



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

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

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 6th December, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).

- The Honourable TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S.
(Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
(Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).

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

ABSENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the
Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'
HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN,
P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare,
ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior,
ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
 „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
 (Kuala Selangor).
 „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
 „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
 „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

GOVERNMENT HOUSING SCHEME

Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the progress made towards implementing the Government Housing Scheme based on the Atkinson Report and whether it is a fact that \$5½ million had been provided by Government for that purpose.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, a sum of \$500,000 was provided by the Government in 1959 under the Development Estimates and this sum was given to the Malaya Borneo Building Society as a loan for the purpose of enabling the Society to provide loans to individual Government officers. Then a further sum of \$5 million was provided under the 1960 Development Estimates, but this sum has since been withdrawn since the policy of Government housing is now being considered at the highest level and a decision will be made known in the very near future.

MOTION

WAKTU PERSIDANGAN MESHUARAT

The Deputy Prime Minister: Sir, I beg to move:

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House at its rising at 1 p.m. on every Saturday during the present meeting shall stand adjourned until the following Monday.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan usul ini supaya tidak di-adakan persidangan

pada petang hari Sabtu ia-lah membolehkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang hendak balek kerana hari Ahad, boleh-lah balek sa-lepas pukul 1.00 itu.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House at its rising at 1 p.m. on every Saturday during the present meeting shall stand adjourned until the following Monday.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

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

House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 8—

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Supply Head 8 totalling \$9,850,539 be approved. Under this Head perhaps it would be better for me to enlighten Honourable Members because there has been certain changes in the appointments and certain increases and decreases in the amount to be spent under this Head.

I would like to take first item (4) which you will see on page 32 in connection with Principal Assistant Secretary, M.C.S., Superscale H. With the lifting of wage freeze by the

Government in 1959 the work of the Official Side in connection with Whitley Council matters, particularly in negotiations with the Staff Side on claims of revisions of salaries, has greatly increased. It is considered that these important matters should be handled and dealt with expeditiously by a senior officer and hence this item (4) which provides for an M.C.S., Super-scale H. The next item is one post of Higher Executive Officer, Grade A3. The post of Deputy Secretary, Official Side, Whitley Council was in the Higher Executive Officer grade, but in 1961 it was downgraded to Executive Officer grade as it was then felt that the responsibility of the post was reduced as a result of the wage freeze which the Government was then about to embark upon. However, from the experience gained since then it has been established that the responsibility of the post has in fact been increased; hence the upgrading. Under item (7) the increased provision is due to the creation this year of one new post of Executive Officer by Establishment Warrant to deal with the increasing volume of work in the Pensions Branch.

Item (8) Malay Officers, M.A.S. As a result of the increase in the tempo of work connected with rural development it has been considered necessary to have administrative officers to consolidate the work; hence this increase.

Under Item (13) Stenographers: this is expected as a result of the creation of new posts.

Item (36) Research and Publication Officer. The creation of this post was recommended by Mr Angus in his Report on Staff Training in the Malayan Public Service. The main duties of this officer are: collecting administrative data for training purposes, preparing case study and staff training manual, consolidating lecture notes for preparation and publication to assist Government officers in their research, to supervise the making of amendments to laws, gazettes, general orders, and many other things.

The next is Sub-head 4, under O.C.A.R., Colombo Plan Awards by

Federation. The increase is due to the greater number of requests from member countries under the Colombo Plan—such as Thailand, Burma, Philippines, Sarawak—for training facilities available in the Federation in rubber technology, in telecommunications and many other things. The Federation has reserved 205 training places in 1962, but due to the inadequate provision Malaya could only offer 35 places in return, even though there is a demand of about 55 places.

Then Sub-head 7, item (2) Staff Training Centre, Transport and Travelling. There is an increase of \$7,000 which is due to that sum being transferred from Sub-head 9, Transport and Travelling, to meet the claims of the Clerical Training Branch which is to be merged with the main Staff Training Centre at Petaling Jaya next year.

Then the next one is Sub-head 8, item (5), Scholarships and Training Awards. Here, there is an increase of \$140,000 due to the fact that the provision of \$140,000 which appeared under item (5) in the 1962 Estimates as Post Graduate Training having been brought under the present item for 1963 for administrative convenience—that is, two former separate items are now lumped together as one.

Then we come to Special Expenditure. Sub-head 12, Office Furniture and Equipment—it is only to be expected that they must be renewed; Sub-head 13, Library Books—these are supposed to be used in this new Centre in Petaling Jaya; Sub-head 17, Motor Van—the old van is out of use; and finally Sub-head 18, Intercommunication Equipment—in a big building, it is necessary to have intercommunication.

That is all I think it is necessary for me to explain to Honourable Members with regard to this Supply Head 8.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Item (1), Sub-head 1, ia-itu Principal Establishment Officer. Atas jawatan yang mustahak ini-lah terletak-nya tanggungjawab bagi memikirkan hal perjawatan di-dalam negeri ini. Tuan Pengerusi,

saya dapat beberapa rungutan² dari-pada beberapa kalangan berkenaan dengan kekurangan pegawai² pentadbir dan pegawai² yang menjalankan kerja—saperti kerani umum dalam Kementerian—dan nampak pada kita bahawa kekurangan² ini mustahak-lah di-chepatkan kebetulan-nya. Saya suka, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya Kerajaan mengemukakan ranchangan yang di-buat-nya pada masa ini bagi mengatasi kekurangan² *staff* ini. Saya tahu kekurangan² di-dalam perjawatan kerani umum ini ada-lah banyak. Dan perkara ini belum dapat di-selesaikan lagi; dan oleh kerana banyak Pejabat² dan Kementerian² merasa kekurangan ini, saya rasa ada-lah lebih baik bahawa dalam perkara ini di-jalankan ikhtiar yang agak chepat sedikit.

Ada, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-tengah² kalangan memikirkan bahawa kekurangan ini bergantung kepada kekurangan atas kelambatan kerja yang di-jalankan oleh Public Services Commission, dan saya perchaya dalam hal ini jika sa-kira-nya berlaku, saya harap F.E.O. ini mengikhtiarkan supaya bekerjasama di-dalam mengatasi kepentingan kekurangan ini dapat dipercheptakan di-antara F.E.O. dengan Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam. Ini-lah perkara yang penting diperhatikan.

Di-dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri tat kala memberi keterangan tadi telah menerangkan beberapa penambahan berkenaan dengan pegawai², dan saya nampak terluchut satu keterangan berkenaan dengan Item (37)—Supervisor (Higher Executive Officer), A3 yang hendak di-wujudkan penambahan perjawatannya di-dalam Staff Training Centre. Saya suka perkara ini dapat di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri apa sebab-nya maka ini mustahak di-adakan. Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu perkara kechil yang telah disebutkan tadi ia-lah berkenaan dengan motor van, saya suka mendapat tahu berapa lama motor van ini sudah rosak belum di-beri tahu.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr Chairman, Sir, it will be remembered that I raised the question of the Whitley Council in this very House a few days

back: the allotment made for the Whitley Council (Staff Side) has been reduced from \$6,000 to \$4,000.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there has been growing discontentment in the Civil Service of this country, because the Government has shown that the Staff Side should be penalised by reducing the annual contribution of \$6,000 to \$4,000. As the Government is spending money on certain other items, I do not see any reason why it should single out the Whitley Council (Staff Side) by reducing the contribution by this small amount of \$2,000. This drives one to the belief that while Government on the one hand is encouraging the trade union movement, it is systematically finding ways and means to curtail the activities of trade unions in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is also rising dissatisfaction among civil servants over the representatives of the Official Side. I understand from a reliable source that during Whitley Council meetings the representatives of the Official Side are not in a position to take decisions, and it has become the habit for them to postpone meetings and go back to refer to higher authorities and then come back again to report. In other words, it does not seem to me that they are negotiators but merely messengers conveying messages from one side to another. In this way, I do not think one can expect a healthy Whitley Council machinery in the Civil Service. The Official Side members should be in a position to reach agreement or arrive at a settlement at least in respect of minor issues, referring only major issues to the higher authorities. Sir, I would again request that the Official Side members be given powers to negotiate and not merely play the part of messengers.

During the course of the year, the Government will be aware that there have been claims made by the various Government Daily-Rated Employees' Unions for the conversion of the daily-rated workers into monthly rated employees. Nowhere has the Government made provision for this, and I do not think that the Government has given deep thought to the growing

aspirations of the daily-rated workers. Sir, the daily-rated workers, both in the Government as well as in the private sector, have come to the conclusion that the daily-rated wage system should be completely abolished and that they should be brought into line with the monthly rated workers.

Mr Chairman, Sir, as far as the Malayan Railway is concerned, this is one of the claims which the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya has submitted to the Management. Similarly, there have been resolutions passed by the Government daily-rated workers at their annual conference requesting that all daily-rated workers should be made monthly paid staff. Sir, I would also add that this had been a long felt desire of the workers during the old colonial days, when there was a flow of immigrant labour; the daily-rated wage system was introduced just to show that the daily-rated workers were unskilled workers or, in other words, as workers inferior to the monthly rated workers. This inferior status in society still prevails and it is time that the Government should take steps to remedy the entire situation by placing the daily-rated workers on the monthly rated status. Sir, as a result of being daily-rated, the workers also lose a lot of fringe benefits which are enjoyed by their colleagues under the monthly rated system.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would appeal to the Honourable the Prime Minister to appreciate and respond to the aspirations of the daily-rated workers in this country who form the backbone of the labour force—a large force of more than 65,000; and it is desirable that the Government should set up a committee to go into this matter with wide terms of reference, so that it could make a report as to the placing of the daily-rated workers on a monthly rated system.

There have also been complaints about promotions and appointments in the Civil Service. In this respect, I think, the Federal Establishment Office has not taken prompt action wherever and whenever vacancies occur. In some instances, there have been staffs acting

in appointments for a number of years without confirmation, and there have been considerable delays in promotions. I should also have to blame the Public Services Commission for this. The Public Services Commission too will have to be reconstituted and the position re-examined because of the fact that there have been cases of discontentment which have been expressed by the Whitley Council and by CUEPACS and organisations which represent the civil servants of this country. So far the Government has not taken adequate steps to remedy the deteriorating situation which has arisen in the Civil Service. Sir, the Public Services Commission is there to attend promptly to appointments and promotions and if the Commission is unable to fulfil its obligations then it is high time that the Government recommends its reconstitution or take some drastic steps and review the entire situation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there are also other complaints regarding Heads of Departments being called upon to sit in the Public Services Commission at times to put across questions. When a Head of a Department is called upon to sit there, and he is not in favour of a particular subordinate in his office or Department, he brings in irrelevant questions and makes the candidate fail in the interview. I won't blame all Heads of Departments, but there are a few—and here, I might refer to the Government Printing Department.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I must remind this House that the civil servants of this country should be contented, if we are to run efficiently an up-to-date Government, as once the Civil Service breaks, in this country or in any country, the entire Government machinery collapses. A Government could formulate policies, in any part of the world, and they would have to be implemented and carried out by efficient and capable civil servants of that particular country, and it is wrong for any Government, or it is questionable on the part of any Government, to allow continuing discontentment to be felt among the civil servants. Complaints should be looked into and wherever necessary it should be adjusted

and rectified, and the Government should not ignore complaints and grievances raised by the civil servants' unions in this country.

Sir, during the last few days, or rather months, there have been numerous complaints with regard to the Federal Establishment Office and the Public Services Commission. Sir, it is high time that the Government should look into the entire problem, so that we will have a contented Civil Service in this country.

Mr Chairman: According to Standing Order 36 (8), it is stated that members of any Service Commission shall not be referred to except upon a substantive motion moved for that purpose—that is in regard to conduct or character.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I am not questioning the integrity of the members concerned. I am only making certain observations where the Commission as a whole has failed.

Mr Chairman: Proceed.

Enche' V. David: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have made reference just now in regard to the conversion of daily-rated workers into monthly paid employees and the abolition of the daily wage system. This problem has now reached its climax in this country. All daily-rated workers' unions have joined together in the campaign to eliminate the daily wage system. Sir, I would say that the daily-rated wage system in this country is a social evil, and in this democratic country—if you call this country such—this system should be completely eradicated and the labourers classified under the monthly rated wage system, so that the fringe benefits enjoyed by Government servants should be equal without any difference in respect of their status.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I hope the Honourable the Prime Minister will take an interest in all these observations and will see to it that a Commission is appointed to look into the question of the abolition of the daily-rated wage system and to replace it by the monthly rated system. Thank you.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hasan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengam-

bil bahagian dalam Federation Establishment Office, sa-bagai sifat sa-orang daripada bekas pegawai Kerajaan ia itu dengan ada-nya Perlembagaan Tanah Melayu yang telah tertuboh pada 1-2-1948 dan Kemerdekaan di-ishtiharkan pada 31hb August, 1957, perjalanan Federation Establishment Office ada-lah satu pejabat yang tidak dapat di-pengarohi oleh sa-suatu puak. Sa-belum ada-nya F.E.O. ini maka di-dapati ada satu puak yang telah menchuba mengajar atau menunjukkan untuk mengeneipikan anak² watan negeri kita ini daripada berjawatan, tetapi alhamdulillah, Perlembagaan Tanah Melayu yang telah terchipta pada 1-2-1948 menyuarakan, oleh itu dapat-lah ditolak segala perbuatan yang ada dalam Federation Establishment Office itu telah dapat di-hindarkan. Pada masa saya menjawat jawatan dahulu, satu puak dalam negeri ini chuba dan berani mengatakan jangan buat begitu dan bagini.

Maka di-sini saya mempertahankan dengan ada-nya pegawai tinggi dalam Federal Establishment Office ini daripada anak Malaya, segala pekerjaan dari Federal Establishment Office itu, saya beri pujian dan segala anasir² yang hendak menchari kepentingan untuk faedah diri sendiri atau saudara-mara dan sa-bagaimana kenyataan yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tunku Perdana Menteri pada petang sa-malam kenapa jawatan² itu di-naikkan daripada 10 peratus ka-atas, telah ada di-pegang oleh anak² Melayu.

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap atas Sub-head 1 Item (1)—Principal Establishment Officer dan juga Sub-head 2—Administration. Pada masa ini banyak juga dalam pejabat² telah mengadakan satu peratoran yang elok ia-itu tiap² pejabat, kita pandang daripada Kementerian dan juga pejabat besar di-mana ada bilek tetamu yang menerima orang ramai yang datang untuk hendak menchari atau mendapatkan pekerjaan yang bersangkutan dengan mereka, tetapi maseh lagi banyak dalam negeri ini pejabat² yang tidak ada perkhidmatan bilek terutama saperti pejabat² daerah, dan ini-lah yang saya harapkan supaya

pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab dan wang yang ada ini supaya di-adakan peratoran² supaya orang ramai yang datang di-pejabat² itu tidak ternanti² atau terchari², jika mereka² hendak mendapatkan sa-suatu perkara yang di-kehendaki-nya itu, umpama-nya orang² kampung yang tidak ada pelajaran jikalau dia hendak bertanya dari-hal tanah atau pun forest, dia tidak tahu di-mana hendak tuju atau hendak berjumpa dengan pegawai yang di-kehendaki-nya itu. Tetapi jikalau ada satu bilek atau tempat pejabat untuk melayan orang² datang, maka rasa saya pekerjaan bagi ra'ayat untuk ra'ayat itu akan mendapat kepujian dari ra'ayat. Saya harap perkara ini akan dapat di-atorkan bukan sahaja Kementerian² bahkan seluruh pejabat dalam negeri ini dapat mengadakan peratoran yang samacham itu.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam Item (6); (7) dan juga (37)—Higher Executive Officer dan Executive Officer. Saya berharap supaya jawatan² ini di-istimewakan kapada bahagian clerical service sahaja, atau kapada orang yang bekerja dalam bahagian kerani supaya mereka² itu mendapat incentive atau pun suka hendak bekerja dengan elok-nya, oleh sebab saya memandangkan yang jawatan² kerani itu ada-lah satu jawatan yang penting dalam negeri kita dan juga untuk orang ramai, kalau mereka itu tidak mendapat peluang bagi membaiki diri-nya, atau memperbaiki pangkat-nya dengan lebeh chepat, maka saya perchaya kita akan dapat mereka² itu tidak lagi giat hendak menjalankan kerja²-nya, tetapi dengan ada-nya jawatan² itu dapat di-istimewakan kapada mereka², saya perchaya yang kerani² itu akan bekerja lebeh giat dan lebeh bersungguh² menjalankan kerja-nya. Rasa saya kita akan dapat pentadbiran yang baik berkenaan dengan pekerjaan itu.

Item (8)—Malay Officers. Saya berasa sukachita mendengar di-atas bertambah-nya jawatan² itu maka akan hapus-lah keraguan² daripada anak² watan negeri ini yang berjawatan² itu, maka saya harap jawatan² ini akan berlebeh² lagi pada tahun hadapan. Saya rasa ini satu jawatan yang di-

pandang tinggi, kerana ini ada-lah hak mereka dalam negeri mereka sendiri. Dalam pada itu saya berharap juga perhatian di-beri pada jawatan² ini meningkat kapada jawatan M.C.S., sebab saya pernah mendengar yang pegawai jawatan² ini sedikit sangat peluang masok kapada jawatan M.C.S. maka saya rasa ini akan memberi tidak puas hati kapada mereka² itu. Saya tidak-lah menapikan kebolehan² mereka yang mendapat ijazah dari university², tetapi pegawai M.A.S. ini oleh sebab mereka telah bekerja dengan lama-nya dan ada kecekapan dan kebolehan yang istimewa, rasa saya peluang istimewa hendak-lah di-beri kapada mereka² untuk jawatan² M.C.S.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words in regard to Subhead 1, Chinese Language School, page 34. I understand that the Government is now having a scheme to cover all officers in Division II and above for their participation in this Language School. In order to understand the views of those Chinese who could not understand Malay or English, I would like to appeal to the Government to include under this scheme all Chief Clerks in all the Departments so that they could cope with the public and thus enable the administrative work to be done better.

In selecting candidates for this School, I understand that there is also discrimination in respect of the officers to be selected. I hope in future the Ministry concerned will build more schools in order to get more officers to learn Chinese, so that the Chinese public will have a chance to air their views in all Departments. That is all I wish to say.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu):

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan jawatan G.C.S. Clerk. Walau pun jawatan ini di-pileh oleh Public Services Commission, tetapi orang Melayu telah merungut sebab anak² Melayu kurang yang dapat menjawat jawatan Executive Officer ini. Dan dalam tahun 1961 lebeh kurang 100 jawatan G.C.S. Clerk yang kosong, maka di-dalam pemilehan itu hanya

5-6 orang sahaja anak Melayu yang terpilih. Saya harap langkah patut-lah di-jalankan oleh pihak Kerajaan dan Perdana Menteri supaya bilangan anak² Melayu memegang jawatan itu lebeh daripada yang ada pada hari ini. Saya perchaya tentu-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri tidak membiarkan keadaan saperti ini berlaku terus menerus dan bagaimana pihak Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dapat menggunakan kedudukan istimewa orang Melayu yang pernah di-sebut²kan itu supaya dapat melihat anak² Melayu bekerja lebeh ramai dalam jabatan² Kerajaan, maka ini-lah satu peluang lagi yang ada pada anak² Melayu. Kalau kita hendak harapkan pekerjaan dalam lapangan perusahaan nampaknya sangat tipis, Tuan Pengerusi.

