

**Volume III**  
**No. 35**



**Saturday**  
**18th February, 1967**

# **PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

**DEWAN RA'AYAT**  
**(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

**OFFICIAL REPORT**

**THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT  
OF MALAYSIA**

## **CONTENTS**

**BILL:**

**The Supply Bill, 1967—**

**Committee of Supply (Twelfth Allotted Day)—**

**Heads S. 47, S. 48 and S. 49 [Col. 4877]**

**Heads S. 50 to S. 57 [Col. 4910]**

**ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE (MOTION) [Col. 4936]**

MALAYSIA  
**DEWAN RA'AYAT**  
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

*Official Report*

---

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

---

*Saturday, 18th February, 1967*  
*The House met at Ten o'clock a.m.*

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr (Deputy) Speaker, TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- .. the Minister of Finance, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- .. the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- .. the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- .. the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- .. the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).

- The Honourable WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- .. Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, S.M.K. (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- .. TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- .. TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- .. TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- .. TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- .. DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).
- .. TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- .. TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- .. TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- .. TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- .. TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- .. WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- .. TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- .. DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, J.P. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- .. PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- .. TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

- The Honourable TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK, A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).

The Honourable TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).

„ TUAN YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).

„ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TAN SRI V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister for Sabah Affairs, TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Teluk Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

- The Honourable DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- .. TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- .. TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- .. TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- .. DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- .. ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- .. TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungei Patani).
- .. TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- .. DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- .. TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- .. TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- .. TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- .. PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- .. TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- .. TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- .. TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- .. TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

## PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

## BILL

### THE SUPPLY BILL, 1967

Order read for resumption of consideration of the Supply Bill, 1967, in Committee of Supply (Twelfth Allotted Day).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

### SCHEDULE

*Heads S. 47 to S. 49—*

*Debate resumed.*

**Tuan Tajuddin bin Ali (Larut Utara):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan berbilang terima kaseh kerana di-beri

peluang saya berucap dan saya mengambil peluang berucap atas S. 47, muka 461 peruntukan sa-banyak \$1,558,745.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan berbilang<sup>2</sup> tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh, yang telah bekerja kuat siang dan malam daripada utara ka-selatan, timor ka-barat, kerana membereskan hal elwal buroh dalam negeri kita yang baharu mendapat taraf kemerdekaan. Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi pada pendapat saya daripada sa-hari ka-sahari, saya nampak macham mana kuat-nya Menteri Buroh bekerja, lebeh kuat tentangan dan kechaman beliau dapat daripada sa-bahagian besar daripada kaum buroh. Jadi, saya bersetuju sangat dengan ucapan beliau pada hari sa-malam menyatakan kedudukan Undang<sup>2</sup> Buroh patut di-kaji sa-mula

memandang peredaran masa dan sambutan daripada kaum buroh sakalian-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, timbul di-kalangan kita dengan ada-nya Undang<sup>2</sup> Buroh—NUT, RUM dan sa-bagai-nya tetapi kebanyakan mereka ini ia-lah Trade Union, atau pun Kesatuan Sa-kerja yang jarang di-antara mereka itu bertanggung-jawab dan termasuk-lah ketua<sup>2</sup>-nya. Saya malu dalam Majlis yang mulia ini menyatakan, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu orang<sup>2</sup> yang bertanggung-jawab mengatakan diri mereka itu ia-lah Trade Union yang sa-benar-nya, tetapi apabila beliau beruchap di-dalam Dewan ini berlain dan di-luar pula lain, khas-nya saperti ta' lain orang yang ada pada kalangan kita, ia-itu saperti Ahli dari Bungsar umpamanya, ia-itu menyatakan apabila radiographers menjalankan kerja mengikut atoran dan peratoran, orang<sup>2</sup> ini membunuh saudara-mara-nya dalam Malaysia ini. Tetapi dia, bersamaan dengan itu juga mengecham Kerajaan, mengatakan Kerajaan salah, Kerajaan lambat, Kerajaan saperti Kerajaan Jahiliah dan sa-bagai-nya.

Saya hendak menyatakan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, kalau-lah dia sunggoh<sup>2</sup> bertanggung-jawab di-atas hal-ehwal ini, perkara ini telah pun berjalan sa-lama hampir<sup>2</sup> tiga tahun, dan mengapa-kah tidak Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, kalau sa-kira-nya Kepala Kesatuan Sa-kerja-nya sunggoh bukan *synthetic*, Kepala Kesatuan sa-Kerja dalam negara kita ini, ia chuma menaik<sup>2</sup>kan image Singapura sahaja, mengapa-kah tidak Ahli Yang Berhormat itu pergi ka-tempat<sup>2</sup> yang ada kachau, haru-biru itu membetulkan masaalah ini? Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini beliau menyatakan orang<sup>2</sup> saperti radiographers itu hendak membunuh kaum mereka itu sendiri, saya rasa tidak ikhlas beliau beruchap. Dan termasuk-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu menyatakan ada-lah perjalanan radiographers itu dia ta' sokong dan pekerjaan-nya satu perusahaan yang bodoh. Tetapi, patut sangat-lah yang kita tahu, saperti Menteri telah menyatakan sa-malam, di-negeri kita ini pada tahun 1966 ada 66 mogok—itu yang telah di-laporkan

kapada Menteri Yang Berhormat. Saya berpendapat, Tuan Pengerusi, banyak lagi mogok<sup>2</sup> itu tidak di-laporkan. Dan ini, saya sangat dukachita melihatkan perkara ini terjadi daripada satu hari ka-satu hari.

Ahli dari Ipoh menyatakan perkara ini ia-lah satu perkara yang sangat tidak di-ingini, dan mengikut paper di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, dia menyatakan kalau saya dapat menyatakan di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh mengatakan, Kementerian patut-lah memakai kayu yang besar menentang orang<sup>2</sup> ini. Tetapi Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya Kementerian memakai kayu yang besar, Kesatuan Sa-kerja di-bantu<sup>2</sup> . . .

**Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok):** Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala yang mana yang di-chakapkan itu, saya na' chari ta' jumpa.

**Tuan Tajuddin bin Ali:** Awak ta' reti; tadi saya sudah chakapkan.

**Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Saya na' tanya di-bawah Kepala mana?

**Mr Chairman:** Dia na' bertanya Kepala mana yang di-chakapkan itu.

**Tuan Tajuddin bin Ali:** Saya sudah nyatakan terlebih dahulu tadi, Tuan Pengerusi, dia tidor! Tuan Pengerusi, jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu menyatakan dalam Dewan ini, baharu sedar sahaja—sa-puloh tahun perkara ini berjalan. Apabila perkara ini kena pada batang hidong dan batang tuboh, baharu-lah dia rasa sakit. Tetapi, Kerajaan sudah menjalankan perkara ini 10 tahun, saya telah nyatakan tadi, bermacam anchaman, bermacam<sup>2</sup> tekanan terhadap Kerajaan ini. Jadi, saya minta kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat . . . . .

**Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):** Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification.

**Mr Chairman:** Dia minta *clarification*.

**Tuan Tajuddin bin Ali:** I will not give way. Saya shorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya memandang sunggoh<sup>2</sup> di-atas

Kesatuan Sa-kerja dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Saya berpendapat, Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah menyatakan hal ini pada ucapan yang sudah<sup>2</sup>, saya berpendapat lain padang lain-lah belalang. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya Kesatuan Sa-kerja ini di-jalankan di-dalam negeri<sup>2</sup> seperti Amerika, England dan sa-bagai-nya, lain macham, di-sini kita mesti jalankan ada undang<sup>2</sup>-nya atau pun berpatutan dengan keadaan dalam negara kita, baharu-lah kita boleh berjalan dengan baik dan terator.

Tuan Pengerusi, pada 16 haribulan, dalam akhbar *Straits Times* saya dapati, Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta kebenaran membacha-nya—satu kejadian kemalangan sudah timbul di-Ibu Kota, di-mana satu budak di-bangunan Asia Insurance sudah jatoh ka-bawah daripada lift, dan minta kebenaran saya bachakan, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu bunyi-nya bagini “There was a boy lying unconscious and bleeding profusely in the pit of the lift”—datang bukan sa-orang, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu tiga orang satu, mengikut paper ini, a Hospital Assistant and two Attendants—apa kata dia? Dia kata, “This is not our job”—jadi bila datang bagitu dia kata this is not our job. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya, kalau mengikut pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh itu, kita pakai *big stick* orang<sup>2</sup> ini dengan Kesatuan Sa-kerja, Tuan Pengerusi, akan memakai *bigger stick* (kayu yang lebeh besar) memukul Kerajaan. Oleh sebab itu-lah saya, Tuan Pengerusi, menyatakan terlebeh dahulu, Kerajaan mesti bersedia supaya kita jangan terlewat menchari undang<sup>2</sup> sesuai dengan tanah ayer kita.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya bukan menentang Kesatuan Sa-kerja. Di-kawasan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak galakkan Kesatuan Sa-kerja, tetapi kalau ada apa<sup>2</sup> perkara, dalam pidato saya, saya katakan kalau ada apa<sup>2</sup> perkara timbul yang tidak puas hati di-antara majikan dan pekerja<sup>2</sup>-nya mari-lah kita bersama<sup>2</sup>—kita panggil wakil M.C.A., M.I.C. dan UMNO, kita berpakat macham mana chara kita mengatasi kesulitan. Barang di-ingat, Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang kita hendak, kita yang hendak-nya supaya buroh<sup>2</sup> kita atau

pun orang yang bekerja itu dapat upahan hasil yang lebeh baik, berpatutan dengan kerja mereka itu. Tetapi kalau ada kaki-tangan daripada Kesatuan Sa-kerja yang tidak bertanggung-jawab seperti yang saya katakan terlebeh dahulu tadi, maka akibah-nya sangat burok—apabila ada pergadohan, kita ta’ akan nampak pergadohan-nya akan selesai.

Tuan Pengerusi, akhir-nya sa-kali, saya minta berchakap di-atas S. 48, muka 467, Butiran (15), (16)—Wang Perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$491,536 dan Butiran (18) perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$811,584. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tengok di-negara kita ini, beratusan angka buroh<sup>2</sup> yang ta’ ada kerja atau pun kurang kerja. Apa-kah Pegawai<sup>2</sup> Buroh ini buat—mereka chuma menantikan di-Pejabat Buroh supaya buroh<sup>2</sup> yang ta’ ada kerja itu atau pun kurang kerja datang mendaftarkan diri di-Pejabat Buroh. Saya rasa orang<sup>2</sup> ini tentu-lah telah tahu hal-ehwal kesusahan, kepaya-han kepahitan orang<sup>2</sup> yang ta’ ada kerja, sa-patut-nya mereka jangan nanti orang<sup>2</sup> datang berdaftar dan menantikan perindustrian menawarkan ada kosong. Tetapi sa-patut-nya mereka pergi ka-luar, tanya Pejabat Kerajaan, tanya Perindustrian—sa-patut-nya siapkan tempat mereka itu bekerja—itu-lah perkara yang penting sa-kali. Hendak beri kerja senang sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi hendak chari kerja yang susah sa-kali. Jadi, saya shorkan susunan ini di-betulkan supaya mereka itu di-arahkan pergi menchari kerja, dan di-susun supaya ada pakar<sup>2</sup>-nya memerhatikan tiap<sup>2</sup> orang itu. Um-pama-nya dia pandai tukang kayu jangan pula suroh dia bawa motokar, atau pun chuchi motokar. Pandai membuat simen, suroh dia buat gunting rambut dan sa-bagai-nya. Dia mesti ada susunan itu, baharu-lah patut.

