undang sesuatu negara tiap-tiap pengkhianat patut ditembak mati.

Tuan Pengerusi, bukan sahaja mereka menjadi pengkhianat kepada individual atau persorangan, tetapi pengkhianat kepada keseluruhan rakyat negara ini yang taat setia kepada bangsa dan negaranya. Tetapi saya hairan sedikit, mungkin kerana saya ini bodoh sangat, apakah sebabnya maka orang-orang itu mendapatkan tandatangan pihak yang tertentu, pergi ke sana dia dapat tandatangan, orang tak dikenali pun dapat tandatangannya, maka Kerajaan memikirkan

ini adalah betul, orang yang baik walaupun telah menyerang negerinya sendiri. Dia telah dijatuhkan hukum digantung, tetapi tak jadi digantung oleh kerana dia diakui baik, diberi makan dan dipenjarakan seumur hidup. Dan saya hairan sebagaimana yang telah dikatakan oleh Menteri kita tadi ada pula yang telah diampunkan daripada 37 orang tinggal 18 orang sahaja. Dengan sebab itu, saya hendak tahu sebagai warganegara negeri ini, pada masa yang akan datang apabila Kerajaan didesak-desak lagi habislah penderhaka-penderhaka itu diampunkan. Jadi, lain kali saya pun hendak memberontak sama, kerana saya akan diampunkan. Kalau begini gayanya semua rakyat jelata dalam negeri ini hendak memberontak.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Keselamatan Dalam Negeri saya dapati dari satu hari ke satu hari tembak-menembak berlaku di Kedah, di Perak dan baharu-baharu ini di Raub (Pahang) tidak jauh daripada sini. Pada hari ini orang kominis percaya iaitu kalau Mao lari daripada Nanking Ke Hunan, jauh berjalan kaki, tidak sangka boleh balik. Mereka telah lari 10-12 tahun dahulu, tetapi satu hari mereka dakan datang akan datang semula. The Long March menyeberang berpuluh-puluh sungai besar akhirnya Chiang Kai-Shek jatuh di Tanah Besar. Jadi, saya suka mengingatkan pemerintah pada hari ini iaitu perkara ini akan berlaku pada kita dan kita telah nampak iaitu mereka berbalik-balik dan pergi kepada kontek-konteknya yang ada pada masa dahulu. Ini terpaksa kita berhati-hati di atas perkara ini. Oleh kerana Rukunegara kita mengatakan kita percaya kepada Ugama, kita percaya kepada Raja, tetapi kominis tidak taat setia kepada Raja. Jadi sesiapa yang menyokong mereka ini bermaknalah mereka ini adalah menentang Rukunegara. Kalau menentang Rukunegara, mereka ini adalah menjadi pengkhianat kepada negerinya sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka membawa di sini berkenaan dengan Pasukan Kawalan di muka surat 249. Semalam ada dinyatakan bahawa Pasukan Kawalan ini boleh pada satu hari kalau misalnya dikehendaki bersama-sama dengan Pasukan Keselamatan bertempur dengan penganas kominis ataupun musuh negara. Saya harap Pasukan Keselamatan ini seperti dahulu iaitu jadi

Operational Squard masuk bersama-sama dan pergi menyerang musuh-musuh negara kita. Kalau dapat pada masa yang akan datang Pasukan Kawalan ini hendaklah dibuat begitu.

Mengenai Keselamatan Sempadan (Border Security). Saya percaya Kerajaan kita telah bermesyuarat dengan Kerajaan Siam (Thailand) berkenaan Keselamatan Sempadan dan saya harap perkara right of hot pursuit ini, saya dengar dapat 15 batu masuk ke sempadan menyerang musuh atau pengganas kominis. Kalau boleh right of hot pursuit ini dijauhkan lagi, dia boleh masuk ke tempat kita, dan kita juga boleh masuk lebih jauh oleh kerana memburu kominis ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap apa yang saya cakapkan ini dapat difikirkan, dan pada masa yang akan datang, saya harap, desakan-desakan daripada sesiapa juga, jika orang itu musuh negara maka mestilah dihukum dan tidak boleh hari ini ditangkap, esok dilepaskan.

7.20 mlm.