Saya menyebutkan apa yang berlaku nasib anak² Melayu dalam hal per-jawatan G.C.S. Clerk ini ada-lah benar, kerana saya ada mempunyai keterangan dan kenyataan kerana ada-nya pengaduan² yang sampai kepada saya. Saya sukachita-lah mendengar dari pihak Perdana Menteri kalau dapat menafikan hal ini. Maka begitu-lah juga nasib anak² Melayu dalam jawatan² yang lain sa-hingga kepada pegawai²-nya.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would touch on the same topic that my Honourable friend from Bungsar spoke about—i.e. on the Whitley Council staff. Mr Chairman, Sir, we get the impression that the Whitley Council Staff Side is being made use of by the Government in a sort of military sense. The Government uses the Staff Side to keep the workers, the Government employees, who have any demands engaged in verbal skirmishes while the Government carries on its old traditional habits of conduct with the employees. The Staff Side is there to keep on negotiating, exchange views, make promises and all that. But nothing is done to meet the demands of the workers. It is more of a delaying tactic than anything else—a decoy force to keep the workers otherwise engaged to prevent them from getting the realisation of their demands. Another impression that we get is that this Whitley Council Staff Side is more of a

shock absorber than anything else. If the workers have any demand the Whitley Council Staff Side takes on the shock and the impulse from the workers' side get dissipated within the Whitley Council Staff Side and the Government thinks the matter has ended there, the workers energies in pursuance of their demands have been expended and they will not be able to pursue the matter further.

Mr Chairman, Sir, sometimes you get very extraordinary circumstances where the Government Side is on the point of coming to some agreement and then they say "Wait, wait, we have got to get some instructions on this point" and just when the negotiations are supposed to reach their climax you will find the Official Side going to the Government, wasting so much time to get instructions on whether or not they can accept certain terms. If this happens too long and is repeated, then the impression is created that that is also a tactic to delay the demands of the workers so that at the moment when agreements can be reached they are secretly called back, and they say "Wait, we have got to go and clarify before we can commit the Government." I think the demands of the workers in Government Service—their conditions of work, their standard of living and all that—should not be subject to such capricious treatment and it does not reflect well on the Government, which should be a model employer and which should set the standard and pattern for the other employers in the country, to behave like this. Mr Chairman Sir, it is all the more surprising that the Government through its Whitley Council Official Side should behave like this, because we know, whether rightly or wrongly, the Government of the Federation of Malaya today professes a world-wide interest in problems of justice and welfare, ranging from Tibet and South Africa. But what is surprising is that a Government which is so extrovert in its interests towards the rest of the world does not look at its own daily-rated employees, does not meet their demands for justice and does not look into their grievances and uses its Whitley Council Official Side to

ward off the demands of its employees. I don't know whether this is a case of the place below the lamp being in darkness, but I think it is high time that the Government ended its contradiction in looking towards the rest of the world and not caring within to glance at its own employees.

Mr Chairman, Sir, my Honourable friend for Bungsar has mentioned the evils of the daily-rated system. I would say that the daily-rated system of labour in the country is an out-moded form of government/employee relationship which would have been quite all right about 50 years ago when the British Government, the Colonial Government, was newly established, when there were conditions of insecurity and when perhaps the government did not think it would last for very long under the conditions pertaining at the time of its establishment in the country. But we cannot expect the relationship of Government to its employees to be regulated by the conditions that obtained at the time when the British Government was trying to get itself established in Malaya. The Government must realise that together with the progress of the rest of the world and of all other persons and things, the working class in this country has also progressed in consciousness and the realisation of its own right, its humanity, and its right to lead a life at least comparable to that obtained by the other sections of the community. If all the workers under the Government get together and demand that their daily-rated status be changed to monthly-rated status, then that is a democratic demand—a demand of the people affected, a demand of the over-all majority. So if the Government today professes to be democratic, it should accept the demand of the over-all majority of the daily-rated staff to be converted to monthly-rated employees. Not only that, if the Government were to gracefully accede to this demand, Mr Chairman, Sir, it would set a pattern for the rest of the working class in the country and obtain for the rest of the working class, without coercion on employers, a better status—a monthly-rated status for the rest of the workers of this country.

Another point, Mr Chairman, Sir, that is disconcerting, and I am sure our Honourable the Prime Minister could look into this problem, is that in some instances Government does employ casual labourers. For instance, it allows the employment of casual labour in connection with Government-sponsored schemes, like F.L.D.A. schemes. Casual labour has no security, and it is a most primitive form of employment. We find that in F.L.D.A. schemes casual labour is employed. If it were known generally or outside the country that the Government of the Federation of Malaya permits this sort of a thing, Sir, I do not think it will reflect well on the Government at all. So to safeguard the name of the Government, to bring it in touch with modern times, to bring it in touch with progress, I would urge the Government to look into these problems, because these are not problems of another country, these are not problems of private employers, but these are Government's own babies, which it will have to carry, which it will have to attend to if it wants to do its duty.

Mr Chairman, Sir, another very serious fault which the Government is committing is in its behaviour towards the temporary officers and those officers who have been converted to the permanent status from the temporary status. In the course of their conversion and after being employed on the permanent establishment, Mr Chairman, Sir, they have to lose a great deal of their years of service—sometimes 3 years, sometimes 4 years. And in connection with this matter, Sir, there has been a lot of correspondence conducted in the columns of the *Malayan Times*, which has been good enough to allow its columns to be used for voicing the demand of the temporary officers and those of its temporary officers who have been made permanent officers. Now, it is a grave injustice for people who have worked at a higher salary while being temporary to have to come down a few years in the salary scale and go up again, thereby losing a number of years, as is actually happening in the case of these officers who have been converted to the permanent

scale. It is all the more surprising that it is happening under our Government. The Government is responsible—all of us are responsible—the Cabinet is responsible and this House is also responsible for what is happening. This is not a case of making it a political issue; this is a question where there is a genuine grievance, and without wanting to exploit it in any way I would ask the Government to be graceful enough to look into this problem and settle it immediately.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have just heard a long lecture from the bench opposite and, if we are going at this rate, I do not know when we are going to finish this Budget meeting. We have just come to Head 8 and we have taken nearly two days over the items so far discussed. I understand the grievances and I can assure the Honourable Member that Government, as a good employer, will do everything possible to remedy the situation. But in the first place, this Parliament has agreed—and it is already written in the Constitution—that there shall be a Public Services Commission to go into all matters affecting the various services. As a result of that, we have left it entirely to the judgment, to the discretion of the Public Services Commission to run its own affairs; but when there is any reason for us to feel that the job is not done properly, the Government will urge the Public Services Commission to take immediate action to attend to these matters. If the Government were to keep on doing it time and time again there will be an outcry in this Parliament that the Government is using its influence to bear on the Public Services Commission which is supposed to be independent in every sense of the word.

With regard to the Staff Side on the question of the Whitley Council, this question was brought up a number of times and I think I have given quite appropriate replies. The fact remains that the Official Side represents the Government and it has been asked to use its discretion and its judgment, to decide fairly. However, where a decision involves a large amount of public funds, it is obvious to all it cannot make a

decision. That decision would have to be made by the Government, and in this Parliament. Therefore to say that these people on the Official Side have been restricted in their right and in their power, to deal with matters that come before the Whitley Council is not correct. They have been authorised to decide any matter which they feel they can decide, except on matters which involve public funds.

With regard to delaying tactics by the Government, again, a lot depends on the way claims are put up, and consideration has also to be given to the chain reaction throughout the whole Government service as the Government employs a large number of employees or staff. The Official Side must take into consideration that it is not a private concern and, therefore, in matters of this kind it will take a little time to arrive at a decision.

On the subject of daily-rated workers, there has been a lot of talk recently over the conversion, claimed by the daily-rated workers; to be given a monthly wage. I can assure the Honourable Member that this subject is not being looked upon lightly by the Government. From time to time the colonial Government before the war had monthly paid workers converted into daily-paid workers, and it is now suggested that they should be reconverted into monthly rated. This is a big matter and it needs a lot of study and, as I said just now, it is not a matter which you can brush aside lightly, because we want to maintain our reputation as a good employer—and we hope to do all we can to put this matter right.

On the reduction of the grant given to the Staff Side, I have explained the reasons for it, but if there is any need for this grant, which had been paid for some years, and in respect of which the Staff Side had been told that it was only as a temporary measure, the Government can look into it; it is never the intention of the Government to obstruct the work of the Whitley Council, as insinuated by the Honourable Member, or to try to weaken the position of any union.

In regard to the promotion of Malayan Civil Service officers, etc., brought up by the Honourable Member, this is not a matter we can deal with, it is a matter for the Public Services Commission. On the presence of Heads of Departments at interviews, that is absolutely necessary, because there are times when the Head of a Department is asked for his views, and whatever view is given is personal, and it does not mean that the P.S.C. is bound by the views expressed by the Head of a Department.

In regard to the Chinese Language School, this is a matter we will look into, but it is our hope that Chinese will also learn the National language, and if they have got to express any views to Government officers they can do so in the National language. The intention of the Chinese Language School for Government officers is to enable them to understand and speak to people who have no chance or opportunity to learn the National language and for those people who cannot speak Malay at all or English.

With regard to the complaint about Executive Officers, this is, again, a matter for the Public Services Commission, and we cannot interfere. I, myself, have attempted to put in a word or two in favour of certain people with no avail; further, when the Public Services Commission interviews applicants, it has to take into consideration the merits and other qualifications which enable a person to become an Executive Officer.

Then coming to the question of casual labourers, this is a new type of labourers, but I promise the Honourable Member that I will look into it and see what can be done. We have to look into the case of temporary officers—I suppose this is another form of temporary officers—and I assure the Honourable Member that if there is anything we can do for them, we will certainly do so.

The other question from the Honourable Member for Bachok is in regard to the Staff Training Centre. Actually, if you look at page 33, Item (37), and then again at the top of the

page, the first item, you will see the particulars "Supervisor (Higher Executive Officer), A3—\$10,392", but in the latter case, there is a note which says, "Now provided under Staff Training Centre": it is not a question of introducing a new post and employing a new officer, but just a change of position from (1) to (37)—the same appointment and the same figures are involved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that is all and I ask that the sum provided under this Head be approved.

Question put and agreed to.

The sum of \$9,850,539 for Head S.8 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 9—

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$135,530 under Head S. 9 be approved.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, in regard to this Head, I would like to raise a matter that is of great interest from the historical side. I have heard quite authoritatively that after Malaya got independence, a great number of Government records were taken by the British Government back to London. I have heard and heard it from very reliable sources. If that is so, I think it is but right and proper that the Prime Minister take this matter up very seriously and ask for the return of those documents. Sir, the only conclusion that we can come to by this action of the British Government in taking such a large number of documents away to England is that they are trying to hide certain things from the present Malayan Government, from the present generation of Malaya and from the future generations in this country. Perhaps, they only want us to know their sunnier side and what is unfavourable and what is against Malaya, against its people, the various internal intrigues and other political manoeuvres that they were engaged in in the course of our struggle for independence, they have concealed and taken back to London. I don't think that our Honourable Prime Minister, who can tackle the British Govern-

ment on subjects like Malaysia and other things, will not be able to secure the return of these very important documents; and I would say, as the Government is now engaged in producing an official history of the Emergency, that a great deal of that official history is contained in those documents that were very stealthily removed out of our country. It will be of interest to the people, to the University of Malaya and other scholars to see that these documents are returned to this country, because whether they are good or bad, whether they are unfavourable to us or favourable to us, whether they are favourable or unfavourable to the British, they would still reveal the inner story of the British administration and the struggle from inside that the British carried on to maintain their hold in this country; and I would urge the Honourable Prime Minister to give an assurance to this House that he would do everything in his power to get these historical documents restored to our country.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have no doubt that when the British went away they had either destroyed or taken away some of the records, and if the Honourable Member can mention any specific records which he wants to be produced, no doubt I can do so. However, to ask generally to return all the records that have been taken away, I am sure, they will not agree to it, because some of the records bear my name as well and all my activities before Independence. I therefore ask that the sum of \$135,530 under Head S.9 be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$135,530 for Head S. 9 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 10

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$260,885 under Head S. 10 be approved. Perhaps, a little explanation will be necessary by me in regard to the increase in the amount for the Museums.

The total expenditure for 1963 for the Museum Department shows an

increase of \$78,607. Of this, the increase in Personal Emoluments is \$59,067; the increase in O.C.A.R. is \$11,760; and there is also an increase of \$7,780 on Special Expenditure.

The estimates in regard to Museums have been prepared in a revised form which show expenditure under different Divisions, namely, (a) Museum Headquarters and Perak Museum, (b) Museology Division, (c) Antiquities Division and (d) Natural History Division. The increases in staff are essential. The principal increases occur in the Natural History Division which did not exist previously. The new posts in this Division consist of a Chief Taxidermist who will prepare mounts of natural history to display in the National Museum. The Taxidermist will be trained by the Chief Taxidermist and the Museum Assistant. The other new posts are an Assistant Librarian, a Senior Museum Assistant and an Administrative Assistant. I wish to inform this House that the Museums building is not yet complete but the new staff of the Museums Department will be fully occupied with preparing a large number of new displays in the three large galleries for several months after the building is completed before the Museum can be opened to the public.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I speak under the Antiquities Division, Item (30), on page 39. I notice that we have here a Senior Museum Assistant who, I suppose, will be very much concerned on the things that will be put in the new National Museum when it is ready. I notice that in Malaya, after independence, we have a lot of antiques left over such as the statues of the colonial masters in the past. For example, in front of the Secretariat Building, Selangor, there is a statue of a Governor of the colonial days—Sir Frank Swettenham, and there are many other statues as well. So, I wonder whether the Prime Minister would advise the Museum Assistant to take these antiques into the National Museum when it is ready.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak on the subject

of Museum and I would like to speak on an aspect that perhaps has escaped the attention of the Government up to now. Mr Chairman, I have travelled in Pahang around Raub and Kampong Dong and I have also gone to Ipoh and from the village people who stay there I have been told that there are caves which contain very ancient statues and other depictions of the life of prehistoric dwellers of Malaya. Although I have been asked to go with some of these friends and see those statues, I have not had the time or opportunity to go. But it would be very, very important for knowing the distant part of Malaya; if the Government could check up on this information and if this information can lead the Government to some of these caves where ancient statues and pictures and other relics of ancient life can be discovered, I think it would make any Malayan proud to know of Malaya's past. In this connection I would mention the Niah caves in Sarawak and that in the Museum of Sarawak you have a depiction of the pictures and facsimile drawings of the paintings in the Niah caves and it would make anyone proud. Although we are not Sarawakeans we ourselves feel proud that these illiterate cave dwellers could paint the theory of evolution long before there was a Darwin in this world. Mr Chairman, Sir, if we see those pictures we see painted the evolution of man from an orang utan right through the historic stages since civilization. If there could be such things discovered in Sarawak there may be similar evidence of past life in the caves in Malaya. Although what I am saying is more or less a conjecture, but I say this based on what I have heard from our own Malayan villagers who say they have been to these caves and I see no reason for doubting what they say. So I would suggest that in the interest of preserving or knowing our history the Government should investigate into the caves in the Ipoh area and the caves around Kampong Dong near Raub and find out if there really are such statues.

Another problem that would face the Museum in this respect is that in the caves that are reported to contain these

statues outside Ipoh certain blasting operations have been undertaken to utilise the limestone for industrial and other purposes. The Government should act quickly in this matter because if it were negligent and allowed these blasting operations to carry on we may find that some of Malaya's history, some of Malay's past monuments may be destroyed and it should be considered a matter of extreme urgency for Government to intervene in this matter and try and save some of these statues—if there are any.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan: Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat dari Damansara ada menyebut hal Gua di-kampung Dong di-daerah Raub ia-itu kawasan saya sendiri. Saya suka memberi keterangan supaya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri jangan dikelirukan oleh perchakapan Yang Berhormat dari Damansara itu. Saya dengar Gua itu sa-rupa dengan Batu Cave, tetapi tidak ada gambar orang. Gua itu penoh dengan tahi kelawar. Kalau hendak tahi kelawar, sila-lah ambil. Gambar yang di-katakan itu ada-lah gambar palsu, bukan gambar betul.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Museums. Saya mengalukan² dan menguchapkan tahniah kepada Kerajaan kerana telah mendirikan bangunan Museum yang berunsor dan berchorak kebudayaan Melayu. Dengan ini dapat-lah kita mengukor bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan juga orang Melayu mempunyai kebudayaan dan kesenian. Saya harap di-waktu pembukaan bangunan Museum yang baharu itu hendak-lah di-tunjokkan adat-istiadat orang Melayu di-zaman perba dahulu sabagaimana yang telah di-buat sa-waktu perkahwinan Puteri Sharifah Salwa dengan Tengku Sulaiman. Tujuan saya ia-lah untuk menghidupkan kebudayaan dan kesenian orang Melayu. Di-Museum ini-lah rumah khazanah kebudayaan dan kesenian. Sa-lain daripada itu, di-bangunan Museum itu akan di-pamirkan lukisan² Kerajaan Melayu zaman yang lampau, Kerajaan zaman Islam dan juga Kerajaan Melayu zaman merdeka ini. Ada satu perkara

yang hendak saya sebutkan ia-itu lukisan yang di-pamirkan itu ada satu lukisan Hang Tuah, barangkali yang di-padankan dengan buku cerita Hang Tuah. Saya harap dapat di-fikirkan semula supaya padankan-lah lukisan Hang Tuah itu dengan buku cerita yang akan di-terbitkan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, sebab buku cerita Hang Tuah yang lama itu berunsorkan Parsi, yang cerita-nya kadang² takhayyul sangat.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan muzium. Di-Ibu Kota ini ada satu muzium yang di-namakan Muzium Negara. Muzium ini sangat besar erti-nya kapada sa-sabuah negara. Muzium Negara kita ini akan menjadi tumpuan para pelancong dari luar negeri yang akan datang ka-negara kita ini. Saya fikir daripada sekarang ini patut-lah pehak yang berkenaan meluaskan dan melengkapkan Muzium ini dengan benda² yang bersangkutan-paut dengan perkembangan Malaysia, sebab daripada penerangan yang kita dapat ia-itu Kuala Lumpur juga . . .

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order. Saya rasa berkenaan dengan Muzium Negara yang sedang di-buat itu peruntukan-nya ada dalam Development Estimates. Jadi perkara yang hendak di-buat itu ada-kah masok dalam ordinary estimates ini?

Mr Chairman: Perkara yang tuan chakapkan itu masok di-dalam Development Estimates; walau pun perkara itu ada juga kena-mengena dengan Kepala 10.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak: Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap perkara itu oleh sebab ada kena-mengena dengan Kepala 10. Sekarang ini sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu di-Taiping ada Muzium. Saya harap benda² yang akan di-letakkan dalam Muzium Negara ini mutu-nya jangan-lah rendah daripada Muzium yang ada di-tempat lain saperti di-Singapura, sebab kita semua sudah menengok benda² itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya akan berchakap sedikit di-dalam perkara

Museums. Di-dalam soal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta supaya Item (3) ini Assistant Librarian itu supaya mengambil perhatian tidak dengan barang² antique tetapi juga kerajinan² tangan wanita Melayu antique yang di-buat zaman dahulu di-kumpulkan dan di-tunjokkan di-dalam Museum ini. Jadi nyatakan-lah bahawa wanita² Melayu mula daripada zaman² dahulu kala ada mempunyai ilmu pengetahuan dan tidak kalah dari wanita² lain dalam dunia luar.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kasih di atas segala pendapat yang telah di-keluarkan. Apa yang suka saya sebutkan di-sini ia-itu tiap² perkhabaran yang di-terima oleh Pegawai² Museum saperti barang² asli ada-lah semua-nya ini di-pereksa dengan serta-merta. Dengan sebab itu kalau sa-kira-nya ada lagi barang² yang Pegawai² ini belum tahu, tolong-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara menulis surat kapada Pegawai ini dan tindakan akan di-ambil. Tetapi sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Raub itu, ini semua-nya tidak ada, tahi kelawar sahaja yang ada. Jadi sa-kira-nya ada lain² perkara yang berguna dan boleh membawa kehormatan yang tinggi kapada Museum ini, kita boleh-lah jalankan. Dengan itu saya harap dapat di-luluskan perbelanjaan yang tersebut ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$260,885 for Head S. 10 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 11—

The Prime Minister: Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$1,112,568 under Supply Head 11 be approved. Perhaps a little explanation is necessary as there has been an increase to this Head.

