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Monday
10th December, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER STANDING ORDER 18 (MOTION):

Malayan Railway—Notice of Strike [Cols. 2567; 2615]

BILL:

The Supply Bill, 1963—

Committee of Supply (Fifth Allotted Day)—

Head S. 13 [Col. 2571]

Head S. 14 [Cols. 2596; 2645]

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

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 10th December, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ 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 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 the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, 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 SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (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' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. 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).

- The Honourable DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ 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 TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Teluk 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 Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).

The Honourable ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).

- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

PRAYERS

(Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER STANDING ORDER 18—

(MOTION)

Malayan Railway—Notice of Strike

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, this morning I rise to move a motion on a matter of urgent public importance. With your permission, Sir, I beg to move,

“Noting that the Malayan Railway is an important communication system and that its interruption will adversely affect the national economy of the country, it is desirable that this House should debate this matter as a definite matter of urgent public importance.”

Sir, I move this motion under Standing Order 18 of the Standing Orders of Dewan Ra'ayat.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in moving this motion, I feel that the Government has completely failed to meet the demands of the workers by refusing to realise the aspirations and feelings of the workers. As a result, the Union has issued a notice to go on strike on the 23rd December, 1962. The number of workers affected in this strike and the general public which will be affected by this strike is a deep concern for this House to consider.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I can see, the Government has adopted a very unreasonable and unrealistic attitude towards the workers of the Union. They have completely rejected their demands by always bringing home the fact that the Railway is a public utility. Because of the Railway being a public utility, it is wrong that thousands of workers employed in that organisation should be penalised.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya percaya Yang Berhormat yang membawa usul belum dapat kebenaran Tuan Speaker lagi.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know whether it is on a point of order or on a point of clarification?

Enche' Mohamed Yusof: Saya minta penerangan, ada-kah Yang Berhormat itu telah minta kebenaran?

Enche' V. David: It is on a point of clarification—I do not give way.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Sudah-kah Yang Berhormat itu dapat kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua?

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Sekarang saya beri kebenaran.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the demands of the railway

workers has been to seek conversion from daily-rated to monthly rated wages. This is a long felt desire of the workers and the workers have tried all means of peaceful negotiations. They have waited with patience and tolerance, thinking that the Railway Administration will give them a fair deal. But, unfortunately, to their surprise the Railway Administration has taken a very uncompromising and stubborn attitude in respect of their claims. Sir, it must be further brought home the fact that the General Manager of the Railways has so far not taken a keen interest in negotiating to bring about a settlement of the workers' claims. Further, the Minister of Transport himself is just sitting on the fence without realising the consequences. He just watches without any keen interest at all. Mr Speaker, Sir, many big unions of this country have come out openly in support of the strike. The M.T.U.C. in a statement issued yesterday evening has openly identified its support to the workers. It has also supported that the claims submitted by the workers are justified and they should be met by Government. It is the firm opinion and belief of the working class in this country that railway workers have been placed at a very disadvantageous position for a number of years, and it is only desirable that they are offered a fair deal in our modern society. It is an eye sore to see the railway workers' housing in this country. It is an eye sore to dignitaries coming to this country and also to the common man who claims to be in an independent country. Sir, the railway workers have waited with tolerance and with great patience, and it is time that their claims are met without any more negotiations if there is no chance of a compromise. These claims are reasonable and Government cannot simply run away with the excuse that the railway is a public utility service, because all the railways in other parts of the world are regarded as essential public utilities, but the workers are not penalised, because they are regarded as such. It is the Government's duty to find the funds through other means to subsidise the Malayan Railway and see that the workers are

well-fed, well-clothed and able to live as decent human beings in society.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in moving this motion before the House, I would call upon the Government, especially the Prime Minister, to intervene in this dispute.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Order, order. You should limit yourself to the reasons why the motion should be moved, and not to attack any party.

Enche' V. David: It is not my intention to attack any party but some facts must be told to this House—because many Honourable Members do not know; they always conclude, by reading newspapers, that the Administration has made full effort to settle the strike. However, as far as I can see the Administration has not made a genuine and reasonable effort to settle this strike.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I say that it is a matter of urgent public importance because thousands will be travelling by train and will be affected, as it is a holiday season—23rd, 24th and 25th December. At this time, as you are aware, Sir, thousands of workers will be going back to their homes in other parts of the country, and they will be deprived of travelling. Further, a large number of workers, nearly 15,000, will be affected by this strike. Therefore, I feel that this is a matter of urgent public importance. And in all sincerity I hope this House will allow this motion to be debated.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, the Honourable Member for Bungsar has submitted to me notice of his intention to move the adjournment of the House under Standing Order 18 in the following terms:

Noting that the Malayan Railway is an important communication system and that its interruption will adversely affect the national economy of the country, it is desirable that this House should debate this matter as a definite matter of urgent public importance.

I consider that the Honourable Member's claim satisfies the criteria laid down in the Standing Order: that is, it is a definite matter, it is urgent, and it is of public importance. It is now necessary for the leave of the

House to be given for the motion to adjourn the House to be proceeded with. Will the House please signify whether it will permit this motion to be moved. (*More than 15 Members rise in support of the motion*).

The debate on this motion will commence at 4.30 p.m. this evening.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 13—

Resumption of debate on Question:

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

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum saya menjawab satu persatu di-atas perkara² yang berbangkit di-dalam perbahathan ini berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, saya suka mengambil peluang mengucapkan terima kasih di-atas pandangan² dan shor² yang telah di-kemukakan di-dalam perbahathan ini. Saya perchaya shor² dan juga pandangan² yang di-berikan ini menjadi panduan yang baik kapada saya, lebeh² lagi bagaimana yang saya ucapkan dalam ucapan saya ia-itu mengatakan saya maseh baharu. Saya chuba-lah menjawab satu persatu di-atas ucapan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu. Pada kali ini saya suka menjawab perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir, ia-itu bagaimana dia telah menyentoh berkenaan usaha Kerajaan bagi mendirikan lebeh banyak lagi sharikat pasaran bagi barang² keluaran seperti getah dan kelapa. Memang perkara ini ada-lah di-dalam perhatian Kementerian saya, saperti mana yang saya sebutkan di-dalam ucapan saya waktu membawa

usul ini, dan perkara ini akan dapat perhatian dan ingatan saya sendiri dan pegawai² saya.

Chuma satu lagi yang saya hendak jawabkan berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir ia-itu berkenaan dengan kemasokan telur ayam. Perkara ini ada-lah dalam perhatian Kementerian, dan tindakan saperti itu akan di-ambil ingatan oleh Kementerian saya. Yang kedua, saya suka menjawab perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sungai Patani, yang telah membuat satu ucapan yang panjang lebar. Perkara yang pertama yang di-beri oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan "diversified crops" dan dia telah mempersoalkan apa sebab-nya Menteri yang lama memberi pengakuan bahawa dasar "diversified crops" telah di-jalankan dahulu, tetapi hasil-nya belum lagi dapat memuaskan. Di-sini saya suka memberitahu kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bahawa soal ini ta' dapat-lah kita tengok hasil-nya dalam masa sa-tahun atau dua tahun. Jadi, terpaksa-lah ini memakan masa yang panjang, lepas itu dapat-lah kita perhatikan daripada satu² hasil yang dapat daripada "diversified crops" itu.

Yang Berhormat itu juga telah menyentoh dan bagitu juga Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan kelapa bali atau kelapa sawit. Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu-lah mengetahui bahawa kelapa bali digalakkan sa-bagai tanaman "diversification" yang sa-lekas²-nya akan mengambil masa tiga tahun sa-belum mengeluarkan hasil. Dalam tiga tahun ini pun hasil-nya tentu-lah menjadi kechil juga.

Dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang ta' kurang daripada 20,000 ekar akan di-tanam dengan kelapa bali, dan dengan sebab itu ada-lah di-jangka bahawa harga expot minyak kelapa bali itu dalam masa 10 tahun akan datang tentu-lah akan berlipat ganda. Yang Berhormat itu telah menyentoh berkenaan dengan kelapa. Sangat benar-lah apa yang dikatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat

dari Sungai Patani itu bahawa chuma dua pertiga daripada jumlah kelapa kita ia-lah datang-nya daripada Tanah Melayu dan yang satu pertiga lagi itu datang-nya daripada Indonesia. Keadan ini di-sebabkan oleh pengeluaran kita yang kurang, kerana kawasan kelapa kita sudah terbiar beberapa tahun yang lalu, dan dengan ranchangan menanam sa-mula yang sedang di-ranchangkan itu, ada-lah di-jangka bahawa penghasilan kita akan bertambah. Atas shor-nya untuk di-buka tanah baharu bagi di-tanam kelapa itu maka terpaksa-lah perkara ini diselideki terlebih dahulu, oleh kerana pada masa sekarang pun kawasan kelapa dalam Tanah Melayu ini ta' kurang dari sa-tengah million ekar dan kedudukan pasaran kelapa "international" tidak-lah begitu tetap dan pendapatan kelapa pada satu² ekar tidak-lah begitu tinggi, kechuali diadakan dengan lain² tanaman yang boleh untung dan boleh hidup sa-keluarga. Dalam pada itu pun tanaman kelapa ada-lah di-galakkan juga dalam kawasan² baharu yang di-buka dalam Ranchangan F.L.D.A. untuk menchukupi kehendak penduduk² dalam kawasan² baharu itu.

Berkenaan dengan nanas sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri ma'alum bahawa tanaman nanas untuk mengetin ia-lah chuma dapat di-buat dalam kawasan tanah gambut saperti di-negeri Johor dan Selangor. Tanaman nanas ini ada-lah sa-jenis tanaman yang pada masa ini sangat sa-suai bagi tanah² itu. Dalam pada itu pun tanaman ini di-galakkan juga di-lain² kawasan saperti di-kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri termasuk-lah kawasan² tanah baharu. Tanaman nanas yang bagini terhad hanya kepada nanas yang mentah yang tidak di-tin dan jikalau di-kehendaki di-tin maka tentu-lah harga nanas itu akan menjadi mahal, sebab ladang² nanas itu jauh daripada factory yang hendak mengetinkan nanas itu.

Berkenaan dengan koko saperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sungai Patani itu, penyelidekan atau pun research mengenai penyakit koko telah terhenti ia-lah di-sebabkan kekurangan expert atau pun ke-

kurangan pakar. Ada-lah di-dapati semenjak kita telah chuba menanam koko maka telah di-dapati bahawa ada sa-jenis penyakit yang bernama M.P.—bukan penyakit Member of Parliament—dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya bernama Cocoa Dieback atau mati puchok tetapi penyelidekan mengenai kebaikan baka maseh di-jalankan lagi. Ada-lah di-harap bahawa manakala pakar atau expert di-dapati kelak penyelidekan mengenai penyakit M.P. ini akan diteruskan.

Sa-perkara lagi yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan Scheme of Service bagi Agricultural Development Officer dan juga Assistant Development Officer. Saya bersimpati dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Sungai Patani itu ia-itu atas rayuan-nya mengenai Scheme of Service bagi Agricultural Development Officer, tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu maseh ingat akan keterangan yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa kesukaran mengenai Scheme of Service ini bersangkutan dengan jawatan ada-lah tanggungan Public Services Commission dan ini ada-lah di-luar daripada urusan Kementerian saya sendiri. Patut saya terangkan bahawa pegawai² kita yang muda sudah di-hantar berlateh di-luar negeri akan balek dengan ijazah² mereka yang akan melayakkan mereka itu bagi menjawat jawatan² yang tinggi dalam Jabatan Pertanian, maka dengan sebab itu tidak-lah mustahak bagi kita menaikkan pangkat daripada jawatan Assistant Agricultural Officer kepada Agricultural Officer bagi pegawai² yang ada pada hari ini. Sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri tahu bahawa satu² Scheme of Service ada mempunyai kelayakan² yang tertentu sa-lain daripada pengalaman. Mengenai perkara kenaikan pangkat daripada Junior Agricultural Assistant kepada Agricultural Assistant, perkara ini pun sudah di-buat beberapa kali pada masa yang sudah². Sa-belum di-lantek sa-sa-orang itu menjadi Agricultural Assistant, hendak-lah sa-sa-orang itu mendapat Diploma dari College Pertanian, Serdang, sunggoh pun ada Junior Agricultural Assistant yang telah berjaya

mendapat Diploma, tetapi oleh kerana kekurangan pelajaran dalam bahagian menengah, maka ada-lah di-dapati sukar bagi mereka itu mengikuti pelajaran dan juga kursus yang di-anjorkan oleh Jabatan Pertanian. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membawa contoh Junior Agricultural Assistant yang menjaga di-jajahan Baling. Kebetulan pula pegawai ini tidak mempunyai kelulusan menengah dan bagi mengikuti kursus amat-lah susah. Untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, pada tahun hadapan kita berchadang hendak menghantar pegawai yang tinggi kelulusan-nya ka-daerah Baling.

Satu lagi perkara yang penting telah di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sungai Patani dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Krian Laut ia-itu berkenaan dengan penyakit merah. Saya suka menjawab kedua² soalan Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu. Penyakit merah ini ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh kekurangan makanan pokok dan kekurangan oxygen dalam lengkungan akar² pokok padi. Kekurangan makanan ia-lah kerana tanah sawah tidak selalu di-baja dan juga oleh kerana chara² menyiapkan sawah sa-bagaimana yang di-lakukan di-sabelah Krian itu dengan menggunakan tajak dan memudahkan rumput² yang di-tajak itu ka-tepi batas. Dengan hal yang demikian tanah² yang di-tengah petak itu kekurangan makanan dan menjadi keras. Maka apabila di-tanam padi di-tempat² itu, tambahan pula dengan menggunakan kuku kambing yang merejamkan pokok² padi sa-dalam²-nya, maka tumbuh akar padi dan ini menjadi sukar sa-hingga pokok² padi itu kuning dan kurang subur. Tanah² yang menjadi keras itu bertambah pula ayer-nya sentiasa bertakong seperti kelembahan tanah itu menyebabkan kurang oxygen dalam tanah yang sangat mustahak bagi pokok² padi itu. Kemulehan tanah² itu selalu di-dapati penyakit merah, ini bergantung kepada kebolehan mengeringkan ayer. Keadaan ini tidak dapatlah di-jalankan, kerana kawasan padi yang selalu terkena penyakit merah itu terlalu rendah. Dalam pada itu pun boleh juga iktihar menggerakkan ayer dengan sharat di-perbuat batas yang tegoh dan meratakan petak² sawah supaya

dapat ayer bergerak dari satu petak ka-satu petak. Dan lagi boleh juga di-elakkan kejadian penyakit ini dengan jalan di-ubah chara menyiapkan tanah sawah dari pada menggunakan tajak kepada menggunakan tenggala dan membajak apabila tanah itu di-bajak supaya menjadi lembut dengan tidak mustahak lagi di-gunakan kuku kambing, maka tidak-lah ada kemungkinan yang penyakit merah ini akan berlaku sa-mula.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sungai Patani juga ada membawa perkara berkenaan dengan ubi kayu. Saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada keliru sedikit tentang ubi kayu, terutama sa-kali atas sebutan-nya yang mengatakan bahawa Jabatan Pertanian menegah tanam ubi.

Kalau Yang Berhormat itu menyamak sa-mula penyata² yang dahulu, terutama sa-kali bulletin mengenai ubi kayu tidak-lah ada bukti yang mengatakan bahawa Kementerian Pertanian telah membuat penegahan bagi menanam ubi kayu ini. Sa-balek-nya, Yang Berhormat itu sendiri menyebutkan bahawa tegahan itu di-tulis di-atas grant tanah, dengan lain² perkataan bahawa tegahan itu ia-lah datang-nya daripada Pentadbiran Tanah, bukan daripada Kementerian Pertanian. Yang tidak di-setujui oleh Kementerian Pertanian ia-lah chara menanam (system of cultivation) ubi kayu itu. Sa-bagaimana Yang Berhormat itu sedia ma'alum bahawa ubi kayu mula di-tanam dalam Tanah Melayu ini pada akhir Kurun 19, dan menjadi satu tanaman commercial sa-belum tanaman getah menjadi satu tanaman yang popular dalam negeri kita ini. Ini-lah satu tanaman yang menguntungkan pada masa itu. Waktu itu tanah maseh banyak yang belum di-buka, di-mana tanah yang di-buka di-tanam dengan ubi kayu beberapa kali sa-hingga pendapatan menjadi kurang. Mana² tanah yang kurang pendapatan itu di-tinggalkan begitu sahaja dan lalang pun tumbuh serta tanah² itu di-larikan oleh ayer hujan hingga menyebabkan kekusutan yang susah di-baiki. Ini-lah yang berlaku kepada ubi kayu dan menerima nama yang burok di-sebabkan oleh perbuatan manusia. Ubi kayu

saperti ubi lain tabiat-nya bukan-lah kerana apa² yang menjadikan popular, chuma ubi itu isi-nya banyak. Maka oleh itu di-mana juga ubi itu di-tanam hendak-lah selalu di-baja untuk menggantikan makanan yang di-pakai oleh pokok ubi itu dan untuk memelihara keadaan tanah itu daripada kehilangan baja asli. Sistem yang di-kehendaki dan contoh dari Kementerian Pertanian dalam chara menanam ubi kayu ia-lah menggunakan baja asli dan baja commercial dan juga di-tanam benda lain saperti kacang berselang musim dengan ubi, mithalnya, sa-lepas di-tanam ubi, maka di-tanam pula kacang atau jagong, dan daun² kacang atau jagong itu dimasukkan ka-dalam tanah, dan di-baja dengan baja tanaman, kemudian itu di-tanam sa-mula, kerana dengan sistem itu sahaja tanah akan terpelihara. Ini-lah shor² yang di-kemukakan oleh Kementerian Pertanian 30 tahun dahulu. Saya suka mengambil peluang ini menyatakan bahawa tidak-lah ada tegahan menanam ubi dari segi pertanian, kechuali tanaman itu mengikut peratoran yang telah di-susun oleh Kementerian Pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian memang memberi perhatian yang berat kepada perusahaan sagu ubi sa-bagai satu tanaman bagi meluaskan lagi bidang ekonomi bagi negeri ini. Saya memang ketahuⁱ akan kema'amoran yang di-rasai oleh orang dalam kawasan Yang Berhormat itu sa-hingga banyak orang dapat menjadi Haji kerana menanam ubi kayu ini. Saya dapati sekarang ini telah berbangkit satu perlumbaan di-tempat itu, ia-itu kalau dahulu kita selalu mendengar hal "padi kuncha", tetapi sekarang oleh sebab ubi banyak telah timbul satu penyakit baharu ia-itu penyakit "ubi pikul". Ma'ana-nya, sa-belum ubi itu keluar sudah di-jual saperti "padi kuncha".