Ini, saya rasa orang<sup>2</sup> Pejabat Buroh ini bekerja ta’ memakai otak dan kepala, chuma menanti sahaja. Yang lebeh<sup>2</sup>-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, patut-lah mereka ini memandang, kerana kerja susah dapat dalam tanah ayer kita ini, jangan hendak-nya sa-orang itu mengarahkan orang<sup>2</sup> yang hendak bekerja itu di-satu<sup>2</sup> tempat, bahkan mesti-lah



ada committee-nya. Fasal apa saya dapat sungatan, Tuan Pengerusi, ma'alum-lah kerja ini, terbuka-lah kepada bermacham<sup>2</sup> perkara. Saya harap adakan-lah satu committee umpamanya 10 orang yang di-kehendaki oleh N.E.B. (National Electricity Board) panggil satu committee macham yang kita ada jawatan-kuasa hendak menapis-nya supaya orang itu di-hantar bekerja. Jangan di-buat oleh sa-suatu pejabat itu sahaja, untok mengatasi kesulitan atau perkara<sup>2</sup> yang tidak di-ini. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

**Tuan C. V. Devan Nair:** Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to touch on Head S. 47 Registry of Trade Unions. Sir, the co-operation of organised labour is vital to the success of any plans for economic growth. Such co-operation from organised labour will not be forthcoming if (1) trade unions labour under avoidable resentments, (2) the Government shows any bias in favour of employers, (3) either labour or employers show themselves incapable of enlightenment in their dealings with each other, and (4) the Government itself is unenlightened in its dealings with both.

The Minister referred to the multiplicity of unions in the country, and attempted to shift a part of the responsibility at least on to trade unions. That is a natural tendency, but if the Honourable Minister were honest with himself, he must admit that at least one of the culprits responsible for the multiplicity or "peanutification" of the trade unions is his own Registrar, who sits behind him, trying to look innocent. I must point out, Sir, that I have got nothing personal against the Registrar. I have nothing against him as an individual, but the laws under which he operates makes him even what he is.

Sir, I refer in particular to the vast discretion given to the Registrar with regard to the registration or non-registration of trade unions. In making his decisions, he employs arbitrary methods of determination, which very often have little to do with international precedents in the matter.

Two years ago, the Registrar held very firmly that petroleum, gas and

chemicals were three different, distinct, and separate industries, and could not merge into one trade union, in spite of the fact that internationally, petrol, gas and chemicals are regarded as one industry. That was two years ago. But today, the same gentleman has used his same discretion and has agreed to allow workers employed in the three industries to join one union.

It may be legitimately queried as to whether any semblance of order can be brought into the trade union structure in this country, as long as we have a Registrar who possesses an infinite discretion which he exercises with an infinite whimsicality. In this respect, Sir, the Registrar appears to be even superior to the Judiciary—the judges are obliged to exercise their judicial discretion on the basis of some rationality. Instead of putting all the blame on the trade unions, therefore, the Minister might, perhaps, attempt an inquiry into the activities of his own Registrar.

Sir, the Honourable Minister said that in December last year he made an offer to the M.T.U.C. to reduce the number of trade unions in the country from 277 to 100, but he has failed to enlighten us as to the basis of his proposals—what principles were they based on, principles of classification, stratification, and so on. The M.T.U.C. has apparently rejected his offer, but nobody knows the reasons for their rejection either. In the circumstances, any discussion on the matter becomes sterile. I would call upon both the Honourable Minister and the M.T.U.C. to make public the reasons for what appears to be their private disagreements.

But one way out of the dilemma would be for the Government and the trade unions to agree on the appointment of an independent and high-powered Committee of Inquiry to go into the question of the classification of trade unions in the country under the chairmanship of some distinguished conciliator, like Sir George Oehlers, for example. One wonders why cannot this be done.

Sir, like a hen brooding on its eggs, the Honourable Minister has brooded for quite some time over his new framework of labour legislation. The only complaint is that the Honourable Minister has taken an inordinately long time to hatch his eggs. He has promised to do so soon, and we can only keep our fingers crossed.

Next, Sir, under Head S. 47 Subhead 10, on page 464—Expenses on Industrial Arbitration Tribunal. I think it will be generally agreed that the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, under the chairmanship of Sir George Oehlers, has done an excellent job in sorting out the industrial disputes in the essential services. However, there is a fear that our Government does not like to keep anything excellent for too long. This probably explains—and I hope it does not—why the Minister has not been able to say anything as to whether or not it is the Government's intention to continue with the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal.

It would be the general hope that Sir George Oehlers will continue for a few more fruitful years as Chairman of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, until he has succeeded in establishing a sound tradition and pattern of procedure and judgement. It is to be hoped that the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal would continue long enough to persuade as many trade unionists as possible that this system of arbitration is more profitable to workers than the system under which the other industrial courts have operated since 1948.

Next, Sir, under Head S. 47 dealing with the Minister himself and some of his powers, I would like to refer to the dismissed workers of Bukit Asahan Estate. In saying all that I have to say on this matter, I must make it clear that I do not speak as an apologist for the United Malayan Estate Workers' Union, neither do I have any bones to pick with the N.U.P.W., it is simply a matter of determining as to whether or not the dismissed employees of Bukit Asahan Estate have obtained industrial justice.

Sir, under the present regulations of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, once a dispute is accepted by the

Minister, on application either from the employer or the union, he may refer it to the Tribunal if his efforts to arrive at a satisfactory settlement failed. But the recent case of the dismissed workers of the Bukit Asahan Estate has exposed the abuse of the process of this regulation when the Minister refused to refer this to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal even though he accepted the fact that there was a dispute.

These workers belong to the United Malayan Estate Workers' Union. While applauding the Honourable Minister's eagerness to reduce the number of unions, I would request the Honourable Minister not to lose sight of the fact that industrial disputes should not be confused with membership of one union or another. Industrial disputes must be treated as industrial disputes on the merits of the case, and it would be a miscarriage of justice, I would submit in all respects to him, if a genuine dispute is allowed to go unheard at the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal for the reason that the workers affected belong to a smaller union, which does not conform to the Ministry's own definition of a national union.

Next, Sir, on the recognition of unions, I hope that the Honourable Minister's proposed new framework of labour legislation will include some pretty firm provisions to oblige employers to recognise trade unions.

A number of cases have come to light which reveal that employers still exist in this country who refuse to accord recognition to trade unions, even though they represent the majority of their employees.

I might cite one instance in particular. The South Pacific Textile Industry Workers' Union in Batu Pahat, an affiliate of the M.T.U.C., was registered on 7th April, 1965. I am told that this union represents 330 out of the 500 employees of the company. Since registration, the Union had addressed eight letters to the management on the question of recognition, without getting any reply. On 9th January, 1967, the Management dismissed Ibrahim Abdullah, secretary of the Union, and on

17th January, 1967, dismissed another six workers, two of whom were committee members of the Union.

The Union sought a meeting with the Management on the question of these dismissals, but the Management refused to meet Union officials. The workers struck on 18th January, 1967. The Labour Ministry had been notified of this dispute but no progress appears to have been made.

The firm was started in 1962 in Batu Pahat, and was accorded pioneer status. And the proprietor of this firm was, I believe, the same notorious gentleman who closed down his textile firm in Singapore, because the workers refused to accept sweated wages. If it is the same gentleman, I can assure the Minister of Labour that he is the kind of vulture entrepreneur who has no time for trade unionism, nor entertains concepts like a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

Pioneer industries must undoubtedly be welcome in this country and all the incentives that can be given must be given, but it must never be forgotten that no pioneer industry should assume that pioneer status confers on it the right to sweated labour and unbridled exploitation.

But let us come back to the question of union recognition. Here is the case of a union which represents a clear majority of workers and which has been denied recognition by the Management. I submit that the Government's profession of respect for trade union rights fall completely to the ground, if it fails to enforce recognition in such cases through legislative provisions. I sincerely hope that the Honourable Minister will include in the new framework of labour legislation he has in mind, strict provisions for the recognition of trade unions, as well as penalties for the failure on the part of employers to accord due recognition to *bona fide* trade unions.

There is also clearly need for legislation to penalise employers who victimise their employees by reason of the circumstance that they have joined, or propose to join, or are otherwise

actively engaged, in legitimate trade unionism. I hope that the Honourable Minister will agree that there is not much point in legitimate trade unionism, if such legitimate trade union activities result in victimisation by employers.

The recent case of Wong Han vs. National Union of Mining Workers of Malaya over the dismissal of 12 workers for legitimate trade union activities have spotlighted the extent of this evil, and calls for legislative punishment for employers who indulge in such activities. Fortunately, for the workers in this case, they belong to an essential service, and they had the facility and the opportunity of being heard by the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal which decided in their favour. But how many such cases happen to occur in non-essential industries and hence do not attract the attention of the Honourable Minister.

Such legislation protecting the right to legitimate trade union activities exist in practically every enlightened country in the world, and I hope the Minister will agree that Malaysia should not be seen to be lagging behind in this fundamental respect.

While it is an universally accepted principle in industrialised countries that an employer has the right to lock-out his employees, and the employees have the right to strike, there are instance where the employer have used this last resort arbitrarily, and without any sense of justice.

Recently there was the case when all the 45 employees of the Malaya Mechanical Foundry Ltd, in Jalan Ampat, Kuala Lumpur, who were locked out, and the only crime the employees committed was to agitate that new employees should not be engaged at rates below the rates existing in that company. It is a well-accepted principle Sir, that in a progressive industrial system, the wages tend to go up and if the employer can lock-out his employees for exercising their fundamental rights, the situation is alarming and clearly calls for State intervention. I hope the Honourable Minister will

make firm provisions in his blue-print to see that employers do not abuse their powers of lock-out.

Next, Sir, under the heading of Wages Councils, I would like to congratulate the Honourable Minister for having at last decided that a Wages Council is necessary for the cinema industry. I raised this matter, I believe, at least two years ago, and it gives me pleasure to know that the Honourable Minister has finally decided to do the right thing, even though it has taken him two years to do it. Much obliged, Sir.

**Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad:** (*Rises*).

**Mr Chairman:** Berapa minit agak hendak berchakap?

**Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad:** 10 minit.

**Mr Chairman:** Saya suka mengingatkan ia-itu pada pukul 11.15 ini saya akan tutup, sebab ada tujuh Kementerian lagi yang akan di-habiskan dalam masa dua hari. Jadi, itu saya minta-lah Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat yang dapat peluang berchakap, chakap-lah sa-berapa rengkas supaya dapat saya tutup pada pukul 11.15 hari ini.

**Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words under Head S. 48—Kementerian Buroh, (Buroh dan Perhubungan Perusahaan)—and comment about the intention of the Minister of Labour to look into new legislations regarding Labour relations. Mr Chairman, Sir, Malaysia is a democracy and in a democracy every one has the right to fair treatment. Should there be any tendency for one person, or one section of the community, to suppress another person or group or class of people, a good democracy must provide the means to counter this tendency. In the process of countering this tendency, the aim is not to reverse the state of affairs, so that the oppressor becomes the oppressed, but to restore justice and fair-play. Above all the interest of a democratic community as a whole must be protected. Sir, it is in order that the exploitation of one group by

another will be prevented that the basic feature of a true democracy is a strong trade union movement. It was recognised long ago that the tendency of employers is to exploit employees in their quest for maximum gains. Before the concept of trade unions emerged from the guilds, it was accepted that the providers of employment had an absolute right to lay down the law, and invariably the employers took advantage of this right and were harsh to the employees. Trade Unions provided the workers with the means to right the wrongs through collective bargaining and the strike weapon.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am all for trade unions, and the right of workers to seek a better deal for themselves. I am also for workers having some weapon with which to bring the employers literally to their senses. But I think the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme. There appears to be no limit to the power of collective action that unions can take. Strikes, Sir, were thought of when values were different and Governments were less liberal. It was the only real weapon that the workers had but the success of strikes and the strike weapon had led to its misuse. At first, strikes were used only against bad employers, but as time went on unions grew and amalgamated and the good employers are made to pay for the sins of the bad ones. Thus, if strike action is instituted against one firm and if it appears that that firm is not going to accede to the demands of the workers, the workers of the same category, or even of different categories, in other firms who have been treated well would still go on strike. In other words, the good employers are forced to become the tool of the employees in the bad firm. However rich the employers may be, they are also citizens of a democratic country, and as such they have the right to freedom from oppression. Besides, in our society they perform an essential function. To be penalised for the sins of others must constitute a form of oppression, and such oppression cannot be tolerated in a democratic country.

Then, again, Sir, as if hurting the employers is not enough, the public, the Government and the nation must be held to ransom. Invariably strikes are planned to coincide with the festival holidays, so that the public will feel the most inconvenience. Of course, strikes at these times will cost not only the employer but the people and the nation the most in costs and damage. That the public and the nation are innocent does not seem to make any impression on trade unions. Indeed, they regard this side effect with glee and actually expect the public to apply pressure on the employers, in order to force them to accede to the demands of the unions.

But now strikes are slightly out of favour, principally because they cost the employees money and inconvenience. A new weapon has been found in work-to-rule. The beauty of work-to-rule is that whilst damage is done to the employers, the employees lose nothing. Since work-to-rule was initiated by the Railway Services some years ago, this weapon has become more and more often used. The effect of work-to-rule has not only been financially ruinous to the employers but has also been tragic in terms of human sufferings and discomfort. The House has heard two days ago from Members of Opposition themselves how callous and inhuman work-to-rule in hospitals has been. In our schools, children's education are retarded, and their future blighted by this most inconsiderate form of industrial action.

Sir, when a person is employed no one, not even those wellversed in business methods, can detail the exact work that the person has to perform. No one can figure how many sentences a clerk must write, how many minutes he must sit or stand, how long he can take to drink water, or eat food, or attend to the calls of nature. No one can exactly fix the exact time he will start work and cease work. Only the barest outlines can be made in an employment contract. But contracts are binding not only in the letter but also in the spirit. An employee binds himself to give service befitting generally

the type of work he is employed to do. This being so, Sir, work-to-rule becomes meaningless and immoral, simply because there are no real rules for work. Work-to-rule is nothing more than sabotage at no cost to the saboteur; and because it costs the employee nothing it can go on for ages for all they care. Everyone will suffer except themselves. I am not in the least impressed by the stoppage of work-to-rule during the recent floods or the school examinations.

Malaysia, Sir, is a developing country dependent largely on selling primary commodities in markets which are beyond her control. To prosper we must be able to sell as cheaply as possible. Industrial unrest in this country will affect our ability to sell our primary products at the cheapest rate abroad. It is imperative, therefore, that we ensure industrial peace in our country. I am all for providing workers with the right to form unions and to arm themselves with weapons of industrial action, but such weapons cannot be given without some assessment as to their effects. It is only reasonable to insist that since these weapons have proved so lethal, limits must be imposed on their use in order to minimize damage.

Mr Chairman, Sir, yesterday, the Minister of Labour has indicated that the Government is in the process of reviewing labour laws in this country. I hope, Sir, that the Government will not flinch from its duty. What the workers really want and what they have every right to get is fair treatment and fair wages. It is not the intention of anyone that unions be formed, in order to demonstrate that workers are stronger than their employers. It is quite obvious that parties to a dispute can never really agree on all details as to what is fair. Such judgement can only be made by a third party. I, therefore call on the Government to make arbitration compulsory and awards made by Arbitration Tribunal legally enforceable. I know that the Government itself may some day find some awards distasteful, but the savings due to the absence of

strikes would be well worth this slight disadvantage.

Above all, Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like the Government to act here and now to stop-work-to-rule as a weapon of industrial action. The people, the whole nation, would be grateful. This country just cannot afford such luxuries. The Arbitration Court should provide the means of fair and equitable. Thank you.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong):** Mr Chairman, Sir, during the course of my comments in respect of the main Supply Bill on the Honourable Minister of Finance's speech, I indicated that one of the approaches of the Alliance Government's policy is one of blowing bubbles. When I listened to the Honourable Minister of Labour making his beautiful speech last night about the lovely prospects for employers and employees in the future, I realised that some of the peanut unions which he referred to must have been ground to oil, and the oil had fallen on to the soap and he was blowing a beautiful big bubble with only a very small budget of over \$6 million.

However, Sir, I wish to touch on two points and that is on S. 47 page 463—Registry of Trade Unions—and refer it back to page 461 on the question of housing and hotel allowances which appear under the Ministry itself in P.E. Sir, this bubble does not require very much pricking from either the Honourable Member for Bungsar, or from Honourable Members of the Opposition. The hard facts of reality will in actual fact break that bubble. Sir, I wish to bring only two points to the notice of the Honourable Minister.

First, we see here a provision for housing and hotel allowances, which the year before was \$12,908 and now it is \$69,224. I appreciate, Sir, that this enlarged figure is a reflection of the carry-over of the same provision which appears under "Registry of Trade Unions." However, Sir, the Government Ministers are not slow in increasing the housing allowances of their members, whereas for over six years ever since

1961 the branch of the National Union of Government Office Workers in Penang had been pressing very hard—they have gone to the Whitley Council to raise their housing allowance rates to that equivalent to those prevailing in Kuala Lumpur. Sir, I only want to raise one question and ask the Honourable Minister to reply: Why is it that it has taken such a long time for such a small problem to be resolved? And secondly, what was the basis for the allocation of these housing allowances to the Government workers in Penang?

Sir, the Government workers in Penang are given only one and half times the housing allowance as provided for by Service Circular No. 4 of 1961. It is understandable that the workers in Kuala Lumpur should get two times the standard rate but it is rather an anomaly to consider that employees who are seconded to Taiping, Cameron Highlands, Ipoh, Kluang, Johore Bahru, Seremban, are also given the double rate, which is accorded to those in Kuala Lumpur, whereas I suppose this long-drawn battle against Penang, which is treated almost as a semi-independent or semi-autonomous State, is such that it is reflected to the extent that the workers are only getting one-and-half-times that allowance. Sir, I wish the Honourable Minister will press the Registrar of Trade Unions to assist these workers in their battle to get a just and equitable raise in the rates of their housing allowance.

There is another point, Sir. The Honourable Minister has also referred to the fact that he is attempting to aggregate the unions. Sir, I can bring two instances to the notice of the Honourable Minister and I hope that he will take action, because I know he has been to Penang several times in connection with both of them and has made a lot of very nice suggestions that appeared the workers each time particularly before a by-election, but up till now nothing has happened (*Laughter*).

Sir, the first instance, is a very small trade union—a proposed trade union.

The Penang Hill Railway Service, for example, has presented a problem to the State Government and to the Trade Union Registrar for a long time. In the first instance the approach was, although it was a very small service, the members of the Penang Hill Railway should join different unions—that is to say, the Railway *serangs* should join the Serangs' Union, the station master should join the Station Masters' Union and electricians should join the Electricians' Union and so on. Sir, we ask that a small integrated service of that type which has got no real relationship to any other organisation should be allowed to form a union by itself, and, if possible, and if the Minister is honest in his idea of integrating small unions with the bigger unions, then such a union should be integrated, say, to the Railway-men's union. Sir, these workers have attempted to form a union for well over 18 months. They have approached the Trade Union Officer in Penang and nothing has happened so far.

Sir, the last point that I wish to bring up is a matter which the Honourable Minister himself has brought up, and that is the establishment of the Penang Port Labour Board. Sir, since the establishment of the Penang Port Labour Board there have been a few troubles but these are not just teething troubles. Sir, the registration of workers with the Port Labour Board by itself does not constitute the same degree of protection, or security, to the workers as would a trade union, and as the Honourable Minister himself has stated, there was an attempt prior to the setting up of the Port Labour Board for the Port workers in Penang, that is to say, the stevedores who are now outside the Board, the casual labourers and the cargo handlers and those who are registered with the Port Commission itself to form a general Port Workers' Union and that would be a conglomerated single union. There has been a recent attempt also on the part of the workers to integrate that union and, with the help of Trade Union Officers, to establish and make one single union for that group of workers who service the port.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to touch on matters which should really anticipate the next Ministry and also anticipate the trend of things in the future. It may be possible, Sir, that the Registry of Trade Unions will have to co-operate very closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives or in fact, extend its activities to the formation of workers' co-operatives. For example Sir, recently the N.U.P.W. have attempted to register a multi-purpose co-operative society under the standards of the I.L.O. and that has at the present moment been k.i.v'd or turned down or what, we do not know. But it may be that the trend of things in the future is not just a question of trying to beat the work-to-rule by arbitration and so on, but for the workers to go into co-operatives and handle the industrial machine itself.

**Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok):** Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin tuan, saya turut berchakap dengan beberapa ringkas dalam perbahathan Kementerian Buroh ini. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak akan berchakap panjang, hanya saya menyatakan terima kasih kepada pehak Kementerian yang pada tahun ini dengan tegasnya mengemukakan bahawa Kementerian Buroh akan mengemukakan satu Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang baharu bagi kebaikan kaum buroh.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengeshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya Mahkamah Orang-Tengah dapat di-adakan bagi menyelesaikan pertikaian<sup>2</sup> di-antara pehak buroh dengan majikan sedang Mahkamah ini bukan sahaja compulsory atau pun mesti, tetapi mesti-lah satu badan yang bebas yang di-rakamkan di-dalam Perlembagaan sendiri—erti-nya badan ini bukan sahaja bebas sa-bagaimana kita sebutkan tetapi dia mempunyai provision atau pun peruntukan kuasa di-dalam Perlembagaan. Dengan demikian dapat-lah badan ini menimbangkan sa-jauh mana mustahak-nya tuntutan<sup>2</sup> kaum buroh terhadap majikan dan apa-kah hujah<sup>2</sup> yang majikan itu selalu tidak dapat menerima permintaan<sup>2</sup> daripada kaum buroh.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam sa-buah negeri yang sedang maju, sa-bagaimana negeri Malaysia kita ini, tenaga buroh atau pun labour force amat-lah mustahak di-beri perhatian. Dengan demikian saya meminta penjelasan daripada Menteri kita ia-itu di-bawah S. 48 muka 471 Butiran (6), ada di-sebutkan di-situ \$8,000—Urusan Menghantar Balek Buroh<sup>2</sup> India. Ini menunjukkan bahawa ada buroh<sup>2</sup> yang bukan warga negara di-dalam negeri kita yang berpanjangan.