In general, there is a necessity for up to date statistics and the ever-increasing demand for more information, particularly with the Federation developing rapidly, which will be more manifest in the coming year. Even with the envisaged expansion, the Department will be small in relation to similar departments in comparable countries. The keen role that the Department has

to play in the development of the country has been fully recognised by the Government. A Committee, appointed to consider the future development of statistical service in Government, has, in its recommendations which have been accepted by the Government, recommended a vastly increased statistical service. The increase in expenditure is fully justified as the Department is to be an essential link in the whole development programme, because it will be providing the necessary statistical data to facilitate policy decisions.

In respect of Sub-head 1, Items (2) and (3), Senior Statisticians, two posts of Senior Statisticians are being created in 1963. The expansion in the work and the increase in the number of other posts will necessitate the appointment of two senior professional officers. These posts will enable the maintenance of a proper balance between the ratio of senior staff and the total establishment. The Statisticians now with the Department are young and inexperienced, and it is essential that they be given 'in-training' by fully experienced senior Statisticians.

Then, under Sub-head 1, Item (4) Statisticians: one additional Statistician is required for the Building and Construction Section, which is to be set up in 1963. Their job will be to check on the volume of construction activity during the Second Five-Year Plan. The second officer is required for the Sampling Survey Section. This, again, is a new Section which will undertake the sampling service in many fields of activities for which no information is available at present.

Then, Sub-head 1, Item (6) Administrative Officer: the volume of administrative work has increased with the growth of the Department. Besides being an intolerable load on the already few senior officers, it is considered highly uneconomical; and the services of professional officers should be concentrated on tasks that require specialised knowledge. Therefore, the officer appointed as administrative officer will take over purely administrative tasks from professional officers who are now undertaking these tasks.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr Chairman, Sir, I now speak under Sub-head 1, Item (1) Chief Statistician. I am glad to hear from the Prime Minister that more people are now being given the job to produce better statistics in conjunction with the rural development planning of Malaya, but I notice that the statistics supplied so far have not been good enough for the purpose. For example, in the monthly statistics we cannot get detailed figures of the acreage of rubber in Malaya; the acreage of rubber in Malaya is just a rough estimate of 3,500,000 acres and this has been the figure since 1959. We have also a rough estimate of the acreage for other agricultural crops, but no detailed figure is given for each particular crop, such as tapioca, vegetable stuffs, and so on. We also do not have an accurate figure of the acreage planted with coconut. Therefore, Sir, I wonder how the staff in the Development Section can carry out their planning if they do not have these figures to rely on. I hope this Department of the Ministry can be improved to supply detailed figures, especially figures on agricultural statistics and industries.

The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Chairman, Sir, with regard to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Rawang, I would like to say that an agricultural census was started in 1959 and the work in respect of this census is expected to be wound up by the end of this year, and I think it should be ready in printed form some time in the middle of next year. When that is available, I am sure the Honourable Member for Rawang will get a copy.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have nothing more to add to the reply already given by my Honourable colleague. I hope the Honourable Member is satisfied with the reply given. I move that the sum of \$1,112,568 be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,112,568 for Head S. 11 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 12—

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, I move that a sum of \$7,500,000 for Head S. 12 be approved.

Enche' Chan Swee Ho (Ulu Kinta): Mr Chairman, Sir, in this debate I wish to refer to the extra grants for social and welfare services. I would like to bring to the notice of the House the complaint of the residents of the new Kopisan Village, ten miles to the south of Ipoh, on the removal of the balance of 425 houses from the present locality to another area.

Sir, I understand that the Government has acquired this piece of land for resettlement from Messrs Osborne and Chappel—a mining company—under an agreement for a period of ten years. Now, Messrs Osborne & Chappel require this piece of land for mining operations at the end of this month. In these 425 houses there are more than 2,500 people who have been living in them for over 11 years—since the Emergency. During the emergency, the people had rendered full co-operation to the State Government towards the ending of the Emergency. They are good citizens and during the past 11 years they have not enjoyed any benefits provided by Government—there is no water supply, electricity supply, no proper road, drainage and also no hygiene facilities.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—I think the speaker is referring to something which is not the subject under discussion: this grant of \$7,500,000 is for social welfare services from the Lotteries Board. I think the Honourable Member is referring to some services of the Social Welfare Department.

Enche' Chan Swee Ho: The funds allotted for this Sub-head "Grants to Social and Welfare Services" amounting to \$7,500,000 is a big amount, and I would like to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister to allot the bulk of the money for the removal of the village.

Sir, now that Malaya is progressing, this village has been left behind completely. Under the Five-Year Development Plan every good citizen in this country has the right to share the benefits of the various development schemes. Now, the people of this poor village are facing great hardships and are in need of help very badly, because they have to remove to other places and friends, relatives and families have to stay separately. The people are from various walks of life—rubber tappers, farmers, labourers, schoolboys—and they have to suffer terribly.

Sir, the new site offered by the State Government is not satisfactory to them for many reasons—places of employment, bringing the boys to school and other travelling difficulties. The people would like to move to a piece of land belonging to the State Government—a permanent piece of land which belongs to the State Government—near Kampong Kepayang, eight miles from Ipoh and two miles from the present locality. I cannot see why the State Government cannot allot this piece of land to them, as they would like to stay together as one community.

Sir, although the people have sent several petitions to the State Government, to the Honourable the Menteri Besar of Perak, and Honourable Members of the Executive Council, and also to the District Officer, unfortunately, no action has been taken on this matter. Now, as this is a very important matter, I appeal to the Honourable the Prime Minister to look into the matter and take immediate action, and also to call for the papers. As a Member for this constituency, I shall be only too happy to take the Honourable the Prime Minister to this village to meet the people, so that he can see things for himself and help the people. I am aware that previously the Honourable the Prime Minister had done a similar service to the people of a village in Kedah and we are also aware that the Honourable the Prime Minister has done a lot of good things for the poor people. Therefore, I am sure he will not hesitate to take immediate action

although the request is from a member of the Opposition. Thank you.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am referring to Sub-head 1 of this section. I understand that the funds from the Social Welfare Lotteries Board is being kept here and the Government makes use of this money for welfare services to help in the building of mosques and other things. In principle, this helping of the building of welfare institutions and such other things is all right, but what I feel perplexed here is the way it is being given. I am surprised, or rather I wonder at the timing of the Government in supplying funds to the various institutions: for example, just one week before the Local Council election in Kuala Kubu a certain Chinese primary school in Kuala Kubu received \$70,000 from this Fund, and Senator Mr T. H. Tan personally handed over the money to the school board—further the principal of the school publicly circulated papers to thank the M.C.A. for helping the school. (*Laughter*).

Sir, I am not against giving the school \$70,000 but what I am wondering here is the timing. Why should the Fund give this money just one week before elections? I hope the Honourable the Prime Minister will clarify this point for us.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to develop that argument further. It is obvious that the allegation in regard to the use of the social welfare fund for political purposes is widespread. It has not only been confined to the Chinese Schools in Kuala Lumpur. I think if the Honourable Prime Minister will remember, perhaps to his humiliation, he was asked to go, I believe, to Jinjang, when ten houses were burnt down there, to give \$10,000 from the Social and Welfare Lotteries Fund and it was presented to the people by the M.C.A. . . .

The Prime Minister: Sir, on a point of information. That was from the Party fund and not from the Social Welfare Fund.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I am sorry. (*Laughter*). But the impression was that

this was a social welfare work by the Alliance, and the amount was given just after the elections when the Alliance won.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the method in which the Welfare Fund money is being distributed requires examination. For example, the distribution of milk in the State of Penang and in South Province Wellesley was done through the Members of the Alliance. If we are going to have the benefits of the social and welfare services . . .

Mr Chairman: The social welfare services have been included in Supply Head 48, Social Welfare. They are not included in this Head under the Prime Minister.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, may be I don't understand English clearly, but here it says, "Grants for Social and Welfare Services". By "grants," I presume, are monies given out for social and welfare services.

Mr Chairman: But you mentioned just now about the use which is included in the Supply Head 48, Social Welfare. It is not included here.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: In other words, are we not supposed to debate it at all now? This grant of \$7,500,000, I presume, comes from the Lotteries Board and is being taken out of the Consolidated Fund and put into Social and Welfare Services. Therefore, the question would arise as to whether or not this money should go to the Social and Welfare Services. And I say it should not go to the Social and Welfare Services because this grant for the social and welfare services is being used by the Alliance for political purposes. Would that not be relevant? I am entirely subject to your ruling on this matter, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Please proceed.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Because of these widespread malpractices (for example, distribution of milk in South Province Wellesley has been done through Alliance quarters and a great deal of social and welfare services have been used for the purposes of building mosques, not actually for the purposes

of religion but for the political purposes of the UMNO). The motive and the aim of these services has been perverted to the purpose of the Alliance. Now, again for example, we have asked in Penang for an X-ray Unit for tuberculosis cases. We did this because we knew that the incidence of tuberculosis is very high, as high as 25% in certain quarters, and that tuberculosis is a disease peculiar to slum conditions in towns and overcrowded areas. But our request was turned down. Five houses collapsed in the Jelutong area during a storm, and the people have been rendered homeless. They are now staying in the Community Centre of the Penang City Council. No fund has been given to them. There is a mosque that requires rebuilding but it happens to be within the George Town City Council limits, so the Welfare Department never gave us any funds and the City Council has had to help build the mosque with its own funds. Then there is a Hindu temple, which the MIC is very interested in, in Penang. But if you were to ask the MIC, it would say, "We will give you money from the Social and Welfare Lotteries Services Fund provided you do not ask the City Council to help. If you do that we are not going to interfere." Therefore the City Council now has to find money to help rebuild that Hindu temple which is in the danger of collapse.

We feel, since this Services Fund has been perverted to the use of the Alliance propaganda, that either this money should not be granted to the Social Welfare Services or another National Board should be set up with members of all parties on the Board. If the Government denies that such funds are being used for political purposes, then why should it fear members of other parties being included on that Board to make sure that the distribution is fair?

Of course we feel that, although it would appear that the money is being provided only for certain purposes, that the overall distribution of the money has not been fair. For example, there is very little money now being used in certain States where there is a

great need for subsidy to prevent starvation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the MIC has started a fund and this fund is used for the purposes of setting up rubber estate co-operatives. There has been accusation that some pressure has been put on people to contribute towards this fund—accusations generally against the MIC and the Alliance already so well widespread especially in regard to the social and welfare services and the distribution of money in proportion to each State. If a new Board is set up and if members of the Opposition parties are included therein, it would certainly prevent such accusation. If these accusations are false, then what is the fear of including some members of the Opposition in that Board? But, of course, if there is malpractice and the funds have been diverted for other uses, then of course there is every reason why we should be excluded and, Mr Chairman, I propose that the Honourable Prime Minister go into this matter and find out on the ground-level how the members of the Alliance have twisted the purpose of the Fund for their own purposes; maybe the Honourable Prime Minister is so busy with Malaysia and the Sino-Indian border dispute that he is not aware of this.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat. Sunggoh pun dia sa-orang loyar, tetapi ada di-antara perkara² yang di-sebutkan-nya tadi barangkali dia tidak tahu. Yang pertama, saya suka memberitahu Majlis ini berkenaan dengan 5 buah rumah yang di-katakan telah roboh di-kawasan Jelutong. Kawasan ini di-perintah oleh Socialist Front. Yang sa-benar-nya, 5 buah rumah yang runtoh ini adalah rumah yang paling burok sa-kali yang tidak dapat di-baiki, dan rumah ini bukan hak sa-siapa, tetapi hak sa-orang taukeh. Pehak Socialist Front dan pehak Alliance ada melawat rumah itu, tetapi dengan usaha² daripada pehak Alliance, maka pehak Pejabat Kebajikan Masharakat telah memberi \$200.00 kapada satu famili.

Saya fikir Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat tidak tahu.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan pemberian susu di-sekolah². Wang pemberian susu di-Pulau Pinang bukanlah wang daripada peruntukan ini—di-tempat lain saya ta' tahu. Susu ini datang-nya daripada badan sukarela dari Amerika, yang memberi susu di-kampung², dan kami juga sa-bagai pertubuhan sukarela suka hendak memberi susu kepada orang kampung dan kepada budak² yang tidak mendapat susu. Sa-lain daripada itu, berkenaan dengan pemberian wang kepada Masjid. Saya suka hendak menyatakan kepada Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu Masjid bukan-lah di-kuasai oleh UMNO, sebab dia ada jawatan-kuasa. Maka jawatan-kuasa Masjid sendiri buat permintaan kepada Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat untuk mendapatkan pertolongan wang. Dan untuk pengetahuan Yang Berhormat itu saya suka menyatakan sa-buah Chinese Temple telah pun dapat peruntukan sa-banyak \$15,000 pada tahun yang lalu, begitu juga sa-buah Indian Temple di-Bukit Bendera telah mendapat \$10,000.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification. Obviously we are talking of different temples, because mine is not Bukit Bendera Temple.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris: Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, peruntukan itu bukan di-untukkan kepada orang Melayu sahaja, bahkan kepada Chinese Temple dan Indian Temple. Sa-lain daripada itu, ada dua buah sekolah China telah di-beri \$15,000 ia-itu di-Free School Road dan sa-buah lagi di-Jalan Bukit Gamba di-beri \$16,000, yang mana kawasan ini jagaan Socialist Front. Ini-lah sahaja perkara yang berlaku di-Pulau Pinang yang saya suka sebutkan untuk pengetahuan Yang Berhormat itu.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, pada mulanya saya tidak hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan hal ini sebab sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan perkara ini masok dalam bahagian Social Welfare. Tetapi manakala Yang

Berhormat Perdana Menteri ketika mengemukakan hal ini tidak memberi apa² penerangan dan manakala, Tuan Pengerusi, telah membenarkan perkara ini di-bahathkan, dan wang itu ada-lah wang loteri, maka saya suka menarek perhatian kembali dalam perkara itu. Wang loteri ini sudah panjang kita bahathkan, baik dalam Dewan ini mahu pun di-luar Dewan ini. Wang loteri itu telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Perbendaharaan Negara. Sekarang ini kita membahathkan berkenaan dengan Kepala 12 ia-itu Grants for Social Welfare Services. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa wang ini ada-lah wang loteri. Kepala 12 ini di-bawah jagaan Perdana Menteri, tetapi Menteri Muda menerangkan bahawa hal ini akan di-bahathkan dalam bahagian Social Welfare. Di-sini sudah menunjukkan bahawa kedudukan yang tertentu tentang wang ini juga maseh menjadi tanda tanya. Hal ini sama dengan wang loteri yang di-bahathkan haram-nya di-dalam dan di-luar Dewan ini, sebab tidak ada beza-nya ia-itu daripada mula lagi sudah menimbulkan salah pengertian dan ini mungkin menimbulkan bencana dan beberapa kekusutan dan wang ini akan di-salahgunakan. Jika tidak di-susun dan di-ator dengan lebeh kemas untuk menjaga kebersehan moral negeri ini, maka wang itu akan di-salahgunakan (abuse). Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat telah memberikan pandangan-nya. Saya fikir pandangan-nya itu patut di-timbangan, sa-kurang²-nya chadangan-nya itu sa-bagai satu dasar untuk mengkaji kedudukan wang ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka mengambil bahagian berchakap dalam hal ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya ada di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengemukakan permintaan-nya, maka saya di-sini ingin meminta kepada Dewan ini supaya peruntukan \$7,500,000 kepada Social and Welfare Services itu memberi pertolongan kepada anak Melayu yang bergeliga otak-nya yang tidak dapat meneruskan pelajaran-nya sebab ibubapa-nya tidak ada kemampuan. Saya minta perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana pada masa yang lalu saya pernah membawa satu usul di-

dalam Dewan ini yang berbunyi: "Supaya Dewan yang bertuah ini akan mengambil keputusan mengadakan peruntukan untuk membantu anak Melayu yang bergeliga otak-nya yang tidak dapat meneruskan pelajaran-nya sebab ibu-bapa-nya tidak ada kemampuan." Usul saya ini telah di-tolak, sebab saya sa-harus-nya terlebih dahulu bertanya kepada pehak Kementerian Kewangan kalau sa-kiranya ada wang. Saya fikir kalau saya berbuat demikian tentu penjawapan yang saya akan terima ia-lah tidak ada wang untuk memberi bantuan itu, atau tidak ada peruntukan.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya fikir inilah satu peluang yang besar supaya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan Menteri² Kerajaan bermurah hati mengambil peruntukan yang \$7½ juta ini memberi bantuan kepada anak Melayu, sa-bagaimana yang di-siarkan dalam surat khabar, budak² itu menangis sebab tidak dapat bersekolah, kerana ibu-bapa-nya tidak ada wang.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, juga supaya di-ambil dari wang peruntukan ini supaya di-berikan kepada anak² Sekolah Melayu ia-itu dalam Sekolah Kebangsaan di-kampung² yang anak² itu pergi bersekolah tidak ada mempunyai buku² di-sebabkan oleh orang tua-nya itu tidak ada mempunyai kewangan untuk membeli buku² anak itu. Jadi, Kerajaan kita yang saya dengar daripada Kementerian Pelajaran hendak membaiki keadaan Sekolah Kebangsaan di-luar² bandar, maka itu satu jalan yang sangat molek, yang sangat bagus akan memberi pujian kepada Kerajaan kita jika Kerajaan dapat mengambil peruntukan wang itu untuk membeli buku² bagi anak² orang Melayu di-kampung² yang pergi sekolah tidak ada mempunyai buku.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak merayu di-sini, tolong-lah berikan bantuan kepada anak² dalam Sekolah Kebangsaan yang dahulu-nya terpilih masuk ka-kelas—Special Malay Class di-dalam Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan yang sekarang manakala mereka sudah sampai ka-tingkatan VI masuk ka-Sekolah Menengah. Tuan Pengerusi, maka mereka itu terpaksa kena bayar wang sekolah \$5.00 sa-bulan. Berpuloh²

murid dalam kawasan Dungun merayu kepada saya meminta kalau boleh jangan-lah mereka itu di-berhentikan sekolah kerana mereka di-tuntut oleh guru²-nya wang sekolah sa-lama 4 bulan masing² di-kenakan bayar \$20.00. Jadi, berpuloh² dari mereka yang dahulu-nya di-pileh oleh Kerajaan masuk Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan—Special Malay Class oleh kerana tidak ada wang, Tuan Pengerusi, untuk membayar wang masuk Sekolah Menengah maka mereka tertinggal-lah daripada bersekolah. Jadi kerana urusan wang ini-lah dan untuk kebajikan membantu orang² yang tidak ada kemampuan maka saya merayu-lah di-sini sa-bagai sa-orang ibu bangsa Melayu yang ingin hendak anak² kita betul² dapat di-berikan pertolongan oleh Kerajaan yang pada hari ini memang berikhtiar hendak memajukan anak² Melayu di-kampung² maka saya minta-lah supaya Kerajaan dengan ada-nya \$7,500,000 dapat di-buktikan dan dapat di-berikan pertolongan kepada anak² Melayu di-kampung² yang mengharapkan sangat² bantuan daripada Kerajaan untuk meneruskan pelajaran mereka di-dalam sekolah².