Yang Berhormat itu mengeshorkan supaya S.C. yang telah tamat perkhidmatan-nya itu di-ambil sa-mula menjadi askar dan polis. Mereka yang sihat dan layak sudah banyak di-ambil sa-mula menjadi askar dan polis. Dan Kerajaan telah membuat quota berkenaan dengan S.C. yang telah bersara itu, mithal-nya, penembak anjing 100

peratus ada-lah di-kehendaki daripada bekas S.C. dan anggota pemadam api 70 peratus di-khaskan kepada mereka.

Sekarang saya beralah pula kepada hujah² yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara. Yang Berhormat itu telah meminta kita menanam lebih banyak lagi kayu jati dalam negeri ini. Sa-takat yang saya tahu dan sa-lepas di-selideki di-tempat perchubaaan di-Perlis itu sahaja yang sa-suai untuk kita menanam kayu jati (teak). Yang Berhormat itu juga minta kita mengadakan banyak lagi peruntokan bagi melebuhkan lagi kawasan taliayer di-negeri Perlis. Perkara itu memang sudah pun di-buat, dan di-dalam Development Estimates, 1963, Yang Berhormat akan dapati sa-banyak \$65,000 telah di-untokkan bagi menolong negeri Perlis. Berkenaan dengan kawasan untuk menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu, mengikut Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua kita akan memberi pertolongan untuk menjadikan kawasan menanam dua kali sa-tahun sa-banyak 200,000 ekar bagi seluroh negeri kita ini. Pada penghujung tahun ini sa-banyak 85,000 ekar telah pun di-beri pertolongan saperti parit dan taliayer bagi mereka itu menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Perkara itu akan ditambah dari satu masa ka-satu masa, bukan sahaja di-negeri Perlis tetapi juga bagi seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Yang Berhormat itu minta kita mengadakan pusat bagi memberi latehan berkenaan dengan pemeliharaan ayam. Di-bawah Kepala kechil 50 pada muka 62 Yang Berhormat akan dapat lihat bahawa sa-banyak \$58,000 telah di-untokkan bagi pelajaran haiwan dan sa-banyak \$55,000 di-untokkan bagi pelateh² yang datang belajar di-pusat itu. Di-bawah Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua berbagai² pusat lagi akan di-dirikan untuk menolong ra'ayat jelata dikampong² bagi menambahkan lagi bilangan ayam mereka itu.

Then, I would like to reply to the Honourable Member for Bungsar, and also the Honourable Member for Damansara, with regard to the National

Land Finance Co-operative Society. I would like to tell the House the view of my Commissioner for Co-operative Development with regard to this Society. According to him, the National Land Finance Co-operative Society is a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and its Rules. Its registered By-laws are consistent with the provisions of the Ordinance. To date neither my attention nor the attention of the Registrar has been drawn by any of its members to any irregularity within the context of the law.

As regards the warning given by both the Honourable Members that capitalists are beginning to infiltrate into this Society, I would have thought that if we could convert capitalists to become co-operators, then I think we would have achieved a great deal in this world. (*Applause*). I think this matter should be supported by both the Honourable Members.

Sa-lepas daripada itu saya suka menjawab hujah yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Hulu. Yang pertama, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu meminta supaya Kerajaan membena satu Quarantine Station di-Rantau Panjang. Sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ketahuī bahawa kerbau-lembu yang di-bawa masuk ka-Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah datang-nya dari Selatan Siam. Tempat mereka itu mengutip kerbau-lembu itu ia-lah di-Quarantine kerbau-lembu di-Haad Yai. Di-buat bagitu ia-lah dengan sebab kerbau-lembu yang datang dari Siam ini chuma di-kehendaki dalam negeri² saperti negeri Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan dan Johor dan tidak pula di-kehendaki binatang² itu masuk Kelantan dengan sebab sa-takat yang kita tahu Kelantanlah yang mempunyai banyak sa-kali kerbau-lembu dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Jadi tidak ada satu sebab pun yang kita hendak bawa masuk kerbau-lembu daripada Siam itu ka-Kelantan dan jika sa-kira-nya di-biarkan masuk ternakan itu ka-negeri Kelantan, kita terpaksa adakan juga Quarantine Station di-Rantau Panjang dan boleh jadi harga kerbau-lembu di-negeri Kelantan jatuh dan ra'ayat di-sana

akan dapat seksa lagi. Dengan sebab itu Kerajaan tidak ada satu sebab pun bagi kita hendak membuka Quarantine Station kerbau-lembu di-Rantau Panjang. Saya suka juga memberitahu bahawa membuka satu Quarantine Station ada-lah memakan belanja membuka dan juga mentadbirkan Quarantine Station beratus ribu ringgit dan dengan sebab itu bagi pendapat saya tidak mustahak-lah kita tempatkan Quarantine Station ini di-Rantau Panjang. Sa-takat ini memadai-lah kita adakan di-Padang Besar, Butterworth, di-Johor dan di-Port Swettenham sahaja. Dalam empat² Quarantine Station ini di-Padang Besar sahaja kita gunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya. Lain² tempat chuma sa-tengah atau pun suku sahaja kita gunakan. Memang-lah kalau kita hendak buat juga, lebeh baik kita buat di-tempat yang kita tujukan itu ia-itu di-Padang Besar.

Kemudian Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga mengeshorkan supaya 'ilmu jiwa atau pun psychology patut di-ajar di-College. Memang perkara ini sudah di-jalankan dan jika Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkehendakkan psychology boleh-lah pergi berlateh di-College. (*Ketawa*).

Berkenaan dengan shor-nya supaya kita keluarkan satu kad kepada siapa yang keluar daripada College untuk dia bawa balek ka-rumah dan boleh masuk berkhidmat di-dalam gerakan Sharikat Kerjasama. Perkara itu saya akan timbangkan dan saya juga mesti saya mendapat pendapat² daripada Sharikat Kerjasama kerana apa, boleh jadi sa-tengah² orang tidak suka di-adakan kad ini kerana dia kata, "Yang ada Identity Card sekarang hendak bawa pun lupa, ini pula kita hendak adakan kad lagi". Sunggoh pun bagitu perkara ini saya akan timbangkan.

Kemudian saya datang pula kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara. Saya tidak faham ucapan-nya itu yang mengatakan patut kita berikan peruntukan lebeh banyak kepada Kementerian ini dengan sebab Kementerian ini ada-lah bersangkut dengan orang² kampung menjadi tulang punggung negeri ini, saya fikir barangkali dia silap—tulang belakang barangkali. (*Ketawa*).

Mr Chairman: Tidak ada dia sebutkan tulang punggung.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, memang saya ada sebutkan tulang punggung.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tadi dia minta kita menggalakkan penanam padi di-negeri Johor. Memang-lah di-mana tempat kita boleh galakkan kita akan galakkan.

Berkenaan dengan bekalan rachun dan alat² ubat dan sa-bagai-nya, dia telah meminta kita supaya di-bagi²kan dengan sempurna. Perkara ini saya akan mengambil berat dan akan di-jalankan. Dia kata juga, kadang² bila sa-orang petani itu meminta ubat sampai satu dua minggu baharu dapat, dengan sebab itu dia terpaksa menggunakan pawang. Saya rasa tidak apalah kalau pawang itu boleh ubatkan buat sementara tetapi saya akan mengambil perhatian di-atas soal ini.

Kemudian dia telah membawa perhatian berkenaan dengan pagar duri yang di-buat bagi kawasan² ternakan ayam-itek dan sa-bagai-nya. Kata-nya patut-lah kita menggunakan pagar duri yang kekal—yang kuat. Perkara ini saya menguchapkan terima kaseh dan saya akan ambil tindakan.

Berkenaan dengan chadangan-nya kita patut selalu beri contract kepada contractor² membuat pagar ini. Sa-berapa yang boleh kita akan chuba-lah kerana sekarang ini kita menjalankan kerja² itu dengan bergotong royong. Sebab kita menggalakkan orang² kampung itu ia-lah mereka berasa bangga di-atas hasil daripada perbuatan mereka itu sendiri. Tetapi jika sa-kira-nya hendak di-luaskan maka boleh-lah kita fikirkan chara lain sama ada kita bagi kepada contractor atau sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi dalam dasar Ranchangan Luar Bandar sa-bagaimana tuan² ketahui kita dengan sa-berapa boleh menggalakkan dasar gotong royong.

Berkenaan dengan hujah atau pun shor-nya bahawa kita patut berikan ternakan ayam ini kepada kaum ibu, itu pun bagus juga tetapi saya takut nanti banyak sangat ibu ayam di-Tanah Melayu ini (*Ketawa*). Dia berchadang juga supaya kambing² di-

serahkan kepada kaum ibu juga. Ini pun kita ta' tahu-lah. Kalau kaum ibu itu suka kita boleh serahkan kepada dia.

Berkenaan dengan shor-nya supaya kita hadkan pemberian kambing itu sampai 5 ekor bukan dua atau 3 ekor sahaja. Atas perkara ini kita menguchapkan terima kaseh dan kita akan jalankan. Mula² dahulu memang-lah kita hendak bagi 2 ekor sahaja tetapi mereka tidak mahu dan sa-tengah² itu sekarang meminta pula sa-hingga 5 ekor walhal dahulu susah kita hendak memujuk mereka itu untuk mengambil peluang dalam ranchangan ini.

The Honourable Member for Telok Anson has asked for clarification on three matters in connection with a certain disease in his constituency. This disease was first discovered several years ago. I was told that a campaign was carried out and the growers were informed of the measures that should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease—that is, to keep the area clean, treat the affected trees with insecticide, and most important of all to bund the affected parts, disinfect the lime, etc., and strictly not to sell the planting materials from the affected area. Of course, the income from the planting materials such as "morgots" was high and so the growers paid no attention to the warning given by the Agriculture Department. Subsequently, a number of budded plants were planted in the area to test the resistance of certain varieties of citrus but no support was obtained from the growers. In fact, every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease and the ultimate success of this had to depend on the co-operation and willingness of the growers.

Sir, in answer to the second point, there is a scheme for helping to rehabilitate orchards. Material assistance is provided under this scheme, but so far little response has been obtained from citrus growers, who are more interested in growing rubber rather than fruits. If the growers wish to plant rubber instead of fruits, it is a matter for them to take up with the

Land Department—it is not a matter for the Agriculture Department.

In connection with the flooding of 500 acres—Kampung Selabak—I would like to say that a study is being made on the survey which has been completed, and plans are being prepared for construction work.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bagan Datoh yang mengshorkan bahawa tanaman kelapa itu patut-lah di-jalankan di-serata negeri tidak di-Johor sahaja, saya suka menerangkan ada-lah tujuan Kerajaan hendak menjalankan ranchangan itu di-serata Tanah Melayu ini. Ranchangan menanam sa-mula kelapa ini ada-lah berlainan sedikit daripada ranchangan menanam getah, dengan sebab itu terpaksa-lah kita mengadakan satu ranchangan permulaan dahulu. Kita pilih di-Johor sa-bagai satu pilot scheme, kemudian dapat-lah kita tahu mana² kesalahan yang patut kita betulkan. Lepas itu dapat pula kita menjalankan ranchangan ini di-seluruh Persekutuan. Lagi satu perkara yang saya hendak sebutkan ia-lah berkenaan dengan “soil service” ada-lah menjadi polisi Kerajaan sama ada Kerajaan Persekutuan atau Kerajaan Negeri bahawa sa-belum tanah itu dibuka untuk di-tanam maka “soil service” sangat-lah mustahak di-adakan dahulu. Memang dasar ini di-jalankan di-seluruh Persekutuan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh, dalam ucapan-nya bukan sahaja baru² ini, tetapi juga dalam masa membahathkan principle Bill ini telah membawa soal menternak kerbau dan lembu yang kita hendak berhentikan tahun hadapan. Yang sa-benar-nya perkara ini ada-lah dalam pengetahuan saya sendiri dan saya sendiri juga sedang menyemak dasar ini. Saya tahu daripada apa yang saya semak bahawa dasar kita membela kambing itu telah berjaya, ada kala kita berikan 50 ekor, ada yang berjaya, dan ada pula yang tidak berjaya. Berkenaan dengan ayam pula memang satu problem yang sudah bangkit ia-itu kalau terlampau banyak ayam itu “marketing” menjadi susah, kalau di-biarkan bilangan ayam itu banyak satu penyakit pula, sebab itu kita menyemak

sa-mula bagaimana soal kerbau-lembu ini. Saya fikir lebeh baik kita semak polisi ini. Berkenaan dengan menternak lembu itu kita banyakkan lagi dan kita jalankan terus menerus dalam tahun 1963. Ayam dan kambing kita slow-kan sedikit, boleh jadi dalam tahun 1963 ini kita mungkin berjalan sa-mula.

Kemudian dia telah membawa soal lain ia-itu soal yang bersangkutan dengan pasaran padi di-negeri Kelantan. Saya akan ambil perhatian yang berat. Saya ingat lepas Hari Raya saya akan pergi ka-Kelantan menengok. Kita akan chuba memberikan kerjasama kepada Kerajaan Negeri bagi menghadapi kesulitan² itu. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah membawa 4 perkara, pertama berkenaan dengan minta di-lakukan research di-kawasan yang tertentu menanam kelapa sawit. Saya telah terangkan sa-masa saya menjawab tadi bahawa apabila menanam kelapa sawit itu berhasil maka dapat-lah ranchangan ini di-perluaskan. Berkenaan dengan tanah² kechil itu sudah di-jalankan beberapa ranchangan mengikut arahan itu, mithal-nya tanaman² buah²an yang boleh di-galakkan di-tanam di-dalam satu² kawasan dan research telah di-jalankan untuk menyemak keadaan tanah dan eklim. Sekarang sudah di-tetapkan di-sebelah Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan dan Trengganu menanam limau, di-Kelantan di-tanam limau rengat dan limau chebul. Bagitu juga di-tanah baru di-tentukan di-tanam dengan buah²an. Di-setengah² tempat di-tanam dengan limau dan durian. Perkara yang penghabisan sakali yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ini berkenaan dengan pest control telah pun terus masok dalam estimate ini. Ada-pun berkenaan membunuh musoh saperti tupai, tikus dan sa-bagai-nya, mithal-nya menembak tupai ada-lah kuasanya di-pegang oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Negeri sentiasa mengadakan pertolongan peluru² dan menjamin bagi mendapat lesen senapang. Ini bukan-nya tanggungjawab daripada Kementerian ini. Dalam pada itu pun Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak-lah lalai dan mana yang boleh di-tolong saperti membunuh tikus dan lain² lagi sudah di-jalankan.

The Honourable Member for Alor Star complains against the irrigation rates being charged. It is really not a matter for me. The fixing of irrigation rates is entirely a matter for the State Government. We have committees to look into this question, and if there is any farmer who is not satisfied with the charges fixed by the State authorities, it is for him to take this matter up through his own representative. Then, he said that because of the banning of the *belat pok*, *ikan terubok* had become expensive. Actually, Sir, *ikan terubok* has got nothing to do with *belat pok*. *Ikan terubok* is a very seasonal fish like the sardines in North America and South India. There may be some years when we have gluts of this fish and some years when we have a scarcity, not as a result of *belat pok* but from changing conditions which are outside not only my control but also of any human control. (*Laughter*). In any case, as I have said just now, *ikan terubok* is caught not by *belat pok* but *pukat jerot*—and *pukat jerot* has nothing to do with *belat pok* and it is not in any way objectionable to fishing.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kulim Utara telah menjawab di atas perkara mengkuang dan dia ta' setuju di-besarkan lagi. Saya sudah pun jawab berkenaan dengan perkara itu. Berkenaan dengan tin-mengetin banyak lagi buah'an perkara ini memang kita jalankan dan banyak sudah sayor² dan juga buah²an yang kita telah chuba mengetin saperti buah belimbing, buah nangka, buah papaya, nau dan lain² lagi. Kita adakan sa-orang expert atau pakar yang telah menasihatkan kita berkenaan dengan mengetin buah²an dan juga sayor² ini. Jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu suka lagi hendak mengetinkan, sila beritahu kepada saya. Satu perkara lagi yang di-terangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan penyu. Dia meminta saya bawa penyu Dungun di-kahwinkan dengan penyu dari Sabah. Ini susah sedikit saya hendak jadi orang tengah (*Ketawa*). Fasal apa, barangkali orang Sabah ta' mahu penyu orang² Sabah itu di-kahwinkan dengan penyu orang Dungun (*Ketawa*). Jadi dalam hal ini kita ta' boleh paksa

(*Ketawa*). Boleh jadi pada masa sekarang ini zaman modern, penyu² Sabah itu perchaya dengan family planning. Dalam pada itu pun, saya akan chuba, tetapi saya suka hendak memberitahu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tabiat penyu ini kalau dalam masa dia ta' bertelor di-Dungun itu, dia ta' ada di-sana, bila dia hendak bertelor baharu dia balek (*Ketawa*). Perkara ini ta' sa-macam padi yang boleh di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Penyu ta' dapat bertelor dua kali sa-tahun. Tentang perkara ini juga saya akan berunding dengan mereka itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah mengshorkan supaya menggalakkan kita berjimat-chermat melalui kaum ibu. Saya juga bersetuju sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Baling. Memang saya tujukan kepada kaum² ibu dan di-mana² saya pergi pun saya tuju kepada kaum ibu. Saya perchaya orang² kita Melayu boleh dapat menchapai kemajuan dengan lebeh chepat lagi melalui kaum ibu, sa-kiranya kaum ibu itu mempunyai semangat mahu mengejar kemajuan. Memang-lah dasar Kementerian saya ini walau pun dalam sharikat sa-bagaimana yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara ia-itu kita hendak galakkan membela ayam dan sa-bagai-nya di-kalangan kaum ibu.