Saya tidak tahu berapa banyak-kah yang ada dan berapa banyak-kah yang sudah di-hantar dan berapa banyak-kah yang akan di-hantar balek. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bukan-lah masaalah kita langsung tidak mahu buroh daripada luar negeri, boleh jadi ada buroh<sup>2</sup> yang kita berhajatkan untuk menjalankan sa-suatu kerja walau pun bukan warganegara kita tetapi patut kita mengambil contoh bagaimana chemburunya Kerajaan<sup>2</sup> lain atau negara<sup>2</sup> lain terhadap tenaga buroh. Mithal-nya, di-Amerika Sharikat sendiri ia-itu negeri yang sudah maju—advanced, dalam perusahaan—well industrialised—dalam pada itu pun apabila mereka dapati banyak textile di-Malaya kita saperti di-Johor dapat kita exportkan ka-Amerika maka pehak Amerika dengan serta-merta mengirinkan perutusan supaya merundingkan dengan pehak Malaysia ini menentukan quota<sup>2</sup> barang kiriman kita—textile yang kita kirim ka-Amerika. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, yang sa-benar-nya Kerajaan Amerika sedar bahawa dengan membeli barang<sup>2</sup> textile kita, mereka itu akan dapat harga yang paling murah kerana buroh di-negeri kita murah, tetapi mereka itu takut kalau<sup>2</sup> factory mereka itu tertutup dan buroh<sup>2</sup> di-sana tidak dapat kerja. Maka dengan serta-merta mereka itu datang ka-negeri Malaysia kita ini menuntut kuasa.

Menyentuh sadikit hal ini walau pun tidak langsung, saya menyatakan dukacita kepada pehak Kerajaan kerana saya dapat tahu ada pehak<sup>2</sup> di-luar negeri terutama di-Amerika Sharikat datang hendak membuat perundingan dan rundingan<sup>2</sup> itu melibatkan tenaga buroh kita di-sini, tetapi pehak yang datang berunding itu datang terus ber-

jumpa dengan Perdana Menteri dan tidak berjumpa dengan Menteri yang berkenaan itu dan kalau-lah mereka itu datang melawat sa-bagai satu lawatan muhibbah, tidak patut perkara<sup>2</sup> yang menjadi tujuan lawatan itu dibahathkan dengan berjumpa dengan Perdana Menteri. Dengan demikian Perdana Menteri kita dengan di-kenali sa-bagai sa-orang yang suka berbaik<sup>2</sup> dan suka membuat sa-suatu kebaikan kepada pehak orang yang datang dan apabila dia menyebut satu benda maka Menteri<sup>2</sup> yang di-bawah-nya itu tidak akan dapat berkata berlainan daripada itu. Ini kesemua-nya melibatkan tenaga buroh kita yang barangkali Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh kita, bila saya cherita, dia hairan dia menjengok sana, menjengok sini, kerana dia tidak sedar perkara ini berlaku.

Tuan Pengerusi, akhir-nya dalam S. 49 dalam muka 473 Butiran (17)—Elaun Bahasa. Saya bersetuju, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya kita membuat apa juga yang boleh untuk mengembangkan bahasa kebangsaan tetapi kalau sudah sampai masa-nya bahasa kebangsaan itu menjadi bahasa rasmi yang tunggal, saya tidak fikir pula sudah wajib kita mengadakan elaun bahasa lagi kepada satu benda yang sudah wajib. Jadi ini menunjukkan, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa perkara<sup>2</sup> yang sudah tidak patut kita lakukan maseh lagi kita melakukan di-sini. Dalam kesimpulan-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hairan berkenaan dengan kenyataan<sup>2</sup> yang mengatakan bahawa sekarang ini tenaga buroh lebeh banyak daripada hajat kita, sebab itu-lah banyak barang<sup>2</sup> yang kita usahakan di-sini dapat di-jual dengan harga murah dan di-Malaysia Timor pula mengeloh kekurangan buroh. Dalam pada itu pun kita dapati tenaga buroh kita lebeh mengeloh lagi ia-itu tidak dapat peluang untuk bekerja.

Jadi saya suka membuat satu ulasan Yang Berhormat Menteri kita ini, mengapa-kah pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun Yang Berhormat Menteri kita tidak dapat memberi angka penganggoran—erti-nya orang<sup>2</sup> yang kita pandang orang<sup>2</sup> ini menganggor yang tidak dapat kerja. Saya pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun menchari angka itu tetapi Menteri kita selalu mengatakkan tidak dapat. Apabila kita tidak



tahu berapa banyak angka yang kita dapat sifatkan sa-bagai orang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan atau pun penganggoran<sup>2</sup>, maka amat-lah susah kita hendak membuat pertimbangan kapada pehak<sup>2</sup> yang sa-macham ini. Maka dengan yang demikian berlakulah penganggoran (unemployment) dan bermacham<sup>2</sup> chorak. Ini-lah yang saya berharap dan saya ulangi sa-kali lagi bahawa Mahkamah Orang-Tengah bagi menyelesaikan pertikaian di-antara majikan dan pehak buroh hendak ditubuhkan dengan bersifat bebas dan diberi perlindungan kuat kuasa Perlembagaan. Terima kaseh.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu):** Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Labour in his introductory speech would have this House believe, and the country believe, that he personally is against peanut unions and splinter unions, but I regret to say that what the Minister says in this House does not tally with what he says or his Ministry officials do outside this House. Mr Chairman, Sir, I refer to the pergadohan or the tussle that the Minister has with the Malaysian Trade Union Congress. The M.T.U.C. as a matter of policy, wants the Ministry to legislate against peanut unions. It has asked the Minister to cut down on these peanut unions and to have unions by industries. Now, I believe that the Minister yesterday stated that he wants to reduce the number of unions in this country from 270 to about 100. Now, that number for a small country of this size is far too many. I believe the M.T.U.C. wants to cut the number to these unions to far less than the 100 that is envisaged by the Ministry of Labour. If the Minister is against peanut unions and if the Minister wants to have a strong and healthy trade union movement, then he must assist the M.T.U.C. in trying to establish unions by industries and not as the Honourable Member for Tanjong stated just now, say that for a small group of workers like the Penang Hill workers, if you are a driver, you must join the transport workers union and if you are an electrician you must join the electricians union. Things like this will negate the efforts to foster a strong trade union movement in this country,

and I do hope that the Minister and his Ministry officials realise that a strong trade union movement in this country is in the interests of the Ministry itself; it makes it easier to deal with sober-headed trade union officials if the unions are big and responsible.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister also touched on the fact that he is against workers being victimised. Here again, I fail to see how his actions outside this House tallies with what he says in this House. Time and again it has been brought to his notice how workers have been locked out, how workers have been dismissed, and how unions have not been recognised although they have been legally established.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have here a statement by the M.T.U.C. dated the 5th of February, 1967, and it relates to the strike at the South Pacific Textile Factory Limited. Here is a union that has been legally established and this union has not been recognised by the employers. Worse still, Mr Chairman, Sir, the management has dismissed the union's secretary, Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdullah and six active members of the union on the 17th of January, 1967. Mr Chairman, Sir, this does not happen with the South Pacific Textile Factory Limited workers only. Time and again it happens that when a union is established, when the workers get interested in trade unionism and unions are established legally and they try to function, the management not only frowns on the workers forming unions but the management victimises the union officials and throws them out of work. In this case, here is a factory, an enterprise, that is enjoying pioneer status; it literally wants to live off the sweat and blood of the workers of this country. In the interest of the unholy pursuit of the profit motive, the management of this firm not only does not recognise the union but expels and victimises the union officials. I call upon the Minister of Labour that if what he says in this House is to match with the work of his Ministry's officials of his own efforts, then he should in no uncertain terms bring to book those capitalists who want to exploit the workers of

this country—in particular the capitalists who enjoy pioneer status and who are foreigners to boot.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister also touched on the cinema workers, and I wish to add on to this also the shop assistants. It is no secret to the Minister and to those of us interested in labour in this country that these two categories of workers, the cinema workers and the shop assistants, are the most exploited group of workers outside the Government in this country. They are comparable to I.M.G. workers in the Government. Although the Minister can tell us, "We have set up this committee and that committee, we have this law and that law", the fact remains that the official of the Ministry of Labour have not been able to enforce these laws with result, that if you walk along the streets in Kuala Lumpur you will see shop assistants toiling up to 10 o'clock or 11 o'clock in the night. They begin work at about 9 o'clock or 8 o'clock in the morning and they literally have to work a 12 hour day. I call upon the Minister, although there are laws to prevent this exploitation of workers, that his Ministry's officials should enforce the law relentlessly to prevent this exploitation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister also touched on social security. I do know that there has been an official from India, namely Mr Ambo, who has come to this country to look into the question of social security. I am glad indeed that this official concerned has gone about his way to do his job in the right way. "Unlike quite a number of specialists, or experts so-called, who come to this country, have a cursory look and then pontificate on conditions in this country. This official, in order to look into this question of social security, has met the three parties concerned, namely, the employers, the workers and also the doctors of this country and he has had long discussions with all these three interested parties, and I believe his report will be with the Government in about two or three months' time. Let us hope, despite what the Minister tells us that this report will not be K.I.V.'d like many other report have been K.I.V.'d by the Minis-

tries in this country, that this is not a gimmick that the Alliance Government will spring on the voters of this country come 1968 or 1969—on the eve of elections spring this thing. Let the Minister give us an assurance that this will be introduced, although in various pilot schemes which possible the writer of this report may want to recommend, so that the workers of this country can have a richer and fuller life.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I next come to this little bit of Ministerial residences and I make no apology for coming to this much waxed question of expenditure on Ministerial residences, because I believe the Minister of Labour, unlike his colleagues, knows the sufferings of the workers of this country. In this instance, I see that the vote on the maintenance of the Minister's residence has risen from \$6,000 to \$7,500. Mr Chairman, Sir, I hope the Minister does not think that I want to attack him personally. Far from it. This is a matter of principle, that I want to highlight, the difference between Ministerial high living and the plight of the workers of this country. Now, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance in his reply to my attack on this expenditure of \$150,000 over has stated that we in the Opposition have asked for special allowances for the I.M.G. group of workers and yet when this is done and the cost of maintenance of Ministerial residences go up, we quibble. I do not know whether the Parliamentary Secretary thought of this answer himself or he has been advised by the Treasury officials. The fact is that special allowances for the I.M.G. workers, properly speaking, should come out of the P.E. and throughout the Estimates it is listed under P.E. What I am reading from these Ministerial expenses, the expenses on Ministerial residences come out of the O.C.A.R., i.e., Other Charges Annually Recurrent. Consequently, either the Treasury officials are trying to fool the *ra'ayat* of this country or the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance is doing that. The two are totally unrelated: one comes under the allocation for P.E. and the other comes under the allocation for O.C.A.R.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like that the Government, instead of listing these expenses on Ministerial residences under O.C.A.R., which implies that every year there will be an item of expenditure of this nature, they should bring them in under O.C.S.E.—Special Expenditure. I fail to understand why the Ministers of this country want to have money for maintenance of Ministerial residences every year to paint the walls, to buy a carpet, to buy a new table, when presumably by P.W.D. standards these are done once in five years. Consequently, instead of listing this expenditure under O.C.A.R., they should be listed under O.C.S.E.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, to prove how false the explanation given by the Parliamentary Secretary is, I wish to remind this House that there are a few Ministries where this expenditure is absent. I have listed the expenditure in respect of the Ministry of Health and in respect of the Ministry of Welfare Services and if one takes the trouble to look at this expenditure for 1966, as I have done, one will see that there are several Ministries which do not have this expenditure in 1966 and in 1965 more Ministries do not have this expenditure, which goes to prove that the special allowances for the I.M.G. group of workers do not come into consideration when they are considering O.C.A.R. maintenance of Ministerial residences.