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga meminta, dengan peruntukan ini kalau boleh Kerajaan mengadakan latehan² atau di-adakan rumah² untuk membaiki nasib anak² muda kita yang tidak dapat menyambungkan persekolahan-nya mithal-nya dia fail di-dalam examination untuk L.C.E. maka sekarang anak² ini terbiar di-merata² tempat sa-hingga menjadi . . .

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, ini di-bawah Education, saya ta' dapat timbangkan hal ini.

Mr Chairman: Itu bukan termasuk dalam Supply 12 yang kita utorkan sa-banyak \$7,500,000. Perkara itu boleh di-chakapkan lepas ini nanti.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh. Sa-betul-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu; saya memang hendak berchakap di-dalam soal yang Tuan Pengerusi tunjukkan itu tetapi ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain telah membawa kepada ranchangan² yang di-masokkan di-sini maka saya

sa-betul-nya membawa pula perkara itu juga. Kalau sa-kira-nya Tuan Pengerusi tidak memerlukan saya berchakap sekarang, boleh-lah saya berchakap di atas perkara ini nanti, Tuan Pengerusi, saya akan patoh dengan perintah Tuan Pengerusi dan saya habiskan ucapan saya ini dengan merayu mudah²an, Tuan Pengerusi, pehak Kementerian ini akan mengambil perhatian dan mengeluarkan peruntokan daripada \$7,500,000 bagi kepentingan anak² kita orang Melayu, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Sebarang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin hendak mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan dalam perkara peruntokan kepada kebajikan masyarakat. Pada dasar-nya Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat ini di-kawal oleh sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Kebajikan Masyarakat Negeri dan daerah masing². Dasar yang ada sekarang ini pada pendapat saya patut-lah mendapat kajian daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya dapat-lah digunakan wang² peruntokan itu dengan sa-penoh²-nya. Saya juga Pengerusi Jawatan-Kuasa Kebajikan Masyarakat di-daerah saya dan telah mengalami beberapa kesulitan yang mana kita telah di-beri tugas untuk memberi bantuan sementara kepada orang² yang sangat susah, yang tidak ada makan dan pakaian supaya di-berikan bantuan sa-banyak \$22.00 sa-bulan sa-lama 3 bulan. Dan kepada orang² yang susah—orang yang miskin tidak dapat-lah kita berikan duit kepada mereka sa-hingga chukup sa-tahun.

Ada juga orang² yang susah saperti hendak membeli buku, Jawatan-Kuasa daerah ada juga memberi bantuan kepada orang² ini. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lepas kita bagi sa-lama tiga bulan bantuan ini mithal-nya \$22.00 sa-bulan, kalau tiga bulan \$66.00, sa-lepas itu dia datang pula kali yang keempat-nya meminta lagi bantuan. Jadi, dengan chara ini-lah kita selalu mendatangkan kesulitan yang banyak kepada orang² yang menerima bantuan itu dan balek sa-mula meminta bantuan itu lagi. Chara yang bagini tidak dapat kita benarkan di-berikan bantuan kerana orang lain juga patut

mendapat sama. Jadi bertambah-lah orang yang berkelayakan yang patut dapat bantuan.

Saya berharap supaya perkara ini dapat di-timbangkan atau pun di-kaji sa-mula di-atas satu chara kita mem-bagi—outright grant ia-itu bantuan permulaan sa-bagai modal bagi kapada orang yang susah itu sa-bagaimana di-tujukan untuk di-buat sa-bagai pilot scheme. Kita patut bagi bantuan dengan chukup chara-nya ia-itu kita berhubung dengan tuan Pegawai Haiwan supaya dapat di-bagikan 20 ekor ayam yang boleh bertelor tiap² hari kapada orang² yang susah ini. Dengan ada-nya bantuan sa-banyak 20 ekor ayam di-beri sa-kali gus maka dapat-lah orang² yang susah ini memungut telur sa-hari kata-lah 10 atau 15 biji dan dapat pula berpanjangan bantuan itu. Jadi saya berharap-lah perkara ini mendapat perhatian di-atas pemberian bantuan ini moga² dapat di-kaji sa-mula sa-bagaimana yang telah saya sebutkan ia-itu bantuan menternak untuk buat modal atau di-beri barang² untuk jual kueh-kah atau di-beri lesen untuk perniagaan kecil yang pendapat-nya itu boleh dapat sa-ringgit atau sa-ringgit sa-tengah sa-hari, sekian, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am afraid the Member for Pulau Pinang Selatan has misunderstood the implication of my address just now. I did not say that no money had been given. I said that money had been given to temples and so on, but the purposes have been perverted and used and given a flavour that it is the Alliance who had given this money.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I did not want to go into details just now, but I think I have to do so in this instance now that I am challenged. In the first place, the Lotteries Board supervises both the running and the distribution of the money. Is it not a fact that the money now . . .

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman, Sir. If the Honourable Member would remember, just a few months ago a new legislation was brought up

in this House whereby the distribution is now looked after by one committee, and the collection is by another committee.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I thank the Honourable the Assistant Minister for his interruption. I shall go on now to say that the Board has, in fact, been both responsible for the supervising the running of the lotteries and the distribution of the benefits gathered from the lotteries. There is an attempt now to put it under a different Board. We do not know at the moment the exact implications with regard to distribution, but the facts are these: firstly, as regards the supervising of the lotteries, there have been rumours, which should be cleared up by the Honourable the Prime Minister, of malpractices in the running of lotteries in the small towns. Now, Sir, I do not say that this is true, but the situation should be clarified, because the rumours are widespread and, especially, as one of the Senators has been to a large extent responsible for the supervision of the lotteries, particularly in the drawing of numbers.

The other point that I would like to refer to is the question of distribution. We do not say that there has been no distribution: we say there have been malpractices. First of all, let me quote one instance in Kuala Kurau. The Honourable the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, went there to deal with a piece of temple land that had been occupied by a private capitalist, who is also a member of the Alliance. He said, or words to that effect, "Why should you bother? If you are not given compensation, we will." Now, Sir, this is a promise on the spot by the Minister. So, how can the Board be independent if a Minister can go to the spot and promise that certain sums of money can be paid, unless the Minister can influence the Board? In another instance—there are plenty more—the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister went to Bukit Mertajam, when the Member for Seberang Selatan was absent, and promised certain sums of money to be given for the development and requirements of certain council needs. Again, there is another

instance of the former Assistant Minister of Rural Development who went to Kampong Bharu and promised that a certain allocation from the Board would be made—he promised a sum of \$2,000. Then, again, the Assistant Minister of Labour is reported to have promised in Serdang a certain sum of money.

Sir, these are instances which I would like to refer the House to. I am not accusing the Government of corruption. I am accusing the Government of deliberately intending to pervert the use of the funds to give it a flavour that only the Alliance can deliver the money from the Social Welfare Lotteries. However, as long as we have a Board which is under the influence of the Ministers, there is a tendency, consciously or otherwise, to use these funds for certain purposes. Mr Chairman, Sir, my accusation is that there had been on the spot promises by Ministers and Assistant Ministers of aid through the Welfare Lotteries Board. If that is so, then why have a Board, especially if the Board is not independent?

Another thing is that we have so often seen the photographs of the handsome faces of our Ministers presenting cheques from the Social Welfare Lotteries Board to various institutions.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): No more now.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: If the ex-Assistant Minister of Information would keep his voice down, I would be heard with greater clarity. I am glad, Mr Chairman, Sir, that this is now no longer the practice. But this practice has been going on for a long time, and I do not know if it has actually stopped: the fact is that we often see Ministers presenting cheques, especially at convenient times—around elections time. I know that people like to be charitable, but one must remember that anything that is a national effort should be given the flavour of a national effort. If the Social Welfare Lotteries are run as a national matter, then the money must be distributed as if it is a national fund without any flavour or without any bias to any Party, either in distribution or in promises. I say that it is on the

spot promises that have this bias, this flavour; and it is in the distribution of these prizes, the handing over, that we see this bias, and it is this bias which makes it very difficult to accept that this Fund is not used deliberately for the propaganda of the Alliance instead of for the Government. We have the impression that the Board is, in fact, under the control of the Ministers and it is no longer independent. Therefore, we must have distribution through independent bodies, promises by the Board itself and not by the Ministers who are not members of the Board, and Ministers should not make distribution or promises without first getting resolutions or decisions from the Board.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abd. Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan perkara 1 sub-head 12 ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan tuduhan² yang kita dengar baharu sa-kejap ini ia-itu tuduhan² daripada Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat, bersangkutan dengan satu perkara yang terjadi didalam kawasan saya sendiri ia-itu Wakil Dato Kramat mengatakan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya telah memberi pengakuan di-tempat itu untuk memberi wang bantuan daripada Lottery Kebajikan Masyarakat kepada Temple, To'kong Hindu Kuala Kurau. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa hairan ada-kah Yang Berhormat itu sendiri ada di-tempat itu. Saya sa-orang daripada-nya yang mengambil berat perkara itu daripada mula hingga selesai. Dan perkara itu satu perkara yang merbahaya yang boleh mematikan lima enam orang dan berpuluh² orang mogok lapar. Saya tidak pernah dengar Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya memberi pengakuan kepada orang² India itu ia-itu selesaikan perkara itu akan memberi pengakuan memberi duit welfare untuk membena To'kong Hindu di-tempat itu. Saya menegaskan dengan mengatakan ada-lah tuduhan² Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya sa-kali² tidak betul da'awaan itu, dan ini bukan satu perkara yang boleh di-mudah²kan, barangkali Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat hanya mendapat berita daripada Yang Berhormat

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: On a point of clarification.

Mr Chairman: Boleh-kah di-benarkan-nya.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abdul Rahman: Saya tidak beri jalan kerana dia ada-lah sa-orang Lawyer manakala dia berpusing² berputar² belit akan mengelirukan saya (*Ketawa*). Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara itu saya sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat di-kawasan itu, Menteri Besar Perak, Setia Usaha Kerajaan Negeri Perak, Penasehat Undang² Negeri Perak, juga dan wakil² orang² India di-tempat itu dan juga orang China di-tempat itu bersama² Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya sudah membuat satu rundingan macham mana hendak menyelesaikan perkara itu.

Jadi dalam perundingan ini bukanlah Yang Berhormat itu sendiri memberi pengakuan-nya, tetapi ia-lah daripada orang² yang mengambil bahagian dalam rundingan. Ini-lah chara-nya yang boleh di-selesaikan, pendek-nya kalau boleh di-selesaikan dua belah pihak dengan bertolak ansor, kita akan memanjangkan kepada Kerajaan untuk memberi bantuan daripada kebajikan masyarakat kepada To'kong² Hindu. Berkenaan apa yang dikatakan terhadap Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya yang memberi bantuan ini, di-sini wakil Dato Kramat tahu-lah yang sa-benar-nya apa keputusan yang terjadi di-Kuala Kurau itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Dato Kramat itu menyatakan yang Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar pergi melawat mana² tempat, bila kita merayu dapat-lah bantuan \$2,000 atau \$3,000. Sa-tahu saya, di-kawasan saya sendiri bekas Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada datang melawat di-sana. Penduduk² di-sana telah merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda bagi meminta itu dan meminta ini. Jadi dengan sebab belas kasehan Menteri Muda itu melihatkan hal keadaan hendak membuat madrasah oleh kerana sudah burok maka di-benarkan wang kebenaran sa-banyak \$1,000-\$2,000 tetapi bukan-lah daripada Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat malah

wang itu di-beri daripada wang pembangunan luar bandar yang sudah di-terima. Saya tahu yang wang itu datang-nya daripada wang Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar bukan daripada Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat seperti yang di-katakan yang wang itu di-beri dengan sebab lawatan-nya itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Rawang telah bertanya Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, apa fasal duit bantuan di-sekolah² China Rawang di-beri sa-waktu hendak dekat pilihan raya. Jawapan ini, barangkali Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri dapat menjawab-nya. Satu tuduhan yang di-katakan-nya itu tentang duit social welfare yang di-beri untuk masjid² ia-lah di-buat-nya propaganda. Saya fikir duit berkenaan dengan social welfare itu bukan-nya sahaja di-beri kepada masjid², tetapi juga kepada sekolah² China. Di-kawasan saya sendiri, saya fikir bantuan yang di-beri oleh social welfare boleh di-katakan besar juga ia-itu \$30,000. Pada fikiran saya bantuan yang di-beri itu bukan-lah untuk hendak membuat propaganda atau lain², tetapi hanya-lah di-beri atas permintaan orang² di-situ. Bila sampai permintaan orang² itu maka di-luluskan sama ada hendak di-beri lusa atau pada masa pilihan raya, maka itu terserah-lah kepada yang berkenaan. Jadi ini ada-lah satu tuduhan ia-itu apakala Kerajaan Perikatan membuat sa-suatu perkara, maka di-katakan itu ada-lah propaganda itu dan ini dan hendak menarek undi. Saya fikir pada masa hadapan jangan-lah sebutkan lagi, kerana kita sama² ada parti dan sama² hendak chari undi, jadi ada macham² chara yang kita hendak mencari undi untuk perjalanan parti masing².

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya satu pagi ini duduk diam ta' mahu berchakap, saya ta' berchadang hendak berchakap, tetapi bila mendengar Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat yang mempunyai confused mind, saya ta' dapat menahan diri daripada memimpin atau pun menchelekkkan mata manusia ini. Saya ta' tahu apa yang di-chakapkan berkenaan

dengan loteri dan janji bagi hendak menolong orang² kampung dari wang Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat ini . . .

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Dudok dahulu!

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: He has no business to tell me to sit down. I asked for clarification.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Saya ta' benarkan. Saya ta' tahu waktu dia berchakap tadi, ada-kah chakap-nya yang keluar itu daripada otak kepala-nya atau pun keluar daripada perut-nya. Saya ta' fikir dia berchakap tadi datang dari buah fikiran otak kepala-nya

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order under S.O. 36 (1)—I don't know whether you think that he is using abusive language?

Mr Chairman: It is quite all right—it is not abusive language. Please proceed.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Pengerusi, saya sunggoh² berasa hairan, sa-orang yang mempunyai pengetahuan, kelulusan dan kelayakan dalam undang² telah merendahkan diri dan telah menjatuhkan taraf-nya sampai bagitu rendah seperti Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat. Dia menyalahkan Menteri² Kerajaan membuat janji kepada orang² kampung

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, I ask for your ruling again. Do you not consider his language abusive? If not, I am afraid that he is certainly creating hostile feelings in me calling him an Arab masquerading as a Malay. He says I am speaking through my stomach. That is a physical impossibility because I cannot speak through my stomach.

Mr Chairman: (*Kapada Tuan Syed Ja'afar*) Dudok dahulu!

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: What Standing Order?

Mr Chairman: Standing Order 36 (1).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: If he is allowed to use offensive and insulting language about, then I ask for your permission to use insulting language against him. S.O. 36 (4) says that "It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the House." I consider that language insulting about me and my profession.

Mr Chairman: Ahli Yang Berhormat, saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak boleh berchakap dalam perkara ini. S.O. 36 (4) "It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language". Jadi ini kena-mengena dengan profession dia di situ—ta' usah sentoh perkara itu!

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Saya tidak membabitkan profession dia, tetapi saya membabitkan pengetahuan dia dan ucapan-nya yang merendahkan taraf pengetahuan-nya, bukan taraf profession-nya.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is he challenging the ruling from the Chair?

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Saya menerangkan kepada *the Chair* dan kepada Dewan ini. Tuan Pengerusi, saya benar² dukachita melihatkan telatah dan kelakuan Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat itu. Dia marah kepada pehak di-sabelah sini, sebab apabila kita pergi ka-kampung² berjanji dengan orang kampung hendak menolong mereka, sama ada dengan wang daripada Kebajikan Masyarakat atau daripada apa duit yang ada dalam tangan Kerajaan. Apa salah-nya kita buat janji? Kita Kerajaan yang berkuasa dalam negeri ini, dan kewajipan kita memberi janji—barangkali Socialist Front sudah janjikan Shurga komunis kepada ra'ayat—kita tidak gadoh mereka berjanji.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I ask that he should be asked to withdraw that remark because under our Internal Security Act if any person supports the communists' cause he is subversive. He is in fact calling us subversives which puts us as illegal citizens of this country, and I ask that he withdraw that remark. I consider that most insulting. He should go back to Arabia if he does not like this country (*Laughter*).

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: You go back to China, to Chou En-Lai.

Mr Chairman: Saya minta tuan jangan-lah mendatangkan perkara yang boleh mendatangkan perbahathan ini menjadi hangat yang menyebabkan Yang Berhormat itu bangun beberapa kali; kalau tidak perbahathan kita ini lambat habis, sebab masa suntok sangat. Gunakan-lah perkataan yang sa-suai yang tidak boleh menerbitkan persengketaan di-antara satu sama lain. Saya mengingatkan ini bukan sahaja kepada tuan, tetapi kepada semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini. Please proceed.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Tuan Pengerusi, saya sudah diam daripada pagi tadi. Tetapi ucapan Yang Berhormat itu telah membangkitkan kekeliruan. Kalau benda itu keliru pada fikiran-nya biarlah dia simpan kekeliruan-nya itu dalam diri-nya sendiri—ta' usah chuba hendak kelirukan Dewan ini dan orang ramai dalam negeri ini. Apa salah-nya kita sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat berjanji kepada ra'ayat?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, on a point of order

Mr Chairman: What order?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Standing Order 36 (4). Mr Chairman, Sir, is he trying to pick a quarrel with me or is he debating, because I find his manner most abusive and insulting.

Mr Chairman: No, I think he is trying to say that in reply to your statement.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: On a point of order, I think the manner in which a person delivers his speech can also be abusive. I am objecting also to his manner.

Mr Chairman: I am giving the ruling that he has a right to reply to your speech.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Chairman, Sir, may I draw your attention to S.O. 36 (1) and 36 (9). Section 36 (1) says that, "A member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto." I

submit, Sir, that the Honourable Member for Johore Tenggara has departed from the subject under discussion. Allegations were made by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat with regard to the distribution of money under the Social Welfare Lotteries Board as well as the conduct of the lotteries by the Board. If anything uttered by my Honourable friend from Dato Kramat is untrue, the Honourable Member has the liberty to contradict him; but by going so far as to ridicule him, he is again going against S.O. 36 (9) which says that "No reference shall be made in any debate to the conduct or character of any Member of Parliament or of any public servant, other than conduct in the capacity of Member of Parliament or public servant, as the case may be." So whether the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat is a good lawyer or a bad lawyer has nothing to do with the subject under discussion. I feel, Sir, that if the conduct of this debate is done strictly in accordance with the Standing Orders, we won't have this state of affairs which we are facing now. If the Honourable Member for Johore Tenggara can use abusive words it will not prevent members from the Opposition using similar tactics. All this will be contrary to the dignity of this House. So I appeal to you, Sir, to insist that S.O. 36 be adhered to very strictly.

Mr Chairman: S.O. 36 (1) yang disebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu saya boleh benarkan tuan berchakap, tetapi S.O. 36 (9) itu saya harap tuan tidak membabitkan perkara² yang di-kehendaki oleh peratoran ini. Ikut-lah peratoran kita. Saya minta jangan ada lagi yang bangun menyampok.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Tuan Pengerusi, saya susah sedikit dalam pendirian saya ini, kerana Ahli² Yang Berhormat membawa berbagai² Standing Rules and Orders untuk menahan saya daripada beruchap terus dan mematahkan segala hujah² mereka yang palsu, yang tidak berasas dan yang tidak bertempat dengan menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan negeri ini, yang saya yakin dan percaya mereka itu kurang mengerti

dan kurang faham akan bahasa yang saya gunakan. Oleh itu, saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu supaya tolong-lah mengambil sa-orang guru untuk mengajar mereka bahasa Melayu supaya tidak terkeliru Dewan ini.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, are those remarks relevant to the discussion? Malay is as foreign a language to the Arabs as it is to me—we are both speaking in a foreign language.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Saya berdiri disini bukan sa-bagai wakil dari Arab, atau dari mana², dan bukan juga wakil Chou En-Lai. Kalau dia mengakui mewakili Chou En-Lai—saya boleh mengaku di-mana saya berdiri.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Chairman, Sir, I think he should withdraw that remark.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: You withdraw your remark first.