Soal zat makanan. Soal zat makanan ini ia-lah soal meninggikan taraf makanan atau pun "nutrition standard" bagi ra'ayat kita di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Perkara ini memang satu perkara yang di-titek-beratkan oleh Kerajaan. Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-lah bertanggung-jawab dalam perkara ini bagi menumpukan tenaga untuk menunjokkan pengeluaran zat makanan termasuk protin, vitamin dan mineral dan juga sayor²an, telur dan susu. Bahagian Pertanian ini menumpukan segala tenaga mereka itu bagi membawa hasil bagaimana menjadikan vitamin itu termasuk buah²an. Atas soal yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkenaan dengan mengetin betek, saya fikir itu sangatlah baik, kerana kita semua tahu bahawa papaya ini satu puncha yang

baik. Bagi orang² Melayu pula memang ada pantang banyak. Kata-nya kalau makan banyak papaya boleh mendapat penyakit kura, sakit demam dan lain² lagi. Pantang ini patut-lah kita atasi dahulu. Jadi saya minta-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini tolong-lah terangkan melalui kaum ibu supaya mempropagandakan tentang kebaikan papaya ini, kerana orang² Melayu ini perchaya yang karut² saperti sakit badan, pening kepala dan sa-bagai-nya, di-sebabkan kata-nya yang papaya ini sejok. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, pehak Kementerian Pertanian memang-lah menggalakkan tanam²an papaya dan juga buah²an yang lain².

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jebleu Jempol mengatakan berkenaan dengan apa yang di-sebutkan bahawa sudah ada kilang processing getah yang didirikan oleh RIDA, kemudian hendak di-dirikan lagi satu oleh sa-buah sharikat. Tentang perkara ini saya akan siasat kelak.

Berkenaan dengan paip dan taliayer, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menunjukan kepada Peradong Irrigation Headquarters. Kata beliau di-tempatnya pegawai² di-Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer mengambil nasihat daripada orang² kampung sa-belum membuat sa-suatu pekerjaan. Perkara ini memang boleh kita memberi nasihat sa-lepas mereka itu menyelideki dari segi mathematic dan science untuk disesuaikan. Pada tahun ini ayer memang kurang, tetapi kita perchaya sa-lepas tahun ini, insha' Allah perkara itu akan lebeh baik lagi dari masa ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Krian Darat telah membawa berkenaan dengan pasaran padi tempatan. Saya ucapkan terima kaseh. Bagi pehak diri saya sendiri saya berpendapat sa-kira-nya tidak ada monopoly, kalau kita hendak jalankan pasaran itu memang boleh jika sa-kira-nya tiap² ahli sharikat itu ta'at setia kepada sharikat itu. Saya dapat memberikan satu chontoh ia-itu saperti mana yang di-jalankan oleh RIDA di-Grisek Processing Factory di-mana memang diberikan monopoly kepada RIDA. Dalam pada itu pun RIDA telah mengalami rugi ta' kurang enam puluh ribu ringgit. Soal ini bukan sa-mata²

soal monopoly. Dengan tidak ada monopoly kita dapat mengadakan satu chara pasaran yang boleh menguntungkan pak² tani kita, sa-kira-nya tiap² orang petani kita itu ta'at setia kepada sharikat pasaran-nya. Jadi kalau semuanya ta' mahu jual kepada orang lain, tentu-lah orang² kapitalis tidak boleh hidup. Ini ia-lah soal jiwa yang patut kita utamakan atau yang patut kita atasi. Saya juga perchaya ada orang mengatakan mahu-lah kita hapuskan kaum kapitalis. Saya perchaya memang boleh kita hidup bersama dengan kapitalis—dengan gerakan kaum kapitalis—kerana kalau kita tengok saperti di-Amerika Sharikat sana di-mana kejayaan di-bawa oleh kaum kapitalis. Dalam pada itu pun pergerakan sharikat bekerjasama memang sama maju dan sa-lari kemajuan-nya dengan pergerakan yang di-anjorkan oleh kaum kapitalis. Jadi ada peranan yang kita boleh mainkan dan ada juga peranan yang boleh di-mainkan oleh kaum kapitalis. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita berkeriau hendak menghapuskan kaum kapitalis, maka sa-belum kita dapat hapuskan mereka, mereka itu boleh hapuskan kita. Sa-balek-nya, kalau kita menjalankan peranan kita dengan tidak pedulikan mereka, insha' Allah kita akan berjaya kalau ahli² sharikat bekerjasama itu ta'at setia yang tidak berbelah bahagi kepada sharikat sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi. Saya suka menegaskan ia-itu saya akan memberi tumpuan dan perhatian yang istimewa dan menchari jalan bagi mengatasi soal itu.

Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh mengshorkan supaya Kerajaan mengadakan kursus² dan pegawai² pertanian hendak-lah melawat ka-kampong, memberi sharahan dan menunjokkan wayang gambar. Perkara itu memang sudah dan sedang di-jalankan, dan wayang gambar itu di-tunjokkan di-tempat² yang mustahak. Berkenaan dengan pertolongan kepada S.C. Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan Kerajaan Negeri Pahang memberi 10 ekar tanah sa-lain daripada \$1,500 yang di-beri kepada bekas S.C. itu, dan apabila wang \$1,500 telah habis mereka tidak boleh lagi bekerja di-atas tanah itu. Jadi ini ada berlainan. Sa-tengah² Kerajaan Negeri memberi dua ekar sahaja. Barangkali

negeri Pahang itu luas maka mereka itu di-beri 10 ekar, tetapi penyakit-nya sa-
bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang
Berhormat itu apabila wang mereka
habis oleh sebab dengan wang itu
mereka sudah buat rumah, mereka
tidak dapat mengerjakan tanah itu.
Perkara itu saya akan mengambil per-
hatian dan akan bekerjasama dengan
Kerajaan² Negeri bagi menolong
mereka itu.

Saya mengucapkan terima kaseh
kapada Yang Berhormat dari Muar
Dalam sebab membela saya berkenaan
dengan chukai taliayer itu. Berkenaan
dengan tanda api di-kuala² sungai dan
juga landing jetty di-tempat² tohor,
perkara² itu saya akan selideki dan
akan mengambil tindakan yang sa-suai.

Sekarang saya berpaling kepada
uchapan Yang Berhormat dari Dungun.
Yang Berhormat itu telah berchakap
panjang lebar berkenaan dengan meng-
kuang perchut

**Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek
(Dungun):** Pandan.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: . . .
pandan dan jambu monyet. Jadi saya
mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada
beliau. Sa-tahu saya pandan itu di-
gunakan buat kueh di-Kedah.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:
Tuan Pengerusi, untuk penerangan
pandan yang di-maksudkan oleh Yang
Berhormat Menteri itu dan telah di-
panjang lebarkan oleh Yang Berhormat
dari Kulim Utara bukan-lah pandan
yang saya maksudkan. Pandan yang
saya maksudkan ia-lah pandan yang
di-buat tikar, beg tangan, topi dan lain²
yang memberi hasil yang besar bagi
kaum wanita di-Tanah Melayu ini. Jadi
kalau pandan yang di-katakan oleh
Yang Berhormat Menteri itu, saya pun
tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, dan ta' payah
saya kemukakan dalam Dewan ini.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Saya
salah faham. Jadi ma'ana-nya sa-jenis
dengan mengkuang juga-lah—macham
sa-pupu mengkuang. Berkenaan dengan
mengkuang sa-bagaimana yang kita
tahu, orang tua² kita menanam-nya
dahulu bukan hendak buat tikar sahaja
tetapi juga sa-waktu orang perempuan
beranak, mengkuang ini selalu di-taroh

bawah rumah sebab hendak menjauh-
kan langsir (*Ketawa*). Sekarang ini
sudah ada doktor dan bidan, meng-
kuang itu ta' di-gunakan lagi. Saya
belum menyelideki lagi mengkuang ini,
saya fikir mengkuang yang ada sekarang
ini chukup. Jadi saya sendiri akan me-
nyelidek hal ini, dan kalau boleh kita
akan adakan satu tempat yang khas
untuk menanam mengkuang supaya
senang mereka itu mendapat supply
bagi mereka itu menjalankan perusaha-
an-nya. Berkenaan dengan jambu
monyet atau gajus, Kementerian Per-
tanian ada-lah memberi layanan untuk
memajukan tanaman pokok itu dan
penyelidekan akan di-jalankan di-pusat
pertanian di-Sungei Bangai di-Pahang.
Sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat itu berani
balek ka-Dungun, 23 batu lepas
Kuantan jalan menuju ka-Dungun di-
situ ada pusat penyelidekan nama-nya
Sungai Bangai.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:
Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak beri
penerangan kalau Yang Berhormat itu
beri jalan.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Saya
beri jalan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:
Tuan Pengerusi, bagaimana boleh Yang
Berhormat itu mengatakan saya lari
dari Dungun, sedang Dungun itu kawa-
san saya, bila² masa saya boleh ka-
Dungun. Apa sebab beliau minta saya
balek ka-Dungun, dan mengatakan
kalau saya berani balek ka-Dungun?
Bererti saya tidak berani balek ka-
Dungun. Jawapan ini tidak patut di-
keluarkan oleh sa-orang Menteri di-
dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Pengerusi.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Sekarang
ayer bah.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:
Diam—tutup mulut!

Mr. Chairman: Yang Berhormat
Menteri tidak mengatakan lari.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sa-
bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi
kalau sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat itu
dapat balek ka-Dungun, 23 batu lepas
Kuantan ada satu tempat nama-nya
Sungai Bangai di-situ ada satu pusat
penyelidekan tentang jambu monyet
ini. Berkenaan dengan chadangan-nya

supaya kedai² Melayu yang kecil itu di-kumpul dan di-jadikan sharikat bekerjasama, kalau mereka itu bersetuju kita memang menggalakkan, tetapi ada sa-tengah orang hendak bebas dan berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri, dia ta' mahu bersharikat. Kita memang menggalakkan hal ini sa-berapa yang boleh dalam negeri kita ini. Berkenaan dengan shor-nya supaya Kementerian menggalakkan lebih lagi kaum wanita membuka sharikat bekerjasama dalam soal perusahaan tangan, Kementerian saya memang menjalankan ikhtiar, dan baharu² ini sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah baca dalam surat khabar ia-itu Kementerian telah pun dapat mengumpulkan segala orang Melayu yang membuat barang² perak telah di-satukan dalam sharikat bekerjasama. Berkenaan dengan sharikat bekerjasama yang terdiri dari kaum ibu, bilangan mereka itu akan bertambah dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Pada masa ini kita ada 76 sharikat bekerjasama yang di-anjorkan oleh kaum ibu dan 23 lagi sharikat maseh di-dalam penubuhan. Berkenaan dengan parit dan taliayer yang boleh merosakkan pokok kelapa itu, jika Yang Berhormat itu boleh beritahu saya tempat-nya, saya akan menyelidek dan mengambil tindakan.

Sekarang saya hendak menjawab pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Krian Laut. Yang Berhormat telah berchakap tentang keadaan di-Krian dan penyakit merah itu, sa-bagaimana jawapan saya tadi perkara itu telah di-ambil perhatian dan kita akan menchari satu jalan bagi mengatasi masalah ini. Yang kedua, Yang Berhormat menyebutkan berkenaan dengan bantuan kapada nelayan di-sabelah sana. Kata-nya, sa-lama ini kita mengambil perhatian chuma kapada nelayan di-Pantai Timor. Per-kara itu ada-lah benar.

Tetapi sekarang ini kita sudah pun mulai hendak memberi bantuan di-pantai barat dan begitu juga saya baharu² ini telah menerima satu rombongan daripada Sharikat Nelayan Tanjong Periantan dan saya telah berjanji kapada mereka itu akan melawat lepas budget ini untuk pergi ka-sana bukan sahaja hendak menentukan tanah yang sesuai supaya dapat

kerjasama dari Kerajaan Negeri di-atas tanah yang boleh kita menempatkan semua mereka itu. Begitu juga-lah bagi tempat² lain dalam pantai barat ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa kita akan menjalankan tugas kita bagi memberi pinjaman dan pertolongan kapada nelayan².

The Honourable Member for Tanjong Malim suggests that we should take a census of those former Special Constables who have been given land but who have not succeeded, and that ways and means should be found to help them. Well, I have more or less indicated my reply to this matter when I was replying to the other Honourable Members. I think that would be sufficient.

He also brought up the question of disease control in poultry. I think the Honourable Member will agree with me that poultry rearing has gained the greatest popularity in livestock ventures in the Federation and every means is being found by the Veterinary Division of the Ministry to help them to eradicate diseases, to help them with vaccinations and to help them in other ways so as to make poultry rearing as interesting a hobby as possible.

With regard to his suggestion that pigs should be given under the *pawah* system, I would like to say that, as Honourable Members know, the rearing of pigs for commercial purposes has been going on well during the years following the termination of the Japanese Occupation. Now, with the rigid control imposed on the outbreak of pig diseases and the total prohibition of importation of swine from abroad, the pig industry in the Federation has grown steadily from 291,000 heads in 1952 to 465,000 in 1961, and the aid sought by the pig rearers from Government is not so much on the actual gift of the pigs to them but more in the form of advice and other assistance, such as advice on how to prevent diseases, how to improve the husbandry system, how to improve the nutrition system, and also how to improve the breeding methods. So, wherever possible, we have been rendering aid to these pig breeders and they have

benefited quite a lot from the assistance given to them. As regards the *pawah* system for local pigs, I do not think this is popular amongst the Chinese, because, normally, there is no difficulty in getting pigs. You can get them anywhere—they rear very easily. Therefore, I do not think the question of the *pawah* system will arise in the case of pigs.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat, dia pun telah membawa banyak perkara berkenaan dengan tanaman dan sa-bagai-nya. Dia telah mengshorkan supaya kita menggalakkan menanam jenis padi yang baik. Barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat itu telah terlupa ia-itu dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua sa-bagaimana yang di-bahathkan pada tahun yang sudah itu telah mangadakan beneh² padi yang baik—sudah di-tentukan kapada peladang² semua-nya. Sa-banyak 20,000 gantang beneh padi terpilih telah di-bagikan oleh Pejabat Pertanian kapada peladang² di-negeri Kedah termasuk di-Kubang Pasu Barat.

Kemudian dia telah menyentuh hal tali ayer. Untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kawasan Kubang Pasu itu ada-lah di-sebutkan Control Drainage Scheme, dalam mana ayer hujan di-takongkan dan di-bantu pula dengan ayer daripada sungai yang berdekatan. Dengan ini maka scheme itu bergantung untuk menjaya-nya kapada ayer hujan. Sa-lagi satu comprehensive scheme belum dapat di-siapkan memang terpaksa kita bergantung kapada ayer hujan. Dia telah mengshorkan supaya kita mengadakan banyak pegawai² untuk menolong orang² pesawah. Di-tempat² mana tidak ada ayer atau pun ayer-nya kering tentu-lah tidak boleh kita buat pam. Jadi bagi pendapat pakar² dalam Kementerian saya, soal ini dapat kita atasi apabila kolam ayer di-bina untuk menolong memberi bantuan ayer pada tempat² itu maka perkara ini sedang dalam perhatian kita.

Kemudian berkenaan dengan perikanan, dia telah menyebutkan bahawa negeri Kedah tidak begitu banyak di-beri bantuan berkenaan dengan ikan sepat Siam. Saya tahu negeri Kedah itu

memang belum dapat lagi tetapi sa-tengah² tempat yang lain sudah banyak ada ikan sepat Siam ini dan telah berjaya mengadakan ranchangan bagi menambahkan sepat² Siam ini. Bagitu juga dalam negeri Perak sudah banyak ikan sepat Siam ini. Bukan-lah semua tempat atau semua kawasan yang sesuai bagi di-tempatkan ikan sepat Siam ini, ada tempat yang kurang baik kerana tidak sesuai bagi kita memelihara sepat Siam ini.

With regard to the complaint by the Honourable Member for Rawang about the flooding of villages near Rawang, I will look into this matter and have it rectified.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Utara telah mengshorkan supaya pegawai² yang di-katakan itu sa-tengah-nya kurang berpengalaman. Jadi terpaksa kita atasi soal ini tetapi apabila dia keluar sedikit demi sedikit dia tentu dapat banyak pengalaman, oleh kerana itu terpaksa dia belajar dahulu.

Berkenaan dengan shor-nya supaya membuat banyak tempat² lagi kampung saperti Kuala Linggi itu, itu akan kita jalankan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Memang Kuala Linggi itu akan menjadi satu pilot scheme yang menentukan dasar kita pada masa yang akan datang.

Berkenaan dengan kechurian jaring² ikan atau pun pukat yang di-alami oleh pehak nelayan² di-sana, perkara itu bukan sahaja berlaku di-Tanah Melayu, yang saya tahu di-Vietnam pun pernah berlaku fasal kechurian ini. Jadi ubat-nya bagi kita ia-lah mengadakan Marine Police yang banyak untuk menjalankan kerja² dalam laut tetapi laut kita terlampau panjang maka susah sangat Marine Police kita menjalankan keselamatan yang rapi bagi menghindarkan kechurian itu.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis meminta kita menambahkan lagi pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama yang kehormat, sa-takat ini ada 61 orang yang telah di-lantek menjadi pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama yang kehormat untuk menolong pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama dalam mengembangkan gerakan Sharikat Kerjasama. Tentang menambahkan itu

dari satu masa ka-satu masa akan dapat perhatian daripada saya sendiri.

Kemudian dia shorkan supaya banyakkann lagi Pejabat Sharikat Kerjasama di-luar² bandar, perkara ini akan dapat perhatian.