Finally, Mr Chairman, Sir, I do hope that the Minister of Labour will tell his colleagues in the Cabinet that in regard to this expenditure on Ministerial residence, if we are to plug it long enough, it will lose the Ministers concerned their seats.

**The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like, first of all, to thank the Honourable Members who have made various observations with regard to the provisions asked for in my Ministry.

The Honourable Member for Larut Utara mentioned about industrial relation laws and he said that they should be in keeping with the needs of the country. Sir, as I have said in my

speech yesterday, the industrial relation laws are now being reviewed not only because of signs of unrest in some important sectors, but also in those sectors where employers and workers do not seem to be able to settle by themselves some of the vital issues that arise between them, the new legislation that is being prepared will provide for adequate and effective methods of settling these problems, so that disruption of work need not occur and our development can proceed smoothly.

Sir, the Honourable Member also mentioned about go-slow and work-to-rule. This was also mentioned by the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan. Sir, industrial action, as the Honourable Member for Bungsar rightly said, is a legitimate right of both employers and workers, but their use and their timing are matters which should be considered extremely carefully by the employer or the trade union. However, we should also realise that while these employers and trade unions have their right, there is the national interest that should not be forgotten, and I can assure this House that Government would take appropriate measures to see that in this new legislation we have provisions to see to it that while on the one hand workers and employers will have their right, that the national interest and public interest will be safeguarded.

Sir, I know that in the Government Service, there is a spate of action by staff unions. Whilst they might have certain causes of complaint and the right of redress should not be denied to them, I should think that the frequent and widespread use of the weapon of work-to-rule and go-slow, especially in the important sectors such as hospitals, fire services, etc., cannot but lead to inevitable action by the Government to put a stop to it. Sir, the public which depends on these services cannot and should not be held to ransom by these few short-sighted trade unionists. On the specific question of radiographers and others, the Government is looking into their alleged grievances. Sir, in short, I would like to tell the Honourable

Member for Kota Star Selatan and Honourable Members that the Alliance Government, unlike some other Governments, gives to politicians in the Opposite benches, and trade unionists, enough rope either to get up or hang themselves. (*Laughter*).

Sir, the Honourable Member for Larut Utara also mentioned about the Employment Exchanges. He said that officers should go out and promote vacancies to be notified and persons on the registers of Exchanges to be taken on. Sir, the Honourable Member probably does not appear to know what is actually taking place. Every Exchange has an Advisory Committee consisting of a wide variety of people including employers and workers. A tremendous amount of publicity work is being undertaken by my Ministry to get employers and workers to go through Exchanges.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar made a very wild attack on the Registrar of Trade Unions and his powers. I would like to state here, Sir, that the Registrar of Trade Unions carries out his work without fear or favour. It is not necessary that we here should follow blindly international classifications of industries. We have a Trade Union law which is based on local circumstances and to meet the needs of the national situation. In any case and in all cases considered by the Registrar, I am advised that the Malaysian industrial and occupational classification system is used as the basis. Any trade union which is not satisfied with the decisions of the Registrar can appeal to me, but, Sir, very few appeals have so far been made.

With regard to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, I agree with the Honourable Member for Bungsar that the Tribunal has done good work and Sir George Oehlers has done very well. This experience that we have gained from this Tribunal, as I have indicated earlier, would be of guidance and use to us in drawing up a revised system of industrial relations. I cannot, at this stage, give a categorical assurance on any of these aspects as the review has not yet been completed.

The Honourable Member also raised the question of Bukit Asahan Estate. If I am obliged to send every dispute that I receive to arbitration, it would not be long, Sir, before the Tribunal would build up a huge backlog and trade unions and employers would lose sight of their basic responsibilities to settle their own problems in the first instance, but as it is we have some employers and trade unionists who the moment there is a dispute write in, "Please refer this to the Tribunal". In this case I am not at all satisfied that this dispute merits reference to arbitration. I have gone through the case thoroughly and my decision not to refer the case to arbitration has nothing to do with the trade unions which represent these workers. I have offered them alternative employment and only a few days ago they have asked to be assisted in this way. I am now looking into this.

The Honourable Member also raised the question of union recognition and victimisation. I have already referred to this problem in my remarks in presenting the estimates yesterday. The problem only exists in a few of the newer manufacturing sectors and as stated earlier these are some of the matters being considered in the review of the industrial relations legislation and practice.

The Honourable Member also raised the question of the South Pacific Textiles Company and the Honourable Member for Batu too raised this question. I do not know which of the political group has interest in this particular union but, however . . . . .

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** (*Rises*).

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** However, that is the difficulty these politicians sometimes get into these disputes and make matters worse.

But, Sir, I have met the employers twice and I have also kept the M.T.U.C. informed, and I am myself going over to Batu Pahat tomorrow to see the workers, their representatives and the employers with a view of

bringing about a settlement of this dispute.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoo:** On a point of clarification. Is the Honourable Minister aware that the management has engaged the riot squad not only to browbeat but to arrest and incarcerate the workers? I have a whole heap of pictures for the Minister to see, if he wants to.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** If either workers or employers try to violate the laws of the country, the law will have to take its own course.

With regard to the Wages Council for the Cinema Industry, the move to establish a Wages Council for cinema workers was started two years ago, but unfortunately the Commission of Enquiry took quite some time to submit its report and I received it recently and immediately on receipt of the report I have agreed to set up this Council. I would like to thank this Commission of Enquiry for the excellent job in its study and recommendations.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong suggested that individual Ministries may raise the housing allowances of their officers at will. Housing allowance, Sir, is a matter covered by Government regulations and apply to all officers in whichever Ministry. The question of revision of housing allowance is beyond the scope of my Ministry and I might also inform him, Sir, that it has got nothing to do with the Registrar of Trade Unions.

With regard to the Penang Hill Railway workers, we have already suggested that they could join either the existing City Council or a State Employees Union, because they are so few and if they are to have an effective union it would be best that they merge with the larger ones.

With regard to the Port Union, Sir, one application has been already received for a new Port Labour Union and now the Registrar is looking into the statutory requirements and once the statutory requirements are complied with, the Union would be registered.

The Honourable Member for Bachok has probably not understood my Ministry's functions and the purposes of the South Indian Labour Fund. The Board amongst its functions repatriates old handicapped and destitute South Indians and this fund was accumulated from contributions made before 1937 in respect of these workers.

With regard to the unemployment statistics, an unemployment survey cannot be carried out every day. A nation-wide survey is carried out once in every five years, the last was in 1962. The figure at that time was about six per cent of the labour force and the First Malaysia Plan seeks to reduce this figure to 5.7 per cent. Sir, attempts are being made now to obtain more frequent annual figures of unemployment.

**Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Minta penjelasan sadikit. Jadi angka<sup>2</sup> penganggoran itu di-buat lima tahun sa-kali. Ada-kah di-buat dekat<sup>2</sup> hendak pilihan raya sa-belum dari itu.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** 1962 bukan tahun pilihan raya.

The Honourable Member for Batu raised the question of shop assistants. I am aware of the problems that are faced by the shop assistants, and I am looking into the question of this long hours of work by shop assistants and to remedy the situation. The present order relating to this is not satisfactory and has made enforcement rather difficult, but my officers have already inspected more than half the number of shops affected and thousands of dollars of back pay, where back pay has not been paid, or arrears have been collected for payment to workers where short payments were found. With regard to the question of long hours, as I said earlier, I am looking into the matter and hope to bring about some form of legislation soon.

With regard to social security, the fact that we invited Mr Ambo to come here and the amount of work that he has already been doing shows that the Government is earnest in this introduction of a phased programme of social security.

Sir, the last point that I would like to reply is from the Honourable Member for Batu. He raised the question of Minister's residences. Sir, those who work in Ministers' houses are also entitled to those increases just as others get and when those increases are given, the Members of the Opposition oppose that . . . .

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, on a point of clarification,—as I stated, Mr Chairman, Sir, these allowances are listed under O.C.A.R. which has nothing to do with P.E. As the Honourable Minister knows, the I.M.G. Group of workers, the syces or the drivers that are working with the Ministers get their *gaji* under P.E. which has nothing to do with the O.C.A.R.

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** Sir, these workers are engaged on a casual basis and they are under O.C.A.R. So, it is left to each Minister's vote and it is separate from the others. That is why, Sir, you may find in certain Ministries or Ministers' allocation slight increases. It does not mean that the Ministers are not aware of the financial stringency, or to keep the expenses low, but these are beyond their control where they have to give the workers the normal increases and the housing allowances due to them.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, on a point of clarification, assuming that there are two of these casual workers and assuming that each casual worker gets the princely sum of \$150 that works out to \$1,800 per worker and for two workers it is \$3,600. How come there is an allocation of \$7,500 for the Minister's own residence?

**Tuan V. Manickavasagam:** The workers not only get the increase, workers who have not been getting housing allowance do get housing allowance. If one has not been getting for some time and he applies and he qualifies for such housing allowance, he gets it. In this case, Sir, I know the servants who works in my house did not get housing allowances. They got it recently. I cannot say "No" when they are entitled to it. I hope that the

Honourable Member while raising these questions would also see that he is fair to the workers even though they are working for Ministers. Thank you, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

That the sums of \$1,558,745 for Head S. 47. \$4,536,520 for Head S. 48 and \$571,841 for Head S. 49 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

*House resumed.*

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Meshuarat ditangguhkan sa-lama lima-belas minit.

*Sitting suspended at 11.40 a.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 11.55 a.m.*

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

House immediately resolves itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

*Heads S. 50, S. 51, S. 52, S. 53, S. 54, S. 55, S. 56 dan S. 57—*

**Menteri Tanah dan Galian (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):** Tuan Pengerusi, dengan persetujuan Tuan Pengerusi, saya pohon mengemukakan:

Kepala S. 50—Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian ... ..	\$ 848,752
Kepala S. 51—Persurohjaya Tanah ... ..	642,429
Kepala S. 52—Galian ... ..	1,338,911
Kepala S. 53—Ukor ... ..	14,093,182
Kepala S. 54—Kajibumi ... ..	1,165,633
Kepala S. 55—Perhutanan ... ..	1,813,069
Kepala S. 56—Mergastua ... ..	253,424
Kepala S. 57—Hal Ehwal Orang Asli ... ..	2,205,402

Tuan Pengerusi, Anggaran Perbelanjaan untuk Kepala S. 50 atau pun bagi Kementerian Tanah dan Galian bagi tahun ini pada keseluruhannya ada-lah berlebehan sa-banyak \$24,505 daripada anggaran dalam tahun 1966. Sebab<sup>2</sup> kenaikan ini ia-lah:

- (i) Kenaikan tahunan gaji pegawai<sup>2</sup> dalam Kementerian,
- (ii) Kenaikan pangkat jawatan Pesurohjaya Hak Milek Tanah, Pulau Pinang/Melaka, Pulau Pinang daripada Superscale F kepada Superscale D.

Juga di-bawah Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap<sup>2</sup> Tahun (OCAR): \$15,000 ia-lah tambahan kepada Pasokan Pengorek Penyelidikan Galian (MIDU) yang dahulu-nya mendapat peruntukan sa-banyak \$15,000 sahaja. Tambahan di-perlukan untuk memperhebatkan lagi pekerjaan Pasokan itu lagi untuk meliputi empat buah Negeri di-Malaysia Barat ini ia-itu Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan dan Pahang. Dalam tahun 1966 dahulu pekerjaan mencharigali kasar telah di-jalankan dalam negeri Selangor sahaja dan pekerjaan mencharigali teliti di-jalankan di-negeri Perak sahaja. Ada-lah di-jangka dalam tahun ini, sa-luas 150,000 ekar akan di-charigali.

