

REPORT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE SECOND
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PENANG

I ST SITTING OF THE
SECOND SESSION THURSDAY
10 TH, JUNE **1965**

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10TH JUNE, 1965.

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 Abdul Hamid bin Haji Omar)
„ 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 Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin
Shariff, P.J.K.)
„ the Member for Sungei Pinang (Mr. D. S.
Ramanathan, J.P.)
„ the Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe)
„ the Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche M. S. A. Zachariah)
„ the Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng
Khim, J.P.)
„ the Member for Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad
bin Haji Abdullah, A.M.N.)
„ the Member for Bagan Ajam (Mr. Phee Joo Teik, P.J.K.)
„ the Member for Nibong Tebal (Tuan Haji Sahid
bin Hassan, P.J.K.)
„ the Member for Balik Pulau (Tuan Haji Ahmad
bin Mohamed Taib)
„ the Member for Tasek Glugor (Enche Ahmad bin
Haji Jamil)
„ the Member for Butterworth (Mr. Williams David)
„ the Member for Bayan Lepas (Enche Ismail bin Hashim)
„ the Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu)
„ the Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Teh Ewe Lim)
„ the Member for Tanjong Tengah (Mr. Teh Geok Kooi)
„ the Member for Tanjong Utara (Mr. Khoo Kay Por)
„ the Member for Jelutong (Mr. Tan Hock Hin)

ABSENT:

- The Hon'ble the Member for Ayer Itam (Mr. Chor Sin Kheng, J.P.)
„ the Member for Tanjong Selatan (Mr. Khor Peng Seah)

The Assembly resumes at 9.30 a.m.

4. MOTIONS.

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

Member for Bayan Lepas (Enche Ismail bin Hashim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah bertuah dan ada-lah satu penghormatan yang tinggi bagi saya mengemukakan usul menguchap terima kaseh kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor yang berbunyi saperti ini:—

“Bahawa kami, Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli2 Dewan Negeri, Pulau Pinang, mohon menguchapkan berbanyak2 terima kaseh kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor kerana Uchapan beliau kepada Dewan ini di-Persidangan Yang Pertama bagi Penggal yang Kedua Majlis Dewan Negeri Pulau Pinang yang Kedua pada 9hb Jun, 1965.”

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Uchapan beliau kelmarin, Tuan Yang Terutama telah menyatakan kemajuan2 yang besar yang telah dapat di-chapai di-dalam Negeri ini. Tahun ini memang-lah satu tahun yang sangat mustahak dan penting, kerana dalam tahun ini-lah Ranchangan Lima-Tahun kita yang Kedua akan tamat dan selesai. Dalam tempoh 5 tahun yang lampau kita telah menchapai kemajuan pesat dalam berbagai2 lapangan. Dalam tempoh itu kita telah memperolehi pengalaman yang luas dan dalam pada itu pula kita telah dapat memberi bermacam2 dan berjenis2 kemudahan hidup yang moden kepada penduduk2 Negeri Pulau Pinang. Tujuan dan chita2 kita yang utama sekali menjalankan dasar pembangunan kita itu ia-lah untuk menambahkan hasil

pendapatan kita yang boleh meninggalkan lagi taraf hidup kita sekalian, dan di-samping itu juga memperkuatkan dan memperkuatkan asas2 ikonomi kita. Dengan tujuan ini, maka penduduk2 luar bandar telah di-beri berbagai2 kemudahan dan peluang untuk mempertinggikan lagi taraf ikonomi dan kedudukan mereka di-kalangan masharakat. Pada tahun hadapan Ranchangan Malaysia yang Pertama akan di-lancarkan — Ranchangan ini akan meliputi juga Negeri2 bahagian timor Malaysia ia-itu Sabah dan Sarawak. Kerajaan Negeri ini telah pun mengemukakan berbagai2 chadangan kepada Kerajaan Pusat bagi di-laksanakan di-bawah Ranchangan tersebut—dalam tempoh dari tahun 1966 hingga 1970.

Satu perkara yang penting yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Tuan Yang Terutama di-dalam Uchapan beliau itu ia-lah perkara mengenai perumahan. Saya perchaya dalam beberapa minggu yang lepas Ahli2 Yang Berhormat sekalian sendiri pun telah membacha siaran2 akhbar mengenai perkara ini. Baru2 ini Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan telah membuat suatu pengumuman yang penting ia-itu chara2 beliau akan membelanjakan wang sebanyak 57.5 juta ringgit yang telah di-peruntukkan kepada Kementerian-nya itu untuk ranchangan2 perumahan murah di-seluruh Negara. Jadi, nyata-lah sudah bahawa Kerajaan Pusat berchadang hendak menjalankan ranchangan perumahan ini yang lebeh luas lagi bidang-nya di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia yang Pertama. Kerajaan Negeri berasa sangat sukachita mengumumkan bahawa wang pinjaman sa-jumlah 5.15 juta ringgit telah pun di-perolehi-nya bagi melaksanakan berbagai2 ranchangan perumahan dalam tahun ini. Jika di-bandingkan dengan jumlah wang pinjaman pada tahun2 yang sudah2,

nyata-lah bahawa jumlah untuk tahun ini ada-lah boleh di-katakan besar juga. Dari itu, ada-lah dirasai bahawa lebeh banyak lagi ranchangan2 perumahan yang dapat di-laksanakan pada tahun ini dan pada tahun2 yang akan datang, Saya yakin bahawa rumah2 murah yang di-bena dengan wang peruntukan itu akan dapat membantu Kerajaan mengurangkan masa'alah kekurangan rumah yang berlaku di-Negeri ini. Dalam pada itu pula matalamat hendak men-chiptakan demokerasi memileki harta yang di-chita2kan itu ta' lama lagi akan terchapai. Kerajaan memang sedar keluarga2 yang berpendapatan sebanyak 300 ringgit sa-bulan dan yang kurang daripada itu-lah yang berkehen dakkan banyak pertolongan daripada Kerajaan untuk memileki rumah. Pada hemat saya ini-lah juga tujuan Kerajaan kita membelanjakan wang yang banyak untuk mengadakan rumah2 itu.

Beberapa tahun yang sudah Pulau Pinang ada-lah terkemuka sekali dalam lapangan pengeluaran hasil pertanian. Kerajaan memang mengakui bahawa pertanian ada-lah merupakan sumbangan yang besar kepada kemajuan ikonomi Negeri ini akan tetapi di-samping itu Kerajaan juga tidak ketinggalan menumpukan perhatian-nya kepada ranchangan perusahaan perkilangan. Dalam meshuarat2 Dewan Negeri yang sudah2, Yang Amat Berhormat Dato Ketua Menteri telah berkali2 menegaskan betapa perlu-nya perusahaan perkilangan di-jalankan di-dalam Negeri ini. Malahan, sekarang ini pun Kerajaan sedang membelanjakan berjuta2 ringgit bagi memajukan dan menggalakkan perusahaan. Perusahaan2 yang datang ka-Negeri ini ada-lah di-beri berbagai2 kemudahan. Ahli2 perusahaan yang tidak dapat tanah yang sesuai telah di-berikan tapak dalam Kawasan Perusahaan Kerajaan di-Mak Mandin. Di-Kawasan tersebut, Kerajaan ada-lah

berusaha memberi perkhidmatan2 dan kemudahan2 yang sesuai. Ahli2 Yang Berhormat juga tentu sedar akan projek2 pembangunan yang kini sedang di-selenggarakan di-kawasan Butterworth — Prai. Tuan Yang Terutama telah juga menyebutkan akan beberapa projek yang penting di-situ dan saya yakin apabila ranchangan2 atau projek2 itu siap kelak maka penduduk2 Pulau Pinang sekalian-nya akan dapat menyaksikan banyak lagi perusahaan2 di-sana.

Peranan Kerajaan dalam lapangan ini boleh-lah di-katakan terhad juga kerana Kerajaan hanya boleh memberi galakan dan dorongan sahaja supaya kilang2 perusahaan di-tubuhkan. Tetapi, ia tidak boleh mengambil bahagian di-dalam urusan perniagaan perusahaan2 itu. Jadi, ini-lah dia-nya satu lapangan pehak2 suwa boleh dan dapat memberi sumbangan yang berkesan. Segala perusahaan2, sama ada yang besar2 mahupun yang kecil2, ada-lah memberi peluang bekerja kepada beribu2 orang pemuda2 dan pemudi2 kita yang meninggalkan bangku sekolah pada tiap2 tahun. Akan tetapi, sa-belum kita dapat menarek perhatian ahli2 perusahaan supaya mereka turut mengambil bahagian menjalankan perusahaan2 di--dalam Negeri ini maka terlebih dahulu hendak-lah kita membuat persiapan2 dan mengadakan kemudahan2 yang sesuai. Oleh sebab tujuan utama tiap2 ahli perusahaan itu ia-lah untuk mendapat untung dan laba, maka keupayaan dan kesanggupan membuat barang2 ada-lah suatu perkara yang sangat mustahak kepada-nya. Jika sekira-nya ujud pertalian yang baik di-antara pehak majikan dengan pehak pekerja maka baharu-lah boleh keupayaan mengeluarkan barang2 itu bertambah. Saya berharap mereka yang akan di-tawarkan pekerjaan di-dalam kilang2 perusahaan yang baru itu akan ber-

sikap wajar pada menjalankan urusan2 mereka dengan majikan masing2 — dengan yang demikian akan ujud-lah nanti perhubungan yang mesra di-antara kedua pehak ya'ani pekerja2 dan majikan. Jika ada perhubungan mesra saperti ini, maka neschaya-lah ramai lagi ahli2 perusahaan yang akan membuka perusahaan2 mereka di-Negeri ini — yang demikian pula Pulau Pinang ini akan lebeh ma'amor dan maju.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya suka menyatakan rasa ter-hutang budi kita kepada semua gulungan ra'ayat yang telah dengan sechara sukarela berkhidmat dalam Pasokan2 Kawalan dan lain2 pasokan Pertahanan Awam. Saya perchaya, penduduk2 Pulau Pinang juga tidak akan ketinggalan pada semangat-nya, untuk menunjukkan ta'at setia mereka yang tidak berbelah-bagi kepada Negara. Pada masa ini kita ada-lah menghadapi berbagai dugaan akibat dari anchaman2 oleh sa-buah negara tetangga yang telah mencheroboh dengan ta' tentu fasal. Kita, penduduk2 negeri ini telah sejak dari zaman berzaman dahulu lagi berusaha dengan bertungkus lumus untuk mengekalkan chara pemerentahan yang di-sebut demokerasi berparlimen. Keperchayaan2 kita kepada dasar ini ada-lah di-ancham. Walau bagaimanapun Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang akan bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan Pusat dalam apa chara jua pun bagi menchegeh dan saterus-nya menghapuskan gerakan2 yang mengancham atau memusnahkan keperchayaan2 kita itu. Saya yakin penduduk2 Pulau Pinang akan tampil ka-hadapan untuk menyokong Kerajaan dalam segala tindakan mempertahankan kedaulatan dan kemerdekaan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebagai penutup, saya suka memberi jaminan kepada Dewan ini bahawa Kerajaan Negeri telah pun me-

nunjokkan dengan terang dan nyata tentang keupayaan dan kebolehan-nya memikul tanggungjawab2 sesa-buah Kerajaan yang di-pileh chara yang berdemokerasi. Kami yakin bahawa pengalaman yang telah di-perolehi dalam beberapa tahun yang lampau dalam urusan2 mentadbirkan hal ehwal awam itu akan merupakan ke-lengkapan rapi untuk memberi khidmat dan mendatangkan faedah serta menafa'at yang ber-lebeh2 lagi kepada pendudok2 negeri ini. Dari itu, mari-lah kita berdo'a semoga konferantasi yang kita hadapi sekarang ini akan tamat dan selesai dalam sedikit masa lagi — dengan itu dapat-lah hasil mahsul Kerajaan di-pergunakan dengan sa-penoh2-nya bagi menambahkan kebajikan dan mendatangkan kesejahteraan kepada ra'ayat sekalian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan usul di-bawah nama saya ini.

Member for Bagan Ajam (Mr. Phce Joo Teik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong, and I reserve my right to speak.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was very kind on your part to adjourn the House after yesterday afternoon to allow the Members of the Opposition the obvious parliamentary opportunity to look through His Excellency the Governor's gracious Address. This is something which we would like to say we appreciate very much because this was not done last year, and we hope this will be practised in future. But I wondered whether it was for the sake of parliamentary democracy that the House was adjourned or whether the State Government had given us the opportunity to become confused over the night because over the hours since we adjourned, I have spent quite some

time over both the script in the National Language as well as the script in English (which I am using) and I have not been able to find any substantial evidence of what Government policy actually is—either because the time given was too short and too tense or whether, in fact, there is no policy for us to debate to-day.

Sir, as we all know, in the parliamentary concept this gracious Address by His Excellency the Governor is in meaning the statement of the policy of the State Government, and His Excellency the Governor by Constitution goes through the process of introducing the policy; and therefore this House meets to debate the policy of the Alliance Government in the State of Penang. Right from the very beginning, I was quite struck by the fact that yesterday the script was prepared probably by chance but it might be ominous because His Excellency the Governor came to page 20 of the script in the National Language and he got lost. He wanted one more page and eventually that page was discovered for him. Sir, if you look through the whole of the 21 pages of the script in the National Language, had that one page not been read, we would not have known what the Alliance State Government plans to do. So you could see that, as far as the policy that we are debating to-day is concerned, it is all contained probably in the last paragraph if, in fact, it is contained there.

Sir, right from the very outset, too, I feel that it is proper for the Opposition — a loyal Opposition, a constitutional Opposition—to refer to the third sentence in the first paragraph in the English script: "As Captain I could not have asked for a more loyal and hardworking crew". Sir, I wonder, in fact, whether in the preparation of this very important text to our

State, the State Government had given a great deal of thought over the whole matter right from the very beginning to the end because I would like to bring out other lapses; because I think in a ship a Captain holds not a symbolic position but an executive and administrative position — and under our very Constitution the executive and administrative position is held by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and the Governor is the symbol of the whole State. I think myself that even from the very start, the entire approach of the State Government towards its function, towards its relationship with His Excellency the Governor, lends itself to question. The next other obvious thing throughout this whole text is that I notice constant references to the Central Government, about twelve times at least—seven are interpolated by thanks and thanks, and thanks again, to the Central Government. As a matter of fact, I looked through this speech very carefully. I was wondering whether we were debating a vote of thanks to the Central Government for what the Central Government has done for the State of Penang, or whether we were in fact debating a policy of the State Executive Council, the State Government of Penang. I agree with the Honourable the Mover of the motion that the relationship between the State Government and the Central Government should always be good, and right from the very beginning I subscribed to that fact because at the last Parliamentary Session the Member for Batu went on to suggest to the Central Government that, if the Central Government felt so strongly about its relationship with the State Governments, why don't we cut out all the State Governments and have just one Central Government; and, of course, we who believe in the Constitution and uphold the basis of parliamentary democracy said,

"Oh, no — we must preserve the State Governments". However, after reading this script, I am beginning to wonder whether or not we should not go back to the State and still tell the State Government, "Now, exert yourself a little bit more — otherwise you might just as well not have a State Government".

Sir, I really have been wrestling with shadows, vague promises, because I really do not understand where the policy of the State Government comes in. This is all a statement of what the Government has done. It could appear in an appendix to His Excellency the Governor's gracious Address. If we are to look for a policy, it almost reads as though the whole of the State Government's policy can be defined in these words which appear in the conclusion on page 17 of the English text: —

"Penang has benefitted greatly from the magnanimity of the Central Government, for which we owe a debt of gratitude";

then it goes down —

"We have implicit trust in the Central Government which we confidently believe will be able to carry us successfully through the present teething troubles of Malaysia."

That, to my mind, is the policy of the State Alliance Government of Penang. If that is the policy, Sir, there is no debate because all of us agree that we should have good liaison with the Central Government.

However, Sir, if we look a little bit more carefully, the only place where we begin to find some reference to a policy is on page 13 of the English text—on **Tourism**: "The future of Penang State depends on industrialization and also to some extent on making Penang

Island a bigger tourist attraction". Well, that at least is a statement that the Government is aware of its problems. There is one other minor reference about what the State Government wants to do—on page 5, **Water**: "As previously stated, one of Government's major policies is to bring a wholesome supply of pipe water....."; and it goes on to say what it has done. Well, I think this is a statement of policy—intention, determination — and a statement of what has been done and we can debate on that. Page 4, **Roads**—"In pursuance of its policy to improve communications, the Government during the past 12 months constructed several miles of roads costing more than \$1.25 million." and so forth and so on. That, again, is a statement of policy followed by what has been done, and again we can debate on that kind of statement; but, even on that particular statement, you will realise that the State Government spent \$2.5 million for roads and the Central Government provided \$4.5 million. So we obviously come under the shadow of the Central Government. Apart from all this, the arrangement of the Address makes it difficult for us really to catch hold of any one substantial policy which the Government intends to carry out. Even on the important subject of **Malay Participation in Commerce and Industry**, on **National Language**, the Government has not stated a policy. Over the question of **low-cost housing**, which the Hon'ble Member who moved the motion referred to, Government has not stated a policy. It just makes a statement. "As regards low cost houses, the State Government is doing everything it can". Why? It does not say why. Why are you doing everything you can? How and what is your policy? So, Sir, with these introductory remarks, I think the only way whereby we

could debate His Excellency's Address is to go page by page. I am very sorry to take the time of this House because I know that we all wish to finish as early as we can. But that is the only way of doing it, because I cannot see which is the real priority — you have National Language put near Malay Participation, almost towards the end; Tourism comes at the bottom; Industrialization somewhere else. We really do not know whether this was arranged by alphabetical order or not. Perhaps the Malay script was arranged in alphabetical order — that is why it appeared so jumbled up in the English text. But this is not so. The items are not presented in alphabetical order either. So I have the impression that the Government does not really know what is priority, what is not priority — it just suddenly decided to put in a long script of 21 pages for His Excellency to read through and hope for the best and allow the gentlemen from the Press to arrange it in such a way that it would look nice to the people.

There are important lapses. Take page 2 — “The importance attached to improvement of agriculture has produced happy results”. Who attached the importance to agriculture? The State Government? If the State Government says, “It is our policy”, say so. “The State Government attaches great importance to the improvement of agriculture and by our efforts we have produced good results”; and if you say so, we in the Opposition will say, “Well done”. If you do not say so, who are we going to thank for the importance attached to the improvement of agriculture? We say, “Hear, hear” — to whom? “The average yield per acre has gone up”. Then it goes on: “it has continued to increase. It was 442 gantangs from the 1963/64 crop, but 453 gantangs from the

1964/65 crop”. Sir, I was surprised by this because I read the first sentence, I looked through this second sentence, and it was not until I read the fourth sentence — “The yield from the off-season padi, too, continues to be high; it was 458 gantangs per acre in 1964” — that I understood that the figures were gantangs per acre. And I thought here again there was a lapse in the English script; but the National Language carried it. I looked through the National Language, and in the National Language there is also no reference to the production per acre. On page 3 of the National Language script —

“Bagi musim 1963/64, jumlah-nya ialah 442 gantang, akan tetapi bagi musim 1964/65 jumlah itu telah bertambah menjadi 453 gantang.”

Tetapi kalau kita bacha depan lagi sedikit —

“Bagitu juga hal-nya dengan hasil yang di-perolehi daripada tanaman padi di-luar musim atau lebeh kerap di-sebutkan orang ‘padi Taiwan’ — bertambah menjadi 458 gantang sa-ekar dalam tahun 1964.”

Member for Sungei Pinang (Mr. D. S. Ramanathan): Mr. Speaker, may I rise to a point of clarification?

The Hon'ble Member for Kota is quoting from page 2, the paragraph about Agriculture. The second and third sentences read as follows:—

“The average yield per acre derived from wet padi, the acreage of which is constant, being about 40,000 acres, has continued to increase. It was 442 gantangs from the 1963/64 crop, but 453 gantangs from the 1964/65 crop.”

The reference is therefore to the average yield per acre. Therefore.

I cannot really see in what way this is not clear.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am always taken to task by the Hon'ble Member for Sungei Pinang on my grammar and my English and I, as a very good pupil, naturally bow to a highly accomplished educationist. All I am just saying is that Government, in preparing the text, cannot even be bothered to put the text across in a proper manner; because, if you say—as you say—this is clear, then why do you say in the fourth sentence “per acre”? It goes to show that even in this kind of minor detail there are already signs that the State Government has got no initiative, no incentive, taking things easy—and everything depends upon the Central Government. The whole of this Address shows co-operation with the Central Government, an attitude of subservience, lack of vigour, lack of initiative — right from the first paragraph we can read it. As I said, the only way we can tackle it is page by page. “Our Government’s success, modest though it may be,” well, that at least is modest enough — “is all the more creditable since it has been achieved in the face of many difficulties, most notable of which have been Confrontation . . .”. Well, I would think most of it is due to Confrontation. Penang, fortunately, has suffered less from the direct physical military effects of Confrontation than other places in Malaysia, but we have suffered indirectly through the ill effects on our trade and commerce. “Our limited finances and resources”—I wonder whether “resources” refer only to the general resources of the State or whether the lack of limited resources can be referred to the inability of the State Government to show any initiative at all. Sir, this has got a lot of reference later

on, because I wish to press certain ideas later on. It is not, to my mind, that the ship has gone out through storms and squalls in bringing it to the harbour of peace and plenty: I do not think the ship has ever gone out at all and, if the ship intends to go for further journeys, I hope you have a better crew if you have a quest for an even better life. Unless you know what you are journeying for, unless you know what the policy is, unless the Government puts forth its policy, do not let us set out to confuse — and certainly the Government has. The policy of the State goes on in these beautiful words:—

“We can say without fear of contradiction that we achieved our objective of bridging the gap between our lagging rural economy and our buoyant urban economy.”

Now, Government itself says that our rural economy is lagging. We all know that, if we go on further and go on to the question of Malay Participation and so on, you will realise that this Government is not a new Government serving its second year of office. This Government has been going on since 1957 — 8 years — and the rural economy is still lagging and they are still saying that it is lagging. Whose fault is it? Obviously it cannot be the fault of the Opposition; it cannot be the fault of the people. Now they talk about a buoyant economy. Sir, this completely indicates that the Government has no contact with the people in the towns of Penang. If you go through the urban areas in the State of Penang, everybody is saying, “Tiada duit-lah”, “Boh lui-lah”. That is hardly a presentation of buoyancy.

Mr. Speaker: “Boh lui” is not the language of the Assembly.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): I accept that, Sir. It happens to be colloquial in Penang.

Mr. Speaker: Still, it is not the language of the Assembly.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): “Tiada duit”, “buoyant urban economy”—so it must appear to us that the manner the Government has attempted to bridge this gap has not raised this lagging rural economy towards the buoyant urban economy but is to allow the urban economy to drift down towards the level of the rural economy.

Now this is very interesting, Sir:—

“We achieved this position through:—

- (a) systematic execution of development projects which had been carefully planned;”

— and, I wonder, carefully planned by whom and how and what? Sir, this is very important because we feel that at this stage of change in the whole of this nation—and the State of Penang is an important and vital part of this nation — when the country is faced by Confrontation, when the country is planning towards further development, the big problem facing all of us which we took up in last year’s Budget is the question of further industrialisation, integration of Penang in the Common Market and how much of Penang Island is to be involved in the Common Market, the establishment of the Tariff Board, and so on. I maintain, Sir, that the Government should also say, “systematic execution of development projects which had been carefully planned by us”. Well, then we in the Opposition have something to

fight against. But carefully planned by whom? It could have been the Colombo Plan experts. If it is right, Government can take the credit. If it is not, “it is the Colombo Plan experts—do not blame us”. If it is carefully planned, it could have been the Central Government or the State Government. Sir, I feel right from the very beginning that it is very necessary for Government to establish a clearcut plan of economic development for the future.

Now, what the rest of the 20 pages are trying to indicate to us is that, in fact, we are already achieving benefits. I am going to show you that it is not so. Why? Because this question of careful systematic planning is not correct, is not true — you have not done it. Continuing to (b), which is actually the most important, the way whereby Government achieved this present position is by “maintenance of a cordial and healthy relationship with the Central Government, enabling the latter to carry out development in this State without the least hindrance”. Sir, I think myself that is actually a statement of policy and I congratulate the State Government for being able to derive for 1964 and 1965, and maybe 1966, some help from the Central Government — but not enough. We want more, and how much more I will indicate as we go through by this method. If we had planning, for example, I can indicate straight away — if we have industrialisation in the Island of Penang. Last year the Government said there were no sites in the Island of Penang. Now Government says we are beginning industrialisation in Penang. We have asked for more ferries; we have asked even for tunnels; we have asked for bridges to improve communications between the Mainland and Penang; we have asked the Government to consider the ques-

tion of land reclamation and the introduction of more port facilities on Penang Island — so that industrialisation and the question of economic drive and the question of Common Market can all be integrated. We have suggested to Government that low-cost housing should be integrated with its development plan. We have suggested to Government that it should present its views to the Central Government that the East to West road from Kota Bharu should go down not to Sungei Siput but through Bukit Mertajam, and I am told that this argument is at the present moment still very much in the flux. We should ask for all these in order to integrate the future development of Penang in the common development of Malaysia as a whole. I think we have not done enough; I do not think the State Government has done enough. I remember at the Budget Parliamentary Session, the Hon'ble Minister of Finance said, "You know the Central Government would like to do very much more for the State Governments", but a great number of the projects will have to be initiated by the State Government. There should be a two-way rapport between the State Government and the Central Government. Sir, although we have indicated that there is rapport between the State Government and the Central Government, we have not indicated in this policy paper what the State Government wants. Although the Central Government has given us much, I think the State Government has not indicated how much more we really need in order to lift Penang up from its present doldrums into what we so hopefully call "a better life in the future".

Reading on to "(c) adoption of correct policies and attitudes to encourage private enterprise" and so on — that, I think, is sheer words and nothing very much.

As for page 2—I have already referred to this question of acreage and gantangs; and also in page 2 we have the first statement of thanks to the Central Government and it goes on all through the whole speech. Sir, over the question of **Agriculture**, we generally must say that all throughout the last ten years in Penang, the progress in drainage and irrigation and agriculture has been good and for this, although we are in opposition, we give the Government real credit for maintaining the development of drainage and irrigation and agriculture — but only for maintaining because we cannot see any real evidence of further advance or any further new ideas in agriculture. I would like, Sir, only to refer to this question of Government encouraging and fostering the growth of Farmers' Associations through the media of modern techniques. Sir, I feel that Government should seriously consider also the question of further encouraging the diversification of crops, particularly with regard to the amount of the food intake and the health conditions of the small farmer which he has obtained from a small farm with diversified crops rather than with just one staple crop. I also think the Government could profitably here clearly indicate its support not only for Farmers' Associations but also of farmer-producer co-operatives. I think one of the most potent and the most viable systems that is developing, not only in the State of Penang but throughout the whole of Malaysia, is the growth of the Co-operative Movement — and particularly of producer co-operatives in the rural areas. We are taken aback that Government did not choose to pay attention to this point.

Sir, on **Roads**—I have referred to the question that, in fact, we have to thank the Central Government for the provision of

roads and, in fact, this speech thanks the Central Government but, apart from that, we can see nothing in this particular point,

Over the question of the **supply of water** (pages 5 and 6 in the English text), Sir, we have already in this House on many other occasions suggested that, apart from just making provision for better water supply in the future, Government should seriously take up the question of how to co-ordinate or integrate the present systems of the supply of water — to control the supply of water — into one State authority. It will, I think, in the long run bring greater benefit to the people of our State. It will also, I think, in the long run mean that there will be equalization in the cost of water for the people in the State, whether in the urban or rural areas. The whole of the problem of water supply should be taken as a State project and not fragmented into City authorities and other authorities. With a large-scale thorough plan, it will be possible to make the water supply not only available to the people but available at lower cost.

Under Rural Electrification is the further reference to the Central Government. I think we have to thank the Central Government and praise the Central Government, but we have nothing to say to the State Government on this point.