Kemudian Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Star Selatan telah meminta penjelasan berkenaan dengan pinjaman untuk memberi kenderaan bagi pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama yang kata-nya ada banyak pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama telah memohon pinjaman untuk mereka itu membeli motor-car bagi menjalankan perkhidmatan mereka itu. Perkara ini saya akan selidek. Lepas meshuarat ini kita boleh selesaikan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Baling membuat shor berkenaan dengan bantuan supaya di-berikan kepada gerakan Sharikat Kerjasama. Bagitu juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah menyokong. Perkara itu akan mendapat perhatian daripada Kementerian saya, dan saya menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas shor² itu. Jadi, berkenaan dengan membela kerbau dan lembu bagus di-luaskan lagi, ia-itu juga akan di-jalankan usaha bagi meluaskan kawasan berternak kerbau dan lembu itu, dan shor² supaya kita mengambil tempat Forest Reserve, sa-takat yang saya tahu tidak payah-lah kita hendak mengambil kawasan hutan simpanan itu. Jika mustahak saya sendiri akan menolong berunding dengan Kerajaan Negeri masing² untuk mendapatkan kawasan untuk membela kerbau dan lembu itu.

Kemudian-nya, penghabisan sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah telah menyebutkan bahawa dengan sebab penyeludupan dan kemasokan haram daripada Siam, maka petani² tidak mendapat harga padi yang tinggi. Saya sendiri juga tahu berkenaan kemasokan haram itu kerana ada banyak ben² sabun dan ben² teh di-Rantau tetapi perkara yang di-dalam ben itu bukan-nya berisi sabun dan bukan-nya berisi teh tetapi semua-nya berisi beras. Perkara ini sangat-lah susah kerana mereka telah membawa sedikit². Dalam pada itu pun saya akan menengok juga atas hal ini supaya dapat di-kurangkan. Berkenaan dengan

arahan² yang patut di-berikan Sharikat di-tempat² yang baharu saperti Sharikat bas, Sharikat kedai² dan sa-bagainya, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh, dan saya akan menjalankan arahan² itu. Kemudian telah di-chadangkan menggalakkan berkenaan dengan membela ikan, saya akan menjalankan dasar ini bagi menggalakkan untuk orang² kampung membela ikan ini. Berkenaan dengan complaint yang mengatakan tempat yang banyak sawah² yang rosak dengan sebab tali ayer-nya dan parit-nya tidak betul, saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu beri-lah tahu tempat yang berkenaan dan saya akan minta pegawai saya menyelidek-nya. Penghabisan sa-kali dia mengshorkan berkenaan dengan Pegawai Pertanian yang patut di-tambah terdiri daripada kaum ibu.

Saperti Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri tahu dalam masa beberapa tahun yang lepas telah di-buat ranchangan mengambil wanita² menjadi Pegawai Pertanian. Sekarang sudah banyak-lah wanita² yang berkelulusan di-sekolah kebangsaan. Tetapi satu penyakit yang sudah berbangkit apabila wanita² itu mendapat kerja menjadi Pegawai Pertanian sudah jernih sedikit, banyak orang yang hendak meminang dan hendak menikah dengan-nya. (*Ketawa*). Ini-lah satu penyakit wanita² itu manakala sudah dia bekerja dia pun berhenti kerja dan dia tidak boleh kekal bekerja. Jadi, ini-lah perkara yang mesti kita semak. Sa-tengah² pula segan hendak pergi ka-kampong² dan terpaksa Pegawai Pertanian laki² itu menemankan mereka. Pegawai Pertanian laki² itu apabila balek biasa kena query. (*Ketawa*). Kadang² saya dapat tahu banyak query daripada isteri² mereka dan ini-lah sebab-nya yang terpaksa saya halusi berkenaan dengan kaum ibu ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Head S. 14—

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Chairman, Sir, my Ministry seeks the

approval of the House for the expenditure of \$2,568,232 for the year 1963. This is an increase of \$525,961 over the expenditure for 1962 and the increase is spread over Personal Emoluments (\$100,525), Other Charges Annually Recurrent (\$207,670), and Other Charges Special Expenditure (\$217,766).

The increase of \$100,525 in Personal Emoluments is necessary to enable the employment of additional staff for the Ministry and which is essential if efficiency is not to be reduced. Provisions are made for the employment of the following staff.

Item (8)—Financial Assistant: This post is required for taking charge of the financial section of the Ministry.

Items (20), (23), (24) and (25)—Malay Secretariat: This Secretariat is at present serviced by a timescale M.C.S. officer, an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry. With added responsibilities, it has been found necessary to strengthen the Secretariat by the creation of one additional post of Principal Assistant Secretary (Super-scale H) and the posts of a stenographer, a typist and an office boy.

Items (30) and (31)—Export Commodities Division: This Division needs strengthening by the appointments of an additional Deputy Controller and an additional Assistant Controller. This Division deals with the very important commodities of rubber and tin, the problems of which require expert handling, and it is not considered that one person will be able to handle these two problems satisfactorily.

Items (65) and (67)—Productivity Centre: Two additional stenographers and one additional clerk are required to service the Centre which has five experts from the International Labour Organisation attached to it.

Items (74) to (79)—Tourist Promotion Section: Tourism in this country is getting more and more important. At present it is estimated that the earnings from tourism vary from eight to ten million dollars a month. With more promotion and development, it is felt that the inflow of tourists to

this country will increase. The present staff of the Tourist Promotion Section is inadequate to handle the work which is ever increasing, and it is considered necessary that this Section should have the additional staff of two Assistant Tourist Promotion Officers, one stenographer, one clerk, one typist, two receptionists and one office boy.

Items 113 and 114—Trade Marks Registry: Steps have now been taken to set up a Registry of Trade Marks in Kuala Lumpur and it will come into operation this month. The additional staff required for this Registry are one Office Keeper and a Paper Searcher.

Under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, the increase of \$207,670 is chiefly due to increases in the following Sub-heads.

(1) *Sub-heads 2 and 7:* The increased provisions under these Sub-heads amount to \$27,600 due to the renting of space in the Police Co-operative Building for the Industrial Development Division.

(2) *Sub-head 4, Annual Contribution to Working Fund of GATT (General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs):* The increase of \$10,000 is necessary to provide for the increased contribution which our Government has to pay.

(3) *Sub-head 11, International Tin Council:* The increase of \$31,764 is necessary in view of the more frequent meetings envisaged, and in view of the increase in air fares.

(4) *Sub-head 12, Contribution to International Tin Research Council:* This is a new provision amounting to \$200,000 but, in fact, this item is really not new in the overall as in the previous year it was included under Supply Head 52, Ministry of Rural Development. For 1963, however, it was decided to transfer this item to my Ministry in view of the fact that it was considered that this is a matter for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(5) *Sub-head 14, Trade Fairs and Exhibitions:* The additional expenditure under this Sub-head is to enable the Government to take part in and to

organise more trade fairs. This year the Government participated in one trade fair in Chicago and organised the "Made-in-Malaya" trade fair in Kuala Lumpur.

Honourable Members will note that Sub-head 16, Contribution to Fund "B" for Administrative Expenses (Government Replanting Schemes for Smallholders) amounting to \$84,000 has now been deleted. This is because the Government's Replanting Scheme in this particular case will have been terminated at the end of this year.

Under Special Expenditure, *Sub-head 18, Supervision for the Rubber Industry (Smallholders New Planting) Scheme, 1957*, this is a new item requesting approval for the sum of \$192,412. Supervision for the Rubber Industry (Smallholders New Planting) Scheme, 1957, was done under the State Governments, but it is now found necessary that the Federal Government should provide staff to supervise this group of new-planting.

Sub-heads 26, Cost of Films—Malay Secretariat: A provision of \$20,000 is required to enable the Registry to produce a film in an effort to encourage greater Malay participation in commerce and industry. This film will be done by the Malayan Film Unit.

Sub-head 27, Printing of Pamphlets: A sum of \$5,000 is required for the publication of some booklets and publicity materials connected with the promotion of Malay participation in commerce and industry.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr Chairman, Sir, again today I wish to speak only on item (1) Minister of Commerce and Industry because as he is the new Minister for Commerce and Industry, it is best that he has a survey of the problems and tasks which this Ministry is faced with. As I see it, for this Ministry, the most important problem in commerce is the question of the sale of rubber, because after all rubber is the commodity that will fetch the highest income as export duty for Malaya. Well, I do not know to what extent he has co-ordinated his Ministry

with the views of the Minister of Finance, and I think the Finance Minister's view on the price of natural rubber is very important for everyone of us to bear in mind. In the Finance Minister's speech on page 15 the Finance Minister says, "Whether for the whole of 1963 the price of natural rubber will average out at 75 cents will depend to a large extent on whether the 1962 level of purchase by the communist bloc countries can be maintained." Sir, here at least we have a confession, I think for the first time in the history of the Alliance Government, that the price of Malayan natural rubber is to some extent dependent on the purchase of the communist bloc. Therefore, it is an admission, on the part of the Alliance Government, that Malaya can no longer rely on America to help Malaya to maintain its rubber price. I think Ministers from the Alliance Government are now sufficiently disillusioned by the repeated threats from America of their disposal of their strategic stockpiles of rubber and tin: also the Government now understands that the continuous increase in the production of synthetic rubber headed by America is not going to slow down despite all the goodwill that the Alliance Government may be prepared to offer to America. Therefore, we in Malaya now have a stark reality to face. In the world of commerce, in the world of so-called free enterprise, there is no such thing as mercy or help. When the question of profit comes in, it is whether the sale of Malayan rubber can offer the most profit to those who are prepared to buy it—not whether Malaya is friendly or not with America that matters. So, as the Finance Minister has pointed out, whether in 1963 the price of rubber will be maintained at 75 cents will have to be dependent upon the extent of purchase from the communist bloc. Therefore, I urge the Government, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry in particular, to have a long-term overall view of the way in which our Malayan rubber is to be sold. Now, as we well know, the price of Malayan natural rubber is being controlled by the speculators. They are the people, who think in

terms of their personal profits; they are not thinking of the well-being of the economy of Malaya as such. Therefore, as my Honourable friend from Tanjong has pointed out, the most important thing in the case of natural rubber is to maintain stability in its price. But how are we going to do this unless we have a rubber marketing board that can compulsorily buy all the rubber at a fixed price? The Finance Minister has pointed out that this idea is impracticable because Malaya is not able to get all the primary rubber producing countries in the world to come to agreement to have a fixed price for rubber. However, I say this: unless Malaya itself is able to control its own price of rubber, how can Malaya ever expect to be able to persuade others to do the same? Maybe even when Malaya has a rubber marketing board it will not be able to control the world price of rubber effectively, but at least Malaya itself can guarantee the prospective buyers that if they are prepared to come to an agreement to buy a certain amount of Malayan rubber they will be able to get that at a certain price for the next three years or five years to come. In this way Malaya will be able to guarantee that there will be a market for its rubber abroad for a certain number of years.

I understand there is a certain argument which says that, although the western countries like America, Britain and other European countries are now relying more and more on synthetic rubber, even the communist countries will do the same in five years' time, as they will then produce more and more synthetic rubber and cut down the purchase of natural rubber; so also we have countries like India and other Asian countries that are developing industrially. But I have to say this on that. These countries will accelerate their dependence on synthetic rubber faster, if they are not sure of the price of natural rubber; but if Malaya as a country is prepared to give the lead to make sure that they can get a certain quantity and quality of Malayan rubber at a certain price for some years to come, they may be prepared to take in such a bargain, especially if Malaya

is prepared to offer them barter system in trade. The benefit of that system by which they will be able to dispose of some of their commodities may make them think that it is a worthwhile proposition to enter into such a form of trade. This much I would say on the question of rubber.

Now, coming to the problem of industry, I think the Finance Minister has pointed out that in industry Malaya is dependent on the private sector of the economy to supply the developments, and the Deputy Prime Minister has pointed out that he is afraid that the private sector would not be able to fulfil the target which the Alliance Government has put forward for it in the Five-Year Plan. I would say that it is certainly naive for us to expect the private sector of the capital in Malaya to be willing to launch on industrial development unless they can be assured of a sufficient amount of profit. With such a free hand given to the so-called private enterprise, with so much worship of the *laissez-faire* system, with the result that there is so much uncertainty in industrial development. I do not think there will be sufficient private capital forthcoming in respect of this development. In fact, the Finance Minister has realised this, when he points out that the Government is going to help the Malayan Finance Corporation Limited to have more money to invest in the private sector and that it is the Government's intention to build a national pineapple factory and so on. But I think these measures are still insufficient to meet the target demanded by the Government with regard to its Second Five-Year Plan. Therefore, I think, this attitude of over-reliance on the private sector for industrial development in Malaya is not a sound one—and on this question of reliance on the private sector, the Government also depends a lot on foreign companies to open up factories in Malaya. In this respect, I have a few points to make.

Sir, up to date most of the foreign controlled companies, when they set up factories in Malaya, they do not use local material, they do not utilise the

products of the agricultural commodities of Malaya—perhaps with some exceptions like Dunlops. It has been suggested that the building of a tyre factory may be utilising Malayan agricultural products. Even there we find that the Dunlop Company will only be prepared to use Malayan rubber in the region of about 600 tons a year, and may be up to a maximum of 1,000 tons a year. Looking through the 1961 production of rubber, the tonnage produced is 736,409 tons. So, how is this one Dunlop factory going to be able to absorb even sufficiently of the Malayan rubber that we produce? As to the other factories, there is the Rothman's Cigarette Factory, and I do not think that it is going to use Malayan raw material—much less the other factories. Therefore, we have a very astonishing fact that is revealed to us, in that industrial development in Malaya bears no direct effect on the development of the Malayan rural economy. On the one hand, the Government is urging the rural people to produce more agricultural crops, but on the other hand the type of factories that we put up are not absorbing the raw materials from the rural areas. So, there is dislocation in the economic planning of the Government and it has resulted in the bitter fact that, though kampong people have attempted to produce more, their standard of living is not better. Further, in regard to these foreign controlled factories, whatever they may manufacture in Malaya, the national income of Malaya is not benefited more than it used to be by their entry, because most of these foreign controlled companies are exempted from paying tax, whereas previously when they imported the commodities from abroad, these were subject to taxation. Then also these companies were subjected to Companies Tax for the profits they earned in Malaya, but now they are exempted from all these taxations. So, the result is that the Government has lost some revenue in this respect and the small amount of employment—only a few thousands of the people are being employed by these companies—is not a sufficient compensation for the loss. In the past, when the commodities were imported directly,

these foreign firms had to employ local firms to sell the products for them, and in that respect they had to employ local labour. Therefore, we can see that this industrial development is, as a whole, merely to help, maybe, to beautify the surface of the earth of Malaya in a few industrial areas; it is not actually helping to increase the revenue of the country. So, when one bears in mind that these foreign controlled firms are at liberty to send back their profits to their countries of origin, one would like to ask the Government one question. Has the Government an account of how much money is being sent back to these other countries from their profits in industry and other companies in Malaya? Now, bearing in mind that the value of the total exports of Malaya is becoming lower every year, Malaya having been not able sufficiently to produce enough substitutes to export to foreign countries, now with this invasion of foreign controlled companies to extract the finances of Malaya and freely to be able to send them back to their own countries, in respect of the balance of payments—not what we have seen from the papers that is produced by the Government but to add in these monies which are being sent back to their countries—are we actually having a favourable balance of payments in Malaya? This is a doubt which I hope the Government will try to clarify for us.

Now, Sir, some time back, some of the Ministers of the Government were quite happy when they saw that these foreign controlled firms were prepared to throw open their shares to our local people and the local people were quite enthusiastic in buying up these shares. In spite of the enthusiasm, I have some doubts. First of all, we know that all those companies, which have thrown open some of their shares, have not thrown open the controlling shares to the local people. No matter how much shares the local people may buy, they will not have a say in the policy and running of such companies.

Further, I understand that as a result of this policy by which foreign controlled companies throw open their

shares, these foreign companies do not actually have to bring in their capital to invest in Malaya. They simply utilise the local capital, make profit and send the money back to their countries. All they have to do is to give a security of the amount of the value of whatever estates they may have abroad—and such security would only actually come in useful when these companies are running at a loss, when they are going to declare bankruptcy, and when calculating their properties and capital.

Therefore, we are giving too much advantage to these foreign controlled companies, because they are able to use Malayan capital, make the profit, and send the money abroad, knowing full well that these factories which they put up are assured of profit. They are not running any risk. Another thing which we have to bear in mind is that when the time comes to float capital which Malaya may have, it might be less and less, because more and more money would be absorbed by these foreign controlled companies. Further, a day may come when the Government would be thinking in terms of raising loans from the local people and, I think, if the Government wants to borrow money, it would be better to get the money from the local people than getting it from abroad. I have in mind such things as the possibility of the Government's increasing need to participate in the so-called industrial sector of the country's economy. It may be a good idea if the Government were to issue industrial bonds, and with this money help the rural industries of Malaya, help the rural people to build factories which would utilise the raw materials of the kampong people. In this way rural development will go hand in hand with industrial development and thereby increase the national economy of the country.

Now, Sir, when the Government decides to take that step, where is the money to come from if the money has already been absorbed by the foreign controlled firms which will not use the local raw materials, but will be able to get profit and send money back to their own countries?