Pasokan ini telah menjalankan pekerjaan-nya mengikut dasar yang di-chatitkan dalam Kertas Kerja Majlis Meshuarat Tanah Negara Bilangan 10/58 dan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai dalam empat tahun yang lepas ia-lah seperti berikut:

- (i) Bilangan kawasan Melayu yang sudah di-charigali ia-lah 48; 35 di-Perak, 11 di-Selangor dan 2 di-Pahang.
- (ii) Jumlah luas kawasan yang sudah di-charigali ia-lah 139,292 ekar.
- (iii) Bilangan kawasan Melayu yang di-sahkan ada mengandongi bijeh timah dan di-perakukan untuk penyiataan lanjut ia-lah 18: 11 di-Perak, 6 di-Selangor dan 1 di-Pahang.
- (iv) Jumlah luas kawasan yang di-perakukan untuk penyiataan lanjut ia-lah 11,881 ekar.
- (v) Bilangan kawasan Melayu yang mana mencharigali maseh di-jalankan ia-lah 2 sahaja: 1 di-Perak (Close Prospecting) dan 1 di-Selangor.
- (vi) Bilangan kawasan Simpanan Melayu yang di-charigali chara teliti ia-lah 2 sahaja.
- (vii) Luas kawasan yang di-charigali chara teliti ia-lah 461 ekar.

Di-bawah Perbelanjaan Khas pula (OCSE): untuk membeli perkakas<sup>2</sup> makmal Pasokan Pengorek Penyelidikan Galian, peruntukan sa-banyak \$1,520 di-kehendaki.

Tuan Pengerusi, Butiran (18) hingga (48) ia-lah Anggaran untuk Kajibumi Wilayah Borneo. Anggaran Perbelanjaan Jabatan ini dalam tahun 1966 ia-lah \$428,950 dan dalam tahun 1967 pula, anggaran perbelanjaan ada-lah sa-banyak \$442,002. Ini berma'ana hanya \$13,048 sahaja berlebehan daripada anggaran tahun 1966 dan kebanyakannya ia-lah untuk kenaikan tahunan gaji pegawai<sup>2</sup>.

Pada tahun 1967, seperti tahun yang sudah<sup>2</sup>, Jabatan ini akan meneruskan dasar tetap-nya untuk menjalankan pekerjaan penyiataan galian dan juga menjalankan penyiataan<sup>2</sup> geology. Di-Sarawak, project geochemical prospecting yang di-mulakan dalam tahun 1966 akan di-sambung pekerjaan itu dalam tahun 1967 ini. Kajian<sup>2</sup> akan di-buat mengenai tanah liat ia-itu tanah liat yang boleh di-buat pinggan mangkok daripada-nya dan apabila sudah di-siasat mutu dan banyak-nya tanah liat itu, peta<sup>2</sup> akan di-buat menunjukkan daerah<sup>2</sup> yang mengandongi tanah liat itu serta butir<sup>2</sup>-nya yang berkenaan.

Di-Sabah, pekerjaan utama ia-lah untuk memeta sa-mula Lembah Segama. Lembah ini pada asal-nya sudah pun di-siasat lebeh kurang 15 tahun dahulu, tetapi penyiataan itu tidak berapa rapi. Sekarang dengan ada-nya jalan<sup>2</sup> perhubungan yang baik dan juga adanya teknik<sup>2</sup> charigali yang baharu dan lebeh memuaskan, Lembah ini akan di-kaji sa-mula dengan chara mendalam untuk menentukan sama ada daerah itu mempunyai logam<sup>2</sup> yang boleh di-kerjakan dengan menguntungkan negara kita. Juga Jabatan ini akan membuat kajian rapi terhadap daerah Sandakan juga. Dengan ada-nya ma'alumat keadaan bumi di-situ, daerah itu akan dapat di-buka. Pekerjaan dalam bidang oceanographic research dan juga dalam bidang penyiataan specialised yang lain juga akan di-jalankan tetapi pekerjaan<sup>2</sup> seperti ini tidak dapat di-jalankan sa-chara mendalam kerana kekurangan pegawai<sup>2</sup> kita. Juga oleh kerana bertambah-nya pekerjaan penyiataan minyak oleh sharikat minyak, Jabatan ini akan bertanggungjawab menghimpun dan merakamkan ma'alumat mengenai penyiataan itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu Jabatan ini juga akan memberi keutamaan kepada penerbitan buku<sup>2</sup> mengenai Kajibumi. Ada-lah di-jangkakan bahawa ranchangan penerbitan dalam tahun 1967 ada-lah yang terbesar sa-kali yang pernah di-buat.

Bagi Kepala S. 51—Pesurohjaya Tanah, chuma ada tambahan sa-banyak \$26,473 dan kebanyakan daripada tambahan ini ada-lah untuk kenaikan tahunan gaji<sup>2</sup> pegawai.

Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah Negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu telah meneruskan dengan giat-nya tugas<sup>2</sup> terhadap :

- (i) Ranchangan Penyelesaian Tanah di-Kelantan yang sa-patut-nya di-selesaikan oleh negeri Kelantan sendiri, tetapi oleh kerana negeri Kelantan tidak boleh buat, Kerajaan Pusat bersimpati kepada ra'ayat, ra'ayat susah, maka kita bantu dalam perkara ini. Nampak-nya rakan saya terperanjat di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi.
- (ii) Ranchangan Pertadbiran Tanah, Perlis.
- (iii) Mendaftarkan tanah<sup>2</sup> dan harta Kerajaan Persekutuan, dan
- (iv) Pemereksaan Pejabat<sup>2</sup> Tanah di-Negeri<sup>2</sup> Malaya ini.

Kemajuan yang telah di-chapai dengan pekerjaan tersebut di-atas sa-hingga hari ini ada-lah saperti berikut :

*Bagi Ranchangan Penyelesaian Tanah Negeri Kelantan*

Ranchangan ini telah di-mulakan dalam tahun 1956 lagi dengan tujuan membaiki kedudukan pendaftaran tanah di-negeri Kelantan itu. Boleh di-katakan pada permulaan-nya lebeh kurang 400,000 keping tanah di-negeri ini yang di-dudoki dengan tidak ada mempunyai apa<sup>2</sup> Surat Milek yang tertentu. Ranchangan ini telah di-mulakan di-Jajahan Pasir Mas, yang mana kerja<sup>2</sup> telah di-selesaikan pada bulan Julai, 1960 dengan pengeluaran 73,428 Surat<sup>2</sup> Milek Baharu.

Sa-telah itu ranchangan ini berpindah ka-Jajahan Kota Bharu pada bulan

September, 1960 dan sa-hingga hari ini sa-banyak 104,268 keping tanah dalam Jajahan ini telah di-siasat di-padang dan 69,005 Surat Milek telah di-keluarkan. Pekerjaan di-dalam Jajahan Kota Bharu ada-lah di-jangka selesai dalam tahun 1968. Ini bererti, Tuan Pengerusi, banyak lagi kerja<sup>2</sup> yang mesti kita buat di-negeri Kelantan itu untok membantu ra'ayat di-sana. Kerja itu tidak dapat kita siapkan dalam lima enam tahun, harus akan meng-ambil masa berpuluh<sup>2</sup> tahun lagi.

*Mengenai Ranchangan Pentadbiran Tanah di-negeri Perlis*

Ranchangan ini telah mula berjalan dalam tahun 1960 dengan tujuan menempatkan tuan punya tanah di-atas kawasan tanah mereka yang sa-benar-nya serta mengeluarkan Surat<sup>2</sup> Milek Baharu. Ada-lah di-jangka jumlah Surat<sup>2</sup> Milek Baharu yang akan di-keluarkan ia-lah sa-banyak 52,500. Sa-hingga hari ini jumlah keping tanah yang telah di-selesaikan ada-lah bagai-mana berikut :

(i) Jumlah keping tanah yang telah di-siasat ...	9,304
(ii) Jumlah keping tanah yang telah di-sukat ...	9,304
(iii) Jumlah Surat Milek yang telah di-keluarkan	5,597

Pekerjaan yang di-jalankan dalam Ranchangan di-Perlis ini ada-lah berdasarkan pada mula<sup>2</sup>-nya kepada Undang<sup>2</sup> Tanah Perlis sahaja, tetapi oleh sebab di-dapati kuasa<sup>2</sup> Pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang menjalankan kerja<sup>2</sup> ini ber-kurangan, maka satu Undang<sup>2</sup> Penyelesaian Tanah Perlis telah di-ishtihar-kan dalam *Warta* Kerajaan Perlis pada 17hb November, 1966. Ranchangan bagi menyelesaikan tanah<sup>2</sup> yang ber-kenaan sedang berjalan dengan giat-nya.

*Mendaftarkan Tanah<sup>2</sup> dan Harta Kerajaan Persekutuan*

Pekerjaan menyiasat dan mendaftar-kan tanah<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan Pusat ini telah di-mulakan pada 16hb Jun, 1962 dan



kedzaifan kaum asli di-tempat itu. Saya tidak fikir keadaan orang asli di-tempat itu maseh mengidap penyakit kulit, maseh ada penyakit untut sedang kita mempunyai team perubatan—doktor perubatan. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya kita maseh kurang doktor perubatan orang asli, kita boleh merayu kepada doktor<sup>2</sup> masok ka-dalam perkhidmatan doktor perubatan orang asli. Saya fikir ada pegawai perubatan yang sanggup, dan telah pun berchakap dengan saya, kalau sa-kira-nya di-tawarkan, beliau sendiri sanggup berkhidmat di-jabatan orang asli. Saya tidak hendak menyentoh banyak tentang orang asli ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab saya berjanji saya hendak berchakap banyak tentang soal pindaan undang<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-kemukakan di-dalam Dewan ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri Yang Berhormat—di-dalam Kementerian-nya ada Kementerian Tanah dan Galian, tetapi ada juga sa-bahagian dalam Jabatan ini ia-lah Forestry. Di-dalam Budget ini boleh kita lihat dengan terang Kementerian Hal-Ehwal Tanah dan Galian. Saya merayu kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya menchatitkan Kementerian Hal-Ehwal Tanah, Galian dan Kehutanan. Saya pernah berchakap beberapa tahun dahulu, Tuan Pengerusi, orang<sup>2</sup> forest ini, atau Kementerian Kehutanan ini bertukar daripada satu Menteri ka-satu Menteri, sa-hingga sampai kepada Menteri yang ada ini. Jadi, apa salah-nya sa-telah Yang Berhormat ini menguasai tanah, menguasai galian di-chatitikan menguasai Kehutanan. Tuan Pengerusi, perkhidmatan orang forest, orang kehutanan ini, bukan sadikit, bukan kechil sa-kali pun telah melakukan permogokan pada suatu masa, jadi, tuan<sup>2</sup> tahu, lori balak yang keluar daripada negeri Pahang pada tiap<sup>2</sup> satu malam 130 buah, yang di-jaga, di-perhatikan oleh orang forest ini—satu jalan sahaja, dalam satu hari. Dan bermillion<sup>2</sup> ringgit Kerajaan Negeri mendapat faedah daripada perkhidmatan daripada orang forest ini. Mengapa nama Forest ini tidak kita masokkan? Mengapa tidak di-masokkan perkhidmatan Kementerian Hal-Ehwal Tanah Galian dan Kehutanan? Sudah-lah

jadi bola, daripada satu Menteri ka-satu Menteri, nama pun ta' ada—tenaga-nya kita hendak.