Education. Sir, normally we felt that Education was a matter which comes under the Central Government's purview, and so it surprises us that Government has made such a long point about Education but we would not like to pry into a Central Government matter and we hope that the State Government will excuse us if we do not give them the credit for all the projects that have been done.

By and large, over the question of Education, we have taken the matter up in the Central Government and all this talk of the comprehensive school system has been taken up in the proper place. This is not the proper place to discuss it. I do not think the State Government has any claim to what has been done.

Over the question of a **University**, here is a clearcut instance of State Government/Central Government co-operation — what the State Government can do, what the Central Government can do. Now, we all know that the Central Government, through the particular effort of the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, has promised us this question of a college in Penang. But what this college is we are not very sure about. We know also that the Central Government has agreed that it will allocate us the funds for the college; and at the last debate in Parliament, we had an assurance from the Hon'ble the Prime Minister of Malaysia that this college will not have the stigma of being the "blood debt college" because, unfortunately, the Chief Minister coming back from Kuala Lumpur in his jubilation announced it to the Press and the Press carried the news that the cost of financing this University College in Penang was to come from the blood debt to be paid by Japan. Sir . . . (interrupted)

Chief Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I did not say that.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Sir, in Parliament we suggested to the Central Government that the Central Government should be more positive about giving funds to this University College in Penang. We should not wait until Japan gives us the

money and then they give the money to us, but that the money should be given by the Central Government to the State Government as a *must*. Sir, now that we have funds, we still cannot move. Why? Because the State Government decided, of all the places possible in Penang, to go and choose a place where you have squatter problems. Recently, talking with Members concerned with university development in the country who have experience of development of the University in Singapore and also in the Federation at Kuala Lumpur, we have to think not in terms of what we can do now — we have to think in terms of what can be done in the next 50 or 60 years. Maybe the size and the siting of the place itself in the south of the Island may not be enough and may not be properly tackled. I feel that the State Government could help a great deal to further the rapid implementation of the promise made by the Central Government. The Central Government has given the promise. The State Government must go all out and get it implemented quickly and as soon as possible. Several ways are open to the State Government. The State Government could, for example, try and assign the whole of the Highlands—the big hill which sits right on top of us—to the University authority. Grant it as a State grant to the University or the College authorities in Penang so that they can eventually become autonomous. The State Government could even provide buildings at the present time for staffing or even for teaching purposes by allocating the present set-up in the City by arrangement with the Central Government. For example, it is about time that the Central Government should shift its Police Headquarters from Penang Road to a much more suitable site. There is no reason why we should not use such a site with-

out alterations to the present Police Headquarters and, without spending too much money on buildings, start a college at Penang Road. (Laughter.) Oh yes, that will make it a city college, not a rural college. I have also heard a suggestion that the college should be sited in Bukit Mertajam. I have no disagreement with that. If it can be done quickly and soon, it is a good thing. Whatever it is, we cannot let this question of the University College be a matter which is stimulated only by the Central Government. The State Government should encourage local bodies and the population in Penang to be much interested and much more geared to this question of establishing a University College not only in the question of capitalisation but also in the question of future maintenance. The people of Penang, after all, have been known to have contributed largely in funds and in support to the establishment of the University of Singapore, the Nanyang University and other institutions. Penang is well known as a place where there are men giving charitable donations to institutions. If you look through the list of J.M.Ns. and so on who have received their Honours because of charitable donations to institutions, you will find that Penang perhaps holds a very high percentage. Why doesn't Government take the lead to bring these people together in the question of college training here?

Over the question of **Dental Training School**, that is a Central Government matter and we join with the State Government in thanking the Central Government. But this is not a State Government policy either.

Over the question of **Medical and Health Services**, here again the Address began by: "In the field of medical and health ser-

vices, too, thanks to the Central Government . . .” — this is the sixth reference to the Central Government and the fourth thanks given in the message. But in this long list of medical and health services, there has been no mention of one fact—and that is more important—people are beginning to learn to use the General Hospital facilities. We note with interest that there is provision for new clinics in the rural areas but there has been one major project that has been going on for 10 years. The General Hospital has been asking for a new wing to the General Hospital for 10 years. As a matter of fact, as long as 10 years ago plans were put forward for establishing a new wing to the General Hospital; and to this day we have not had any development to the General Hospital in so far as the Hospital's in-patients are concerned.

The second thing, Sir, is that we all know that very soon some of the most senior consultant staff from the Penang General Hospital will be taken away from us for future training to establish a Cardiac Unit. The training requires two years, and is a very comprehensive training. I feel, therefore, that the State of Penang should at the present moment discuss with the Central Government and press for the building of a new wing so that not only will we have a dental health centre, but we will have a medical centre in the Island of Penang; and then both the dental centre as well as the medical centre can be integrated or co-ordinated with the college which will eventually be built. Since this type of planning takes many years to implement, we should put forward our plans now, and we should discuss our plans at the present time. We hope that the present officers who have been selected for training abroad will eventually be returned to Penang to have the

cardiac centre for the whole of Malaysia in Penang. There is already a cardiac centre in Singapore and there is no reason why the second cardiac centre should not come to Penang. If Government were to consult our medical authorities in Penang, they can find out, too, that we have been very carefully proclaiming our Snake Laboratory in Penang for some time but, since Dr. Reid left the service, we have allowed this to lapse considerably. Dr. Reid's trained assistant, who was trained to develop the research work which has been going on in the Anti-snake Venom Laboratory, has been away for further training, and we do not know for certain whether he will be back. It is this type of planning and this type of solid planning for the future which we hoped to have seen in the presentation of Government's future policy.

Now we come to this very important question of **Low-cost Houses**. The matter has been brought up by the Honorable the Mover of the motion and I heartily join myself with his statement. Although, being a Member of the Alliance back bench, he has to restrain himself somewhat, I, on the other hand, can not only support him but, I am sure, support him in what he himself feels in his heart. Because, Sir, low-cost housing, if we were to read in these two paragraphs from Government policy, **G**o**v**e**r**n**m**e**n**t treats low-cost housing thus: if the Central Government gives us 1,000 units, then we will take the 1,000 units like marbles—50 there, 20 there, 10 there. If the Central Government does not give us any allocation for low-cost housing, then we put in practically nothing but, if the Central Government gives us something, we put the ball in and see where it rolls. But we have no plan. There is no idea even what it is that Government plans

to do. Sir, low-cost housing, to our mind, is an essential social problem. It involves everyone in this State. The fact that the Government to-day should still go on talking about low-cost housing indicates how important this question is. The Government has been in power for 8 years and we still have low-cost housing problems. How terrible is the lack of planning will be indicated by this: in the very first provision of the 100 terrace-type houses completed in Jalan Kampong Melayu in Ayer Itam we had occasion to refer to this problem before Government was given funds by the Central Government in the way of loans to build 100 houses in Jalan Kampong Melayu. So far as I understand, in the past that area was one of the very few areas in the State of Penang which was specially left for the Malays. As a matter of fact, Penang, unlike most of the other States of the old Federation of Malaya, has got very few Malay Reservations and this Kampong Melayu area happens to be one of them. Government got the money. Then they said, "Why not put up this low-cost housing? They put it up. There was naturally an outcry from the Malay community when they suddenly discovered "My goodness, we are not getting anything out of this". Sir, I am saying that this only indicates lack of planning, lack of ideas, as to how it can utilise the money that was given, and how it can put up low-cost houses to satisfy the people of this country. Now to find a way out of this difficulty, Government says, "Oh yes, we will build houses for the Malays: we will build houses for the Chinese; we will build houses for the Indians", and so on. Sir, that kind of response, too, is incorrect because, no matter what race you come from, if your economic status is, as the Government itself states, the lower income group, the poorer

people in this country should be provided with low-cost housing. Government must have a constructive policy whereby low-cost housing can be given to everyone in this State, irrespective of race. In particular, I can understand very clearly why the Malay community in Penang should raise such a big outcry. After all, they only have Kampong Herriot to show. Government bought the land in Tanjong Tokong 12 years ago, and to this day there has been no further development in respect of that land. We hope that in the next phase, 1,200 units, Government will have a definite scheme and definite plan as to how this low-cost housing is going to be distributed among our people. There should be no racial feeling over this question of allocation.

There is another point. If the Government does not carefully put its hope to set up a proper plan, it can lead to trouble; and that is the question of the future industrialisation of Penang and how the low-cost housing schemes are going to be integrated in this industrial development programme — because it is quite clear that, with new industrial sites and factories, the surrounding areas will require more houses for workers and I think the Government should seriously consider trying to integrate the low-cost housing projects with industrial sites.

Sir, I wish at this point to touch on a matter at length, because I had already asked you permission to raise it in an Adjournment Speech; but, if you will allow me to touch on it at length now, I shall not waste time later on adjournment. One of the indications that the Government is not serious or careful over the question of low-cost housing, and not seriously aware of the tremendous need for low-cost housing, has, for example, led to the unfortunate

circumstances in the building of squatter houses along Weld Quay and Prangin Estate area. Sir, I suggest that this problem is a serious problem. It reflects, first and foremost, the tremendous need for housing in this State. Secondly, it reflects that Government's policy of meeting the needs of the people for low-cost housing is not rapid nor adequate. Thirdly, it indicates that the Government has got no actual plans as to how to meet the needs where they are most acute. Fourthly, it indicates that the Government has no concrete idea as to the siting of this low-cost housing. Fifthly, it indicates that the Government is very casual over the control of low-cost housing and I ask the Government to be very sympathetic to the people who are now squatting in Weld Quay and Prangin Estate. I ask Government to be sympathetic because we know that because of this tremendous need for low-cost housing and because Government is unable to meet requirements, "exploiters" have come into the scene. One of the most unfortunate aspects of the problem of Weld Quay and Prangin Estate is that persons are known to have gone about demarcating Government land and selling the land to the people; and these ignorant people, not knowing what to do, not knowing where to go, have paid money — hard-earned savings — in order to build these houses, Sir, before Government proceeds on any kind of action against these people, I suggest that Government could very well establish a Committee of Investigation to look into this problem to find out how and who were responsible for creating this problem, and also to look into the possibilities of alternative accommodation: otherwise, any kind of action by Government will create further tension rather than to reduce it.

Sir, I would like to end up by saying that it is quite clear that the only way that Government can go about satisfactorily in the question of provision of low-cost housing is to establish some kind of State Board for low-cost housing — a Committee or Board — which liaises with the State Government, which liaises with the Minister of Local Government & Housing, which liaises with the people in the State and to whom the people who need housing can directly report to and people who have complaints can report to. That, to some extent, will take the burden off the State Government. Now, if the State Government is going to reply, "Oh, we have the Land Office to take care of this", Sir, I would like you to agree that with the provision of the new Land Code and so on, and work of the Vigilante Corps which have been heaped on to the Land Office, the officers of the Land Office have been working very, very hard and they have been working beyond the call of duty. So, if you are going to heap this question of low-cost housing on to them, you are going to flog a horse which has been working to its utter limits.

Over the question of **Social Welfare**—we have only one paragraph. Sir, social welfare will depend very much on the Central Government but I feel that, in view of the fact that we have Confrontation in Penang, a lot of families have been badly hit — especially the lower income groups have been badly hit by the fall in trade following Confrontation — and, therefore, the general provision for Social Welfare relief is not enough and the constant cry we have is that the Social Welfare Department wishes that it can do more. Sir, we cannot wait for the Central Government to help us in this. The State Government must initiate new schemes whereby more funds can be pushed into the

Social Welfare Department. Quite apart from that, Sir, I am certain that no one who goes to the Social Welfare Department goes there because he is a beggar. He goes there because he is in absolute need. I hope that Government understands this and will try not to treat these people as beggars but to help them in the time of need as a part of the social policy of the Government. Most of these people also are looking for jobs and so the work of the Social Welfare Department should properly be co-ordinated with the Employment Bureau of the Labour Office. One of the tragedies, if you look through the files of the Employment Bureau of the Labour Office, is that you find names of people there like people who have been detained for 8 or 9 years — “No jobs”. If they spend one month with each of the Alliance Councilors, by the time they come to the Opposition it will be about two years; and then the Opposition can only say, “Apa na’ buat? Kalau Kerajaan ta’ boleh tolong, bagaimana Parti Pembangkang boleh tolong?”. So I hope there will be better co-ordination between the Welfare Department and the Employment Bureau of the Labour Office.

Sir, one little point has been touched upon in this question of Welfare which however, I think, requires further elaboration and we are dissatisfied that Government has given it such scant attention — “Another important aspect of welfare work pursued by Government is the close attention paid to welfare of youths”. Sir, that reads very beautifully but when you come down to brass tacks, Government is doing nothing for the welfare of youths. It is only ‘paying close attention’ to the welfare of youths. Sir, this is a matter of great importance. The number of delinquents in the State has increased. The number

of educated youths who have been associated with secret societies has increased. The desperation of the youth is quite keen. The Government is aware there is the Ministry of Youth and Culture at the present time and we hope our youths here would learn at least to joget—instead of which we find the youths in Penang going about looking like Elvis Presley, in Yankee pants. I do not say that youths should not be exuberant and should not follow other cultures but, if Government would not just ‘pay close attention’ but actually do something, encourage the people in the State of Penang and bodies who are interested in youth by actual help, and if the Government itself were to begin to establish certain programmes for the youth, then I think they would manifest certain policies and certain actions. As far as I know, Sir, the Government not only does nothing apart from ‘paying close attention’ but I believe that some organisations are even discouraged from carrying out their activities to the full in so far as youths are concerned. Sir, I am quite sure that my statement can be borne out.

Now we come, Sir to this very important matter of **Industrialisation**: “In our State where suitable unutilized land is limited industrialisation is the key to prosperity”. Sir, I do not understand this sentence at all because it begins with a negative situation and says this is the most important thing. It indicates to us in the Opposition that Government is getting hold of the wrong end of the stick in its attempt to industrialise and it is quite clear that, when we read through this very proud list of achievements, in actual fact Government is quite confused and uncertain about what industrialisation means. We had already in the past urged Government to establish a proper Planning Economic Industrialisation

and Development Board but Government have said, "Well, we can do it ourselves". Sir, the first point is that every single plant that has been established in Penang in the last one year is associated with —

- (1) foreign capital;
- (2) the import of foreign goods;
- (3) the lack of use of local material and local resources.

The only thing that comes to us is that some of our labour is being employed. Profits do not necessarily come to us. For example, Sir, take this question of the Shirt Factory in Penang Island. I am very happy that Government now begins to understand that Penang Island is also a potential industrial area because in His Excellency's gracious Address he says, "I wish to add that the question of finding suitable sites in order to lure industries to Penang Island is being actively pursued". For that, at least, we in the Opposition feel a little bit happier because last year, when we mentioned Penang Island, they said, "Mana boleh? Tidak ada tempat". But now that the Government has begun to realise that something can be done, we are happy; but we are not happy about how it is being done. I discovered in the course of yesterday evening that the factory that is putting up shirts is capitalised by people from Hongkong. I have no objection to foreign capital coming to Malaysia but I think myself foreign capital should come into Malaysia in adjustment whereby our people will get more benefit than is provided. I also discovered that the cloth and the material for making these shirts do not come, say, from Kelantan or from textile mills in Johore but they come from Switzerland, they come from Hongkong and they come from China; and the shirts are being made not at cost which can reach our popu-

lation but for export to the United States of America and other countries. Sir, I wonder in the long run to whose pockets these profits will go because it is stated quite clearly here that "this is a factory which earns foreign exchange for Malaysia". Now, I presume that the Central Government benefits from this but how much of this foreign exchange that is being earned by a factory established in Penang Island and operated by labour from Penang Island is going to bring foreign exchange to help the depleted revenues of the State of Penang we would like to know. I hope that in the next Budget Speech the Hon'ble Minister of Finance will give thanks to Penang for increasing its foreign exchange and therefore agree to allocate us a higher per capita grant in order to increase our revenue. The big point, however, in our minds is how many of the top executives of these new industries are people from our country. How many of the managerial and foremen group in these factories are people who are proud to call themselves Malaysians? Sir, we would like to know how the industrialisation has assisted in the participation of Malays in industry and commerce. Sir, we can understand it is very difficult for Malays to participate in established industries because in an established industry, the ratio and the arrangements of its labour have all been put up a long time ago; and to integrate Malay participation in industry and commerce established some time ago is probably quite a difficult operation and a difficult exercise. However, in the new industries when they come in, we feel that the field for Malay participation is wide open. It is unfortunate that Government should interpolate tourism before we come to the question of Malay participation in this discussion of industrialisation. We hope and we sincerely urge the Government again

to have very careful planning so that in future the setting up of industries can be further increased in Province Wellesley and can be further increased also on the Island of Penang; and that the Government should seriously consider the question of keeping down or freezing the land costs around these areas so that prices of land will not shoot up, to make it difficult for further industrial development to progress once the nucleus has been established before the Government will look into the problem of this new industrialisation. It will mean that it will employ more and more labour from the State of Penang and that Government will ensure that there will be real and actual increased Malay participation, particularly in the new industries. Then we can believe that the Government has a policy and determination to carry out the policy.

Sir, the question of **Tourism**, page 13, is also interesting because, as I said earlier, here at last we have a clear-cut definition that the Government has a policy and intends to go ahead. "The future of Penang State" — at last we come to the future of Penang State — "depends on industrialisation and also to some extent on making Penang Island a bigger tourist attraction". And then it goes on to the question of the **Airport, marine aquarium** and so forth and so on. Now we have a Member in this House who has been closely associated with the Tourist Board and the promotion of tourism in the State of Penang for a long time and, although he is now a back-bencher, I am quite sure he does not need me to support him but he certainly will ask for more assistance on this question on tourism. It is not quite enough for the State Government to say, "We want to help tourism". The best way the State Government can assist tourism is to put

down what we suggested as minor amendments in my exercise at the Budget Meeting — give \$100,000 to the Penang State Tourist Board, establish a State Tourist Officer, allow our Speaker to bring Members from this House to go abroad and promote Penang for tourism and invite members from other countries to come here for more conferences. This question of tourism is also linked up with this question of the Dewan Sri Pinang which is referred to later on. So, over the question of tourism, no amount of pious hopes and wishes will actually bring in tourists. Tourists do not come all the way round the world so that they can see what they can see better in their own place. I have had little experience because of my present way of life. I regularly meet batches of American tourists who go up to Penang Hill in a whole car load. And this is a very important point — they are accustomed to First Class accommodation during their travel all round the world. They like to be well accommodated but, because one plane-load comes, they have to go into First Class and Second Class. The first thing they will remark is, "Oh, you still have class distinction in Penang". Sir, I suggest that one of the minor things that Government can do is to improve the design of the coaches, take away all this class distinction in the Penang Hill Railway and have proper guides in the Hill Railway who can tell the people what they see. There is no interest in seeing our 6-storied Government Offices — which is the pride of the hearts of the Alliance State Government — because they have 60-storied buildings and more in their own place. What they are interested in is, for example, rubber. Is there a rubber tree? How tall is a rubber tree? How do you get rubber out of rubber trees? These are the kind of things they are interested in. So the kind of propaganda, the kind

of sales talk we are giving these people, is not good enough.

Another example of the indication of how much planning in the policy making of this State can help a great deal is that earlier on, in their low-cost housing, Government talked of the provision of 100 low-cost housing units in Telok Bahang area for fishermen. Sir, we have talked for a long time about making that area of Telok Bahang into a National Park. I do not know where the idea got lost. But I assure you that if Government had taken a little bit more interest in this type of building, with the present cost, they could establish a typical modern Malay fishermen's village, and build up in a way whereby there is a tourist hotel or motel very much like what they have in Honolulu Village. People will not only go to this village to see it, but they will live in these low-cost houses.

One particular remark was made by a remarkable person who happens to be the wife of a Professor interested in snake research. She wanted to go up to Penang Hill to look at the snakes. She had probably read in the book written by Tweedie that Penang Hill is a place which has got some of the most interesting varieties of Malaysian snakes. So people come all the way from all over the world to look at the snakes. They look all around to find where the snakes are. They are told they have got to go down to the General Hospital to do so. But the wife of this mentioned research Professor said, "I am very surprised; everything is so nice; everywhere I go you have modern sanitation, just like America. I do not know why I came here at all. I expected, when I came here, to find that life would be rougher and tougher, and that the people in Malaysia had a more vigorous way of life". They were interested to see how our fisher-

men live, how they can get into a fishing village, and things like that.

Sir, I feel the Government is not putting much thought into how to attract tourism. And I suggest that Government should establish a Committee of this House to liaise with our present Tourist Board to seriously consider how we can actively encourage tourism and make it an important asset of our State, so that at the next Budget Meeting we can present a realistic approach as to how we can encourage tourism to this State. This is more important in view of the fact that other States are thinking in terms of tourism. And if we do not push ahead Penang will find itself surpassed by Pulau Langkawi, Lumut, Sitiawan, Pangkor, Mersing, Cameron Highlands, and so on. Sir, the Opposition must deplore the fact that Government's enthusiasm on tourism is certainly not equated with its actions.

The question of land development: For the first time, in page 14 of the English context, we have the motto of "Let Penang Lead". Sir, I do not know where Penang will lead to under the present Administration, but I hope it will lead us to the promised land which they beautifully set up before us. But where do these words "Let Penang Lead" come in? It comes in at a very interesting point. It shows how deplete of policy is the tempo, how incapable, and how badly you lack vitality in the State Government today, because this question of Let Penang Lead is associated with this establishment of the 5,000 acres in Pahang reserved exclusively for the people of Penang State. Sir, if there is one indication that we want to tell the people that the State Alliance Government is incapable of providing a satisfactory livelihood for the people of Penang, incapable of providing jobs, incapable of sus-

taining the livelihood of the increasing population of Penang, we have to go down to the State of Pahang. We ask our people to go there. We say, "Please go out of Penang to look for a better job and a better livelihood, because there is no alternative employment for you here". And this is where the State Government shows the way — Let Penang Lead. Are we going to let Penang lead by asking our people to go to other States? — "Don't come to Penang". Sir, this to my mind is the epitome of the policy of the Alliance: "Go out; please go away. Thank you, Pahang; thank you, Singapore for taking our people". This is rather unfortunate. But, Sir, I wish to be more serious, because now that the National Land Code has been passed—I know how hard-worked the members are—I would urge the Government....(interrupted)

Chief Minister: Mr. Sneaker, Sir, on a point of clarification: I would like the Honourable Member for Kota to read the speech in the spirit of the speech, and not misinterpret the spirit of the speech. 'Let Penang Lead' does not mean that we are leading the people out of Penang. It means that when we start a scheme the people must give a good example to the other schemes with its land development scheme. And that is where Penang must lead; and not to say that we are trying to lead the people out of Penang.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Hong Eu): Sir, I thank the Honourable the Chief Minister for explaining this to the people of Penang. But the explanation makes it worse, because he is afraid that the people of Penang, whom we all believe to be very good people, may let us down. As a matter of fact, everywhere people ask the people from Penang to come and work. For example, the people of Penang go and work

in Singapore. After all, the present State of Singapore could not be what it is today had not Penang people gone to join the staff of the Administration and so on. So, we are model citizens; we assume that. We are proud to know that the people of Penang are better than the other people in the States of Malaysia; it is assumed. We need not have to go around making excuses to other people, and tell our people, "When you go there behave properly; otherwise they will not take any more of us". As a matter of fact, by the very statement the Honourable the Chief Minister, in trying to clarify, is asking us to tell our people, "When you go over please behave yourselves, so that more of us will be able to go. So please behave yourselves, so that more of our people can go". Sir, the explanation makes it worse.

The problem, Sir, is this question of land titles. I hope that now that the National Land Code is reaching its final stages the Government would expedite the question of the issue of titles.

Over the question of the fishing industry, it is only a short paragraph. And later on, when there is a substantive Motion in my name, I shall be dealing with this question of the fishing industry in Penang. But here again, Sir, I feel that much is expected from the Central Government, but the State Government is not doing enough to back up what the Central Government has already initiated.

Minor industrial produce: well, that does not come to very much.

We come nearly to the end — the next Five-Year Development Plan. To my mind, if what we have said so far in the earlier pages indicates a lack of policy, this Plan for 1966 to our mind is a Utopian dream. This is a state-

ment which can be taken from any book written by a Utopian—anybody who smokes opium and goes into a state of euphoria — and written down. However, if in fact the Government has the vigour and finance to carry out this plan perhaps next year we will withdraw part of our criticisms. But the plan that has been put before us is not a plan. It is neither established as a plan, nor as a policy. It is only a statement of the wishful dreams of the State Government. And I hope that the State Government will really get down to the business of working for the interests of the people and will, as mentioned in last year's message, say the interest of the people of Penang must come first; the livelihood of the people of Penang is our interest. Then we have something to go on. Here is a statement which says that we have got a line on a map for a road. So we put a road there; but what the road is for we do not necessarily know. We have a cross here for a school. We put up more schools; but what the school is for we do not know. Sir, this paragraph indicates the lack of vitality of the State Government.

Sir, I have already talked about the question of Malay Participation and National Language. On the question of Malay Participation—the fact that the Government still now, after 8 years of being in power in the State of Penang, have to talk about working for Malay participation in commerce and industry indicates how little has been done. Sir, it is unfortunate also that Government's attitude on Malay participation is just to go to the Malays and tell them what to do. Sir, I feel that in the question of Malay participation it is not a matter only concerning the Malay community. Malay participation in commerce and industry is a national interest. It is completely a people's interest

because if in our country and in our State we cannot all, irrespective of race, come together and advance together, then this country is going to suffer. We all know that the clauses written for the special rights of Malays in the Constitution is because we understood that the Malays were, under the British colonial system, economically pushed backward; and it is our determination to see that they go forward as soon as possible. So Malay participation is not a matter concerning only the Malay community. It is a matter which concerns everyone who wants to see the peaceful progress and the rapid advancement of our country. Sir, I say this not as a political statement, because we were involved with this all along. But I notice that in Government's statement it indicates that the Government intends to establish a special post designated Malay Participation Officer, created in the State to provide better and closer liaison between the Malay community and Government. Now, Sir, it is completely wrong, because if that is so Government must then have another State Liaison Officer to liaise between Government and the other people having commerce and industry, so that eventually the Malay Participation Officer can work out a plan which can integrate what he wants with the other officer. Sir, this type of development is all wrong.

I think, Sir, the Government should take active steps to let the people who are involved in commerce and industry know exactly how Government intends to pursue this programme of Malay participation; not through a Malay Participation Officer but as a direct statement of policy by the State Government. And therefore there will be a direct contact in the level of commerce and industry where Malays will be taken into commerce and industry. I indi-

cated earlier on the question of the new—particularly the new—industries; and I was surprised to find in an answer to question in Parliament that out of the numbers of employees in the Sugar Refinery the percentage of Malay employees was very, very small. Sir, that is unrealistic because—since everybody talks about population ratio, I hope you don't jump at me if I add a few percentages—in the State of Penang we happen to have a population ratio where Malays and other communities are about the same. So we shouldn't go on thinking of this matter as a problem of one community. It is a complete State matter. It may be a problem involving only the interest of half of our community; but the solution must be 100% supported by 100% of the people in the State. That is the only way whereby it can succeed.

Sir, I think that this very little pious statement of Malay Participation will lead us nowhere, and I must deplore this aspect of the policy of Government. For example, even in this question of representatives to the Economic Congress of Indigenous People sponsored by the Central Government in Kuala Lumpur the State Government sent a representative. I believe that the number of representatives from the State Governments was small; the number of official representatives was very much more. It would have been better if the Government sent in the President and the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the European Chamber of Commerce to attend the Conference, so that they could hear what it is that the Malays need, and where and how they can participate. It is no use telling the Malays; they know what they want. It is only telling the others how they can accommodate the Malays. Sir, this is a major problem. In reflecting the Central

Government's policy I hope the State Government will understand that it need not necessarily be reflecting correct policy.