Sir, before I conclude, I wish to bring up a matter concerning my constituency. I remember the other day the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry pointed out that in Rawang the Rawang cement factory produces smoke of a type—and that the Perak State Government is trying to prevent by requiring certain conditions to be observed by the new cement factory coming up in the Perak region—I would like to ask the Minister if he is aware that the type of smoke produced by the Rawang cement factory is unhealthy and doing harm to the people in the surrounding area, and also what steps has he taken to remedy the situation so far.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan muka 21 dan Sub-head 3, Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam sidang Dewan ini pada tahun yang lalu Yang Berhormat Menteri Perniagaan dan Perusahaan pada masa itu telah menyatakan hal² yang bersangkutan dengan Malay Secretariat di-dalam Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan itu. Di-dalam sidang ini dia telah menyatakan juga bahawa tujuan Malay Secretariat ini ia-lah untuk membantu dan memandu ahli² perniagaan Melayu supaya boleh mereka itu turut dan menyertai perniagaan² dan perusahaan dalam negeri ini. Kemudian daripada itu telah juga dinyatakan bahawa segala ikhtiar sa-lain daripada memberikan pinjaman wang yang bukan menjadi kewajipan akan dijalankan oleh Kerajaan bagi menolong orang² Melayu dalam semua lapangan dalam bidang iktisad. Itu chakap Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan pada masa itu. Kemudian berchakap pula di-luar Dewan ini Menteri Muda Perdagangan menyatakan apabila dia memegang jawatan-nya sa-bagai Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini terutama akan di-berikan kepada soal penderitaan orang² Melayu dalam rancangan perusahaan. Kemudian di-dalam Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menetapkan bahawa memang dasar yang demikian untuk membantu dan menolong orang² Melayu di-dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan, dia menyatakan itu bahawa

di-dalam perusahaan² perentis yang ada di-buat chara² quota yang di-tetapkan bagi pekerja² Melayu dan sa-tengah-nya bagi modal² Melayu yang menandakan usaha² Kerajaan bagi menolong orang² Melayu di-dalam lapangan iktisad. Pendek-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak ada apa lagi yang di-harapkan oleh orang² itu melainkan orang² Melayu telah merasa sedap dengan pengakuan² yang di-buat, dan orang² yang bukan Melayu pada masa itu telah merasa chemburu kata-nya ini datang-nya daripada ahli² perniagaan, apa-kah yang awak takutkan, Kerajaan, Menteri semua-nya menyokong dalam perniagaan ini, tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara ini tidak-lah mudah seperti yang di-katakan itu saya ambil dahulu kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan pada tahun yang sudah², kata-nya berkenaan dengan rumah RIDA, insha'Allah akan di-buat pada tahun 1963 sa-buah rumah 5 tingkat di-Batu Road, yang 2 tingkat untuk RIDA dan 2 tingkat untuk di-isikan pedagang² Melayu dan di-bawah-nya akan di-jadikan rumah kedai dan di-khaskan pada orang² Melayu. Pendek-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak ada apa yang di-risaukan chuma yang saya risau tidak ada rumah.

Tuan Pengerusi, Secretariat yang telah di-tubuhkan pada tahun yang lalu itu ada-lah menghadapi beberapa keadaan yang menurut ahli² perniagaan Melayu yang telah berjumpa dengan saya tidak-lah memuaskan hati, terutama kerana anggota Secretariat itu tidak cukup, telah dan akan bertambah.

Yang kedua, sengaja saya menyebutkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan supaya dapat tahu penyakit² yang ada dalam Kementerian-nya sendiri, sebab dia orang baharu.

Yang ketiga, tidak ada arahan dan kuasa yang di-beri bagi perlaksanaan dasar hingga tinggal-lah dasar itu di atas kertas sahaja. Yang ada dalam Kementerian ini ia-lah mengharap ehsan dari perusahaan², maka dapat-lah Kementerian ini pada masa yang telah lalu memberi sedikit² nasihat dan surat pertemuan permintaan kepada

ahli² perniagaan. Berkesan tidak berkesan, semua-nya ini ada-lah bergantung pada Yang Berhormat Menteri sama ada dia dapat berjumpa dengan orang² yang berkehendakkan bantuan atau sa-bagai-nya. Pegawai² yang ada dalam Kementerian itu tidak dapat melakukan sa-suatu yang boleh di-katakan bahawa ada dasar seperti ini, tetapi saya dapati tidak ada dasar.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada pengaduan yang di-rungutkan oleh pegawai² ini kepada orang ramai, tetapi ta' berani merungut kepada Menteri, ia-lah semua keputusan hendak-lah disampaikan kepada Menteri dan nam-pak-nya Menteri ini selalu pergi ka-luar negeri, meshuarat² di-tempat lain sa-hingga menyebabkan kerja yang sa-umpama ini tidak berjalan. Kalau-lah soal ini soal kechil, kalau soal memajukan orang² Melayu ini soal kechil, maka tidak-lah saya sebok hendak menghalusi kenapa pada masa yang lalu perkara ini ta' dapat di-baiki, tetapi oleh kerana dari tahun ka-tahun perkembangan perniagaan dan perusahaan negeri ini makin besar, dan dengan yang demikian dari tahun ka-tahun membawa-lah sama dengan orang² Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan ini yang makin susah, sa-kira-nya di-biarkan sekarang, oleh kerana itu, saya minta supaya perkara ini mendapat perhatian dari Yang Berhormat Menteri.

Satu daripada perkara yang penting yang patut di-betulkan dalam Malay Secretariat ini ia-lah mewujudkan satu Jawatan-Kuasa Secretariat bagi membantu orang² Melayu dalam lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan yang tersusun dari pegawai² kanan yang faham tentang hal-ehwal ekonomi dan perdagangan serta ahli² dari Dewan Perniagaan Melayu, Kesatuan Dewan² Perniagaan Melayu, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pada masa yang lalu, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah menjadi rungutan yang besar di-antara Dewan² ini bahawa rundingan tidak selalu, atau hampir tidak ada oleh Kementerian ini dengan Dewan Perniagaan Melayu sa-hingga menjadi kerap-kali dalam hendak memajukan iktisad orang² Melayu tidak di-bawa berunding kepada pehak² yang bertanggung-jawab dan berpengalaman

dalam perusahaan. Tadi, Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama telah menunjukkan satu kebolehan yang luar biasa dalam Dewan ini dalam hal luar negeri apabila dia hendak berunding dengan penyu Sabah—penyu Dungun dengan penyu Sabah—kalau Menteri ini hendak berunding dengan penyu dia sanggup, kenapa-kah Dewan ini tidak dapat meminta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini berunding dengan Dewan² Perniagaan Melayu dengan chara yang berkesan. Saya mengemukakan shor supaya perhubungan Dewan² ini dirapatkan lagi dalam Malaysia. Saya yakin bahawa ada kesulitan² perniagaan dan perusahaan serta perdagangan yang ada di-bawa di-lapangan perniagaan itu sendiri yang boleh jadi tidak dapat di-fahamkan oleh pegawai² Kementerian yang bertugas dalam hal ini, walau pun saya percaya pada masa yang akan datang ini, Jabatan ini akan di-tambah elok lagi pegawai² dengan meninggikan darjah² pegawai² itu yang dahulu-nya time scale tetapi sekarang superscale H. Dalam menentukan pegawai yang hendak di-lantek pada masa akan datang ini—yang belum di-lantek lagi, saya berharap supaya Kementerian ini dapat memberikan fahaman kepada F.E.O.—Jabatan Perjawatan Persekutuan supaya jangan dia hanya menghantar pegawai² ka-situ sa-mata² kerana dia sudah sampai kepada darjah superscale H atau sa-mata² kerana tuntutan² lama bekerja sahaja atau seniority sahaja, maka di-hantar-nyalah kepada Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab dalam memajukan iktisad orang² Melayu itu juga. Sa-balek-nya hendak-lah di-pilih dan di-ikhtiarkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri ini dengan jasa-nya dengan F.E.O. orang yang tahu sedikit sa-banyak selok-belok perkembangan perniagaan orang² Melayu.

Satu daripada perkara yang ta' ada dalam Anggaran Belanja ini yang saya hendakkan supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini memikirkan ia-lah mengadakan Field Officer atau pegawai luar bagi Kementerian ini sendiri untuk menyiasat sa-benar-nya kedudukan perniagaan luar terutama dalam hal² yang bersangkutan dengan kadar² per-

niagaan yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan bagi orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dengan orang² yang bukan Melayu, atau sharikat² yang bukan Melayu dalam negeri ini. Mengatakan bahawa di-dalam sharikat² perintis hendak-lah ada quota yang tertentu bagi pekerja² orang Melayu ada-lah satu kebolehan, tetapi menjamin bahawa demikian ada-lah satu perkara hanya dapat di-lakukan sa-kira-nya ada pemereksaan yang di-lakukan oleh Kementerian ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Pada beberapa hari yang telah lalu Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan telah bermurah hati memberitahu kepada saya beberapa keadaan berkenaan dengan Sharikat Rothmans di-Kuala Lumpur, yang di-dalam-nya orang Melayu ada menjadi pekerja sa-banyak 45 peratus, dan dalam jawatan Foreman ada dua orang Melayu, yang lain saya tidak tahu. Oleh kerana Sharikat Rothmans ini bukan-lah sa-buah sharikat perintis, maka soal ini tidak-lah berbangkit. Tetapi yang berbangkit ia-lah sa-takat mana sharikat² perintis yang telah di-sharatkan oleh Kerajaan supaya mereka itu memberi kadar yang tertentu bagi pekerja dan share orang Melayu di-dalam-nya yang sudah menunaikan tanggungan-jawab-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, perkara ini hanya dapat di-lakukan dengan penyiasatan yang di-buat oleh Field Officer yang menyiasat hal ini, dan mengambil tahu hal kedudukan perniagaan orang Melayu dalam perkembangan ini.

Pada masa yang telah lalu penyer-taan di-dalam sharikat itu di-ertikan sama banyak jadi kuli. Erti-nya di-dalam sa-buah sharikat, kuli orang Melayu sama banyak dengan orang lain—itu penyertaan orang Melayu. Tuan Pengerusi, ini amat-lah kecil. Kita mahu penyertaan yang berkesan (effective) di-dalam sharikat pioneer dan juga sharikat² yang bukan pioneer. Saya harap supaya Kementerian ini di-dalam memenohi janji-nya hendak membawa orang Melayu dalam lapangan iktisad hendak-lah mengikhtiarkan supaya sharikat yang bukan Melayu yang bukan pioneer di-dalam negeri ini dapat menerima perinsip penyertaan yang sudah di-tetapkan bagi sharikat²

saperti yang demikian. Apa-lah salahnya, Tuan Pengerusi, peniaga² orang China, India dan sa-bagai-nya dalam negeri ini membukakan peluang-nya kepada orang Melayu? Apa-lah salahnya mereka itu temuī dan di-anjorkan dengan chara yang berkesan supaya mereka dapat menerima perinsip ini dengan chara yang berkesan? Orang² Melayu telah pun memberikan apa yang ada kapada mereka itu daripada hak negeri ini kapada orang lain, dan saya perchaya sa-bagai membalas budi sa-chara yang paling kechil sa-kali mesti-lah orang yang bukan Melayu itu bersedia pula melakukan yang satingkal dalam ekonomi.

Tuan Pengerusi, yang penting-nya bagi Kementerian ini bukan sahaja dalam soal Malay Secretariat ini mewujudkan rundingan, perhubungan yang baik dan menanya² ehsan siapa yang boleh memberi orang Melayu menjadi pekerja², tetapi yang penting-nya bagi Kementerian ini—dan saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat membuatnya, sebab tahun yang lalu tidak ada—ia-lah mewujudkan satu ranchangan (plan) yang terator bagi memasukkan orang Melayu supaya boleh mereka itu memberi penyertaan yang berkesan dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan dalam negeri ini. Ini-lah kerja yang amat berguna bagi Malay Secretariat menchari plan bagaimana orang Melayu boleh di-masokkan dalam sharikat. Gunakan perkara ini sa-bagai dasar bekerja bagi tahun 1963. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri akan mendapat kejayaan yang lebeh banyak daripada rakan-nya yang dahulu itu.

Saya dapat mengulangi dalam Dewan yang mulia ini, Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang saya telah chakapkan dahulu ia-itu modal maseh menjadi kesulitan bagi orang Melayu dalam perniagaan. Kesulitan modal ini boleh-lah di-atasi dengan sharikat bekerjasama, tetapi bagi mengejar perkembangan perniagaan di-dalam negeri ini tidak-lah sempat bagi orang Melayu hendak membuat sharikat bekerjasama. Jadi biar-lah difikirkan dahulu bagaimana chara-nya supaya kesulitan modal itu dapat di-atasi dari awal. Yang Berhormat Menteri yang dahulu telah menyatakan ia-itu perkara itu bukan tugas kami.

Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam pengakuan Yang Berhormat Menteri yang dahulu kata-nya: Kalau orang Melayu hendak minta teksī datang-lah berjumpa kami dan kami akan uruskan. Yang kedua, dia memberi nasihat ia-itu bagi mendapatkan modal dengan chepat, maka Malay Secretariat boleh-lah menjadi badan perantaraan—bagi mendapat modal dengan chepat Malay Secretariat boleh-lah menjadi badan perantaraan. Perkara ini penting, Tuan Pengerusi, pada masa dahulu tidak berapa berjalan. Kita hendak menengok pada tahun 1963 ini di-jalankan. Mendapatkan modal ada-lah mementingkan lebeh dahulu mewujudkan penyaloran kerja (co-ordination) yang sama di-antara Malay Secretariat dengan RIDA, sebab RIDA ada-lah mempunyai wang, Kementerian ini mempunyai kesulitan dan masaalah yang berhajat kapada permohonan tuntutan kewangan. Maka dengan sendiri-nya menjadi kewajipan-lah kapada Malay Secretariat ini menjadi badan perantaraan yang dapat menekankan pengarah-nya kapada RIDA, sebab RIDA ada-lah alat Kerajaan juga dalam membantu perusahaan kechil.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada kepayahan yang berkehendakkan kapada bantuan badan perantaraan ini ia-lah mewujudkan credit dan mendapat-nya bagi peniaga Melayu itu sendiri. Tidak chukup-nya modal bagi sa-suatu perniagaan bukan-lah di-alami oleh orang Melayu sahaja, tetapi juga oleh sa-siapa yang hendak berniaga, mithalnya, mereka ada \$100,000 hendak berniaga \$500,000 modal ta' chukup. Maka di-dalam masharakat perniagaan dan perdagangan ada-lah di-asaskan dengan chara credit. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang payah bagi orang Melayu. Apabila menchari modal atas angin, maka selalu-nya orang Melayu dapat angin juga. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap jabatan ini memikirkan dengan chepat-nya berkenaan dengan hal ini bagaimana chara-nya dapat di-atasi, termasuk-lah plan yang saya chakapkan tadi hendak-lah di-buat.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sekarang ini hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan "Allowances for Members of the Tariff Advisory Committee and the Pioneer

Status Advisory Committee". Kita tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, negeri ini telah memberikan beberapa layanan yang istimewa daripada pengecualian daripada chukai kepada sharikat² yang mendapat taraf perintis di-dalam negeri ini. Saya rasa, Tuan Pengerusi, bagi Jawatan-Kuasa Penasehat ini ada-lah mustahak di-wujudkan oleh mereka satu dasar yang tegas di-dalam chara² memberi taraf perintis kepada orang² yang ingin meletakkan modal mereka di-dalam negeri ini. Tidak-lah chukup, Tuan Pengerusi, pada fahaman saya bahawa apabila kita dengar sa-buah sharikat atau sa-buah perusahaan yang besar yang hendak datang ka-Tanah Melayu ini membawa modal yang banyak telah menjamin akan memberi kerja kepada 200 atau 300 orang ra'ayat negeri ini, tidak-lah chukup itu untuk meletakkan ayer liyor kita meleleh kita memberi mereka taraf perintis. Yang mustahak ia-lah supaya di-tetapkan bahawa di-dalam memberikan taraf perintis ini yang di-utamakan dan yang di-terima ia-lah perusahaan² yang dapat memberikan bahan² dan barang² yang lebeh di-mustahakkan di-dalam negeri ini. Sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, barang² inilah yang lebeh di-kehendaki di-dalam negeri ini. Umpama-nya barang makanan seperti susu dan sa-bagai-nya tetapi jangan-lah ada di-berikan taraf perintis sa-mata² kerana memikirkan buroh dan bagaimana mengatasi penganggoran sahaja di-dalam negeri ini atau di-khaskan atas chukai². Tuan Pengerusi, hal ini penting bukan-lah sa-mata² kerana hendak membedzakan sharikat² ini tetapi kerana hendak menguatkan kedudukan kewangan negeri ini supaya apa di-belanjakan pada kewangan dalam negeri ini dapat di-belanjakan dengan perkara² yang lebeh mustahak sahaja. Kita tahu bahawa sharikat² perintis itu membawa dengan-nya perusahaan² yang kadang² dapat menekan perkembangan perusahaan di-negeri ini maka sa-barang langkah seperti itu hendak-lah di-tahankan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Tariff dan Jawatan-Kuasa yang mendapatkan taraf perintis yang ada di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini.

Saya minta di-pertanggung-jawabkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat di-dalam

soal pelaksanaan syarat² yang di-letakkan kepada sharikat² perintis yang di-katakan-nya di-dalam Dewan ini dahulu. Di-katakan bahawa sharikat² perintis itu hendak-lah memberikan kerja kepada orang² Melayu menurut perjanjian yang telah di-tentukan kata-lah 50 persen. Saya minta pertanggung-jawabkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat pada dua perkara, yang pertama kepada asas syarat-nya—asas syarat menempatkan bahawa buroh Melayu di-mestikan 50 persen benar-lah asas itu atau dongeng-kah. Sebab-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, menurut Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tiada sa-orang pun dapat menolak daripada menjawab sa-barang jawatan atau mendapat satu kerja sa-mata² kerana bangsa-nya, umur-nya atau keturunan-nya, ini ada di-dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang saya tidak berapa ingat tempat-nya tetapi ada dan saya yakin. Apa-kah fikiran Menteri Yang Berhormat syarat yang di-letakkan kepada sharikat² perintis ini betul berlaku di-dalam Undang² itu atau pun syarat ehsan. Sa-kira-nya betul ia-itu syarat ehsan maka bagaimana-kah maka dapat di-belanjakan, dapat adakan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat di-waktu dia memberi kenyataan di-dalam Dewan ini bahawa syarat itu berlaku. Saya suka, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa Menteri itu dapat menjawab dengan mengatakan bahawa syarat itu berlaku sebab itu akan menentukan kita di-sini. Tetapi yang saya takuti syarat itu tidak berlaku dan oleh kerana tidak berlaku maka jadi-lah pelaksanaan-nya berlaku kosong sahaja. Maka, Tuan Pengerusi, hal ini sengaja saya timbulkan kerana ada beberapa syarat yang telah di-terima taraf perintis tetapi apabila di-kehendaki orang yang bekerja di-dalam-nya tidak chukup bilangan-nya 50 peratus daripada orang² Melayu. Tuan Pengerusi, dari asas utama ini-lah timbul maka saya minta di-pertanggung-jawabkan atas asas yang kedua ia-itu betul-kah sudah dilaksanakan di-dalam sharikat² ini oleh yang bertanggung-jawab perintis ini syarat bahawa sekian² daripada pekerja²-nya ada-lah terdiri daripada orang² Melayu. Jika tidak, Tuan Pengerusi, jika tidak penoh syarat itu—tidak di-penohi oleh mereka, apabila

di-ketahui maka hendaklah di-tarek balek daripada menjadi taraf perintis. Ini penting di-lakukan supaya menunjukkan kebenaran dan kejujuran Kerajaan di-pertanggung-jawab di-dalam menggunakan sa-suatu telah menyedapkan hati orang² Melayu.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang bersangkutan dengan ini telah timbul juga di-dalam soal modal. Sharikat² yang perintis sa-tengah daripada sharikat² ini ada menerima tanggung-jawab sebab sekian bahagian daripada share-nya diberikan kepada anak negeri ini dan ada pula yang menentukan-nya kepada orang² Melayu. Saya suka menyampaikan kepada Dewan ini bahawa ada banyak rungutan² tentang hal ini. Dengan erti kata bahawa orang² Melayu terutama-nya ada menyatakan kepada sharikat² seperti itu termasuk sharikat yang di-namakan M.I.D.F.L. yang diketahui oleh Menteri yang berchakap tadi.