Tuan Pengerusi, manusia sentiasa hidup dalam puji—daripada kechil, anak yang baharu zahir, kita mengagah<sup>2</sup> anak itu supaya senyum sa-hingga sampai hayat, sampai kita besar dan dewasa ini pun kita berkehendakkan pujian. Jadi, chara puji itu tidak-lah sa-rupa—ada kala-nya di-beri bintang, di-beri J.M.N. umpama-nya, di-panggil Tan Sri, walau pun orang-nya itu sa-tengah<sup>2</sup>-nya tidak patut di-beri Kur-niaan Tan Sri—ini-lah 'alam, Tuan Pengerusi. Saya mengingat sahabat saya Menteri Yang Berhormat ini sa-orang kawan yang baik, pinda-lah sadikit—dan kerja ini pun tidak berat hanya menambahkan 6 potong huruf sahaja. Saya fikir ada baik-nya kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini di-betulkan supaya membaikkan hati mereka itu dan lebeh giat bekerja dan berkhidmat kepada negara dan tanah ayer kita.

**Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail:** Saya shorkan tambah Jabatan Mergastua dan Orang Asli.

**Tuan Abdul Razak bin Hussin:** Saya chadangkan satu, Tuan Pengerusi, sahabat saya chadangkan dua, tetapi Menteri kita fikir-lah mana na' pileh yang banyak-kah atau yang sadikit (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sekarang dalam Kementerian Mergastua, terutama dalam masaalah National Park—ada Butiran dalam Budget ini, Penyelenggaraan Burong<sup>2</sup> dan Binatang. Pada tahun dahulu jumlah di-untokkan \$300, pada tahun ini chuma di-untokkan \$200. Saya ta' tahu mengapa di-kechilkan—Sedangkan \$300 pun sudah kechil, di-kechilkan lagi hingga \$200 untok penyelenggaraan burong dan binatang.

Tuan Pengerusi, National Park ini memang dudok-nya dalam Kementerian Tanah. Tetapi dia ada kaitan dengan Kementerian Pelanchongan—Jabatan Pelanchongan—dalam Kementerian Perusahaan dan Perdagangan. Jadi saya berfikir, Tuan Pengerusi,

peruntukan yang tiga ratus ini dikurangkan dua ratus ada-lah mendukacitakan. Ini saya fikir tidak munasabah, kerana apa yang kita kehendaki sa-bagaimana yang saya kata tadi, ada perhubungan dengan Jabatan Pelan-chongan, kerana orang<sup>2</sup> luar negeri sentiasa melawat National Park ini, saya fikir peruntukan ini patut ditambah. Saya mengeshorkan kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat, supaya National Park itu, dalam masalah menyelenggaraan burung dan binatang<sup>2</sup> ini, bukan sahaja seperti sekarang tetapi kita mengadakan satu kumpulan binatang yang boleh kita jinakkan. Pada hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu, chuma ada sa-ekor rusa sahaja yang jinak di-National Park. Ini, memang betul jinak, macham kambing sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi. Tetapi apa salah-nya binatang lain ini kita jinakkan.

Tuan Pengerusi, chuma kalau kita hendak tengok binatang<sup>2</sup> kadang<sup>2</sup> menunggu pukul 11 malam, sa-kumpulan kerbau hutan, seladang, rusa akan datang ka-tempat itu. Sa-patut-nya patut kita ambil binatang itu kita perjinakkan. Alat sains kita ini boleh menurunkan kejantanan-nya, kita gunakan, supaya pelawat daripada luar negeri, atau orang daripada dalam negeri ini sendiri mengetahui ini rusa, ini kijang, ini pelandok, ini seladang. Jadi hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya fikir Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, banyak yang tidak hendak pergi ka-tempat ini, sungguh pun tempat ini menarek, tetapi oleh sebab tak ada benda ini, kurang perhatian. Jadi, kerana dalam soal ini, saya menchadangkan, Tuan Pengerusi, adakan bilek<sup>2</sup> gambar<sup>2</sup>, gambar burung, gambar binatang. Apa jenis binatang yang ada dalam National Park ini atau ada dalam bumi kita Malaysia ini, supaya jadi perhatian dan pandangan pelawat<sup>2</sup> luar negeri.

Yang kedua dan kita usahakan chara mengeraskan binatang. Kita tinggalkan kulit-nya, atau di-keraskan, sekarang ini dia binatang itu kita boleh dapati, kalau kita melawat ka-rumah Menteri tetapi mungkin kaki gajah ada di-sana, harimau hutan, kucing

hutan yang sudah di-bekukan, yang di-keraskan. Tetapi tidak di-dapati di-National Park, di-tempat di-mana binatang itu di-pelihara atau di-kaji. Jadi macham saya, Tuan Pengerusi, sehingga hari ini saya, maseh belum berpeluang melawat ka-rumah Menteri<sup>2</sup>. Apa tah lagi orang lain daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat umpama-nya tak ada peluang langsung. Saya tidak berhajat hendak minum teh Tuan Pengerusi, say chuma hendak menengok kaki gajah, tandok lembu, umpama-nya, tandok seladang yang ada di-rumah mereka itu. Jadi kalau sekarang tidak ada peluang itu apa salah-nya Kerajaan membuat satu bilek gambar yang mempunyai gambar yang menarek hati. Benda yang di-keraskan ini. Binatang hidup yang telah di-jinakkan yang diturunkan kejantanan-nya. Saya fikir, ini membantu dalam masaalah pelan-chong, sakali pun bukan tugas Menteri, atau Kementerian ini, tetapi sebab ada perhubungan National Park ini dengan Menteri Perdagangan, Kementerian Perdagangan, saya fikir Kementerian Perdagangan, boleh-lah berunding dalam masaalah ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak mengakhirkkan ucapan saya ini untuk satu dua perkara lagi, ia-itu Pesuroh Jaya Tanah. Saya merayu kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat, dalam masaalah Undang<sup>2</sup> Harta Pusakaan. Pada hari ini puak yang di-bicharkan di-bawah \$10,000, ada-lah kuasa Pemungut Khazanah Tanah membicharakan soal<sup>2</sup> tanah pusaka itu. Bila lebeh daripada \$10,000 terpaksa-lah perkara ini dibawa ka-Mahkamah Tinggi. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, pembicharaan di-Mahkamah Tinggi ini-lah masaalah dalam masaalah ini, perantaraan surat-menyurat dengan mahkamah. Ini meng-ambil masa kadang<sup>2</sup> enam bulan. Jadi apa salah-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, kita menchadangkan supaya perbi-charaan kuasa, harta yang di-bawah \$25,000 boleh di-usahakan dan di-lakukan oleh Pegawai Khazanah Tanah Daerah dengan tidak payah pergi ka-Mahkamah Tinggi kerana orang<sup>2</sup> yang di-luar bandar bukan sahaja tidak ada duit, tetapi tidak tahu di-mana tempat yang hendak

di-tujukan. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita boleh mengurangkan, kita boleh meminda masalah ini, saya fikir, ra'ayat di-luar bandar akan berterima kaseh bukan sahaja kepada Kementerian ini, tetapi kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat yang muda ini.

Yang akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit atas masalah penyusunan tanah Kelantan dan tadbiran Tanah Perlis. Mengikut Perlembagaan kita, Tuan Pengerusi, masalah tanah ini ada-lah masalah Kerajaan Negeri. Hasil tanah kita dalam sa-buah negeri itu sa-ratus peratus terpulang kepada Kerajaan Negeri. Jadi sekarang ini Kerajaan Pusat dengan belanja yang banyak menyiapkan pegawai dengan kaki-tangan-nya untuk perkara ini. Dan belanja<sup>2</sup> runchit O.C.A.R. ini, kerana hendak menyelesaikan masalah tanah di-Kelantan dan Perlis. Dengan alasan-nya pertimbangan rasa dengan orang ramai di-tempat itu, kalau ini-lah sebab-nya beliau menimbangkan. Saya fikir, Tuan Pengerusi, masalah ini, kalau sakali kita buat kita boleh benarkan Kelantan dan Perlis, apa hal Kerajaan lain, Kerajaan Negeri lain. Jadi kita banyakkkan peruntukan sahaja. Kita fikir tak patut-lah kita letakkan wang dengan bagini banyak dengan alasan kasehankan ra'ayat. Kita patut bagi tahu kepada Kerajaan umpamanya kepada ra'ayat Kelantan, kelemahan Kerajaan Kelantan sekarang ini, maka penyusunan tanah ini tidak dapat di-lakukan. Kapada tuan<sup>2</sup> sahaja yang boleh menchorakkan negara ini, atau negeri Kelantan ini sama ada memilih Kerajaan yang betul, jujur dan ikhlas, yang boleh kesanggupan, supaya ra'ayat tahu. Jadi sekarang ini jika dia tak jalan, kita tolong, ini berlawanan dengan Perlembagaan, Tuan Pengerusi, Saya fikir Yang Berhormat Menteri sa-bagai sa-orang loyar, supaya mengkaji dalam soal ini. Tetapi mengikut Perlembagaan ia-lah kuasa Negeri, biar-lah Negeri itu menyelesaikan. Saya sa-habis<sup>2</sup> kasehankan orang Kelantan ini sa-hingga saya sendiri berkawan pun orang Kelantan, tetapi belanja Kerajaan Pusat untuk negeri Kelantan mengapa? Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin-lah hendak minta

penjelasan kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat, supaya kekeliruan ini tidak dapat berpanjangan. Saya berterima kaseh.

**Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak-lah berchadang hendak menukar nama Menteri ini daripada Menteri Tanah dan Galian tambah lagi Menteri Orang Asli, tambah lagi dengan Menteri Binatang, tambah lagi dengan Menteri apa-tidak!

**Tuan Abdul Razak bin Hussin:** Tidak, saya menchadang kehutanan sahaja. Saya tidak menchadangkan Menteri Orang Asli atau Menteri yang lain<sup>2</sup>. Saya menambah Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah, Galian dan Kehutanan—dalam tanah, dalam bumi, atas bumi—meliputi. Kalau ada orang<sup>2</sup> asli dalam itu, dalam itu-lah terletak-nya.

**Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak ada menchadangkan apa<sup>2</sup>, chukup-lah dengan nama Menteri yang ada sekarang, bekerja dan mengambil kerja<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-dalam Kementerian-nya. Chuma saya suka menambah, apa yang disebut oleh sahabat saya dari Kuala Lipis tadi ia-itu di-muka surat 483, berkenaan dengan rancangan penyelesaian tanah negeri Kelantan dan Perlis. Saya rasa berkenaan dengan penyelesaian tanah ini bukan-lah hanya berlaku di-negeri Kelantan, di-negeri Perlis—keadaan tidak selesai tanah ini bukan hanya berlaku di-dalam kedua buah negeri itu sahaja, tetapi berlaku banyak dalam negeri<sup>2</sup> yang lain, tetapi nampak-nya negeri Kelantan telah mendapat keutamaan dan negeri Perlis juga mendapat keutamaan berasaskan kapada apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kerana kasehankan kapada ra'ayat negeri Kelantan. Saya rasa ra'ayat negeri Kelantan tidak akan kasehan kapada Menteri ini terutama sa-kali kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada PAS dari Bachok terutama-nya dan dia tidak akan berterima kaseh kapada Menteri ini dan akan pulang-lah dia ka-sana dan kalau terjadi-lah penyelesaian tanah yang di-buat oleh Menteri ini dengan perbelanjaan yang bagini

banyak, maka nama penyelesaian-nya itu tidak kepada Kementerian kita, tetapi akan pergi-lah kepada negeri Kelantan sendiri. Ini juga sudah tentu-lah jadi—kita punya susah orang lain dapat nama.