The question of National Language: we have a small little statement here on National Language—"The State Government continues to give special emphasis to the implementation of the National Language". Sir, I think this is a statement which again leads to a lot of confusion. It is ambiguous, indirect. And I don't know why the Government wants to just give the special emphasis. Now, what is the special emphasis? The special emphasis is that the Government is going to organize National Language classes for Government servants, and "It is heartening to note that Government servants are making sincere efforts . . .". This is 1965! The question of National Language was put into our Constitution in the State of Penang in 1957; and we are just beginning to react. "Many business and commercial houses have shown interest and more co-operation in the use of the National Language". Sir, I don't mind telling you that all the people of the State of Penang—and the Opposition, even over there—support the question of use of Bahasa Kebangsaan as the National Language—100%. So we can be much more positive on this point. The difference is, however, the question of National Language and Official Language. Seeing that we are talking only on National Language, I can see that the Government need not go through this process of supporting the developing of the National Language in an indirect manner—asking its Government servants to learn it. Government should go out and tell the people of the State of Penang, 'Use the National Language (full stop)'. What is it that we are using now, everyone going around—Jayakan Bahasa Kebang-

saan. Use it; all out. Government asks us to go out telling the people 'Jayakan Bahasa Kebansaan'. But in this, the policy speech, Government is so soft. Now, why ask the people to come forward and work hard; and yet in your own policy take such a soft attitude?

Sir, the Government's conclusion to my mind is the conclusion of a Utopian policy. And I suggest that if the Government now feels tired and has no initiative to lead the State of Penang to a future, with the present circumstances Government has got three alternatives:

One: There are a lot of Alliance members in this House, with a few Opposition members. So Government could at least put in new blood—have changes in the Executive Council, bring in fresher minds—more vigorous minds with greater vitality and greater veracity into its Council. Or else, two, Government could use the present decree suspending elections and bring in new Councillors—I mean, you know very well, with the suspension of elections those who are tired can go and rest—new blood from outside. But the third suggestion—of course—cannot be accepted: we could have new elections to ask the people if they want a much more vigorous Government or not. But, Sir, in view of the belief that the third suggestion might not be accepted, I urge the Government seriously to consider re-vitalizing itself by bringing in some of its backbenchers, and make the Government at least more positive.

The people of the State of Penang cannot find any positive policy in this Gracious Address by His Excellency. Therefore, Sir, I wish to conclude by moving an amendment under clause 41 by asking that the Motion be changed. The full stop and the close inverted

commas be removed at the end of the Motion, and a comma inserted, and the following other words added:

“but we regret that we are unable to find any substantial evidence of what the State Government's policy actually is in His Excellency's Gracious Address.”

Therefore my amended Motion will then read:

“That we, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, Penang, beg to thank His Excellency for the Gracious Address given to this Assembly at the First Sitting of the Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly on 9th June, 1965, but we regret that we are unable to find any substantial evidence of what the State Government's policy actually is in His Excellency's Gracious Address.”

Thank you, Sir.

Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Speaker, I beg to second the Motion.

Mr. Speaker: Ahli2 Yang Berhormat bahawa chadangan ini telah di-pinda berbunyi seperti berikut, oleh sebab saya menerimanya dalam Bahasa Inggeris, maka saya membachanya dalam Bahasa Inggeris:—

“That we, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, Penang, beg to thank His Excellency for the Gracious Address given to this Assembly at the First Sitting of the Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly on 9th June, 1965”.

sambungkan dengan perkataan —

“but we regret that we are unable to find any substantial evidence of what the State Government's policy actually is in His Excellency's Address.”

Chadangan ini mengikut pindaan di-bawah Peratoran Meshuarat 41. Saya buka chadangan ini untuk di-bahathkan — di-atas pindaan ini sahaja.

We are now on the amendment.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pada hari ini tidak bersetuju di-atas pindaan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota tetapi dalam lain2 hal dia telah beruchap di-dalam pindaan. Saya tidak faham Ahli Kawasan Kota . . . (interrupted).

Mr. Speaker: Dia bukan buat ucapan pindaan, dia buat pindaan atas chadangan.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Pindaan itu berbunyi dalam Bahasa Inggeris "but we regret that we are unable to find any substantial evidence . . ." and so on. Dalam ucapan Ahli Kawasan Kota itu tadi, ada pujian dia beri kepada Kerajaan. Dia bawa satu muka ka-satu muka — analysis—dan juga dalam ucapan-nya itu ada dia sebut ucapan terima kaseh, elok dan puji kepada Kerajaan dan lain2 ada ta' puas hati juga, dia dukachita kerana sebab2 yang dia kata tadi. Jadi pada fahaman saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu dasar mesti kita jalankan—apa yang kita jalankan, apa kita na' jalankan pada hari ka-hadapan. Apa dasar Kerajaan untuk masa hadapan ada di-dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor kepada Dewan ini kelmari. Jadi polisi baru yang hendak di-jalankan kena ada chatitan — apa yang hendak di-jalankan dahulu, apa yang hendak di-jalankan kemudian — baru-lah polisi baru akan di-jalankan. Jadi kita boleh tahu ranchangan yang telah di-jalankan dan ranchangan yang akan di-jalankan. Jadi untuk ranchangan baru, dasar baru, kita kena ada chatitan. Pada fahaman

saya mengikut Kerajaan2 diseluruh dunia punya pendapat — Congress, Parliamen, di-mana2 juga—chatitan saperti ini saya nampak akan memuaskan, akan memberi puas hati kepada Ahli2 Dewan Negeri dan orang ramai. Jadi di-mana yang Ahli Kawasan Kota kata dia ta' puas hati, saya ta' tahu.

Di-dalam dukachita Ahli Kawasan Kota tadi, berkenaan dengan dia ta' puas hati—sebab itu dia buat pindaan tadi—berkenaan dengan pertanian dan nelayan dan lebeh2 lagi kata-nya ia-itu dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan dalam luar bandar, boleh-kah Kerajaan — ini hari—tengok apa kemajuan, apa kelebihan orang2 dalam luar bandar dapat wang—sa-lepas dia buat jalan, sa-lepas dia buat bund, sa-lepas dia buat taliayer elok lagi? Apa pendapatan Government? Boleh tengok, kalau saya ada \$100, boleh-lah saya pi di-Sungai Nibong, boleh saya pi Balik Pulau, Kepala Batas dan Bukit Mertajam, Nibong Tebal — boleh tengok sa-satu orang luar bandar ini ada \$200 dalam pocket dia tiap2 bulan.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Oh!

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Ta' payah gelak, saya boleh bagi cherita hari ini—dahulu macham mana, sekarang macham mana. Animal husbandry—dari-pada 100 ekor ayam, jadi 200 ekor, 500 ekor, 1,000 ekor. Bagi pawah sistem ada buat daripada 4 ekor kambing jadi 8, 8 jadi 12, 12 jadi 16, 16 jadi 32 dan 32 jadi . . . (interrupted).

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): On a point of clarification, Sir, is it part of the artificial insemination programme?

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Ya, itu pun di-jalan-

kan. Itu lembu, bukan kambing — yang itu pelahan sedikit.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): You must be very careful of the species involved.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Jadi tuan², berkenaan dengan pendapatan daripada hasil sawah bendang—di-dalam senarai bahagian Agriculture, tadi Ahli Kawasan Kota ta' puas hati, tetapi Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang sudah bagi cherita berkenaan dengan kita punya yield per acre sa-belum Merdeka — kalau balek tahun 1957, sa-belum Merdeka, tahun 55, 56 saya ingat kalau kita tengok penyata berkenaan hasil padi, kira-kira 200 gantang, 250 gantang, 300 gantang, jadi pada hari ini dalam 8 tahun dahulu kalau kita bandingkan pendapatan dalam satu ekar itu, ini hari dapat dua kali ganda. Jadi hari ini orang² di-luar bandar sudah dapat pendapatan lebeh. Kerajaan dapat melebehkan pendapatan orang² di-luar bandar; bukan saya kata 100%, 100% semua-nya dapat, tidak. Tetapi ini hari kita puas hati. Tetapi orang² yang bekerja buroh — industrial labourers itu, lain-lah. Tetapi orang² yang bekerja — mengambil peluang yang Kerajaan bagi kapada luar bandar, buat itu, buat ini; chuhok tanam, berternak ayam itek, lain² bina-tang; tanam padi dan buah-buahan — mereka boleh mendapat hasil yang memuaskan hati. Tetapi mereka tentu mahu lebeh: yang ini dah memang-lah — kita punya orang semua macham itu. Bukan orang kita sahaja, seluroh dunia pun begitu. Ini satu perkara bukan-lah kita punya problem. satu nation, semua Government macham itu juga. Seluroh dunia begitu. Jadi ucapan dukachita yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota itu, kata-nya new ideas — jadi new ideas, rancangan yang baru Kerajaan ta' susun — oleh sebab dia dukachita, dia bawa pindaan. Jadi Tuan Yang di-Per-

tua, dalam chatitan ini ada kita tulis sedikit sebanyak, tetapi kalau Ahli Kawasan Kota mahu lagi cherita-nya lebeh panjang pun boleh kita bagi — satu jenis, satu bahagian, satu jabatan yang kita jaga atau Jawatan-kuasa yang di-jaga oleh pehak Kerajaan — 20, 30 muka boleh dapat. Bagi pehak Pertanian kita boleh bagi 30 muka, Veterinary pun boleh tetapi kita kena ambil gist; kita ambil chatitan sedikit sebanyak—kalau hendak 100 muka pun kita boleh bentangkan. Jadi berkenaan dengan polisi tidak terchatit, jadi dia tidak faham. Hari ini Ahli Kawasan Kota puji juga — dia kata double-cropping itu dia bersetuju; dia kata bagus tanam dua kali sa-tahun ini. Saperti yang telah disebutkan oleh Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor di-dalam ucapan-nya, Negeri Pulau Pinang inilah Negeri yang mula² — dalam States of Malaya — menchapai kemajuan dalam menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun; yang mendapat lebeh hasil dari tanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun. Tetapi polisi ini daripada dahulu, sa-belum Mereka dan lepas Merdeka sampai ini hari nama Pulau Pinang terchatit dalam Buku Penyata Pertanian (Agricultural Report). Ahli Kawasan Kota pun boleh soal di-Parliamen sana, memang ada dia punya report—fasal Pulau Pinang punya padi yield dan agricultural system. Jadi ini satu kemajuan, polisi, dan Ahli Kawasan Kota tahu kita ada pula tanaman sa-mula ia-itu kelapa (coconut replanting). Jadi experimenting project ini Pulau Pinang yang mula menjalankan dan kita hendak chuba menggalakkan orang² supaya menanam balek sa-mula coconut. Getah replanting sudah ada, jadi orang tanam sa-mula kelapa, kelapa sawit (oil palm) di-Seberang Perai. Kita minta orang² di-situ tanam ini. Ini-lah polisi yang kita minta. yang di-jalankan — kita hendak bagi tahu kapada Ahli Kawasan Kota.

Tadi Ahli Kawasan Kota puji bahagian DID. Bahagian DID ini hari berjuta2 Kerajaan belanja—walau pun State, walau pun Federal. Kita dapat bahagian DID sangat-lah tinggi, kita punya Kerajaan sendiri boleh dapat dengan chara DID water scheme, canals, drainage and irrigation system. Dia puji bahagian DID—ada yang dia regret, ada tidak bersetuju. Saya fikir saya boleh tengok dalam ucapan-nya yang panjang itu, dia puji ucapan yang di-buat oleh Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor, dia puji banyak. Saya nampak tinggal sedikit sebanyak sahaja dia minta lebeh—yang ini lebehkan-lah kalau boleh, kalau dapat jalankan-lah lebeh sedikit—yang itu sudah memang Kerajaan punya dasar. Kita di-pilih oleh orang ramai—kalau kemajuan stagnant, kita hendak dudok di-situ sahaja ta' boleh.

Berkenaan dengan tourism — jadi di-situ pelanchongan punya perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ini hari saya hendak bagi tahu ada Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat Pelanchongan (Advisory Committee). Jawatan-kuasa ini bagi nasihat kapada Kerajaan bermacam2. Dan kita hendak bagi tahu kapada Ahli Kawasan Kota, banyak perkara yang kita bawa kapada Kerajaan yang sudah di-luluskan dan yang juga sudah di-ambil keputusan — macham mana perkara tourism itu hendak di-lebehkan. Pulau Pinang menjadi Ahli PATA, a transport association of the world—dan ini hari Pulau Pinang masok dalam world itinerary ia-itu yang mana kapal2 keluar daripada besar2 punya port seperti London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, kapal2 ini singgah di-Pulau Pinang. Jadi pada masa dahulu — sa-belum Merdeka — tidak ada. Sa-lepas tahun 1957 ini-lah kita dapat kapal pusing dunia ini singgah di-Pulau Pinang. Saya hendak bagi tahu kenapa kapal2 ini ta' singgah di-Singapura, tetapi bila sampai di-

Pulau Pinang mereka stop — jadi ini keterangan2 melalui kita punya Duta di-tempat2 ini. Pada hari ini kita dapat dalam satu tahun, tiga empat buah kapal besar membawa 400, 500 tourists, pelanchong2, dunia datang ka-tempat kita — boleh jadi 1,500, 2,000 pelanchong pusing dunia singgah di-Pulau Pinang juga. Walau pun setengah jam, walau pun satu hari, mereka sampai juga di-Pulau Pinang. Jadi kita harap-lah sa-lepas daripada ini supaya Kerajaan banyakan lagi keterangan2 berkenaan Negeri ini pada masa hadapan — seperti Airport kita — jadi semua kapal terbang boleh turun di-Bayan Lepas. Jadi nama Pulau Pinang pun dah ada di-kalangan international airport — dia boleh turun di-Pulau Pinang ini, kapal2 macham ini boleh turun. Jadi kita boleh dapat passengers dalam Comet yang datang ka-sini—bukan daripada Bangkok sahaja, tetapi daripada London, India, daripada Australia, daripada Burma dalam kapal Comet; jadi dia boleh turun di-Pulau Pinang satu dua hari atau tidak, tetapi dia datang terus daripada lain2 kapal dia sampai di-Pulau Pinang terus. Jadi ini semua saya nampak ada-lah kemajuan.

Jadi berkenaan dengan tourism: ada internal dan ada international tourism — dua macham ada — pelanchong dalam Negeri, dalam daerah kawasan negara kita sahaja Malaysia, yang ini tiap2 kali, tiap2 holiday, tiap2 hari lapang, banyak orang daripada South Thailand (kawasan di-Selatan Siam) datang ka-Pulau Pinang. Bilangan motokar yang masok di-Negeri kita—ada bilangan-nya, kalau mahu boleh kita bagi kapada Ahli Kawasan Kota — bertambah banyak. Begitu juga berkenaan dengan Ahli Kawasan Kota kata ada pelanchong2 yang mahu na' tahu macham mana rupa pokok getah, macham mana kita ambil kelapa, macham mana kita

tebang pokok dia na' tengok di-mana tempat ular—khabar-nya di-Penang Hill banyak ular—dia na' pi tengok ular. Ada pula yang datang na' tengok buildings, lain2 punya architecture, yang na' tengok itu pun ada. Ada setengah na' tengok macham mana jalan raya kita, besar mana kita buat jalan raya; ada sa-tengah na' pergi di-tepi laut, tengok tepi laut punya scenery, macham ini punya pelanchong pun kita mesti ingat juga. Ada pula yang datang na' tengok night life di-sini—yang ini satu macham punya pelanchong juga—dia mahu na' seronok, menari, dia na' tengok strip-tease, dan lain2 tempat. Yang itu pun satu macham punya pelanchong boleh tarek. Kerajaan kita mahu macham itu punya chara-kah—macham mana di-New York, the City that never sleeps—sampai pagi? Jadi semua orang pi na' seronok belah malam di-New York. Tokyo pun macham itu. Mereka ta' mahu pi tengok saperti yang Dr. Lim Chong Eu kata tadi — saya fikir orang2 ini pergi untuk lain2 fasal juga. Tetapi Pulau Pinang, kita na' bagi ma'amor supaya orang ramai datang kasini—night life di-sini sederhana — chukup-lah macham mana yang ada pada hari ini. Tetapi entertainment, saya boleh kata, revenue dalam Negeri kerana entertainment banyak, kerana banyak orang datang tengok wawang. Hasil kalau banyak daripada entertainment, ma'ana yang itu satu jenis daripada tourism, pada fikiran saya.

Dan lain2 ada bermacham2 yang Ahli Kawasan Kota ta' puas hati — dia kata fasal labour problem, berkenaan dengan unemployment. Yang ini bukan problem Kerajaan Pulau Pinang sahaja, bukan negara Malaysia sahaja punya problem — unemployment ini world punya problem. Di-United States of America, sa-buah negeri yang kaya — saya pergi pun ada jumpa

orang yang berkata, "Well, I have no job, you know. I am still on the road"—di-sana pun "no job also". Dalam most streets in New York, San Francisco dan lain2 lagi, penganggor2 penoh tengah jalan. Di-sana Negeri-nya kaya, buka industries banyak, bermacham2, itu pun ta' ada kerja juga — di-mana dia punya sebab pun kita ta' tahu. Sampai hari ini pun saya ta' boleh tahu. I do not know how to settle the problem, unemployment problem — bagi-lah saya tahu macham mana?

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): New Government.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Jadi yang ini fasal world problem, every where unemployment problem exists. Jadi yang itu-lah sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap, kalau boleh, Ahli Kawasan Kota tarek baleklah pindaan itu dan kita bawa usul yang ada — apa2 yang Ahli Kawasan Kota bawa itu kita boleh chatitkan sedikit sebanyak, yang kita bersetuju, ada yang elok, ada yang kita boleh bagi elok lagi. Ta' usah-lah bawa pindaan lagi — mari-lah kita beramai2, kita ambil keputusan yang elok dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor. Terima kaseh.

Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to oppose the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member for Kota. I am not surprised at such an amendment because we had expected that — otherwise, there would not be any debate. Otherwise, he would have supported the speech made by His Excellency the Governor and by this time we would have been back in our office or home.

However, in his amendment he deplored that there is no policy clearly indicated in His Excellency the Governor's speech. That, I be-

lieve, is very untrue. As he himself (interrupted).

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the words of my amendment did not include the word "deplored".

Mr. Speaker: I think it is only used in your interpretation with regard to the motion.

Member for Sungei Bakap (Mr. Kee Yong Chin): As I just said, it is very untrue because he himself commented that there are certain policies indicated in the speech made by His Excellency the Governor. Needless for me to start and copy his style by going from page to page and waste a lot of time.

Nevertheless, I would like to touch on a few factors which have been clearly stated in the Governor's speech, especially on the question of **Roads**. In pursuance of the present policy to improve communications, the State Government has done quite a lot. What the Hon'ble Member for Kota wants is for the State Government to give more emphasis. If we give more emphasis he would, I think, be quite fed up, as he has shown his feelings in our thanking the Central Government. He said we bowed and kowtowed to the Federal Government. Instead of creating peaceful liaison, perhaps he wants us to copy the Singapore style of attacking the Central Government. That, I think, is pretty unwise.

I also wish to touch on the item of **Water**. It is the policy of the State Government to bring a supply of wholesome water to all the citizens and we are now looking ahead ten to twenty years to bring water from the Mainland to the Island of Penang? This clearly indicates that we have a policiv.

He had no doubt commended on the **Agriculture** and **Irrigation** items—for that, of course, we thank him.

As for **University**—we do agree that whatever land purchased by the State Government at present is not sufficient, as the old, seasoned Hon'ble Member for Kota clearly knows that the revenue of the State is limited. I wish that we could have the Aladdin's lamp to give us millions of dollars or, rather, the revenue of Singapore so that we can do more for the people of the State of Penang. Having a University—is it not the policy of the State Government, looking ahead, to give better education facilities for our youth of the north of Malaya and in particular the State of Penang?

I would like to touch again on the subject of **Social Welfare**. The Hon'ble Member for Kota has said that we have not done anything for the unemployed who are affected by Confrontation — on that I have got to disagree with him. Perhaps two years ago, when Confrontation started, we were paying attention to the unemployed affected by Confrontation. We have registered them; we have given them relief; and we have even offered them employment in the Penang Hill Road project on a temporary basis. Some who would like white-collared jobs, perhaps, would not accept it; and some thought the pay was too low and they wanted higher pay, forgetting it was only a temporary relief.

On the other subject of **Youth**—the Hon'ble Member for Kota said we had not done much for the youth in the State of Penang. I would like to let him know, and remind him, that perhaps he is out of touch with the work of the Social Welfare Department. In the State of Penang, we have got 37 youth clubs out of which 17 are

in urban areas. We have got a Youth Centre called "Pusat Belia" at Farquhar Street. This Youth Centre also caters as a hostel for outstation youth club members who come here and stay at a cost of 5 cents per night. In this Centre, we also train youths for leadership as youth leaders; and here we also train them for community service such as giving them some training of cultural, stage and other concerts. We train them to raise funds for the welfare work for their own clubs and they have even lately done some stage work for the National Defence Fund. The resources of the Social Welfare Department are limited in the giving of relief. Whatever amount is not enough. In such relief the sky is the limit. What the Social Welfare Department can do is to give temporary relief.

As for **Low-cost Housing**—I would like to let the Hon'ble Member for Kota know that we in the State of Penang have not much resources to build our own low-cost houses. The State Government has subsidised in other ways by building roads, water supply, electricity; but we have to borrow the necessary funds from the Central Government. In that we have got to bring to this House for approval of loans. That he is quite aware of.

In conclusion, I would like Members of this House to beware of his soft-tune speeches. It looks to me that he is like Khong Beng playing a tune on an empty castle. This comes from the story of "The Three Kingdoms". Therefore, before I take my seat, I would like to oppose this amendment. Thank you.

Member for Bagan Ajam (Mr. Phee Joo Teik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangkit membangkang pindaan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever a motion is moved by a Member of this side of the House to thank His Excellency the Governor for his gracious Address, it has become the practice of the Opposition to criticise the speech and end up with an amendment — as you have seen what happened just now.

Now, I followed the speech made by the Hon'ble Member for Kota and, from what I gather, subject to correction, he has moved the amendment on the fact that the speech made by His Excellency the Governor yesterday is a statement and not a policy speech. Now, I wish to draw his attention to a few parts of yesterday's speech and to prove to him that the policy of the Government for the coming year is clearly indicated in the speech if you turn to page 3, paragraph 4 — "The Government is also paying equal attention to the development and improvement of other crops, including rubber, coconut, oil palm and fruit trees"; in the next paragraph: "The Government encourages and fosters the growth of farmers' associations . . ."; now we turn to page 6, third paragraph: "The State Government is now contemplating a major water supply scheme costing more than \$50 million"; and so on. There are many other instances in other parts of His Excellency's gracious speech which clearly indicate the policy of the State Government and I, for one, do not agree that the speech made by His Excellency the Governor is a statement and not a speech.

Member for Butterworth (Mr. Williams David): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment moved by the Member for Kota. It is customary in this House that there is such a thing known as the Leader of the Opposition. We have one on the opposite side though he is not paid to do it,

whereas in the other countries they have the practice. It is his bounden duty to say a few words in a short time or at length. If he does not do it, the people round his area would be surprised what the Opposition is doing in the House and therefore the Member for Kota, before he made his speech, came with a mind to lengthen the debate in this House as we gathered from his words. He did say, "I am taking much of your time, and I do hope that this House will listen patiently". Sir, he took exactly $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours to make his speech. He also mentioned that His Excellency the Governor missed a page, and it took him roughly 15 minutes to sum up on the sensation of the missing of the page. He also mentioned that had it not been for the missing passage, perhaps all the policy could have been in it. He sat patiently in this House listening to His Excellency's speech covering 17 pages, only lacking in one page.

Sir, when we, the Government, took over the control of this State, we did during the Elections make our policy. We told the people what would be our policy in the five-year term we hold office, and so we do not every year change our policies. Policies are reviewed after a certain time. Therefore, to say that this speech and address was only the work done is not true. We have achieved something; and, if he had read between the lines, he would have noted that there is still progress to be made; and we have pointed out where work has been completed and what future plans there are, too.

Sir, I now wish to go item by item. He mentioned that the speech was not done in a proper method. Yet I am surprised to note that the Member for Kota had jumbled himself. I thought that he would make a proper line of precedence

or succession. Yet I found him jumping from page 3 to 10, 10 to 17, and so on. Likewise, I would like to keep to his sequence.

Sir, he mentioned about "Captain", and he felt there was something very wrong in this. I would like to refer the Members of this House to the Constitution of the State Government. On page 2 it says:—

"The executive authority of the State shall be vested in the Governor but executive functions may by law be conferred on other persons."

Sir, I take it that His Excellency, having been vested with all these powers, did not mean any harm by using the word "Captain" because he had a loyal crew of people taking care of the affairs of the State; and I am sure he has more right to see himself as Captain. I am sure the Hon'ble Member for Kota — I remember some time back when he sat on the P.A.A. Committee — did make a speech: "As Captain of this team, I thank all the people who gave me support". Surely the powers of Captain were vested on him, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Roads. Sir, it is true in this speech we have mentioned what the Government has done. But you would notice in the last few lines that there is still work to be done and progress is being made rapidly. And how can the Member for Kota say that we are talking about the past, and nothing of the future? The dam at Juru has not been completed. The bridge over the Chain Ferry Road has not been completed. Yet we can say that they are past activities. They are the policy of the Government which have not been fulfilled.

Agriculture. As the Hon'ble Member for Sungei Pinang mentioned, the Agricultural Depart-

ment is doing a very fine job, Sir, They have also thought of the future. Sir, one of the policies which has been pursued or considered is, as you can see, in the last few lines of the first paragraph:—

“For example, the Government is co-operating with the International Rice Research Institute of Manila to find a remedy to the most feared plant disease called “penyakit merah”.”

Now, is not this proof that it is a policy laid down, to be fulfilled later?

Education. Sir, the Member for Kota has been mentioning about Central Government, Central Government, Central Government. Yet, within our Constitution, you will notice that the State must have full understanding, co-ordination and co-operation with the Central Government. The money is not given free to us, except for certain projects. We take loans; we repay them. Therefore, we must be thankful to the Central Government. It is appropriate courtesy and etiquette for a man to be thankful to his father, or uncle perhaps, if he had done something good. Likewise, we in this respect are thanking the Central Government. Well, we have heard that a number of States are having no co-operation, no help even. We would like to live in a peaceful manner with a loving and giving-and-taking policy.

Sir, “Let Penang Lead” — I think this quotation has been misinterpreted by the Member for Kota. He has in the past used it himself. As the Hon'ble the Chief Minister explained, we do not want our people to go away from here. That is not the intention.

Employment Exchange: vast number without work. This is one

of the ways of solving our unemployment difficulties. We are trying to put them where they can live and earn. Sir, we are part of Malaysia. If we should go to another country, like Australia or New Zealand, that would be different. But here in the country, we should be able to help our people who are suffering.

Coming to National Language— it is mentioned in the Constitution that the “national language shall be the Malay language and shall be in such script as Parliament may by law provide”. Sir, in the last Assembly it was moved that we do encourage the use of the National Language, The Member for Kota said “Why do you still go on using? Why don't you make it? Put a stop to it” He said, “Full stop; and say ‘Use it’”. Sir, he forgets that we are not in the days of Hitlerism. We in Malaya would not like to force people. We request them; therefore we leave it to the people to take it up.

Malay Participation. In the Constitution of Malaysia —

“It shall be the responsibility of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to safeguard the special position of the Malays and the legitimate interests of other communities.”

Sir, in compliance with the Constitution, the State here would like to uphold the Constitution and, therefore, the State Government has not failed to mention to the public that we are safeguarding the interests of the Malays by encouraging them to participate in local industries; but we are not depriving the other races from progressing in their trades — nor do we rob them. Here is an earnest request to allow the Malays to participate and, therefore, encouragement must be given to them.

Sir, with these few words I take my seat. I would like to oppose the amendment.

Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Speaker, in supporting the amendment to the motion by the Hon'ble Member for Kota, I have however made my own observations.