Mr Chairman: Panjang lagi.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Panjang lagi, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: The time is up now. The meeting is adjourned till 4.30 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER STANDING ORDER 18— (MOTION)

Malayan Railway—Notice of Strike

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz:

Noting that the Malayan Railway is an important communication system and that its interruption will adversely affect the national economy of the country, it is desirable that this House should debate this matter as a definite matter of urgent public importance.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in moving this motion, I must make it clear to this House that during the normal period of negotiation, and while the machinery of the Whitley Council and the Joint Council was in the process of negotiation, I had no intention of making any reference to the matter in this House. Sir, today there is no more opportunity

or prospect for negotiation. The matter has reached a deadlock. A deadlock has been reached and the Union has issued a notice to strike under the Trade Dispute Ordinance; and the strike will commence at 01 hour on 23rd December, 1962. The main issue to be considered in this House is, suppose the strike takes place in the Railway, what will be the position of the 15,000 workers dependent on the Malayan Railway and the large number of people in this country who are dependent on the railway as a means of travel. Bearing this in mind, as a humble elected servant of the public, I am forced to move this motion in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, while going through the records and reading the newspapers, and closely watching the negotiations, we are fully convinced that the Government has been adopting a stubborn attitude towards the workers' claims. The claims of the workers, even though they were submitted a few months back—these claims were submitted by various unions from 1952—have been left hanging for such a long period without any solution having been found to them.

Today, Sir, in this country, the railway workers are the neglected group. As far as housing, the standard of employment and wages are concerned, they have been isolated to a large degree with the result that these workers have not been given the proper status in society which they deserve. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Prime Minister himself has highly commended the devotion of these workers during the period of the Emergency. In a message he sent to the *Railway magazine* he stated the following:

"The men and women of the Malayan Railway gave loyal and devoted service to the country during the Emergency in which they suffered much hardship. In those long years many of them lost their lives in carrying out their duties. During the years of our independence, the men and women of the Malayan Railway have striven equally to promote the efficiency and comfort of their operation, and it is true to say that the service today is excellent and far more pleasant than it used to be in olden days." Their service has been appreciated, but the railway workers are placed

where they were decades ago. The people have appreciated the service; the Government has acknowledged the service, but it has not done anything for the workers, who form the backbone and are the cause of this pleasantness; they have not been offered what should be offered.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in their claims, they have submitted generally that there should be overall increases to all the workers concerned and they have also claimed that the daily-rated workers should attain the status of monthly rated employees. In this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a recommendation contained in a published report made by Mr Justice Hill, who enquired into the Railway disputes in 1960. I quote:

"The question of the status of Railway servants has been the subject of much correspondence. It was not entirely clear even to the Government in 1951 whether the servants of the Railway were to be treated as Government servants, or as part of an entirely independent entity. In order to clarify the position the Railway (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951, was enacted. The *Objects and Reasons* published with the amending Bill read as follows:

"The Malayan Railway Administration although a corporate body and although enjoying freedom of action in the administration and maintenance of the railway is still in many respects under the control of the Government. It is not, however, clear to what extent the Railway Administration and its servants are to be treated as a Government Department and as Government servants.

To remove any doubt this Bill seeks to make all written laws applicable to the Railway Administration (except where otherwise provided) in the same manner as they apply to the Government of the Federation and to declare that persons in the service of such Administration have the status of Government servants."

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Enquiry itself has made this recommendation, and it is not only this recommendation which will support or substantiate the argument, but in other ways too it can be substantiated. Wherever it is to the advantage of the Government, the Government has always said that the railway workers are Government servants, and whenever it is not to the advantage of the Government, it has come out to say that they are not Government servants. And, finally, a

decision has come from a group of people in Government who, to their advantage, have now concluded that railway servants are no more Government servants.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the railway workers, in their long struggle from 1952 for better conditions of employment and wages, have submitted a reasonable case. Even the Malayan Trade Union Congress and the Congress of Public and Civil Service Employees Unions, after carefully considering and studying the claims in detail, have decided to support the Union on the grounds that the claims are reasonable and that the Union has justified its demands.

Sir, the Government may now say, "Why not we refer the matter to a tribunal, commission of enquiry or arbitration?" The workers in this country have reached a stage where they have no confidence in such a tribunal, commission of enquiry or arbitration. As far as I am concerned, arbitrations and tribunals are just merely an eye-wash. To avoid a situation, to avoid a crisis, to avoid unpleasantness, when workers resort to industrial action, the Government comes out for the appointment of such enquiries, but finally what does happen? The reports are made and they are shelved without being even read. We do not want any such commissions and there is no need for negotiations, because all avenues of negotiations have been exhausted.

Now, the Government should meet the demands in good faith. The demands are reasonable and the Government, again, says, "It is a public utility service; we do not make profits." Well, the Government will have to pay for the convenience of the public. You cannot show that as a cause to penalise the workers who are engaged in this industry. The workers should not alone be asked to pay for it but the Government will have also to subsidise when it thinks of public interest which is involved. When you are providing a service to the public from Government funds, from the money collected from the taxpayers, it is the duty of the Government to look after the workers

reasonably well and pay them and not run the service purely on a commercial basis. Even the Commission said :

"The solution does not, we think, lie either in exhorting the Railway Unions to try to understand that the Railway is not, in the accepted sense, a Government Department but an organisation run on commercial lines which should pay its way, nor in making further amendments to the Ordinance with the object of defining in what respect the Railway servants has, on the one hand, status of a Government servant and when, on the other hand, he is not entitled to that status. A more radical solution is required. Holding the status of a Government servant, the Railway servant is subject to all the duties and obligations of the former. It seems therefore only right to us that he should also enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Government servant of his corresponding class, subject only to the efficient working of the Railway, and that he should not be differentiated against merely on the grounds of economy."

What has happened to the Report? The Government is not interested in the Report and it only selects part of the Report which is in their interest and to their advantage and throws the rest into the waste-paper basket.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as the Union is concerned, it has no more confidence in enquiries and commissions and it will not subject itself going before arbitration. Well, the technicians had their negotiations, the anti-malarial workers had their negotiations, but they did not go for arbitration. Commercial workers, mining workers and rubber estate workers in this country, all go through the process of negotiation and come to a settlement. Here, our Government which preaches voluntary system of negotiation, has not been adopting a compromising attitude at all . . .

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lips): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order.

Enche' V. David: What Standing Order, Sir?

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: S.O. 35 (1).

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not an order, Sir.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The Honourable Member is quite in order. Please proceed.

Enche' V. David: Thank you very much, Sir. What happened in the case of the Sri Jaya Bus Co. workers' claims, which came before arbitration? A decision came out in favour of the employers. Well, the Customs clerks went before arbitration. The back-dating was one part of the decision of the arbitration and the Government rejected it on financial grounds. So why do go before arbitration? When the Government itself has no faith in arbitration and tribunals, how can the workers have confidence in such tribunals?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Administration has not only been unfair but it has been very cynical also. When claims were submitted, it argued that the claims should be presented differently for various sections and not in one form for all general workers. But in England, Sir, claims are submitted for all the workers regardless of any particular section; also any increments offered by the Government in England are for all workers regardless of any particular section. This has been overlooked and the Management deliberately and systematically resorted to delaying and undesirable tactics.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we read in the papers of negotiations. The Minister of Transport who is responsible for the Ministry has been absent always. He has not taken any pain. Well, the General Manager has not come into the picture at all. All through it has been the Staff Manager, Enche' Waad who has been conducting negotiations and whatever the Staff Manager said has been conveniently carried by the Ministry of Labour and conveyed to the workers. This is what has been happening as far as negotiations are concerned. There had been all through no give and take policy at all by the Government. The Government always insisted "Well, this is this, we are losing, it is a public utility and you must work under slavery conditions." Mr Speaker, Sir, it is only time that the workers said, "Well, we cannot tolerate it any more". Mr Speaker, Sir, after the sacrifices made during the Emergency by these workers driving the trains into areas where some of the

Government members would not have even thought of going into those areas in those days. In those days the Railway workers had been fulfilling their obligations—today the same workers have been singled out and penalised. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote another section of the report of Justice Hill, "We feel there exists a strong sense of loyalty in the Malayan Railway to the service. Trade Unions have been outspoken in their criticism of the Malayan Railway Administration and the Administration have not found railway employees faultless. But all are united in their determination to maintain the high standard of service the Malayan Railway has undoubtedly achieved. The pride in the railway and in their service has solidly survived the stresses and strains . . . servants."

Mr Speaker, Sir, I know what the Government is now trying to do. I understand that some legal brains are getting together to smash the strike under Article 6 of the Constitution of this country. The legal brains are now seriously thinking of vetoing the strike or declaring the strike as illegal and forcing the workers to work under Article 6, which says, "All forms of forced labour are prohibited, but Parliament may by law provide for compulsory service for national purposes." Mr Speaker, Sir, some of the legal experts are now carefully studying this section of the law. But let me warn that Railway workers are not going to subject themselves to intimidation and threats. They will break the law if it is necessary (*Interruption*).

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Orang ini, taroh dalam!

Enche' V. David: Boleh—tidak takut. Kita ada tengok dalam, jangan takut. We are not worried about prison. We have seen the doors of prison. Maybe the Honourable Member has not seen prison life and he must go in.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jelebu-Jempol): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order 35 (1) mengatakan:

"Sa-saorang ahli yang hendak berchakap hendak-lah bangun di-tempat-nya dan apabila di-panggil oleh Pengerusi maka hendak-lah

ia berdiri mengarahkan ucapan-nya kepada Pengerusi. Sa-saorang ahli tidak boleh berchakap melainkan sa-telah di-panggil oleh Pengerusi."

Yang Berhormat itu tidak menghadap Tuan Yang di-Pertua—dia menghadap sa-belah sini—kapada Press.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: (*To Enche' V. David*) I think you should address your observations to the Chair and not there.

Enche' V. David: I have always been . . .

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: It is better for you to address the Chair.

Enche' V. David: It is for the Speaker to say, not you. There is only one Speaker here. There is no guarantee that the workers are going to subject themselves to any proclamation by the Government at this stage. If the Government does it, there will be chaos and industrial upheaval in this country and the trade unions in this country in general, the workers in this country in general, are not going to tolerate such an undesirable and undemocratic attempt made by the Government. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Malayan trade union movement views this with grave concern, i.e., any attempt by the Government to use any special powers to curb the freedom of trade union action. Trade union rights, including the strike weapon, are enshrined in I.L.O. Instruments and in the constitutions of trade unions all over the world. The Government would make a serious mistake if it resorted to use any of the reserved powers against normal trade union action. The Malayan Railway Administration, apparently backed by Government, assumes an unrealistic attitude in its relations with the Railway Union of Malaya. This has created a great sense of frustration in the minds of the railway workers. Mr Speaker, Sir, how the Government reacts on the railway men's crisis will show whether the Government is complying with its declared policy of promoting a free, independent, democratic and responsible trade union movement. It would be a sad day indeed if Government resorted to arbitrary measures in defiance of its declared policy of

following a democratic way of life. Sir, I must give a serious warning that if a satisfactory settlement is not made on the railway men's claim, the reaction would have serious repercussions in all sections of the trade union movement. Sir, as I have said earlier, if the Government resorts to undesirable tactics by using reserve special powers then I am afraid the Government should be held responsible for any industrial upheaval or any chaos that may be caused as a result of this action.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara):

On a point of order. Standing Order 37 (a) reads—"No member shall interrupt another member except—(a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat . . ."

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would ask you to take action against any member who contravenes section 37 (a).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya rasa sudah banyak kali saya mengingatkan ia-itu pada masa sa-saorang ahli berchakap walau mana pihak sa-kali pun, jangan-lah di-kachau dan di-sampok, kerana itu menghilangkan kehormatan Majlis ini. Ada masa-nya Ahli² Yang Berhormat boleh berchakap, tetapi jangan-lah menyampok atau menahan sa-saorang ahli itu berchakap, sebab itu menyalahi Standing Rules and Orders. Selalu benar nampak-nya apabila sa-saorang ahli itu berchakap, ada orang lain menyampok. Itu menyalahi Peratoran Meshuarat. Hormati-lah Peratoran Meshuarat Majlis ini. Proceed.

Enche' V. David: Sir, railway workers are law-abiding citizens. But I do not want the Government to create a situation where they will be forced by their hands and legs tied leaving no other alternative except to continue to strike even if such a proclamation is declared by the Government. Mr Speaker, Sir, the workers have been driven against the wall, long frustration is now going to take shape in the form of strike. No workers in society are happy to go on strike but circumstances and conditions by the owning classes

are always forced upon them to go and strike.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in this particular case the union with a great deal of restraint has negotiated and resorted to all sorts of peaceful methods to reach settlement, but the Government has been all through stubborn and has been adopting an attitude where there was no hope for a settlement. Now the Government may think that the workers are going on strike and very conveniently the special powers can be applied. Let them not be under this impression. If they are, well they will have to shoulder and face the consequences arising. The Malayan Trade Union Congress in this country is recognised by the Government as a body representing the working class of this country and this organisation itself has given its full support to the union's claims. It has said that the union's claims are reasonable, and therefore the Government should meet these claims. Only on rare occasions we find the M.T.U.C. coming out with such statements and therefore if the Government recognises the M.T.U.C. as the sole body representing the working class, then at least now they must think twice before taking any decision. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Malayan Trade Union Congress itself is not going to tolerate if special powers are applied. It will definitely rise on its feet to defend the rights of the workers. Workers will be forced to unite on this issue, workers who are now isolated in different unions will be forced to come together to meet this challenge of the Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what I would ask is, let this Government think before any drastic measures are taken. Let the Government bear in mind that it is dealing with human beings, human lives, not with a set of machines. The workers are not happy to go on strike, but they are forced to go on strike by the attitude adopted by the management.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to see that the Minister of Transport has not intervened in this matter; he has not taken any initiative to settle the

strike. Unfortunately, Sir, today he has been admitted into the hospital, and we pray for his speedy recovery. But before he was admitted into hospital, there were avenues where he could have explored in order to arrive at a settlement; but the Minister took it very lightly and left everything to civil servants to tackle.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said, the Malayan workers, especially the Railway workers, have been highly commended by the Prime Minister for their loyalty in the past. They are still loyal and they will continue to be loyal, but let us not create a situation, let us not create a condition to paralyze them where they will be forced to resort to actions which will not be a happy one. In conclusion, Sir, I call upon this House to record that it strongly recommends that the Government should immediately meet in full the claims of the Union in order to avert the coming strike on the 23rd of this month.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I know the Minister of Labour will be making a long speech in reply to this motion, and he will also be stating his achievements during these few days on meeting the Union and the management. But I must tell him that there is nothing new in the Ministry of Labour in spite of this country having attained independence. If this matter is to be discussed, I am prepared to argue with substantial proof. It remains as a body of the old colonial days. It does not realise the importance of industrial relations in the sense that it should be realised. What we hear is a policy statement—voluntary negotiations, employers/employees unite. If the employers are not prepared to unite, how do you expect the workers to unite. The Government, as a model employer, should set an example, but it has failed to set that example. The Ministry has been acting only as messengers—conveying what the Government said to the Union and relay back the answer from the Union to the Government. There have been no proper negotiations or reasonable offers which could be accepted by the workers. All through they

have tried to divide the workers. The Administration is now sending a circular round to the supervisory staff asking them to indicate whether they will go on strike or whether they will be with the Administration. This is one of the underhand tactics applied by the Government to disrupt the unity of the workers. But the workers are careful of what the management is trying to do. The day when the Government could mislead the workers and misinterpret facts to the workers had gone. The workers have reached the stage where they have elected among themselves faithful leaders, and they are prepared to stand by their leadership. Mr Speaker, Sir, if you really believe in the spirit of negotiation

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor (Melaka Selatan): On a point of order, Standing Order 35 (1). Saya harap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memerhatikan Yang Berhormat itu, sebab dia menghadap ka-sini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Standing Order 35 (1) says "A member desiring to speak shall rise in his place and if called upon shall stand and address his observations to the Chair." I think it is better for you to address the Chair.

Enche' V. David: I think the Honourable Member is afraid to see my face, Sir. (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not so fierce as he may expect me to be.