Jadi, sa-bagaimana Yang Berhormat sahabat saya wakil dari Lipis mengatakan kenapa masaalah penyelesaian tanah di-Kelantan sahaja di-utamakan dan di-Perlis di-utamakan pada hal dalam negeri Perak mithal-nya dalam kawasan saya sendiri masaalah kusut tanah ini sudah lama berlaku tidak ada geran dia maseh T.O.L. dalam kawasan Hilir Perak ia-itu Sungai Manek dan Labu Kubong. Sudah pun saya kemukakan masaalah ini kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat ia-itu ada dan maseh ada lagi tanah<sup>2</sup> yang telah bertahun<sup>2</sup> lama-nya di-dalam peringkat T.O.L. juga dan beberapa tahun, lima enam tahun dahulu kawasan Labu Kubong dan Sungai Manek ini ada mendapat ganti rugi kerana padi mereka itu tidak jadi, dan duit-nya adalah sekarang di-berikan kepada petani. Dan wang itu tersimpan, ada suatu badan di-negeri Perak wang itu boleh di-pinjam oleh petani<sup>2</sup> tetapi dengan syarat bahawa mereka hendak-lah membawa geran mereka itu memin-ta dan meminjam duit yang di-berikan kepada mereka oleh Kerajaan.

Tetapi apa yang menjadi kemushkilan sekarang ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu petani<sup>2</sup> yang berhak menerima atau pun berhak meminta bantuan pinjaman itu tidak dapat. Sebab, tanah-nya tidak bergerak. Sudah bertahun<sup>2</sup> hal ini berlaku. Bukan sa-kali, bukan dua kali, bukan tiga kali kita sudah kemukakan masaalah ini, tetapi nampak-nya sugutan yang saperti ini tidak bagitu di-indahkan malahan saya nampak negeri Kelantan-lah yang di-utamakan sa-hingga daripada empat ribu orang yang geran ada dahulu sekarang ini telah beratus<sup>2</sup> ribu yang ada geran. Jadi sebab itu saya rasa tidak adil Kementerian ini kalau hanya di-utamakan negeri Kelantan sedang-kan negeri<sup>2</sup> yang lain—Perak, Kedah, Selangor, Pahang, umpama-nya—lebeh besar lagi masaalah tanah ini, terlalu rumit, terutama sa-kali manakala ber-

laku pemindahan yang beramai<sup>2</sup> daripada negeri Kelantan masok ka-negeri Pahang dan mereka ini semua sa-kali ia-lah orang<sup>2</sup> yang telah putus asa dudok dalam negeri Kelantan dan masok negeri Pahang dan dudok meng-ambil tanah dalam negeri Pahang dan tanah itu tanah di-istilahkan dengan tanah haram mithal-nya. Jadi, itu menimbulkan satu masaalah kekusutan tanah yang saya rasa dapat di-beri pertolongan kepada Kerajaan Pahang bagaimana hendak menyelesaikan-nya. Bagitu juga dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> yang lain.

Jadi, saya harap-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini supaya kalau hendak di-buat dua negeri ini sahaja, buat semua sa-kali negeri dalam Tanah Melayu kita ini. Kalau tidak, biar tidak semua-nya. Sebab, masaalah tanah ini masaalah Negeri bukan masaalah Federal dan kalau masaalah Negeri biar-lah di-selesaikan oleh Negeri dan kalau masaalah Federal kita selesaikan dia masaalah Federal sendiri. Jadi, itu-lah yang saya menarek perhatian dengan chara ringkas-nya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya negeri<sup>2</sup> lain juga di-ambil perhatian tentang kekusutan penyelesaian tanah itu. Terima kaseh.

**Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok):** Tuan Pengerusi, dengan ringkas-nya dalam masa lima minit—yang pertama-nya meminta Yang Berhormat Menteri kita memansokhkan nama S. 57 ia-itu Hal Ehwal Orang Asli kepada Hal Ehwal Mempertinggi-kan Tamaddun—Promotion of Organisation Affairs.

Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya minta bagini kita menyebut<sup>2</sup>kan nama orang asli ini sama-lah juga wujud-nya Red Indian di-Amerika. Lebeh baik-lah kita mansokhkan nama orang<sup>2</sup> asli ini, tetapi kita adakan peruntukan itu untuk mempercepatkan pembangunan tamaddun mereka itu maka perkataan<sup>2</sup> yang boleh menimbulkan perasaan inferiority complex tidak-lah berlaku di-kalangan ra'ayat negeri kita.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, boleh jadi orang menyangka saya tidak bagitu bertimbang rasa dan berterima

kaseh kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri kita tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, pada hari ini, Dewan ini dapat-lah menyaksikan bahawa saya-lah orang yang pertama sa-kali menyatakan simpati dan menerima kaseh dan saya-lah orang yang terakhir sa-kali yang tidak akan mempeduli nasib Menteri kita itu ia-itu dengan mengemukakan bahawa Kementerian ini patut-lah mempunyai sa-orang Menteri Muda supaya dapat di-bagikan kerja itu dan dapat pula menolong kerja<sup>2</sup> yang pada masa ini terbengkalai banyak oleh kerana tidak dapat hendak di-tunaikan oleh Menteri kita ini. Jadi dengan demikian urusan tanah bagi negeri kita yang sedang maju ini dapat di-selesaikan dengan segera.

Saya tidak hendak berchakap apa berkenaan dengan usaha<sup>2</sup> yang di-buat di-Kelantan dan di-Perlis. Kerana Kelantan itu tempat saya mewakili di-dalam politik dan Perlis itu negeri saya sendiri. Jadi arti-nya dapat-lah kebaikan saya ka-dalam kedua<sup>2</sup> tempat itu. Chuma masaalah ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kita tidak hairan kerana di-Sarawak sendiri saya dapati ada satu million yang kita beri sa-bagai contribution dalam S. 55 muka 498 ia-itu di-bawah Special Expenditure Pechahan-kepala—Butir 12. Tahun sudah kita ada dua ribu pada tahun ini \$10,000. Jadi kita, tidak silap, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu di-bawah S. 53 muka surat 490 O.C.A.R. Pechahan-kepala 11 pada tahun ini kita ada satu million kita bagi contribution kepada kerja<sup>2</sup> di-Sarawak, ma'ana contribution atau pun bayaran sa-macam ini erti-nya tidak menjadi kewajipan kita. Kalau begitu di-Sarawak kita boleh bagi satu million maka Kelantan dan Perlis ada-lah menjadi satu negeri di-dalam Malaya ini yang menjadi Malaysia Barat maka saya rasa tidak-lah itu merupakan satu pilih kaseh atau pun hendak mengutamakan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, tidak timbul perkara itu hanya orang<sup>2</sup> yang suka mengatakan sa-suatu dapat-lah mereka mengatakan sa-suatu. Ada pun berkenaan . . . . .

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Saya suka memberi penerangan, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sangat hairan kepada

Pejabat Tanah dan Ukur Sarawak kerana kerja<sup>2</sup> Persekutuan.

**Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya faham kalau-lah tidak kerana Persekutuan tentu-lah kita tidak membayar. Tetapi kalau sa-kiranya benda itu kerja daripada Persekutuan, lebeh baik di-salorkan melalui P.E. atau pun sa-bagai-nya tidak membayar, menyuruh orang itu membuat kerja sa-olah<sup>2</sup>-nya kita bayar bagi negeri lain membuat kerja. Saya sedar perkara itu. Mengapa tidak di-masokkan dalam P.E., Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyokong lagi satu ia-itu di-bawah P.E. bagi Kementerian ini butir 2A, Pengerusi Lembaga Pemuliharaan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara. Kita mempunyai token sa-banyak \$10. Saya berterima kaseh-lah kepada Menteri ini supaya di-segerakan jawatan itu kerana ini-lah satu perkara yang besar di-dalam perubahan tanah kita bagi tahun 1967 ini.

Di-bawah S. 54 kita dapat pakar<sup>2</sup> daripada Canada sa-banyak tujuh orang. Tetapi mengapa-kah, Tuan Pengerusi, kita tidak dapat sama menchari pakar daripada bahagian Asia? Sebab mengikut report<sup>2</sup> berkenaan dengan urusan yang sa-macam ini ada banyak pakar<sup>2</sup> dari Asia dan saya rasa mereka itu lebeh hampir dengan nature di-negeri kita ini. Dan banyak-lah pakar<sup>2</sup> yang telah membuat penyiasatan tanah ini apabila mereka mengeluarkan penyata mereka itu, mengikut bahawa expert daripada Asia sendiri boleh membuat kerja ini dan mereka itu mempunyai pengalaman yang lebeh hampir daripada pakar<sup>2</sup> daripada Eropah atau pun Amerika atau pun Canada.

Berkenaan dengan S. 55 muka surat 498 Pechahan-kepala 12. Kita pada tahu ini meminta belanja sa-banyak \$10,000 untok mengadakan Aerial Photo atau pun Photo Udara. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengshorkan bahawa bukan sahaja photo udara yang kita adakan tetapi photo teruna juga kita adakan ia-itu yang saya maksudkan photo teruna ia-lah sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> penyiasatan itu di-buat map atau peta menggambarkan isi bumi

yang dari dalam. Maka dengan demikian dapat-lah kita menyiasat lubang<sup>2</sup> atau pun bahagian di-dalam tanah sa-olah<sup>2</sup> kita lihat benda itu dari dalam. Dengan demikian dapat-lah satu gambaran yang tidak nyata itu dapat dinyatakan dan ini mustahak juga bagi pelawat<sup>2</sup> dan bagi sekolah<sup>2</sup>.

**Tuan Pengerusi:** Berapa minit lagi?

**Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Saya hendak habiskan, sa-minit sahaja lagi saya hendak habiskan.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan penyelesaian tanah di-Kelantan juga saya sebut sedikit, ia-itu masalah ini saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri kita boleh jadi dalam chakap<sup>2</sup>-nya itu ada sedikit<sup>2</sup> menyebutkan perkataan<sup>2</sup> yang di-keluarkan daripada lisan-nya tetapi tidak-lah dari dalam lubang hati-nya. Kerana masalah penyelesaian tanah ini ada-lah masalah national dan saya tidak-lah suka hendak berchakap dari segi politik sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Hilir Perak yang lari daripada Kelantan masok parti lain. Jadi, jangan-lah kita jadikan perkara<sup>2</sup> ini sa-bagai satu masalah yang berbau politik, sedang perkara ini terbengkalai daripada tahun 1956 lagi ia-itu daripada Kerajaan Perikatan memerintah pada masa itu. Saya menerima kaseh dan saya akan menjemput Menteri ini pergi khas ka-rumah saya dan saya tidak mustahak-

lah hendak menang lagi dalam pilihan raya kalau negeri kita ini aman dan damai.

*House resumed.*

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat saya ma'alumkan ia-itu Jawatan-kuasa Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> Perbe-kalan tahun 1967 telah sampai kepada Kepala S. 57 bagi jadual dalam Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

### (MOTION)

**Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

"Bahawa pertimbangan urusan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini di-tempohkan dan Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang."

**Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:** Saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

"Bahawa pertimbangan urusan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini di-tempohkan dan Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang."

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 10 pagi hari Ithnin.

*Adjourned at 1.00 p.m.*