On page 4, under the heading of Roads—although we are able to note the construction of several miles of roads and progress of other road projects, it is rather regrettable that no mention is made about repairs and improvements to existing roads. Are we therefore to understand that no repairs and improvements are to be made? Because in one of my speeches at one of the meetings, I did mention about improvements to roads. In Penang itself, there is a stretch of road from Tanjong Tokong Road to the Fire Brigade and above. It is very narrow, and all these years this stretch of road has still not been widened.

Member for Bagan Ajam (Mr. Phee Joo Teik): Mr. Speaker, on a point of clarification — may I know whether that stretch of road is a State road or a City Council road?

Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Teh Ewe Lim): It is a State road and this stretch of road is known as "Tempat Hantu"; and, furthermore, with the housing estates in Tanjong Tokong and Tanjong Bungah, the volume of traffic of late has increased considerably and it is rather surprising that this stretch of road has not still been widened to absorb the very heavy amount of traffic.

Under the same heading on page 5 — I am very glad to note that there is such a bridge as the Juru Dam bridge to replace the

narrow and old Bailey bridge across Sungei Juru. This gives me the impression that the Alliance State Government has awakened from its deep slumber after having been in power for 8 years and nothing has been done to this bridge. Whenever I travel across this bridge, I used to ask myself, "Why has the State Government not replaced this bridge?" or "Is it that the State Government is trying to retain this bridge as a relic of the British Military Administration, as a souvenir?"

On page 10, under the heading of Low-cost Houses—I would like to know whether the State Government has carried out a survey to ascertain, or to find out, the number of persons requiring or in need of low-cost houses. If 5,000 or 10,000 people are in need of low-cost houses, and only about 1000 units are built, then can the State Government say that they will solve the present shortage or can they say they are thorough in it?

Now, coming to something which I am not suggesting that the State Government should follow: it is for the information of this House—the P.A.P. in Singapore, one of the members of the Malaysian Solidarity Convention, have built or completed in five years 52,000 units for 300,000 people which, you will observe, works out to be about 10,400 units per year. So far, 45,000 people have benefitted out of their low-cost houses and this number of people represents 25% of the total people in Singapore. It is a feather in their cap that this percentage is the highest in the world. They have now come to a stage (interrupted).

Member for Bayan Lepas (Enche Ismail bin Hashim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah perkara yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Tan-

jong Barat itu membuat kempen bagi P.A.P. di-dalam Dewan ini?

Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Teh Ewe Lim): As I have just said, I am just illustrating for the information of this House so that whatever resources they can do with, they will do it for the people. It is something. If they like, they can accept it as a guidance in our future plan. They have come to a stage where any eligible applicant can get a house the following day immediately after their application. And their rate of construction is such that they are able to build 1,000 units per year — that works out to one unit in every 45 minutes. The Hon'ble Member for Dhoby Ghaut and myself were incidentally members of the City Council delegation to Singapore last December. I hope this Member of the State Executive Council will be able to enlighten the State Government and the back-benchers as to how people there go about it.

Coming to Fishing Industry on page 15—personally I feel that our inshore fishermen are still rather backward and they are still maintaining their conservative method of fishing. It would be interesting to know what assistance has the Government given to these people to improve their method of fishing so that they can improve in their catches and have no fear of the trawler fishermen. On the other hand, I would also like to know what is the State Government going to do to assist trawler fishermen who, after all, are earning a decent living and, from what I know, most of them were waterfront labourers who lost their jobs on account of Confrontation. If the State Government could come out with something whereby the trawler fishermen could also earn their living—let us say, in specified fishing grounds without interfering with the inshore fishermen — I am sure both parties could

earn their livelihood peacefully and help to build the economy of the State.

On page 13, in the last paragraph — I am very glad to note that Government is going to build a large cultural hall, that is, the Dewan Sri Pinang on Renong Ground. I venture to suggest that the State Government should make the design of this hall open to competition so that all Malaysian architects can get the best out of it.

I am rather sorry to note that, although in the State of Penang as well as Province Wellesley, we have the problem of floods, nothing is mentioned about flood alleviation in His Excellency the Governor's speech.

Last, but not least, is the complete omission of the immediate loss of the free port status of Penang and its entry into the Malaysian Common Market at a time when I am quite sure Hon'ble Members from Penang Island will agree that Penang Island is still not prepared yet to join the Common Market. How this loss of the free port will affect Penang Island — I am sure most of the people of the Island can visualise for themselves. However, while Penang has made a very big sacrifice in giving up the free port, there is nothing from the Central Government to compensate for the big and devastating loss and neither has the Alliance Government been brave enough to press for compensation from the Central Government in the form of a bridge linking Penang Island to the Mainland so that, physically, Penang Island should not be in a less favourable position than Singapore. Let us not forget that the well-being of Province Wellesley is tied up with the prosperity of Penang Island so that Hon'ble Members from Province Wellesley

should not view the loss of Penang's free port status as something which is deserving to Penang Island. But, on the contrary, it would affect them and the people in their own constituencies.

To this, I hope that Hon'ble Members on the opposite side of the House will consider and support the amendment.

Thank you.

Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of clarification, the road that the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat mentioned—Bagan Jermal to Tanjong Bungah—is a Federal road and not a State road. As to the narrowness of the road, I have already raised the matter with the Rural District Council.

Member for Kelawei (Mr. Tan Khim Hoe): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to oppose the amendment.

I would like to inform the Hon'ble Member from the opposite side that we, the people in Malaysia, have no knowledge about big industries and that is why foreign people have to come to our country and join with us, to send staff and train our people. In the future — not in our time but in our children's time — we can claim, with the experience gained, to start industries with our own capital and our own technicians. But I am sorry that the Member for Kota is not here because what I am going to say concerns a little about him. The Hon'ble Member for Kota himself is a doctor but he had to leave the country to get his degree. Now we can boast that our own country can produce our own doctors by 1968. We in the State Alliance have done our best for our people in Penang and we do not wish to boast about it. The Member for Kota can say what he

likes because, as a Member of the Opposition, he wants the people to know that he is looking after the welfare of the people. We were even asked to resign but, if we had not looked to the welfare of the people and looked into their needs, why is it that we were voted back with a bigger majority?

Member for Jelutong (Mr. Tan Hock Hin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun saya tidak bersetuju dengan semua perbicharaan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota, tetapi saya bersetuju juga dengan pindaan yang di-buat oleh beliau.

Tadi Ahli Kawasan Glugor bila memberi ucapan-nya beliau berkata beliau ta' tahu apa sebab-nya penganggor2 berada di-Negeri ini. Saya ingin memberitahu kepada beliau—ini ada-lah dasar Kerajaan yang mengakibatkan-nya. Dalam satu masharakat yang adil dan Kerajaan yang mengadakan dasar yang progressive, penganggoran ini kalau tidak di-hapuskan sama sekali pun, dapat dikurangkan hingga jumlah penganggor kepada sedikit sahaja. Sebab itu kami dari Pembangkang bukan sahaja membangkang atau mengkritik sebab kita Pembangkang sahaja, kita memberi kechaman kepada Kerajaan kerana kita mahu faedah atau kepentingan rakyat dapat di-jaga dan dapat di-bela dengan sa-boleh2-nya.

Dalam ucapan-nya Tuan Yang Terutama berkata:— "Kerajaan telah memasokkan bekalan letrik untuk 13 buah kampung di-Seberang Perai dan 4 buah kampung di-Pulau Pinang". Saya berpendapat memasokkan bekalan letrik untuk 17 buah kampung sahaja tidak menchukupi, kerana memasokkan bekalan letrik ka-kampung2 ada-lah satu projek yang penting dan Kerajaan harus melaksanakan-nya dengan segera. Tetapi, kami dapat tahu dalam Peranggaran Perbelanjaan Kerajaan pada tahun 1964, memperun-

tokkan wang untuk projek ini sebanyak \$278,000. Tetapi bagi tahun ini wang ini di-kurangkan hingga \$100,000 sahaja. Saya merasai kalau wang untuk memasokkan bekalan letrik kepada kampung2 tidak di-kurangkan, maka saya perchaya, lebih banyak lagi kampung2 sudah ada bekalan letrik pada masa ini. Di-Pulau Pinang maseh ada kampung2 yang tidak ada bekalan letrik, dan rakyat yang di-dudok di-kampung2 ini sangat perlukan bekalan letrik atau kuasa letrik yang murah. Saya berharap dan berseru kepada Kerajaan supaya memasukkan bekalan letrik ka-kampung2 dengan sa-chepat mungkin dan memasang lampu2 letrik di-jalan2 kampung yang di-gunakan oleh penduduk2 kampung.

Berkenaan dengan perusahaan pelanchongan, Tuan Yang Terutama berkata: "Kemajuan Negeri Pulau Pinang di-masa depan bergantung kepada perusahaan perkilangan dan juga sedikit sebanyak kepada usaha2 menjadikan Pulau Pinang sabagai sa-buah tempat tumpuan pelanchong". Saya bersejutu dengan pendapat ini kerana perkembangan perusahaan pelanchongan ini bukan sahaja beruntung kepada ekonomi Negeri ini tetapi juga akan berfaedah kepada kehidupan ra'ayat. Pulau Pinang mempunyai keindahan alam dan boleh menjadi satu tempat pelanchongan yang mashor. Tetapi hanya ada sahaja keindahan alam maseh tidak menchukupi menarek pelanchong2 dunia datang ka-sini. Kita harus menggunakan keindahan alam kita ini. Kerajaan harus mengadakan langkah2 yang positive menggunakan dan mengembangkan keindahan ini. Tetapi ada-kah Kerajaan berusaha membuat Pulau Pinang lebih indah supaya pelanchong2 lebih gemar datang ka-sini? Sampai hari ini saya tidak nampak yang Kerajaan mengadakan satu dasar yang concrete dalam bidang ini. Majlis

Bandar Raya telah mengadakan satu permulaan yang baik untuk mengindahkan kawasan bandar. Saya berharap Kerajaan harus belajar daripada Majlis Bandar Raya dalam bidang ini dan mengindahkan desa2 di-Pulau Pinang.

Baru2 ini, Pemimpin Kesatuan Pelanchongan bagi kawasan Pacific, Tuan Marvin Plake, bila melawat Pulau Pinang berkata: "Tidak ada orang yang telah melawat Pulau Pinang berkata Pulau Pinang tidak baik, tetapi Konfrantasi dan anchaman perang menekan perkembangan perusahaan pelanchongan". Sebab itu suasana yang aman damai ada-lah sangat penting kepada perkembangan pelanchongan. Pada hari ini kita harus menjadikan Pulau Pinang ini satu tempat yang damai untuk menarek pelanchong2 dari dunia. Kita tidak harus membiarkan Pulau Pinang menjadi pengkalan tentera asing menghanchorkan suasana damai dalam Negeri ini serta menekan kemajuan pelanchongan di-Negeri ini.

Bukit Bendera ada-lah tempat yang sudah di-jadikan pengkalan tentera asing. Kita tahu bahawa di-Pulau Pinang Bukit Bendera ada-lah satu tempat yang paling menarek kepada pelanchong2. Sekarang, pehak Keretapi Bukit Bendera, kerana Kerajaan mahu menolong pehak tentera asing membawa barang2—sudah mengumumkan mahu menghadkan bilangan penumpang2 bagi Keretapi itu. Ada-kah langkah ini berfaedah kepada perkembangan perusahaan yang akan membawa faedah kepada ra'ayat Negeri ini? Dengan kesal-nya, di-Pulau Pinang saperti di-Glucor dan di-Batu Ferringhi, pengkalan2 asing maseh bertempat di-Negeri ini. Pengkalan2 ini tidak akan membawa apa2 faedah kepada kepentingan ra'ayat di-Negeri ini.

Kita sedar bahawa ra'ayat Negeri Pulau Pinang perlukan sa-

buah Universiti dan Kerajaan pun memberi satu jaminan bahawa satu Universiti akan di-dirikan di-Pulau Pinang. Pada pendapat saya, tempat yang sesuai sekali untuk mendirikan Universiti adalah di-Minden Barrack, Glugor. Ini bukan sahaja akan mengurangkan perbelanjaan mendirikan Universiti bahkan akan berfaedah kepada penduduk di-Sungai Kluang kerana sudah tidak perlu lagi Kerajaan memerintah mereka berpindah daripada kawasan itu.

Pengemis2 juga menjadi suatu soal yang menghalang perkembangan perusahaan pelanchongan. Pelanchong2 selalu di-ganggu oleh pengemis2 itu yang meminta sedekah dari mereka dan saya berpendapat Kerajaan harus memberi satu tempat khas untuk mereka dan membantu mereka supaya mereka dapat hidup seperti manusia. Kalau kehidupan mereka tidak menjadi soal, mereka tidak akan keluar lagi meminta sedekah dari orang ramai dan bukan-kah ini akan menambah satu keindahan kepada Negeri ini?

Keamanan masyarakat juga menjadi satu faktor kepada perkembangan pelanchongan. Samun menyamun yang sering berlaku telah menakutkan pelanchong2 dari melawat Pulau Pinang. Maka Kerajaan harus memperkuat kawalan supaya menjamin keamanan masyarakat.

Tadi Ahli Kawasan Kota dan Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat juga telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan Dewan Sri Pinang itu. Kerajaan mengadakan ranchangan mahu mendirikan sa-buah Dewan yang boleh di-gunakan untuk meshuarat internasional. Chadangan ini atau ranchangan ini adalah sangat baik dan saya perchaya ranchangan ini kalau di-jalankan dengan segera akan membawa faedah2 yang banyak kepada ra'ayat Pulau Pinang. Dewan yang

boleh di-gunakan untuk meshuarat internasional ini akan menjadikan Pulau Pinang lebih terkenal kepada ra'ayat dunia dan ini mungkin menarek pelanchong2 datang ka-sini dan dengan mendirikan Dewan ini bukan sahaja berfaedah kepada perusahaan pelanchongan bahkan gerakan kebudayaan Negeri ini dapat di-galakkan. Ranchangan ini sudah lama di-chadangkan, tetapi hingga sekarang kita maseh tertunggu2 lagi. Saya dapat tahu Majlis Bandar Raya telah pun menderma dan wang ini sudah pun lama di-beri kepada Kerajaan Negeri tetapi bila-kah Dewan ini akan di-dirikan kita belum tahu lagi. Saya berharap Kerajaan harus berusaha mencepatkan ranchangan yang di-tunggu2 oleh ra'ayat Negeri ini. Kalau Kerajaan Pusat tidak mahu memberi bantuan, jangan-lah bertunggu2 lagi, Kerajaan harus bekerjasama dengan Majlis Bandar Raya badan2 perniagaan dan badan2 lain supaya mencari iktiar mencepatkan pembangunan Dewan yang di-tunggu2 oleh ra'ayat Negeri ini.

Kerajaan harus mendengar atau menerima kechaman2 dari pehak Pembangkang supaya menjaga kepentingan ra'ayat. Kita sedar bahawa kalau tidak ada kechaman, maka tidak ada kemajuan. Maka saya harap kechaman dari kita itu tidak harus di-anggap sebagai sengaja di-buat dan kita harap Kerajaan bersungguh2 mengkaji dan menimbangkan kechaman2 yang di-kemukakan oleh kita. Sekian-lah.

Member for Permatang Pauh (Enche Ariffin bin Shariff): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah menjadi kebiasaan Dewan ini pada tiap2 tahun bila Usul terima kaseh dari pehak Kerajaan kepada ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor — kalau pun tidak di-bangkang terus menerus, maka satu pindaan akan di-buat oleh pehak Pembangkang.

Bagitu juga-lah pada tahun ini. Saya juga tidak mengatakan Pembangkang mengecham melalui; saya dengar ada juga tempat2 yang diberi tahniah, tidak tahniah pun terima kaseh. Tetapi ada juga tempat2 yang bagitu pedas sekali di-kecham. Saya juga menguchapkan berbanyak2 terima kaseh kepada pehak Pembangunan yang datang ka-sini dengan otak yang terbuka, memberi kechaman yang membena kepada Majlis ini. Saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara2 yang barangkali belum di-perkatakan oleh sahabat2 saya. Berkenaan dengan pelan-chongan, salah satu daripada-nya maka berkata-lah Wakil Kawasan Jelutong bahawa kita telah menchari pemusohan dan kita tidak mahu kepada keamanan — menarek Pengkalan Tentera Asing ka-Negeri ini. Saya rasa tiada-lah sesiapa pun yang suka tentang adanya Pengkalan Tentera Asing di-Negeri ini. Tetapi dengan kerana berkehendakkan keamanan-lah maka Tentera Asing itu berada di-bumi kita. Hari ini kenapa dan mengapa saperti mana yang dikatakan oleh Ahli Kawasan Jelutong, maka sebab-nya Keretapi Bukit Bendera menjadi sedikit kepayahan dalam soal persaorangan kerana dia sendiri yang mengetahuinya—ini ada-lah sebab2 keselamatan yang kita sendiri tidak pernah menchari pemusohan dengan sesiapa, tetapi barangkali salah sa-buah negeri yang barangkali juga sangat di-sayangi oleh Wakil Jelutong telah menchari pemusohan dengan kita, apa boleh buat. Kalau kita tidak menyiapkan diri dengan pertolongan sahabat2 kita maka Negeri kita ini, Negeri yang terbuka — tidak mempunyai pertahanan yang sa-chukup2-nva; jadi pada ketika itu saya rasa bukan-nva keamanan tidak terjamin. Tetapi kedudukan negara seluruh-nya tidak terjamin — jadi ini hendak-lah di-fahamkan benar2. Maka dengan sebab2 keamanan-lah di-persiapkan diri

untuk menjaga supaya jangan ditelan oleh sa-buah negara yang lebeh besar daripada kita. Hendaklah berfikir panjang2 sedikit dalam perkara ini. Kerana kalau kita buang semua, harus ta' tentu-lah Wakil Kawasan Jelutong dan Ahli2 Dewan pun ta' sedap hendak tidor.

Berkenaan dengan perkara permintaan2 sedekah, perkara ini sedang di-dalam pertimbangan Ahli2 Jawatan-kuasa Kebajikan Masha-rakat di-Negeri. Sedikit masa lagi saya rasa harus-lah perkara ini akan mendapat, kalau tidak pun di-katakan kejayaan, keadaan harus-lah berubah.

Berkenaan dengan penganggoran, maka dengan kerana hendak mengurangkan penganggoran-lah maka Kerajaan Negeri berfikir sa-elok2-nya biar-lah di-banyakkan lagi perkilangan di-tempat kita ini. Jadi saya rasa kalau kita tidak mendirikan kilang2 dan sebagainya, maka ka-manakah penganggor2 ini hendak bekerja. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah maka kita meminta kepada keseluruh orang2 yang hendak membuka perusahaan di-persilakan ka-kawasan perusahaan kita di-Mak Mandin. Di-sana boleh-lah di-dirikan kilang2 dan boleh-lah orang2 kita mendapat pekerjaan.

Selain daripada itu berkenaan tanah di-Pahang—saya juga tidaklah hendak bermegah2 dengan kejayaan memohon kepada orang2 lain dan juga meminta kepada orang2 Pulau Pinang yang di-kasehi ini supaya meninggalkan Negeri ini — saperti kata Wakil Kawasan Butterworth, bahawa Pahang itu negeri kita juga. Malaysia. Harus-lah juga orang2 yang tinggal di-bandar raya yang permai ini kurang mengerti orang2 di-kampung2 saperti di-kawasan saya, di-sana ada manusia yang sunggoh2 miskin dan dahagakan tanah. Hari ini kalau pun

orang lain tidak mahu berterima kaseh, saya rasa saya sendiri patut-lah berterima kaseh kerana ini mengurangkan beberapa banyak lagi pemohon2 tanah yang ingin dan berkehendakkan tanah dan akan mengusahakan-nya. Kita tidak-lah menghalau mereka tetapi kita hanya menolong mereka supaya dapat tanah sendiri dan disana harus kehidupan mereka dan keluarga akan terjamin.

Selain daripada itu, berkenaan dengan perumahan, di-mana yang di-chakapkan oleh pihak2 Pembangkang, saya merasai kita sendiri ingin hendak mengadakan perumahan yang banyak. Salah sa-orang daripada Pihak Pembangkang tadi telah menunjukkan gambaran sendiri yang begitu chantek berkenaan dengan perumahan. Kalau di-pandang sekali lalu memang-lah indah, tetapi Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang juga ingin membena rumah yang lebeh banyak lagi daripada itu, tetapi kita dapat-lah hendak mengatakan na' buat sahaja tetapi ta' ada wang di-tangan. Sa-belum sa-suatu ranchangan di-mulakan yang mustahak sekali di-pertimbangkan ialah wang. Pihak Pembangkang selalu mengemukakan berbagai2 ranchangan dan selalu di-dengari berkehendakkan ranchangan yang berlebehan tetapi ta' pernah menunjukkan jalan untuk mendapat wang yang lebeh banyak. Kalau ada sedikit tentang mana Kerajaan chuba hendak menaikkan chukai mithalan-nya—melen-ting bangun menentang sa-habis2-nya — ini kata-nya kerja untuk keperluan ra'ayat. Jadi kita mestilah memahamkan keadaan Negeri kita dahulu. Bagaimana kewangan Negeri kita, kemudian dapat-lah kita menyesuaikan dengan pembangunan kita sendiri. Kalau hendak berchakap fasal bangunan penchakar langit dan sebagai-nya tetapi tidak ada wang di-tangan, susah-lah hendak di-buat. Berkenaan dengan perkara perumahan

an di-Kampong Melayu mithalan-nya, untok pada masa yang akan datang, saya rasa kita tidak lama lagi akan menjalankan pula projek yang akan datang.

Selain daripada itu berkenaan dengan penyertaan orang2 Melayu dalam perniagaan, saya sunggoh-lah berterima kaseh sekira-nya perkara ini benar2 di-jadikan perkara kebangsaan. Saya merasai orang2 Melayu tidak merasai hiba hari saperti hari ini jika sekira-nya sahabat2 kita daripada semua bangsa yang ada dalam Negeri ini menjadikan ini perkara kebangsaan dan boleh tolong menolong di-antara satu dengan lain-nya — saya rasa sunggoh-lah gembira tetapi saya rasa keadaan hari ini tidak-lah begitu. Kedudukan di-antara satu kaum dengan kaum yang lain di-Negeri ini, terutama-nya orang2 Melayu dalam lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan sangat menyedehkan. Jadi saya harap-lah jika Pihak Pembangkang mengatakan ini, soal ini soal kebangsaan, mari-lah kita tengok macham mana keadaan chara perusahaan ini di-jalankan. Kalau benar2 begitu, saya sunggoh2-lah berterima kaseh kerana orang2 Melayu akan dapat peluang di-dalam soal2 ini.

Berkenaan dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan, dalam perkara ini, saya rasa kalau di-kehendaki Kerajaan hendak menjalankan benar2 ketegasan-nya, masa-nya akan tiba ta' lama lagi — Inshal-lah — saya ingat semua orang pun tahu Bahasa Kebangsaan mengikut kehendak2 pechinta2 Bahasa Kebangsaan dan juga kehendak Kerajaan Perikatan, pada hari ini boleh-lah saya katakan kehendak penggunaan Bahasa Kebangsaan sebagai Bahasa Rasmi yang Tunggal di-Negera ini tidak-lah sebagai arus yang deras, tetapi sudah pun menjadi gelombang yang besar yang tidak dapat di-tahan2 lagi. Dalam perkara ini walau macham

mana kita menghadapi beberapa kesusahan dan kadang2 berbagai2 bangkangan — walaupun terkadang2 di-hadapan ada orang2 mengatakan kami menyokong 125%, tetapi hakikat-nya tidaklah demikian. Dalam perkara ini tidak-lah hanya kepada orang2 yang menjadi ahli2 politik sahaja, malahan ada juga orang2 yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan. Sebagai yang tuan2 ma'alum, ada dalam siaran surat khabar — ada juga Pegawai2 Kerajaan yang mengatakan bahawa Bahasa ini ta' laku. Itu sebagai satu penghinaan daripada salah sa-orang pegawai2 Kerajaan yang kita sendiri sangkat2-lah menyesali-nya tetapi nasib baik-lah perkara itu tidak berlaku dalam Negeri ini. Sekira-nya berlaku dalam Negeri ini, saya rasa kita sendiri tidak-lah akan mendiamkan begitu sahaja. Dan jika sekira-nya di-minta menjalankan ketegasan begitu sahaja saya bimbang dan susah, saya takut sekali kalau2 Ahli2 Yang Berhormat sendiri tidak dapat menyuarakan fikiran-nya dengan baik dalam Dewan ini. Itu saya rasa jangan-lah di-seru2kan — memang dah na' jadi sangat. Jadi kalau di-seru2 kalau chepat lagi dapat di-jalankan, saya takut orang yang menyeru itu akan mendapat kesusahan pula dan haruslah pada masa itu juga ada yang berkata masokkan darah2 muda kepada Ahli2 Majlis ini akan berlaku kerana ahli2 darah tuan tidak boleh berchakap Bahasa Kebangsaan. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche M. S. A. Zachariah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to associate with my colleagues on this side of the House to oppose the amendment presented by the Hon'ble Member for Kota. In doing so, I would like also to express the sentiments expressed by my friend here and I will not take much time from this House, Sir, since much has been

said about the low-cost housing in Penang.

The Hon'ble Member for Kota went on to attack the policy of the Government with his brilliant speech in which he took the floor for nearly two hours, and he accused Government for not making systematic plans in so far as low-cost housing is concerned. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I can assure the Hon'ble Member for Kota, in so far as the low-cost housing in Penang is concerned, the Government has got the well-being and welfare of the people at heart, especially the living conditions of the people in the lower income group but not trying to produce more houses by way of mass production which is being done in Singapore, as expressed by my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat. We cannot rush things in such a scheme whereby it will lead us later to undue criticism. Of course, my friends on the other side of the House will agree with me when I say that Rome was not built in a day. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, the State Government has got very careful and systematic planning for the building of the low-cost houses and I am pleased to inform the Hon'ble Member for Kota that it is not that we do things without planning but we have planned not for one year — we have even planned for the next five years ahead — but it all involves money. At the same time, we are pleased to inform the Members on the other side of the House that we have got very good co-operation from the Central Government in so far as allocation of funds for the State Government's schemes in low-cost housing are concerned; and I am also pleased to inform the Hon'ble Member for Kota that of the latest release of funds for low-cost housing for the various States — of course excluding

Singapore, which has got a Housing Trust of its own — we in Penang have got a lion's share... (interrupted.)

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Is it true?

Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche M. S. A. Zachariah): Yes. Compared with other States, I am proud to say that we have got a lion's share of the allocations — but just trying to get the money. We cannot dump public funds without realistic planning. In his endeavour to attack the State Government for unrealistic planning for these low-cost houses, the Hon'ble Member for Kota went on to even suggest that the place where we have built 144 low-cost houses for the benefit of the fishermen in Telok Bahang should have been turned into a National Park, but at the same time we heard him say that he was very sympathetic towards the cause of the fishermen. I wonder where he expected us to build the houses for fishermen — if he would suggest somewhere in Pitt Street or Penang Road, or somewhere in the heart of the City; where the Hon'ble Member would suggest that it would be more convenient for the fishermen.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, referring to the suggestions made by my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat, I am surprised to see that when we were in Singapore, it was our considered opinion — because my friend will now agree with me when I recollect his memory — that houses built in Singapore were not so good as far as low-cost houses were concerned as those houses built in Penang. He agreed with me when I said that because of the fact that, if we look properly into the mass production of low-cost houses built in Singapore, you find the bathroom and

the lavatory in the same compartment. Just imagine, if suddenly Nature's call has to be attended to, you would have to wait for the other person inside the bathroom if you want to go and occupy the lavatory. You will have to wait for the other person having his bath to come out: by then we can understand what would be his position!

Mr. Speaker: How about the bedroom? Have you compared?

Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche M. S. A. Zachariah): The bedrooms are not as good as those in houses built in Penang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

I would say, in conclusion, that I can assure the Hon'ble Member for Kota that we have got the living conditions of the smaller income group at heart and we are planning systematically and carefully to build low-cost houses in Penang whereby to give better living conditions for the benefit of the poor people.

The Assembly adjourns at 1.00 p.m.

The Assembly resumes at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Ahli2 Yang Berhormat, Dewan bersidang sa-mula. Kita berada di-dalam pindaan chadangan dari Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas.

Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkang usul pindaan yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kota. Di-dalam persidangan Dewan pada pagi ini, Ahli2 Yang Berhormat telah mengambil bahagian yang chergas dan berbagai2 hujah2 telah di-keluarkan dari-

pada pehak Pembangkang. Saya tidak hairan usul ini di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kota di-atas Uchapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor ini kerana ada pepatah “apabila rumah sudah, pahat berbunyi”.

Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kota di-lahirkan di-dalam Kota, belajar di-dalam Kota dan begitu juga pandangan-nya di-seluruh negara ini, di-sekitar Kota sahaja. Sebab itu harus-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat ini tidak ada perhubungan yang lebeh luas dengan orang2 kampung yang di-luar bandar. Saya sebagai sa-orang yang datang daripada kampung dan biasa tinggal di-luar bandar—sungguh pun pada masa ini saya tinggal di-bandar tetapi saya tidak putus perhubungan dengan orang2 kampung. Dengan panjang lebar beliau telah menyebutkan beberapa perkara berkenaan dengan tidak ada apa2 kemajuan2 yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri ini, dan di-dalam ucapan beliau itu ada yang bersikap kechaman, ada yang bersikap tegoran dan ada yang bersikap berupa chabaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi beliau telah menyentoh demi sa-muka ka-sa-muka Uchapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor itu, tetapi banyak masa’alah2 itu telah di-jawab oleh rakan sejawat saya. Tetapi saya suka menyebut di-sini ia-itu berkenaan dengan bekalan ayer di-seluruh Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Perai terutama sekali di-Seberang Perai — keadaan-nya telah banyak berubah. Boleh di-katakan hampir2 semua kampung di-dalam Seberang Perai itu telah menikmati bekalan ayer yang lebeh baik. Jika sekira-nya Ahli2 Yang Berhormat dari pehak Pembangkang ada mementingkan masa’alah seluruh Negeri ini, tentu-lah beliau ini semua akan melawat Bilek Gerakan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang ada di-Bangunan Tuanku Syed Putra. Tetapi saya

dukachita dan kesal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya ada-lah terutama sekali Ahli2 yang ada di-dalam kawasan bandar raya ini tidak begitu mengambil berat berkenaan dengan masa’alah seluruh Negeri ini. Saya minta izin Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya hendak berchakap sa-patah Bahasa China dan sa-patah Bahasa Tamil ia-itu orang2 dalam bandar raya ini ta’ banyak yang pergi “Koaykang” dalam Bahasa China ia-itu Seberang. Begitu juga dalam Bahasa Tamil “Akre”. Jadi perbezaan di-antara tanah besar itu dengan Pulau ini sebab ada-nya selat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab itu saya harap kesemua Ahli2 yang Berhormat Dewan ini mengambil bahagian yang besar untuk kepentingan Negeri ini seluruh-nya.

Beliau telah menyentoh berkenaan dengan penyertaan orang2 Melayu di-dalam perniagaan. Kerajaan Pusat telah menimbangkan perkara ini tentu-lah, saya perchaya, yang beliau sebagai sa-orang Wakil Perikatan pada satu masa, tentu-lah tahu, terutama sekali apabila kita mengubalkan Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu—tentu-lah tahu apa2 yang terkandung di-dalam Perlembagaan. Sa-masa dari sa-masa, sa-hingga pada hari ini sejak kita menchapai kemerdekaan pada 31 Ogos, 1957, tentu-lah tuan2 ber-setuju dengan saya—nampak-nya penyertaan dan perkembangan perniagaan orang2 Melayu tidak begitu maju dan chergas. Saya suka mengambil peluang ini menyoalkan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kerana beliau sendiri telah mengambil bahagian di-dalam pentadbiran Negeri Pulau Pinang daripada tahun 1955 sa-hingga 1959, dan beliau menjadi Ahli Majlis Meshuarat Negeri Pulau Pinang—apa-kah bukti yang beliau telah laksanakan pada masa beliau men-

jadi sa-orang Ahli Kerajaan sebagai sa-orang yang bijak? Maka dengan sebab itu-lah Kerajaan Pusat telah menganjorkan satu Kongres yang di-katakan Kongres Bumiputra. Saya pohonkan izin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyebutkan di-sini—setakat yang saya sudah ambil tahu — apa-kah ma'ana bumiputra. Bumiputra dalam kamus Sir Richard Winstedt di-katakan "indigenous" dan apa-kah ma'ana "indigenous"? Di-dalam Oxford Dictionary: "Native, belonging naturally to the soil". Dalam Chambers 20th Century Dictionary: "Native, born or originating in, produced naturally in a country". Jadi sebab itu-lah Kongres Bumiputra ini telah di-anjorkan dan di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Saya telah menghadiri Kongres itu. Saya berasa terkejut apabila Ahli Yang Berhormat ini menyebutkan dalam Kongres ini apa-kah sebab tidak di-jemput ahli2 daripada Dewan2 Perniagaan China dan Dewan Perniagaan orang Eropah. Maka saya berasa ada-lah tepat dalam fahaman saya yang setakat ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah Kongres ini terbuka kapada bumiputra sahaja. Jadi orang2 Eropah ta' masok dalam itu. Kalau kita jemput orang2 Eropah, patut juga kita jemput orang2 Negeri China dan Russia sebab kita ada menjual getah kita kapada mereka.

Akhir-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah Kerajaan Perikatan daripada mula2 memegang tampok pemerintahan Negeri ini bertugas dengan keadilan, keamanan dan kema'amanan. Saya per c h a y a tiap2 warga negara yang berfikir an waras mengaku bahawa apa yang telah di-buktikan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan ini ia-lah sebagai manusia, bukan sebagai jin. Tetapi pada hari ini yang saya mengatakan rupa chabaran yang di-keluarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang telah menyentoh-

kan Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang pada masa ini — jadi berm a'ana Ahli2 Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan yang ada ini patut meletak jawatan mereka dan menubohkan satu Kerajaan champoran daripada orang2 muda, tetapi perkara itu tidak boleh di-laksanakan kerana dalam dasar Kerajaan Perikatan tidak ada Kerajaan champoran. Sungguh pun bagitu saya tidak terkejut, sebab shor itu datang-nya daripada sahabat saya Ahli Kawasan Kota, kerana pada hari ini dia telah mengambil sikap yang baru mengikut jejak langkah Enche Lee Kuan Yew, Perdana Menteri Pulau Singapura, yang telah mengatakan ada-lah pemimpin2, Menteri2 Parti Perikatan tidak bagitu layak. Pada masa ini Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kota telah menjadi sa-orang daripada ahli dalam Perpaduan Ra'ayat Malaysia itu, jadi tentu-lah Yang Berhormat itu sebagai sa-orang yang bijak pandai dan sudah mendapat sa-orang sahabat baru yang karib kena-lah mengikut jejak langkah sahabat-nya. Tetapi di-sini, saya mengaku ada-lah pada masa ini, Ahli2 Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang bukan-nya daripada orang2 yang terlampau pandai dan professional tetapi kami terdiri daripada orang2 yang jujur, ikhlas dan senentiasa bekerja untuk kepentingan ra'ayat.

Member for Sungei Pinang (Enche D. S. Ramanathan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to oppose the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Kota. This morning he made what appeared to me to be a very clever party political speech, made with all the extravaganza of a gifted actor. He is quite able in that respect. Unfortunately I lack his histrionic abilities, so my rebuttal will have to be made in a more sober vein. I was trying to find out what really was his purpose in

making that one and three-quarter hour-long amendment speech. Outwardly it was a criticism of the gracious speech by His Excellency. He pretended that it was not a policy statement, but he went on to make various allegations to prove that the speech was not a policy statement but a mere statement of facts. And yet even in making those allegations he appeared to me to be inconsistent because at times he would suddenly say, 'yet, this is a policy statement', or 'this has something to do with policy'. And the moment he said that he would veer off at a tangent, and say: 'this is merely an Ethiopian policy'—a policy that would get us nowhere. So I was getting a little confused. Either the speech was a statement of things done or accomplished, or it had policies defined or described. So I was wondering why then did he speak in the vein that he did. And I think towards the end he somewhat gave himself away. He said — in fact he pointed out — that there were three alternatives before the Government which really amounted to: we can do things better than you, so will you please call for an election; or something of the kind. He in fact positively accused the members of the Government of being decrepit, of being mentally and/or physically senile, and went on to say that it was time new blood was brought in. Of course, being a medical man and an expert, I would not dare to challenge his medical diagnosis. But I would say that if it is a matter of mental agility and argument, the lion of our Executive Council, the Member for Muda, will outlast in any committee and out-debate any Member of the Opposition. And, if it is a matter of physical activity, we have in the Member for Sungei Bakap one who is willing to accept anybody in the Opposition for a hundred yards race. . . . (interrupted.)

Mr. Speaker: But that must be outside the Assembly.

Member for Sungei Pinang (Enche D. S. Ramanathan): If it is a matter for weights I would say our Honourable Member for Dhoby Ghaut will, I am sure, take on two of them at any time. So it is not a question of physical or mental decay or senility. I believe the Honourable Member for Kota is unaware of the fact that no less than half the Executive Council are new members who became Members of the Executive Council after the Election, that is, in the life of this present Assembly. So what his motives were are obviously clear. He merely wants to denigrate the Government, and make it appear as if the Government does not know what it is doing. And to do that and to prove that from his point of view, he brought in many matters some of which were very trivial and some of which were quite important.

I refer to one or two trivial matters. He says that His Excellency should not have referred to himself as 'captain'. I think that was a very trivial point to make because the phrase is usually used as the head of a team or a group. And therefore to argue, as our timekeeper, the Honourable Member for Butterworth said, for fifteen minutes on that one point, was really wasting the Assembly's time. And then he went on to say we give thanks to the Central Government too often; we have too much trust in the Central Government. And then further on he says, 'but we are under the shadow of the Central Government'. That is why I say he was himself very confused in his own mind because what he accused the Government of not doing was this: he accused the Government of not having or not making or not planning an economic policy for our whole country. As an experienced Member of the Assembly, he knows what are the

powers which are in the Ninth Schedule of our Constitution. He knows that the largest field for the State activities is land—tenure of land, the division of land, and the taxation from land. Yet knowing all this he accuses us of being too subservient to the Central Government. Now I would expect that criticism from a new Assemblyman. But from one who is an experienced Parliamentarian, who has been a Member of the State Government of Penang before, I think that is not either fair criticism or sensible criticism.

And other trivial points — and there were many of them: I do not want to really waste the time of the Assembly by referring to them. For example, he took exception to the phrase 'rural economy' and 'a buoyant urban economy'. He knows very well what that phrase meant in that passage — that in this country, as in most countries, most under-developed countries or most developing countries, the tendency has been for the towns to develop faster than the countryside. Unless there is a conscious rural development policy in that country, the countryside tends to lag behind. And what has been going on in Malaya and Malaysia has been an emphasis on rural development. And this State has been practising that faithfully. And therefore he knew very well what was meant by the phrase 'lagging rural economy' and 'buoyant urban economy'. And he pretended, however, that was something invented by us.

I first tried to prove that actually the speech as given by His Excellency the Governor was a policy statement in every detail. The headings of the main sections of His Excellency's gracious speech dealt with drainage and irrigation, agriculture, veterinary services, roads and land develop-

ment. All these are matters very closely connected with the countryside, and with agriculture and land. And in these paragraphs in that speech what was done was to point out how much of our earlier planning had been accomplished, and what we propose to do in the future. Of course it was not a detailed planning in the sense that it deals with every specific detail of our future proposals. But in a policy speech that is not necessary.

It also dealt with certain other subjects which are normally the provinces of the Central Government. And about this, at one time he criticised the Government for mentioning Education. He said surely that was a matter for the centre. Yes, I admit it is so. And yet at another time, about medical and other facilities, he said, 'Why is not a new wing being built for the General Hospital?' If he admits that Education is a matter for the centre, he also knows that medical and health services are also Federal matters. So what we tried to do in the policy speech was merely touch on the subjects and show what had been done or accomplished up to now, and what we were happy to do for the future.

Now, the other subjects dealt with in the policy speech were Low-Cost Housing, Social Welfare, Industrialization, Five-Year Development Plan, Malay Participation, and so on. On these specific subjects my colleagues have already touched, so I do not propose to touch on them myself.

I would like, however, to refer to the subject of the University to which the Honourable Member for Kota referred, and I would welcome the great interest that he seems to have in this project. But he went on to say in his speech that in Parliament some time last

week or the previous week, the Minister of Finance had assured him, or informed Parliament, that the money was available (interrupted).

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): The Prime Minister.

Member for Sungei Pinang (Enche D. S. Ramanathan): Well, as far as we know, I have seen nothing in the press about it nor have we been officially informed that this was true. All that we have at present is a written confirmation from the Prime Minister that he agrees with the Government, agrees to the establishment of a University or University College in Penang in principle.

And we have in fact made a certain amount of progress — not such progress as even the Government here would like to have made — but the establishment of a University is not a simple matter like going outside and buying a cup of ice-cream or kachang puteh. It is a very big matter. It is something that is not just going to last for one or two years but for decades and, therefore, it has to proceed cautiously. I can only inform the House of what has transpired up to now in this matter of establishing a University and the importance of a University in Penang.

The State Executive Council Committee was appointed about June or July of last year. That Committee has met on various occasions and in October last the Committee went to Kuala Lumpur to interview the Prime Minister and we hope to receive from him the assurance that the Central Government accepts the idea in principle. He also advised us that the first step that should be taken in Penang is the acquisition of land. He also wanted us to write a memorandum, with reasons, on

why a University College or University should be established in Penang. And he gave us exactly a month to do that. The Committee met, had the co-operation of various academic groups, and with their help we managed to send a memorandum to the Prime Minister in the time that he allotted to us. Since then steps were taken to start proceedings for the acquisition of land. And the steps are almost finalised now, and at our last meeting we were informed that within a month or two all steps would have been taken to acquire the land. I must inform the House that the acquisition of land is a procedure rather involved which is specified by law, and we cannot hurry it even if we like to. There are various steps to be taken. The area of land to be acquired has to be gazetted. Then any objections from land owners have to be received in a judicial enquiry. That has now been done, and in a month or two the land would be acquired. Now the Honourable Member for Kota had one suggestion that we should hurry things up and acquire the Police Barracks in Penang Road, and start a college there immediately. Now, however much we would like to hasten things up I do not think that would be the proper way to proceed about matters. I have had conversations with certain people who are not unacquainted with the Honourable Member for Kota who had a very brilliant idea. This particular young gentleman came and said, 'not only the Police Barracks but all the land from the junction of Penang Road and Burmah Road, up to Anson Road and so on up to the sea should be acquired by the State Government, all the old houses demolished and a new university put up there'. Now I leave it to Members of the House to consider what would be the consequences of such a step by the Government. First of all,

bijak. Akan tetapi apa2 juga yang kami lakukan ia-lah dengan perasaan tulus ikhlas dan politik yang kami permainkan ia-lah politik yang berseih, dan dalam apa juga, kita harap kita sentiasa mengingatkan kehendak2 ra'ayat2 di Negeri ini. Pihak Pembangkang telah mengatakan perasaan dukachita kerana di-dalam Uchapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor tidak mengandongi dasar2 yang tegas. Akan tetapi, jika sesa-orang telah mengkaji ucapan itu dengan tekun-nya atau pun telah membaca ucapan itu dengan teliti-nya neschaya tidak boleh tidak akan membaca dengan terangnya dasar2 Kerajaan yang tegas. Dengan kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I would like to quote certain passages in His Excellency's Address, pointing out the policy of our Government if the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition are so blind not to be able to see them.

I refer to page 1 of the speech:—

“By far and large our biggest success has been in the field of rural upliftment. This was our main purpose when we embarked on our First and Second Development Plans.”

So our policy here is quite obvious — that is, rural upliftment. Now, what are our successes? I do not intend to go through in detail but most of the successes have been embodied in His Excellency's Address. Now I am sure the Hon'ble Members will agree with me that most of the projects completed, or to be completed, as narrated in this Address, are not wishful dreams. They are factual.

Now, what is the future policy of our Government? This, again, has been summarily done on page 15 of the speech — briefly, in pursuance of Government's policy. to continue the development projects

to bring benefits to the rural as well as urban areas. That is our policy. And, further on, you will see, briefly again, what are the projects we want to do: the Muda Scheme, to give water supply to more areas; build more drainage and irrigation schemes which will benefit our fields; build more low-cost housing schemes, more schools; better medical facilities and to attract more factories and industries to our State — in general, to make Penang a more prosperous and happier State to live in. That is the policy of the Government in a few words. Well, if Hon'ble Members want us to enlarge on this policy, I am sorry — we may be taxing His Excellency the Governor for six hours to go through the speech.

However, there are two or three points I would like to make clarification and one of them is that the Hon'ble Member for Kota is not too happy with the many thanks we gave to the Central Government. May I ask the Hon'ble Member what is wrong in that? It is always the courtesy of Asian people to say “Thank you” even if you have not done anything. What more, the Central Government has been spending millions of dollars in the development of the State. Well, the argument may be that it is the duty of the Central Government. It is true. What is there for the Central Government to ignore the State? So I think we have not said enough of thanks to the Central Government. However, I hope the Central Government will pay no attention to this criticism,

Another point which needs a little more clarification is on the low-cost housing plan of the State. There is a Committee and I am proud to say that that Committee of Executive Council has been working very well. Can we say

that there is no proper planning when we have completed, or are soon to complete, more than 460 new units of low-cost housing in the State costing more than \$2.5 million? Can we believe that the Central Government will give us the loan without proper planning? With your permission, Sir, I would like also to quote the statement of the Minister of Local Government and Housing in Parliament, and this is what he said:—

"State Governments are being approached to make available suitable land for the Ministry to undertake directly multi-storied flat construction. So far, the Penang State Government has provided full details of State land available for such development and preliminary plans are now being devised. It is hoped to enter into negotiations with the Penang Government for taking over these lands on nominal terms for development, if not in 1965 at least in 1966. Again, it is hoped to introduce the industrial housing system to supplement the conventional standard."

This is not what I have said but the Minister in charge of housing.

The Hon'ble Member for Kota again is very unhappy about the amount of foreign capital pouring into our country. Is that not a good indication that the foreign countries have confidence in our economic and political set-up? There is only one way out if we do not wish to encourage foreign capital to come to our country and that is: local capitalists must come forward to invest. So I think that, for the time being, there is no way out except to receive such application and, at the same time, to encourage and to persuade our local capitalists to invest in our industries.

I do hope the Member for Kota, as Member of Parliament for Tan-

jong, will stress the requirement of this new wing for the General Hospital when he is in Kuala Lumpur.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): I have done so. (Applause.)

Chief Minister: We, the Government of the State, can assure you that we have never forgotten that request.

I would also like to assure the Hon'ble Member for Kota that our Government is neither soft nor hard in the implementation of our National Language. We are sincerely and positively and progressively making our efforts to achieve the national ambition of the National Language and this, again with your permission, Sir, I would like to quote what the Hon'ble Minister of Education has to say about the National Language:—

"When I say that people who have a definite and serious attitude towards the National Language, I do not mean to suggest that we should indulge in our acts or do anything that is not conducive to law and order in our nation. We must show our attitude by our deeds. It is not necessary for us to make a lot of noise and demand that the Government pass any Bill or make any hard-and-fast rule forcing the people to make use of the National Language. We must realise that the ultimate objective of the National Language is to instill the spirit of a united society and nation. We should make this objective our guide and hold it before us. Therefore, in facing the problems of the National Language it would be wise for us to be calm and considerate, but at the same time we must do our level best to attain our goal."

Sir, I am glad to hear that the Hon'ble Member for Kota has decided not to touch again on this problem of housing in Weld Quay in the Adjournment Speech. As

such, I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that the Government is fully aware of the problems of squatters in the Weld Quay area, and a scheme has been drawn up for that particular area. But I would like to appeal to Members of this Assembly, particularly those representing the people in the area, and other responsible leaders to persuade squatters to co-operate with the Government to make this proposed scheme a success. In the past, many people have adopted a very unreasonable attitude by constructing houses in the area without obtaining approval from the authorities concerned. The Government has always given consideration to applications for sites in the area. If people persist in disregarding the law, then our work will be much more complicated. In any progressive society, the observance of the law is of utmost importance. It is therefore very necessary for all of us to work within the framework of the law. Unless this is done, progress cannot be made. The Government is aware that a large re-development programme will have to be carried out in this area to clear the slums and provide housing for the people who at the present time are living under very unhygienic conditions. It is our hope that this scheme will be the first step in this major re-development programme.

The Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat is anxious that something be done to widen the Tanjong Tokong Road. I would like to assure him that this project has been included in the First Malaysian Plan because this is a Federal road.

The Juru Dam had been planned some years ago. It is not true to say that at last Government has awakened. The Government is always awake but it sleeps during the night time!

With regard to trawler fishing, I would like to reserve my comments when the motion is brought up in this House.

Dewan Sri Pinang — I am glad to say that most of the detailed plans have been drawn up and I would like to invite Hon'ble Members to visit the Operations Room and to see the model that has been made. If you have any criticisms—I mean to say, constructive criticisms—they will be most welcome.

It is not true to say that the Government has forgotten flood alleviation schemes. In fact, the drainage schemes in rural areas are part of the flood alleviation scheme. And we do have provision in our Development Estimates for local authorities to make use of the money for such schemes but I regret to say that, so far, no local authority has approached the State Government. In fact, one has approached but we are wondering why it has remained silent.

I would like also to assure the Hon'ble Member for Tanjong Barat that we Members from Province Wellesley have no ill-feelings against the Members or the people of this Island. In fact, I think the Government of this country is run by many people from the Province, and I am proud to say that the development of the country is the development of the State of Penang — not Province Wellesley, not Nibong Tebal or Penang Island or Balik Pulau, but the State of Penang.

Bagi menjawab kepada Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Jelutong untuk keterangan ia-lah: Majlis Bandar Raya belum lagi memberi tahu kita secara rasmi sebarang derma yang mereka akan beri untuk pembinaan Dewan Sri Pinang.

Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that by moving the amendment to the motion we have produced a very salutary effect of awakening the front bench of the Alliance Government except one because the House, and those outside the House, will now have the opportunity to measure who is the 100 yards runner, who is the weight-lifter and who is the longest speaker. But our problem is whether or not there are any policy-makers amongst the front bench. I will distinguish the honourable speakers who have attacked my amendment in two categories — those who felt that they had to justify themselves (and most of them have done quite well in so justifying themselves) and those who felt that they should further try to confuse issues by twisting certain things that I have had to say. But, in general, Sir, I would say that everybody has ignored the actual words of my amendment, because we framed the amendment very carefully. We said that we were unable to find any substantial evidence. I agree that earlier on in my speech I said there was evidence that there was some policy, but it was not substantial enough for us to approve this Address.

Sir, the main point I would like to talk on is — it so happens that the Hon'ble the Chief Minister was the last speaker and he touched on it very ably — the question of thanks to the Central Government. I have no disagreement to your making thanks 7 times, 70 times or 700 times to the Central Government. Do so. All I am trying to say is that in this speech, it is quite clear that what we enjoy to-day in the State of Penang has been largely due not to the State Government of Penang's activities but because of the Central Government. The Central Government has provided us with great facilities and, after much persuasion over

the course of years, have given a great part of the magnificence to the State of Penang. But, if the Central Government suddenly chooses to pay its attention to the State of Pahang for the next three years, Penang will be left out in the cold. Why? Because in relation to the benefits and the projects which the Central Government has done, and the projects which are directly due to the initiative of the State Government of Penang, we can say that His Excellency's gracious Address clearly indicates that what we have to-day has been substantially due to the Central Government, and not to the initiative of the State Government of Penang.

Sir, in the course of the replies we had only one really important point that was raised, and that was made very vigorously and very ably by the Member for Permatang Pauh and also by the Member for Muda, because they have touched upon the real problem, namely, they have touched on the fact that the State Government has been limited in its time to put forward a constructive, viable and progressive policy for the State of Penang because of its limited finances and resources. I had earlier on to-day said that, if we think in terms of resources from the point of view of will, determination, capability and initiative on the part of the Members of the front bench, the question of limited finances may be resolved. I am quite happy, as a Member of the Opposition, if the Government so desires and sets up a Committee to investigate as to how we can increase the revenue of our State in order to provide for further improvement of the State — and we would co-operate. If you are afraid to go and ask the people for more money for more schemes in case they won't vote for you in future, the Opposition is willing to co-operate; and we will support you in every form of revenue you wish

to increase if it is put forward in an equitable and progressive manner. That we can assure you. But don't just sit down and say, "It cannot be done". That, I say, is due to the lack of initiative.

Sir, all these other points — I have got a lot of points — I do not feel really require much reply to, except one which I think is necessary because it has been misinterpreted, that is, referring to the question of housing for the people at Telok Bahang. Now, I related this question of housing in the Telok Bahang area for the fishermen to two aspects of Government's failure to put forward a proper policy: one, with regard to tourism and the other one with regard to the question of relationship of housing in a co-ordinated scheme with regard to future industrial planning. Sir, we are very happy that the Government has provided this housing for the fishermen in Telok Bahang. I think we could do more. I did mention the fact that if Government, in so planning for the future development of Penang, would meet the requirements of the fishermen and at the same time consider that this is an area which has got enormous potentialities for tourism, then Government could also make plans for future building in that area which would be an eventual attraction for foreign tourists, particularly American tourists, very much more on the model of the Honolulu/Hawaiian village. And so you have a village purely for our young fishermen, meeting rural economic needs and meeting the housing needs of the fishermen, which we are in agreement with. Then we have beside it another co-ordinated plan which will bring us tourism so that our fishermen will not only go on depending, generation after generation, on fishing: they can develop their own future in consonance with our future programme of

attracting more tourists into that area. So I beg to make this very clear. We say that what has been done is not enough. In general, the Member for Glugor says that we are not satisfied: we are always wanting more. That is precisely what we mean — that we cannot rest on our laurels. You cannot stay put on where you are. Once you start this movement of providing economic progress, you have to go on ahead; and that is why you must plan very far ahead. You just cannot say, "We are putting industries in Mak Mandin and in a few spots in Nibong Tebal, and a few rows in Sungei Pinang", and hope that it will go. The plan and the scheme for it must be co-ordinated. It requires far greater initiative than what we can find in Government at the present time. It is not that we are in opposition, that we are not satisfied. I want to say that it is simply because the people must advance and, if the leaders of the Alliance front bench cannot keep pace with it, there are many back-benchers who have, in the course of the debate, indicated that they are quite well versed. It is time you take them in and give them a chance to give the Alliance a filip.

Mr. Speaker: It does not include the Speaker, of course.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Sir, in view of the fact that you have so kindly interjected yourself, I am sure your capabilities are well taken of by the Alliance. We are, of course, thinking in terms of two sides of the House but, if you feel you have to be included, I am sure long ago you should have been in the front bench — and permanently in the front bench.

