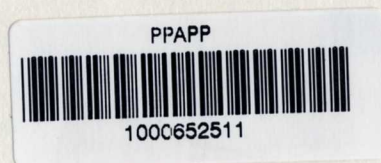


REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY, PENANG

I ST SITTING OF THE
FOURTH SESSION THURSDAY
16 TH AUGUST, 1962

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16TH AUGUST, 1962.



PRESENT:

- The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker (Tuan Haji Sulaiman bin Haji Ahmad, P.J.K.)
- " the Chief Minister (Dato Wong Pow Nee, P.M.N.)
- " the Legal Adviser (Enche Wan Suleiman bin Pawan Teh)
- " the Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim, J.M.N., J.P.)
- " the Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik, A.M.N., J.P.)
- " the Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin, J.P.)
- " the Member for Butterworth (Dr. M. P. L. Yegappan, J.P.)
- " the Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche C. D. Ismail, A.M.N.)
- " the Member for Tasek Glugor (Enche Hashim bin Awang, J.P.)
- " the Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim, J.P.)
- " the Member for Kapala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah, A.M.N.)
- " the Member for Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin, Shariff)
- " the Member for Nibong Tebal (Tuan Haji Sahid bin Hassan)
- " the Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang)
- " the Member for Tanjong Tengah (Mr. Wong Choong Woh)
- " the Member for Tanjong Utara (Mr. Yuen Fook Cheong)
- " the Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Tan Chong Bee)
- " the Member for Tanjong Selatan (Mr. C. Y. Choy)
- " the Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe)
- " the Member for Ayer Itam (Mr. Chor Sin Kheng, J.P.)
- " the Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew)
- " the Member for Balik Pulau (Tuan Haji Mohamed Hassan bin Haji Kassim)
- " the Member for Bayan Lepas (Tuan Haji Rifaie bin Haji Salleh, P.J.K.)
- " the Member for Bagan Ajam (Mr. Phee Joo Teik)

ABSENT :

- " the Member for Sungei Pinang (Mr. D. S. Ramanathan, J.P.)

The Assembly resumes at 9.00 a.m.

(B) The Penang State First Supplementary Supply (1962) Bill, 1962.

First Reading.

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon men- chadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan "Undang2 men- gadakan peruntukan wang yang di-keluarkan daripada Kumpulan Wang yang di-Satukan untuk per- belanjaan tambahan bagi per- khidmatan2 di-dalam tahun 1962" di-bacakan bagi kali yang pertama.

The Member for Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Bill accordingly read a first time.

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut syarat2 Peratoran Majlis Meshuarat 59, saya mohon memberi kenyataan bahawa Bachaan kali yang Kedua Rang Undang2 ini akan di-cha- dangkan dengan serta merta.

Second Reading.

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon men- chadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan "Undang2 men- gadakan peruntukan wang yang di-keluarkan daripada Kumpulan Wang yang di-Satukan untuk per- belanjaan tambahan bagi perkhid- matan2 di-dalam tahun 1962" di- bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada pun tujuan Rang Undang2 ini ialah hendak memberi kuasa berkanun mengeluarkan perbelanjaan tam- bahan sebanyak \$35,000 untuk perkhidmatan 'awam negeri seba- gimana mengikut Perkara 32, Per- lembagaan Negeri Pulau Pinang. Butir lanjut peruntukan ada di- beri di-dalam Peranggaran Tam-

bahan Perbelanjaan Biasa Yang Pertama Negeri Pulau Pinang, 1962 yang telah di-bentangkan sebagai Risalat Dewan Perhim- punan Undangan Negeri Pulau Pinang Bilangan 6 tahun 1962.

Peruntukan Tajok 15, Hal Ehwal Ugama dan Mahkamah2, adalah di-kehendaki untuk membolehkan Kerajaan Negeri membayar elaun2 sebanyak \$4 sa-jam kepada Guru2 Islam dalam Kelas2 Dewasa. Di- bawah Jadual yang ka-Sembilan Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Ker- ajaan Negeri adalah bertanggung jawab untuk "menjaga orang2 yang mengembangkan i'tikad dan keperchayaan2 di-antara orang2 yang berugama Islam." Satu daripada jalan2 bagi Kerajaan menjalankan tanggung2 jawab- nya ia-lah dengan memberi ajaran ugama kepada orang2 Islam yang menghadiri Kelas2 Dewasa. Ini akan menyelamatkan orang2 Islam yang tidak pandai membaca dan menulis daripada menganut ke- perchayaan2 yang bertentangan dengan ajaran Ugama Islam. Kelas2 Dewasa ini adalah di- jalankan di-bawah naongan Ke- menterian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kelas2 ini di-kelelakan kerana ra'ayat telah meminta supaya ajaran2 Islam dalam Kelas2 Dewasa dapat di-anjorkan. Bantuan Kerajaan Negeri ini akan di-belanjakan semua-nya untuk membayar elaun2 Guru2 Islam dalam Kelas2 Dewasa, Ke- menterian Pembangunan L u a r Bandar telah melantek satu Ja- watankuasa yang mengandongi seramai 8 orang ahli2 pakar ugama untok mentadbirkan kursus2 ugama melalui Pengelolas2 Pel- ajaran Dewasa Negeri. Guru2 yang akan mengajar ugama Islam dalam Kelas2 Dewasa ini akan di-pilih daripada Guru2 Ugama yang sekarang ini mengajar di- dalam Sekolah2 Menengah dan Rendah dan juga orang2 kampung yang mempunyai kelayakan yang lazim untuk mengajar ugama Islam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

The Member for Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah): Saya menyokong, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise not in opposition of this Bill, but would like to seek certain clarifications from the mover as to what part of the State Constitution allows the Re- ligious Affairs Department to conduct adult classes for students: because, from what I gather of this State List which refers to religious affairs and the Muslim religion—State List II, "1. Muslim Law and personal and family law of persons professing the Muslim religion, including the Muslim Law relating to succession, testate and intestate, betrothal, marriage, divorce, etc.", and it goes down until "the deter- mination of matters of Muslim Law and doctrine and Malay custom" —there is nothing at all mentioned in this List which gives authority for the Religious Affairs Department to spend money on Education which I think is a Federal matter.

The second clarification which I would like to seek is: how are these classes being run and whether they are being run in the City or in the rural areas, and where they are being run for adult students.

Those are the two clarifications which I would like to seek from the mover of the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Tuan s u k a hendak menerangkan perkara itu?

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab- nya ada-lah di-da'am jadual itu yang menunjukkan ia-lah Kera-

jaan Negeri berkuasa membuat Undang2 dan begitu juga Ke- rajaan Negeri berkuasa menge- luarkan perbelanjaan. Itu-lah jawapan-nya.

Mr. Speaker: Lagi satu ber- kenaan dengan tempat di-mana akan di-adakan kelas2 itu?

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Dan lagi saya suka menambah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah ini pe- ngajaran ugama bukan-nya pela- jaran ugama yang hendak di-bagi ini, kerana sebagaimana yang saya terangkan tadi di-dalam ucapan saya bila saya membachakan rang undang2 ini pada kali yang kedua. Ia-lah tujuan-nya kerana memeli- hara orang2 Islam yang tiada tahu banyak fasal hal ugama supaya mereka tidak menerima pengajaran yang bertentangan dengan kahendak ugama dan begitu juga ada-lah di-chadang- kan yang pengajaran ini akan di-beri di-dalam kelas dewasa di- mana yang ada kelas dewasa, di- tempat2 yang ada kelas dewasa. Jadi berma'ana-lah ia-itu di-tam- bakan satu pelajaran, pelajaran ugama, di-dalam kelas2 dewasa untok orang2 Islam yang hendak belajar ugama.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Committee

The Assembly resolves itself into Committee.

The Bill is considered clause by clause and agreed to without amendment.

The Assembly resumes

Third Reading

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mo- hon melaporkan bahawa Rang

Undang2 Bekalan Tambahan Yang Pertama (1962) Negeri Pulau Pinang, 1962, telah di-timbangkan sa-fasal demi sa-fasal di-dalam Jawatan Kuasa dan telah di-perse-tujui dengan tiada apa2 pindaan. Oleh itu, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 itu di-bachakan bagi kali ketiga dan di-luluskan.

The Member for Kepala Batas (Taun Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a third time and passed.

(C) The Legislative Assembly (Members' Remuneration) (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

First Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan 'Undang2 meminda Undang2 (Bayaran kepada Ahli2) Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, 1959' di-bachakan bagi kali yang pertama.

The Member for Ayer Itam (Mr. Chor Sin Kheng): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Bill accordingly read a first time.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Peratoran2 Majlis Meshuarat yang berkenaan di-berhentikan kuat kuasa-nya untuk sementara bagi membolehkan Rang Undang2 ini di-bawa di-dalam semua perengkat di-dalam Majlis Meshuarat ini.

The Member for Ayer Itam (Mr. Chor Sin Kheng): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Second Reading.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan 'Undang2 meminda Undang2 (Bayaran kepada Ahli2) Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, 1959' di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Kelmarin Dewan ini telah pun membuat ketetapan menerima Laporan Jawatan Kuasa Tetap, Peratoran2 Majlis Meshuarat dan Perlebehan2 yang di-bentangkan sebagai Risalat Bil. 7 tahun 1962, Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, Negeri Pulau Pinang. Berikut dengan ketetapan tersebut, maka Rang Undang2 ini mustahak-lah di-kemukakan sekarang supaya dapat memberi pengesahan undang2 untuk menaikkan elaun bulanan Ahli2 Dewan ini dari \$250 menjadi \$375 sa-bulan. Sebab2 dan alasan2 mengapa tambahan yang di-chadangkan itu pat di-buat telah pun di-bahath dengan sepenoh2-nya di-dalam Dewan ini. Tujuan Rang Undang2 ini ia-lah hendak memberi kuasa berkanun kepada satu perkara yang telah pun di-perse-tujui oleh Deman ini.

Fasal I Rang Undang2 ini adalah mensharatkan bahawa tambahan yang di-chadangkan bagi elaun Ahli2 Dewan ini hendak-lah di-jalankan kuat kuasa-nya mulai daripada 1hb. Januari, 1962 dan tarikh ini ia-lah sebagaimana yang di-shorkan di-dalam Laporan Jawatan Kuasa Tetap itu.

Pindaan yang di-chadangkan di-dalam fasal 2 pula adalah memberi kuasa supaya bayaran kepada Ahli2 Yang Berhormat itu di-naikkan dari \$250 menjadi \$375 sa-bulan ia-itu sebagaimana yang telah di-shorkan oleh Jawatan Kuasa Tetap, Peratoran2 Majlis Meshuarat dan Perlebehan2.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ini saya menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 ini di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

The Member for Ayer Itam (Mr. Chor Sin Kheng): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Committee

The Assembly resolves itself into Committee.

The Bill is considered clause by clause and agreed to without amendment.

The Assembly resumes

Third Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon melaporkan bahawa Rang Undang2 (Pindaan) (Bayaran kepada Ahli2) Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, 1962 telah di-timbangkan sa-fasal demi sa-fasal di-dalam Jawatan Kuasa dan di-perse-tujui dengan tiada apa2 pindaan. Oleh itu, saya memohon menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 itu di-bachakan bagi kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

The Member for Ayer Itam (Mr. Chor Sin Kheng): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a third time and passed.

(D) The Speaker. (Remuneration) (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

First Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan 'Undang2 meminda Undang2 (Bayaran) Yang di-Pertua, 1959' di-bachakan bagi kali yang pertama.

The Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Bill accordingly read a first time.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Peratoran2 Majlis Meshuarat yang berkenaan di-berhentikan kuat kuasa-nya untuk sementara bagi membolehkan Rang Undang2 ini di-bawa di-dalam semua perengkat di-dalam Majlis Meshuarat ini.

The Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Second Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan 'Undang2 meminda Undang2 (Bayaran) Yang di-Pertua, 1962 di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Rang Undang2 ini ada-lah bermaksud hendak memberi pengesahan undang2 supaya bayaran yang di-beri kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua di-naikkan daripada \$375/- sa-bulan menjadi \$500/- sa-bulan, mulai daripada 1hb. Januari, 1962. Sebab2 dan alasan2 mengapa bayaran itu patut di-naikkan telah pun di-bahathkan kelmarin dengan panjang lebar oleh Dewan ini tatkala membincangkan Usul supaya Dewan ini menerima Laporan Jawatan Kuasa Tetap, Peratoran2 Majlis Meshuarat dan Perlebehan2 yang di-bentangkan sebagai Risalat Bil. 7 tahun 1962, Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, Negeri Pulau Pinang.

Sekarang saya menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang2 ini di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

The Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong. The

reason why I support this Bill is that the Speaker, according to protocol, is second in precedence only to His Excellency the Governor in Penang, and he has to uphold his dignity and prestige; and I fully support the Bill to increase his allowance as justified. Wherever he goes he has to be properly dressed and he has to spend a lot of time in his office too.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Committee

The Assembly resolves itself into Committee.

The Bill is considered clause by clause and agreed to without amendment.

The Assembly resumes

Third Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua di-Pertua, saya mohon melaporkan bahawa Rang Undang2 (Pindaan) (Bayaran) Yang di-Pertua, 1962, telah di-timbangkan sa-fasal demi sa-fasal di-dalam Jawatan Kuasa dan telah di-persetujui dengan tiada apa2 pindaan. Oleh itu, saya mohon menandatangani supaya Rang Undang2 itu di-bachakan bagi kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

The Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill according read a third time and passed.

(E) The Executive Council (Members' Renumeration) (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
First Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon mencha-

dangkan supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan 'Undang2 meminda Undang2 (Bayaran kepada Ahli2) Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan, 1959' di-bachakan bagi kali yang pertama.

The Member For Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Bill accordingly read a first time.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menandatangani supaya Peratoran2 Majlis Meshuarat yang berkenaan di-berhentikan kuat kuasa-nya untuk sementara bagi membolehkan Rang Undang2 ini di-bawa di-dalam semua perengkat di-dalam Majlis Meshuarat ini.

The Member For Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Second Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya mohon menandatangani supaya Rang Undang2 yang di-namakan 'Undang2 meminda Undang2 (Bayaran kepada Ahli2) Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan, 1959' di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

Rang Undang2 ini ada-lah bermaksud hendak memberi pengesahan undang2 kepada ketetapan yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini kelmari ia-itu di-dalam perbincangan-nya supaya disahkan Laporan Jawatan Kuasa Tetap, Peratoran2 Majlis Meshuarat dan Perlebehan2 yang telah di-bentangkan sebagai Risalat Bil. 7 tahun 1962, Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan Negeri Pulau Pinang. Berikut dengan ketetapan tersebut, maka Rang Undang2 ini mustahak lah di-kemukakan

sekarang ini memberi pengesahan-nya supaya Ahli2 Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan dapat di-beri bayaran sa-banyak \$375 dan bukan \$250 sa-bulan mulai daripada 1hb. January, 1962. Sebagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi tatkala saya mengeshorkan supaya Rang Undang2 meminda (Bayaran kepada Ahli2 Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan tahun 1962 di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua. Sebab2 dan alasan2 mengapa tambahan telah pun di-binchangkan dengan sa-penoh2-nya oleh Dewan ini kelmari.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menandatangani supaya Rang Undang2 ini di-bachakan bagi kali yang kedua.

The Member For Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Committee

The Assembly resolves itself into Committee.

The Bill is considered clause by clause and agreed to without amendment.

The Assembly resumes.

Third Reading

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon melaporkan bahawa Rang Undang2 (Pindaan) (Bayaran kepada Ahli2) Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan, tahun 1962 telah di-timbangkan sa-fasal demi sa-fasal oleh Jawatan Kuasa dan telah di-persetujui dengan tiada apa2 pindaan. Oleh itu saya mohon menandatangani supaya Rang Undang2 ini di-bachakan bagi kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

The Member For Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, say menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a third time and passed.

7. MOTIONS.

(A) Motion by the Hon'ble Enche Hashim bin Awang.

The Member for Tasek Glugor (Enche Hashim bin Awang): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam tahun dahulu saya juga telah menandatangani usul mengemukakan berbilang2 terima kaseh kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor kerana telah melafadzkan ucapan-nya kepada Dewan ini dan di-dalam ucapan itu jikalau saya ta' salah saya menyatakan bahawa dalam tahun 1961 ia-lah satu tahun yang bersejarah kerana di-dalam tahun ini kita telah memulakan ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar yang besar itu. Separoh daripada kejayaan2 ranchangan2 itu boleh kita lihat pada masa ini, Ranchangan2 itu sama ada besar atau kecil semua-nya ada-lah di-adakan dengan tujuan hendak memperlebehi iktisah bagi orang2 di-dalam negeri ini. Ini-lah dasar Kerajaan kita yang utama, ia-itu hendak menyamakan keadaan iktisad di-antara kawasan bandar dan keadaan iktisad di-dalam kawasan luar bandar. Pada masa dahulu kita bandingkan ada-lah perbedzaan tidak begitu saimbang di-atas chara iktisad kepada orang2 ini, sebagaimana Ahli2 Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alom saya sa-orang daripada kampung dan mengerti sa-benar2 ada-lah perubahan pada hari ini. Tiada satu hari yang menunjukkan yang kita tidak nampak ada perubahan di-dalam kampung bahkan ada sahaja ranchangan2 yang telah di-siapkan dan yang

telah di-chapai oleh orang2 terutama sekali orang2 daripada luar bandar. Pada masa dahulu kita harus dengar juga yang orang2 di-bandar mengatakan adalah orang2 kampung itu ia-lah seperti "katak di-bawah tempurong" tetapi perubahan itu telah pun di-adakan dan hari ini jikalau sekira-nya orang2 di-bandar tidak mengetahui perubahan di-dalam kampung boleh-lah pula di-hadapkan kepada orang pekan atau orang bandar itu seperti juga "Katak di-bawah tempurong".

Apabila kita memulakan ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar dahulu kita telah menanamkan "Semangat Baru" kepada penduduk2 dan ra'ayat dalam negeri ini dan apabila kita melancarkan ranchangan perengkat yang kedua ini Kerajaan telah menghidupkan sa-mula semangat gotong royong. Satu perkara yang sangat menarek perhatian kita di-dalam ranchangan perengkat kedua ini ia-lah kechenderongan yang di-tunjokan oleh penduduk2 Negeri ini hendak belajar menulis dan membacha supaya mereka dapat mengechap dengan sa-penoh2-nya faedah daripada ranchangan yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan seperti jalan2 raya, jambatan2, paip ayer dan bekalan2 letrik dan sebagai-nya dan juga ranchangan2 yang lain yang tujuan-nya hendak meninggikan lagi taraf hidup mereka sekalian. Sebagaimana yang saya ketahui belum pernah lagi kita mengadakan ranchangan hendak membasmi buta huruf di-kalangan ra'ayat kita. Harus juga ada orang yang berpendapat bahawa ranchangan Kerajaan ini tidak akan mendapat sambutan daripada penduduk2 tetapi sebagaimana yang saya dapati saya berani berkata ahli2 sekalian bahawa itu tidak-lah benar. Dari pada gaya2 kita menjalankan ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar ini nyata-lah pada kita tujuan Kera-

jaan bukan sahaja hendak mengadakan benda2 untuk keperluan ra'ayat2 bahkan juga hendak meninggikan lagi mertabat akhlak, kebudayaan dan jasmani ra'ayat2. Uchapan Tuan Yang Terutama tadi dengan rengkas-nya menerangkan dasar2 Kerajaan seperti berikut:

- (a) Mengeluarkan padi dengan chukup-nya untuk kehendak2 penduduk2 Negeri ini.
- (b) Menggalakkan membawa masuk modal2 bagi perusahaan yang baharu dan perniagaan2 yang lain.
- (c) Membasmi buta huruf dan menjadikan pelajaran dewasa sebagai satu perantaraan untuk memberi bukan sahaja faedah2 iktisad bahkan juga perasaan untuk meninggikan mertabat akhlak, kebudayaan dan jasmani kepada ra'ayat sekalian.
- (d) Menjaga keamanan dan ketenteraman Negeri kita yang mengandongi berbagai2 bangsa itu.
- (e) Mengadakan kemudahan seperti bekalan letrik, jalan2 raya, perigi2 di-kampung2, paip2, ayer dan juga padang2 permainan di-kawasan luar bandar.
- (f) Membangunkan sa-mula iktisad kampung dan kedudokan-nya di-dalam negeri ini.
- (g) Menjaga keadaan kita sebagai pelabohan yang utama di-dalam Negeri ini.
- (h) Mengadakan rumah2 murah, ia-itu mengadakan rumah untuk mereka2 yang tidak mampu, dan menempatkan semula mereka2 yang dudok di-tanah Kerajaan dengan secharam dan dengan demikian membentok satu masharakat yang demokrasi di-mana di-benarkan sesaorang itu mempunyai harta sendiri.

Semalam Tuan Yang Terutama telah pun menerangkan berkenaan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai di-

dalam negeri ini di-dalam beberapa tahun yang lepas dan beliau juga telah menerangkan kepada kita berkenaan dasar Kerajaan dan juga menunjukkan bahawa kita mempunyai kebolehan menepati janji2 kita. Berkenaan pengkritik pula, itu saya tidak hairan kerana mereka2 itu sentiasa ada sahaja—separoh daripada-nya mengkritik kerana itu-lah kesukaan-nya; yang lain pula mengkritik kerana mereka berkehendakkan suara mereka di-dengar oleh orang ramai; tetapi ada pula yang lain yang mengkritik kerana mereka berfikir mengkritik itu adalah kewajipan-nya, sunggoh pun perbuatan itu bertentangan dengan keperchayaan-nya. Saya berharap saya tidak akan mendengar sesiapa yang menudoh kita memainkan lagu yang lama sahaja berbalek2, kerana itu tidak-lah benar—dasar2 kita ada-lah sangat nyata. Kemajuan yang kita telah perolehi selama ini menunjukkan bagaimanakah kita telah berjaya menjalankan dasar2 itu. Saya berharap juga saya tidak akan mendengar sesiapa yang akan mengatakan "Masok bakul angkat sendiri"—untuk pengetahuan orang2 ramai kita tidak-lah sekali2 berbuat begitu. Orang2 ramai ada-lah berhak mengetahui apakah kemajuan yang telah di-perolehi sa-lama ini supaya mereka dapat mengahkimkan bagaimanakah bijak-nya kita membelanjakan wang2 ra'ayat. Saya juga berharap tidak ada orang yang mengatakan bahawa kita tidak dapat kemajuan dan dasar2 kita itu tidak 'dynamic'—daripada perubahan yang kita saksikan yang sedang berlaku di-merata2 nyata-lah kemajuan itu sangat-lah chemerlang. Jika-lau dasar hendak memper-samakan keadaan iktisad di-kampung2 dengan keadaan iktisad di-bandar2 itu ia-lah satu dasar yang tidak 'dynamic' maka saya ta' tahu-lah—apakah perkara yang kita boleh katakan 'dynamic' pula?