Mr Chairman: Dua² dudok! Saya susah hati dalam perkara ini. Ahli² Yang Berhormat ada-lah orang yang berpengetahuan. Tunjukkan-lah adab, peratoran dengan ilmu masing² dalam Dewan ini. Jangan ada persengketaan dalam perkara ini. Jadi alang-kah susah saya sa-bagai Speaker hendak menimbangkan satu persatu dalam perkara ini. Jangan ada pertengkaran lagi, chuba-lah bertolak ansor. Jadi apabila sa-orang Ahli itu tidak boleh dibangkang oleh sa-orang Ahli yang lain tentu-lah susah, kemudian menyebutkan Standing Order ini dan itu. Apabila sa-orang Ahli itu berchakap Ahli yang lain hendak-lah sabar; sa-telah dia habis berchakap, ahli² yang lain boleh-lah berchakap. Saya harap hormati-lah Dewan ini.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, kalau saya hendak tunggu semua perchakapan sampai selesai mungkin nanti bergaduh pula dalam Parlimen ini (*Ketawa*). Jadi kerana itu masing² pehak berasa puas hati dan segala perchakapan yang telah pun saya dengar atau pun chadangan itu saya akan ambil ingatan mana² yang baik dan saya lupakan sahaja-lah mana² chadangan² yang tidak baik. Dengan

kerana ini saya harap di-luluskan perbelanjaan yang tersebut sa-banyak \$7,500,000.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$7,500,000 for Head S. 12 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 13—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum totalling \$15,512,035 under Head S. 13 be approved.

Hon'ble Members will see from the Ordinary Expenditure Estimates, 1963, that the total amount entered for the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives for next year is \$15,512,035 as against a provision of \$15,426,674 in the 1962 Estimates. This shows an increase of \$85,361 over the 1962 Estimates.

The Estimates for 1963 provide for a staff of 1945 personnel of (Division I-IV) which is 83 more than for 1962. The additional staff is required for intensification of research and improvement of extension services in connection with the implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan. I must at this stage draw the attention of the House to the Government's policy on agricultural diversification. We have invited a team of experts from the Ford Foundation to advise us on this matter and their report is expected shortly. It is very likely that the implementation of some of their recommendations may require additional staff in the Ministry. Agricultural diversification is vital to our country and therefore no money or effort should be spared to make this a success.

I will now deal briefly with the Estimates relating to each Division in my Ministry.

Malayan Agriculture Census Division.

As I told the House just now the report on the census should be ready by the middle of next year in printed form.

Hon'ble Members will see from the Estimates that an agricultural statistics section of the Planning and Research

branch will be set up in my Ministry as from next year. The section's initial task will be to cover certain areas which were left out in the agricultural census, so that figures which would be more representative of the whole country would be available. The section's programme will be divided into two:

- (a) a long term plan for the collection of agricultural statistics to be carried out by the staff;
- and (b) *ad hoc* surveys which will be planned by the Branch, but the field work will be undertaken by the staff of the various Colleges or University Students.

Resettlement of Special Constables Division.

The work of rehabilitating and resettling the ex-Special Constables is almost nearing completion, and it is expected that the Division could be wound up by the end of next year, leaving only a skeleton staff to carry on with the collection of outstanding loans.

Hon'ble Members will see from the Estimates, that the post of the Commissioner for Resettlement of Special Constables is being downgraded from Superscale "F" to Superscale "H".

The overall provision under P.E. and O.C.S.E. for next year, has also been reduced by \$459,433 compared to this year's figure.

Agricultural Division.

Hon'ble Members are perhaps already aware that during the first-half of this year the posts of Director of Agriculture and State Agricultural Officers had been fully Malayanised. In this connection I am proud to say that the changes have not in any way affected the efficiency of the Division.

The transfer of the administration of the College of Agriculture, Serdang, from my Ministry to the new autonomous Council of the College of Agriculture within the frame-work of the University of Malaya has also been completed this year and for 1963, the provisions for the running of the College appear in the Estimates of the Ministry of Education.

Provisions to run the Schools of Agriculture which also provide in-service training for Junior Agricultural Assistants are shown in my Ministry's Estimates for 1963, under "Agricultural Education".

Personal Emoluments.

In the Agricultural Division 38 new technical posts are included in the 1963 Estimates as follows:

9 Division I Officers

7 Division II Officers

22 Division III Officers

Most of the additional staff when recruited will be assigned to maintain the expanded programmes on soil survey, research and investigation and to intensify work on agriculture diversification.

The administration and supervisory staff for implementing the Coconut Replanting/Rehabilitation Scheme, is not shown in the 1963 Estimates. As Hon'ble Members will recall the Scheme was approved by Cabinet only in October this year and it was therefore too late for the provisions relating to the Scheme to be incorporated in the Estimates. The Treasury will issue a separate establishment warrant for the recruitment of the required staff. The first meeting of the Coconut Advisory Replanting and Rehabilitation Committee met on the 26th of last month and formulated the overall plans for implementation of this scheme which will definitely commence from the beginning of next year.

The present staffing position of the Agriculture Division is not quite satisfactory. Recruitment of suitably qualified personnel is a problem. However, the Division has been fortunate in having a team of experts from the Colombo Plan, and F.A.O. and lately, from the U.S. Peace Corps. Their contribution to the agricultural progress of our country deserves mention in this House and I am sure Hon'ble Members will endorse my appreciation of the good work they are doing.

O.C.A.R.

Under this item, Hon'ble Members will note that an appreciable increase of

expenditure is shown in the Research Branch, especially relating to Subhead 19—Soils Survey, where the amount is \$34,000 as against a provision of \$30,000 in the current year's Estimates. The increase is to cover the cost of an additional field survey team. Further increase is in fact desirable but unfortunately the difficulty of obtaining the services of qualified soil surveyors has restricted the much needed expansion in this work. Should the Ministry be fortunate in being able to recruit more soil surveyors or securing their services through international organisations in 1963, additional funds will then be required to put more soil survey teams in the field so as to complete the soil survey of the country as early as possible. I would like to emphasize at this juncture that the importance of soil survey should not be overlooked in carrying out our national economic planning programme. New land suitable for agriculture is not unlimited and unless our country is soil-surveyed, proper land utilisation will be impossible. Finally, under Special Expenditure in which the total provision is \$102,410, and only \$4,518 above the current year's Estimates, Hon'ble Members will note that the biggest item of expenditure is in respect of Subhead 100—Replacement of Vehicles. Most of the vehicles in use are at present beyond economic repair and their replacement would in the long run prove to be cheaper than the continually mounting cost of repairs and maintenance.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended till 4.30 p.m. this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Head S. 13—

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$15,512,035 for Head S. 13 stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Chairman, Sir, having finished with the Agricultural Division, I now come to the Division of Drainage and Irrigation.

Drainage and Irrigation.

There is no significant increase in the overall amount in the 1963 Estimates of the Drainage and Irrigation Division. The total figure for P.E., O.C.A.R., and O.C.S.E. is \$2,444,794 which exceeds the current year's figure by \$74,115 only.

Personal Emoluments.

The major change in P.E. is the upgrading of two posts of Engineers from timescale to superscale, one post of Technician from timescale to special grade, and the creation of two special grade posts of Clerk of Works, one post of typist and one post of Office Boy.

The total provision of these items shows an increase of \$99,398 only over this year's figure.

Other Charges Annually Recurrent.

Under this heading the large increase in Subhead 33—"Maintenance and Operation of Hydraulic Laboratory and Quarters, Research Station", is for the improvement to existing buildings. The increase in Subhead 29 "Apparatus, Instruments and Drawing Office materials" and Subhead 39 "Upkeep of Workshop Plant and Machinery" are very essential due to the increase in the number of plants and extensive movement of earth moving plant by transporters requiring maintenance, in connection with the carrying out of the Development Programme.

The total increase shown in these three Subheads, however, is offset by the decrease in many other subheads under the O.C.A.R.

Veterinary Division.

This Division's 1963 Estimates show an overall increase of \$196,736 which is about 15% above the current year's provision of \$1,349,601. The increase is accounted for by the need to provide for additional staff, mostly research, and also by an increase of expenditure under O.C.A.R.

Personal Emoluments.

Hon'ble Members will note that the staff establishment of this Division for next year has been increased to 145 as against 103 in this year's Estimates. The additional technical staff is needed to cope with the expansion in Veterinary Services brought about by the Five-Year Development Plan, particularly in relation to animal husbandry including poultry, animal husbandry education and veterinary extension work.

O.C.A.R.

Under this heading the substantial increase in expenditure is shown against subhead 46—Animal Husbandry (Livestock Development) for which the provision is \$573,500 as against \$510,000 provided in this year's Estimates.

O.C.S.E.

For animal husbandry work including poultry, modern and up-to-date equipment will have to be provided for achieving better results and for this purpose a provision of \$26,900 under Subheads 122 and 123 of the Special Expenditure heading has been entered in next year's Estimates.

Forest Division.

The estimated expenditure of the Forest Department for 1963 follows closely that of 1962. However, there is an increase amounting to \$143,988 for 1963.

Personal Emoluments.

Headquarters.

There is an increase of \$14,849. Only one new post of Clerk G.C.S. Timescale has been entered to cope up with the increased volume of clerical work. Hence, the total increase for HQ is mainly attributable to the normal annual increment.

Utilisation Branch.

There is an increase of \$2,664. One new post of typist has been entered as there is no typist in this section at the moment.

Research Branch.

There is an increase of \$46,397. This increase is necessary as a result of increasing work in the field of research and timber growing. Nine new posts and one upgrading of post are included for 1963, and these can be properly regarded as normal for an organisation of the size of the Forest Research Institute.

O.C.A.R.

There is an increase of \$46,678. The increase of \$13,500 under "Administration" is mainly to cover the electricity and air-conditioning charges for new office block and chemistry laboratory to be constructed under the Second Five-Year Development Plan. The other sums are for the normal increases under Administration and also due to increase in establishment of Division I and subordinate staff. The increase of \$9,000 under "Maintenance of Buildings and Roads" is to cover the cost of repairs to students and labourers quarters. The increase of \$13,000 under "Experimental Plantations" is to cover maintenance work on new plantations established under the Development Plan. The increase of \$6,000 under "Research" is to cover the expansion work of the Ecologist (Afforestation) and also for the creation of a new item for work pertaining to the Chemistry Laboratory. The increase of \$2,000 under "Transport and Traveling" is to cover travelling expenses due to increase in establishment. The sum of \$3,808 under "Subscriptions and Contributions to International Organisations" was formerly provided under O.C.S.E.

O.C.S.E.

The sum of \$58,400 under "Furniture and Equipment" is to cover the purchase of equipment which are required for the proper function of the various Sections of the Research Branch. The sum of \$33,600 under "Publications" is to cover the proposed printing of various Malayan Forest Records and Timber Trade Leaflets. All these publications are very valuable forestry records for the efficient management and utilisation of the Forests in this country. They are also sold to the

public and this will bring in profit. The sum of \$28,000 is for the purchase of two vehicles for the Forest Research Institute as replacements.

Co-operative Development Division.

On Co-operative Development, while my Ministry will continue to exert its efforts to expand the Co-operative Movement wherever possible and to intensify the activities of the various co-operative societies, I have decided as a matter of policy to lay special emphasis on the consolidation of the existing Societies. Such Development will be within the frame-work of the Government's Second Five-Year Plan for Co-operative Development. At my request, the Plan itself is being examined by my officials to see whether or not it is adequate to meet the needs of the people, particularly those in the rural areas.

One of my immediate aims is to have the present credit structure re-organised in order that it can effectively channel and handle the Government funds lent to the Movement. This new structure should, I feel, be modified on the basis of the findings and recommendations made by the ILO Co-operative Banking Expert, who completed a six months' assignment in this country in 1961. The post of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Banking) has been specially upgraded in 1963 in order that an officer with the required qualifications, experiences and aptitudes can be appointed to undertake these most urgent and important duties.

Another matter which, I feel, should receive top priority is the advancement of co-operative marketing and processing. More dynamism and energy will have to be put into this aspect of work if the rural people, particularly those in the Settlements established by the F.L.D.A. are to benefit by increased income from their labour and work, through effective marketing of their produce by way of co-operative effort. My officers are examining this matter closely and recommendations on how best such schemes can be implemented are expected soon. Every

aspect of co-operative marketing and processing will be explored for the full benefit of the people.

I also propose to give particular attention to co-operative education because I believe that training must proceed hand in hand with the expansion of the Movement. I am therefore calling for a quick examination of the syllabus for the various courses of training at the Co-operative College and an investigation into the College training methods in order to ascertain whether or not the present syllabus and methods are sound enough for the Movement's present needs. There is, I can see, an immediate need to explore the possibilities of securing experienced and qualified staff for the College from Colombo Plan, ILO and FAO sources. Like in other scientific and technological fields, there has been most certainly very great advancement in co-operative teaching and training methods; the Movement in this country is, I believe, entitled to such newer and better methods. If necessary, the whole set-up of the College may have to be overhauled in order that it could really serve the present and future needs of co-operators not only in this country but also in the whole of the Malaysian region.

To enable my Ministry to carry out its functions in the field of Co-operative Development, fourteen more new posts of Co-operative Officers have been provided for 1963. As against this increase, there will be a reduction in the number of Co-operative Inspectors' posts. This step has been taken as a result of experience in that the Co-operative Officers have been found more suitable than the Co-operative Inspectors for the more complicated functions of forming and registering societies and the running of the more complexed forms of co-operative organisations.

Another significant change in the Estimates of the Co-operative Division for 1963 will be the introduction of the re-organised service for audit staff. This section needs strengthening in order that proper check and supervision could be maintained over

co-operative societies. The present unattractive scales of salaries and inadequate opportunities for promotion failed to attract the right type of person to the Audit Branch. Therefore, the Co-operative Audit Branch had to be content with less qualified staff on a temporary basis. The Government has now approved more attractive salary scales suitable for permanent officers. Such scales have been included in the 1963 Ordinary Estimates.

Fisheries Division.

The 1963 Estimates of the Fisheries Division show an increase of \$13,008 over the amount approved in the 1962 Estimates. The expansion of the Division's activities since the start of the Second Five-Year Plan is reflected in the increasing annual recurrent expenditure from \$1,053,619 in 1961 to \$1,164,251 in 1962 and \$1,177,259 in 1963.

Personal Emoluments.

The staffing requirements of the Division both in the administrative and research branch have been given priority in order to cope with the additional work in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. Provision was made in the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure 1962 to more than double the number of senior research personnel to carry out an extensive programme of research even into such topics as the biology of important Malayan fishes, shellfish, the prawn fisheries and oceanographic studies. Honourable Members might be interested to learn that preliminary drawings for a \$360,000 Aquarium for Freshwater and Marine Research in Penang have been completed. A \$100,000 programme for technological research covering salt fish preservation, refrigeration and freezing techniques, fish meal processing, fish canning and net preservation has now been initiated. Additional staff to carry out a more extensive programme of freshwater fisheries extension and development has also been provided for in the Ordinary Estimates 1963. The increase in the number of fish fry distributed in the country from 269,337 in 1960 to

509,791 in 1961 attests to the pace at which fish farming is being taken up in the rural areas of the country.

Honourable Members will also have noticed that additional staff have been recruited to implement the Canadian Colombo Plan Cold Room Project on the East Coast. A Canadian Refrigeration Engineer has arrived in the country and is now assisting in the installation and maintenance of the refrigeration equipment. He will train local staff in the management of the cold-rooms. In this connection I may mention that 8 Cold Storage Depots constructed as a joint Federation of Malaya-Canada Colombo Plan aid Project costing a total of nearly two million dollars (Malayan) are nearing completion.

Although additional provision has been approved to make it possible to build the tuna boat as early as possible the matter is, however, under review because of certain technical problems involved in running such a big vessel.

O.C.A.R.

Most of the Division's development projects initiated in 1960 and 1961 have been completed, and part of the increase in the provision sought in the Ordinary Estimates 1963 is to meet costs of maintaining these completed projects. The Scheme for setting up Fisheries Training facilities has been completed with the completion of the two Marine Fisheries Schools in the country in Penang and Kuala Trengganu. A substantial increase in the provision for administration of the two schools has been sought for 1963 as these institutions are now functioning to capacity. However indications are that the facilities provided in the schools particularly in regard to the content of the syllabus to the length of the courses will have to be considerably extended to meet with the demand for high education in fisheries technology. This aspect has received close attention and Colombo Plan scholars have been sent overseas to study navigation marine engineering and naval architecture to provide suitable staff for the future. Fish Landing jetties have been built in Kuala Linggi and Telok Kumbar on

the West Coast and at Kuala Besut on the East Coast. Landing jetties are also being constructed at Tumpat, Dungun and Kemaman. Considerable attention is also being focussed on increasing fish fry production for the Regional Fry Breeding and Distribution Stations and improving the Division's dry distributional facilities to cope with the increasing demand for fish fry. Additional provision has also been sought in 1963 to train more fish-farmers in modern techniques of fish-culturing and maintenance of fish-ponds.

This completes my detailed explanation on the money asked for in respect of the various Divisions of my Ministry. I shall have occasion to say more when I move the Development Estimates of my Ministry. Before I sit down I would like to say that though I am very new to this Ministry I shall endeavour to the best of my ability and with the help of all my officials to carry out the policy of the Alliance Government in agricultural development which aims to improve the economic and social conditions of the thousands of farmers and fishermen and our rural folks generally so that they could have their legitimate share in the prosperity of this country (*Applause*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Marketing Research Officers di-dalam Item (10) dan Co-operative Development Division pada muka 55. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu ekonomi Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah bergantung di-atas tanaman. Dua-pertiga daripada penduduk negeri ini ada-lah terdiri daripada penduduk dalam kampung, dan mata pencharian mereka itu ia-lah berchuchok tanam. Oleh sebab tidak ada satu kemudahan bagi mereka itu menjual hasil² yang di-keluarkan oleh mereka itu di-dalam satu pasaran yang tersusun, maka mereka itu telah menjadi mangsa orang-tengah (middleman). Saya maseh ingat lagi sa-masa saya melawat Jerantut dan Kuala Selangor, saya dapati orang Melayu terpaksa menjual pisang-nya dengan harga 2 sen sa-kati kapada orang-tengah yang masok ka-dalam

kampung membeli pisang² itu. Di-sini dapat-lah kita satu gambaran bahawa ada-lah harga pisang 2 sen sa-kati itu sangat-lah rendah, sebab sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu pisang² ini kalau di-jual dalam pekan dan bandar yang besar ada-lah harga-nya 20 sen sa-kati. Ini satu sebab yang menjadikan orang kampung itu miskin. Yang kedua-nya orang-tengah ini menipu dalam masa menimbang pisang yang di-beli daripada orang² kampung itu. Pada masa saya melawat di-Damak dekat Jerantut ada sa-orang perempuan Melayu telah menjual 7 pikul pisang, tetapi telah di-tipu 2 pikul, ia-itu di-kira harga 5 pikul sahaja sa-masa membayar harga pisang itu. Begitu juga, sa-masa saya melawat Ulu Selangor. Mereka di-situ chukup rajin menanam kopi dan lain² lagi, mereka itu juga menjadi mangsa orang-tengah, sebab mereka itu terpaksa menjual kopi-nya dengan harga yang chukup murah sa-kali. Kehidupan orang kampung ada-lah menderita dan susah, sebab belum ada lagi satu usaha daripada pihak Kerajaan untuk membuat pasaran yang tersusun (regulated market) di-kampung² seperti di-Damak itu dan di-adakan pasar supaya dapat orang² kampung menjual pisang-nya itu dengan jalan lelong dan sa-bagai-nya.