Sir, we do not detract from our amendment because, without any doubt, this is not the time to try and pull a fast one on the Govern-

ment in this House. We know very well that in moving this motion, it could not win the approval of this House but it is our duty equally — not, as suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Sungei Bakap, to come here so that we can go back to our homes and offices as soon as possible — but it is our duty to come here and debate matters of importance because members of the public now have the opportunity to read His Excellency's gracious speech at length and have had the chance to study it; and so, in their study of the speech, they will find things which are good and things which are bad but they will not realise in the same way as we do in the Opposition that a great part of the speech, that a great part of the policies contained here are mere reflections of the glory of the Central Government. We are here basking in the sunlight of the Central Government. Naturally, you have to thank the Central Government. If you don't and you have not got the share of the glory of the Central Government, where would the State Government be? All that we say is this: that the State of Penang must gear itself up to meet the challenges that lie ahead and the State Government cannot go on relying upon assistance and aid from the Central Government alone. The State Government must tap the resources that are in the State. It must be able to generate a much more volatile and much more attractive attitude in the State of Penang. You yourselves, who are now Members of the Government, must generate initiative. That is why we say that, although this speech contains a long list of statements of things that have been done, it does not give us the impression, and we are unable to find any substantial evidence, of what actually the State Government's policy is by itself, not in relation to the Central Government. We agree with you

that 12 times the Central Government have helped you out. We agree on that but we wanted to find out what the State Government has actually done for itself; and that is why the future depends very much upon ourselves. It is time for us to reorientate our attitudes and, whilst we must maintain cordial relationships with the Central Government as provided for, it is however also necessary that the State Government must be able to show to the people of our State that it has got a vigorous, fully-awake and highly responsible sense of initiative if we are going to go and meet the years of challenge that lie ahead of us.

Question put and Amendment defeated.

Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, in rising to support the Motion of thanks for His Excellency's gracious speech my only wish, as past President of the Penang Tourist Association, is that the State Government gives more attention to tourists and the Tourist Association. The priority that is now being given to the tourists and the Tourist Association is I think on the low side. It should be on the upward side, but it is on the low side. I am very glad that the Member for Glugor is aware of the fact that many tourists have come to Penang already. It is certainly due to the Tourist Association. And I hope that the next speech of His Excellency's will have more top priority to tourism.

Member for Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma mengambil bahagian sedikit sahaja. Terlebeh dahulu saya mengucapkan terima kaseh kapada Tuan Yang di-Pertua kerana mendapat peluang berchakap sedikit di-atas usul ucapan terima kaseh

yang di-bawa oleh saudara saya Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas. Maka saya juga bangun menyokong di atas chadangan itu. chuma sedikit perkara yang berkaitan dengan persawahan padi dan saya suka menyentoh sedikit sebanyak.

Uchapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor ada-lah tepat dan memang benar saperti mana apa yang terchatit dalam Uchapan itu. Dalam perkara persawahan padi — memang di-Seberang Perai-lah yang banyak sekali sawah padi itu, jadi saya champor di-sini bukan-lah banyak—sa-tahu saya persawahan padi pada tiap2 tahun boleh di-katakan baik. Kita lihat di-dalam Uchapan ini pun telah membentangkan kehasilan2 yang di-dapati daripada persawahan padi. Jadi tujuan saya menyokong di-atas chadangan ini serta menambahkan sedikit sebanyak di-atas kehendak2 atau pun tujuan2 daripada persawahan padi itu. Ada terchatit mengenai perkara yang berkaitan dengan baja. Sunggoh pun kita perhati kehasilan2 padi itu baik, pada satu ekar kalau di-buat dengan padi Malinja atau Mahsuri, nampak-nya kehasilan-nya sampai 650 gantang sa-ekarnya betul. Begitu juga kehasilan2 daripada padi Taiwan — ya betul, bersetuju. Jadi tujuan hari ini untuk menambah lagi bantuan untuk menyuborkan lebeh2 lagi supaya kehasilan padi itu akan dapat lebeh mewah, sebab ada daripada orang2 yang bekerja benar2, yang bekerja bersunggoh2, yang ada mempunyai kemampuan. Saya rasa kehasilan itu lebeh lagi daripada apa yang terchatit. Sunggoh pun di-sini, kalau sekira-nya berjalanlah ikhtiar Kerajaan di-atas hendak mengembangkan persawahan padi Malinja dan Mahsuri — Malinja memang kehasilan-nya baik begitu juga padi Mahsuri—tetapi untuk menambah lagi supaya meliputi keseluruhan-nya, supaya di-ikhtiar dan usaha benar2 sama ada Malinja atau padi Mahsuri atau

padi apa juga, biar-lah sechारा yang boleh membaiki serta memewah benar2 di-atas jalan perusahaan padi itu kerana dengan adanya ikhtiar dan usaha benar2 di atas persawahan padi itu, kehidupan ra'ayat, khas-nya di-luar bandar, akan mendapat kesenangan lebeh lagi. Bukan bererti usaha pada masa sekarang tidak memberi kehasilan padi, tetapi biar-lah ikhtiar itu lebeh2 lagi dan di-usahakan menjaunkan penyakit2 sama ada penyakit merah, penyakit tikus, penyakit chenangau—kalau di-tepi laut pula penyakit kelam dan banyak lagi penyakit; lebeh2 lagi penyakit pam rosak, hari itu tergendala — itu pun penyakit juga. Jadi kita tahu — padi, bila kata padi, nasi — tidak ada siapa yang ta' makan nasi. Saya rasa kalau kita di-Dewan ini kalau ta' makan nasi harus siapa pun ta' datang meshuarat (interrupted).

Mr. Speaker: Makan roti.

Member for Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah): Ta' ada kaki na' makan roti. Bukan negeri roti, negeri ini negeri makan nasi. Kalau di-negeri Arab boleh-lah makan roti.

Di-sini perkara baja pula—nampak-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan juga telah pun berikhtiar hendak memberi bantuan baja padi lebeh lagi daripada yang lalu. Saya perchaya bantuan baja padi itu mengikut di-Pulau Pinang, khas-nya di-Pulau Pinang ini, boleh di-katakan terkenal persawahan dua kali setahun — boleh di-katakan paling baik sekali di-dalam Malaysia — supaya baja2 itu dapat di-ikhtiar untuk menyuborkan lebeh2 lagi persawahan padi itu. Ada kala terjadi juga soal baja ini—pesawah2 sudah pun menyiapkan semaian-nya, telah pun menyiapkan keria2-nya. tetapi menunggu baja: kadang2 terlambat. Ada sekali itu terpaksa saya sen-

diri (kalau saya ta' salah) saya juga berjumpa Ketua Menteri kerana di-gaduh oleh orang2 sawah — kerana baja lambat. Jadi saya harap persawahan padi kita itu biar-lah lebeh2 lagi berganda ke-hasilan daripada apa yang ada sekarang ini. Kalau di-ikhtiar benar2 — dengan ada-nya taliayer, ayer-nya mewah, kechuali jangan bah sudah-lah — kalau bah terok — nak kemarau ta' ada kemarau sekarang—boleh di-katakan orang Seberang Perai, khas-nya di-kawasan saya tidak berapa kenal dengan kemarau itu sama ada ayer minum sama ada ayer sawah, masing2 takutkan bah. Di-sini kalau kita perhati pula dalam ke-hasilan2 padi yang di-dapati di-masa2 yang lalu boleh kata ahli2 peladang atau petani2 kalau dia buat sa-tahun dua kali, hetong panjang sa-bulan sa-habis2 kuat dapat \$67 lebeh kurang. Jadi dengan \$67 itu — di-situ-lah (potong balek sa-mula) untok makan dia, di-situ-lah pakaian-nya, di-situ-lah juga belanja anak2 sekolah-nya, di-situ-lah lauk-nya. Ini chara benar kata2 itu. Tetapi ada yang ter-jadi dalam pada begitu keadaan-nya banyak pula terjadi di-masa2 yang lalu — bahkan maseh ber-jalan lagi — ia-itu pembelian padi. Pembeli2 padi ini selalu berbalah dengan pesawah2, daripada perkara2 yang berkaitan dengan tim-bangan-nya, sukatan-nya, kesusu-tan-nya, fasal basah, entah apa lagi — macham2 cherita lagi yang berlaku harga2 padi selalu salah di-antara ahli2 sawah dengan pembeli2 padi. Maka saya harap bagi pehak Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang ini supaya mengambil bahagian berikhtiar menolong peladang2 ini supaya peladang2 itu berada di-dalam keadaan yang baik di-masa yang akan datang dan mudah2an dengan ada-nya pertolongan2 pentadbiran daripada Kerajaan kita sendiri, Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang ini, hilang-lah segala kerumitan2 yang

akan di-bangkitkan daripada kawasan2 luar bandar.

Selain daripada itu, dalam hal ehwal pelajaran ia-itu persekolahan. Sekolah2 rendah, sekolah2 kebangsaan yang kebanyakan-nya orang2 Melayu, saya kata sekolah2 di-masoki oleh binatang2, sekolah di-masoki oleh lembu, kambing dan kerbau, perkara itu kalau dapat di-ikhtiarkan supaya di-pagar kawasan2 itu, kawasan padang2 permainan. Kita patut juga meng-ucapkan terima kaseh kerana bangunan2 sekolah banyak terdiri, sekolah2 yang baik, benaan2 yang kemas, tetapi kalau benaan2 yang chantek, benaan yang kemas tidak di-kawal, tidak di-jaga, benaan itu akan rosak dan boleh jadi akan rosak dan sekolah2 tempat belajar bukan di-pandang sebagai sekolah, tetapi akan di-pandang sebagai tempat yang lain daripada itu.

Selain daripada itu, sechara rengkas, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-akhir sekali dan saya juga hendak mengakhiri di-sini — Bahasa Kebangsaan. Bulan ini Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan—Bahasa Kebangsaan yang terchatit dalam Perlembagaan, Perkara 152, ini semua orang dah tahu dah. Telah lalu saya pun berchakap sedikit—saya ta' mahu apa yang di-chatitkan itu akan tinggal chatitan sahaja—pada hal perkara ini ada-lah amat penting. Saya juga suka menyulam sedikit saperti mana yang telah lalu. Sudah berchakap di-atas Uchapan terima kaseh kapada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor, saya menyulam sedikit Pada tahun ini saya sulam hak lain pula, ia-itu —

Bulan ini Bulan Bahasa
Di-suroh mengamal setiap masa
Mudah mudahan senentiasa
Berjalan dengan aman sentosa.

Bulan Bahasa di-sambut terus
Seluruh perjuangan-nya dah di-fikir
halus

Kechuali mereka yang tidak tulus
Biar-lah dia di-hambus.

Ada orang yang hendak menyekat
Tetapi masa berjalan chepat
Mereka dah tempang ta' dapat
menghambat
Supaya kaki-nya di-bedal di-sebat.

Pelaksanaan Bahasa di-bagi tiga
Sudah pun ternyata di-waktu muda
Penghianat penghalang menafik
tiga2
Di-ingat, di-awas serta di-jaga.

Bahagian yang pertama yang telah
kita
Dapati daripada ra'ayat jelata
Yang ta'at setia sa-mata-mata
Kapada Pemerintah sudah pun
nyata.

Pihak mana-kah bahagian pertama
Puak yang ta'at setia bersama
Mereka memang memberi utama
Kerana mereka penjuang pertama.

Bahagian kedua puak penghalang
Puak Pembangkang puak tualang
Mereka berhajat hendak mengga-
lang
Bahasa Kebangsaan yang telah di-
julang.

Puak ini-lah yang paling hebat
Patut di-hentam patut di-sebat
Supaya mereka mengubah sifat
Mudah2an mereka belajar chepat.

Bahagian yang ketiga bermuka dua
Di-perhati zahir chantek lawa
Batin-nya menanti hari kechewa
Untuk di-sorak gelak ketawa.

Puak ini-lah yang saya tujukan
Inggeris kelabu yang di-namakan
Puak ini mimang ta' ada harapan
Puak ini banyak di-pekan.

Puak ini ta' ada harapan
Bagi mengubah pertutoran percha-
kapan
Pakaian, tutoran, kelakuan sopan
Kerana sudah sa-bati sa-badan
(menjadi darah daging).

Sekarang ada-lah Bulan Bahasa
Perengkat yang lalu dah nampak
jasa
Tetapi pengkhianat setiap masa
Menchari ikhtiar supaya binasa.

Ada-kah mereka sudah sedar
Bulan Bahasa yang sudah beredar
Dari kampong terus ka-bandar
Memberi ma'aluman khada dan
khadar.

Jangan menyesal kemudian hari
Sekarang Bulan sedang memberi
Kesempatan kepada putra dan petri
Bahasa Kebangsaan di-suroh
pelajari.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, agak saya,

Manakala sudah sampai waktu
Bahasa Kebangsaan yang telah
di-tentu
Dalam Perlembagaan terchatit
di-situ
Akan terus chita-chita itu.

Akan datang tahun Bahasa
Berjalan dalam sepanjang masa
Sa-tahun lama untuk membiasa
Bersatu Bahasa sentiasa.

Kalau sudah berbahasa satu
Senang berpakat mudah bersatu
Kita di-pandang tinggi mutu
Musoh gerun ta' dapat menipu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap
apa yang kita menjadikan tahun
ini tahun peralehan—jangan sam-
pai dua kali saya kata—na' tunggu
tumbuh tandok kucing-kah? Ta'
guna tiap2 kali datang pada masa
Bulan Bahasa, berkumpul di-
padang bawa bendera dan berikrar,
"Saya mengaku..." dan ma-
cham2 lagi. Ini ta' ada erti. Saya
berharap mudah-mudahan bagi pe-
hak Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang,
yang boleh di-katakan sa-tahun
ka-sa-tahun bertambah banyak
menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan
dan saya mengucapkan terima
kaseh kepada Yang Amat Berhor-
mat Ketua Menteri yang selalu
menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan,

memang dia mahir; tetapi kepada yang lain2 lagi yang tidak pasesh itu tolong perbetulkan lidah itu sedikit, supaya jangan sampai kepada masa-nya nanti kita pembongh kepada orang lain. Kita pergi di-kampung2 berteriak, tetapi amalan tidak.

Jadi saya menguchapkan terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak memberi pengakuan kepada Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kepala Batas ia-itu Kerajaan kita akan menimbangkan dengan teliti-nya chadangan daripada Yang Berhormat itu.

And I would also like to assure the Honourable Member for Tanjong Bungah that the Government is, has been, and will always be paying great attention to tourism; and we shall also give whatever assistance within our resources. But I would also appeal to those who derive benefit from visits of tourists to make greater efforts to attract tourists to our State.

Member for Bayan Lepas (Enche Ismail bin Hashim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebagai mula2, pagi tadi saya berasa sangat besar hati kerana dapat peluang membawa usul menguchap terima kaseh kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabenor kerana ucapan beliau dalam Majlis ini pada kelmarin hari. Jadi saya rasa, penghormatan yang diberi kepada saya itu sangat-lah baik dengan masa dan begitu juga saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Ahli2 Yang Berhormat yang telah pun menyokong usul saya yang tersebut. Begitu juga saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Ahli2 dari Barisan Pembangkang terutama kepada Ahli Kawasan Kota yang mana telah pun memberi pandangan2 yang

baik atas dasar Kerajaan dalam tahun ini. Jadi saya rasa untuk menjawab semua-nya sekali akan mengambil masa yang panjang, dan perkara2 itu telah pun dijawab oleh tiap2 Ahli yang berkenaan; jadi saya rasa untuk memendekkan masa, saya tidak mahu-lah beruchap panjang, hanya saya uchapkan terima kaseh.

Question put and agreed to.

(B) Motion by the Hon'ble Dr. Lim Chong Eu:

Member for Kota (Dr Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the state of the workers of the Penang Hill Railway is not a new one in this House. And I have brought this Motion up with the hope that something concrete can be done towards trying to solve the problems and the working conditions of the Penang Hill Railway workers. And I have done so particularly in view of the fact that at the last meeting of the last Session of this House, in an Adjournment speech touching over this problem of the Penang Hill Railway workers, I had the reassuring reply from the Honourable the Chief Minister that although the Special Commission on Salaries which was set up by the Central Government could not take into account the position of the workers of the Penang Hill Railway Administration, the State Government at least showed some concern and was willing to do something for them.

I think every Member here to some extent realizes the difficulties concerning the workers of the Penang Hill Railway Administration. They have in virtual fact two main difficulties: one, the question of adjustment of their salaries in the light of the recent adjustments that have been made to other Services. Now, unfortunate-

ly for this Hill Railway Administration, they have no comparable Services whereby they can find a standard for adjustment. And in the past — I think about 10 years ago — a similar situation prevailed, and the State Government then had to set up a special Committee to look into their problems.

The other factor is that the Penang Hill Railway Administration is a quasi-State Government Administration. It has to report to the State Government, but its administration and accounting is carried out on behalf of the State Government by the Accounts Department of the City Council. And under those circumstances the probable occasion whereby the State Government meets the problems of the Penang Hill Railway Administration directly is only during the presentation of the Annual Report.

Sir, the workers of the Penang Hill Railway are, we must all admit, a very unique group of workers. They have been associated with the Hill Railway through several generations; and it is of interest to note that several of the Station Masters, for example, and quite a lot of the Serangs are actually sons of the original Station Masters and original Serangs of the Hill Railway. And everybody will agree that these workers have — from 1922 to now — in the course of the last 43 years given the public of Penang and visitors to Penang extreme courtesy and extreme good service. They have the unique distinction of being the only group of workers who have never given the State Government or any employer any problem with regard to strikes or protests, and so on. So they have a very unique record. However, because it is such a small, compact, backwash kind of organization, and because they are divided into so many different categories — they have Engineers, Electricians, Station Masters,

Conductors, Ticket-sellers, Guards, Serangs — the whole administration in actual fact cannot be considered, from the point of view of Service administration, as one unit; and that I think has led to their great difficulty in presenting their views to the proper authorities through the proper channels. They have great difficulties in forming one single Union. I think on the advice of several Government officials they have tried on many occasions to establish a Union for the Hill Railway Administration. But again the laws with regard to the formation of Unions, and the categories of the workers make it very difficult for the Administration to form one single Union, because the Station Masters cannot be compared with clerks in the Clerical Services, the Electricians will have to be considered with the Daily-rated Workers, and so forth, and so on. Sir, under those circumstances, because of the very important part which the Hill railway plays in the State of Penang—it is unique, and one of Penang's major attractions — and because the workers have given us very good service over the years, and particularly just now when the Hill Railway is being concerned with a major defence project up the Western Hill area, I feel that the Government should try to ameliorate the discontent and the fear of the workers of the Penang Hill Railway Administration. I therefore beg to move —

“That this House resolves to urge the State Government to establish a Committee of Enquiry to look into the terms of service of the various categories of workers of the Penang Hill Railway Administration in order to make recommendations for their adjustment in line with recent adjustments made for other Services, and further to assist and advise the workers of the Penang Hill Railway to establish a special Union of their own.”

I have made the Motion in this way so that if the House approves of it there shall be no fear that the Opposition is trying to move something against the Government. Here is a chance where the Government and the Opposition can work constructively; and we are putting forward a suggestion which I hope you will accept as valid and sound. And all the credit will accrue to the Government if the Government will set up the Committee. The Committee shall be established by the Government. The Report shall be submitted by the Government. And we shall be very happy because we have just initiated it. But, well, if the Government chooses to turn it down the effect on the Government is not on our part. We intend really to contribute constructively to the betterment of the livelihood of one section of our community.

Thank you, Sir.

Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Speaker, Sir, I beg to second.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak memberi ucapan atas chadangan yang dibawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota. Kata2 saya itu ia-lah membangkang atas chadangan yang dibawa, kerana saya boleh ingat lagi pada tahun 1955, saya ada dalam Settlement Council — Dewan Negeri — dan Ahli Kawasan Kota ada sama, Ketua Menteri pun ada juga, Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Bungah pun ada — orang2 lama ada — pada masa itu sa-tengah ahli2 di-pileh oleh orang ramai, sa-tengah di-lantek oleh Resident Commissioner.

Jadi pada masa itu, saya ingat lagi, Hill Railway ini kita ada satu Advisory Board — saya pun ada dalam Jawatan-kuasa itu. Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Bungah pun ada — dari satu masa ka-satu masa ada buat perubahan. Dari

pada tahun 1955 sampai tahun 1959, sa-belum pilehan raya tahun 1959, banyak-lah perubahan2 yang mana jangka itu Kerajaan British tidak ada jaga, tetapi kita telah buat perubahan. Sa-lepas pilehan raya tahun 1959 ada perubahan lagi, dahulu ada sekali revise salary scale — ada di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan — bila tahun ada sekali dan pada masa sekarang ada Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat kepada Kerajaan Negeri, Hill Railway Advisory Committee — dua tahun sudah kita berhentikan Committee itu. Committee itu ada bekerja; bawa usul2 kepada Kerajaan; nasihat kepada Kerajaan fasal perubahan yang ada pada hari ini — kita boleh tengok yang mana saya boleh kata ada banyak perkara2 yang Hill Railway Workers di-situ puas hati. Ini hari kalau kita tanya puas hati-kah tidak — satu sahaja-lah memang di-mana pun gaji punya, fasal: siapa ta' mahu gaji lebih? Semua mahu. Di-sini Kerajaan telah ambil timbangan, ada ambil berat kepada orang2 ini dan kita tahu hari ini — Hill Railway workers ini tidak puas hati kerana di-bawah jagaan City Electrical Engineer bagi pihak Kerajaan. Tetapi nanti pada satu masa boleh adakan satu pindaan, chadangan yang lain — boleh adakan perubahan. Bukan kita pun puas hati, tetapi satu masa nanti boleh adakan asing — di-bawah Kerajaan Negeri. Saya ta' kata besok, bulan depan, tahun depan — kita kena tengok financial status of the State dulu-lah — macham mana na' jaga mereka. Tetapi dalam chadangan hari ini, Ahli Kawasan Kota susah hati sedikit kata-nya kalau boleh Kerajaan hendak menjalankan pentadbiran atau pun menjayakan apa2 permintaan daripada pekerja2 Hill Railway ini. Jadi di-sini tentu Ketua Menteri pun akan berchakap di-atas perkara ini dan saya boleh bagi tahu, ta' payah-lah Committee of Enquiry — kalau hari ini

chadangan daripada Ahli Kawasan Kota macham mana satu perkara yang besar yang ta' bagus Kerajaan sudah jalankan — Kerajaan ta' mahu adakan Committee of Enquiry. Tetapi hari ini kalau chadangan daripada Ahli Kawasan Kota minta ada-kan Hill Railway Advisory Board, bagus-lah juga — sa-rupa itu boleh buat. Tetapi Commission of Enquiry ma'ana satu perkara yang salah Kerajaan sudah jalan kapada pekerja2 di-Bukit Bendera sana. Mahu ada Union pula — sebagai Member of Parliament, satu orang yang cukup taham dalam perjalanan Kerajaan sa-belum kita ada dalam Dewan Negeri ini, Ahli Kawasan Kota sudah ada beberapa tahun dalam Settlement Council dahulu — kita ta' payah suroh mereka buat Union, ta' payah kita desak mereka buat Union, form Union — jadikan-lah Union; undang2 ada siapa pun boleh buat persatuan (union) — pekerja2 itu sendiri boleh buat, undang2 suroh buat, undang2 kata boleh. Ta' payah-lah kita desak mereka, kita suroh mereka — law sudah ada. Law dalam Negeri, law dalam Federation of Malaysia, lain2 negeri pun ada jalan yang itu — dua2 sekali ber-champor Commission of Enquiry, dan kita mesti mendesak suroh buat Union pula (interrupted).

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, not Commission of Enquiry—Committee of Enquiry.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Committee of Enquiry. Commission of Enquiry are more or less the same (interrupted).

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Oh, no.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Committee of Enquiry, Commission of Enquiry. Jadi itu-

lah sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangkang — bukan saya ta' sympathise, bukan ta' ada sympathy, bukan ta' sayang orang2 Hill Railway. Dah berapa lama kita jaga mereka, kita bagi uniform, kita bagi kasut, kita bagi bermacam2 perkara, kita bagi rumah, ada quarters for Station Masters—bagi nampak elok, bagi bagus lagi. Jadi sebab itu-lah ta' payah bawa chadangan ini — kalau boleh Ahli Kawasan Kota tarek balek. Memang sudah macham itu, kita boleh jalankan kita punya tugas2 dan baikkan lagi keadaan orang2 Hill Railway—kita sayang, kita suka kapada depa, bukan na' buang begitu sahaja, tetapi ada perkara2 yang sudah berjalan — dari satu masa ka-satu masa, memang sudah ada perubahan.

Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, having had contact with the workers of the Penang Hill Railway, I agree with the Honourable Member for Kota that the workers deserve a fairer deal because, as I see, they are neither here nor there.

With regard to the suggestion by the last speaker, the Honourable Member for Glugor, suggesting an Advisory Committee, that will be a very good point if the Committee is still not there. I served on this Committee many years ago. I think this Committee, if naturally they are active and work, can easily solve all these matters. But I don't support the idea of asking the people to form a Union. They can form a Union. I am sure the workers there are quite experienced. They have been in the Service — not the Government Service or the Municipal Service, but merely in the Service — for quite a number of years, and they know the procedure to form a Union.

Thank you.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I observe that this motion is basically similar in content to the Adjournment speech made by the Hon'ble Member for Kota at the last meeting of this Assembly. In my reply I stated that with regard to the conditions of service of the Penang Hill Railway employees, the State Government has always followed the principle that their conditions of service should be related to those of Government servants of the same or similar standing. This was evident from the various Government circulars on conditions of service which have been made applicable to them from time to time. I may add that employees of the Penang Hill Railway enjoy all the privileges accorded to Government clerical officers. In addition they are also issued with free uniforms. With regard to salary, employees of the Penang Hill Railway do not compare unfavourably with their counterparts in the Malayan Railway. I would cite the case of Station Masters as an illustration of this. Station Masters in the Malayan Railway are on the salary scale of clerical officers. The State Government has recently made the clerical officers' salary scale applicable to Station Masters in the Penang Hill Railway.

I feel, therefore, that there is no real need to set up a Committee of Enquiry, as suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Kota. The State Government will continue to abide by its principle of relating the conditions of service of Penang Hill Railway employees to those of Government servants of similar standing. A Committee as suggested by the Hon'ble Member would be carrying out functions which have already been carried out by the State Government.

With regard to the question that this Committee of Enquiry should also assist and advise the workers of the Penang Hill Railway to establish a special Union of their own, I would like to refer again to what I said at the last meeting of this Assembly. I stated then that if the Penang Hill Railway employees would like to form a Union they are free to do so. The employees of the Penang Hill Railway can always approach the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations for advice and assistance if they wish to establish a Union of their own. The Department would, I am sure, be only too pleased to help.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya membangkang.

Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche M. S. A Zachariah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to oppose the motion and in doing so, I would like to say that the Hon'ble Member for Kota's attempt to play 'sugar-daddy' to the Penang Hill Railway workers is not altogether surprising even though it is very hard for me to believe that he is playing cheap politics. I am sure the Hon'ble Member for Kota is well aware of the tremendous achievements the Trade Union movements in this country have made under the aegis of the Alliance Government and, if we allow the Hon'ble Member's proposal to be carried out by this House, I am sure it will be an insult to the intelligence and self-reliance of the present-day progressive Trade Unions who are capable of looking after themselves.

And so if the Penang Hill Railway workers are so anxious to form a Union they are at liberty to do so. What they have to do is just, if they are so anxious, seven of them get together and sign an application. And, of

course, the Honourable Member for Kota is also well aware that the Alliance Government has spent enormous sums of money in keeping and maintaining the Industrial Relations Department which is charged, amongst other things, to assist and advise the workers to form unions, if necessary, to bring about their legitimate grievances.

And if they are so anxious they should approach the Industrial Relations Department, not the Hon'ble Member for Kota. Of course I can see the Hon'ble Dr. Lim's point, being a regular traveller on the Penang Hill Railway. However, sympathetic as his views may be, we cannot depart from the established procedure. And so, if the Penang Hill Railway workers are very anxious to form a Union, seven of them can sign the application and go to the Registrar of Societies and, of course, if he is satisfied with the aims and motives of the formation of the Union, I would say that he would certainly see no reason why they should not be allowed to form a Union. And I would personally appeal to the Hon'ble Member for Kota not to devil with Trade Union movements.