Selama kita menchapai kemerdekaan dan memegang sendiri teraju Kerajaan kita, mahu pun di-Pulau Pinang ini dan juga di-merata2 Persekutuan telah mendapat banyak kemajuan-di-dalam kerja2 kita. Mereka2 dari-pada negeri2 lain telah memuji2 kita kerana dasar dan chara kita menjalankan pekerjaan. Ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar ada-lah satu chontoh yang boleh di-ikuti oleh negeri2 lain. Jika di-bandingkan dengan kebanyakan negeri lain di-Asia dan juga di-Negeri Eropah, kita di-dalam Negeri ini ada-lah mempunyai satu taraf hidup yang tinggi. Negeri kita juga di-anggap sebagai satu chontoh di-mana di-dapati persefahaman di-antara berbagai2 bangsa dan juga di-mana di-dapati kebebasan beragama. Sunggoh pun kita banyak mendapat kemajuan tetapi saya tidak-lah menafikan di-sini bahawa kita juga mempunyai kelemahan. Tetapi saya suka menerangkan kita telah dapat mengatasi-nya dan kita telah banyak mendapat pelajaran daripada pengalaman yang kita perolehi dahulu. Pengalaman yang kita dapati ada-lah satu kekeyaan kepada kita dan pada masa ini kita ada-lah lebeh lengkat untuk melancarkan bahtera negera kita di-lautan yang tenang dan yang berbahagia ini. Kita perchaya bahawa kita akan dapat melaksanakan semua ranchangan2 kita di-bawah ranchangan pembangunan 5 tahun. Ada satu perumpamaan Inggeris yang mengatakan "Coming events cast their shadows" yang berma'ana peristiwa2 yang akan berlaku ada menunjukkan bayangan-nya. Sunggoh pun kita melihat bayang2 itu tetapi bayang2 itu ia-lah bayang2 kejayaan yang kita chapai sa-lama ini dan bayang2 itu juga menuniokkan bahawa kita akan dapat banvak lagi kejayaan di-dalam ranchangan2 kita itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan sukachita-nya saya menchadang-

kan usul di-bawah nama saya ini ia-itu:

"Bahawa kami, Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli2 Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, memohon mengucapkan ber-banyak2 terima kasih kepada Tuan Yang Terutama kerana ucapan beliau kepada Dewan di-dalam Persidangan yang Pertama bagi Penggal yang Keempat pada 15hb. Ogos, 1962."

The Member for Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul itu.

The Member for Jelutong (Enche Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to move an amendment to the Motion moved by the Hon'ble Member for Tasek Glugor. My amendment reads as follows:

"That we, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly beg to thank His Excellency for the gracious address given to this Assembly at the First Sitting of the Fourth Session on August 15th, 1962, but regret that Government has seen it fit to omit certain matters of State importance from His Excellency's speech."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving the amendment I wish to state..... (interrupted).

Mr. Speaker: I have not accepted the amendment yet. Will you be patient a bit, please.

Ahli2 Yang Berhormat satu pindaan di-atas chadangan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Tasek Glugor.

"Bahawa kita Yang di-Pertua dan juga Ahli2 Meshuarat mengucapkan terima kasih kepada tuan Yang Terutama di-atas ucapan-nya di-dalam Persidangan Yang Pertama Penggal Yang Keempat pada 15hb. Ogos, 1962 tetapi duka-chita Kerajaan telah mengugorkan

beberapa perkara yang patut dimasukkan di-dalam ucapan Tuan Gabnor itu"

Saya menerima pindaan ini.

The Member for Jelutong (Enche Ooi Thiam Siew): Saya ingin menyatakan ucapan terima kasih kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor kerana titah-nya kepada Dewan ini. Saya juga bersuka-chita beliau tidak di-paksa dengan ucapan selama dua jam lebeh sebagaimana yang di-buat untuk-nya oleh Majlis Kerja Negeri pada tahun lalu.

Meski pun Tuan Yang Terutama itu telah menyentuh beberapa perkara dalam titah-nya, saya rasa satu hal yang penting telah ter-tinggal, sama ada di-sengaja atau sebalik-nya, yang sama2 kita hadapi. Oleh itu saya meminta Kerajaan Negeri mengambil per-hatian berat atas perkara ini — tegas-nya, kegiatan-kegiatan ber-politik di-kalangan pegawai2 negeri dan juga Peratoran2 'Am (General Orders) serta syarat2 khas yang menentukan dan membataskan tingkah laku kakitangan kerajaan mengenai kegiatan2 politik.

Saperti yang saya faham, kakitangan kerajaan dalam Bahagian Empat, dan beberapa jenis pegawai dalam Bahagian Tiga, bebas bergerak dalam kegiatan2 politik, asal saja mereka tidak melanggar Undang2 Rahsia Kerajaan. Akan tetapi mereka tidak boleh melakukan kegiatan2 politik atau memakai lenchana parti semasa bertugas atau semasa memakai pakaian seragam resmi atau waktu berada di-pejabat2 Kerajaan. Jenis2 pegawai dalam Bahagian Tiga yang di-kechualikan ia-lah:—

Machine Operator.

Telephone Operator.

Storekeeper

dan pekerja2 yang di-sebut Manipulative Grades.

Pegawai2 lain dalam Bahagian Tiga, Dua dan Satu, di-letakkan dalam kelompok 'B' dan mereka di-kehendaki supaya bersikap hati2 (reserve) dalam soal2 politik dan tidak bergerak terang2 dalam urusan sebarang parti politik, meski pun mereka boleh mengundi; dan kechuali anggota2 pasokan Polis atau Tentera, mereka boleh masok sebarang parti sebagai anggota biasa.

Namun, mereka masih di-batasi oleh Peratoran2 Kerajaan dan Syarat2 tidak membenarkan:—

- berchakap dalam rapat umum atas hal2 yang berhubung dengan parti politik;
- menulis dalam suratkabar mengenai hal2 ini;
- menerbitkan buku atau risalah atau renchana yang mengatakan pendirian mereka dalam parti politik, dan
- mendapatkan sokongan untuk sesaorang chalun dalam pilihan raya.

Mereka juga di-bataskan oleh peratoran2 resmi menyandang jawatan dalam sebarang parti politik atau persatuan, sungoh pun peratoran ini telah di-kendorkan untuk sementara atas dua syarat ia-itu:—

- mereka hendak-lah mendapat kebenaran dari Ketua Negara;
- mereka tidak melakukan sesuatu yang bertentangan dengan tugas mereka sebagai pegawai Kerajaan atau ta'at setia kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong atau kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor sechara perseorangan atau beramai.

Mereka tidak-lah seharusnya membochorkan kepada parti

mereka sebarang ma'alumat yang di-perolehi mereka sebagai pegawai Kerajaan.

Dalam hal ini saya dapat ma'alum bahawa ada satengah2 pegawai yang di-batasi oleh peratoran2 Kerajaan tadi, yang memegang kedudukan penting dalam Parti Perikatan. Hal ini sechara terang2 memperolok-olok peratoran2 resmi Kerajaan; ini juga memperolok-olok keyakinan kita tentang sikap berkechuali pegawai Kerajaan; tegas-nya ini memperolok-olok dasar kemokrasi. Kita semua tentu akan berpuas hati sekira-nya Kerajaan Negeri mengeluarkan surat pekelilingan yang tegas menegah pegawai2 Kerajaan melakukan kegiatan2 politik sama ada untuk parti Perikatan atau parti kami.

Berhubung juga dengan perkara yang saya katakan ini ia-lah hal2 pengambilan pegawai untuk perkhidmatan awam. Sering benar terdengar tuduhan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan yang menguasai negeri ini memberikan keistimewaan kepada ahli2-nya yang aktif dalam pengambilan pegawai2 untuk perkhidmatan awam negeri; ini-lah latar belakang pertanyaan saya kepada Yang Berhormat Ketua Menteri awal2 tadi. Jawapan Ketua Menteri, malang-nya, tidak tegas dan mengelirukan dan dalam hal ini saya suka menarek perhatian Ahli2 Dewan sekalian bahawa sebarang permintaan untuk jawatan2 dalam Bahagian Satu, Dua dan Tiga, yang lazim-nya ditujukan kepada Setiausaha Kerajaan di-timbangkan oleh Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam dan peminta2 hendak-lah memenohi syarat2 yang di-kehendaki untuk pekerjaan2 itu sa-belum di-pertimbangkan oleh Surohanjaya bebas ini. Harus Juga Kerajaan Negeri akan menafikan ada-nya berlaku perlantekan pegawai atas dasar keanggotaan politik-nya. Sekira-nya begitu, suka-lah saya men-

dapat kenyataan dari Yang Berhormat Ketua Menteri mengenai lantikan pegawai2 dalam Jabatan Hal Ehwal Ugama dan Mahkamah2 negeri ini. Saya menimbulkan pertanyaan ini bukan-lah kerana kami pehak pembangkang menentang pembentokkan Jabatan Hal Ehwal Ugama dan Mahkamah2— ini perlu saya tegaskan. Kami berpendapat Jabatan ini amat-lah mustahak untuk menjalankan urusan yang tertentu bagi-nya; hal yang kami gugat ia-lah chara perlantikan pegawai2 Jabatan itu. Saya akan berpuas hati sekiranya Yang Berhormat Ketua Menteri boleh menafikan tuduhan bahawa Yang di-Pertua jabatan ini, yang telah melakukan tugas-nya dengan baik sejak jabatan ini terbentok, akan di-ganti dengan sa-orang tokoh parti Perikatan. Supaya mengelakkan soal2 peribadi, madaillah saya tidak menyebutkan nama orang2 yang bersangkutan.

Satu lagi jawatan yang penting dalam jabatan itu ia-lah jawatan Setia usaha. Saya mendapat faham Setia Usaha yang ada sekarang akan di-gantikan oleh tidak lain dari Setia Usaha U.M.N.O. Bahagian Pulau Pinang. Andai-nya benar, suka-lah kami mendapat penerangan apakah ini lantikan politik dan apakah hubungan-nya urusan politik dengan Jabatan Hal Ehwal Ugama dan Mahkamah2. Tuduhan yang di-buat ini berhubung dengan kenyataan bahawa beliau tersebut sekarang bertugas sebagai "bakal" (standby) Setia Usaha meski pun ia tiada mempunyai sebarang kelulusan akademik atau ugama dan tidak tidak pula berpengalaman yang sesuai untuk jawatan itu.

Tuduhan ketiga ia-lah mengenai lantikan sa-orang tokoh Perikatan sebagai Pemereksa (Nazir) zekolah2 Ugama. Mengingat bahawa ketiga-tiga jawatan ini ia-lah dalam Bahagian Satu, Dua dan

Tiga, kami ingin mendapat penjelasan apakah lantikan pegawai2 tersebut di-buat oleh Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam?

Kami minta Ketua Menteri menjelaskan kedudukan hal ini berhubung dengan perkaitan pengarah2 politik mengenai pelantikan2 tersebut.

Kita semua tentu-lah sedar akan bahaya unsur2 politik menjalar masuk kelapangan perkhidmatan awam. Itu-lah sebab-nya kami merasa perlu Kerajaan Negeri memberi pengakuan hal saperti ini tidak akan berlaku. Baru2 ini Jawatan Kuasa yang ditugaskan menyiasat pertadbiran Jabatan Ugama Islam Negeri Selangor telah menyelar dengan hebat hal kegiatan2 berpolitik di dalangan kakitangan jabatan itu. Meski pun hal ini belum ketara berlaku di-Pulau Pinang, namun gejala bahawa itu kelihatan amat nyata dengan ada-nya lantikan pegawai yang berdasarkan parti politik.

Maka itu perlu-lah saya di-sini memberi ingat akan amaran yang di-buat oleh Jawatan Kuasa Penyiasat di-Selangor itu tentang tingkah laku pegawai2 Kerajaan yang sechara terang2 melanggar Paratoran2 'Am, memberi ucapan2 politik dan bergiat dalam urusan2 pilihan raya hatta pada hari2 mulia saperti Hari Raya dan Hari Maulud Nabi. Untuk mengetahui Ahli2 Dewan, sila-lah lihat berita dalam "Utusan Melayu" pada 27hb. Julai. Perbuatan saperti ini ada-lah bertentang dengan tata tertib pegawai2 Negeri dan tidak seharusnya di-benarkan.

Saya berharap sekali lagi Kerajaan Negeri akan mengambil ingatan yang sewajar-nya akan amaran ini, habis itu saya menhadangkan dengan itu saya punya usul, itu sahaja, terima kaseh.

The Member for Tanjong Selatan (Enche C. Y. Choy):—Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

The Member for Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua..... (interrupted).

Mr. Speaker: Sa-belum tuan2 berchakan, saya suka menarek perhatian tuan2, yang kita sekarang berada di-dalam pindaan kapada usul yang di-kemukakan oleh ahli Tasek Glugor.

The Member for Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkang pindaan ini. Pada mula-nya Yang Berhormat Ahli Glugor..... (interrupted).

Mr. Speaker: Ahli Tasek Glugor:

The Member for Permatang (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Ahli Tasek Glugor telah menyatakan ia itu memang-lah di-jangka atau pun memang-lah ada pengkritik atau pun orang2 yang tidak memperse-tujui-nya dengan berbagai2 chara. Dalam tiga chara yang telah disebut-nya tadi maka salah satu daripada-nya ia-lah membangkang atau mengkritik dasar Kerajaan dengan tujuan hendak menarek perhatian orang ramai, kadang2 untuk memperlihatkan betapa burok-nya Kerajaan Perikatan dalam menjalankan pemerintahan Negeri ini. Saya juga menerima kaseh kapada Ahli Kawasan Jelutong kerana sa-belum membawa pindaan ini ia juga ada menyatakan terima kaseh kapada ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor tetapi dengan ada tetapi-nya. Sa-belum Ahli Kawasan Jelutong membawa usul pindaan ini saya ingin-lah tahu bolehkah sebagai kata pepatah orang Melayu "Sa-belum melihat tepi kain orang lain bolehkah kita lihat tepi kain kita dahulu" kerana sebagai tuduhan2 yang mengatakan Kera-

jaan Negeri ini ada membuat satu chara salah ia-itu pilih kaseh di-dalam memilih Pegawai2 Kerajaan. Saya ingin mendapat tahu ada-kah perkara2 ini yang di-bawa di-dalam Dewan ini dengan benar2 bertujuan ikhlas atau pun hanya menchari kesempatan untuk menunjo kesalahan semata2. Atau adakah ini hanya untuk memperlihatkan keburokan Kerajaan Perikatan tetapi dengan melindungi sebarang kerja2 yang di-buat oleh pehak Socialis Front.

Saya rasa pekerjaan memilih kaseh juga ada berlaku di-dalam Majlis Bandar Raya yang di-kuasai oleh pehak pembangkang tetapi dengan keadaan mendedak begini dan saya juga tidak hendak melihat soal peribadi. Elok-lah saya katakan sa-orang yang chergas dari pehak Socialis Front dari kawasan Seberang Tengah boleh saya kata biasa menjadi chalun dan kalan dalam pilihan raya pada hari ini juga telah diterima bekerja dalam Bandar Raya dan salah sa-orang lagi yang telah biasa menjadi chalun bagi pehak Socialis Front dalam Kawasan Langkap pada hari ini di-dalam kira-bichara hendak di-terima bekerja di-dalam Bandar Raya ini. Ini yang saya dapati daripada diri orang itu sendiri kerana kelulusan orang2 ini rendah maka pekerjaan yang di-terima pun rendah juga. Apa yang kita dapat tahu walau pun pekerjaan ini rendah tetapi terlebih dahulu daripada orang2 ini memohon pekerjaan ada lebeh banyak lagi permohonan yang dahulu daripada mereka itu tetapi mengapakah mereka2 ini di-utamakan. Saya rasa itu tidak lain2 sebab yang di-utamakan, tidak lain dan tidak bukan hanya-lah kerana mereka itu Ahli2 yang giat di-dalam parti Socialis Front.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker, Sir, are we dealing with the Socia-

ist Front and the Alliance or are we dealing with Assembly business?

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing with Assembly business. But as you moved the amendment you have pointed out that some appointments in the Religious Affairs Department had been made wrongly by the State Government—Alliance Government. Such criticism cannot be ruled out of order. It is for a Member of the Government to defend it by quoting some examples.

(To the Member for Permatang Pauh):

You may go on.

The Member for Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekali lagi-lah saya meminta kepada pehak pembangkang ia-itu "Sa-belum melihat tepi kain orang lain silalah lihat tepi kain sendiri".

Berkenaan dengan hal ehwal Jabatan Ugama, kerana soalan ini di-tujukan kepada Ketua Menteri maka itu saya harap Ketua Menteri-lah menjawab sendiri. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, can I have a reply, please?

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut syarat2 peratoran yang telah di-buat berkenaan dengan tata tertip Pegawai2 Kerajaan ada-lah tanggung jawab Ketua2 Pejabat menyatakan kepada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam segala keadaan atau pun tuduhan2 di-atas gerak geri kerani, Pegawai Perkhidmatan Awam. Ia-itu jikalau di-dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang ini ada pegawai2 yang keberatan mengikut peratoran Negeri, ia-lah pulang balik dengan ketua2 pejabat itu, dan atas perkara ini kenapa yang di-

dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama itu tidak berbangkit atas perkara ini saya fikir perkara ini ta' payah di-masokkan di-dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama itu oleh sebab ini bukan-lah perkara dasar Kerajaan. Peratoran2 telah di-buat berkenaan dengan-nya dan terpulang-lah kepada pehak2 yang berkenaan mengambil tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya, ia-itu atas pegawai2 oleh Ketua2 Pejabat. Pegawai Division I atau II atau III bolehkah tidak boleh champor politik, ini ada di-dalam Ordinance, General Orders. Kalau Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Jelutong boleh ambil usaha perhati di-dalam General Orders ia-itu Undang2 Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, di-situ Yang Berhormat boleh dapat mengetahui bahawa sudah ada peratoran2 atas perkara ini. Kalau begitu, pada fikiran saya ta' ada sebab kita ulang sekali lagi di-dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama.

Atas pegawai2 di-dalam Religious Affairs Department itu yang mana Ahli Kawasan Jelutong berbangkit yang saya dapat tahu, ahli2 itu ia-lah sementara atau Temporary Officers dan saya dapat tahu tiap2 sa-orang itu sudah undor daripada active politik atau pun sudah resign daripada dia punya political activities. Saya boleh kata, bukan sahaja di-dalam Religious Affairs Department ada orang begitu tetapi di-dalam tiap2 pejabat ada orang, masa dahulu menampung politik tetapi bila sampai tanggung jawab atas satu2 pejabat, orang itu mengikut Peratoran di-dalam General Orders. Saperti di-lain2 pejabat tuan2 boleh faham ada orang yang bersangkutan dengan politik; baik parti Buroh, baik Parti Negara, baik parti Islamic atau Parti Alliance juga. Tetapi saya suka menyatakan di-dalam Malaya berapa banyak orang sudah champor politik; bolehkah kita katakan orang itu sudah kotor? Tidak kotor, jikalau dia jalan

dengan peratoran, kerana jikalau tidak berjalan dengan peratoran Kerajaan, dia-lah jadi salah. Tetapi jikalau jalan pekerjaan-nya mengikut peratoran Kerajaan saya rasa itu oranag ta' salah. Tiap2 pegawai Kerajaan itu mestilah mengikut Peratoran Kerajaan.

Saya ucapkan terima kaseh kepada Ahli Kawasan Jelutong membawa perkara ini sebab ini perkara Kerajaan sudah ambil keputusan dan Kerajaan sudah mengator satu peratoran yang mana tiap2 Division, tiada-lah orang champor politik yang boleh menjalankan pekerjaan itu. Begitu juga-lah jawapan saya, jikalau Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Jelutong ada dapat tahu mana satu ahli di-dalam pejabat Negeri ini yang salah saya jemput Yang Berhormat memberi tahu kepada Kerajaan. Terima kaseh.

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkang di-atas pindaan usul itu, sebab Yang Berhormat sahabat saya wakil Kawasan Jelutong telah menyebutkan di-dalam itu satu perkara yang penting ia-itu berkenaan dengan Jawatan Setia Usaha di-dalam Jabatan Ugama Negeri, Pulau Pinang ini. Tetapi dengan sebab-nya beliau telah menegaskan mengatakan ada-lah Pemangku Setia Usaha itu ia-lah di-pilih sebab beliau menjadi Setia Usaha U.M.N.O. bahagian Pulau Pinang. Perkara itu saya rasa tidak; ia-itu Pemangku Setia Usaha itu ia-lah sa-orang kerani yang telah di-tukarkan ka-pejabat itu dan sekarang yang membuat kerja itu dengan sebab dia menjadi kerani di-dalam Jabatan Ugama tetapi tuan Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli2 yang Berhormat tentu-lah tahu bahawa Jabatan Ugama ini ia-lah satu Jabatan yang baru ditubuhkan dan maseh muda. Jika kita pandang semua pegawai2 itu

ia-lah pegawai sementara. Terima kaseh.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I am rather surprised at the reply given by the Hon'ble Member for Permatang Pauh. Instead of saying whether it is really against the General Orders or against Government regulations to participate in politics he went on to reason it out by saying that the City Council has done so by the Socialist Front. Now, the State Government as the overriding authority for all local authorities can take action against any local authority who has contravened such General Orders. It is for the State Government to do it.

Now, as an Assemblyman I am not going to defend the Mayor. It is for the Mayor to defend himself later on, whether a person has been appointed, because..... (interrupted).

Mr. Speaker: There is no Mayor in this Assembly.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew):—I am just saying it is for the Mayor to defend himself whether any candidate has been considered by the City Council because of political affiliation. That is the difference.