Dengan yang demikian dapat mereka itu menjual pisang dengan harga yang lebih tinggi. Demikian juga perkara kopi bahkan perkara ikan pun begitu juga. Dua hari yang lalu kita telah dengar di-dalam rumah yang mulia ini satu berita dari Yang Berhormat dari Raub menceritakan kepada kita, bagaimana orang² Melayu sedang di-tipu dayakan oleh puak pemodal—orang tengah sa-hingga terpaksa mereka itu menjual pisang mereka dan ikan² mereka dengan harga yang paling rendah sa-kali. Ini-lah sebab-nya kemiskinan orang² kampung kerana mereka itu menjadi mangsa kepada kaum kapitalis yang mengisap darah mereka itu. Tetapi sayang-nya belum ada lagi satu langkah daripada Kerajaan untuk menyelamatkan orang² ini daripada di-tipu daya orang² tengah. Saya fikir sangat-lah baik dan sudah sampai-lah masa-nya bagi Yang Berhormat Menteri kita yang baharu

ini mengambil langkah supaya menderikan pasaran yang tetap bagi keluaran barang² dari orang² kampung dengan jalan lelong dan lain² lagi. Mudah²an dengan langkah ini dapat-lah orang kampung kita pendapatan yang lebih baik sedikit.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya akan berchakap tentang perkara Co-operative di-muka 55, Item (366) Commissioner for Co-operative Development. Saya baharu² ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ada membuat pertanyaan² kepada Menteri yang bersangkutan di-dalam perkara ini dan saya telah menerima jawapan² sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan dalam Written Answers to Questions yang telah di-siarkan itu. Di-sini pada muka yang pertama saya telah bertanya, Sharikat² Kelapa Kering untuk menjual kelapa² pada tahun 1960 ada sa-buah, tahun 1961 ada sa-buah lagi sharikat dan sa-terus-nya tahun 1962 pun ada sa-buah sharikat lagi. Sharikat Kopi chuma sa-buah sahaja pada tahun 1961 dan tahun 1962 ada sa-buah. Persatuan Menjual Kopi, begitu juga tahun 1961 ada sa-buah dan sa-terus-nya tahun 1962 ada sa-buah sharikat lagi. Dan Sharikat Getah, alhamdullillah nampak-nya banyak telah di-dirikan. Saya telah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah Kerajaan telah mendirikan Kilang² Sharikat Kerjasama untuk mengeluarkan minyak kelapa dan kilang—processing plant—untuk mengeluarkan kopi yang baik sa-bagai kopi nombor satu dan nombor dua. Dalam jawapan-nya, pada masa ini belum ada lagi.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka-lah menarek perhatian Menteri yang bersangkutan di-atas perkara Sharikat Kerjasama untuk menchari satu ikhtiar yang baik untuk di-jalankan oleh pihak Kerajaan menolong pihak pak² tani daripada di-tipu dan di-hisap darah-nya oleh puak² kaum pemodal dan orang tengah, ini-lah tujuan Sharikat Kerjasama. Tetapi daripada jawapan ini dapat-lah kita ketahuī bahawa sa-nya tenaga ini tidak-lah banyak kerana chuma satu kilang sahaja di-dirikan pada tahun 1961 dan sa-buah lagi dalam tahun 1962. Dan kita tahu banyak orang² kita yang mempunyai kebun² kelapa dan

juga mereka yang mempunyai kebun² kopi, oleh kerana tidak ada satu Sharikat Kerjasama untuk membelikan barang² ini terpaksa-lah mereka itu menjualkan barang² mereka atau hasil² mereka itu kepada kaum kapitalis yang sedia hendak menipu dan menghisap darah-nya, Tuan Pengerusi.

Kita tahu Menteri kita telah berjalan jauh ka-negeri² luar dan sa-bagaimana kita tahu di-Brazil di-sana Kerajaan telah mendirikan Sharikat Kerjasama sa-bagai processing plant yang telah di-dirikan di-merata² tempat di-Brazil untuk menolong petani² kopi supaya dapat mereka itu mengeluarkan kopi yang baik, bukan sa-takat itu sahaja bahkan Kerajaan mereka telah menolong untuk menjualkan kopi mereka dengan harga yang tinggi. Saya harap kepada Menteri yang berkenaan sudahlah sampai masa-nya supaya Kerajaan pula mengadakan Sharikat Kerjasama sa-bagaimana yang di-adakan di-negeri tersebut tadi. Mudah²an dengan tenaga ini dan dengan langkah ini dapat-lah orang yang menanam kopi itu menjual dengan harga yang lebih tinggi daripada yang mereka jual sekarang ini.

Satu perkara yang saya suka hendak berchakap ia-lah berkenaan dengan Sharikat Kerjasama tentang perkara getah. Dalam tahun 1962 sa-banyak 31 buah Sharikat Kerjasama telah di-dirikan di-Tanah Melayu ini, ini adalah satu tenaga yang baik. Tetapi saya berasa sedih chuma sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama Getah sahaja yang telah di-dirikan di-Kelantan ia-itu di-Machang. Di-sana ra'ayat jelata telah mengetahui faedah Sharikat Kerjasama Getah ini tetapi malangnya chuma sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama sahaja telah di-dirikan. Apabila banyak penanam² getah membawa getah mereka hendak di-jual kepada Sharikat Kerjasama itu, Sharikat itu tidak menerima-nya kerana kata Pengerah-nya bahawa sa-nya ia tidak ada peruntukan yang besar untuk hendak membeli getah daripada orang² kampung kerana persediaan bagi Sharikat Kerjasama itu tidak cukup. Kita tahu Kelantan ada-lah negeri yang besar di-pantai timur dan beribu² orang Melayu mempunyai kebun² getah kecil dan mereka berhajat

kapada Sharikat Kerjasama yang bagini supaya di-dirikan lebih banyak lagi di-sana supaya mereka dapat menjual susu getah mereka itu kepada tempat² Sharikat Kerjasama ini. Sekarang dengan terdiri-nya sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama Getah di-sana, harga getah sudah naik tinggi. Sekian, saya harap kepada Menteri yang bersangkutan supaya perkara ini dapat di-timbangkan mudah²an dapat di-majukan lebih² lagi daripada masa yang sudah².

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman (Sungei Patani): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan muka 43. Kita tahu bahawa ekonomi kita yang sa-benar-nya bergantung di atas dua perkara sahaja, yang pertama ia-lah getah, yang kedua ia-lah bijeh. Oleh sebab harga getah dan bijeh pada masa ini turun maka Kerajaan telah berasa runsing sedikit dan nampak-nya Kerajaan sudah membuat satu dasar ia-itu kena-lah menchari satu jalan bagaimana hendak menjaga ekonomi negeri ini kokoh. Kita telah bersetuju hendak menjalankan dengan dua cara, yang pertama ia-lah diversification of Industries, yang kedua ia-lah diversification of Agriculture. Jadi, perkara yang tersebut di-atas-lah yang saya hendak chakapkan. Saya telah bertanya dua bulan sudah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri berapa banyak barang² tanaman telah di-jual keluar negeri pada tahun 1959-1960-1961. Pada tahun 1961 kita telah menjual getah kira² \$142 juta, kelapa kering \$19 juta, minyak kelapa \$27.7 juta, minyak kelapa sawit \$21.2 juta, nanas dalam tin \$26 juta dan sagu ubi \$5 juta.

Ini semua-nya tujuh perkara sahaja. Bila saya hisab² tengok², dan saya jumlahkan nampak-nya harga keluaran yang kita keluarkan kelapa, minyak, dan enam perkara itu sa-lain daripada getah semua-nya ada satu ratus empat juta sahaja, tetapi harga keluaran getah satu ribu empat puluh empat juta, berma'ana tiap² satu ratus, sembilan puluh peratus ia-lah getah yang keluar, sapuluh peratus sahaja harga lain, jadi oleh kerana itu nampak-nya ada lapang jenis tanaman.

Berbalek sa-mula diversification of crops ini tahun sudah saya tanya Menteri tanaman yang dahulu bagaimana

kemajuan-nya di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan. Jawab-nya semua-nya siap, kita sudah siasat semua-nya sudah siap. Tetapi nampak-nya lagi chuma tujuh perkara, enam sahaja perkara yang keluar duit chuma 10 peratus sahaja, nampak-nya tidak chukup lagi diversified crops. Oleh itu saya minta-lah pada Menteri ini, dia katakan pun dia baharu, saya harap dia juga tengok panjang² ka-hadapan. (*Ketawa*). Beri jalan bagaimana dia boleh tambah lagi supaya kita boleh dapat tambah kebolehan kita. Balek sa-mula saya tengok perkara tujuh itu boleh di-majukan lagi ia-itu perkara kelapa kering dan minyak kelapa sa-banyak empat puluh enam juta. Pada hal yang dikeluarkan negeri sa-tahun pada tahun 1961 46 juta, tetapi saya tahu baik² daripada itu 1/3 itu ada-lah kelapa kering yang kita beli import dari Indonesia. Jadi ma'ana-nya kelapa kering di-beli sa-banyak 15 juta jadi di-Tanah Melayu ini chuma ada lebeh kurang 30 juta sahaja. Jadi untuk hendak mengelokkan, saya berasa suka-chita Kerajaan kita membuat penanaman sa-mula kelapa² tua maka dengan jalan itu tentu-lah kita boleh dapat lagi bertambah² kelapa² kita di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Berkenaan dengan perkara itu saya juga mengambil peluang menguchapkan tahniah pada bekas Menteri Tanaman, dia tidak ada di-sini, dengan jasa beliau-lah perkara scheme ini boleh dapat di-jalankan. Saya harap Menteri yang baharu ini tolong-lah cherminkan scheme yang di-buat itu dengan sempurna.

Tuan Pengerusi, bersangkutan dengan kelapa itu saya nampak suka-lah saya shorkan ia-itu kalau kita boleh dapat satu chara menanam sa-mula kelapa tambahan saya shorkan di-buat satu policy segala tanah² baharu hendak-lah di-berikan kepada orang untuk menanam kelapa, jika tanah itu di-dapati sa-suai dengan tanaman kelapa patut-lah di-beri tanaman kelapa lebeh dahulu daripada tanaman lain. Dengan jalan itu bukan sahaja dapat di-tanam kelapa² yang baharu, tetapi juga dengan jalan itu boleh dapat menambahkan hasil negeri. Yang kedua satu perkara lagi yang hendak saya shorkan berkenaan nanas dalam tin, yang banyak

nya 26 juta sudah di-jual. Saya nampak nanas itu boleh di-tambah lagi, jika kita boleh gunakan tempat² yang saya ingat sekarang ini yang tidak di-gunakan langsung, mithal-nya saya harap Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar, jangan kata apa² kerana saya nampak Pembangunan Luar Bandar Federal Scheme beribu² relong ekar tiap² tahun di-berikan tiap² sa-orang sa-puloh ekar untuk menanam getah. Di-tengah²-nya di-tempat lapang itu semua-nya di-tanam cover crops tidak boleh memberi sedikit hasil pada peladang² itu. Chuma cover crops itu boleh memberi menafa'at sedikit, kalau dalam tanah yang lain itu kita gantikan sa-lain daripada cover crops di-tanam dengan nanas. Jadi dengan itu kita boleh dapat duit dan boleh menolong orang² itu dan hasil bertambah lagi.

Saya perchaya di-dalam menanam getah itu sa-kurang²-nya sampai tiga tahun boleh di-tanam dengan tanaman yang lain, dalam chelah² pokok getah itu. Sa-lepas itu apabila tanaman getah itu dekat² hendak bertemu, tidak-lah boleh tanaman² yang lain hidup di-chelah²-nya itu, oleh sebab saya nampak kita merugikan masa tiga tahun itu yang boleh di-tanam dengan nanas.

Perkara yang ketiga yang saya nampak ada-lah perkara hasil tepong ubi kayu. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, tepong ubi kayu pada tahun 1961 kita telah dapat jual 5 million, tetapi pada tahun 1959, chuma sa-banyak 0.9 million sahaja dan tahun 1960, 4 million dan tahun 1961, 5 million. Jadi berchakap dengan soal ubi kayu ini saya suka memberitahu ada satu keperchayaan yang tidak boleh di-perchaya² sangat antara pakar² tanaman², bahawa kata mereka ubi kayu ini ada-lah satu tanaman yang makan baja banyak. Saya masa belajar dalam College dahulu puas membacha buku itu dan ini tidak berjumpa bahawa ubi kayu ini makan banyak mana baja yang di-tentukan. Tetapi tidak ada satu orang pakar tanaman yang boleh memberitahu banyak mana ubi kayu itu memakan baja pada satu² tahun berbanding dengan tanaman² yang lain. Jadi oleh sebab sekarang ini saya nampak keperchayaan pakar² yang dahulu itu menunjukkan mereka tidak berapa

pandai. Sampai sa-tengah² negeri turut membuat undang² ubi kayu itu apabila sa-saorang hendak membuka ladang tidak di-benarkan menanam ubi kayu itu, dan ini di-tulis di-dalam surat akuan itu tidak membenarkan menanam ubi kayu itu, tengok-lah Tuan Pengerusi sampai bagitu sa-kali di-buat undang² itu. Jadi oleh sebab sekarang ini dunia kita bertambah maju dan pakar² sains telah menyelideki dan dapat-lah mereka menchari jalan membuat macham² jenis baja untok menyuborkan tanaman² itu. Saya fikir kita ada banyak baja. Jadi berbalek kita kepada ubi kayu yang makan baja yang banyak apa susahkan jika kita ada baja yang baik sa-kali. Tanaman itu akan subur sa-mula. Saya ingat ubi kayu itu patut-lah di-galakkan kepada orang² kita dalam menanam-nya kerana boleh memberi faedah yang banyak. Saya sudah menyelideki penanam ubi kayu ini di-kawasan saya Bukit Selambu, bahawa 70 peratus orang yang dudok itu kebanyakan orang² China semua-nya menchari nafkah menanam ubi kayu. Sa-orang perempuan China yang berumor lebih kurang 55 tahun dan dia ada dua orang anak, sa-orang berumor 12 tahun dan sa-orang berumor 8 tahun kedua²-nya perempuan. Perempuan China ini menanam ubi kayu sa-banyak 10 relong. Tuan Pengerusi, ada sa-tengah orang tidak faham apa dia relong ini, orang Kedah tidak pakai ekar dia pakai relong. Berbalek soal perempuan China ini apabila ia chabut ubi kayu itu tiap² satu relong di-dapati 200 pikul ubi kayu. Jadi kalau sa-puluh relong ialah 2,000 pikul. Harga satu pikul \$3.50, jadi, kalau 2,000 pikul sudah dapat 7,000 ringgit.

Kemudian kalau saya hisab tolak upah itu dan ini semua-nya siap sa-kali sa-banyak \$3,000. Jadi ma'ana-nya satu orang perempuan tiga beranak boleh dapat untong \$4,000. Jadi dengan senang sahaja orang tua yang berumor 55 tahun itu boleh bekerja dengan mendapat duit yang banyak.

Jadi saya nampak kalau kita hisab satu bulan lebih kurang \$340. Pendapatan ini lebih daripada gaji kerani yang berkelulusan Senior Cambridge, bagitu sa-kali besar-nya jika hendak

di-bandingkan. Pendapatan dalam masa sa-tahun jika di-bandingkan ada-lah lebih kurang dua kali ganda daripada kejayaan bendang. Saya berani mengatakan antara orang² itu sudah tiga orang Melayu pergi ka-Mekah, dengan kerana ubi kayu ini-lah mereka itu dapat pergi haji. Tetapi saya berasa susah hati, oleh kerana ada di-antara kawan² yang kadang² melawat to' haji balek itu mengatakan Haji Ubi Kayu sudah balek (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sa-benar-nya berasa besar hati, kalau saya bukan wakil ra'ayat, saya sendiri pun mahu tanam ubi kayu, tetapi saya tidak ada masa. Berkenaan dengan ubi kayu ini barangkali ada sa-tengah²-nya tidak tahu apa guna-nya ubi kayu yang kita buat sekarang ini apabila di-hantar ka-kilang² ubi di-ambil buat tepong kemudian di-buat sagu. Kalau kita beri buat sagu, jangan kita ingat ubi kayu dan tepong ini kebanyakan-nya di-keluarkan dari Eropah, maka guna-nya di-buat comestic dan lain² lagi. Jadi saya berasa susah hati, oleh kerana kaum² ibu kita di-sini, barangkali mereka ta' tahu kerana comestic powder itu di-buat dari ubi kayu. Orang² kampung pakai buat bedak sejok sahaja. Jadi saya harap wakil² kaum ibu terutama dari Jitra dan Dungun, tolong-lah shorkan kepada kaum² ibu bagaimana hendak buat bedak dan comestic itu supaya kaum² ibu kita dapat pakai dan ta' payah gadoh lagi hendak beli dari luar negeri, dan saya fikir barangkali comestic ubi kayu ini akan nampak lebih chantek lagi. Satu kegunaan yang besar dari ubi kayu ini, tepong itu di-buat di-Eropah untok membuat satu benda yang di-panggil industrial alcohol tetapi bukan arak yang kita minum ini—arak ini ta' boleh diminum. Ini satu benda yang besar yang di-masokkan dalam industry yang di-adakan dalam negeri² industrialised. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah pasaran ubi kayu itu chukup luas. Jadi saya shorkan kepada Menteri baharu ini chuba-lah rombak balek undang² itu dan galakkan mereka di atas perkara tersebut.

Lagi satu perkara yang saya tahu, ubi kayu ini dia boleh tumbuh dimana² sahaja sa-hingga tempat yang

kurang baik pun dia boleh tumbuh. Kalau kita berjalan ka-Ipoh, kita akan dapati semua tanah² lombong yang telah di-lombong yang sekarang sudah habis bijeh-nya itu, mengikut dari segi tanaman tanah² itu tidak lagi berguna, tidak lagi subur, tetapi kalau kita tengok di-lombong² yang sudah habis di-gunakan, kebanyakan tempat² itu boleh di-tanam ubi kayu. Itu menunjokkan yang ubi kayu itu boleh di-tanam di-tempat² jenis tanaman yang ta' boleh tumbuh. Dengan sebab itu peluang sangat banyak, maka saya menhadangkan supaya di-buat ranchangan ia-itu membanyakkan lagi ranchangan ubi kayu di-mana tempat² yang tidak boleh di-gunakan lagi.