**Tuan Lim Cho Hock (Batu Gajah):** (*Dengan izin*) Mr Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief on this. Firstly I must say that the Police Force is supposed to maintain law and order and must be fair to all irrespective of race, irrespective of political belief and so on. But unfortunately, Sir, whenever we in the D.A.P. apply for police permits to hold public rallies it is rather difficult for us to obtain those permits. For instance, if we applied a month ago for a police permit to hold a rally at a particular place the police would not give us a permit until the very day of the rally. If we get the permit in the morning then we have to try to get the public speaking system and we have to publicise to the people and put up posters and so on and so forth within a day. This is unfair to us. Whereas other parties belonging to the ruling Government they organise their rallies well ahead even before they get a permit because they know very well that they are bound to get the permit and also invariably the police grants the permit to them much earlier. I hope the police would be fair to all of us irrespective of political belief.

Secondly, Mr Chairman, Sir, there is a very serious allegation by certain police officers in the Kampar District, I understand

they have written a letter to the Minister concerned alleging corrupt practices carried out by their superiors and a copy of the letter has been sent to me. So, I raise this matter in the hope that the Minister will look into the complaints by these police officers of corrupt practices in the Kampar district. Corrupt practices have been alleged to have been carried out by these superior officers—that they have accepted bribes and so on and so forth from gambling houses, from taxi drivers, from lorry drivers and so on and so forth. I do not know whether these allegations are true or not, but I hope the Minister will look into this seriously because if we do not have a clean and efficient Police Force, then I am afraid law and order will not be maintained.

Thirdly, Mr Chairman, Sir, at the moment in criminal trial an accused person is put in the dock. This, I think, is unfair to the accused person because even before the trial goes on he is condemned to stand in the dock. In the eyes of the people and even in the eyes of the judges or magistrates he is already a condemned man, a man already docked. We should change our rules so that the accused person can be allowed to sit beside his counsel so that during the course of the trial fresh and better instructions can be given because as the witnesses give their evidence, the accused person can convey his fresh instructions to the counsel who is beside him. This system is being carried out even in the United States of America and I must say that, that system is doing very well. Another point is that Mr Chairman, Sir, criminal trials are taking far too long to be heard. They should be heard as soon as possible. Invariably the police. . . .

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Is it a police matter? Trial is a justice matter.

**Tuan Lim Cho Hock:** No, it is under the police because the police is supposed to be the prosecution. Police has the power to prosecute.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** I know that. I was wondering whether this is the right Head to bring this matter of delays in trials.

**Tuan Lim Cho Hock:** Invariably the prosecution applies for postponement on the grounds that certain Ministers are not available; certain Ministers cannot be

contacted and then the trial is postponed. In certain cases the accused persons are under detention because they have not been able to get bailors to bail them out. They are under detention and if the trial is postponed then the accused person will have to go back to jail for another period of time, another two or three months. The case sometimes may be postponed two or three times and sometimes even four times so that the accused person is made to suffer unnecessarily. I hope the Minister can also look into the matter so that criminal justice is done.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have raised a matter before in this House that a police officer in the Traffic Branch in Ipoh, had assaulted a member of the public in public. I complained to the Superior and what happened, Mr Chairman, Sir, is that action was taken, but it was taken in the wrong way. This particular officer was promoted instead of being sacked or transferred. He was promoted and three months later, this same police officer in the Traffic Branch assaulted another member of the public in the presence of 20 or 30 people and there was nearly a riot; this group of people then marched to see the C.P.O. and the C.P.O. promised to take action. But until now, no action has been taken against this particular officer. This particular officer's name is Letchumanan; everybody knows him in Perak.

So I hope the Minister can also look into this so that the people's confidence in the police force will be maintained, if not enhanced.

Finally, Mr Chairman, Sir, to allay all fears of malpractices, to eradicate all suspicions of malpractices, I suggest that all deaths that occurred in police lock-ups or in Government detention camps should be investigated and on enquiry held to investigate into the true causes of each particular death, just like in the case of a fatal motor accident, an inquest is usually held in court to investigate as to how the accident occurred and whether a particular driver is to be blamed and to be charged in court for negligent driving or careless driving. So in any case of death that occurred in a police lock-up or detention camps, the Government must hold an inquiry to eradicate all fears or suspicions of malpractices.