If arising from the reply by the Hon'ble Member for Permatang Pauh it is an admission that the State Government—the Alliance State Government—has considered political affiliation as a qualification in the Civil Service then the Civil Service can never be neutral. And next time when we have another Government coming in the whole set of Civil Servants will have to go out—which is absurd in a democracy. That is why I was quite happy when the Hon'ble the Chief Minister gave a certain clarification arising therefrom.

But in my speech I did say it may be wrong for the State Government to do it. And I only issue a note of warning. Let us have no politics in the Civil Service.

It has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Member for Muda, and I think by the Chief Minister as well, that these appointments are temporary, and therefore later on it is for the Public Services Commission to make them permanent. But why make them temporary appointments when in the establishment we have these permanent appointments? Why don't we advertise them and see that really qualified people are there in the Religious Affairs Department, and not for the State Government to train their stooges to be in this Department? That is what we are against.

Chief Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, these posts have been held by temporary officers all this time because there were so many procedures to go through; and I think very soon the scheme of services will have to be decided. This has been taken up by the Public Services Commission, by the Treasury in Kuala Lumpur, by the Religious Affairs Department, by the State Government; and finally the approval of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. In the meantime we must have somebody to carry on. I do not mean we are sitting on it and maintaining a temporary post. We have to have a temporary officer to run the show until such time when its scheme of service has been decided by the appropriate authorities. Now, this temporary officer has been appointed because the former temporary officer has tendered his resignation.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my

thanks to the Hon'ble the Chief Minister for his clarification, but I feel that if the State Government is going to win the confidence of the people they must see to it that Civil Servants, even if they are temporary, are subjected to Government General Orders; and therefore these temporary officers in the Religious Affairs Department should give up their politics until such time as they would like to be independent or resign from the Civil Service appointments to indulge only in politics. I am sure that the Hon'ble Member for Muda is quite aware that General Orders are also applicable to temporary officers—whether they be in Divisions I, II, III or IV. And as I have said earlier, Division IV and certain categories in Division III are exempted and can indulge fully in politics, whereas Divisions I, II and III are not supposed to do so. If the Government side wants the motion thrown out and even if this Assembly wants me to withdraw the motion, I will do so, but I would still appeal to the State Government to appeal to those who are actually in the Service to refrain from taking an active part in politics. Whether they are from the Government side or from the Opposition side, let them refrain from politics.

Chief Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I mentioned earlier in my broken bahasa kebangsaan that the person has tendered his resignation as an office-bearer of the organisation. I do not know whether the organisation has approved it or not, but he has done so.

Question put and amendment defeated.

Mr. Speaker: Kita sekarang berada di-dalam usul yang asal.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to move an amendment

to the Motion by adding the following words to the main Motion:— A full stop in the main Motion to be converted into a comma, and these are the general words 'but regret that the Address is again couched in the form of a State Information Department handout principally concerned with reports on projects undertaken or within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and further regret that it shows a lack of awareness of the underlying forces which shape and form the economic and social wellbeing of this State and its inhabitants, and lastly, but not least, regret that the address does not indicate to this Assembly any Legislative Programme, if any, to be presented during this Session! ,

Mr. Speaker: Saya membenarkan pindaan ini.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): You accept it?

Before I go on, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a request to be made to you that in future through your good offices that simultaneous translation be provided for in the Chamber. We have voted about \$30,000 today as back pay to ourselves, and when I speak in English some of Malay Members half understand what I say; when they speak in Bahasa Kebangsaan, I understand only one-quarter of what they say; and when I speak in Malay, all understand one-tenth of what I am trying to say.....

Mr. Speaker: But that is not included in the amendment.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendment is an amendment to show that the Address given by His Excellency the Governor contains certain sayings which have no indication as to the policy of the State Government in certain grave matters of the State.

First of all, I stress that the amendment is again couched like a form of State Information Department handout, although it is not lengthy as the last one presented at the last Session, and there was mention of projects that were undertaken by the Federation Government—in other words, it contains information of what happens in this State whether it is undertaken by the State or undertaken by the Federation Government. This is the point that I stress. It only contains such information but give no indication as to the future policy in many matters of this State Government.

I would, therefore, also stress on the second part of the "regrets", that on reading through the Address, I find apparently a lack of awareness of the things that is happening in this State, of the things that guide the livelihood and guide the social wellbeing of the people in this State.

There was one key phrase used in the Address of His Excellency the Governor. The key phrase is a phrase that has become something of a jargon—a 'catch word'. It is called "to correct the imbalance between rural and urban economy". What this phrase actually means it is not stressed. It is not even mentioned, but from what I can gather from the Address, it means that roads will be built, there will be more drainage, there will be better health, there will be housing projects, husbandry, education, etc. Now, we on this Side are not objecting to all these activities, because these sorts of activities will be carried out by any sort of Government, whether Conservatives or Socialist. For the fact is that in this country we started at the lowest depth of human poverty and human hardship in living conditions—we are starting right from the bottom of the ladder.

For instance, we take other countries in the Middle-East, in Kuwait and Iraq. They are still carrying on the same processes in Iraq; they are trying to control floods; they have a big river there to irrigate; and in Iran they are trying to have more agricultural land; in Kuwait, they are trying to get more water, because water is very scarce there and they have free education there, health schemes to those children.

In other words, we are starting from a very poor level. This is the sort of things that are being done, and it must be done, and in some respects it has been done, you see. But why are we doing it? There is the difference between the State Government and the Party it represents and the difference between the Opposition Members and the Party they represent. What is the cause of this poverty? How do we prevent this poverty? Is it only by building roads, by building bridges, by giving health facilities or by providing housing schemes, and by giving better goats and pigs and all those materials that benefit only.

I should like to take some time to analyse the rural poverty and to give a start an example of rural poverty which I myself have seen, although I may not be like to the Hon'ble Member for Tassek Glugor who lives in the kampong in a very nice house. I have been to a kampong in 1956 or 1957. I went to the kampong with a Malay doctor. I brought in a Malay doctor with me, because I wanted him to witness some legal documents. We went by car and we hit an earth road. It was drizzling at that time. We stopped the car, and we have to walk in for two to three miles across through paths, bunkers and bridges and padi fields and enter through a small clump of banana trees as well as a few bushes and cross muddy drenches

full of mosquitoes, climb over stairs and went into a house which was very dark, which was very dim and which was airless. It is not because there was no air around. It is because the only window there was a small one and it was closed, because it was the belief at that time of that woman there that when she is sick she must close her window to keep out air. Any way, that was the poor woman there with her property which she was going to sign away to her favourite son before she died. Now, I asked her why she wanted to give to only one son. She told me that if I do not give to one son, when I die my property will be cut into two hundred over shares. And her only property was two or three relongs. Now, all right, supposing as a State Engineer I go there; I lay down the roads, I put the drains in, I build a better house, open windows, I allow the Medical Unit to visit her when she is ill; but the point I am stressing is, has the State Government done anything to touch on the Distribution Law that has kept this poor woman and bound this woman to a Law of Distribution, that impoverishes the economy of the padi planters?

It is no use, first of all, for any one to accumulate capital to start say a small business—especially the Malay side—if whenever he dies his property is shattered, is fragmented by the law of Distribution. We have the power under the Constitution to do something about this matter. This is only a minute point which I am stressing. We usually look at things in a way that the social force is always changing, is always moving, and, therefore, we have the right to guide them into proper channels which will modernise this country. It is the state of modernisation, and the spirit of modernisation which is absent in the Address of His Excellency. We are not only concerned with the material

structure, but with the spirit which is more important.

I would like all of you see another danger that strikes us. That is although we thought of Federal projects and although we thought of projects in the country side and everything, we thought about rural poverty and everything, we have done nothing to prevent the causes of that poverty from spreading among those new houses, on those new roads and among those new kampong people. I will touch again on the difference of approach, I do not know what the economic philosophy of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister is, neither can I gather much of the economic philosophy in the Address of His Excellency the Governor, but I would try to summarise or try to put into what I think the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the State Government have in mind. We appreciate that the State Government lacks certain vital powers, and we also appreciate that the State Government is a cog in the wheel of the Federation, but what we do not appreciate is the attitude of the State Government by saying that, if we are a cog in the wheel we cannot do anything. We feel we could, because if the Address of His Excellency has stressed the importance of certain sayings, if the Address of His Excellency has tried to show that the State Government is attempting to approach the Federation Government on certain matters, which although technically is outside the purview of the powers of the State and which is vital to the development of this State, we would have appreciated such an Address that really goes to fulfil the needs and attacks the trouble at its roots.

What I was stressing just now is in the key phrase if the 'imbalance between rural and urban economy' can be corrected. What I was saying just now is

that even if we have those nice houses, even if we have raised the standard of living, you cannot but help raise the standard of living—any Government that comes in at this time, however conservative, however reactionary, it will raise the standard of living, because our standard of living is at such a low point that any little help will raise the standard of living. So I am just saying even if we have better material facilities and we raise the standard of living, does it mean that we have corrected the imbalance between rural and urban economy? I would say it would not, because what is rural economy? What is urban economy? Are they so separate and are there no delimitation between rural economy and urban economy? I would say that the connecting factor is that it is the economy of a private person. I am not an economist. I am trying to explain what I think in general terms. What I am stressing is that the cause of rural poverty may have a reason in the colonial attitude of exploitation or neglect, or it may have a reason because of the feudal structure of this country; but whatever it is in the past history, there is still one factor which every State Government has to take into consideration. The fact of economy being in the hands of private persons. For instance, if you allow things to go on as it is; you give this kampong man a tractor; he has three relongs or four relongs to do tractor work. He saves money to buy a tractor from the State Government, if the State Government sells tractors. He buys the tractor. He uses it. But another person next to him has about 20 to 50 relongs. He has three tractors. He has more means, more capital to store his padi, to get labour at the higher price—for instance for cutting at a quicker pace and, therefore, slowly he becomes very acquisitive; he tends to compete with everyone, and in this case

survival of the fittest occurs. The one with a tractor in future will lose it to the neighbouring person and sell it to him. This is not imagination; you can study it very well by looking at the land grants in the Registry either in Kedah or in Penang that land which was formerly owned by Malays has been absorbed by capitalists and the lands that belong to padi smallholders have been bought up by the big padi owners — the land owners. You can trace the history of this development, and, therefore, what I stress is that the underlying forces that cause the poverty in rural or even in the urban areas has not been appreciated by this Government. In fact, the address, as it is, is merely a minor report. If we are spending public money in building houses, bridges and all those things that will materially benefit them to some extent. Of what use if they are still tied down by the relationship or trade between themselves and other businessmen.

You will note that unemployment in this State was not mentioned at all, although unemployment figures have been growing up and up, the schools which we have erected, which we have given to the pupils to study in; the schools that are turning out thousands of students in the State every year, and of those thousands can any one say there be 50% who have found jobs within one year? Let us put it that there would be only 15% to 20% of our school-leaving pupils who have found jobs, and why is it that way? Is it the matter in which the State Government will say: 'Oh, it is a Federal matter, therefore, it does not concern us.' Surely, if it does not concern us.....if you wanted it in a dramatic way.

We mentioned about thuggery; we mentioned about crimes. Is it

not one of the factors that unemployment leads to thuggery? All these things have a bearing on the State social wellbeing. This is an opportunity for us to stress in this Chamber to a higher body that such things must be corrected and must be dealt with at the right sources. It is just no use taking a nice covered hat and put it over a 'kuday' and expect the 'kuday' not to fester. I am putting it that we are approaching this problem.....our scabbies of society, and we think we can congratulate ourselves for progress. Is there any progress except more 'plagues' are coming up. Another point that strikes me is that in this State we are backward in pecuniary.....

In Province Wellesley we have what is known as the ricebowl or one of the ricebowls in this country, in Kedah, Trengganu and Kelantan. In Penang Island we have a thriving port industry. I don't know what is the actual policy of the Government? Does the State Government intends to make these ricebowls into bigger ricebowls thus taking up more land? Or does the State Government have in mind that industries should be set up in Province Wellesley thereby risking the growth of the ricebowls? These are vital issues in which I don't have very clear indication of what the State Government is doing in Province Wellesley. It is already setting up water pipes, building reservoirs. What are we going to do? Are we going to concentrate more on rice or on rubber? What are we going to do with the fragmented rubber estates? Are we going to build oil-palm estates? Are we going to have oil-palm factories? That I don't know.

In my four years here I don't know what the State is going to be shaped, because it is now that we are having the chance to shape

the Government. As we are here, as far as Penang Island is concerned it is a port. It is a port in the sense that it derives its income from merchants and ships and not so much from the land. Now, I still don't know what is in the mind of the State Government. Now that 6 deep water berths are going to be built in Province Wellesley, what does the State Government envisage that the Penang Port on this Island would be in the next few years? There is some talk about bonded warehouse, but I don't know whether the State Government is keen on bonded warehouses.

At the same time, the State Government has talked a little bit about tourism. I am sure the Hon'ble Chief Minister who has visited Rome some time ago in summer would have noticed among the tremendous amount of tourists there, and I am sure he would have noticed the tremendous amount of tourists in Paris as well as in London. Now, in those countries tourism also is intangible and has become a major industry. In a sense, you don't own a tourist trade at all; you don't employ a tourist but you lure him in. It has become an industry by itself. Now, with Penang Port diminishing in importance, with the prospect of Province Wellesley coming up in the future, we should have thought that priority should have been given to tourism whether from other States or from international tourism.

There is a reason for building of an airport, but building an airport by itself is nothing, because we can build a better airport in the Sahara Desert but no one would go there unless they know where, or what they are getting in exchange for money. This is the point which I criticise, and I think many will support me that the State Government's attitude

towards tourism is really ambiguous. I only hope that the recent itinerary of the Hon'ble Chief Minister will make him an ardent tourist promoter. In other words, I am saying that I don't know what the shape is going to be.

The State Government has given no indication except reports that reach there, reach here; drive here and drive there, which I know very well from the papers we read. We know that the 1,000-foot long Jetty is going up somewhere in Telok Kumbar. We knew that one year ago and it is repeated here. We also know many things like the Dental Nurses' Hostel which is going up — it is all in the shape. What we don't know is the sense of direction from the State Government. In our own words, we feel that the State Government is doing nothing towards correcting the forces that still bind the people to poverty. Even if you give them nice houses they may still be in debt. They may live in palaces and be still in debt. That is what we are interested in. We don't want....

.....in the State; we don't want humans to be just dignified, to be in power — absolute power like other human beings in early days, but we want to see what can be done by the State whether by urging on the Federation Government against exploitation and have it removed. I have urged before that this Assembly should do something about social legislation which we don't do in our power. There is hanging in the air the Padi Cultivators Security of Tenure Act which protects the tenure of the lessee of the padi land and gives him security and at the same time protects the land. This has been enacted by the State Government, but has not been put into effect in many places. Does it mean to say that this Act which is in effect in

Kedah and has no application in Penang? Does it mean to say we can agree that difference of situation arises compared to Kedah, that is to say; or does it mean to say that we find the landlords in Penang are better—are more worthy human beings than the landlords in Kedah? Or does it mean to say that the tenants in Penang are less oppressed or less harshly treated than the tenants in Kedah? I don't believe it. I believe economy runs like a thread throughout the country, and that we cannot separate persons and places. What reasons that brought the Act into force and what reasons that brought the Act into effect in Kedah are just as applicable to the circumstances in Penang.

I also find again a lacking of enthusiasm by the State Government towards the co-operative system in this State. There is a mention about co-operatives. I know that Co-operatives is within the Federal Jurisdiction; but since there is some mention of it I feel that I would like to know whether the State Government, as an agency, would encourage wholeheartedly the growth of co-operative system among the fishermen, among the padi planters and even among the consumers. In other words I would like to ask from the State Government whether it proposes to correct some of the glaring abuses of the capitalist system in this country by the use of co-operative system. It is just no use to say we got one or two co-operatives. They are little huts with signboards on them and they meet once in three months or once in two months and they call themselves co-operatives. I want to know what is the attitude of the Government whether to approach the Federation Government and say that the co-operative system must be established on a firm foundation, and must be carried

to its full effect, and must be encouraged as a top priority in order to check the abuses of the capitalist system. There was as an instance of the co-operative system—I believe there were some attempts to reconstruct or do away with the middlemen in the case of buying padi in Province Wellesley, but I understand that the Government—I don't know which Government—has backed away from this move. In other words, the Government is being informed by the capitalists to see to it that the co-operative system does not flourish in this State. All my doubts which I have raised have not yet been answered, either in the Address or in the remarks of the past few years. And I again stress that it is because the State Government has no definite policy. The State Government does not know what it wants to do. The State Government does not have in mind the potential shape of this State, that in the address there was no mention of any possible Legislative Programme for the coming session. If a State Government knows what it wants to do, usually in the Address of this nature there would be mention of Legislative Programme. If we follow the policy here, the Address by His Excellency, the development, there would be a brief summary or an indication of the proposed Legislative Programme the State Government wants to carry out, because it is on this that the policy is effected through legislation. But I stress that in view of the fact that there is no policy, therefore there is no legislation on the policy; and I would stress again that we on this side do not at all see that system shouldn't be built. We don't want the arguments to be debated on the other side. We want these things to be done. We have to deal with forces that cannot be seen. We must tackle these, and

I would say that if the State Government is allowed to go on as it is then the good reason, the sincerity we have, may be well undermined by the capricious capitalists who seize for themselves roads, electricity, bridges as a means of communication, a means of transport, a means of entering into the rural areas in order to be able to extract for themselves the fruits of the rural economy. That is why when we say 'to correct the imbalance between the rural and urban economy' it does not only mean we got to build better houses; it also means we got to restrict the capitalist in the urban areas who has the advantage of planting their hands into the pockets of the rural economy.

On the statistics the Hon'ble Chief Minister will note that in the Address it was mentioned that because of double cropping (on statistics) the per capita income of the padi planters has arisen—that is on statistics. But does the Hon'ble Chief Minister know that on statistics unemployment has arisen? Does the Hon'ble Chief Minister know, in fact, whether everyone actually gets \$375/- or is it only three to four or thirty to forty or even that a hundred big land owners consume 30% of the increase in production and the increase of per capita income? That is what we are stressing.

I would like to end this short address by saying that the opening remarks of His Excellency the Governor refers to Shakespeare when he refers that 'Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown'. I am making another: 'Uneasy lies the State that bears two Chief Ministers'.

The Member for Tanjong Tengah (Mr. Wong Choong Woh):—Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada menerima sa-puchok surat, surat

itu ia-lah mengenai rumah di-dalam Kawasan Ayer Itam/Paya Terubong itu dan saya pun suka samasa ucapan Gabnor di-dalam Dewan Meshuarat pada 15 hb. Ogos, 1962.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ucapkan sebanyak2 terima kaseh kapada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor kerana ucapan-nya yang indah kapada Dewan Perhimpunan ini. Akan tetapi, saya merasa ada satu perkara penting yang tidak di-sintohi Tuan Gabnor di-dalam ucapan-nya ia-itu keadaan orang2 miskin yang diam di-kawasan jalan baru yang akan di-bena untuk menghubungkan Ayer Itam dengan Relau.

Kerajaan Negeri, di-dalam rancangan kemajuan luar bandar-nya, bertujuan membena jalan baru ini, tetapi saya perhati dengan kesal bahawa ini akan di-buat dengan merugikan orang2 miskin yang akan di-rombak rumah2-nya di-kawasan itu. Sungguh pun saya mendapat faham bahawa wang saguhati akan di-bayar oleh Kerajaan kapada keluarga2 ini, tetapi wang saguhati ini tidak menchu-kupi kerana tidak-lah boleh orang2 miskin ini mendapat tempat2 kediaman lain, atau pun hendak menggunakan wang saguhati itu sebagai 'duit kopi' untuk mendapatkan tempat kediaman. Ketetapan yang lebih adil seharusnya ia-lah mendirikan rumah2 lain untuk keluarga2 miskin ini di-atas tanah Kerajaan di-mana. Ini sebenar2-nya yang di-katakan memberi tempat perlindungan kapada mereka.

Chadangan lain ia-lah dengan chara di-ubahkan bangsal2, pondok2 atap dan rumah2 mereka itu ka-tepi jalan baru ini. Andai-nya di-buat begini keluarga2 miskin ini tidak akan kehilangan tempat kediaman.

Kerajaan Negeri boleh berkata pula bahawa tidak-lah boleh dipaksa tuan2 tanah private mengi-

zinkan orang2 miskin ini memin-dahkan rumah2 mereka, tetapi saya merasa bahawa, jika Kerajaan Negeri boleh mengambil dengan resmi tanah private untuk membena jalan, sudah tentu-lah Kerajaan Negeri boleh mengatur-kan-nya dengan tuan2 tanah pri-vate. Ini bukan-lah saja kewa-jipan masyarakat malahan se-benar-nya keadilan insani.

Saya membawa perkara ini ka-pada perhatian Kerajaan Negeri dengan harapan meminta agar di-timbang perkara ini dan melihat adakah boleh keluarga2 yang ber-diam di-kawasan ini di-bantu men-dapat tempat2 kediaman lain sa-lepas rumah2 mereka di-rombak. Terima kaseh.

The Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membang-kang pindaan2 yang di-buat oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota sahabat saya atas ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor, begitu juga saya pun hairan hari ini kerana 2 sahabat2 saya Ahli Kawasan Jelutong dan juga Ahli Kawasan Kota dia ucapkan berbilang2 terima kaseh atas ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor yang mana chadangan daripada Ahli Kawasan Tasek Glugor pagi tadi, tetapi ucapan nya semua terima kaseh tetapi satu chatitan sahaja saya dukachita, tetapi "begitu, begini", Ahli Kawa-san Kota pun kata "tetapi begitu, begini bermacham2-lah" tetapi saya pada hari ini saya ingat Ahli Kawasan Kota dan begitu juga Ahli Kawasan Jelutong dalam ucapan-nya tadi walau pun tetapi, tetapi hati dia, saya fikir, saya punya pandangan, ucapan tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor yang kita kelmarin dengar daripada Tuan Yang Terutama dan kita ucapkan terima kaseh kepada beliau, saya fikir Ahli2 yang membangkang atau pun Ahli2 yang berchakap tadi, sahabat saya semua, saya percaya 75%, saya punya panda-

ngan, depa itu bersetuju yang mana ucapan keluar daripada dasar2 Kerajaan, jadi satu dua perkara yang saya nampak kedua beliau itu ta' puas hati. Dia bagi cerita panjang sekali berkenaan perkara politik, dan kita dah bang-kang bagi cerita jangan-lah bawa perkara yang ta' betul. Jadi baru ini pula Ahli Kawasan Kota bawa mai di-Majlis dua perkara, dia kata Kerajaan bawa cerita yang mana Tuan Yang Terutama telah ber-chakap fasal Rural Ekonomi dan sa-lepas-nya standard of living kata-nya dalam bahasa Inggeris, apa dia Rural Ekonomi, apa dia lain2 ekonomi dalam kampung, dalam Kemajuan Luar Bandar, be-lakang dia berchakap atas standard of living, ia-itu kemajuan bagi orang2 ramai dalam kampung, luar bandar, bila Jalan2 Raya, bila ada jambatan bila ada pelita letrik, selepas itu apa yang datang Rural Ekonomi, apa yang Kerajaan jalan supaya mengadakan iktisad orang2 kampung, luar bandar.

Jadi di-sini saya suka-lah mem-beri tahu kepada tuan2 dan ahli2 kawan2 saya di-depan, kita boleh nafikan-lah berapa ada ahli2 kalau bacha dalam muka 2. Daripada muka 2 ucapan Tuan Yang Ter-utama, muka 3 dan datang muka 4 begitu juga dalam muka 5 kalau semak baik2 di-sini kita punya Rural Ekonomi satu bahagian sahaja saya ambil — Agriculture, Pejabat Tanam2an. Agriculture dalam Rural Ekonomi yang ini kita ta' boleh nafikan kerana Ketua Menteri pun telah berchakap atas perkara ini. Jadi di-sini lipat ganda pendapatan orang luar bandar. Jadi daripada bilangan saya ta' payah bacha-lah, ada di-depan meja kita sendiri ia-itu Kerajaan punya dasar hendak bagi supaya orang2 dalam kampung mendapat duit, chara mana men-dapat dengan chara begini begitu atas tali ayer, membaiki tali-ayer, belakang tanam Taiwan, double

cropping ia-itu tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Jadi hari ini kita dapat tahu, kalau tuan2 hendak tahu, mahu tahu, dia punya proof pun ada — orang2 kampung sekarang banyak suka hati. Kalau pergi melawat di-kampung2 luar bandar hari ini tanya-lah orang2 di-tepi jalan itu berapakah dia punya pendapat padi, kalau semak dari-pada 10 tahun sudah dan sampai sekarang, lipat tiga kali ganda sudah. Di-dalam kawasan saya itu saya hendak beri tahu, dalam Ka-wasan Glugor, Sungei Nibong, Relau, Sungei Ara itu bukan masok dalam Kawasan D.I.D., bukan masok dalam Kerajaan punya tali-ayer, hendak bagi bendang sungei, kerana bukan bawah peratoran D.I.D. Walau pun begitu Kerajaan ada dasar dalam Rancangan Luar Bandar ini, Kerajaan bagi pandan-angan kepada orang ramai, chuba-lah tanam 2 kali pada sa-tahun. Di-Balik Pulau ada tetapi di-kawasan di-sana tidak, jadi Kera-jaan dengan kita punya permin-taan Ahli2 Parliamen, Ahli2 Dewan Negeri, Ahli2 Rural District Coun-cil, pergi ka-sana dan baiki tali-ayer dengan gotong-royong buat kerja supaya Kerajaan punya dasar dapat di-laksanakan di-dalam Pulau Pinang ini. Jadi dengan nasihat2 daripada D.I.D., Agri-culture Dept. Pejabat Agriculture, semua orang ramai di-sana, di-luar bandar, di-kampung2 sana tanam dua kali. Tanam dua kali pula sudah dapat pendapatan tahun ini daripada 200, 300 gantang satu tahun, satu ekar, sudah jadi 600 gantang satu ekar dalam kawasan bukan di-bawah Pejabat D.I.D. Jikalau pula Kerajaan hendak bawa D.I.D. ka-kawasan itu jaga tali-ayer dengan betul dan ada drainage rate, irrigation rate betul2 saya fikir di-situ nanti dapat 1,200 gantang lagi tentu double, 2 kali lipat ganda dan di-sana pun orang banyak suka hati sekarang. Jadi di-bawah rancangan Kera-jaan dok ada bukan-lah dalam pem-bangunan luar bandar yang kedua

tetapi yang ketiga kita ta' tahu lagi. Jadi kalau ta' masok dalam yang kedua kalau ta' habis, tentu masok dalam ketiga. Kita harap semua lebeh lagi dapat, jadi ini satu pendapatan rural ekonomi, orang2 dalam kampung.

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan poultry, ayam itek. Chuba bacha Kerajaan punya ucapan daripada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor, itu rural ekonomi. Bagi ayam kapada orang2 kampung, tukar ayam yang lama bagi ayam yang baru, ia-itu daripada Veterinary Department, Pejabat Haiwan di-beri kapada orang ramai saya boleh bagi tahu kapada tuan2 berbilang2 kampung lagi bilangan dalam satu2 kampung yang membela poultry yang minta tukar ayam daripada Pejabat Haiwan. Jikalau kita pandang satu kampung hari ini depa tukar ayam hari ini 50 ekor dan sudah dapat hari ini dengan menukar ayam itu, ayam lama, ambil ayam baru sudah dapat dalam kampung itu — saya bagi tahu satu tempat — 6 bulan sudah jadi dua ratus, tiga ratus ekor jadi baka yang bagus ayam yang bagus kita bagi balek ayam yang lama kapada Pe-jabat Veterinary. Jadi daripada 50 ekor sudah jadi 200 ekor. Kalau Enche 'A' kalau dapat itu ber-ma'ana dia punya ekonomi sudah tinggi lagi, dia dapat duit lebeh. Jadi bukan satu kampung sahaja tuan2, berbilang2 mukim dan ber-banyak2 kampung, dan Co-opera-tive Poultry Farming yang ini pun ada dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor. Yang ini baru punya chara dasar baru Kerajaan yang mana na' chuba bagi poultry farming society dalam kampung. Buatkan Society ini, bagi orang yang tiada ayam itek, dia bagi ayam yang baru dan selepas bebe-rapa lama ayam itu besar, jual pula ayam itu, bertelor pula dapat telur itu, jadi orang2 yang tiada pendapatan apa2 pun, Kerajaan bagi chuba na' bagi dapat duit

yang lebih di-dalam kampung2. Ini sudah ada hitam putih, kita boleh tunjok hari ini kita punya ekonomi dari orang2 di-dalam kampung boleh dapat dengan chara ini. Kalau bagus, boleh-lah Kerajaan tambah lagi.

Jadi berkenaan dengan kita punya kambing2 "goats" yang ini tuan2 semua tahu yang ini pun Rural Ekonomi juga orang2 di-dalam kampung juga "bagi pawah system". Kita bagi lembu, kita bagi kambing kepada orang ramai, lima, enam ekor kita harap tengok. Kalau mai satu tahun itu kambing 4 female, ia-itu kambing betina, satu kambing jantan, kalau ada kita bagi, lepas satu tahun kalau dia bisa boleh dapat 16 ekor—kalau 2 tahun 32 ekor, 3 tahun jadi 48 dan Kerajaan bagi pinjam itu kambing dia bagi balek, bagi pawah, jadi dengan chara ini kampung2 di-situ, penduduk2 di-situ boleh bisa dan lipat ganda dapat pendapatan dengan chara ini. Jadi itu improvement Rural Ekonomi.

Bagitu juga bagi pigs. Babi2 yang bagi pawah pun ada. Jadi kelmarin di-dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama berapa panjang cerita-nya—pig rearing. Kerajaan beli di-bawah Veterinary Department juga, bagi pinjam kepada orang ramai orang yang bisa babi, Pig Farmers Association, jadi Agricultural Association dan di-dalam Negeri ini melalui itu semua orang boleh dapat babi. Bagitu juga bagi pawah macham kambing juga—tukar balek. Lepas satu tahun ambil balek, bagi balek, ambil balek bagi balek, jadi harap-lah, melipat ganda—orang banyak-lah dah dapat. Pagi ini kita tengok semak cerita-nya sudah jadi—Negeri Pulau Pinang ini the biggest poultry, the biggest pig rearing centre in Malaya. Hari ini—the biggest pig rearing dan yang besar sekali pendapatan dari-

pada jualan babi2—ia-lah di-Negeri Pulau Pinang. Saya banyak hairan. (Laughter).

Yang ini bukan Kerajaan punya chadangan bukan kata kita orang Islam yang tu yang ni—tidak. Tetapi Kerajaan dah ada dia punya dasar sampai jadi the biggest export—the biggest pig rearing centre—State of Penang. Banyak orang suka chadangan ini. Ekonomi orang semua banyak dan farmers pun banyak suka system Government sekarang.

Tadi kita dapat lain2 juga-lah cerita yang banyak—fruits buah2an satu pokok. Satu kampung dah mati dah, saya nak bagi tahu satu tempat, satu kampung rambutan. Di-tempat itu ta'boleh dapat duit orang kampung, jadi dengan chara kita punya Department of Agriculture, dia ambil itu benih daripada satu tempat dia bawa pi di-pokok itu, dia kawin itu pokok tetapi itu seed bagi satu tempat dan itu kampung yang sudah mati dekat lima puluh, enam puluh pokok ta' boleh dapat itu buah dia bagi itu baja dan bagi dia punya cerita dan dapat belajar sedikit2 hari ini pokok itu yang ta' ada buah dahulu sudah ada buah. Jadi orang itu yang ta' dapat duit di-kampung hari ini dengan chara kita punya atas mempelajari tanaman2 atas buah2an di-bawah Pejabat Agriculture dapat tempat itu di-tanam dengan pisang, rambutan, manggis dan lain2 juga. Kerajaan bagi benih, baja, pokok2 dan anak2-nya dan ada kala-nya kalau na' beli pun boleh, bukan dengan chara hendak dapat untong—capital sahaja ambil balek yang itu ada. Jadi bagi fruits kita boleh dapat dengan jalan ini, bantuan Kerajaan bagi, supaya orang2 kampung boleh dapat duit daripada dia punya pokok—bukan la ni. Lagi tiga empat tahun, lima tahun, 10 tahun boleh dapat—ta' dapat rugi.

Jadi yang itu penerangan saya fasal rural ekonomi lain2 hal ada lagi. Bukan kita economist tetapi, kita dengan chara economy yang practical saya kata bukan-lah bacha buku bukan theory sahaja; itu pakai brains sahaja pakai practical yang itu saya bersetuju. Kalau na' ikut buku yang itu kena pergi economist punya university—pergi belajar, baru-lah kita boleh cerita sedikit sebanyak. Kita semua politician, kita elected by the people—kita—lawyer ada, Doctor ada, ex-teachers ada—kita bukan economist. Tetapi tuan2 tentu bersetuju-lah—kerana sedikit sebanyak—mengikut brain-work. Apa yang kita ingat ada Government Officers bagi advise kita jalan dengan selamat. Bukan itu economist, kalau na'ikut itu kita kena belajar tinggi-lah.

Berkenaan dengan Wong Choong Woh berchakap tadi, bukan dalam ta'alok Kerajaan, bukan Kerajaan ta' tahu dalam perkara berkenaan ucapan Gabenor kelmarin fasal jalan raya (roads) itu semua dah bagi chantek, sudah di-lebarkan Jalan2 Raya, kita hendak buat kan jalan2 raya baru tetapi berkenalah juga Paya Terubong, Ayer Itam di-sebelah sana. Jadi Paya Terubong itu saya tahu-lah. Berkenaan dengan membesarkan jalan itu saya pun sama Mr. Chor Sin Kheng Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam kerja banyak kuat berkenaan perkara itu. Jadi Kerajaan ta' buat niaya. Saya hendak beri tahu, bukan dia bagi susahkan orang kerana Pembangunan Luar Bandar, hendak buat jalan raya, titi begitu begini, bagi susah, tidak. Jadi di-mana yang Kerajaan boleh elak kesusahan orang ramai atas kemajuan Luar Bandar ini Kerajaan akan elak. Jadi di-mana yang ta boleh elak yang itu sahaja-lah Kerajaan akan bagi compensation, ex-gratia payment atau pun bagi pindah pada dia atau pun bagi duit lebih supaya dapat dia tempat dudok, kalau dia

dalam tempat besar, kalau banyak rumah kena pakai-lah lima puluh, enam puluh rumah kena susah saratus rumah sebab Kerajaan hendak dia orang luar bandar ini tetapi Kerajaan tidak lupa minta dia pindah kepada satu tempat yang Kerajaan boleh bagi satu tempat. Macham jalan di-Kampung Pisang, di-sana Kerajaan ada bagi adil besar kawasan-nya, pada hari ini orang banyak suka dalam Kampung Pisang. Dia keluar kan orang di-sana tiga puluh, empat puluh orang di-pindah di-sini Kerajaan ada ambil satu tanah State Land bagi depa dudok di-sana—resettle. Jadi situ pun daripada Paya Terubong sampai di-hujung na' pergi Relau Kerajaan ada na' besarkan jalan2. Rumah2 di-situ semua tiga puluh, empat puluh rumah ada minta kepada kita dan kita hendak chari jalan supaya hendak elakkan na' pindah rumah2 belakang atau pun hendak chari jalan supaya mereka2 boleh pindah ka-lain2 tempat. Ini semua sekarang Kerajaan dalam dok siasat perkara ini. Yang itu boleh bagi tahu-lah kepada Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Bungah jangan-lah susah hati kerana dasar Kerajaan dah memang begitu ta' bagi susah orang ramai.

Berkenaan dengan Co-operative Society Ahli Kawasan Kota berchakap—apa fixed policy Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang—Kerajaan Perikatan. Co-operative Society, jadi dengan bersharikat dah memang Kerajaan punya dasar. Sesiapa2 juga berkenaan menanam padi, membeli padi, lesen padi—saya tahu-lah Tuan Ahli Kawasan Kota bawa kerana dia tahu, dia tengok dalam surat2 khabar bermacham2 jadi. Baru2 ini dalam paper ada—sebab itu-lah dia tahu, dia bawa dalam Dewan ini. Awat Kerajaan ta' menjalan-kan bagi Co-operative Society—jadi yang ini jangan salah faham Kerajaan pun telah memberi tahu dalam Surat Khabar cerita2-nya.

Jadi kalau boleh, jadi Co-operative Society dengan chara keuntongan-lah kalau boleh. Co-operative Society itu—ambil semua dengan chara peladang, orang disana dia datang bila na' ambil padi lesen na' bagi, tetapi Kerajaan hendak jaga orang pergi kabadang—15,000 dok ada; orang penanam padi di-Seberang Perai dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang yang banyak Seberang Perai. Jadi disana bila padi itu siap, padi itu mesti-lah di-jual dengan chepat, tadi ta' boleh taroh satu hari, dua hari. Kalau taroh satu dua hari, padi itu sudah masak jadi kalau ta' ada orang membeli-nya jahanam semua—jadi beribu2 ada ahli2 Sharikat pun ada, sa-tengah orang padi Ahli2 Sharikat sa-tengah ada jadi bila padi itu siap kalau Sharikat na' beli beli-lah kalau ada wang, ada ringgit, ada capital semua-nya 15,000 orang yang beli padi itu beli dengan segera. Jadi mahu ada bukan \$100,000/-, \$200,000/- lebih \$2,000,000, \$3,000,000 baru-lah na' beli 15,000 orang punya padi di-Seberang Perai. Mahu capital besar. Jadi Co-operative Society ada, kita tahu, dengan chara bersharikat beli padi dan Kerajaan siasat tengok bolehkah dan adakah siap Co-operative Society itu hendak beli. Jadi kalau ada siap sebelum ada kilang padi lagi sebelum ada capital lagi hendak beli semua padi. Jadi takkan Kerajaan tolak kapada Sharikat itu, tidak. Jadi minta Sharikat balek bagi-lah tahu, bagi dia punya laporan, dia punya report sekali supaya semua padi boleh di-beli melalui Sharikat dengan agent-nya, bukan Kerajaan bangkang, tidak. Ahli Kawasan Kota dapat tahu apakah fixed policy. Jadi semua dengan chara bersharikat itu dah fixed policy. Jadi ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama kelmarin ada mengandongi fasal fixed policy. Satu muka cherita2-nya—itu-lah fixed policy.

Jadi itu-lah sedikit sebanyak ucapan saya atas sebab saya

bangkang pindaan2 Ahli Kawasan Kota tadi—jadi kita ta' bersetujulah. Jadi tang itu ucapan saya Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Terima kaseh.

The Member for Tanjong Barat Mr. Tan Chong Bee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Member for Glugor informed us that he was very proud that Penang has the biggest pig-farming industry. And he said he was surprised. I think he used the word "hairan". I will tell him why—because the non-Muslim people in Penang love to eat pork.

The Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): What is that?

The Member for Tanjong Barat Mr. Tan Chong Bee): They love pork.

And may I ask him, when he meets next time at the Executive Council Meeting, to urge the Government to find out why pork has not been served in the General Hospital, Penang. Our Hon'ble Mr. Speaker has disallowed me to raise that question here because it is a Federal matter. So may I request the Member of Glugor to find out the reason why it has been stopped since September 30th, 1960.

Talking of Federal matter, you can see this sentence on page 16 of His Excellency's speech: "The year 1962 marks an important milestone in the history of education in this country". He went on to talk of free education, primary education, secondary education, Malay medium secondary education, the number of students sitting for the Malay medium Federation of Malaya Certificate Examination, secondary continuation education, centres for further education classes (including Cambridge Higher School Certificate education), the Secondary Techni-

cal School at Batu Lanchang which will cost \$1.2 million. All this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is a report of what the Federal Government has done this year for the State of Penang, which the Penang Government has implemented, which is very good. The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker did right in not stopping H.E. the Governor because it concerns Penang. I agreed with him that this is a good point to bring up—to tell how much Penang has benefitted from the implementation of the Education Policy. But there is one point missing. This is what should have been stated in the Address: How far has our State Government been successful in asking the Federal Government to increase the number of schools in this State of ours.

I think it was in 1960 or 1959 that I moved a Motion, which was passed by this Assembly, that it should urge the Federal Government to build more secondary schools. Now, in this Report or Address we should have been told how successful has our State Government been in that direction. But unfortunately all the figures we see here state that 103,941 children are enjoying free education. That is the implementation of the policy of the Federal Government. That has nothing to do with Penang. In another part of the Address we read: "With regard to secondary education the total number of pupils enjoying free education is 32,106". I have quoted these examples to show that this is a mere report which we can get from our Chief Education Officer's office, Penang. What we would like to know, as our Hon'ble Member for Kota has said, is: What is the policy of the Government for the next few years? What has the Government done last year? What does Government intend to do next year?

The Member for Tanjong Utara (Mr. Yuen Fook Cheong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the amendment from my colleague the Hon'ble Member for Kota. Just now I listened with quite some interest to the speech on practical economy from the Member for Glugor. He spoke at length about co-operative farming. And also in certain parts of his speech—I think at the very beginning, as I understand from him—he objected to the mover of the amendment by saying that we associate ourselves and thank His Excellency for his gracious Address given to us yesterday, but he was rather offended in that we used the word "tetapi". By using the word "tetapi" we as Members of the Opposition are seated here to point out to the Government the deficiencies in their work, and the wrong method of approach to the various problems connected in the running of the State.

I come back now to a point which I would like to elaborate, and that is on co-operative farming which the Member for Glugor has spoken. This is a matter which in fact is the subject of a Motion that I tried to bring up in this Assembly during the 11th of April Meeting but was ruled out by the Speaker; the reason given was that it was a matter which concerns the Federal Parliament and that the State has no legislative and executive powers over it. In that motion I had wanted to speak on a matter which concerns the plight of the fishermen in the State of Penang.

Now, reading through the Report or rather the Speech given by His Excellency the Governor yesterday, he did mention about certain projects that have been carried out. But all point out to one thing, and that is the very problem as posed by my colleague the Member from Kota. We have

not tackled the problem at its root. His Excellency mentioned that the progress in the fishing industry in the State has been sustained, and continued by saying that the State Government in Penang has completed certain projects such as building

- (a) Guiding light at Kuala Sungei Krian,
- (b) Halting sheds at Telok Kumbar and Kuala Muda.
- (c) Fishing gear workshop.
- (d) 1,000 feet long Jetty at Telok Kumbar.

We do not deny that all these projects are of help to our poor fishermen in this State. Of course they do help. But I should think that the plight of the poor fishermen in this State is not so much reflected by the lack of these facilities, but rather that they have been exploited by middlemen. Now, the fishermen in the State of Penang in the village of Telok Kumbar, Gertak Sanggol, Kuala Sungei Pinang, Kuala Jalan Bahru, Pantei Acheh, Telok Bahang, Tanjong Bungah, Tanjong Tokong, and some others—form a not-too-insignificant section of the rural population in this State. Their livelihood, and indeed their future—not only in themselves but of their families—are caught in the clutches of these vampires. The building of the 1,000-foot jetty at Telok Kumbar may help them to the extent that it will enable them to land their catch easily. But let us study the problem and probe deep into it—whether the building of this jetty would enhance their earnings to the extent that we really want them to be; because by building that 1,000-foot jetty—as I would agree with my colleague from Kota—it would really help the capitalist more and not the poor fishermen as is intended.

Now, coming on to that Motion which I had wanted to move, it was my intention to appeal to the State Government and to make them aware of the plight of these fishermen, so that the State Government would be urged to do something for these poor people. I had wanted to ask the State Government to pay more attention to these poor people and to see whether a co-operative can be formed for them, because it is useless for the Government to say that they do appreciate that rural economy leans very heavily on the middleman but yet they have not attempted to do anything at all to eradicate them. I am sure if the Government were to build a co-operative for these poor people so that it can help them to buy up and dispose of their catch, it would have freed these people from the clutches of middlemen, because it is common knowledge that most of these middlemen act as the financiers of these poor fishermen by granting them credit to buy the fishing gear, and so on, and so forth. I was also having the intention of asking the Government, if that Motion had been allowed, whether a Fish Marketing Board could be formed by the Government. And that Board would be run by Government who would finance it and extend credit to the poor fishermen so that they could buy their various fishing gears. Also that Board can be a means whereby they would buy up and dispose of the fishermen's catches.