Member for Tanjong Barat (Enche Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Speaker, in supporting the motion of my colleague, the Hon'ble Member for Kota, I feel that the motion is a very fair and reasonable one. It urged the State Government to establish a Committee of Enquiry to look into the terms of service of the various categories of workers of the Penang Hill Railway Administration so that these workers could be given due attention in respect of their salaries and other amenities. After all, it is a very good motion because it states the State Government as a good employer who knows how to look after the employees, I see no rea-

son why the State Government should fear the establishment of a Committee of Enquiry. And this Committee of Enquiry is very different from the interpretation. . . . (interrupted).

Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche M. S. A. Zachariah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, the State Government is not fearing the formation of the union of the Penang Hill Railway workers.

Member for Tanjong Barat (Mr. Teh Ewe Lim): The Committee of Enquiry as interpreted by the Hon'ble Member for Glugor is quite different, as he was saying that it was a Commission of Enquiry. But this is a Committee of Enquiry to consider the terms of reference so that these Penang Hill Railway workers would not be a group of frustrated workers. And, as a good employer, the State Government should accept the motion and give support to it.

Thank you.

Member for Sungei Pinang (Mr. D. S. Ramanathan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, this does appear on the surface to be a straightforward motion to ameliorate the conditions of workers in the Penang Hill Railway Administration. But there are certain odd features about it which prevent me from giving it my support. The Hon'ble the Ketua Menteri has already explained that the terms of service of the various categories of workers of the Penang Hill Railway Administration correspond to various similar services in Government. In view of that, it would not appear that there is a need for a Committee of Enquiry to look into the terms of service of the various categories of workers. In any case, from the debate and from what happened at the previous Assembly, I am aware that there was an Advisory

Committee for these Hill Railway workers. If it is not active now, it can always be reactivated; and the normal thing would have been, therefore, for the Hill Railway workers to have approached, either through a Member of the Opposition or a Member of the Government, to consult with this Advisory Committee and lay before them any grievances either in their conditions of service or in their salary scales. As far as I am aware, this has not been done.

Then, again, this motion recommends "for their adjustment in line with recent adjustments made for other Services". The Ketua Menteri has already explained that that has been the practice of the Government, and I am sure Hon'ble Members are all aware that there is a grand Salaries Commission sitting right now to go into the question of numerous categories of Government officers. So, again, if any changes are made, then the motion again becomes completely useless because our own Committee of Enquiry is not going to make recommendations which will clash with whatever recommendations are going to be made for the General Clerical Service and other services in Government.

Finally, I am completely against the part of the motion which says that this Committee should further assist and advise workers of the Penang Hill Railway to establish a special Union of their own. The Hon'ble Member for Kota has said that there are several categories of workers on the Penang Hill Railway Administration but that should not prevent them from getting together to form a Union. They could always consult the Registrar of Trade Unions; and, if they do not want to go to official sources, they could always go to the local division of the Malayan Trade Union Council and get their

advice as to how best they may form a Union. Probably the Hon'ble Member for Kota has in mind the clause somewhere in the Trade Union Enactment which says that different types of workers cannot be in one Union. But that is not a rigid rule because there are already Unions existing, and allowed by Government, in which there are several categories or types of workers. Therefore, this is a matter which could easily be looked up and the Penang Hill Railway workers could consult with their fellow-workers in the Malayan Trade Union Council and form a Union of their own. In any case, it would be an extraordinary procedure for a Government Committee to go and form a Union for workers because that would be quite unusual, and probably unique — for a Government Committee to go and tell workers how to form a Union.

I therefore feel that I will have to vote against this motion.

Member for Butterworth (Mr. Williams David): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to oppose the motion. Now, the motion has it stands in two parts. If I could in my humble opinion express my views on the second part of the motion which reads, "and further to assist and advise the workers of the Penang Hill Railway to establish a special Union of their own", it looks to me from this side of the House that there is a catch in the second part. The Honourable the Mover of this motion forgets that, should the Government assist them to form a Union and in case of any disputes at a later date, Government will be the party involved with the Penang Hill Railway Union. As such, is it proper for this Government, which is supposed to be an employer, to assist them to form a Union? Previous Hon'ble Members have spoken and they have given many

ways of how to form a Union and the Hon'ble the Chief Minister has assured this House that there is consideration being given. Therefore, they are not very badly treated as compared to other employees of equal status.

Now we know that the Penang Hill Railway has a limited number of staff. They could if they want, as the Hon'ble Member for Kota said, join the Electricians' Union; the Station Masters could join the Clerical Union; and any other categories, too. But, as a whole, if they want to form a Union, it is up to them to approach the right authority concerned and form a Union. I do not think the Member for Kota thinks of forming a club, association or a Union — like the Penang Turf Club — because we know that in the Turf Club there are various categories like the Racehorse Owners' Association, the Jockeys' Union, the Stable Boys' Union and so on. So it would be wrong on our part, Sir, to request a Committee to advise the Penang Hill Railway employees to form a Union.

Now, having settled that, if we go through that, then the first part of the motion is irrelevant. Therefore, with these few words I would like to oppose the motion.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said when I moved this motion, this is an occasion for Government to show clearly its ability to translate its intention into action, translate its words and its promises into deeds. Sir, I do not intend to ride the Government very hard on this issue. I only take a mild objection to the Hon'ble Member for Dhoby Ghaut's comment that I travel fairly frequently up the Hill and that I therefore have some sympathy, or too undue a sympathy, for the workers of the Hill Rail-

way because I think he himself will agree that certainly in all my public life, I have never permitted my own personal considerations to be involved in my public duties. Sir, however, the question of the Penang Hill Railway workers is steadily building up to be quite a serious one and I am quite aware of the fact that there is a Hill Railway Advisory Committee, or was: it may be functioning or may not be functioning — I do not know. If the Hon'ble Member for Government himself does not know, I may be permitted the opportunity of not knowing also, although that Committee had certain terms of reference which would make it very difficult.

The matter arose actually—for the benefit of the Hon'ble Member for Sungei Pinang who was away — that a part of the workers of the Penang Hill Railway Administration did write to the Special Commission on Salaries on 18th January and they got a reply on 19th February that their status could not be considered because the Penang State Administration has now indicated that Conductors and other employees of the Penang Hill Railway are not members of the public service within the definition of Article 132. It is because of this difficulty that there are minor difficulties. This question of finding similarity with other services had been a problem and it was because of the difficulty of adjusting the salaries to salaries of Government servants of similar status that the first of the Advisory Committees was established in 1955. But I think the Hon'ble Member for Glugor will agree with me that 1955 was pre-Merdeka. We had Merdeka; we had Federation of Malaya; now we have Federation of Malaysia — and the workers are still working under terms and conditions which were set before that. As a

matter of fact, I put it to the Members. Your views have been put forward. I hope they will be recorded and transmitted through the public press to the workers because they have themselves approached the various authorities with regard to the formation of Trade Unions. I do not dabble in the matter of Trade Unions. However, I must say to the Member for Butterworth that it is fairly established in good employer/employee relationship for employers to recommend their workers to form Unions. All that I am trying to put across is the grievance of a small unique service in our State which does not fit in with any category and they have difficulties. They are very docile, very sincere public servants. They do not wish to create trouble. They try their very best to find a way out and it is because of their very idea of service and docility that they have their problem. On the other hand, if they started waving banners and so on, probably the position would become worse. If they suddenly call a strike and no equipment is going to be carried up the Hill during the next 30 days, thereby causing postponement of the Military arrangements going on up Western Hill, the situation can become bad. It is not for us, the Opposition to encourage such action. It is because.....(interrupted).

Member for Dhoby Ghaut (Enche M. S. A. Zachariah): Sir, due to the Emergency in the country, strikes in essential services are banned.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): If the Hon'ble Member for Dhoby Ghaut does say that the Penang Hill Railway Administration is an essential service, I am sure the workers would be very happy because, then, the Government would have to act. I

fell that all that we are trying to put forward is the grievance and some anxiety on the part of the Hill Railway workers. If the Government gives an assurance that it is going to do something about it, and does something about it, then I think the matter will be resolved. At the last Assembly Meeting, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, in reply to my Adjournment speech, said that Government will sympathise. We have had a lot of sympathy but I am sure the people will want some action. As I have said before in the course of the previous policy debate, Government will have the opportunity to press its initiative. The next motion will carry on to a larger group of people and we will see the viability and the strength of this Government.

Question put.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, S.r, under clause 114 of the Standing Orders, may I ask to have a division of the House?

AYES.

Dr. Lim Chong Eu
Mr. Teh Ewe Lim
Mr. Teh Geok Kooi
Mr. Khoo Kay Por

4

NOES.

Chief Minister
Enche Aziz Ibrahim
Tuan Haji Ismail bin
Che Chik
Mr. Kee Yong Chin
Enche Ariffin bin Shariff
Mr. D. S. Ramanathan
Mr. Tan Khim Hoe
Enche M. S. A. Zachariah
Mr. Cheah Seng Khim
Tuan Haji Ahmad bin
Haji Abdullah

Mr. Phee Joo Teik
Tuan Haji Sahid bin Hassan
Tuan Haji Ahmad bin
Mohamed Taib
Enche Ahmad bin Haji Jamil
Mr. Williams David
Enche Ismail bin Hashim 16

Abstention.

Mr. Tan Hock Hin 1

Absent.

Mr. Chor Sin Kheng
Mr. Khor Peng Seah 2

The Motion is defeated.

(C) Motion by the Hon'ble Dr. Lim Chong Eu.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving this Motion I would first of all ask the House to bear with me if I read through this rather long, complicated Motion. And I would like to explain the situation because it is a delicate situation, and we in the State of Penang have suffered from the extreme delicacy of this situation. I brought up this Motion with every intention of trying to help to solve a very difficult problem.

"In view of the decisions made by the Honourable the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives with regard to the terms and conditions for the continuance of trawler-fishing operated by boats of less than 50 tons which are based on Penang Island, this House expresses deep concern over the fact that the vast majority of trawler-fishermen in Penang have been deprived of their means of livelihood; therefore, this House urges the State Government to investigate this urgent problem and to make recommendations to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives to issue special permits in order to allow the trawler-

fishermen based on Penang Island to resume their livelihood as soon as possible in accordance with the spirit of the statement on trawling which was issued by the Honourable Minister."

Sir, before I came to this House and this House met, there was a publication in today's Press emanating from the inshore fishermen of this island — and the Chinese Press in particular — virtually warning me not to touch on this issue of trawler fishing. Therefore I assure you that in bringing up this Motion I am fairly well aware of the tensions that prevail. And right from the outset I want to assure all the inshore fishermen, not only in Penang Island but in the State of Penang, that our interest is not against theirs. Not only are we in favour of their interests; we sympathize with their means of livelihood, and we have never been against their way of living. And we wish that the Government would provide them with greater facilities for improving their livelihood. That I want to make quite clear. However, Sir, the problem of trawler fishing, and the problem of the fishing industry as a whole involves Penang considerably. And earlier on to-day, in our debate on His Excellency's gracious address, we had touched upon this question of the fishing industry as one of the industries which are quite important in the State of Penang, and I reserved my comments on it for this occasion.

Sir, the fishing industry, as we all know, can be defined as inshore fishing, offshore fishing and deep-sea fishing. The categories of these types of fishing are generally defined by the depth of water and the distance away from the shore as the conditions prevail.

Now, as you all know, the Government had a lot of difficulty

trying to solve this problem of how the inshore fishermen and the trawler fishermen can both survive, and both find an equitable livelihood without their having to clash. And the problem arises from the fact that there were constant clashes in the interests of both the inshore fishermen as well as the trawler fishermen. I am not going into the merits or demerits of the Government's decision. I am only bringing up the point that trawler fishing has developed as an industry. It meant first of all the use of far greater capital, the involvement of development of co-operatives, and the establishment of new techniques and new equipment in trawler fishing. And the Central Government, when it was faced with this problem of conflict between the inshore fishermen and the trawler fishermen, decided to ban trawler fishing for some time. Well, that very naturally pleased the inshore fishermen, but naturally also affected the livelihood of the trawler fishermen. Then Government felt, "Well, we cannot just suppress the means of livelihood of one group of people in order to protect the livelihood of another group." So the Government instituted, I think for three months, a pilot trawler fishing scheme between Penang Island and Pulau Langkawi. And the boats that were involved, and the fishermen that were involved were living on Penang Island and were using boats which totalled 42 in all.

Now, of these 42 boats which were involved in the pilot Langkawi trawling scheme only one is above 50 tons, and the rest are below the 50-ton limit that is now established by the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives. It means, therefore, that in the Minister's decision 41 out of the 42 boats, and all the people who are involved in these boats are again deprived of a means of

livelihood. And that is where we express our concern. I want to repeat again to make it clear. We are quite happy that the inshore fishermen are carrying on as well as they are. We wish them a very prosperous life. But we are sure that unless they adjust themselves to modern circumstances and accept the recommendations made by the Minister, so that they can go into the newer forms of fishing, their prosperity might not be as prolonged as they think. However, with regard to these 41 boats, and the total of over 300 people involved, and the families associated with these people who are now laid off, what are we to do with them? Sir, we feel that the Government has not solved the problem at all. It has not solved the problem of the livelihood of the fishermen of our island. Because all that Government has done is at one period it favoured the inshore fishermen, and at another period it favoured the trawler fishermen, and at another period it favoured the inshore fishermen; but it never was able to solve the problem of both the inshore fishermen and the trawler fishermen at the same time. Sir, by leaving matters as they are, affecting the livelihood of quite a lot of people, and not providing them with some way out, we will create a state of frustration.

Sir, you yourself, earlier in the debate in this House, mentioned, with regard to the question of the squatter problem, the Government's decision to abide by the rule of law. So, Sir, although we were very sympathetic, and are sympathetic, and will continue to be very sympathetic with the inshore fishermen, we deplore the fact that there was the incident some months back when the inshore fishermen were so frustrated that they had to take the law in their own hands, and created the incident of invading the Weld

Quay area and the base of the trawler fishermen. We said this was against the law. We blame, however, the Government for having allowed the situation at that time to drag on to the advantage of the trawler fishermen, but to the detriment of the inshore fishermen. Sir, if we now have a situation where the inshore fishermen are benefiting, but the trawler fishermen are being in great difficulties, and we allow this to drag on, further frustration will be created.

Sir, under those circumstances we feel that Government should look into this matter very carefully, and make recommendations to the Minister. The Minister, I am quite sure, from statements he has made both to the Press and in reports in confidence, as well as replies to the questions put in Parliament, is quite keen to have both the inshore fishermen and the trawler fishermen operating happily, and both seeking their livelihoods equitably. But Government is very concerned that there should be no clash of interests.

Sir, we suggest first and foremost that there is a way out because the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives in his report and his recommendation did leave the loophole whereby special permission can be given to boats below 50 tons to qualify for licences to operate. However, Sir, I believe that in Kelantan and Trengganu, where there is also a vast majority of boats under 50 tons, these special permits are being obtained in part by direct application, and in part by the State Government's intervention and assistance.

Sir, first of all we say that this question of a 50-ton boat or a limit by tonnage is not a proper way of limiting trawler fishing, as against the interests of inshore fishermen; and I am quite sure that those of

us who are interested in this problem understand that in spite of the Government directive, and in spite of what the Government decided, there is still a lot of illegal trawling going on, and there are still clashes going on all the time. So, unless the State Government immediately sets its mind to investigate into the problem and look into the problem we may later on be faced with a much bigger, aggravated problem. There is no reason at all why a boat above 50 tons cannot operate in waters of less than 5 fathoms. As a matter of fact we consider that offshore trawling would involve fishing or trawling between the depths of 15 to 30 fathoms. That is quite clearly laid down. Inshore fishing, therefore, would be fishing that takes place in areas where the depth of water is less than 15 fathoms. By limiting the conditions only to tonnage of 50 tons, it is not meant that even later on if the trawler fishermen suddenly manage to find the capital to build 50-ton boats they cannot come within the inshore limits and fish. So, Sir, I feel that the State Government, in investigating this problem, should look into the problem of establishing an actual sea map around Penang Island; and that the trawler fishermen as well as the inshore fishermen should know clearly which are the demarcated areas where they can operate. That is one of the situations which should be made clear to both sides, to prevent any further clashes.

Secondly, I think it should be made clear to the trawler fishermen that the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives will not in actual fact be against their trawling activities provided they do not use the special type of net which is called 'the pukat harimau' or which is—with your permission—'the hor tau bang'. It is a special equipment. But the Minis-

ter, in fact, would agree to their using other gear. And they could then carry on their livelihood.

Sir, if the Government's investigations can clearly indicate to the Minister that the trawler fishermen are suffering hardship, and that both the trawler fishermen as well as the inshore fishermen can agree on the areas where they operate, and Government demarcates areas of 15-30 fathoms for the trawler fishermen, and decides that all inshore fishing is to be carried out within 15 fathoms, and settles other minor details such as 'no trawler fishing within certain areas of fishing stages', and so on, I think we will be able to help the trawler fishermen to get over their present difficulty of being laid off in view of Government's decision.

Sir, there is another point which the State, in investigating the situation, can recommend, and that is what the State can do at the present time when the trawler fishermen are laid off and have no employment. What alternatives can we give them? What social welfare benefits can we provide for them?

Another further point we can look into is how many of those 41 boats which are now laid off can in actual fact be converted into a different classification. For example, I am advised that if we do not just restrict the utilization of boats to tonnage, but restrict it in terms of tonnage plus horse power, we can limit trawling from areas which are considered to be inshore fishing areas. For example, I am told — I must stand to correction — that a boat with a 60-horse-power engine, and with a 3:1 gear reduction, or a boat with a 100-horse-power engine, with a 2:1 reduction gear can in fact be of such specification that it cannot operate properly as a trawling

boat even in inshore fishing; so that probably the mechanical equipment which is attached to the boat, plus the tonnage of the boat might be a better definition, and a better way of curbing the potential clash and conflict between the livelihood interests of the inshore and offshore fishermen.

Sir, I am quite sure that all of us are fully aware that the question of the livelihood of the people of the State of Penang should be of paramount importance. This is taken out from the context of the speech which was made by His Excellency last year. In view of this fact we have no quarrels over the interests of inshore fishermen. But at the present time the trawler fishermen are being laid off. They are suffering hardship. Their families are meeting with great difficulties. And I urge the Government sympathetically to look into this matter in order to solve this problem equitably for every one. And I hope also that in this instance the Government will not again put forward the view that just because this Motion was put forward by the Opposition it must necessarily oppose it, because I am quite certain that if the Government bears out all that it has said in its speech and its policy statement, the livelihood of the trawler fishermen of Penang is also a matter close to the hearts of the Government, as it is with us on the opposite side.

Thank you.

Member for Tanjong Tengah (Mr. Teh Geok Kooi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second.

Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak berchakap serba sedikit berkenaan usul yang telah di-majukan oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota. Oleh sebab

perkara ini ia-lah satu perkara yang terlampau rumit, kita semua tahu yang kita sangat mengambil berat di atas perusahaan nelayan di dalam Negeri kita ini dan pada sa-tiap masa bertimbang rasa di atas nasib orang2 yang pergi menangkap ikan ia-itu nelayan2 yang pernah keluar pada tengah malam dan balek esok-nya. Orang2 ini boleh di-katakan kedudukan nasib mereka itu bukan-lah begitu ma'amor dan pada masa ini beribu2 orang nelayan menangkap ikan dengan menggunakan berbagai2 chara pukat dan lain2-nya. Orang2 ini ada beribu2 dan daripada tahun 1963, mereka ini telah membantah dengan kuat sebab ada-nya pukat harimau dalam perayeran tempat mereka menangkap ikan. Jadi di-dalam Seberang Perai dan di-Pulau Pinang ini beribu2 orang terlibat dengan sebab ada-nya pukat harimau ini di-tempat orang2 itu menangkap ikan. Perkara dan masa'alah ini sangat rumit dan telah di-ambil perhatian yang berat oleh Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Yang Berhormat Menteri yang ada sekarang dan Menteri yang dahulu telah berjumpa dengan wakil2 nelayan daripada kedua pehak ini. Kesan daripada itu, maka pehak Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama pun mengesahkan bahawa penangkapan ikan dengan menggunakan pukat harimau hannya di-benarkan kepada kapal2 yang berat-nya 50 tan dan lebih—saya mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, merujukkan kepada chatitan saya di-kawasan2 perayeran yang dalam 15 depa, atau pun yang jauh-nya 15 batu daripada daratan mana2 yang lebih jauh. Dalam pada itu juga lesen menangkap ikan dengan pukat harimau ia-itu kapal2 yang berat-nya kurang daripada 50 tan di-kawasan perayeran yang kurang daripada 12 batu jauh-nya daripada daratan memang boleh di-keluarkan, akan tetapi berkenaan dengan keadaan

yang khas dan istimewa sahaja dengan syarat mendapat kelulusan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama serta di-kenakan syarat2 yang tertentu yang di-luluskan oleh Menteri. Pada masa ini pehak Kementerian itu sedang merangka syarat2 tersebut — syarat2 itu termasuklah juga langkah chara menyelia dan mengawal gerakan2 menangkap ikan dengan pukat harimau dan langkah2 yang menentukan yang perbuatan menangkap ikan dengan pukat harimau itu tidak di-jalankan di-luar kawasan2 yang di-luluskan. Sejak dasar baru mengenai pukat harimau itu di-umumkan, pehak Kementerian itu belum lagi mengeluarkan apa2 lesen untuk mengeluarkan ikan dengan pukat harimau sama ada dengan menggunakan kapal2 yang berat-nya lebih daripada 50 tan atau pun yang kurang daripada 50 tan. Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa telah pun di-tubuhkan di-Pulau Pinang ini dan ahli2-nya ada-lah terdiri daripada wakil2 daripada kedua2 jenis nelayan ia-itu nelayan pukat harimau dan nelayan biasa. Pengerusi-nya ia-lah sa-orang Pegawai Kanan daripada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Tugas Jawatan-kuasa ini ia-lah untuk menyelesaikan sebarang perselisihan dan juga pengaduan atau bantuan2 lah lagi dapat di-chapai apa2 perbuatan menangkap ikan dengan pukat harimau. Jawatan-kuasa itu sudah pun mengadakan meshuarat, akan tetapi malang-nya, belum lah lagi dapat di-chapai apa2 persetujuan di-antara kedua belah pehak tentang bagaimana penangkapan ikan dengan menggunakan pukat harimau itu patut di-benarkan mengikut arti kata dasar yang telah di-tentukan oleh Pehak Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama yang di-umumkan pada 27hb. April, 1965 itu. Oleh kerana perkara ini sudah pun mendapat perhatian berat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, yang

pada masa ini sedang menerangkan shariat mengenai penangkapan ikan dengan menggunakan pukut harimau bagi kapal yang beratnya kurang daripada 50 tan di-kawasan perairan yang jauhnya kurang daripada 12 batu daripada daratan maka, rasa saya, tidak-lah kena pada tempat dan waktu-nya bagi Dewan ini untuk berchampur tangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab yang tersebut tadi, saya tidak-lah dapat menyokong usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kota itu dan saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat ini akan menarekkan balek usul ini dan kita akan bersama-sama bekerja untuk menchari satu jalan supaya menyelesaikan masa'alah yang sangat rumit ini di-antara kedua pehak dengan membantu Jawatan-kuasa yang sudah ditubuhkan oleh Kementerian itu.

Member for Bayan Lepas (Enche Ismail bin Hashim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ini ia-lah menyokong rakan saya Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Muda membangkang usul yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota itu. Masa'alah yang di-hadapan kita ini banyak juga menyentoh kehidupan penduduk di-kawasan saya ia-itu Kawasan Bayan Lepas. Tempat itu boleh-lah saya sebut dalam Majlis ini ia-itu seperti Telok Kumbar, Sungai Batu, Gertak Sanggul, Batu Maung, Telok Tempoyak dan Permatang Damar Laut, yang mana penduduk di-tempat ini bergantung semata-mata kepada pencharian menangkap ikan, ia-itu dengan chara kecil atau pun dengan chara menangkap ikan tepi pantai.

Walau pun kita tahu, menangkap ikan chara baru—chara pukut harimau ini ada-lah satu chara yang baik, dan yang patut di-majukan sebab boleh mendapat untong banyak, tetapi kita juga

kena memikirkan nasib nelayan kita yang kecil yang saya sebutkan tadi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masa'alah ini ia-lah masa'alah Kerajaan Pusat. Orang yang bertanggung jawab, sebagai yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Muda itu ia-lah Menteri Pertanian dan Shariat Kerjasama. Kita semua tahu keluar-nya perintah ini daripada Menteri tersebut ia-lah hasil daripada perjumpaan, sebagai yang di-sebutkan tadi, ia-itu antara dua pehak ia-itu pehak nelayan pukut harimau atau pukut tunda dengan nelayan kecil yang berada di-Pulau Pinang ini pada bulan yang lepas, ia-itu manakala Menteri tersebut mendengar sendiri penjelasan yang di-buat oleh kedua pehak. Oleh itu, saya rasa usual ini ia-itu satu usul yang, pada fikiran saya, satu usul yang jahat dan tidak patut kita timbangkan. Saya hairan kepada pembawa usul ini, kerana beliau itu mendapat lebih kemudahan yang di-beri oleh pengundi untuk membawa usul ini di-dalam Parliamen terus, tetapi sayang-nya apabila beliau pergi ke-Parliamen berchakap untuk menakutkan ra'ayat Negeri ini sahaja tetapi tidak berchakap masa'alah ini. Saya perchaya usul beliau ini satu usul politik yang hendak menjunjukkan kepada orang ramai yang Ahli itu sa-orang sahaja yang memikirkan tentang faedah orang ramai pada hal-nya Kerajaan Perikatan tidak berbuat apa. Saya bagi jaminan kepada Ahli tersebut bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan ia-lah Kerajaan ra'ayat yang bekerja untuk ra'ayat di-semua lapisan. Tahu-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kawasan Kota hasil daripada pukut harimau ini — beribu nelayan kecil ini hilang langsung mata pencharian mereka, ta' dapat bekerja, ta' dapat chari makan kerana di-ganggu oleh orang pukut tunda tersebut. Ini bukan-lah berma'ana kita pehak Kerajaan tidak mahu akan perubahan, tidak mahu akan pukut

tunda itu, kalau kita tidak mahu tentu-lah Menteri tersebut telah mengharamkan terus pukat itu. Sekarang ini apa yang di-peren-tahkan dan di-kenakan syarat ka-pada kapal2 yang kurang 50 tan tidak boleh menangkap ia-lah ke-rana hendak menyuruh pukat ter-sebut keluar menangkap ikan di-laut yang lebeh dalam lagi dan jangan mengganggu pencharian ne-layan2 kechil. Kita tahu orang2 yang membuat pukat harimau ini terdiri daripada orang2 yang kaya ia-itu yang sanggup membuat mengikut kehendak yang telah pun di-atorkan oleh Menteri yang tersebut. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini saya fikir ada-lah satu peratoran yang telah di-buat oleh Menteri itu untuk menjaga kedua2 belah pe-hak, sama ada orang miskin dan bagitu juga orang kaya.

Saya yang ta' puas hati yang saya rasa dalam masa'alah ini ya-hani kepada beberapa orang sa-haja dan saya harap usul ini sa-perti mana yang telah pun di-minta oleh Kawasan Muda tadi—supaya dapat Ahli Kawasan Kota itu menarek balek usul tersebut.

Sekian, terima kaseh.

Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, being a member of a constituency in which there is a large number of fishermen, and knowing their work, I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member for Kota when he asks the Go-vernment to form a committee to recommend that smaller trawlers, that is, under 50 tons, be allowed to operate in Penang. These traw-lers under 50 tons operate close to the shore and, if permission is given, this will surely give rise to differences between them and the inshore fishermen. The trawler boats take in big and small fish and whatever comes along, and I have seen a lot of fish thrown away because of 'no buyer'. If this

continues, there will be continued misery for the inshore fishermen.

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I would like to take part in the motion brought up by Ahli Kawa-san Kota. I am not in favour of the motion because I live in a con-stituency where in a large part of it live inshore fishermen — Pulau Jerejak and Sungei Nibong areas, Glugor, right down. In moving this motion, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ahli Kawasan Kota knows that it would be a good step to bring up at Federal level in Parliament and take it up with the Minister of Agriculture & Co-operatives.