Mr Speaker, Sir, once again I say that the Railway workers have been long neglected. Let us see their housing conditions, especially in the Sentul and Bungsar areas. No modifications or renovations to these houses have taken place. They still remain as they were during the colonial days. The Government at this juncture have rejected their claims, and now there is a deadlock. There can be no solution as the Union had made it clear that it is not agreeable to any arbitration or to come before any commission of enquiry. It is only now waiting to hear from the Government to meet their claims, but the Government is not prepared to meet their claims. The only alternate for the Union would

be to go on strike at 01 hours on 23rd December. The Government may laugh now, thinking that the workers will not go on strike. But I am sorry to say, they have decided and are determined to go on strike. They have been fooled too long by the Government. It is time that the Government should think twice of the public interest involved in the strike, the number of workers and their families involved in the strike, and the interruption of the economy of this country, and to find a solution for a settlement. The only solution would be to meet the demands of the workers and not to talk about commissions of enquiry or arbitration where the Union will not be prepared to go. That would be a negative approach to the problem. To the Ministers themselves, let them be advised of the rising danger. Let them not be given wrong information by the civil servants of what is happening. Let them be advised of the real position, the actual position that is prevailing in the Railway Union. Then only can a solution be found. When the Ministers read their speeches prepared by civil servants, let them not memorise what was written for them. Let them think that they are elected representatives, and as elected representatives they will have to face the people, not the civil servants. The civil servants will be there to serve anybody who comes into power, but the Minister will have to answer the workers, the Union and the public.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, the Union has made reasonable claims and the conversion of their status from daily-rated to monthly-rated will not bring a big loss to the Government. I understand that when the Union was formed, one of the General Managers had assured that a day would come when these workers would be changed from the daily-rated system to the monthly-rated system. If such an assurance was made by colonial officers then, why not an elected Government fulfil its obligation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, let the people in the Government not think too deeply of the special powers. Let

them come down to brass tacks, get together and think what can be done to avoid the strike, and not to refer the matter to the Attorney-General or to a number of legal advisers who will purely quote the law and then sit back to watch the strike.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope I will be given an opportunity to reply at a later stage.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: No.

Enche' V. David: No opportunity to reply?

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: No.

Enche' V. David: It is very unfair, Sir. May I know under what Standing Order, Sir?

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: This is not a motion. This is an adjournment debate and I have to close it at 6.30 p.m.

Enche' V. David: Then I think I have better take my time to speak. *(Laughter)*.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said, the conditions in the Railway are the worst when compared with the other Departments. Every time claims were submitted, the Railway Administration chose one particular section, gave the persons concerned a few cents increase and concluded with that, postponing the rest of the claims. Sir, this has been going on since 1952. Today all the workers are in a single union, unlike the old days when there were so many unions, and more than 90 per cent of the workers are members of the Railwaymen's Union and they have given a unanimous verdict to strike. By this the Government can easily assess the aspirations of the workers, who are determined that at any cost they must fight for their claims. They know and are aware that they have taken up a cause which is reasonable, and that they are fighting a just demand in order to exist in society. They are not demanding anything beyond essentials and they are not expecting the maximum living conditions in this country. They want at least the minimum comfort to be given to them. Let them be paid a reasonable price for their labour—this is what the railway workers are demanding from

the Government. The Government has been giving the lame excuse that the Railway Administration is losing. The Railway is a public utility service. How can it pay when the Railway itself is not properly run? For instance, in those days it had only one General Manager, but now it has one General Manager and three Deputy General Managers. If you are going to give jobs to political henchmen, then naturally the Department will lose. If you run it as a Department on sound lines without any prejudice for the benefit of the people, then there is a reasonable chance of making a reasonable amount of money. Nevertheless, it should not be taken purely as a commercial concern, because it is a public utility service. When it is a public utility, the Government will have to pay from taxes from the public to provide better facilities to people who travel in the trains. Mr Speaker, Sir, it will be wrong to assume that, because it is a public utility service, the workers should not be properly paid.

Regarding conversion into the monthly rated system, even India after independence has converted its railway workers from the daily-rated system into the monthly-rated system—and India is a country, comparatively speaking, much poorer than Malaya, a country which is famous for its glittering wealth, a country which claims to have a higher *per capita* income than any other country in Asia, but, I would add, a country which is unable to look after its workers properly. Sir, where does the money go then? It must be going into the pockets of a few.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Union has put up a reasonable claim and it is only fair and reasonable that the Government should examine it with an open mind, with an unbiased mind. However, Sir, I am sure now the Government will be more stubborn, because this motion has been moved by a Member of the Opposition. I say so because any matter in this House which is proposed or moved by Members of the Opposition, it is always taken with prejudice; the Government always thinks, even if a thing is right, if it is moved by the Socialist Front, it is always wrong. Even

if it is white, and in all sense it is white, the Government would stand up and say that it is black, just to bulldoze what the Opposition says.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: That is irrelevant.

Enche' V. David: Sir, this should not be the spirit in accepting criticisms. Criticisms should be accepted and acknowledged when and where necessary. However, if the Government is always adopting the attitude of bulldozing anything moved by the Socialist Front, then I am sorry for the Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the railway workers, as I said earlier, will fight to the last at any cost. It is the opinion of the workers, the rank and file, of the Railway Administration. It is their aim to see that they achieve the desired result through any constitutional means that may be available to them. Let us hope that the Government does not create a situation that will not be appreciated by the people of this country, particularly the workers of this country.

The M.T.U.C. has openly condemned the attitude of the Government. It has condemned the attitude of the Railway Administration. It has made extensive research into the claims of the railwaymen. Similarly, has the CUEPACS. It has also condemned the Government for refusing to accept the railway workers as Government servants. So, Sir, what authority do you want? Big organisations representing the working class of this country have come out in support of these workers, and several other unions are in the course of giving their support. It is not only going to be an issue between the Railway Administration and the Railway Workers' Union itself, but it may become a general issue in this country—an issue involving other unions and other workers too. So, let the Government be warned not to force them to take such a stand, or get into such a situation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Minister of Labour replies, let good sense prevail, and not let him just read the scripts provided by civil servants who write them. He must not only satisfy this House but he must also satisfy the

members of the unions and workers and the people. He is going to face the people, not the civil servants. A large number of railway workers are around this House tonight and they want to know what will happen to their claims. So, although this motion is moved by the Socialist Front, the Government should not take an adamant and stubborn attitude towards this. It is not because I was asked that I move this motion, but because I moved it as a worker myself. There are hundreds of railway workers living in my constituency, and it is my obligation and duty as an elected Member to do so.

Mr Speaker, Sir, many may not like my moving this motion, as they consider that it is not my business. But so far as I am concerned, I am moving this resolution with all sincerity to see that something is done to avert the strike—and one cannot avert a strike if one remains stubborn and adopts the present attitude. One can only avert a strike by thinking twice and offering to meet the just claims put up by the Union.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to submit that this motion before the House be accepted without any prejudice, in the genuine sense that it is in the interests of the working class of this country, in the interests of society, and in the interests of the general public, who will be deprived of travelling by trains if a strike takes place. It is a matter of urgent importance, since the strike notice has been issued. In the normal course, when negotiations were going on, I did not interfere and neither did I interfere in the negotiations. I wanted the parties to reach a settlement according to the so-called voluntary system as envisaged by the Minister of Labour, but the voluntary system had failed, because Government itself has become unreasonable.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move this motion and let us hope that the Government will meet the fair and just demands of the railway workers.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking for the Government, I would like to say that I very much regret that this matter should be brought to

debate in this House at this stage. The dispute between the Railway Administration and the Railwaymen's Union is still the subject of discussion. It is true to say that there is a temporary breakdown in the negotiations, but the officers in the Ministry of Labour are doing their best to try and find out some basis for further negotiations acceptable to both sides; and it is expected that it will be possible to resume negotiations very soon. As far as the Railway Administration is concerned, I can say quite clearly that the Railway Administration is ready to re-open negotiations. As I have said, I regret that this matter should be the subject of debate at this stage, because I very much fear that what some not very responsible Honourable Members in this House say, would prejudice the settlement of the dispute; and it is quite clear, from what the Honourable Member for Bungsar has said, that a lot of what he said would not help to reach a settlement in this dispute.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar has incited the Railwaymen's Union to break the law, to create violence and to revolt against the Government. If the Honourable Member is so courageous as he appears to be, I would ask him to repeat what he said outside this House. (*Applause*).

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear! hear!

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know what he wants me to repeat? I just want to know what he wants me to repeat, and I am prepared to repeat whatever I have said.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I ask you to repeat what you said about asking the workers to break the law and revolt against the Government.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I did not say that I will ask the workers. I said that the workers may break the law and I am prepared to repeat that even outside the Chamber of the House.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, because of that sort of a thing that has been said in this House by Members of this House, obviously it would be difficult for the Government to reach a proper solution to a problem like this.

Sir, the Alliance Government in the course of the last seven years, has been very reasonable, has been accommodating, to all its employees and it has been reasonable to everyone. I would like to assure the workers, in particular, that it is their good fortune that it is the Alliance Government that it is in power in this country today (*Applause*). If it is the Socialist Front Government, may God forbid, not only there will be no negotiation, there will be no arbitration, there will be no tribunal but also there will be chaos, there will be no Government and, I think, there will be no Workers Unions in this country.

So, Sir, this is a sort of thing that we in the Government have to face and, I am sure, that among the Railwaymen there are responsible leaders who will not be taken up by speeches such as these which are not in their interest and the interest of the country.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar has always appealed to the Government to think of the public interest, to think of the good of the country, to think of the economy of the country, whereas he himself has incited that the workers should stand firm, that the workers should put their demands to the Government and that if the Government does not meet their demands, the workers should go on strike and should not negotiate with the Government. Obviously, Sir, such an attitude in a democratic country is impossible. As I have said, as far as the Government and the Railway Administration are concerned, they are ready to open negotiations. But in a negotiation, there must be two sides and both sides must be reasonable. The position of this Government in this is very clear. From the beginning it has been a dispute between the Railwaymen's Union and the Railway Administration. The Railway Administration has been carrying on negotiations with the Union for some time. Since there is a temporary breakdown of negotiations, the Government, through the Ministry of Labour, has decided to come in to try and bring the two parties together.

Now, Sir, if there is going to be a strike, it is obvious that the country

will suffer, the communication system will suffer and the economy of the country will suffer. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to all sides that we have got to be reasonable in this and, as I said, as far as the Government is concerned, we are prepared to be accommodating, because we have always had the interest of the public and the interest of the country at heart. But we are a responsible Government, we are responsible for the disbursement of public money, and we must be satisfied, before we can meet any claim, that it is a reasonable claim and that it is a claim which it is possible within the financial limits of the country to meet. I think the workers in this country should have by now appreciated how the Alliance Government has handled all the negotiations in the past. In fact, we have been more than reasonable in many cases and I say we will continue to be reasonable at all times.

Therefore, Sir, I do not think that this is a matter which we should debate at length, but there is only one thing I would like to say here. The Honourable Member for Bungsar spoke about the status of the Railway employees. This, Sir, is a legal question, and like any other legal questions, this matter should be resolved through the proper process of the law. This is not a matter which the Government can resolve. This is not a matter which could be put to the Government. So all these matters could be resolved peacefully and amicably, provided the workers can keep themselves away from politicians who purposely want to exploit the situation for their own interest (*Applause*).

Now, I would ask, Sir, both sides—the Administration and the workers—that they should be reasonable in this, and we on our side will do our best. We realise the importance of the Malayan Railways as an important communication of the country and also the consequences that any strike may have on the economy of our country. We are fully prepared to do what we can to resume negotiations and to try and come to a settlement in this dispute. (*Applause*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is with great regret that we have heard the negative approach of the Deputy Prime Minister. It is with great regret that we have heard from him only a vague invitation for negotiation. But on the vital question of whether those demands are to be met, there has been complete silence on the part of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. On the other hand, he has gone on and warned the workers to be careful of politicians. We welcome that advice but we would ask the workers to remember that even the Deputy Prime Minister himself is a politician and that the Labour Minister and Assistant Labour Minister are also full-time politicians—except for the little time that they spend in their Ministries, they are engaged in politics. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, it will not be helpful for the Government, in coming to a solution of this problem, to try to accuse politicians, because I think all of the elected Members in this House are politicians, whether they are Opposition Members, Backbenchers or Cabinet Members.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has said that the question of conversion of the status of the Railway workers from daily-rated to monthly-paid status is a legal question. If there is sincerity in the Government today, it can solve this problem. But we find that that sincerity to give a monthly-paid status to the Railway workers is not there, and the question is made a legal question. How many years have passed since our country attained independence? For how many years is the present Government in power? But it has not up to now solved this so-called "legal question" of making the daily-rated workers of the Malayan Railways into monthly-paid workers. That shows that this matter, which is made a legal question, is raised here only now and that the Government is trying to postpone this issue.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as the Honourable Member from Bungsar has said, when negotiations were going on we did not interfere, and we had not interfered. But when matters have now come to

a head, when the Government refuses to face realities, when it refuses to look upon its own employees as human beings who require to be given humane treatment, when a crisis is upon this country, then I say that, if we are responsible to the country and to the people, we must stand up in this House and bring up this matter here, so that the workers will not be forced to take this extreme step and the Government should meet their reasonable demands. We do not want the Government now to deceive the workers with the slogan—"Let us negotiate again." Negotiations are of no purpose. They are frustrating, unless their reasonable and just demands are met by the Government. Negotiations would just be going through the old frustrations again and again. Negotiations have gone on for so long and have been so fruitless and frustrating that the workers, who for so many years have borne their daily-rated status, have now had to take a stand—and as other means have failed this is the only means.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I must tell you and I must tell this House, that I am also an adviser to the workers on workers' problems and I have had occasion to conduct negotiations. But I must tell this House that the most frustrating part of negotiations is when the Ministry of Labour officials come in and try to coerce and cajole the workers to accept the employers' terms. That is the only function of these people in the Ministry of Labour. They say that they are Labour Ministry officials and are the friends of the workers, but they try to stall every issue so that the poor helpless workers will always, because of their poverty and lack of means, come to the end of their resources and have to accept the terms of the employers. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would say to the Labour Ministry officials and the Assistant Labour Minister, "Let us have a true labour policy. Let it not be the employers' labour policy that the Ministry of Labour is executing today. Let it not be a policy which is one-sided to impose the views and terms of the employers upon the

workers." If the Assistant Labour Minister and the Ministry want to be genuine servants of the working people of this country, for which their Ministry is meant, then I would ask them to come to an unprejudiced view on every labour conflict. I would ask them to give up automatically siding with the employer and the boss in any dispute so that when the workers see them they would recognise them as friends.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order 36 (1). Perkara yang di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Ada kena-mengena—it is relevant.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr Speaker, Sir, when a great body of workers who are involved in industrial action, when they see the Labour Minister, or Assistant Labour Minister and their civil servant advisers, they will not have an automatic revulsion to them as agents of employers. They should welcome them as independent people who will be in-between in negotiations between the two sides. Up to now the Labour Ministry on the ministerial level, and on the level of its officials, has been very busy trying to do what I do not know in this dispute, but they have been very busy. I ask the Labour Ministry what have they offered or what they have sought to offer to these workers, so that the workers can know in what way the Ministry of Labour and the Assistant Minister of Labour offer different terms from the Government. Or are they in another capacity only representing the Government stand, Government's attitude, in this dispute? Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Labour Ministry and the Assistant Labour Minister are going before the workers as representatives of the position and stamp of the Government, then it is as well that the Labour Ministry did not go there. Then the General Manager of the Railways is enough, because it is no use having more people to put forward the same view that the Government

is putting. If they have something more concrete, more positive, to offer, I would ask them to come into this dispute. We would welcome them and support the Labour Ministry in any positive and concrete endeavour it will make to satisfy the just demands of the workers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I must assure this House that we are not making a political issue of this matter.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Rubbish!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would refer to S.O. 37 (1).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: That is all right—proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I must say that we on this issue should stand above party and we must stand here as representatives of the people that we are. We must know that in our constituencies workers have voted us to this House—it is the poor, hungry, underpaid and neglected workers who have sent us into this House—so that we will better their conditions and we will serve them to the best of our ability. Let us keep that in mind; let each and every member of this House remember the promises he made to his poor constituents. In that spirit, and above party lines, I would ask the Government and every Member of this House to look at this dispute, to see the fair demands of the workers for a proper and honourable living—not a luxurious living but just a living where they will be accorded monthly-paid status. They are not asking for hundreds and thousands of dollars; they are just asking for monthly-paid status.

Mr Chairman, Sir, that is all I have to say. Thank you.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit dalam perkara menjadikan Majlis ini menangguhkan meshuarat untuk membahaskan satu perkara yang benar. Banyak kenyataan² yang sudah di-berikan didalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan hal chita² pemogokan yang akan diadakan pada 23 haribulan Desember,

tahun 1962 ini boleh pekerja² Keretapi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah benar bahawa perkara ini ia-lah satu perkara yang mustahak kita perhatikan bersama bagi kepentingan ketenteraman dan keselamatan hidup orang² yang terlibat dalam perkara ini. Walau bagaimana pun tidak-lah pada peringkat ini menjadi tujuan saya hendak menentukan bagaimana benar-nya tuntutan perkara ini tetapi saya berharap kepada Kerajaan apa yang di-janjikan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri bahawa akan di-jalankan rundingan dan membuka pintu penimbangan di-atas soal² ini dapat di-laksanakan dengan sungoh² dan dengan chepat-nya. Mengelakkan sa-suatu seperti ini ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak dapat di-pandang kechil oleh sa-siapa pun.

Di-dalam kenyataan yang di-kemukakan oleh Pengurus Besar Keretapi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, hal ini di-nyatakan pada penghujung ucapan yang telah di-sebutkan itu ada-lah bersedia di-antara pehak pentadbiran Keretapi untuk memikirkan pekerja² itu bekerja sa-mula. Dan saya telah mendengar juga daripada pehak yang berchakap mengemukakan usul penanggoahan ini bahawa tujuan yang besar semua-nya ada-lah untuk menchapai satu keadaan yang di-dalam-nya tidak terjadi-lah pemogokan yang di-jangka akan berlaku pada 23 hari-bulan Desember, 1962 ini. Tidak-lah saya ketahui sampai pelibatan-nya dapat di-agakkan daripada pehak pekerja² yang lain daripada pekerja² yang bergabung di-dalam kesatuan² Keretapi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tetapi dengan membawa penimbangan kepentingan pekerja² yang tergabung di-dalam kesatuan Keretapi itu sendiri sudah patut di-perhatikan oleh Menteri yang bersangkutan dengan hal ini.