Sekarang saya pergi kepada perkara yang bersangkutan dengan koko. Saya sudah bertanya kepada Menteri kita dahulu apa telah jadi terhadap pokok² koko kita itu, ada-kah baik atau tidak? Jawab-nya koko kita terkena penyakit, soal kena penyakit terok itu di-panggil dieback, kemudian dia sudah merentikan segala penyelidekan di-atas koko ini, tetapi baharu² ini saya telah dapat satu majallah dari Pejabat Tanaman yang di-keluarkan sa-tahun dua kali bernama M.A.J. yang bersangkutan dengan tanaman koko. Kata-nya maseh lagi Pejabat Tanaman atau Kementerian Pertanian ini menyelideki perkara koko di-Serdang dan di-Jerengau dan maseh lagi di-dapati yang koko ini kena penyakit dieback. Mengikut penyata itu ada harapan dan maseh kita boleh chari satu jenis koko yang di-panggil dieback resistance—penyakit itu ta' boleh hinggap. Kalau kita dapat koko jenis yang begitu, maka boleh-lah kita gunakan dan boleh-lah kita baiki, kerana saya katakan yang koko ini satu jenis tanaman yang baik ia-itu ada satu jenis tanaman yang boleh menggantikan getah dan koko sahaja-lah tanaman yang mustahak, kerana koko ini sama banyak guna atau lebeh banyak guna daripada getah. Kalau koko ini boleh di-tanam dengan elok dan boleh naik seperti di-negeri Ghana, Indonesia, West Indies maka saya berasa hairan kenapa Malaya ta' boleh naikkan koko ini. Di-tempat saya sendiri sudah di-tanam koko kahwin, chuma soal-nya sekarang ia-lah penya-

kit dieback, tetapi kalau dengan sebab satu penyakit dieback itu kita hendak berhentikan, saya ingat ini bukan-lah dasar scientist, kerana tiap² scientist dia tidak takut sama ada penyelidekan itu berjaya atau tidak, chuma yang dia mahu ia-lah mendapat information daripada penyelidekan itu supaya dia boleh dapat tahu pada masa akan datang. Saya harap kepada Menteri yang baharu ini supaya dapat di-buat research baharu atas koko itu, kerana kalau kita ta' boleh dapat hantarkan pakar² kita ka-luar negeri seperti yang banyak di-tanam di-Ghana, West Indies dan Nigeria, saya perchaya barangkali satu hari nanti kita boleh dapat koko yang ta' boleh kena dieback supaya kita boleh tanam dalam negeri kita untuk menjayakan skim kita ia-itu diversification of crops.

Penghabisan sa-kali saya hendak berchakap atas perkara padi. Saya juga sudah bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan tentang penyakit merah yang sangat banyak, kerana penyakit merah ini selalu terjadi di-tempat² yang dalam. Di-kawasan Menteri baharu kita, beribu² relong telah kena penyakit merah. Di-kawasan Krian Laut pun begitu juga banyak kena penyakit merah ini—ulat merah dan penyakit merah itu sa-macham. Pada masa tahun sudah, saya telah bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, jawab-nya semua sudah siap—ada ubat. Tetapi sampai pada tahun ini ta' ada ubat yang baharu. Sa-benar-nya saya tahu tidak ada ubat yang boleh menghapuskan penyakit merah sampai hari ini, chuma theory-nya kata begitu bagini dan sampai hari ini tidak tahu dengan sa-benar-nya apa penyakit, apa kuman-nya yang sa-benar yang menyebabkan penyakit merah itu. Oleh sebab itu, saya ingat oleh kerana kita tanam padi di-negeri ini banyak maka saya minta-lah kepada Menteri baharu ini supaya timbangkan sa-mula penyakit merah itu. Kalau banyak jadi lagi tolong jalankan research, mudah²an pada tahun hadapan dapat kita hapuskan semua penyakit merah ini.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Resettlement of Special Constables Division di-dalam muka 44. Saya dengar daripada

uchapan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi, perkara ini akan habis tidak lama lagi. Saya suka menarek perhatian ia-itu banyak lagi bekas S.C. gadoh meminta tanah. Di-kawasan saya di-Kuala Muda apabila mereka meminta tanah di-dalam Ranchangan Pinggir, mereka itu susah hendak di-timbangkan, sebab kita tidak tahu sama ada mereka mendapat bantuan daripada division ini atau tidak. Kalau kita tanya mereka tentulah mereka kata tidak dapat. Jadi saya dapati mereka yang di-beri masuk dalam ranchangan ini sa-tengah daripadanya kerja mereka itu tidak memuaskan hati. Jadi saya nampak kalau orang yang biasa mencari kehidupan-nya dengan senapang dia tidak boleh berjaya menggunakan changkul. Oleh itu, saya suka mengesahkan ia-itu pada tahun hadapan kita akan mengadakan Malaysia, maka Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama bermuafakat-lah dengan Menteri Pertahanan supaya bekas² S.C. itu di-ambil sa-mula menjadi tentera, sebab sa-tengah daripada mereka itu tidak dapat mengerjakan tanah yang di-beri itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan Agricultural Development Officers di-dalam Item (132) dan Assistant Agricultural Officers di-dalam Item (133). Tuan Pengerusi, saya nampak gaji kedua² jawatan ini berlainan. Gaji Agricultural Development Officers ia-lah \$517.00-\$922.00 dan gaji Assistant Agricultural Officers \$641.00-\$799.00. Saya suka menarek perhatian perkara ini ia-lah kelulusan dan kerja kedua² jawatan ini ada-lah sama. Jadi mengapa-kah di-adakan dua jawatan dan gaji-nya berlainan? Pada tahun yang lalu saya telah menarek perhatian bekas Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama supaya menimbangkan hal ini, sebab banyak daripada pegawai² yang ada diploma itu telah keluar bekerja dalam R.R.I. dan F.L.D.A. kerana gaji-nya rendah. Ada yang berhenti menjadi ahli Dewan Ra'ayat pun ada (*Ketawa*), sa-orang daripadanya baharu² ini telah meninggal dunia. Kita patut-lah membuat satu chara supaya pegawai² itu tidak pergi ka-pejabat lain. Saya telah di-beri jawapan ia-itu pegawai yang

bekerja di-tempat lain itu ia-lah kerana berkehendakkan gaji lebih, jadi kita tidak boleh buat apa². Itu tidak menjadi soal. Soal-nya ia-lah kalau kita tidak mahu mereka itu pergi ka-tempat lain, mereka itu hendak-lah di-beri gaji yang lebih.

Sa-perkara lagi di-dalam Kementrian ini kekurangan kaki-tangan (*under-staff*). Mithal-nya, pada masa dahulu dalam negeri Kedah ada 3 Agricultural Officers. Sekarang ini hanya sa-orang sahaja ia-itu orang Melayu dan tidak ada Assistant. Di-Johor dahulu ada 4 orang, sekarang ini 2 orang sahaja. Di-Perak dahulu ada 5 orang, sekarang ini 3 orang. Jadi kenapa-kah pegawai yang ada diploma di-Serdang itu yang mempunyai pengalaman (*experience*) dan telah bekerja 15 tahun ka-atas tidak di-naikkan pangkat-nya menjadi Agricultural Officer? Kalau kita naikan pangkat-nya pun mereka itu tidak boleh jadi Director of Agriculture sebab umur-nya sudah lebih. Kalau kita mengatakan pegawai² ini tidak ada pengalaman, saya tidak bersetuju. Saya suka memberi contoh di-dalam masa sa-belum perang dahulu ia-itu ada beberapa orang pegawai Inggeris yang tidak ada kelulusan membuat pekerjaan ini. Mithal-nya Mr Curry tidak mempunyai apa² diploma menjadi Senior Research Officer. Mr Brikenshaw menjadi Director of Agriculture tidak mempunyai apa² diploma—lebih koman (*common*) daripada saya lagi (*Ketawa*). Mr W. M. Sands menjadi Agricultural Officer dalam negeri Kedah tidak mempunyai diploma—School Certificate pun tidak lulus. Mereka ini semua boleh buat kerja. Ada-kah pegawai² yang lulus School Certificate dan lulus dari kolej itu tidak boleh buat kerja?

Saya dapati di-dalam Establishment Office ada memberi peluang jawatan M.A.S. Kawan saya ada meminta jawatan ini dan dia telah dapat jawatan ini dan sa-hingga-lah menjadi M.C.S. Rakan saya itu tidak pun lulus Raffles College atau university. Dan baharu² ini sa-orang Pegawai Tanaman telah meminta jawatan M.A.S. dan dia telah dapat jawatan ini dan sa-hingga jawatan M.C.S. Kalau Establishment Office boleh buat begitu, saya tidak

nampak mengapa Kementerian ini tidak boleh buat demikian? Saya berchakap ini bukan untuk saya, tetapi saya hendak menolong kawan² saya. Sa-perkara lagi berkenaan dengan Junior Agricultural Assistant di-dalam Item (138). Saya dapati pegawai ini boleh membuat kerja dan boleh menjaga Jajahan, mithal-nya, di-dalam kawasan saya di-Baling. Saya harap mana² pegawai yang layak itu patutlah di-naikkan kapada Agricultural Assistant. Saya minta Yang Berhormat Menteri yang baharu ini memikirkan perkara ini.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak membawa perkara pada muka surat 55 Item (382) Co-operative Officers dan Item (383) Co-operative Inspectors. Di-dalam peruntukan ini memang ada di-bagi lebeh bagi tahun 1963 tetapi pada hemat saya, tambahan ini pun tidak lebeh yang dapat kita berikan, sedang tanggung-jawab Jabatan Sharikat Kerjasama ini pada membentok dan memajukan ekonomi orang kampung itu ada-lah lebeh berat. Yang demikian, saya suka mengeshorkan kapada Kementerian Sharikat Kerjasama ini supaya mengambil pegawai² kehormat untok menambah dan menolong Pegawai² Co-operative ini. Dengan sebab saya kata bagitu, Tuan Pengerusi, di-kawasan saya sendiri, umpama-nya tuan² sedia ma'alom tempat-nya sangat lebar dan perjalanannya sangat susah. Jadi bila pegawai² ini hendak mengambil satu² langkah, dengan sebab kekurangan yang saya telah katakan tadi kebolehan Sharikat Kerjasama di-kampung² itu tidak-lah berapa lichin. Tetapi tidak-lah saya menudoh bahawa sa-nya pegawai itu tidak menjalankan kerja-nya tetapi sa-balek-nya saya puji bahawa sa-nya Pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama yang menjalankan tugas-nya itu adalah sangat baik, pergi di-mana² tempat yang susah tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya kita tambah lagi dengan pegawai² kehormat ini maka saya fikir ini lebeh baik dan lebeh lichin lagi tugas itu dijalankan.

Sekarang saya berjangkit pula kapada muka surat 63 Item 64—Transport and Travelling, peruntukan-

nya sa-banyak \$390,000 bagi tahun 1963 ini dan pada tahun lepas peruntukan-nya ia-lah \$380,000. Dengan yang demikian kekurangan pegawai² itu-lah yang menyebabkan allowance kereta itu bertambah. Jadi, saya mengeshorkan supaya Pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama ini di-letakkan di-kampung² sa-bagaimana Pegawai² Tanaman di-dudukkan di-kampung² menengok dan memperhatikan perjalanan di-kampung² itu. Yang demikian kalau kita letakkan Pegawai² ini di-kampung² maka sa-bahagian besar daripada peruntukan Transport dan Travelling ini boleh di-kurangkan. Jadi, saya mengeshorkan supaya Menteri yang berkenaan boleh meletakkan Pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama ini di-kampung².

Sa-lain daripada itu saya chuma hendak menjawab sedikit ucapan sahabat saya; dia pun sudah tidak ada dalam Dewan ini, ia-itu Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir. Benar saya pernah bertemu dengan Yang Berhormat itu pada masa saya menchari teket hendak ka-Dewan ini. Harga pisang dua sen sa-kati itu memang benar tetapi ini bukan di-sebabkan tidak ada pasaran. Sebab-nya ia-lah pisang² itu sangat banyak dalam ranchangan luar bandar di-sana. Kita semua lihat pisang² itu terlalu banyak itu-lah sebab-nya harga pisang itu jatuh. Jadi, oleh sebab kejayaan di-atas kemajuan tanah² itu bukan sahaja pisang banyak malah harga-nya pun kurang yang demikian bukan sebab-nya tidak ada pasaran.

Sa-lain daripada itu Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir ada menyebutkan di-kawasan kampung Damak ada sa-orang perempuan menjual pisang 7 pikul dan dua pikul itu telah di-tipu oleh orang tengah. Berita ini saya sendiri terperanjat mendengar-nya bahawa sa-nya Yang Berhormat itu tidak membela perkara kena tipu dua pikul pisang ini, tidak ada di-sebutkan. Tetapi saya fikir ta' kan-lah bagitu bodoh daripada 7 pikul pisang itu di-tipukan dua pikul. Saya terima kaseh kapada Yang Berhormat itu kalau sa-kira-nya ia-nya sama² membela perkara ini. Jadi, masaalah perempuan tua

yang jual pisang 7 pikul kena tipu dua pikul itu tidak menasabah. Jadi saya harap Yang Berhormat² di-dalam Dewan ini tidak terkeliru perkara yang sa-umpama ini. Kawasan Damak ini tidak jauh daripada kawasan saya lebeh kurang 3 batu dan saya selalu pergi melihat di-kawasan ini sebab itu saya tahu. Sekian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap di-atas perkara ini dan saya tujukan-lah perkara ini kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan, terima kaseh.

Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap di-atas perkara Sharikat Kerjasama, Sub-head 107—Co-operative Officers. Saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian yang bersangkutan di-atas rayuan yang saya terima daripada Pegawai² Muda Kerjasama Kedah-Perlis, menyatakan bahawa mereka merasa kesulitan hendak melawat sharikat² kampung yang di-bawah kawalan mereka, oleh kerana tiada kenaikan di-sebabkan mereka tiada dapat pinjaman daripada Kerajaan untuk membeli motor-car saperti yang telah biasa di-beri kepada Pegawai² yang terdahulu daripada mereka. Ada-lah kewajipan sa-orang Pegawai Kerjasama itu ia-lah melawat ka-kampong² menghadziri meshuarat² sharikat dengan sa-berapa kerap yang boleh untuk memberi nasihat dan pengertian kepada ahli² jawatan-kuasa di-atas perkara perlembagaan dan perjalanan dan kewangan dan dasar² kerjasama yang amat mustahak supaya sharikat itu boleh berjalan dengan sempurna. Maka telah terma'alum, Kerajaan sekarang ini sangat mengambil berat di-atas menjalankan ranchangan² kemajuan luar bandar yang tujuan-nya tiada lain tiada bukan, ia-lah meninggikan ekonomi ra'ayat² kampung. Maka chara² menchapai maksud itu, pada fikiran saya, hendak-lah orang² kampung itu berkemaskan diri mereka sendiri dengan jalan menubuhkan banyak sharikat kerjasama. Mereka telah ada pengalaman di-dalam perkara ini dan juga telah rasa nikmat daripada pergerakan itu. Maka pihak Kerajaan pula hendak-lah memberi segala pertolongan yang boleh supaya

dapat di-adakan banyak sharikat kerjasama yang sehat. Oleh yang demikian saya minta Kementerian ini timbang di-beri pinjaman² kepada Pegawai² Kerjasama untuk membeli kenderaan supaya mereka dapat jalankan pekerjaan mereka dengan sempurna.

Tuan Pengerusi, yang kedua, saya hendak berchakap di-atas muka 63 Sub-head 61—Co-operative Education. Saya dapati ada juga orang² salah faham di-atas pengertian perbedzaan di-antara "Sharikat" dengan "Sharikat Kerjasama". Ada-lah "Sharikat atau lazim di-panggil orang "Company" itu di-daftarkan di-bawah Undang² Company dan tujuan utama-nya hendak berniaga supaya mendapat keuntungan yang banyak; tetapi "Sharikat Kerjasama" di-registerkan di-bawah Undang² Sharikat Kerjasama dan tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak meninggikan ekonomi ahli²-nya dengan semangat tolong diri sendiri, menggemarkan tolong-menolong di-antara satu dengan lain, memperelokkan masharakat, ikhtiar jualkan hasil² tanaman beramai² supaya dapat harga yang berpatutan dan juga membeli barang² keperluan hari² dengan bersatu dengan harga yang murah. Maka oleh tujuan Sharikat Kerjasama itu mulia, maka Kerajaan, dengan tujuan hendak menggemarkan penubohan-nya, telah beri berbagai² pertolongan saperti mengadakan Pegawai yang berpengalaman untuk memberi nasehat dan kira²-nya di-odit oleh Kerajaan dengan perchuma dan mengadakan Maktab Kerjasama untuk mengajar orang di-atas ilmu kerjasama dan lain² lagi.

Sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama itu tetap maju jika perjalanan-nya menurut Undang²-nya dan ahli²-nya mengerti benar² dasar Sharikat Kerjasama. Ada juga Sharikat Kerjasama di-kampong² yang tiada maju oleh kerana orang² masok menjadi ahli-nya dengan tujuan sa-mata² hendak berhutang sa-olah² tujuan sharikat itu ia-lah hendak mengekalkan hutang² pada hal-nya tujuan yang sa-benar bukan begitu. Sa-belum pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama bergerak di-kampong² orang² kampung berhutang

kapada kedai² perniagaan tempatan dengan bunga yang berlebehan untuk penggunaan tanaman mereka. Maka dengan tujuan hendak hapuskan hutang² yang bunga-nya tinggi itu-lah Kerajaan telah beri pertolongan wang bermillion² ringgit kepada peladang² menerusi pergerakan bekerjasama. Di-Kedah itu penanam² padi telah dapat pinjaman wang untuk menanam padi dengan faedah yang murah daripada Kesatuan Bank Sharikat Kampong Kerjasama Utara Kedah, ia-itu badan gabungan daripada beratus² sharikat² kampong. Maka pergerakan kerjasama² di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini telah pun ada organisasi-nya sendiri dengan pendirian-nya yang kokoh. Maka tiap² negeri telah pun ada beberapa buah Kesatuan Sharikat Kampong Kerjasama ia-itu gabungan daripada sharikat kecil di-kampong² di-serata cheroke. Maka Kesatuan² itu pula di-chantumkan kepada satu badan yang kemunchak ia-itu Bank Agong Sharikat Kerjasama Malaya. Maka menerusi saloran Bank Agong itu-lah Kerajaan telah beri bantuan wang dan kebendaan kepada ra'ayat² yang dudok di-kampong². Sa-lain daripada jenis² Sharikat Kerjasama yang ada sekarang ini, saya rasa patut juga di-adakan Sharikat Kebajikan Am atau dengan bahasa Inggeris-nya General Purpose Co-operative Society seperti yang ada di-India. Maka tujuan sharikat jenis ini ia-lah menggemarkan ahli²-nya mengadakan perhimpunan ramah-tamah pada sa-masa ka-samasa bertukar² fikiran supaya bangunkan suatu masyarakat baharu di-kampong².

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit mengalu²kan peruntukan perbelanjaan dalam Kementerian yang akan mendapat kemajuan pada tahun ini. Saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer. Saya mengalu²kan peruntukan jabatan ini kerana dengan itu dapat-lah menghasilkan bendang kerana ada disatengah² tempat dapat membuat bendang sa-tahun dua kali. Pertama sa-kali di-Saberang Perai dan di-Kedah. Saya suka menguchapkan tahniah pada Menteri ini kerana peruntukan yang

banyak untuk memajukan tali ayer di-Perlis, terutama sa-kali di-Perlis Selatan di-mana dengan ada-nya dua² parit dan tali ayer ini dapat menghasilkan bendang dua kali sa-tahun telah di-chuba, ia-itu di-usahakan sa-banyak 50 relong yang telah mendapat kejayaan yang sangat memuaskan hati. Pada tahun ini sudah di-chuba menanam lagi lebeh daripada 500 relong. Saya telah di-beritahu lagi bahawa banyak tempat² lain suka hendak menanam padi ini, kerana melihatkan kejayaan yang chemerlang itu. Ini adalah hasil daripada terator-nya perjalanan parit dan tali ayer kecil yang dapat di-salorkan ka-tali ayer yang besar; dengan sebab itu, saya menyeru kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya dapat lagi memberikan peruntukan wang kerana membena tali ayer yang kecil² dan di-salorkan ka-tali ayer yang besar. Kita harus sedar pada masa ini bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu perlu sangat menghasilkan beras² untuk menchukupi kemahuan dalam negeri ini, supaya jangan lagi kita membeli beras di-luar. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita maseh perlu bergantung kepada beras² dari luar negeri tentu sa-kali benchananya akan tiba pada kita; barang di-jauhkan Allah ia-itu di-zaman Jepun dahulu ada orang yang mati kelaparan, oleh sebab tidak ada beras. Dengan sebab itu, saya suka mengeshorkan sa-kali lagi pada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memberikan peruntukan kepada negeri Perlis untuk menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

Sa-panjang yang saya tahu bahawa mengikut jumlah banchi pada tahun yang lalu bahawa 1/3 sahaja peruntukan padi di-negeri Perlis, tetapi 2/3 di-beri pada negeri² yang tidak chukup beras. Saya rasa dengan peruntukan yang di-beri bagi membuat tali ayer kecil di-tempat² yang memerlukan menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun itu, Kerajaan tidak akan rugi.