Now, these are points which the State Government has sadly neglected to mention in the speech made by His Excellency the Governor yesterday. So I therefore hope that after my speech today the Government will take note and do what they can by urging the Federal Government to do something for these poor fishermen.

Thank you.

The Member for Butterworth (Dr. M. P. L. Yegappan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think under the circumstances—of course, much against my wishes and under compulsion—I have to say a certain thing, and I think it will be quite bad for me to say that we on this side of the House are hearing certain white lies from our Hon'ble Members of the Opposition.

Just now the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat said that he agreed with the Hon'ble Member for Kota that things should be stated in the speech by His Excellency the Governor about what would be done for next year, and also things that have been implemented in the past year. Well, to him I have to say this: for next year I will ask him to wait for the Budget Meeting to come. And about the past, H.E. has already revealed in his last speech about all the policies that have taken place during this year. And naturally through the very speech which is under discussion now, and which has become a subject of controversy, His Excellency the Governor is informing his subjects through this Honourable House what policies have been implemented—not only what has been implemented during the past year but up to the present day. But he does not stop short with it but goes on to say what hopes are expected in the policy over the progress in the future.

It has been stressed that the rural areas have been neglected. The Hon'ble Member for Kota has even quoted an isolated and rare case in support of his statement that the medical facilities that have been extended to the rural areas are inadequate. But I think every one in this part of the world knows that the medical facilities that are available to the populace in this country are much better

than in other areas in these territories. There are hospitals, there are health clinics, there are mobile dispensaries and other amenities. I do not know what the Hon'ble Member for Kota advised the person whom he quoted here as an example. He could have asked them to attend the hospital. If no medical facilities were offered to them then a charge could have been brought against the Government.

And they say no attention has been paid towards padi cultivation and other developments in the rural areas. All this while the Government has been paying attention towards rural development. The Five Year Plan is in hand, and it is being implemented. Whenever we go out the people always say that they see development in the rural areas; but here what we hear is something contrary to that. It is usually said about sea water when it is being described, "Water, water everywhere, but not a single drop to drink." But in this case there is development, development everywhere, but according to our Hon'ble Member for Kota not development to his taste. And I am afraid the Hon'ble Member for Kota has a different organ of taste.

As regards padi cultivation, as it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Glugor, the Taiwan padi and other methods have been introduced. But, of course, the intention of the Government is not the over-production or surplus production, to follow some methods which have been adopted in other countries where they produce surplus foodstuffs. And I am quite sure the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition are not unaware that some of them are being burned just to control the market. Certainly this is not the intention of the Government. But the intention of the Government

is to raise the standard of living—to give them better food, a better roof and protection, and clothes. Naturally all these items have been attended to. But from what our Hon'ble Member for Kota has said just now he has been out in attacking the housing schemes. He has also advised that some mechanical equipments should be provided even to smallholders, which is impractical. In the case of large holdings these large mechanical equipments may work, but in the case of tiny holdings it will not be profitable. I am sure if such things are being launched, and if such assistance is given the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition who advocate this kind of assistance to rural folks will not hesitate to charge the Government for throwing some of these people out of jobs, saying mechanisation has deprived them of the chances of livelihood. Ah, here is the difficulty. The Government does not believe in theoretical or just abstract things. It only believes in practical deeds. It is doing this to the best of its ability.

And as for the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat, he said that in His Excellency's speech so many things have been mentioned about school buildings, but nothing has been mentioned about the efforts made by the State. And he says that he can get all this information from the Chief Education Officer in the Education Department. As I have pointed out before, these State Departments and Federal Departments are not separate entities; they are inter-dependent and inter-related. All that has been done is the result of the efforts of the State in the educational field. The State Government has got a State Education Board. It was in existence till last year, but now it may be constituted in some other form. But this Board does everything for this State, and it

is only through this Board's work that things are being implemented at Federal level. It will be completely erroneous for the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat to say that the State Government has done nothing in the educational field.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I appreciate the elaborate and eloquent speech by the Hon'ble Member for Kota, I think that it is an imaginative and fabricated one full of regrets. The amended Motion by the Hon'ble Member for Kota is one full of regrets, while the original Motion by the Hon'ble Member for Tasek Glugor was one of expression of thanks. These two things directly contradict. Therefore I am not in a position to support the amended Motion by the Hon'ble Member for Kota, and I extremely regret that he should have seized this inopportune moment to have brought his amended Motion of regrets.

The Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to oppose the amendment. From what I hear from the Member for Tanjong Utara he is an ardent supporter, or at least from what I hear, of the fishermen. I wish to tell Hon'ble Members of this House that I have left no stone unturned to help the fishermen in this island of Penang.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok L'ang): Hear, hear.

The Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): As regards the marketing of fish, the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Utara suggested that the Government should open a market. This matter was debated carefully five years ago, and it was found impracticable to open a fish market, that is under Government control, because if we do that we will be following the Japanese

way — the Japanese Kumiai. Perhaps our friend is not aware that this thing was debated long ago.

Now we are being blamed for erecting a pier at Telok Kumbar. We are being blamed that this pier will only help the capitalists. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is really nonsensical. If you go down to Telok Kumbar and ask all the fishermen they will tell you that they have benefitted a lot, and are benefitting even now, for the use of the pier.

The Hon'ble Member for Kota also said if we build roads and bridges this will help the rich or the capitalists to go into the territory of the poor and get something out of them. Well, I think this is opposition just for the fun of opposing.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menguchapkan sa-tinggi2 tahniah kapada wakil Kota bila ia memajukan pindaan2 usul ini dan juga berchakap dengan panjang lebar, tetapi saya rasa, saya terpaksa membangkang pindaan usul ini sebab2-nya saperti yang telah di-huraikan di-dalam perbahathan sahabat saya yang telah berchakap dahulu daripada saya. Satu perkara yang saya menarek perhatian sahabat saya Ahli Kawasan Kota ia-itu berkenaan dengan harta2 orang2 Islam. Pusaka ada-lah di-bagi mengikut hukum Shara'. Jadi Kerajaan Negeri telah mengambil ketetapan tiada akan meminda hukum Shara' kerana di-dalam Pulau Pinang ini, saya perchaya yang sahabat saya Ahli Kawasan Kota tahu, sebagai sa-orang Peguam yang bijak ia-itu harta2 orang Islam kesemua-nya di-bahagikan mengikut hukum Shara' dengan chara yang baik. Tetapi

saya perchaya harta2 orang2 yang telah di-jual dan yang telah dibeli oleh pemodal itu Kerajaan tidak berkuasa mengangu kerana hak harta2 itu ia-lah mengikut Perlembagaan tidak ada kuasa Kerajaan, tetapi saya perchaya dengan jasa baik peguam yang bijak, yang baik saperti sahabat saya Ahli Kawasan Kota boleh menasihatkan orang2 itu jangan menjual harta2 itu.

Lagi satu perkara yang saya suka menyentoh di-sini berkenaan dengan kata sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kota, jalan2 itu tidak berguna kapada orang2 kampung, jika orang itu miskin. Yang betul, dan terang telah terjadi pada hari Juma'at sudah, pada 10hb. Ogos tahun ini, bila sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Ahli kawasan Tasek Glugor bersama2 saya melawat Kampung Tok Besoo sebuah Kampung yang dekat dengan Tasek Glugor, jauh nya lebeh-kurang 3 batu. Bila kita berbinchang chara2 Kerajaan hendak menambahkan pencharian orang2 kampung di-situ di-bawah anjoran Jabatan Pertanian, Seberang Perai. Kata orang2 Kampung itu yang di-kehendaki pertama sekali ia-lah, di-kehendaki sabatang jalan, supaya orang2 kampung dapat kemudahan membawa keluar hasil-nya. Jadi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah jalan itu satu perhubungan yang mustahak yang sangat di-kehendaki oleh orang2 kampung. Sebagai orang kampung dan saya biasa duduk di-kampung dan ada-lah kampung2 di-dalam kawasan saya yang dahulu terpenchil, satu daripada Kampung itu ia-lah Kampung Permatang Kuang yang dahulu-nya terpaksa orang berjalan melalui di-atas batas bendang, tetapi hari ini penduduk2 di-situ telah dapat jalan dan mereka sekarang suka hati dan meriah. Dengan ada jalan itu mereka dapat bekalan ayer, sebab itu saya katakan jalan2 itu berguna kapada orang2

kampong dan saya ta' faham apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota.

Saya ta'biasa pergi ka-Iraq, Iran dan Kuwait tetapi saya nampak apa2 yang di-sebutkan itu, perkara tanah di-sini sudah dilayan oleh Kerajaan Negeri ini. Berkenaan dengan menahankan bah dan menambahkan ayer di-sawah sudah di-buatkan tali-ayer. Hasil padi bagaimana yang telah di-sebutkan di-dalam Uchapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor kelmarin ada-lah telah bertambah2.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya tentu-lah ra'ayat di-dalam Negeri ini dapat mengetahui dengan mata kepala-nya sendiri bagaimanakah perubahan telah berlaku, tetapi satu perkara yang saya hendak menarek perhatian Ahli2 Yang Berhormat, Dewan, ia-itu bila saya masuk kampong2 di-dalam kawasan saya itu, ada-lah satu daripada permin-taan2 sekarang ia-itu menambahkan rumah2 bidan, jadi berma'ana-lah—kemajuan yang ada sekarang ini ada-lah sangat nyata. Di-Bumbong Lima tetapi penduduk2 di-Bumbong Lima berkehendakan rumah bidan juga dengan sebab banyak orang2 di-situ beranak.

Berkenaan semangat yang mana wakil Kawasan Kota telah menyebutkan ada-lah semangat sekarang, semangat—Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah semangat baru. Pemuda2 sekarang tidak puas hati dengan tidak ada pekerjaan. Pemuda2 sekarang datang kahadapan dan maju kahadapan hendak bekerja. Jadi saya perchaya semangat itu sudah ada. Kerajaan telah membuat dengan sa-daya upaya menanamkan semangat baru ia-itu dengan jalan bergotong royong dan lain2.

Sekian-lah sahaja Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker,

Sir, it is a truism that whenever the Opposition say something it is a criticism of the Government, and it would appear a destructive criticism for the Government. But the nett result is this: whether the Government accepts certain criticisms of the Opposition side can only be determined by whether they have actually accepted the comments made by the Opposition. And I would like in this case to infer that the criticisms of the Opposition are not destructive criticisms but rather criticisms designed to push or to act as some sort of conscience for the Government to correct certain policies which they have, and which we know are not in the interests of the people. I would first of all refer to the Governor's speech in which he mentioned about the construction of six deep water wharves at Butterworth at an estimated expenditure of \$15 million. If Members of the Government had looked at the Report of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly at the First Sitting of the Third Session on 9th August, 1961, they would have noticed that when we brought forth the question of wharfing facilities we were being branded as being critical. In this I would refer to the speech made by the Hon'ble Member for Kota then. May I refer to it, Mr. Speaker?

"Now on another point again—on port facilities and trade"—these are the words of the Hon'ble Member for Kota:

"Although trade is out of the jurisdiction of this Assembly, as it has been mentioned in His Excellency's speech, I feel that as a State we have to watch out for our trade as well. His Excellency the Governor mentioned that trade has risen as between the Federation, but notes that trade has fallen as far as entrepot trade is concerned. Are we therefore in this respect mere

passive actors on the stage? Are we to take it that the State Government does not propose to seek ways and means of either doing the thing itself if it can, or urge upon the Federation Government to do something about our entrepot trade?"

And further on when this was being criticized by a Member of the Government, my colleague Mr. D. S. Ramanathan, again pointed out that our claims for improvement of harbour facilities and trade and so on are really in the interests of the State Government. Somehow or other last year they would say we are wrong; but somehow or other this year it is in the Governor's speech. We are not going to take credit for that. We are just going to say that certain suggestion of the Opposition, if the Government feel it in order or correct for the State they have really acted on the very criticisms which they may at this Assembly consider to be destructive.

Now, going further into it, the Hon'ble Member for Kota has put forth certain suggestions again for the State Government. By doing so he received a barrage of—I would not say atom bomb, but a barrage of—cannon fire from Members of the Government by saying he appears to be critical again.

I would first of all refer to what the Hon'ble Member for Butterworth said. He said that in so far as the large holdings are concerned it is possible for the Government to give them mechanisation, but in so far as the small holdings are concerned it is not possible for Government to mechanise them. Now, if the small holdings cannot be mechanised individually I feel sure it is the responsibility of the State Government, if they really want to improve the standard of small

holdings, to have a co-operative wherein the small holdings could be grouped together into one large holding and mechanised. Unless this is being done, it is not possible for the State Government to really improve the standard of living of the rural folks. Now, they will say again, if we are going to express it: look to the developed countries like America and England. How do they improve the standard of living of the farmers and the agricultural holders over there. It is a case of mechanisation. You may say that it is not possible. If it is not possible, the Federal Government itself is asking for experts in the Peace Corps with American aid to come over to this country to assist our farmers. I am only bringing this forth to contradict the statement made by the Hon'ble Member for Butterworth that it is not possible to mechanise small holdings. It is possible if only the Government would put forth a scheme whereby these small holdings could equitably receive full support of the Government through mechanisation.

The Member for Butterworth (Dr. M. P. L. Yegappan): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never said that the Government(interrupted).

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Is it on a point of order or a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker?

The Member for Butterworth (Dr. M. P. L. Yegappan): On a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I didn't say that the Government is not prepared to launch on these schemes. I only made a statement that it would be impracticable to supply mechanical equipments to tiny holdings, which will not be profitable.

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the

Hon'ble Member for Butterworth for his clarification. He says that it is impracticable, but to us members of the Opposition we are just pointing out the practical approach to assist the small holders to improve themselves by collectivism and mechanisation. Whether it is a policy or not for our State Government it is not for us to say.

Now, going further into the point of fishermen and the question of fish marketing which the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Bungah considered as some sort of replica of the Japanese occupation in the war days, I would, first of all, reiterate that in-so-far as the fishermen are concerned I could say with some truth as to how it is, for over half of my life has been with fishermen:— my father, my ancestors and even now many of my relations are in fishing villages, in Pantai Aceh, in Teluk Kumbar and in East Jelutong, and I can tell this House what the Hon'ble Member for Utara said is true—that the middleman gives credit and then exploits the fishermen. When my father was alive he got two fishing boats. Before he can even go out to sea, he has to get credit from the middleman, and when he returns with his catch he has got to sell to the middleman at the price far below even the wholesale market value, and this is the point in which, somehow or other, Government action can be taken to prevent exploitation of these fishermen by the middlemen. It may be through co-operatives; it may be through a Marketing Board assisted, I am not saying controlled by State Government, by the State Government but run by the fishermen. That is the point in which we would like to put across to the Government to see whether there are ways and means—and as has been mentioned by Members of the Government it is always the intention to try to improve

the standard of living of the rural folks to come in line with those in the urban areas. We accept it. How are we going through it? We are putting forth certain suggestions; if we feel they are good, accept them. To say we are critics just for criticism's sake is—I think—unfair. Now, the Government may not accept it, but I feel sure that at times Members of the Opposition had contributed towards giving useful suggestions for the Government to accept them. There was one suggestion by the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat, when he said in one of the previous Assembly meetings about the numbers of students in schools and how we could expand in this educational field. The Governor's speech yesterday did give proof of implementation of the suggestion by the Opposition Side—and especially I am happy to note that the State Government is having another Technical Institute costing over \$1,000,000/- to be built around the Batu Lanchang area. We rather regret that the State Government did not at least give some acknowledgement of the co-operation that was given by the City Council to allow them to acquire that land practically dead cheap and to allow the State Government to proceed with that scheme. This would only show that for matters which are in the interest of the people in this State whatever their political belief, we have always accepted it.

Now, I was rather happy to note from the Governor's speech relating to Animal Husbandry that the rural people are being given certain head of cows, goats and so forth which is really good in assisting the rural people. The only thing that I would like to comment is that I do hope that those who have the privilege of getting those head of goats and pigs, are not due to political ties but on the merits in each case as

to whether they really deserve it or not. It is not my intention really to speak but I feel that misstatements should be corrected and having done it, I would prefer to sit down.

Thank you.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa patut-lah saya bangun kasi sedikit sebanyak keterangan dan saya rasa juga saya patut berchakap di-bahasa Inggeris kerana Yang Berhormat wakil Kawasan Kota telah berkata dia tidak berapa faham Bahasa Kebangsaan kita itu. Saya minta ma'af.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised at the regret expressed by the Members of the Opposition, which has been a common practice all over the country. They must say something. But what surprised me most was to say that such and such a thing was not mentioned in the speech of His Excellency the Governor. I think there is no excuse to make a false statement, especially when they have more than 10 hours to go through the speech. I refer particularly to the statement by the Hon'ble Member from Kota who said there is no indication of policy of the Government in H.E.'s speech. If the Hon'ble Member were to take note of the first page of the speech, the Governor clearly mentioned that our Government's policies are embodied in the Development Programme. This is our policy. Does he want us to give a detailed account of the Development Programme? That will not take 2 hours, I am afraid, but 20 hours. But if the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition had been sincere in their statements they could have said something better than that.

In one instance the Hon'ble Member for Kota mentioned that

there is no indication that the State Government has approached the Federal Government for aid, or to suggest plans for development in the State. And I appreciate he fully realises that Federal matters are not the concern of this House.

Why did His Excellency mention in his speech of some of the Federal projects? This is done so, not to discuss about the policy of such matters because we have no jurisdiction, but to show our appreciation of what has been done for the benefit of our people. Any sensible person may come to the conclusion that certainly the State Government has done something with regard to such an accomplishment.

I appreciate what the Hon'ble Member for Jelutong mentioned about what was said at the First Sitting of the last Session. Several points were brought up by Hon'ble Members of the Opposition. They may do so. But certainly any proposal, any suggestion by any Member of this House will always receive the sympathetic and careful consideration not only of this House but also by the Federal Government, because we always send the report to the appropriate authorities concerned. We are here as a body, not to champion only our party, but with the solemn responsibility to see to the harmony, peace and progress of our country. Therefore any achievement made, we should not claim it is my party or your party; but we can safely say that it is through the efforts of everyone in this State. Maybe he is a Councillor, maybe he is not a Councillor; but each and everyone in the State has done and I pray will continue to do so for the progress of our country.

Now, regarding some of the matters raised by Hon'ble Members on the opposite side touching

on the speech of His Excellency; for example, deep water berths in Penang. The Hon'ble Member from Kota asked very interesting questions: What does Government envisage? What will be the future of the Penang Port? Will the Penang Port diminish? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make it clear in this House. "Penang" means the State of Penang. Whatever development takes place in Penang means development in the State of Penang; it is not only the Island of Penang. And the "Port of Penang" does not mean only the Swettenham Pier. It is the Port of Penang which not only includes Swettenham Pier, but applies also to Butterworth. Therefore the development of the Port at Butterworth is also the development of the Port of Penang. What does Government envisage by such development? Again, in the Policy Speech, or in the Address by His Excellency the Governor it gives a clear explanation: for the increase of trade, and for attracting more trade to our State. We have heard the amount of trade handled in Penang—more than \$1,800 million, or about 39.6% of the trade of the country. This is a big figure, more than 1961. Therefore I think the construction of the deep water berths in Butterworth is ultimately for the development of the Port of Penang.

Now, will the development or improvement to the Airport of Bayan Lepas attract tourists? The purpose is not only to attract tourists, but also to give better transport facilities to our traders. This is a sort of internal communication service. We hope one day the Airport in Penang will provide more facilities for internal and international airlines to Penang. In the meantime, let us try to progress modestly.

Tourism—the Hon'ble Member for Kota hoped that Penang

would benefit from my visits to some parts of the world. I must say many of the things I saw in other countries should not be introduced to Penang.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): What are they?

Chief Minister: That is a personal matter, but there are quite a number of interesting things which I hope to introduce. One of them is to encourage the development of Airport, to encourage the development of the Port of Penang, and most important of all, to encourage the harmony, peace and tolerance in this State, because in order to attract people to this country the No. 1 factor is security. If you want people from other countries to visit our country, we must assure them of security in addition to other attractions.

Is there any increase in tourism in our State? I would like to refer you to the 'Penang Port Commission Sixth Annual Administration Report & Accounts'. You will see here that there is a big increase of passengers and vehicle traffic to Penang. In 1956, only 7.3 million people visited Penang, in 1961, 9.4 million people crossed over to the Island. Vehicles in 1956 are 711,000; in 1961, 1,408 millions crossed over to Penang Island.

It may be development of internal tourism; it may be tourism to attract international tourism, but as long as more people come to Penang, irrespective of our local people or foreign people, it is tourism. Therefore, I think the people of the Island of Penang should be happy and grateful to the efforts made by Government to provide for all the facilities for this increase of travel to the Island of Penang which ultimately increase trade and employment.

Referring to employment, the Hon'ble Member stated again that there is no mention of unemployment. We know unemployment exists in Penang, but this is not the problem in Penang alone, neither the problem of the Federation of Malaya. It is the problem all over the world. When I visited the United States of America, I learned that the American Government, too, were examining the problem of unemployment in America. Thank God our unemployment problem is not too serious. There is unemployment, but with our modest way of increasing our trade by developing port facilities, airport facilities, by encouraging industries, by increasing and encouraging development of cultivation in our country, these will certainly encourage the establishment of more facilities for solving unemployment. The Hon'ble Member for Kota said there is no mention of Legislation Policy for the Government, and he referred particularly to the Distribution Law. I would like to invite the Hon'ble the Legal Adviser to explain the matter.

Well, the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat also mentioned certain projects of the Federal Government for fishermen. I think the fishermen of Penang should be happy with what we are trying to do for their benefit. To say that such a project as the 100-foot long jetty is to benefit the rich only, I think, is not a very siniere remark.

The Member for Tanjong Utara (Mr. Yuen Fook Cheong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, On the point of clarification, I did not mention that the bridge is only to benefit the capitalists. I did make particular mention that that bridge would benefit, to some extent, the poor fishermen in Teluk Kumbar.

Chief Minister: Thank you for that clarification. I am happy to hear that.