Nampak-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tuntutan² yang di-kemukakan oleh Kesatuan Pekerja² Keretapi ini telah pada tengah jalan-nya dan menemui oleh pentadbiran Keretapi. Pada pendapat saya pada mula-nya hingga-lah pada hari ini telah di-nyatakan juga sedikit sa-banyak ada goodwill daripada kedua² pehak itu dan yang saya minta

ia-lah supaya pekerja² dengan pehak Kerajaan ini dapat menyelesaikan hal ini dengan tidak berlaku pemogokan. Kita mengaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa pemogokan ini ada-lah satu bahaya yang besar dalam negeri ini, dan jalan untuk mengelakkan-nya pada pendapat saya hanya-lah dengan Kerajaan sendiri mengetuai perundingan² dan timbangan² di-antara pehak pekerja Keretapi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dengan pehak pentadbiran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sendiri. Saya juga sa-kira-nya ini dapat di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan perkara ini dapat di-betulkan tetapi menyerahkan sa-mata² hal ini kepada kedua² pehak itu sendiri nyata-lah seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Dato' Pengurus Besar Jabatan Keretapi, kita tidak dapat mengelakkan pemogokan yang tidak di-ingini itu berlaku. Akan terchachat-lah perkhidmatan Keretapi negeri ini sa-kira-nya pemogokan itu pada masa hari raya Krismis berlaku maka ini ada-lah satu chabaran kepada Kerajaan untuk menggunakan jasa baik-nya.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah menentang usul ini dengan sa-keras²-nya. Saya berdiri dalam Dewan ini ada-lah berchakap tentang langkah² yang di-bawa oleh ahli² daripada Socialist Front itu. Keadaan pertikaian ia-itu di-antara Union Keretapi dengan Kerajaan ini memang tegang, jadi kalau kita tarek sangat seperti yang di-bawa oleh orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab daripada Socialist Front itu tentu-lah akan putus. Saya pandang sa-bagai sa-orang yang bertanggung-jawab dalam negeri ini, saya chuba dengan sa-daya upaya-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memberikan sedikit sa-banyak tegoran untuk faedah kedua² belah pehak itu. Kita tahu perniagaan Keretapi ini ada-lah selalu-nya rugi chuma pada tahun ini sahaja dapat keuntongan sedikit dan dari pendengaran² itu-lah ada tuntutan² daripada pehak pekerja² Keretapi yang hendak naik gaji sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini Dewan ini telah menaikkan chukai di-atas minyak petrol dan rokok. Tidak lama dua hari sa-lepas itu, barang²

pun sudah naik. Minggu yang lepas saya telah balek ka-Batu Gajah, oleh sebab chukai² bagi rokok dan minyak petrol telah naik, apabila saya pergi minum ayer di-tempat yang saya suka minum ayer kelapa, dahulu sa-belum chukai naik harga sa-gelas ayer kelapa ia-lah 10 sen tetapi sa-telah chukai naik maka harga-nya naik 15 sen. Jadi, perkara ini kita mesti-lah pandang jauh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kita hendak-lah pandang perkara ini sebab tuntutan daripada pehak² Keretapi ini apabila naik, pejabat² lain apa kata, seperti pehak Pejabat Polis, Pejabat Tanah dan semua kaki-tangan Kerajaan tentu-lah menuntut gaji lebeh. Akibat-nya sangat burok, kalau kita taborkan wang pada tempat² yang tidak tentu. Jadi saya minta-lah kapada Jabatan Keretapi ini berfikir panjang² supaya menanggohkan pemogokan yang akan di-lancharkan pada 23 haribulan Disember, 1962 itu. Kapada wakil² Socialist Front juga mesti-lah mereka ini pandang jauh. Dan ada berita² telah di-dengar oleh orang ramai di-luar Dewan ini mengatakan perkara ini bukan-lah political issue.

Tetapi pada fikiran saya, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah tuntutan² daripada pehak Keretapi itu ada-lah di-ibaratkan seperti pistol di-letakkan kapada pehak Kerajaan yang mereka hendak melancharkan mogok pada sa'at yang genting ia-itu 23hb Disember ini ia-itu pada hari kelepasan Krismis. Di-situ-lah mereka hendak menggunakan atau menjalankan mogok. Maka pada fikiran saya tidak patut sangat. Saya minta sangat-lah kapada pehak Keretapi itu supaya menanggohkan pemogokan ini dan jangan-lah mendengar chakap orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab supaya menjalankan mogok.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not propose to speak in this House after having heard the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister. However, since the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Damansara have brought in allegations against my Ministry, saying that we always took in what was brought from the management side and that we

did not do anything concrete for the workers, I would like to reply to them.

Sir, let me first deal with the Honourable Member for Bungsar. He has talked at great length about this strike. In spite of the volume of his speech, I do not think that there is much material. As far as I am concerned, I do not think that he has brought in anything new from what I have already heard from the Union's side. He asks as to what would happen to the 15,000 workers if a strike takes place. Sir, I think, it is for both sides to consider this issue. In any strike, the striking party should also consider the issue; and from the management side, it should also consider the seriousness or the consequences of the strike. Again, Sir, he said that in this particular claim, the management should accept *in toto* all the demands. Sir, I am not going to suggest here that the demands are unreasonable

Enche' V. David: Then you admit that they are reasonable?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: In anything there is always your side of the story as well as the right side of the story. It is on those lines—getting from both parties the claims and counter-offers—that we in the Ministry of Labour work for an amicable settlement. It is unfortunate, as the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has said, that this has been brought up in this House and must say that in this particular case my Ministry has not had the fullest opportunity to explore the various avenues available to bring about a settlement in the present dispute. Sir, I am of the opinion that we have not exhausted all possible channels of discussions, and I think that it is still possible, if good sense were allowed to prevail on both sides, to have sincere discussions on the issue. There is still room for negotiations and settlement.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar also mentioned that the Government only talked about promoting free democratic unions. I would like to repeat here, Sir, that the Alliance Government gives all encouragement to free, democratic and

responsible trade unions in this country. (*Applause*). Well, Sir, I think the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has replied to the rest of the accusations.

Now, I come to the Honourable Member for Damansara and I must say that he has misunderstood the whole issue. He has been confusing two things. Well, if that is the way that the trade unions are going to have advisers, then "God save them." (*Laughter*).

Sir, in regard to the labour policy, the Alliance Government has based its policy on the voluntary system. At times the officials of my Ministry find it a bit difficult though, when we have advisers coming in who either do not understand the issues or refuse to understand them. Sir, this is a problem that we have, and I think that it is high time that trade unions and responsible leaders of trade unionism in this country realise this and see to it that they have advisers who have the interests of the workers at heart and not those who only talk to the gallery to get votes. (*Applause*).

The Honourable Member for Damansara has been accusing officers of my Ministry. Well, I do not know if the Honourable Member for Bungsar also agrees with the accusations against my officers.

Coming to the Honourable Member for Bachok, I can assure him that we will do our best to see what we can bring about a settlement in this dispute.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, please permit me to say a few words on this matter. I must, first of all, say that I do not quite agree with the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister when he said that this matter should not have been brought to this House. I feel that one of the most important things that influences a person's action is public opinion and if we as responsible Members, responsible to our electorate, and as responsible members of the country, express our opinions here, we mean them seriously and without any bias, so to say, and without any party feelings; and considering all the facts, our opinion as expressed here, would

have a strong influence on the course of events in this strike. Unfortunately, I find that Members here find themselves lost for words and are not eager to express any opinion or views on this matter and it is left to a few Members of the Government to say and finish matters. Maybe they are afraid that the real things may come out into the open.

However, whatever it is, I feel that it is evident that both the Railway Management and the Union have exhausted all their efforts and negotiations and that the strike itself is a result of this. We are also aware—everyone is quite aware—of the difficulties that will face this country if the strike should go on. In this respect, I am glad to hear the Deputy Prime Minister assuring us that the Government would take every effort to try and avert this strike. However, to my mind, it appears that the whole problem seems to be the attitude of the Administration and also the Government itself to look upon the Railways as neither a company nor a Government Service. Now, that is the whole thing: the Government must decide, once and for all if necessary, whether the Railway Administration is to be a private profit making company, and if so, whether it will run it as a profit making company and pay its employees on such terms as a private employer will pay. But if the Government wants the Railways to be an ancillary service of the Government, or as a public utility service, then it must be prepared to subsidise it and meet the demands of the workers. I think this attitude must be clarified and the Government's attitude towards this must be clear. I think, Mr Speaker, Sir, that our Railways have to meet strong private competition and at the same time have to be an instrument of the Government. Therefore, as I said just now, the Railway Administration, on its own, would not be able to meet the demands of the Union, and this is where I think the Government must make a decisive stand and resolve this issue. Thank you very much, Sir.

Question that the House do now adjourn put, and negatived.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 14—

Resumption of debate on question:

That the sum of \$2,568,232 for Head S. 14 stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, walau pun telah menjadi kaedah atau syarat bagi sa-tengah² sharikat perintis di-Tanah Melayu ini bahawa bahagian sher dan sa-umpama-nya yang di-tetapkan kepada orang² Melayu, tetapi ada beberapa rungutan yang telah di-timbulkan oleh beberapa orang tentang penolakan permintaan mereka bagi membeli sher sharikat² yang tersebut. Hal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap chara menggesek atau memusingkan tujuan asal dengan chara² saperti itu sa-kira-nya di-dapati berlaku dalam sharikat² yang saperti itu maka hendaklah di-jadikan asas oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Penasihat Taraf Perintis ini bagi sa-kurang²-nya menuntut sa-penoh syarat itu, atau pun sa-kurang²-nya untuk di-tarek sa-mula taraf perintis yang telah di-berikan. Kita tidak mahu dalam negeri ini terdapat sharikat² yang sa-telah menekmati nikmat taraf perintis yang di-kechualikan di-dalam-nya chukai masih dapat melarikan diri-nya daripada yang di-sharatkan dalam taraf perintis itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, kita hendak-lah memerhatikan hal ini dan saya per-chaya sa-kira-nya pemereksaan yang halus oleh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-lakukan, akan terasa-lah kepada mereka ini bahawa mereka tidak dapat melakukan sewenang²-nya dalam melayankan tuntutan membawa penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam industry.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Minister in introducing the Estimates of his Ministry did not go very deeply into the policy of his Ministry. I do not know whether that is a new device to

let out as little as possible so that there is very little for the Opposition to catch in respect of the policy of this Ministry. However, Sir, to find out the policy of this Ministry, we have to go through the Official Year Book, 1961, and the Second Five-Year Plan pertaining to commerce and industry and we have also to go through any actual development that has taken place or may have taken place in the commercial and industrial fields in order to assess as to where the Government is going and that it is not going somewhere else.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would say that in the Second Five-Year Plan, there is a very vague mention of the private sector and the public sector, but, Sir, this name of "Second Five-Year Plan" is, in fact, a misnomer because, if we look at it, we will find that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has no plan at all. If we look on pages 29 and 30 of the Plan, we will find that there is mention of Land Development, Rural Industry, Transport, Telecommunications and other things under Allocation of Public Investment during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. But, Sir, the question that would arise is: are these amounts of money shown here just the five years' expenditure of the span of the Plan telescoped to show the appearance of definite allocation, or is there a specific, concrete, positive, Plan for the industrial development of our country? Mr Chairman, Sir, to call road building, railway building and brick building as public investments and part of a plan would not be entirely correct, because even the Colonial Government had been carrying on with road building, education, telecommunications and all that.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: All that is not included under this Ministry of Commerce and Industry. You should debate only on the policy for which money is allotted.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, we are interested to know as to whether there is a plan at all that is being executed by this Ministry. This Ministry has not indicated that its work is proceeding according to any

plan at all. Any plan would be most connected with the Ministry of Industry, because a plan would signify an industrialisation plan, and we would like to find out as to what this Ministry is up to. If we look at the Estimates of this Ministry it is only \$2,568,232. For a Ministry that is supposed to carry out vast plans to change the face of this country, to bring economic progress to emancipate this country economically from the control of foreign economic domination, \$2,568,232 is an altogether inadequate sum.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of order. Order 66 (11) which says—

“On the question, ‘That the sum of \$.....for head.....stand part of the schedule’, debate shall be confined to the policy of the service for which the money is to be provided”

The Honourable Member I think has made the wrong speech. He should be speaking that under the Development Estimates and not the Supply Bill.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: I told you that you should speak on the policy of the service for which the money is provided.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I don't want to waste the time of this House, Mr Speaker, Sir, but I am pointing out that the sum is too small. I am also saying how this money should be spent and how the Ministry should proceed in industrialising the country.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, this money in the Supply Bill is for the administration of my Ministry, but where the Ministry's development plans are concerned that money amounting almost to \$60 million will come under the Development Estimates. So here again he is mixing up his points.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: We find that although there is mention made in the Second Five-Year Plan of public investments, this Ministry has failed to set up in the public sector vital industries which the Government cannot leave in the hands of private sector—industries which are so vital that this Ministry must take them under its exclusive care.

Mr Chairman, Sir, regarding pioneer status, much has been said about pioneer status but nowhere has the

Government drawn up a list of priorities, nowhere has it drawn up a list as to which industry is more important, which is vital, which is less important and which is not so important. Unless the Government draws up a plan on this line of priorities, it will not be able to do the best for the country—and it may be wasting its time and money and the efforts of its officials in bringing in certain minor and insignificant industries which do not have any vital connections with the Malayan economy. Mr Chairman, Sir, as far as we know

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): On a point of clarification. Is the Honourable Member using the royal “we” because he has been referring to himself as we all the time?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I think he is thinking of the wrong person, Sir; I am only a commoner (*Laughter*). Mr Chairman, Sir, that is why I say this Ministry has failed in its duty to the people of this country in not initiating a scheme of priorities. We have not heard from the Minister about a survey of what the Malayan people need, what industries this country immediately needs and then call for tenders only for those vital industries, so that the national interest is placed above anything else. But now what we find is that any industrialist who feels like it sends in his application and the industrialist is the chooser. It is the Government which must draw up the programme, which must draw the scheme. It is the Government which must execute the programme and it can call for tenders from industrialists, but leaving everything to chance and the whims of industrialists, doing things haphazardly, taking applications as they come, is not acting in a responsible manner towards the economy of our country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, on the question of pioneer status in our country, we would like to know whether pioneer status is for the benefit of this country and for the benefit of the economy of our country, or whether our country is just being made use of by industrialists outside this country for their

own convenience and not for the convenience and advancement of the people of Malaya, or the advancement of this country. Mr Chairman, Sir, to illustrate this point I would quote page 20 of the Second Five-Year Plan, paragraph 63, which says, "Under these policies, it is expected that the relatively substantial expansion of industry during the past few years will continue. The establishment of two oil refineries at Port Dickson is under consideration." Mr Chairman, Sir, these oil companies may be stationing their refineries in our country purely out of political consideration, because they may not be safe in neighbouring territories. They put up these refineries in our country not because they want to develop our own country, but purely for their own benefit. So, would the Government be justified in taking pride in this fact? I think it would be very naive of all of us to think that it is for the progress of our country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, much of this capital comes from Britain, United States and European countries. Why do they come here? One reason why they come here is because the labour in Malaya is much cheaper than the labour they can get in Great Britain and in the continent of Europe. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, we must not just think that these people are here, coming all the way across the oceans, to take part in philanthropic activities for the people of Malaya. They come here for their own selfish benefit, not for the benefit of the people of Malaya.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Minister said, in his reply to my speech the other day, during the debate on the Development Estimates, that there were about \$32 million or \$34 million of local capital and about \$38 million of foreign capital

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: \$36 million.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: \$36 million jointly invested in the pioneer status companies, and he said that 46 per cent of this capital is local capital. Mr Chairman, Sir, we could sense the great satisfaction the Minister had in saying that it was 46 per cent—46 per cent of Malayan capital to 54 per cent

foreign capital—Mr Chairman, Sir, 46 per cent, or let it be even 49 per cent. A difference of 2 per cent control of power on the side of foreign capital would give them the control of these enterprises in our country; and that would reduce our own capital to a position of disadvantage with respect to foreign capital.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am glad that it is the Honourable Member from Taiping who is the Minister of Commerce and Industry today, because I know it was in this House that the present Minister of Commerce and Industry shot into prominence, because one day he quoted one of Parkinson's laws in this House. After that quotation, Professor Parkinson had been migrating round the world and since then he has brought, I think, his third law, and if the Honourable Minister has been following his favourite author closely he would have known that Professor Parkinson has discovered sex in firms—he says that there are male firms and female firms, and he goes on to enunciate their characteristics. Of course, Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not myself claim to be a follower of Professor Parkinson, but if the Honourable the present Minister of Commerce and Industry, who is such an admirer of Professor Parkinson, could look at his laws he could perhaps deduce that if 54 per cent of foreign capital and 46 per cent of local are invested in pioneer status companies, the foreign capital can be likened to Professor Parkinson's male firms and local capital can be compared to the female firms, playing a subsidiary and inferior part, being dominated, directed and controlled by foreign capital.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I wonder whether the Honourable Member has ever heard of the power behind the throne—and that is female. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether the Honourable Minister is manipulating our so-called "female" firms and supplementing their weakness and inadequacy with his strength, so that foreign capital will not have an advantage over our own capital.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Minister went on to say that almost \$70 million capital has been invested in these pioneer status companies and it has given work to about 8,000 workers. Sir, it has taken some time for this money to be invested, perhaps a year or two years, and if \$70 million capital could only give work to 8,000 people in the course of a year or two, then the officially accepted unemployment figure of 50,000 would require an investment of about \$430 million; and that, Mr Chairman, Sir, would be spread over so many years and in the meantime more and more school-going students would leave school and come on to the labour market and others who have not been to school, would also come on to the employment market. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, the problem of unemployment would not be solved by this pioneer status policy of the Government in power today. In fact, despite

this pioneer status award to companies, it will take many years before this \$430 million is forthcoming to give work to 50,000 unemployed, and there is every indication that this figure will keep on increasing because this capital will not be forthcoming at once, and that it will not be able to cope up with the ever-increasing new applicants for jobs everywhere.

Mr Chairman: Order, order. The time is now 6.30 p.m.

House resumes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1963, has progressed up to Head S. 13 of the Schedule to that Bill. The Committee of Supply will resume tomorrow. The meeting is now adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.