Sekarang saya sentoh pula ia-itu Kerajaan sekarang ini telah mengadakan ranchangan memelihara ayam ia-itu seperti di-Johor Baharu. Dapat-kah Kerajaan memberikan sa-jenis ayam yang elok? Saya suka mengeshorkan, jika Kerajaan boleh mengadakan

tempat memelihara ayam itu di-tiap² negeri, maka tentu-lah orang² akan tertarek hati untuk memelihara ayam itu dan dengan chara ini akan menambahkan mata pencharian mereka.

Perkara ketiga yang saya akan sebutkan di-sini ia-lah bahagian kehutan. Kalau ta' silap saya, pada tahun yang lalu sudah pun saya berchakap berhubung dengan tanaman kayu jati. Kayu jati ia-lah satu perusahaan yang sangat berguna kerana dengan kayu jati boleh di-buat sa-suatu benda; yang saya faham, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tiada menanam pokok kayu jati ini yang tidak tumbuh dengan subur-nya, melainkan di-negeri Perlis sahaja ia-itu satu kawasan di-jalan Padang Besar yang sekarang ini ditanam dengan pokok² kayu jati sa-banyak 50 ekar. Kerajaan negeri Perlis hanya dapat mengeluarkan peruntokan belanja sa-banyak \$10,000 sa-tahun. Jika sa-kira-nya Kementerian ini meng-utokkan lebih banyak lagi bagi memberi bantuan untuk menanam pokok² kayu jati di-tempat tersebut, saya perchaya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan mendapat keuntongan yang besar; dan di-sini saya suka hendak mempersilakan Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan melawat di-sana, mudah²an beliau itu akan tertarek hati dengan keadaan tempat yang tanaman itu subur dan bertumbuh dengan elok-nya.

Apa yang saya sebutkan ia-lah berkenaan dengan peruntokan wang di-negeri Perlis kepada pokok² kayu jati sa-banyak \$10,000 kerana umur-nya kayu² jati itu boleh di-katakan sangat lama sa-hingga di-antara 50 atau 60 tahun baharu boleh di-potong: ma'ana-nya tentu-lah sa-kali banyak memakan belanja dan lama juga baharu boleh mendapatkan hasil dan untuk di-penohi sa-banyak 500 ekar, dan sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan memberi per-untokan belanja terhadap kayu jati di-negeri Perlis itu, saya perchaya tentu sa-kali Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan mendapat hasil yang lebih besar.

Sa-lain daripada itu, ia-lah berkenaan dengan hutan simpan. Hutan² simpan yang saya tahu, banyak tempat yang boleh di-keluarkan daripada hutan² simpan, kerana tempat² itu tidak lagi

tumbuh dengan pokok² yang berguna, kerana sentiasa di-hapus oleh ayer. Tetapi hutan² simpan yang perlu saya nyatakan di-sini ia-lah hutan² simpan di-negeri Perlis, ia-itu hutan simpan Bukit Bendang dalam mukim Kolam Batang. Dalam hutan² simpan itu, pada tiap² tahun sentiasa-lah menjadi bendang, kerana dia akan jadi bendang, di-sebabkan hutan² simpan itu ada-lah sa-laras dengan bendang² di-situ. Oleh yang demikian, saya berseru-lah kepada pehak yang berkenaan supaya dapat, kalau boleh, hutan² simpan yang bagitu keadaan-nya di-beri kepada ra'ayat yang susah, yang miskin supaya dapat di-buat bendang, kerana kalau di-biar-kan tentu sa-kali akan di-dudoki oleh burung² unggas dan binatang² lain yang akan merosakkan ternakan dan sawah padi. Dengan yang demikian, saya berharap supaya hutan² simpan yang tidak berguna di-tanam untuk pokok² kayu itu di-berikan kepada Kerajaan.

Lagi satu perkara yang saya hendak berchakap ia-lah berkenaan dengan sharikat kerjasama. Gerakan sharikat kerjasama ini ia-lah gerakan yang memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat di-kampong². Gerakan ini telah berjalan sa-lama 40 tahun, tetapi perjalanan-nya sa-makin merusut di-kampong² dan hanya sedikit sahaja ia-itu pegawai² sharikat Kerajaan yang boleh mendapat kejayaan dan juga Sharikat Insurance Nyawa. Pada fikiran saya, oleh sebab sharikat² kampong itu tidak mendapat kemajuan ia-lah di-sebabkan beberapa perkara: yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah kurang penerangan oleh pegawai² penerangan di-kampong²; yang kedua pengalaman pegawai² penerangan tidak berapa tinggi dengan 'ilmu sharikat kerjasama; yang ketiga, Maktab Kerjasama yang tinggi atau pun graduate university yang saya faham seperti India dan Ceylon—sharikat² kerjasama di-sana sangat² maju, terutama sharikat² kampong, kerana pegawai² itu ia-lah keluaran dari sekolah² tinggi. Oleh yang demikian, saya berseru-lah kalau berkehendakkan gerakan sharikat kerjasama kampong mendapat kemajuan, maka Kerajaan hendak-lah melantek satu Surohanjaya bagi mengkaji balek gerakan kerjasama dalam negeri ini

daripada pakar² negeri² yang bijak pandai bagi membuat penyata dan hantarkan kepada Kerajaan supaya apa² fikiran dari pakar² itu sakalian dapat di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa segera-nya demi kepentingan penduduk² kawasan luar bandar terutama sa-kali orang² kampung. Sakian-lah sahaja. Sa-kali lagi saya ucapkan terima kaseh kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan dan meminta perhatian yang sa-wajar-nya.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak mengambil bahagian dalam soal ini ia-itu muka 57—Research Branch. Dahulu dalam meshuarat belanjawan, kalau ta' salah saya telah meminta kepada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama supaya mengambil perhatian kepada tumbuh²an pandan, mengkuang dan kerechut ia-itu sa-bangsa dengan pandan yang ada tumbuh di-negeri Trengganu sahaja. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya merasa pokok² pandan, mengkuang dan kerechut itu ada-lah sangat memberi faedah kepada penduduk² negeri Trengganu, khas-nya dalam kawasan saya—Dungun, kerana sa-bahagian besar-nya wanita² di-sana ada-lah membuat pekerjaan menganyam tikar, beg tangan dan bermacam² lagi pekerjaan tangan yang di-jadikan atau yang di-buat oleh wanita² daripada negeri Trengganu itu yang memberikan nama kepada Kerajaan kita yang di-bawa ka-dalam pertunjukan MAHA di-Kuala Lumpur ini. Saya merasa kurang perhatian di-ambil oleh pihak Kerajaan kita, kerana tumbuh-nya pokok² pandan dan mengkuang ini ada-lah berselerak di-belakang² rumah, di-tepi² jalan. Jadi kalau di-adakan peruntukan tanah yang khas tanam²an ini saya perchaya akan lebih memberi hasil yang memuaskan kepada negeri kita ini, dan juga akan memberi nama yang lebih baik kepada Kerajaan kita, sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, hasil pekerjaan tangan yang di-buat oleh wanita² di-negeri Trengganu itu ia-itu tikar²-nya sangatlah halus dan harga-nya sangat mahal dan dapat di-harga²i oleh pelanchong² yang datang dari luar negeri, sa-hingga ada yang di-jualkan dengan harga satu tikar dengan sa-buah beg tangan dan satu buah kipas yang biasa di-gunakan

oleh orang² barat ia-itu kalau mereka pergi makan angin di-tepi laut maka di-jual-nya satu set itu dengan harga 25 ringgit. Tetapi saya lihat yang di-usahakan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah Pusat Taman Asohan RIDA di-mana di-ambil beberapa orang wanita di-suroh membuat pekerjaan tangan yang di-ator dengan halus tetapi hanya chara kechil sahaja. Jadi beberapa orang wanita yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan itu sa-bagai peropoganda orang yang datang dari luar negeri, yang apabila melawat ka-situ membeli barang² itu, dan saya rasa barang² itu harga-nya lebih mahal daripada yang di-jual di-pasar². Saya fikir kalau sa-kira-nya penanaman pokok² pandan dan mengkuang ini di-banyakkan dan di-jaga oleh Kerajaan dan oleh pihak Kementerian ini, dan di-adakan sharikat bekerjasama dan segala wanita² yang membuat kerajinan tangan itu di-jadikan pekerja, dan dengan jalan sharikat bekerjasama itu hasil pekerjaan-nya itu dapat di-jual dengan chara wholesale atau retail, Tuan Pengerusi. Sebab wanita² itu sekarang ini boleh di-katakan sangat susah, kerana kehidupan mereka itu di-peras oleh orang-tengah. Tikar-nya belum lagi siap, wang sudah di-pinjamkan, kemudian taukeh itu mengambil barang itu, Tuan Pengerusi. Dengan ada-nya sharikat bekerjasama ini segala pekerjaan tangan yang di-buat oleh wanita kampung itu dapat di-kumpulan di-situ, dan dapat mengelakkan orang-tengah. Saya rasa dengan pertolongan Kerajaan itu, maka mereka itu dapat nikmat lebih sedikit, sebab-nya pekerjaan tangan yang di-buat oleh wanita² itu sa-bagai tikar, beg tangan sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi dari masa ka-masa berubah bentuk-nya, yang tidak kalah dengan pekerjaan tangan orang luar negeri. Saya pernah chuba meluaskan penjualan barang² itu keluar negeri.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-masa saya berniaga di-Jalan Ibrahim, Johor Baharu, maka pekerjaan tangan kita itu sangat di-sukai oleh bangsa asing, terutama orang Eropah, sebab barang² itu lengkap, mithal-nya, ada topi untuk orang laki², ada untok perempuan, untok anak laki² dan untok anak perempuan. Dan ada sa-orang peniaga

dari luar negeri ia-itu dari German bertanya kepada saya ia-itu boleh-kah saya memberi contoh² barang² itu dan boleh di-kirim dengan banyak apabila di-minta. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya dengan chara yang ada sekarang ini sangat susah apabila barang² itu di-minta susah hendak di-kumpulkan. Kalau ada sharikat bekerjasama, segala barang² itu terkumpul, dan bila masa sahaja di-minta, kita dapat mengirimi-kan-nya dengan chara berpeti ka-luar negeri. Saya dapati penghargaan orang luar negeri terhadap pekerjaan tangan bangsa kita ada-lah sangat tinggi pada hari ini. Saya minta kepada Kementerian ini supaya Pusat Anyaman di-Rusila di-dalam kawasan saya itu di-adakan sharikat bekerjasama dan segala wanita yang membuat pekerjaan tangan di-kumpulkan di-situ, maka barang² itu dapat di-hantar ka-luar negeri, sebab saya yakin dan perchaya pekerjaan tangan kita ini tidak kalah dengan pekerjaan tangan wanita² di-sabelah barat.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri berkenaan dengan pokok jambu monyet (*Ketawa*).

Mr Chairman: Bagaimana rupa jambu monyet itu?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Buah-nya di-luar macham monyet.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Buah gajus.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Di-tempat saya nama-nya jambu monyet sebab isi-nya macham muka monyet. Buah gajus ini, Tuan Pengerusi, di-sabelah Trengganu banyak, tetapi pokok² itu terbiar sahaja. Buah gajus ini mahal harga-nya, apabila di-keringkan di-jual sa-bungkus 20 sen. Di-sini saya ta' tahu, tetapi di-Singapura orang yang menonton wayang selalu beli buah ini untuk di-makan sambil menonton wayang itu, dan ada juga yang di-tinkan dan harga-nya 90 sen sa-tin. Pokok gajus dalam negeri ini terbiar begitu sahaja, sedang hasil-nya besar. Saya harap Kementerian ini akan mengadakan penyiasatan dalam soal pokok gajus ini, sebab benda ini boleh menambahkan mata pencharian orang kampung.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Marketing Research Officers di-dalam muka 43. Yang Berhormat dari Lipis mempertahankan harga pisang 2 sen sa-kati di-Damak itu. Kata-nya, di-Damak banyak pisang dan apabila barang itu banyak harga-nya menjadi murah. Perkara itu mungkin juga betul, tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan mengadakan kenderaan untuk membawa barang² itu keluar ka-tempat lain maka barang² itu tidak-lah berlonggok dalam satu tempat dan harga barang² itu tidak-lah jadi begitu murah.

Jadi itu memang sipat daripada hukum ekonomi, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa harga barang itu turun naik tetapi kalau kita usahakan supaya jangan tidak menjadi jatuh harga-nya, boleh, kalau barang itu jangan di-tinggalkan di-sana tetapi di-bawa keluar ka-tempat² lain maka barang² itu tidak akan jatuh harga-nya sampai dua sen. Jadi, ini-lah barangkali Yang Berhormat rakan saya dari Kota Bharu Hilir mengemukakan perkara itu supaya Marketing Research Officers boleh mengambil perhatian bagaimana chara harga hasil daripada orang² kampung kita jangan jatuh sa-bagitu murah.

Ini juga, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mendapat tahu ada tempat² yang kadang² itu-lah saya kata orang² kita di-kampung² ini yang mengharapkan hasil dari jereh lelah daripada tanaman buah²an, sayor² mereka itu sa-bahagian besar-nya sekarang bergantung kepada kehidupan-nya kepada orang tengah. Jadi orang tengah ini bila sudah chengkam kuku-nya dengan orang² kampung itu maka dia senang-lah menjatuhkan atau meninggikan harga barang² daripada orang² itu. Ada tempat², Tuan Pengerusi, tauke² ini bahawa memang-lah ada; saya tidak-lah tahu apa nama-nya, kalau sama orang kita Islam di-panggil Maulud Nabi, ia-itu di-tutup-lah pasar-nya maka di-tarok-lah kueh² dan sembahyang-lah dia. Mereka mengadakan wayang² gambar di-pasar itu, saya fikir barangkali itu chara ugama daripada saudara² kita itu, saya tidak tahu-lah apa nama-nya, Tuan Pengerusi.

An Honourable Member: CHAP GOH MEH.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Barangkali itu-lah nama-nya. Tetapi saya ingat chara itu barangkali macham Maulud Nabi kapada kita orang Melayu. Bila sudah kejadian macham itu berlaku, Tuan Pengerusi, maka orang² kita di-kampong yang biasa-nya harga kelapa 6 sen sa-butir atau 8 sen, pada hari itu bila hendak di-jual maka tauke² itu datang lalu kata-nya, "lu mahu jual 3 sen atau 4 sen lu boleh jual, kalau tidak, lu boleh pergi sana". Sedangkan orang² kita di-kampong menghendaki wang untuk keperluan perbelanjaan anak² mereka pergi sekolah, keperluan membeli beras untuk di-makan. Jadi orang² kampong itu selalu-lah bersungut. Pada satu hari timbul-lah perkara yang samacham itu, saya ada melihat di-satu tempat ramai orang² berkumpul terdiri dari kaum² ibu belaka maka mereka mengadakan-lah kapada saya, "tengok-lah bu, bagini-lah gaya-nya kita, bila orang ini Chap Goh Meh chukai² di-kenakan untuk mengadakan wayang² gambar di-bandar itu. Maka di-kutip-lah wang daripada hasil kita juga kalau kelapa sa-malam sa-buah boleh jual 6 sen maka ini hari 4 sen, ini terpaksa kita jual juga." Jadi, perkara sa-macham ini saya minta-lah perhatian daripada pehak Kementerian ini supaya jangan terjadi macham ini lagi. Kita tidak marah kapada tauke² itu bila dia ada peluang makan, makan-lah dia. Jadi itu tidak salah kerana itu adat orang berniaga, Tuan Pengerusi. Dia hendak menchari untong, banyak tetapi yang merasa sakit-nya ia-lah orang² kampong. Tujuan Kerajaan kita pada hari ini ia-lah untuk membaiki mata pencharian orang² kampong maka saya berharap-lah kejadian sa-macham ini dapat di-ambil perhatian oleh pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya jangan berulang lagi pada masa yang akan datang.

Dan masok saya, Tuan Pengerusi, ka-muka 48—Drainage and Irrigation—Tali Ayer, Tuan Pengerusi. Di-dalam soal Tali Ayer, Tuan Pengerusi, tadi banyak saudara² Yang Berhormat telah menyatakan terima kaseh-nya ke-

rana ada Tali Ayer di-bahagian² tempat yang banyak bendang² dan sawah². Tali Ayer ini sangat penting dan boleh menambah hasil daripada bendang mereka itu. Tetapi sa-balek-nya pula di-tempat² yang tidak ada bendang, Tuan Pengerusi, maka Drainage and Irrigation atau Tali Ayer ini, pada mula²-nya orang² kampong menyangkakan akan menambahkan lagi hasil daripada usaha²-nya melalui Tali Ayer ini tetapi timbul pula sa-balek-nya diperolehi oleh orang² itu. Mithal-nya di-masokkan Tali Ayer di-satu kawasan kebun kelapa kerana ada-nya jalan Tali Ayer itu maka kebun kelapa itu di-masoki-lah oleh ayer masam. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana ayer masam untuk pokok kelapa bukan-lah boleh menghasilkan buah yang banyak tetapi oleh kerana ayer masam maka hasil-nya itu menjadi kurang. Sedangkan Tali Ayer ini bila sudah di-adakan maka sudah tentu-lah di-kawasan² itu di-naikkan chukai. Kalau chukai dahulu biasa-nya \$3.00 maka ini hari menjadi \$12.00. Jadi, kerana Tali Ayer ini chukai telah bertambah \$9.00. Sa-patut-nya kalau sa-kira-nya penghasilan daripada orang kampong bertambah 300 peratus—tiga kali ganda banyak-nya daripada hasil dahulu itu, Tuan Pengerusi, ini yang kita harap untuk menambahkan penghasilan daripada mereka itu, tetapi sa-balek-nya mereka bertambah rugi lagi. Pokok² kelapa yang dahulu barangkali dalam 3 bulan boleh menghasilkan 1,000 butir maka sudah Tali Ayer ini di-masokkan penghasilan itu menjadi 600 atau 700 butir sahaja. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap kapada pehak Kerajaan di-mana tempat yang ada sa-macham ini supaya di-ambil perhatian dan di-buat penyiasatan serta membaiki lagi. Orang² kampong tidak di-kehendaki penyakit sa-macham itu dan mereka merayu kapada Kerajaan supaya tolong-lah masokkan ayer masin ke-kebun kelapa itu supaya kelapa mereka itu dapat menghasilkan buah yang lebeh banyak sa-bagaimana dahulu kala. Dan saya pun merasa sedeh kerana mereka itu pada mula²-nya di-harapkan bertambah penghasilan tetapi kerugian yang dapat. Maka

saya mengharapkan atas tidak baiknya mata pencharian orang² di-kampong di-tempat² terjadi-nya macham ini, supaya chukai 300 peratus itu di-turunkan dan kalau dapat jangan di-kenakan chukai kerana mereka itu tidak dapat untong daripada penghasilan mereka itu bahkan merugikan.

Mr Chairman: Panjang lagi?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Panjang lagi, Tuan Pengerusi.

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

House resumes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply which has been considering the Supply Bill, 1963, has progressed up to Head S. 12 of the Schedule to that Bill. The House will now stand adjourned till 9.30 tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.