Referring to criticism from Hon'ble Members of the Opposition—I think the Hon'ble Member for Jelutong—must have misunderstood the reply given by this Side on every occasion. We welcome criticisms, and I think we'll work better with sincere criticisms—criticisms which is of benefit to this House. They may be constructive or not but let them be sincere.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the Hon'ble Legal Adviser, if you will permit, to explain the question of Distribution Law.

Legal Adviser: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pagi tadi Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Ismail telah menerangkan dengan ringkas-nya berkenaan dengan perkara ini. Saya fikir saya akan terangkan dengan lebih lanjut lagi apakah kuasa Dewan ini berkenaan dengan perkara yang berkaitan dengan Undang2 Islam dan hukum Shara' dan khas-nya perkara Undang2 Islam yang berkaitan dengan peracah harta. Bila Tuan Haji Ismail telah berkata tadi bahawa Undang2 Islam atau hukum Shara' tidak-lah boleh dipindahkan seperti Undang2 manusia. Tetapi dengan lanjut-nya saya akan berchakap di-dalam bahasa Inggeris supaya Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kota lebih faham apa yang saya kata pada hari ini.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State List, Ninth Schedule to the Federal Constitution, sets down the matters on which this Assembly can legislate, and among other matters is that paragraph on Muslim Law—"Muslim Law and personal and family law of persons professing the Muslim religion, including the Muslim Law relating

to succession, testate and intestate, betrothal, marriage, divorce, etc.”: I should confine myself largely to the question of succession. And right down at the bottom of that paragraph Mr. Speaker, Sir, we come across this other provision, “the determination of matters of Muslim Law and doctrine and Malay custom”.

I think my learned and Honourable Friend, Mr. Lee Kok Liang, has been wrong in his interpretation of the powers of this Assembly with regard to Muslim Law. I do not pretend to be an authority on Muslim Law, but I think I know sufficient to be able to say that Muslim Law is unalterable—it is fixed for all time—and that the powers of this Assembly are limited, as we have recognised in 1959, to legislation for the proper administration of Muslim Law. We have, for instance, the Administration of Muslim Law Enactment, 1959. In particular, I would like to point out that there we had clearly laid down the limitations of the powers of this Assembly; for instance, in section 36 of the Muslim Law Enactment we have provision for ‘fetuas’ or for opinions from a body called the ‘Majlis’. In particular, section 37—I think I should read to this Assembly, Mr. Speaker, Sir—concerns the authorities to be followed. Section 37 of the Administration of Muslim Law Enactment, 1959 reads as follows:—

“ 37. (1) In issuing any ruling in manner hereinbefore provided the Majlis and the Legal Committee shall ordinarily follow the orthodox tenets of the Shafeite sect:

Provided that, if the Majlis or the Legal Committee considers that the following of such orthodox tenets will be opposed to the public interest, the Majlis or the Legal Committee may, unless the Yang di

Pertuan Agong shall otherwise direct, follow the less orthodox tenets of the Shafeite sect:

Provided further that, if the Majlis or the Legal Committee considers that the following of either the orthodox or the less orthodox tenets of the Shafeite sect will be opposed to the public interest, the Majlis may, with the special sanction of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, follow the tenets of any of the three remaining sects namely Hanafi, Maliki or Hambali as may be considered appropriate, but in any such ruling the provisions and principles to be followed shall be set out in full detail and with all necessary explanations.

(2) Any ruling given by the Majlis, whether directly or through the Legal Committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall, if the Yang di-Pertuan Agong so directs, be published by notification in the Gazette and shall thereupon be binding on all Muslims resident in the State.”

That may seem a digression, Mr. Speaker, Sir, but what I would like to emphasize is that the State Legislature, in applying its powers in the State List with regard to Muslim Law, would be bound to refer to the Muslim religious authorities; and therefore any legislation would be subject to the advice and approval of the Muslim religious authorities. We should not fall into the error of thinking that, because the State List says Muslim Law is a matter within the legislative competence of this Assembly, then this Assembly can create Muslim Law. That would be a fallacy, Mr. Speaker, Sir—in particular, with reference to the law of distribution or “undang2 perah”: this is law which has been determined long, long ago; and, of course, it will not be competent for this Assembly to amend it. In fact, were the Assembly to try that, I do not

think it will be held to be in accord with the Constitution. So, whatever anybody feels about the existing law of perah or distribution of property, it will have to remain as it now stands.

The Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you allow me to clarify?

Mr. Speaker: You should have clarified at the time when you made your speech.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very short.

Mr. Speaker: I hope.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Hon'ble the Chief Minister for the modest way in which he pontificated on the remarks I made. I hope I can be as modest, if not more modest than he is in my reply to him. After all our criticism of the Government, compared to that of other State Assemblies and compared to that of other countries, as Opposition our criticism is mild and modest.

I would like, first of all, to clarify an error in the mind of the Member for Glugor when he seems to dislike the way in which we amended the Motion by saying that we are using ‘buts’—too many ‘buts’. But I assure the Hon'ble Member for Glugor that the way we use ‘buts’ is the way ‘buts’ should be used, and that is, actually a way of criticizing or opposing the policy of Government is by way of a ‘but’; not by way of opposing the Motion. At the same time I must clarify what the Hon'ble Chief Minister says about the Port. I understand that the Port of Penang includes certain parts of Butterworth and certain parts of George Town. What I was stressing just now is: what

is going to happen to Penang Island, to govern the trade within that area in the sense of offices, godowns; in the sense of people living there instead of migrating over to Butterworth. Will Penang become an active commercial centre, or will the commercial centre in the State move over to Butterworth or to Prai? That is what I was stressing. I thought that tourism to Penang Island may well help to retard migration when the deep-water berths and railway facilities open up in Penang. In other words, people will be employed more directly or indirectly in the tourist industry.

At the same time, my remarks on Muslim Law were just by the way in the sense of what has been talked about this matter because I feel that it is a very fundamental matter which affects not only this State but, in fact, the whole of the Federation and I thought that Government could use its good offices to investigate what other countries in the Middle East have done about the law of succession under Muslim Law, under the same sect, Shafee. I would myself be interested, in fact.

That is what I have to say and I would like to add, in reply to the big fisherman, the Member for Tanjong Bungah, that the Opposition is not fishing in fun but fishing for a policy! (Laughter.)

Questioned put and amendment defeated.

Mr. Speaker: Kita sekarang kembali kepada usul yang asal.

We are back to the original motion, so that debate is still on the original motion.

The Member for Tasek Glugor (Enche Hashim bin Awang): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa tidak-lah ada apa perkara yang saya hendak chakap. Hujah yang

di-beri oleh pehak yang berkenaan, saya ucap-lah terima kaseh kepada ahli2 yang telah pun menjawab apa2 hujah di-bagi oleh pehak Pembangkang sana, tetapi satu kesimpulan yang saya dapati dalam perkara ini, ia-itu tiap2 yang berchakap telah pun menyokong dan menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas ucapan Tuan Gabnor itu. Di-atas itu sunggoh pun ada pehak Pembangkang yang berchakap—bagi hujah yang kuat tetapi kesimpulan adalah, semua nampak bersetuju di-atas usul ini dan ini sahaja-lah. Lagi sekali saya ucapkan terima kaseh.

Question put and agreed to.

The Assembly adjourns at 12.55 p.m.

The Assembly resumes at 2.30. p.m.

(C) MOTION BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF MINISTER.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan—

"Bahawa Dewan ini meluluskan perbelanjaan sebanyak \$580,000 ia-itu sebagaimana yang di-tunjukkan di-dalam Peranggaran Pembangunan Tambahan Yang Pertama, tahun 1962, yang di-bentangkan sebagai Risalat Bil. 5 tahun 1962, Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, Negeri Pulau Pinang, dan membuat ketetapan bahawa wang itu akan digunakan untuk perkara2 yang di-tunjukkan di-dalam Peranggaran yang Pertama, tahun 1962 yang tersebut itu."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul yang di-bawah nama saya ini ia-lah untuk membuat ketetapan supaya wang sebanyak \$580,000 sebagaimana yang di-tunjukkan di-dalam

Peranggaran Pembangunan Tambahan Yang Pertama Negeri Pulau Pinang tahun 1962 itu dapat di-belanjakan untuk perkara2 yang di-tentukan di-dalam peranggaran tersebut.

Sesungguh-nya, tambahan yang sebenar-nya ia-lah sebanyak \$505,000 kerana adalah di-fikirkan bahawa peruntukan sebanyak \$75,000 di-bawah Kepala 107/38 ia-itu "Perkakas, alat2 memadam api dan perhiasan2 kekal bagi Bangunan Pejabat2 Kerajaan Baharu (sekarang di-panggil Bangunan Tuanku Syed Putra) patut-lah di-bayar daripada pechahan Kepala 7 "Pejabat2 Kerajaan Pulau Pinang". Oleh hal yang demikian, maka pechahan Kepala 38 "di-bekukan" dan perbelanjaan2 tiada akan di-bayar daripada-nya.

Jikalau kita perhatikan, peruntukan tambahan sebanyak \$580,000 ada di-masokkan di-bawah Kepala 107 ia-itu "Kerja Raya". Daripada jumlah wang ini, sebanyak \$380,000 adalah di-kehendaki untuk menambahi pechahan kepala "Pejabat2 Kerajaan Baharu, Pulau Pinang" dan baki-nya sebanyak \$200,000 ia-lah untuk membantu pechahan Kepala 24 ia-itu "Alat2 teknik dan loji", sebagaimana yang di-terangkan mula2 tadi, jumlah wang tambahan yang di-kehendaki bagi Pejabat2 Kerajaan Baharu ia-lah sebanyak \$380,000 dan selepas di-potong \$75,000, jumlah ini sekarang ia-lah \$305,000. Pada mula-nya, peranggaran perbelanjaan Bangunan Tuanku Syed Putra ini ia-lah sebanyak \$3,200,000. Tetapi oleh sebab tambahan2 dan perubahan2 yang luar jangka telah di-buat, maka Jabatan Kerja Raya sekarang ini telah mentaksirkan bahawa perbelanjaan akan menjadi bertambah sebanyak hampir2 \$3,580,000. Perbelanjaan yang bertambah adalah di-sebabkan.

(a) Hawa-dingin.

Penambahan2 kapada tempat2 keluar hawa dan kerja2 meletak saloran2 supaya berpadanan dengan kedudukan2 sekatan2 mu'tamad dan alat2 hawa-dingin yan berlebeh ... \$ 30,000

(b) Membuat sekatan2, membena kaunter2 dan papan tingkat di-dalam Bangunan,

Saya tidak-lah boleh memberi dengan tepat peranggaran semua kerja2 membuat sekatan2, kaunter2 dan papan2 tingkat untuk berbagai2 pejabat tatkala tender2 dipelawa bagi projek ini. Wang sebanyak \$85,000 yang di-peruntukan pada masa itu adalah peranggaran lebeh kurang sahaja, ia-itu untuk membuat sekatan2 sahaja. Apabila keperluan2 pejabat2 telah di-penohi, harga mu'tamad yang sebenar telah menjadi sebanyak \$205,000 dan ini berma'ana bahawa jumlah wang sebanyak \$120,000 telah bertambah daripada angka yang mula2 ... \$120,000

(c) Papan2 siling yang terang.

Alat2 perkakas2 siling daripada besi2 yang baik chorak-nya telah di-pasang dan ini menyebabkan wang bertambah sebanyak \$30,000 ... \$ 30,000

(d) Perkara2 tambahan yang dahulu-nya tiada di-sediakan.

- (i) Memasangkan lampu2 untuk menerangkan bangunan ... \$ 17,000
- (ii) Perkahas kursi-meja dan alat2 kantin ... \$ 28,000
- (iii) Perkakas2 kursi-meja bagi Bilek Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan Negeri ... \$ 15,000
- (iv) Menambahkan perkakas2 sementara ... \$ 20,000
- (v) Alatan2 dalam Pejabat Pos saperti kaunter, pentas dan sebagai-nya ... \$ 10,000
- (vi) Perubahan2 akitek dan bentok dan sebagai-nya ... \$110,000

Ahli2 Yang Berhormat tentu-lah sedar bahawa angka sebanyak \$380,000 itu ia-lah lebeh kurang 10% daripada jumlah harga-nya dan perubahan angka itu adalah menasabah bagi sa-buah bangunan yang besar saperti ini. Jabatan Kerja Raya belum pernah lagi melaksanakan satu projek pembenaan yang sebagian besar dan apabila bangunan itu di-dirikan maka sudah tentu-lah perbelanjaan atau harga2-nya akan berubah daripada angka-nya tatkala ia diluluskan di-dalam pelan dahulu. Kerajaan telah menchuba dengan sebole2-nya supaya tidak melebehi peranggaran yang asal itu tetapi adalah di-dapati bahawa perbelan-

jaan tambahan itu tidak-lah dapat di-elakkan. Sebab2-nya ia-lah sebagaimana yang saya terangkan tadi.

Mengenai tambahan sebanyak \$200,000 itu pula, apabila peranggaran tahun 1962 itu-di-rangka-kan, Kerajaan Negeri telah diberitahu bahawa sebanyak satu setengah juta ringgit akan di-bayar balek oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan mengenai jalan2 yang dibena di-bawah ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar. Sunggoh pun bagitu, saya suka menyatakan di-sini bahawa Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah memberitahu bahawa angka perbe-

lanjaan bagi Negeri Pulau Pinang telah pun di-naikkan menjadi \$3,700,000. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan telah bermurah hati kerana ia-nya telah memberi loji2, lori2, jentera2 untuk meratakan muka jalan, terek2 dan sebagainya di-dalam tahun ini. Sungguh pun begitu, Kerajaan Negeri adalah berhajat hendak mempercepatkan lagi ranchangan2 jalan raya itu daripada kadar yang di-chapai-nya sekarang dan membelanjakan wang2 pemberian mengenai jalan2 raya yang dibayar balek oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan itu sebanyak mana yang boleh. Untuk mencapai tujuan ini maka pegawai2 teknik telah memberi nasehat bahawa jika diadakan dua buah lagi terek2 maka neschaya-lah ranchangan2 jalan raya yang kita laksanakan itu akan bertambah2 maju lagi. Dengan sebab itu-lah maka tambahan sebanyak \$200,000 itu dikehendaki bagi peruntukan ini ia-itu untuk membeli dua buah terek2. Adalah di-fikirkan bahawa dengan membeli dua buah terek2 ini maka wang itu adalah di-belanjakan dengan bijak kerana kita akan dapat mengadakan banyak lagi kemudahan2 untuk penduduk2 luar bandar di-dalam masa yang lebeh singkat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan—

“Bahawa Dewan ini meluluskan perbelanjaan sebanyak \$580,000 ia-itu sebagaimana yang di-tunjukkan di-dalam Perangaran Pembangunan Tambahan Yang Pertama, tahun 1962, Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan, Negeri Pulau Pinang, dan membuat ketetapan bahawa wang itu akan di-gunakan untuk perkara2 yang di-tunjukkan di-dalam Perangaran yang Pertama, tahun 1962 yang tersebut itu.”

The Member for Ayer Itam (Mr. Chor Sin Kheng): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

(D) Motion By The Hon'ble Mr. Kee Yong Chin.

The Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak tarek balek usul yang di-bawah nama saya mengikut Peratoran 38 Dewan ini.

Mr. Speaker: Ahli2 Yang Berhormat, usul yang tersebut ini telah di-tarik balek oleh pembawanya mengikut Peratoran Meshuarat 38 yang berbunyi:—

“ A motion may be withdrawn with the leave of the Assembly, but if so withdrawn may be made again at some other meeting of the Assembly on due notice.”

Saya mengemukakan perkara ini kepada Majlis supaya memutuskan tentang usul ini di-tarik balek. Tuan2 yang bersetuju dengan usul ini di-tarik balek kata-kan “Ya”; (interrupted).

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): I am sorry, I was trying to catch your eye. I would like to have an explanation why he withdraws the motion, before we can support it.

Mr. Speaker: (To the Hon'ble Member for Sungei Bakap): Are you prepared to explain?

The Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin): Later on I shall.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak tarek balek ini motion fasal saya ada lagi satu motion hendak bawa.

Question put and agreed to.

Motion under standing order 34 (viii).

The Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menchadangkan usul yang berikut

dengan tidak memberi kenyataan di-bawah Peratoran 34 (viii). Ini satu usul yang hendak di-segerakan. Usul ini adalah seperti berikut:—

“Bahawa Dewan ini membuat ketetapan supaya Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Sulaiman bin Haji Ahmad, P.J.K. di-lantek menjadi wakil Dewan ini di-dalam majlis ‘Court’ Universiti Malaya ia-itu mengikut seksyen 13 (m) di-dalam Jadual Undang2 Universiti Malaya, 1961, selama 3 tahun sebagaimana yang di-kehendaki di-bawah seksyen 23 (1) Undang2 tersebut.”

Sebab saya menchadangkan usul ini ia-lah samanjak..... (interrupted.)

Mr. Speaker: Sa-belum memanjangkan perbahathan saya minta chadangan itu sama ada saya boleh terima atau tidak.

The Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin): Saya hendak bagi tahu dahulu mengapa sebab-nya saya membawa usul ini.

Mr. Speaker: Saya minta tengok motion itu sama ada boleh di-terima atau tidak.

(Motion handed to Mr. Speaker.)

Saya menerima chadangan tuan tetapi mengikut Peratoran Meshuarat 34 (viii)) saya kehendakkan 10 orang bangun menyokong chadangan itu.

(More than 10 Members rise.)

Terima kaseh, chadangan ini di-terima.

Ahli2 Yang Berhormat oleh kerana di-dalam chadangan ini terbabit nama saya sendiri, maka tidak-lah molek dan elok bagi saya mengambil tempat sebagai Penegerusi. Saya minta daripada pehak tuan2 menchadangkan supaya sa-orang yang lain mengambil tempat saya ini sebagai Speaker Dewan ini, tatkala membahathkan usul ini.

The Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): I beg to move that the Hon'ble Enche Hashim bin Awang, J.P. takes the Speaker's chair when the Speaker is absent for this motion.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under what Standing Order are you basing your ruling or decision? Under what Standing Order?

Mr. Speaker: There is no provision in the Standing Orders that the Speaker should withdraw, but I feel that I should withdraw because my name is involved in this particular motion. The Speaker can be absent at any time.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): But as far as this side of the House is concerned, we do not oppose anyone who is appointed. So you can be assured that the Opposition won't oppose whoever is appointed; but the point that has to be raised is: under the Act the person appointed is by the Governor.

Mr. Speaker: I quite appreciate your information.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): But we are not you. You can still (interrupted.)

Mr. Speaker: But I still feel that, as my name is involved I think it should be best that the Assembly should have all the liberty to discuss, not only confining the discussion to the Act of the University but also to a particular person. I give all the liberty. I think you may continue with your suggestion of appointing another Speaker.

The Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that the Hon'ble Enche Hashim bin Awang takes over your chair during this motion.

The Member for Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): I think Mr. Speaker Sir, the best thing is: you absent yourself first, then some one moves; because when you are present you must preside at the meeting but when you are absent—you ask leave from the Assembly to be absent—then someone will propose. Under section 3 (1)—

“(a) The Speaker, if present, shall preside at meetings of the Assembly.

(b) When the Speaker's absence is announced by the Clerk at the Table, the Assembly may elect any Member.....”

So you must be absent and the Clerk will announce your absence.

Mr. Speaker: I beg leave of the Assembly to be absent.

(Mr. Speaker leaves the Assembly Chamber.)

Clerk of Legislative Assembly:

Ahli2 Yang Berhormat, oleh kerana Tuan Yang di-Pertua tidak dapat hadir dalam Dewan ini, mengikut Peratoran Tetap No. 3, dikehendaki melantek sa-orang gantinya daripada salah sa-orang Ahli2 menjadi Pengerusi Dewan ini. Ahli2 yang menhadangkan dan Ahli2 yang menyokong kena memberitahu Setia Usaha Dewan ini.

The Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Under Standing Order 3 (b) of this Assembly, I would like to propose that Enche Hashim bin Awang, J.P. takes the Speaker's chair during his absence for this motion.

The Member for Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Setia Usaha Dewan, saya menyokong.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly:

Saya menjemput Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Tasek Glugor mengambil tempat Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

(The Hon'ble Member for Tasek Glugor takes the Chair.)

The Member for Jelutong (Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just on a point of information—so that Members of the Opposition may have a clear idea of the terms of the Resolution—can we have it in English as well?

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): May we have the assistance of the Legal Adviser to translate it if there is no copy of it in English?

Legal Adviser: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't know whether it will help. I think the Honourable gentlemen on the other side have the original motion. Now, if you read into that, you will find that the original motion says that this Assembly appoints the Hon'ble Tuan Haji Sulaiman bin Haji Ahmad, P.J.K. to the Court of the University as a representative of this Assembly to the Court of the University of Malaya, in accordance with section 13 (m) of the University of Malaya Act, 1961, for a period of 3 years as is required under the provisions of section 23 (1) of the abovementioned Act.

I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I might as well explain that this new motion arises out of the fact that the law requires that the person to be appointed should be (1) a member of this Assembly and (2) that the appointment shall be made by the Assembly; and in due course the mover of the motion will explain at greater length why this new motion is being (interrupted.)

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): What was the last section—under what section?

Legal Adviser: In accordance with the provisions of section 23 (1) of the same Act, the University of Malaya Act, 1961. I think if the Honourable Mover of the motion, Mr. Speaker, is allowed to explain the Objects and Reasons for this motion, then the Hon'ble Member for Kota will understand why there has to be this new motion. He will be referring to sections of the laws in due course.

Mr. Speaker: Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Sungai Bakap.

The Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan—

“Bahawa Dewan ini membuat ketetapan supaya Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Sulaiman bin Haji Ahmad, P.J.K. di-lantek menjadi wakil Dewan ini di-dalam majlis 'Court' Universiti Malaya ia-itu mengikut seksyen 13 (m) di-dalam Jadual Undang2 Universiti Malaya, 1961, selama 3 tahun sebagaimana yang di-kehendaki di-bawah seksyen 23 (1) Undang2 tersebut.”

Seksyen 13 (m) Jadual Undang2 Universiti Malaya 1961 adalah berbunyi demikian:—

“ 13. Court ini adalah terdiri daripada—

* * * *

(m) Wakil2 Majlis Undangan Persekutuan dan Negeri dan kuasa2 tempatan yang di-nyatakan di-dalam kanun.”