7.25 *mlm.*

**Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar (Kubang Pasu Barat):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin bercakap sepatah dua dalam perkara B. 29 ini iaitu berkenaan Keselamatan Sempadan. Apa yang saya ingin menarik perhatian mengenai keselamatan sempadan ini ialah saya rasa di masa-masa yang akhir ini kominis telah mula bergerak dan bermaharajalela sedikit, khasnya di Negeri Kedah iaitu di Kulim, di Pekan Lama ada tembak-menembak dan baharu-baharu ini di Raub. Saya rasa untuk lebih efektif dalam menjaga keselamatan sempadan ini, kalau boleh kita menebang hutan-hutan sempadan di antara Siam dengan Malaysia. Kita buat rancangan. Kalau tidak ada pokok, hutan dan rimba senang kita jaga. Saya rasa kita buat pagar dawai tinggi-tinggi supaya payah dia hendak melompat. Kalau dia hendak naik dan turun dari pagar itu kita boleh tembak. Menjaga dalam hutan rimba ini amatlah susah. Kita menjaga dia, dia menjaga kita, kerap kali kita yang terkorban.

Yang keduanya di bawah Aktiviti dalam Kepala-kecil (4)—Tapisan Filem dan Penerbitan. Saya ucapkan tahniah kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, kerana waktu beliau baharu dilantik menjadi Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, yang Berhormat telah mengharamkan filem-filem "X". Saya berasa seronok oleh kerana satu jasa dan satu kehormatan Menteri berkenaan telah memberikan kepada Jawatankuasa Filem yang dilantik oleh Dewan ini sendiri. Tetapi dari tapisan-tapisan itu ada juga yang terkeluar, barangkali tapisannya jarang sedikit. Saya adalah orang yang tidak pernah melihat filem, tetapi ada terdengar cerita ada filem-filem yang menyeramkan bulu roma ada juga ditayangkan di panggung-panggung wayang, khasnya di Ibu Kota dan di tempat-tempat yang lain. Kalau ditayangkan khasnya di Ibu Kota ini tidak susah hati saya, tetapi saya khuatir ditayangkan di pekan-pekan kecil seperti di tempat saya. Saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan supaya meneliti sedikit penapisan itu muga-muga akhlak belia-belia dan beliawanis kita selamat dan negara kita daripada diceroboh ke satu jurang yang tidak dikehendaki.

Kepala B. 31 bersangkutan dengan Jabatan Imigresen. Baharu-baharu ini saya baca suratkhbar ada paspot-pasport palsu yang digunakan oleh pihak-pihak yang

hendak datang ke Malaysia ini. Saya rasa ajaib perkara ini boleh berlaku. Saya berharap Jabatan Imigresen menyediakan satu pasukan intelligence seperti Scotland Yard, C.I.A. supaya benar-benar orang-orang yang hendak masuk ke dalam negeri kita ini adalah orang yang baik, bukan orang yang hendak menjadi kominis, hendak membawa masuk candu, madat dan sebagainya.

Itulah harapan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kasih.

7.28 *mlm.*

**Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus (Dungun):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka mengambil bahagian di dalam Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang ingin saya sebutkan ialah berkaitan dengan keadaan tentera dan polis kita sekarang ini setiap masa didapati kena ambush oleh pengganas kominis. Kalau dahulu kita dengar di Radio dan Talivisyen mengatakan tentera dan polis kita kena tembak di sebelah Malaysia Timur, tetapi sekarang ini beralih pula ke Malaysia Barat. Pada mulanya kejadian ini berlaku di sempadan Malaysia dan Thailand sahaja, tetapi dalam sebulan dua ini telah berpindah daripada tepi sempadan ke

tengah-tengah Malaysia, iaitu di Perak dan akhir sekali di kawasan Menteri yang berkenaan sendiri. Saya berasa dukacita kerana di kawasan Menteri sendiri kejadian ini berlaku, seolah-olah ini satu cabaran kepada Menteri sendiri oleh pihak penjahat itu. Saya memanglah dukacita dengan kejadian seperti ini dan bersimpati dengan tentera dan polis kita yang telah bertungkus-lumus berada di dalam hutan rimba untuk membasmi penjahat dan kominis ini. Apa yang saya berasa kluatir ialah kenapa selalu benar polis kita kena tembak. Apakah sebabnya terjadi begitu? Apakah kerana pengawasan kita tidak lengkap, atau kerana untuk menjalankan dan menjaga keselamatan ini tidak begitu berjalan dengan secara teratur.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Yang Berhormat boleh sambung esok selama lima enam minit lagi. Masa sudah cukup sekarang. Selepas daripada itu, Yang Berhormat Menteri akan menjawab.

*Majlis Mesyuarat bersidang semula.*

**Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua:** Dewan ditangguhkan sehingga pukul 2.30 petang esok.

*Dewan ditangguhkan pada pukul 7.30 malam.*