Seksyen (1) daripada Kanun (II) University Malaya adalah berbunyi demikian:—

“ (1) Court ini adalah terdiri daripada—

* * * *

(xiii) Wakil2 daripada majlis Undangan Persekutuan dan negeri dan kuasa2 tempatan adalah seperti berikut:

* * * *

(e) Sa-orang Wakil daripada Majlis Dewan Perhimpunan Undangan Negeri yang di-lantek oleh Dewan itu.”

Ahli2 Yang Berhormat tentu-lah faham ia-itu terpaksa-lah Dewan ini melantek saorang wakil untuk menjadi ahli majlis 'Court' Universiti Malaya. Adalah dikehendaki juga ia-itu wakil Dewan ini di-lantek daripada Ahli2 Dewan menurut seksyen 3 Kanun (II) Universiti Malaya yang berbunyi demikian:—

“ Sa-orang yang di-pilih atau pun di-lantek menjadi ahli Majlis 'Court' sebagai wakil adalah menjadi ahli selagi ia menjadi ahli badan yang memilih atau pun melantek-nya itu. Apabila ia berhenti menjadi ahli badan yang melantek-nya itu ia akan berhenti menjadi ahli 'Court' ini. Sekira-nya ia berhenti maka kosong-lah tempat-nya itu.”

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perhaya pilihan Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Sulaiman sebagai wakil Dewan ini akan di-sokong oleh semua Ahli2 Yang Berhormat di-Dewan ini oleh kerana Tuan Haji Sulaiman itu bukan-lah orang lain melainkan Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri. Dengan sebab itu, maka sesuai-lah sangat bagi Tuan Yang di-Pertua mewakili Dewan ini kamajlis yang tertinggi, ia-itu Majlis 'Court' Universiti Malaya. Selain daripada wakil Dewan ini, ada saorang wakil lagi daripada negeri ini yang telah-di-lantek. Beliau itu ia-lah Tuan Haji S. M. Zainul Abidin, J.M.N., J.P. yang telah di-lantek oleh Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor menurut syarat2 seksyen 13 (g) Kanun Undang2 Universiti Malaya, 1961.

Maka dengan ini saya mohon menchadangkan.

The Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

For the information of all Members on the opposite side, I would like to say that the Hon'ble Tuan Haji Sulaiman, P.J.K. was educated in the Nebelus College in Palestine and University of Cairo and also in the Meerut College of India.

The Member for Kota (Mr. Lee Kok Liang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have a clarification. I fully support the appointment of our Speaker to be a representative of the Court but the thing that troubles me is that we have fixed the term to be a term of three years. Section 23 says that he can be appointed to be a member of the authority, shall be for three years, but there is a proviso stating that, if the person so appointed or elected ceases to hold the office or become a member of this Assembly, he ceases to be the representative. I was wondering whether it would be better to clarify this by saying 'for a term of 2 years' because I believe that our Assembly will be dissolved in 1964. The appointment is from this date, to-day, which is less than three years; and, if the Speaker is no more a member of this Assembly, I would like to have clarification whether he can still represent the Assembly.

Legal Adviser: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps I could explain this legal point.

That is why in the motion, as it stands, it is stated he is appointed for three years in accordance with the provisions of section 23 mentioned in the motion itself because that section contains

the proviso which says that, if he ceases to be a member of this Assembly or if he resigns from this Assembly or is not elected at the next election, then he automatically ceases to be a member of the University Court in accordance with section 23. That was why section 23 was left in the motion to cover a period of less than three years.

Question put and agreed to.

8. ADJOURNMENT:

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini di-tanggohkan.

The Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche C. D. Ismail): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

The Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-lah:

I appeal to the State Government to increase the welfare aid contribution to the Welfare Department because of the increase of people seeking aid daily. At present, this Department does not have enough money to give full aid to those who really need their help. Therefore, only partial aid or a month-to-month basis was given and because of this these unfortunate people will have to go borrowing or begging from others to keep their children from starving and also to keep their children in school. It is sad to see so many coming to this Department with their children to receive their monthly aid, which is only a small amount, and have also to spend some money for transport and for food. I know there is no limit to welfare aid but, if we increase this vote, then this Department can do more for these unfortunate people. We here must do our best to look into this

matter and help these unfortunate people all we can in one way or another; to make them happy and be taught to be true Malaysians. The welfare of these unfortunate people is the welfare of our State and country.

Perkara 'Handicapped Children'. We have at present in Penang the St. Nicholas Home for the Blind and the Federation School for the Deaf, where the blind and deaf children are taught by qualified teachers so that, when they grow up, they will be able to move with society and also be able to support themselves without depending on others. But we have no institution where children who are born with crippled hands and legs can be looked after. So I again appeal to the State Government to look into this as a matter of urgency. These crippled children usually stay at home with their parents, and these parents have to look after them and also to feed them. If we have an institution to look after them, and have qualified teachers to teach them, then their parents will have more time to earn their living and to spend more time on the other children.

The aim of this institution, if we have one, is to help each child to develop to the full his own talents and personality in preparation for taking his place in the normal world. We must remember that education does not finish when the child leaves the institution. We hope that through the guidance of the institution, the child will develop and expand his or her interest and powers of self-expression so that this will be continued after school, thus enriching and ennobling his or her life, ensuring that the handicapped child becomes a positive and accepted citizen of the normal world. In these days, when the emphasis is on higher education, there is a tendency to overlook the special need for

education and training of children who were unfortunate enough to be born with normal hands and legs. We here who are born with normal hands and legs with eyes to see and ears to hear, should enable our friends to look after these unfortunate children and help them all we can one way or another, to make them stand as able as ourselves in society and to also look after themselves in life.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir baik-lah saya berchakap mengenai perkara ini di-Bahasa Inggeris.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the intention of Government in giving assistance to the needy cases is not to make them dependent on society forever, but rather to tide them over until they can find useful employment. This problem should be tackled not only by Government but also by the society, as in the words of the Hon'ble Member for Kelawei the welfare of these unfortunate people is the welfare of the Nation. Government expects private individuals, organisations and institutions to do their part in giving assistance to the needy people, especially in getting employment for them.

The Government is fully aware of its responsibilities towards these people—as evidenced by the increases in the general Welfare Vote for the Social Welfare Department from \$20,000 in 1959 to \$25,000 in 1960, \$35,500 in 1961, and \$45,000 for 1962. As a result of this the number of needy cases receiving financial assistance from the Government has gradually increased during the past 4 years. In the second half of 1961 the State Government gave assistance to 197 needy cases per month, whilst during the first half of 1962 the number has increased to 230 per month.

Giving financial assistance is not the only way by which Government is helping these people. Government is also giving assistance to the various Old Persons' Homes in the State. There are also some needy persons who prefer to remain close to the localities in which they have eked out a living instead of seeking admission to a Welfare or Old Persons' Home. For these persons the State has initiated a scheme to build Welfare Cottages and six such cottages have been erected in the last 12 months.

The Government is not unmindful of the plight of these needy people, and it is assisting and will continue to assist the most needy ones, subject of course to its financial resources. Society must, however, play its part to assist these less fortunate member of society.

How, with regard to professional or specialist Homes for handicapped children, Hon'ble Members may be aware that the subject of social welfare is included in List III—Concurrent List—Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya, and therefore nearly all specialised services, including the establishment of Institutions for the Handicapped, are undertaken by the Federal Government. I believe it is the aim of the Federal Government to provide a comprehensive service for the rehabilitation of all handicapped children. For this purpose one institution is not adequate; we need several. Such an extensive scheme has to be done federally if it were to be effective. Government alone would not be able to finance such projects, and I have been informed that voluntary organisations like the Malayan Association for the Blind have agreed to be responsible for residential education,

training, sheltered workshop facilities, etc., whilst the Department of Social Welfare is responsible for all the field welfare services.

I am also informed that the following voluntary institutions with Government grant-in-aid have been established in the Federation:—

- (1) The Princess Elizabeth School for the Blind, Johore Bahru. Its capacity is 75 pupils. The age group of the children is between 6 to 16 years.
- (2) The Saint Nicholas School for the Blind, Penang. Capacity—75 pupils. The age group is between 3 and 16 years.
- (3) The Gurney Training Centre for the Blind, Kuala Lumpur. Capacity—50 persons. The age group is 16—35 years.
- (4) The Kinta Valley Sheltered Workshop for the Blind, Ipoh. The Centre can house 40 persons, but can offer training facilities to 50 persons.
- (5) The Agricultural Training Centre for the Blind, Taman Harapan, Temerloh, Pahang. Capacity—12 families or 24 bachelors. Age group—16 to 35 years.
- (6) The Kuala Besut Training Centre for Blind Fishermen, Trengganu. Capacity—6 persons. Age group—16 to 35 years.
- (8) The Federation School for the Deaf, Penang. Capacity—120 pupils. Age group—6 to 16 years.
- (9) Three Special Day Classes for deaf children: one in Penang, one in Kuala Lumpur, and one in Johore Bahru. Each class can

hold 10 to 20 pupils, and the age group of the children is between 6 and 16 years.

supervision of the Medical Department, Malacca.

The Government is also responsible for the Physically Handicapped Children's Unit, Johore Bahru, which can accommodate 60 children between the ages 6 and 16.

Another Orthopaedic Home specially for children suffering from Bone Tuberculosis and those recovered from Poliomyelitis is situated in Malacca under the

As I have said earlier, this subject is the responsibility of the Federal Government. However, the views expressed by the Hon'ble Member for Kelawei will be forwarded to the appropriate authority for whatever action it may deem necessary.

THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS
AT 3.20 P.M.

APPENDIX TO WRITTEN ANSWER TO ORAL QUESTION NO. 13

(See Page 24)

Particulars of Appointments in Divisions I, II and III (in State Departments, Penang)

MADE SINCE JANUARY, 1960 TO DATE.

Sr No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possesses the necessary qualifications and experience required.	Method of appointment i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex. Co. etc.
1	Tuan Haji G. M. Yusoff	4, Tavoy Road, Penang.	57	Temporary President, Religious Affairs Department, Penang.	Administrative experience and religious knowledge.	Yes.	P.S.C.
2	Inche Lee Thin Pee	121-P, Ayer Itam Road, Penang.	39	Officer in the State Civil Service, (Div. II)	a. Federal Citizen b. Age: For outside candidates with Pass Degree — not over 25 years (waived for Honours Degree). For serving officers — not over 40 years. c. Educational: For outside candidates — Pass degree of the University of Malaya or the other recognised University. For serving officers — must be permanent government officer in Div. III or above with not less than 10 years service and of outstanding merit with proven qualities of leadership and in possession of the O.S.C. or F.M.C. or equivalent.	Yes.	P.S.C.
3	Inche Ooi Leong Huat	42, Jalan Sg. Kelian, Penang. (Tanjong Bungah)	33	Officer in the State Civil Service, (Div. II)		Yes.	P.S.C.
4	Inche Ahmad b. Ariffin	Police Training School, Singapore.	22 yrs. 6 mths.	Veterinary Assistant (Div. III)	(a) Federal Citizen (b) Age 17 but under 23 yrs. (c) Educational: O.S.C. or F.M.C. or equivalent.	Yes.	P.S.C.
5	Inche Othman b. Ismail	17-C, Bk. D, Sungai Ara, Province Wellesley.	20		(a) Federal Citizen (b) Age: 16 but under 22 yrs. (c) Educational: Form III in English School. Candidates with St. VI Malay or Form II English qualifications may also apply but preference will be given to those who speak and write Malay.	Yes.	P.S.C.
6	Inche Mohamed Noor. b. Hamid	1941, Mk. 4, Permatang Pauh, Province Wellesley.	21	Junior Agricultural Assistant (Div. III)		Yes.	P.S.C.
7	Inche Chuah Poh Kim	249, Pelandok Jatoh, Bukit Mertajam.	20			Yes.	P.S.C.
8	Inche Vasuthavan s/o K. Sivasamy	8-J, No. 1 C Railway Quarters, Prai.	21		(a) Federal Citizen (b) Age: 16 but under 20 yrs. (c) Educational: Form II in English School or Std. VI in Malay School or completed a course of the Junior Technician (Trade) School.	Yes.	P.S.C.
9	Inche Rajab b. Mohtadi	358-D, Perak Road, Penang.	21 yrs. 1 mth.	Junior Technician, D.I.D. (Div. III)		Yes.	P.S.C.
10	Inche Mohd. Shafie b. Abdul Rahman	477, Permatang Pasir, Butterworth.	19			Yes.	P.S.C.
11	Che Thong Swee Kuan	6, Pangkor Road, Penang.	26	Stenographer, P.W.D. (Div. III)	(a) Federal Citizen (b) Age: 17 but under 45 yrs. (c) Educational or other qualification: O.S.C. or equivalent and must be able to take down shorthand @ 80 w.p.m. and transcribing shorthand notes by type-writing @ 25 w.p.m. Serving temporary stenos. who	Yes.	P.S.C.

Year No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possess the necessary qualifications and experience required.	Method of appointment i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex. Co. etc.
1961	12 Inche Ismail bin Mustapha	43, Kelawei Road, Penang.	18 yrs. 1 mth.	Malay Translator, Secretariat (Div. III)	have passed Form III in an English School and have served continuously in this position for 2 yrs. and have passed the Government steno. examination at 100 w.p.m. may also apply. (a) Federal Citizen (b) Age: 17 but under 24 yrs. (c) Educational: O.S.C. or F.M.C. with credit in English Language and knowledge of Malay including Jawi equivalent to the standard required for a credit in the School Certificate Examination.	Yes.	P.S.C.
13	Inche M. Dharmapalam	4004, Kampong Bengali Road, Butterworth.	37	Temporary Junior Technician.	Form II in English or Std. VI Malay, and experience in levelling and surveying road work.	Yes.	State Engineer
14	Tuan Haji Abdullah Aziz b. Haji Noh	344-B, East Jelutong, Penang.	56	Temporary Kathi Bandar	Religious Knowledge.	Yes.	President, Religious Affairs Department, Pg. — do —
15	Tuan Haji Hashim b. Haji Tahir	279, Sungei Pinang, Balik Pulau.	58	Temporary Kathi Balik Pulau	— do —	Yes.	— do —
16	* Tuan Haji Suruni b. Haji Hassan	3489, Siram Road, Butterworth	48	Temporary Kathi Bagan Tuan Kechil.	— do —	Yes.	— do —
17	* Tuan Haji Hashim b. Haji Mohamed Sagoff	433, Penaga, Province Wellesley.	77	Temporary Kathi Kepada Batas.	— do —	Yes.	— do —
*Services terminated on 30.4.62.							
18	Tuan Haji Ishak b. Haji Din	330, Bukit Indra Muda, Bukit Mertajam	51	Temporary Kathi Bukit Mertajam.	— do —	Yes.	— do —
19	Tuan Haji Idris b. Haji Ahmad	627, Sungei Aceh, Nibong Tebal.	57	Temporary Kathi Nibong Tebal.	— do —	Yes.	— do —
1961	1 Inche Ooi Leong Seng	60-A, Green House Area, Taiping.	22	Technician, P.W.D. (Div. III)	(a) Federal Citizen (b) Age: Under 23 years. (c) Educational or other requirement: Form IV and above. Serving Government Officers other than temporary Officers who are not Federal Citizens but are otherwise qualified in accordance with the scheme of service for Technicians (Page 119 of Scheme of Service 1956) may also apply.	Yes.	P.S.C.
2	Inche Chuah Choon Lye	213, Perak Road, Penang.	21			Yes.	P.S.C.
3	Inche Heong Chang Lum	169, Bukit Glugor, Penang.	21 yrs. 1 mth.			Yes.	P.S.C.
4	Inche Mahendra s/o Muthiah	20, Taylor Road, Penang	22			Yes.	P.S.C.
5	Inche Teng Hock Huat	18, Phuah Hin Leong Road, Penang.	23			Yes.	P.S.C.
6	Inche Amir Hamzah b. Abdul Majid	64, Penang Street, Penang.	22			Yes.	P.S.C.
7	Inche Chow. Choo Leng	83, Station Road, Tapah, Perak.	22			Yes.	P.S.C.
8	Inche Lee Kok Tin	53, Westlands Road, Penang.	22			Yes.	P.S.C.
9	Inche V. Arunasalam	106, Main Road, Termoh.	22			Yes.	P.S.C.
10	Inche G. Kumarasamy	108, Malacca Street, Penang.	29	Junior Technician, P.W.D., (Div. III)	(a) Federal Citizen (b) Age: 16 but under 24 years. (c) Educational or other requirement: From II, III in English School, or Standard VI Malay School or completed course at the Junior Technical (Trade School.	Yes.	P.S.C.
11	Inche M. Rajagopal	2603, Kampong Bengali, Butterworth.	24			Yes.	P.S.C.
12	Inche P. Jayaram	54, York Road, Penang.	20			Yes.	P.S.C.
13	Inche Abdul Shari b. Mohd. Noor	Telephone House, Kota Bahru, Kelantan.	20 yrs. 8 mths			Yes.	P.S.C.

Year No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possess the necessary qualifica- tions and experience required.	Method of appoint- ment i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex. Co. etc.
14	Che Mariam Binte Ruslan	24, Rangoon Road, Penang.	21	Temporary Typists, State Secretariat, Penang.	Form III or Std. VII in an English School and between the age of 17 to 23 years. Must pass a typewriting test by the appointing authority.	Yes.	State Secretary
15	Che Jean Miller	326, Burmah Road, Penang.	21			Yes.	— do —
16	Che Siti Hajar	460, Tanjong Tokong Road, Penang.	20			Yes.	— do —
17	Che Kong Seow Chee	377-C, Chulia Street, Penang.	20			Yes.	
18	Che Irene Baptist	166, Anson Road, Penang.	18	Temporary Clerk, P.W.D., Penang.	O.S.C. or F.M.C. or equi- valent.	Yes.	State Engineer
19	Che Christina Pillay	1, Reservoir Walk, Mk. 16 Ayer Itam, Penang.	19			Yes.	
20	Che Teoh Kheng See	26, Gopeng Road, Penang.	18			Yes.	
21	Che Teh Wee See	28-B, Aboo Sittee Lane, Penang.	19			Yes.	
22	Che Ng Ah Mooi	47-B, Irving Road, Penang.	21	Temporary Typist, P.W.D., Penang.	Form III or Std. VII and typewriting knowledge.	Yes.	State Engineer
23	Che S. Galisran	8, Johore Road, Penang.	19			Yes.	
24	Che Teoh Beng Hooi	212, Transfer Road, Penang.	24			Yes.	
25	Che See Cheng Sim	2, Selangor Road, Penang.	20			Yes.	
26	Inche Kassim b. Che Mat Din	1594, Sungei Rambai, Bukit Mertajam.	25	Temporary Junior Technician, P.W.D. Penang.	Form II English Std. VI Malay.	Yes.	State Engineer
27	Inche Veerapathiran s/o D. Affaru	14, Jalan Bahru, Nibong Tebal	25				
28	Inche Loo Kim Loy	109, Heng Choon Thian Road, Butterworth.	22				
29	Inche Sivanesan s/o Sinnaffan,	29, Kampong Bangie Road, Butterworth.	25	Temporary Junior Technician, P.W.D. Penang.	Form II English. Std. VI Malay.	Yes.	State Engineer
30	Inche Ronald Edward Beins	1720 Mk. X, Jalan Harapan, Bukit Mertajam.	40				
31	Inche Anglan Tachanamoonthy	68 Main Road, Prai.	28				
32	Inche Samandan T.	1332, Chin Lane, Bukit Mertajam.	23				
33	Inche Gopal Krishnan	1090 Bagan Luar Road, Butterworth	23	Temporary Techni- cian, P.W.D., Penang.	Form IV, School Certifi- cate and Trade School.	Yes.	State Engineer
34	Inche Danny E. Suneratnam.	166, Anson Road, Penang.	28				
35	Inche L. Erudayanathan	52-C, Penang Road, Penang.	28				
36	Inche Chan Fook Hoay	106, Hutton Lane, Penang.	20				
37	Inche Chow Guan Hoong.	26-A, Ceylon Lane, Penang.	20	Temporary Clerk/- Interpreter.	O.S.C. or equivalent with credit in English, and knowledge of Chinese dia- lects — Hokkien and one other dialect.	Being a tempo- rary appoint- ment the en- try qualification was not requir- ed to be fully satisfied. Che Lim possesses an O.S.C. Cer- tificate only.	Approved by Asst. Control- ler of Customs, Penang.
38	Inche Thum Kok Tuan	5, P.W.D. Quarters, Sungei Pinang, Penang.	20				
39	Inche D. Pedley	5, Sir Hussein Gardens, Penang.	19				
40	Inche Khoo Khoon Wah	431, Lower Cres- cent, Bukit Glugor.	21				
41	Inche J. E. Cutter	14, Argus Lane, Penang.	21	Temporary Clerk/- Interpreter.	O.S.C. or equivalent with credit in English, and knowledge of Chinese dia- lects — Hokkien and one other dialect.	Being a tempo- rary appoint- ment the en- try qualification was not requir- ed to be fully satisfied. Che Lim possesses an O.S.C. Cer- tificate only.	Approved by Asst. Control- ler of Customs, Penang.
42	Che Lim Phaik Im	18, Swatow Lane, Penang.	20				

Year No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possess the necessary qualifications and experience required.	Method of appointment i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex. Co. etc.
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18	Che Maureen An. Augustin	16, Green Road 3, Penang.	20				
19	Enche Lim Ewe Chye	6-A, Western Road, Penang.	19				
20	Enche David Stephen	T.C. 917 Batu Dua, Jalan Kuala Kechil, Sungei Patani.	22				
21	Che Lim Leng Siew	51, Green Garden One, Penang.	21				
22	Che Cheah Guat Choo	112, Balik Pulau Village Penang.	20				
23	Che Wong Ah Yook	1255, Kpg. Koh Road, Sitiawan.	22				
24	Che Low Kim Kee	12051, Paya Terubong Road, Penang.	18				
25	Che Jagdish Kaur	199, Seang Tek Road, Penang.	22	Clerk in the General Clerical Service, Penang.	(a) Federal Citizen. (b) Age: 17 but under 23 yrs. (c) Educational: O.S.C. or F.M.C. or equivalent with Credit in English.	Yes,	Public Services Commission.
26	Che May Kauthi mathi Moses	44, Green Garden One, Penang.	20 yrs. 6 mths.				
27	Che Ang Suan Sim	23, Fettes 2nd Avenue Fettes Park, Penang.	21				
28	Enche Tan Boon Hoe	149-C, Rifle Range Road, Penang.	21				
29	Enche Lim Eng Hai	155, Kpg. Pinang, Nibong Tebal Province Wellesley,	20				
30	Enche Tan Teong Keat	80, Irving Road, Penang.	22 yrs. 1 mth.				
31	Che Tan Saw Lee	31, York Road, Penang.	19				
32	Che Lim Bee See	8, Hutchings Gardens, Penang.	18				
33	Che Yeoh Kheng See	26, Gopeng Road, Penang.	18 yrs. 3 mths.				

34	Enche J. Ramalingam	364-U, Sg. Glugor, Penang.	18	Temporary Junior Technician P.W.D.	Form II or Std. VI Malay School.	Yes,	State Engineer
35	Enche P. S. Aroikaraj	24, Rawang Road, Penang.	20	Temporary Technician, P.W.D.	Form IV or School Certificate.	Yes,	— do —
36	Enche Oh Choon Im	133-F, Mk. 13, Ayer Itam, Penang.	19	Temporary Clerk, P.W.D.	O.S.C. or equivalent.	Yes,	— do —
37	Che Cheah Phaik Suan	166, Ayer Itam Road, Penang.	19	— do —	— do —	Yes,	— do —
38	Che Margaret Hendricks	300, MacAlister Road, Penang.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes,	— do —
39	Che Narvamali Margarlingam	926, Jalan Gharry Kuchi Road Nibong Tebal.	19	Temporary Typist, District Office, Nibong Tebal.	L.C.E. or Form III and the knowledge of type-writing.	Yes,	District Officer, Nibong Tebal.
40	Enche Lim Eng Lee	93, Campbell Street, Penang.	21	Temporary Clerk, District Office, Bukit Mertajam.	Form IV	Yes,	District Officer, Bukit Mertajam.
41	Enche Lai Ah Luen	152, Strait Street, Bukit Mertajam.	21	— do —	Form IV	Yes,	— do —
42	Enche Radi b. Ibrahim	1208, Telaga Ayer Road, Butterworth.	23	Temporary Typist, District Office, Bukit Mertajam.	Form III or Std. VII and typewriting.	Yes,	— do —
43	Che Asma bt. Hashim	608, Sg. Nyor Road, Butterworth.	20	Temporary Social Welfare Assistant.	O.S.C. or equivalent.	Yes,	State Social Welfare Officer, Penang.
44	Tuan Haji Abd. Kadir b. Haji Hassan	451, Penaga, Province Wellesley.	52	Kathi Bagan Tuan Kechil.	Religious knowledge.	Yes,	President, Religious Affairs Dept. Penang.
45	Tuan Hj. Abdullah b. Hj. Salleh	1322 Ptg. Manggis, Kapala Batas, Province Wellesley.	52	Kathi, Kepala Batas.	— do —	Yes,	— do —
46	Enche Ahmad b. N. T. Hameed	24, Green Lane, Penang.	17	Temporary Clerk.	Knowledge of Malay and English.	Yes,	— do —
47	Tuan Haji Abdullah b. Che Teh	422, Tg. Tokong Penang.	44	Temporary Inspector of Religious Teachers.	Religious knowledge.	Yes,	— do —

Year No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possesses the necessary qualifications and experience required.	Method of appointment, i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex. Co. etc.
43	Inche Goik Ah Kim	1, Jalan Pow Nee, Butterworth	23	Temporary Clerk, D.O., Butterworth	O.S.C. or equivalent.	Yes.	District Officer, Butterworth.
44	Che Margaret Tan	3705, Bagan Ajam, Butterworth	18	Temporary Typist, D.O. Nibong Tebal.	Form III or Std. VII and knowledge of typewriting	Yes.	District Officer, Nibong Tebal
45	Inche Omar b. Kassim	3566, Kampong Bengali Road, Butterworth.	22	Temporary Junior Technician, D.I.D. Bukit Mertajam.	Form II or Std. VI Malay School.	Yes.	State Drainage and Irrigation Engineer
46	Inche Ho Peng Lim	9, Kampong Bahru, Bukit Mertajam.	22	Temporary Technician D.I.D., Bukit Mertajam.	Form IV.	Yes.	— do —
47	Inche K. Sangaralingam	21-B, Jalan Chanda Sheriff, Nibong Tebal.	25	Temporary Kathis Clerk.	Religious Knowledge.	Yes.	President, Dept., of Religious Affairs.
48	Inche Bapu Merican b. Ibrahim	85 Pahang Road, Penang.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
49	Inche Aziz b. Mohamed	454, Telok Ayer Tawar, Province Wellesley.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
50	Inche Shazali b. Haji Ruslan	678, Sungei Eong-kang, Nibong Tebal.	20	Temporary Kathis clerk.	Religious Knowledge.	Yes.	President, Department of Religious Affairs.
51	Inche Abdul Halim b. Abdullah	518, Mk. 5, Kampong Patani, Province Wellesley.	21	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
52	Enche Saad b. Lazim	253, Jalan Bahru, Balik Pulau, Penang.	29	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
53	Enche Ahmad Fuad b. Haji Ahmad Maliki	4010, Siram Road, Butterworth.	22	Temporary Malay Clerk.	— do —	Yes.	— do —
54	Enche Shaik Mohd. b. Bt. A. Kadir	303-F, Seremban Lane, Penang.	21		— do —	Yes.	— do —
1962	1 Enche Tan Young Khoon	c/o Technical College, Kuala Lumpur.	25	Temporary Technical Cadet, P.W.D.	Diploma of the Technical College, Federation of Malaya.	Yes.	Public Services Commission.
2	Enche Tan Guan Teong	396, Penang Hill Road, Penang.	22 yrs 10 mths.				
3	Enche Loo Soon Yang	325-A, West Jelutong, Penang.	21				
4	Enche Ch'ng Soon Hock	c/o P.W.D. Armed Forces Works Section, Kuala Lumpur.	22 yrs 5 mths.				
5	Che Quah Yeang	3, Patani Road, Penang.	19				
6	Enche Khong Kok Kee	90-D, Brick Kiln Road, Penang.	20				
7	Che Gowriammal Subbiah	117-G, East Jelutong Road, Penang.	18 yrs 10 mths.				
8	Che Chung How Chun	22, Jalan Sg. Kelian.	19				
9	Enche Teoh Keng Lock	71, Lorong Salamat, Penang.	21	Clerk in the General Clerical Service, Penang.	(a) Federal Citizen. (b) Age: 17 but under 23 yrs. (c) Educational: O.S.C. or F.M.C. or equivalent with credit in English.	Yes.	Public Services Commission.
10	Che Cheah Ming Seang	145-P, Rifle Range Road, Penang.	18				
11	Che Teh Chye Im	104, Siam Road, Penang.	20				
12	Enche Alexis Joseph Dorai	4306, Bagan Jermal, Butterworth.	20				
13	Enche Arnold Theseira	170-H, Patani Road, Penang.	22 yrs 2 mths.				
14	Che Mary Genevieve Cornelius	169, Seang Tek Road, Penang.	17				
15	Enche Ng Foo Tuen	11-C, Leith Street, Penang.	20				
16	Che Kong Seow Chee	377-C, Chulia Street, Penang.	20				
17	Che Christina Susilah Pillay	18, Lorong Hijau Empat, Penang.	19 yrs 9 mths.				

Year No.	Name	Address	(Years) Age	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possesses the necessary qualifica- tions and experience required.	Method of appoint- ment i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex- Co. etc.
48	Enche Ahmad b. Hj. Hamid	753, Ptg. Pasir, Bukit Mertajam.	27	Temporary Religious Teacher.	Religious knowledge.	Yes.	President Reli- gious Affairs Dept. Penang.
49	Enche Ahmad bin Abu	103, Seang Teik Road, Penang.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
50	Enche Mohamad b. Md. Zain	144, Spg. Tiga, Telok Kumbar.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
51	Enche Ahmad b. Ariffin	3166, Bayan Lepas, Penang.	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
52	Enche Ahmad b. Hassan	34, Tan Lu Ghee Road, Penang.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
53	Ahmad b. Hj Abdullah	23, Aboo Sittie Lane, Penang.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
54	Tuan Haji Ahmad b. Hj. Ambon	1661, Jelutong, Penang.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
55	Enche Abu Bakar b. Hj. Mahmud	268, Mengkuang Titi, Bukit Mertajam.	31	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
56	Enche Abdullah Zawawi b. H. Yusoff	305-A, Seremban Lane, Penang.	20	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
57	Enche Abdullah b. Mat Saman	3063, Jalan Pa'Abu, Butterworth.	43	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
58	Enche Abdullah b. Hj. Ahmad	222, Mk. F., Balik Pulau	28	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
59	Tuan Haji Abdullah b. Darus	1901, Tassek Glugor P.W.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
60	Enche Abdul Hamid b. Shariff	29, Langkawi Road, Penang.	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
61	Enche Abd. Hamid b. Ahmad	293, Bkt. Indra Muda, B. Merta- jam.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
62	Enche Abd. Rahim b. Hj. Ruslan	442, Station Road, Sungei Bakap.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
63	Enche Abd. Rahim b. Hj. Bakar	1201, Ptg. Bertam, Kepala Batas, P.W.	35	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
64	Enche Abd. Rahman b. Hj. Ismail	271 Ptg. Berangan, Tasek Glugor, P.W.	25	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
65	Enche Abdul Rahman b. Che Lah	560, Jarak Tengah, T. Glugor Province Wellesley.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
66	Enche Abdul Rahman b. Awang	535, Jarak Atas, T. Glugor Province Wellesley.	31	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
67	Enche Abdul Rahman b. Ahmad	1163, Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
68	Enche Abdul Rahman bin Haji Hassan	260, B.P.V.A., Balik Pulau.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
69	Enche Abdul Razak b. Mohamed	518, Mengkuang Titi, Bukit Mertajam.	30	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
70	Enche Abd. Adzim b. Haji Harun	47-A, Tg. Tokong Road, Penang.	19	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
71	Che Aishah bt. Ngah Md. Yunus	385, Tanah Liat, Bk. Mertajam.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
72	Enche Alias b. Hj. Umar	1254, Sg. Setar, Nibong Tebal.	43	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
73	Enche Md. Ali b. Ahmad	382 Ptg. To'Bidan, Butterworth.	30	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
74	Enche Arshad bin Darus	387, Sg. Kechil, Nibong Tebal.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
75	Che Asmah bt. Hj. Yahaya	770, Ptg. Manggis, Kepala Batas, P.W.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
76	Che Asnah bt. Hamid	212, Ptg. Kuala, K. Batas, Province Wellesley.	18	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
77	Che Atikah bt. Ahmad	161, Mengkuang Road, Butterworth.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —

Year No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possesses the necessary quali- fications & experi- ence required.	Method of appoint- ment i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex- Co. etc.
1962 78	Enche Abd. Aziz b. Hj. Abdullah	1239, Spg. Empat, Ptg. Buloh Kepala Batas, P.W.	30	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
79	Tuan Haji Abd. Aziz bin Kassim	79, Ptg. To'Mahat, Parit Buntar, Perak.	35	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
80	Che Azmiah bt. Yeop Md. Rose	2319, Kpg. Bharu, Nibong Tebal.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
81	Che Azizah bt. Hj. Harun	58, Rawang Road Penang.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
82	Enche Baharuddin b. Hj. Harun	461, Ptg. Kuang, Kepala Batas Pro- vince Wellesley,	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
83	Enche Bukhari b. Md. Din	Kpg. Terat Batu, Padang Serai, Kedah.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
84	Che Fatimah bt. Othman	127, Tanjong Tokong, Penang.	25	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
85	Che Fatimah bt. Hj. Shafe	423, Pajak Song, Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley.	29	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
86	Che Habsah bt. Hassan	K. Batu, Pokok Sena, Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
87	Che Halimah bt. Abd. Hamid	Kpg. Bharu Masriah, Bukit Mertajam.	22	Temporary Religious Teacher.	Religious knowledge.	Yes.	President, De- partment of Re- ligious Affairs, Pg.
88	Che Harun b. Nasiran	59, MacAlister Road, Penang.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
89	Che Haron b. Haji Man	479, Station Road, Sungei Bakap	33	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
90	Che Hashim b. Salleh	34, Tan Lu Ghee Road, Penang.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
91	Enche Hashim b. Hj. Ihsan	165-A, Kpg. Jawa Bharu, Penang.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
92	Che Hasnah bt. Musa	1268, Cherok To'kun, Bukit Mertajam.	19	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
93	Enche Hassan b. Zakaria	252, Pantai Kamlon, Kapala Batas, P.W.	34	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
94	Enche Abu Hassan b. Md. Amin	95, Block "D" Sg. Ara, Bayan Lepas, Penang.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
95	Tuan Haji Hassan b. Haji Ahmad	178, Jalan Kpg. Melayu, Ayer Itam, Penang.	28	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
96	Enche Ibrahim b. Ahmad	Arabic School, Kapala Batas, P.W.	30	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
97	Enche Md. Isa b. Said	Merbau Kudong, Sg. Dua, Butterworth.	34	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
98	Enche Ishak b. Ariffin	1161, Kpg. Misjid, Bayan Lepas, Penang.	28	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
99	Enche Ishak b. Ayub	964, Ptg. Tinggi, Kapala Batas, P.W.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
100	Enche Ishak b. Salleh	2541, Sg. Nyor Road, Butterworth.	42	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
101	Enche Ishak b. Haji Ahmad	693, Ptg. Star, Pinang Tunggal, P.W.	36	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
102	Tuan Haji Ishak b. Hj. Abbas	1, P.W.D., 1420, Ralai Polis, Sungei Pinang, B. Pulau.	33	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
103	Enche Ismail b. Abdullah	1177, Kpg. Bharu, Penaga, Kepala Batas, P.W.	33	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
104	Enche Ismail b. Darus	70, Pulau Aman, Nibong Tebal	35	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —

Year No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possesses the necessary qualifications & experience required.	Method of appointment i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex. Co. etc.
1962 105	Enche Ismail b. Jaafar	1159, Kpg. Paya, Telok Kumbar, Penang.	39	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
106	Tuan Haji Ismail b. Hj. Awang	716, Tassek Junjong, P.W.	31	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
107	Enche Jaafar b. Bakar	1734, Changkat, Nibong Tebal.	37	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
108	Enche Jamaluddin b. A. Bakar	34, Tan Iu Ghee Road, Penang.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
109	Enche Jamaluddin b. Ahmad	Ptg. Tinggi, Bakar Bata, Kepala Batas, P.W.	36	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
110	Enche Khairuddin b. Hj. Ahmad	Arabic School, Kepala Batas, P.W.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
111	Enche Ahmad Khair b. Taib	Kpg. Bharu, Pokok Sena, Kepala Batas, P.W.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
112	Enche Khalid b. Hj. Ismail	568, Pajak Song, Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
113	Enche Lati'f b. Lebai Ali	189, Ptg. Kriang, Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
114	Che Maryam bt. Ahmad	Sg. Tongkong N. Tebal.	21	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
115	Enche Misbah b. Hj. A. Salam	1446, Jalan Abd. Kader, Bukit Mertajam.	28	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
116	Che Misrajah bt. Hj. Ahmad	4010, Siram Road, Butterworth,	21	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
117	Enche Mokhtar b. Ibrahim	2541, Kpg. Dodol, Perak Road, Penang.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
118	Tuan Haji Mohamed b. Hj. Hassan	843, Sg. Nibong Besar, Pg.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —

				Temporary Religious Teacher.	Religious knowledge.	Yes.	President, Department of Religious Affairs, Penang.
119	Enche Mustafa b. Taib	184, Ptg. Tiga Ringgit, Kapala Batas, P.W.	29	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
120	Enche Mustafa b. Mohammad	1037, Ptg. Tengah, Ptg. Paoh, Bukit Mertajam.	39	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
121	Enche Musa b. Bahari	Kpg. Bharu Masriah, Bukit Mertajam.	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
122	Enche Musni b. Hashim	141, East Jelutong, Penang.	18	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
123	Che Nah bt. Sulaiman	166-A, Jelutong, Penang.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
124	Tuan Hj. Md. Nasir b. Hj. Said	17, New Lane, Penang,	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
125	Enche Md. Noh b. Zakaria	1218, Pokok Tampang, Tassek Glugor, P.W.	33	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
126	Enche Md. Noor b. Osman	390, Kpg. Benggali, Telok Ayer Tawar, P.W.	28	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
127	Enche Md. Noor b. Abd. Rahman	1009, Bagan Ajam, Sg. Dua, P.W.	40	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
128	Enche Omar b. Othman	136, Cherok To'Kun, Bukit Mertajam.	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
129	Che Othman b. Muhammad	59, MacAlister Road, Penang, ,	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
130	Enche Othman b. Said	34, Tan Iu Ghee Road, Penang.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
131	Enche Othman b. Omar	1661, Jalan Md. Taib, E. Jelutong, Penang.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
132	Enche Othman b. Ahmad	26, Bakar Kapor, Penaga, K. Batas, P.W.	29	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —

Year No.	Name	Address	Age (Years)	Nature Of Appointment	Qualifications And Experience Required	Whether successful Candidate possesses the necessary quali- fications & experi- ence required.	Method of appoint- ment, i.e. whether through P.S.C. or interview by Ex- Co. etc.
1962 133	Enche Othman b. Abd. Hamid	488, Guar Perahu, Bukit Mertajam.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
134	Enche Othman b. Hj. Abd. Wahab	Hostel Islamic School Penanti, B.M.	25	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
135	Enche Othman b. Yaakub	629, Pengkalan, Bongar, K. Batas, P.W.	28	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
136	Enche Othman b. Mohamed	1462, Kpg. Kijang, Alma, Bukit Mer- tajam.	36	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
137	Che Puteh bt. Abd. Razak	698, Sg. Acheh, Nibong Tebal.	25	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
138	Enche Rahim bt. Ali	Bayan Lepas, Penang.	20	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
139	Enche Ramli b Md. Zain	254-B, East Jelutong, Penang.	32	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
140	Enche Ramli b. Ahmad	Penanti, Kubang Semang, Bukit Mertajam.	29	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
141	Enche Saad b. Nayan	140, Mk. B. Sg. Rusa, Balik Pulau.	28	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
142	Enche Said b. Hj. Zaini	52, Burnah Road, Penang.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
143	Enche Md. Sayuti b. Hj. Ismail	451-F, Batu Uban, Penang.	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
144	Enche Saaidin b. Hussain	77, T. B. Prai, Butterworth.	35	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
145	Enche Salmah bt. Abu Bakar	261, Cherok To'Kun, Bukit Mertajam.	21	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
146	Enche Saunah bt. Hj. Ali	376, Ptg. Tengah Ptg. Paoh, B. Mertajam.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
147	Enche Shahrin b. Haji Roslan	678, Sg. Bakan, Nibong Tebal.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
148	Che Siti Sofiah bt. Muhamud	1133, Sg. Star Kechil Nibong Tebal.	20	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
149	Che Siti Nawal Shakiroh bt. Sheikh Ali Baldram	160, Transfer Road, Penang.	20	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
150	Che Sofiah bt. Wahab	777, Ptg. Buloh, K. Batas, P.W.	20	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
151	Enche Salleh b. Massim	1036, Ptg. Rambai, K. Batas, P.W.	29	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
152	Enche Salleh b. Haji Taib	874, Pajak Song, K. Batas, P.W.	21	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
153	Enche Salleh b. Zainuddin	1086, Guar Kepa- yang, K. Batas, P.W.	36	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
154	Tuan Haji Sulaiman b, Hamid	135, Padang Lalang, B.M.	47	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
155	Tuan Haji Wan Muhammad b. W. Mahmud.	1268, Cherok To'Kun, B.M.	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
156	Enche Yaakub b. Hj. Ishak	679, Bagan Bkt. Tambun, Spg. Ampat, P.W.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
157	Enche Yaakub b. Hj. Nayan	332, Paya Keladi, K. Batas, P.W.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
158	Enche Yahya b. Puteh	263-E, Perak Road, Penang.	45	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
159	Tuan Haji Yaakub b, Hassan	549, Tassek Junjong, P.W.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
160	Tuan Haji Yahaya b. Hj. Ismail	3, Rumah Guru, Sg. Pinang, B. Pulau.	31	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
161	Tuan Haji Md. Yatim b. Hj. Bakar	910, Kpg. Kota Aur, K. Batas, P.W.		— do —	— do —		

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162	Enche Yusoff b. Abd. Aziz	2204, Bayan Lepas, Penang	43	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
163	Enche Md. Yusof b. Md. Nor	47-A, Sg. Nibong Besar, Penang.	25	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
164	Enche Zahar bt. Hj. Zakaria.	266, Bkt. Indra Muda, B.M.	22	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
165	Enche Md. Zain b. Hj. Shamsuddin	Sekolah Arab, Kepala Batas, P.W.	29	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
166	Enche Md. Zain b. Saad.	1202, Kpg. Bharu Penaga, P.W.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
167	Enche Md. Zain b. A. Rahman	323, Bagan Ayer Itam, B.P.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
168	Enche H. Zainal Abidin b. Zam Zam.	347-F, Paya Kongs, B. Pulau	26	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
169	Enche Zakaria b. Hj. Jusoh	Bagan Dalam, Butterworth.	24	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
170	Enche Zakiah bt. Hj. Rajihan	127, Tg. Tokong Road, Penang.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
171	Enche Zawoyah bt. Abd. Rahman	824, Ptg. Haji Hassan, K. Batas, P.W.	23	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
172	Enche Abu Bakar b. Endot	Madrasah Monabilom, Penanti, Bukit Mertajam.	27	— do —	— do —	Yes.	— do —
173	Che Hasnah bti. Mustapar	2282, Jalan Kanchil, Ipoh.	21	Temporary Malay Stenographer.	O.S.C. or F.M.C. with Credit in Malay, and knowledge of Malay Stenography.	Being a temporary appointment the entry qualification was not required to be fully satisfied.	State Secretary.