Now, I would like to point out to Ahli Kawasan Kota that appro- val of deep-sea trading with con- ditions is a policy, if I am not wrong, in the interests of the fishermen as a whole. That is the policy and these provisions, of course, could encourage real deep-sea trawler fishing to be carried on. I do not say 'real deep-sea fishing' but 'real deep-sea trawler fishing'. At to-day's Assembly Meeting, we really appreciate that the Ahli Kawasan Kota is trying to fight for the interests of the people of his constituency I really appreciate that. However, we must also look ahead and think of the hundreds and thousands of fisher- men as a whole. Now what he is driving at — which area, how it started—I know; but, as a whole, I would like him to look ahead. Now, the inshore fishermen, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, must be given the credit. We must say, "Thank you", to them — terima kaseh kepada orang2 yang tangkap ikan, inshore fishermen—in agreeing not to ban trawling. This must not be mis- interpreted again that, while agreeing to share their rice-bowls, they will agree to have their rice- bowls snatched from them. Now, in this the Member for Kota can help the State Government and

help the Federal Government. I would like to suggest that both trawlers and inshore fishermen give full co-operation first to clear the illegal trawling happening now around our Penang waters. That cannot be denied. That is most important. I have dwelt on a few notes. Now this will show explicit control and perhaps facilitate whatever plans Government has to help the fishermen.

In this motion brought up by the Member for Kota — I think that, at this juncture when action is being taken against illegal trawling, to ask for permission for boats of less than 50 tons to operate will certainly aggravate and confuse the position. Otherwise, the fishermen will be instigated on this issue. That is what I think. Another point is this, Mr. Speaker, Sir: if we do not think and take into consideration fisheries conservation in inshore waters up to 20 fathoms and allow trawling, then what will be the position in two or three years' time? That is another difficulty. Definitely, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the inshore fishermen's livelihood must be protected and consumer supply must be steadily maintained. We are not, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, against deep-sea trawling. No, we are not against it; and boats of 50 tons and above can be approved for trawling or be suitable for that depth — certainly not 30 tons or below. I am not expert on engines or horse-power but I think that a boat of less than 30 tons, I do not know — I will have to ask Ahli Kawasan Kota, "Will it be suitable for this 30-ton boat to go far out into the deep, deep sea?". Therefore, the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives has not stated a fixed policy on it. But, just now, Ahli Kawasan Kota said that just a few days ago there was an announcement. Maybe all these pros and cons will be investigated and action will be taken as to the suit-

ability of these boats — whether they can go on. I do not know much about the deep sea and oceans; but, looking on the practical side, looking at these boats of below 50 tons, imagine them being 12 miles out into the deep, deep sea. I do not know whether they can go. I do not think they can. I do not know whether the horse-power of the engine to be used is going to be a different one. Hence the present announcement by the Minister of Agriculture & Co-operatives and the reply we have given on this subject that a committee has been formed and that investigations are now being made. Later on, most probably some adjustment will be made. But at this time, since Government has taken action, it will be very appropriate, Sir, that this motion be taken off the Assembly by Ahli Kawasan Kota.

Thank you,

Member for Bagan Ajam (Mr. Phee Joo Teik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, talking about trawler fishing — some people say that it is a new fishing technique from what I know trawler fishing was. This technique was used in the waters of Penang since pre-war days by the Japanese fishermen based in Penang. That is what the Hon'ble Member for Glugor said — a true case of deep-sea trawler fishing. I still remember. There was no trouble then between those fishermen and the inshore fishermen but it is strictly deep-sea trawler fishing.

Now, I think Hon'ble Members will remember that, some time back, the trawler fishermen appealed to the Minister concerned to lift the ban on trawler fishing; and, when the ban was lifted, these trawlers were told to fish 12 miles offshore from Penang. They have been given the chance to adhere to the conditions but, from what

we see in the papers and from the news we receive, whenever they return from their fishing grounds on their way back to the base at Penang Island, they trawl on the way back and disturb the fishing grounds of the inshore fishermen. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & Co-operatives has fixed a minimum tonnage of 50 tons for trawlers to prevent a recurrence of trawler fishing in the fishing grounds of the inshore fishermen.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this motion moved by the Hon'ble Member for Kota is more a political move than a move to assist two sides. He says he wants to assist the trawler fishermen because they have been out of livelihood. At the same time, he emphasizes again and again that he is looking after the interests of the inshore fishermen. You cannot look after the interests of the inshore fishermen and, at the same time, look after the interests of the trawler fishermen.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Of course you can.

Member for Bagan Ajam (Mr. Phee Joo Teik): Under such circumstances, Sir, I oppose the motion moved by the Hon'ble Member for Kota.

Member for Jelutong (Mr. Tan Hock Hin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya membangkang usul ini yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota. Dengan membawa usul ini, Ahli Kawasan Kota sa-olah2 mahu menunjukkan beliau ada-lah sa-orang pembela kepentingan pekerja2 kapal pukat harimau. Tetapi yang sebenar-nya, maksud beliau membawa usul ini ada-lah menjaga majikan kapal pukat harimau sahaja. Usul ini dengan terus terang-nya bermaksud memusohi nelayan2 yang ramai bilangan-nya dan mungkin kalau usul ini di-

luluskan, ini akan menjadi satu perkara yang tidak di-ingini atau perkara yang merbahaya akan mengancam keamanan Pulau Pinang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sejak pukat harimau berada hingga sekarang, nelayan di-Negeri ini telah menerima satu pukulan yang hebat. Akibat-nya, kehidupan mereka bertambah susah dan sengsara. Mereka menyeru dan meminta Kerajaan mengharamkan pukat harimau supaya naikan pencharian mereka yang turun temurun itu tidak di-ancam. Tetapi amat-lah kesal-nya, Kerajaan mengadakan sikap yang tidak bertanggung jawab dan membisukan diri-nya terhadap seruan hidup dari nelayan2 yang terancam itu. Ini telah mengakibatkan pertelingkahan dan peristiwa2 yang tidak di-ingini berlaku di-antara nelayan2 dan pekerja2 pukat harimau.

Pukat harimau munchul sechara besar2an di-Pulau Pinang ada-lah kerana sa-telah Malaysia di-tubuhkan, hubungan perniagaan antara Negeri ini dan Indonesia di-putuskan. Kapal2 yang dahulu mengangkut barang2 berulang alek antara Pulau Pinang dan Indonesia telah di-ubah daripada kapal membawa barang2 kapada kapal pukat harimau. Sebahagian pekerja2 dipelabohan yang menganggor kerana putusan perniagaan itu — maka mereka menjadi-lah pekerja kapal2 pukat harimau.

Pukat harimau kalau menangkap ikan di-laut yang changkat, maka bukan sahaja pukat ini menangkap ikan, tetapi karau-nya habis semua sekali termasuk anak2 ikan yang belum berguna, telur2 ikan dan segala baka2 ikan, akibat-nya ikan makin lama makin kurang. Di-laut yang changkat, kerana pukat ini boleh menchakar lumpur yang mengakibatkan ayer kotor dan busuk, ikan2 yang sentiasa berada di-kawasan itu melarikan diri dari kawasan itu dan

ikan2 yang selalu bertelor di-kawasan itu pun tidak berani datang ka-sini, lama2 ikan akan habis dan kehidupan nelayan2 akan terancam. Ra'ayat akan tidak chukup ikan makan dan harga ikan akan bertambah tinggi.

Kerajaan selalu mengatakan pukat harimau ada-lah chara menangkap ikan yang maju, yang saintifik — ya — pukat harimau kalau menangkap ikan di-laut yang dalam, mungkin ada-lah satu chara yang maju, tetapi chara yang maju tidak harus dan tidak boleh mengancham kehidupan nelayan. Hari ini bilangan nelayan ada-lah tidak kurang daripada 370,000 orang di-Negeri Malaya ini. Dua tahun dahulu, beberapa wakil2 kesatuan nelayan telah dihantar oleh Kerajaan pergi ka-Thailand supaya menyiasat chara pukat harimau itu, tetapi hasil penyiasatan mereka ada-lah pukat harimau telah gagal di-Thailand, kerana pukat harimau ini apabila menangkap ikan di-laut yang changkat, maka ini akan merugikan nelayan2 kechil. Wakil nelayan itu berkata nelayan2 di-Thailand menasihatkan mereka supaya jangan menggunakan pukat harimau menangkap ikan kerana ini akan merugikan mereka sendiri. Kerana itu-lah nelayan2 kechil membantah dan menentang sekeras2-nya terhadap pukat harimau. Di-Pulau Pinang ini, pukat nelayan kechil selalu di-karau dan di-hanchor oleh pukat harimau dan ini telah menambah besar kerugian nelayan2 kechil dan mengakibatkan mereka lebih marah dan beberapa peristiwa perlawanan antara nelayan2 kechil dan pekerja2 pukat harimau berlaku kerana nelayan2 kechil mahu kehidupan-nya tidak terancam dan kerana mahu membela kepentingan mereka. Mereka telah mengadakan satu perarakan di-laut pada bulan Mach dan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak di-harapkan. Ini mungkin menjadi satu perkara yang merbahaya kepada keamanan masha-

rakat Negeri ini. Maka perkara yang bersangkutan dengan kehidupan orang ramai ini harus diselesaikan dengan sechara yang adil.

Beberapa bulan yang lalu, Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama datang ka-Pulau Pinang — beliau telah berjumpa wakil2 kesatuan nelayan kechil dan juga wakil2 dari pehak kapal pukat harimau. Wakil2 nelayan kechil memberitahu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama bahawa pada dasar-nya mereka tidak menentang kapal pukat harimau, tetapi mereka mahu Kerajaan menjamin kehidupan mereka supaya kehidupan mereka tidak di-ancham oleh kapal2 pukat harimau. Dan saya dapat tahu, Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama bersetuju dengan mereka dan pada 27hb. April, Y.B. Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama mengumumkan bahawa kapal2 pukat harimau di-haramkan menangkap ikan dalam perayeran 12 batu daripada daratan dan di-perayeran ayer-nya tidak lebih daripada 90 kaki. Kapal2 yang hendak meminta lesen harus mengikut sharat2 saperti berikut:—

- (1) Kapal2 yang kurang dari 50 tan, tidak di-benarkan menangkap ikan sa-chara pukat harimau, melainkan dapat kebenaran khas dari Menteri.
- (2) Kapal2 yang di-punyai oleh Sharikat Kerjasama atau kesatuan nelayan, berat-nya harus di-antara 50 tan hingga 100 tan.
- (3) Kapal2 yang di-punyai oleh perse orangan atau kongsi, berat-nya harus melebihi 100 tan.
- (4) Tidak di-benarkan menangkap ikan dalam kawasan satu batu daripada bubu atau perangkap ikan lain yang di-buat oleh nelayan.

Menteri Pertanian berkata, sharat2 ini ada-lah bermaksud menchegeh kapal2 pukat harimau dari menangkap ikan dalam laut yang changkat dan menjaga nelayan2 dari anchaman pukat harimau. Pada dasar-nya snarat2 yang diberi oleh Menteri Pertanian itu baik, tetapi maseh ada tempat yang tidak menehukupi dan boleh menjadi pertelingkahan antara nelayan2 kechil dengan pekerja2 pukat harimau. Kerana kapal pukat harimau boleh menangkap ikan sa-chara tidak halal atau menangkap ikan dalam kawasan 12 batu dari paratan. Dan saya berpendapat kalau mahu mengelakkan perkara2 yang tidak di-ingini terjadi, Kerajaan harus menetapkan satu kawasan khas bagi kapal pukat harimau menangkap ikan dan di-tempat lain kapal pukat harimau sama sekali di-haramkan. Mengikut kebanyakan nelayan, mereka meminta supaya kapal2 pukat harimau yang melanggar sharat2 tersebut, mereka di-hukum dengan hebat kerana kalau hukuman yang ringan, mungkin mereka tidak takut dan mungkin kapal2 pukat harimau boleh juga terus menangkap ikan dalam kawasan yang telah di-umumkan haram. Saya berkata ini bukan saya tidak mahu melihat pekerja2 pukat harimau di-jaga oleh Kerajaan. Kerajaan harus menyelesaikan perkara ini dengan mengeratkan kawalan terhadap segala pelanggaran. Saya berpendapat Kerajaan harus membantu pekerja kapal pukat harimau mengubah chara menangkap ikan jika mereka setuju, dan ini dapat mengelakkan perlawanan antara mereka dengan nelayan2 kechil.

Saya ingin mengingatkan Dewan ini bahawa soal ini harus diselesaikan dengan sechara adil dan segera kalau tidak, ini mungkin menjadi perkara yang merbahaya dan sebab itu saya membangkang usul yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Kawasan Kota kerana usul

ini kalau di-luluskan akan menjadi keliru kapada nelayan dan pekerja2 pukat harimau dan kita tidak boleh jamin perkara2 seperti perarakan tidak akan berlaku lagi dan mungkin perkara2 yang lebeh merbahaya lagi akan timbul. Sebab itu saya membangkang usul ini, sekian.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider that the Motion is proper in spite of what the Honourable Member for Jelutong from his concern says, because you approved for the Motion to come through to this House.

I was seriously considering the proposal made by the first speaker opposite, the Honourable Member for Muda, about trying to take back the Motion so that we can have a better presentation towards a very important problem. However, as a listener to the debate going on, and the prepared views and fixed views that have come on, I feel that I should proceed with this Motion by virtue of the fact that such an investigation would help greatly to clear not only the minds of the people of our State, not only all the minds prevailing in our country, but also the minds of members of this House who are obviously all concerned about the question of the fishing industry and of the fishermen. And I am concerned particularly because very few members in actual fact have understood the terms or the conditions that have been set down by the Minister for Agriculture and Co-opepratives I am thankful to the Member for Jelutong for having recited the actual terms, and I want to use those terms to rebutt the view put forward by the Honourable Member for Bayan Lepas that I am only thinking in terms of the benefit to the trawler fishermen, and that I am not particularly concerned about the livelihood of the inshore fishermen.

I am actually concerned over the whole problem of the fisherfolk in the State of Penang, the fishing industry in the State of Penang, whether inshore, offshore or deep-sea trawling, and I would like to take the best constructive argument. I very nearly decided to withdraw this Motion because I thought the arguments put forward by the Honourable Member for Muda were very useful. But the Honourable Member for Glugor does not understand one bit what he was saying. He asked me whether boats of 25 tons can go 12 miles. Well, you have heard of the Kon-Tiki where people travelled across the Pacific on a raft, and of the crossing of the Atlantic in a 12-foot boat. When an Honourable Member of the Executive Council of the State Government of Penang makes such conflicting statements one doubts whether they should have a lesson and investigate what they are talking about.

Primarily, apart from other minor conditions, two major conditions are involved; and one is that no trawling should be carried out in waters of 15 fathoms or 12 miles from the shore, whichever is further. Now, that term 'whichever is further' is very important—much more important than fathoms. We are living in Penang. Part of Penang is a big island; and there are parts of the sea around the island of Penang which could be 15 fathoms but only about 60 yards from the shore. But under those conditions the trawler fishermen cannot fish; it must be 12 miles. So that condition is understandable.

But the next condition, however, is the one I am making a plea for. The next condition is that no boat under 50 tons can engage in trawler fishing. That is something which we simply do not understand because the trawler fishing

pilot scheme between Penang and Langkawi, which is 60 miles away from Penang, involved boats which were under 50 tons. The interesting thing is that the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives went to Thailand to see the trawler fishing there. Now, the vast number of boats that are engaged in trawler fishing in Thailand are under 50 tons. The problem now is that of the 42 boats in Penang which took part in the pilot scheme. 41 are less than 50 tons—above 25 tons but below 50 tons. 41 out of 42 are in fact ruled out by the two conditions. All of them will go 12 miles offshore to trawl; but because of this other condition of the 50 tons they are prevented from going 12 miles offshore to do any trawling at all. And that is the problem.

I am also looking after the interests of the inshore fishermen too. May I remind the Honourable Members for Bayan Lepas and Tanjong Bungah, as I have told you earlier on, that there is nothing to prevent boats of 50 tons and above coming to waters of even 5 fathoms. Boats of 50 tons or 100 tons can operate in waters of less than the 15 fathoms which is stipulated. They can come in to within 15 fathoms. They must have a base. They can come right up to the shore. There is nothing to prevent a boat from trawling on the way back, just as there is nothing to prevent a boat of less than 50 tons trawling on its way back. Because of the Government decision, if they do so they will be punished, and their licence taken off. Why don't you let these people have licences, and make sure that they trawl 12 miles out or in 15 fathoms. According to the actual terms and conditions they must trawl 12 miles offshore. Actually they are prepared to go 12 miles offshore. The actual point which the Member for Glugor wanted was horse-power and not

weight, or whether a boat can trawl offshore or not. It is the horse-power. It does not mean that a 100-ton boat can go 12 miles and trawl. In fact a small boat with a higher horse-power can trawl 12 miles offshore; but a big boat with a lower horse-power has got to trawl within that 12-mile limit. So we do not understand why the Honourable the Minister has imposed this condition. I am certain that all the inshore fishermen are quite happy if this 12-mile limit is being imposed upon trawler fishing. They are quite happy it is not 15 fathoms. You are talking about Gertak Sanggol. The water between Pulau Kendi and Gertak Sanggol is (interrupted).

Member for Bayan Lepas (Enche Ismail bin Hashim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk keterangan, nelayan di-Kawasan saya sekarang keluar dalam perjalanan sahaja mengambil masa sa-hari sa-malam — lebih 25 batu.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Ya, I understand.

I may say that the water between Pulau Kendi and Gertak Sanggol is actually more than 15 fathoms. But under the conditions these trawler fishermen cannot operate within waters of 15 fathoms. They have to go at least 12 miles offshore. From the international point of view this is terrific. There is a big argument internationally as to whether fishing waters should be within 6 miles or 12 miles off the shore of any nation. We are virtually asking our own people to fish outside our territorial fishing waters. And that is a condition which the trawler fishermen have accepted. What they are querying is: Why does not the Government allow them to go 12 miles offshore just because their boats are less than 50 tons? Why add this other factor of tonnage which has no meaning

whatever? I repeat that a boat of 50 tons or more than come inshore and fish, thereby affecting the livelihood of inshore fishermen.

For example, now: supposing a group of people band themselves together, and they borrow money to buy a boat of 50 tons, or 51 tons to quarry. Under the circumstances they can get a licence. They can do trawler fishing; and there is nothing to prevent them from doing what has been accused of trawler fishermen. They can go out 12 miles, and on the way back they can trawl, thus affecting the livelihood of the inshore fishermen. So this question of tonnage does not protect the interest of the inshore fishermen, but it destroys the means of livelihood of the trawler fishermen.

Now, I am sure that the inshore fishermen are just as keen as all of us to see that the livelihood of the trawler fishermen is not involved. And they agreed that so long as they fish outside the limit of 12 miles, and do not affect their traditional livelihood, they are satisfied. Under those circumstances I feel that we have a case, in view of the fact that all the existing boats are largely — 41 out of 42 — less than 50 tons. I therefore urge the State Government to look into the matter and recommend to the Minister ways and means of controlling fishermen engaged in trawler fishing so that they carry out their industry within the 12-mile limit. As a matter of fact, if I understand the Minister correctly, his objection was not even over the question of the 12-mile limit, or 15 fathoms, or 30 fathoms. I remember the Member for Penang Utara asked the Minister whether the question involved 15 or 30 fathoms. The Minister said it did not matter whether it was 15 or 30 fathoms; so long as this particular type of gear, pukot harimau, is

not used in the inshore area it is all right. Beyond 12 miles they can do anything they like. But 12 miles and within they cannot use this particular gear. That is the problem.

Sir, I feel that if we are really working towards the interest of the livelihood of everyone, and not just one side for one time, and another side for another time, there is need for us to carefully investigate into the matter and make recommendations following investigations. I remember we started this Session and the debate with your pointing out that there is a difference between investigation and consideration. So I am just asking for investigations; and following investigation we can make recommendations.

Sir, I hope I have made this clear—this condition of 15 fathoms or 12 miles, whichever is further, and the question of the 50-ton weight. First, I think everybody is happy about the 12-mile limitation. Secondly, I think there is nothing to prevent a boat of 50 or 100 tons trawling within the 12-mile limit, because they can. If you are using a tonnage basis, and also further stipulate the horse-power and the reduction gear ratio of the engine then it is understandable. Otherwise we feel that this decision is made as a direct imposition against the livelihood of the trawler fishermen.

Question put and Motion defeated.

(D) Motion by the Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik.

Member for Muda (Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bahagian daripada jalan pesiaran yang di-namakan "Gurney Drive" itu ya'ani dari bekas tapak Shanghai Hotel hingga ka-Jalan Cantonment, telah dibena pada masa sa-belum Penrang

Dunia yang Kedua dahulu. Setelah tamat peperangan, jalan tersebut telah di-sambong atau dipanjangkan sedikit lagi ia-itu sampai ka-sempadan timor laut Tanah Kepunyaan Kolej General yang ada di-Kelawei Road itu. Dan sekarang ini tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menyambongkan lagi jalan tersebut hingga sampai ka-tapak di-mana dahulu-nya Kelab Malam "Green Parrot terdiri (tetapi tidak ada lagi sekarang). Ini ia-lah kerana hendak mengadakan sabatang jalan raya yang besar di-pantai utara dari bekas tapak Shanghai Hotel hingga ka-sempadan bandar raya di-sebelah barat dan juga kerana hendak mengurangkan kesesakan lalu-lintas di-Jalan Kelawei. Oleh kerana banyak kemajuan yang sedang di-lakukan di-sepanjang kawasan pantai utara itu maka Jalan Raya Northam dan Jalan Kelawei tidak-lah akan dapat memuatkan lalu-lintas yang semakin bertambah itu. Jadi, dengan menyambong atau memanjangkan lagi Gurney Drive yang besar di-tepi laut bahkan lalu-lintas di-kedua2 jalan yang tersebut tadi pun tidak-lah akan bersesak2 lagi keadaan-nya.

Maka mengikut syarat sekshen 4(c) Undang2 Kawasan Tepi Pantai Bab 122 kelulusan daripada Dewan ini ada-lah di-mohonkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan —

"Bahawa menurut syarat2 Sekshen 4 dalam Undang2 Kawasan Tepi-pantai (Bab 122) Dewan ini meluluskan supaya di-tambun bahagian kawasan tepi-pantai yang letak-nya dari sempadan timor laut Lot 297, T.S.1, Daerah Timor Laut, Pulau Pinang hingga ka-sempadan timor laut Lot 281, T.S.1 dan Lot 215, Mk. 18, Daerah Timor Laut, Pulau Pinang, ia-itu sebagaimana yang terlukis didalam Pelan (34A) dalam L.O. Pg. 246/55 — Lukisan Lembaga Leterik

Pusat No. 856/61, dan sa-lepas itu di-ishtiharkan-nya menjadi Tanah Kerajaan Negeri dan kemudian-nya di-serahkan-nya kepada pehak Majlis Bandar Raya, Pulau Pinang, supaya menjadi sa-batang jalan awam mengikut sekshen 103(10) dalam Undang2 Perbandaran Bab 133."

Member for Glugor (Enche Aziz Ibrahim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Member for Kota (Dr. Lim Chong Eu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a Motion which is apparently quite straightforward, and I feel that I only want to make a comment, and I would wish to abstain from the voting on it, because I think the principles involved are that if the City Council have made a plan, and their reasons are argued, and the City Council apply to the State Government through the State Assembly for approval by virtue of the kind of parliamentary democracy we subscribe to, we should automatically let this argument go through. However, I feel in this state of austerity, where the country is faced with a problem of making savings it is peculiar that the City Council, controlled by a Socialist Party believing in greater benefits for the greater mass of the people, should embark on an entirely sort of prestige project, and not utilize the large sums of money which are obviously involved in reclamation of the foreshore for other projects which can bring benefits to the State or people. This is purely to my mind a prestige project — a scheme which may easily be put aside for some time in favour of other important and pressing schemes. However, as I have said, Sir, in view of the fact that we subscribe to this question of parliamentary democracy, after making this comment on the unnecessary expenditure involved, and unnecessary scheme at this stage of confronta-

tion, we wish to dissociate ourselves from the voting on this Motion,

Member for Sungei Pinang (Mr. D. S. Ramanathan): Mr. Speaker, I rise merely to make a comment upon the comment made by the Honourable Member for Kota. I speak merely from memory, so I may be subject to correction. But I believe the loan money for this particular project was approved by the Central Government quite some time ago, and it was made available to the City Council two or three years ago. And since this was a part of a certain road which had been left incomplete I believe the City Council then went on to complete the project. Therefore it cannot really be described as a prestige project costing a great deal of money, and I think the City Council was in this case in order in completing a project started many years ago.

Member for Tanjong Bungah (Mr. Cheah Seng Khim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to support the Motion. The reclamation of Gurney Drive will benefit the people of Penang, and enhance the beauty of our island, thus benefiting tourism. I am sure that the people of our island will be grateful to the Government and the local authority for this move, but I hope that there will be no competition for darkness between this new place and the Tanjong Tokong reclamation, and between the City Council and the Rural District Council.

Question put and agreed to.

5. ADJOURNMENT.

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

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

Member for Tanjong Utara (Mr. Khoo Kay Por): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I rise to speak on the subject of unemployment in the State of Penang.

The Government is giving top priority to the Indonesian confrontation which all of us strongly support. Apart from this, Government should also give priority to the question of unemployment. This unemployment problem does not only cover the State of Penang, but also prevails throughout the whole of Malaysia. According to the statistics given by the State Government this figure of unemployment is really shocking and alarming beyond description. The youths of our country are the backbone of our country, for they are the future leaders guiding the country's destiny. If they are not given the proper attention by the Government then they would be bound to tread the wrong track. By the Government's indifferences to their future these youths are bound to be frustrated; and this would cause them to become a menace to the country and society as a whole. What causes the large amount of crimes and robberies throughout the country at the present time? Is it not due to unemployment? This is indeed a fact which is known to everyone. It is not a problem of today or yesterday, but has been with us for a long time. And the Government has still not yet solved this problem satisfactorily.

Sir, in my opinion there are two ways which the Government could take to reduce the great number of unemployed. Firstly, industrialisation of the State, which would offer employment to our youths. Secondly, more of our

young people should be encouraged to take up farming and agriculture. In this way our young people will be offered employment. And I am sure they will remain loyal and faithful citizens of our country.

If only this problem is tackled satisfactorily, then I firmly believe that crimes and robberies in the State of Penang as well as in the other states of Malaysia will be reduced to a great extent. The Government therefore could save to a certain degree, and directly and indirectly build a healthy and contented society. This is what I am sure the public would very much want. Sir, it is our duty to have this problem tackled as early as possible.

Thank you.

Member for Bayan Lepas (Enche Ismail bin Hashim): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi tahniah kepada Kerajaan Negeri kerana mengeluarkan wang \$70,000 untuk Biasiswa Negeri selain daripada Biasiswa Kechil pada tiap2 tahun untuk menolong anak2 kita yang hendak melanjutkan pelajaran tinggi. Kalau kita semua sekak balek Penyata Biasiswa Negeri tahun 1962 dan tahun 1963, hampir 100 orang pada tiap2 tahun dapat nikmat dari Biasiswa tersebut.

Ada pun tujuan Kerajaan kita mengeluarkan Biasiswa atau wang yang begitu banyak tiap2 tahun ia-lah untuk menolong penuntut2 yang waris-nya tidak mampu tetapi yang mempunyai otak yang baik supaya mereka2 itu dapat menchapai darjah yang sa-tinggi2-nya dalam pelajaran. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang menjadi ke-raguan, ta' puas hati saya seka-rang, ia-lah chara pemberi ini di-buat ia-itu Kerajaan mengeluarkan Biasiswa ini tidak cukup, di-

beri hanya lebeh kurang $\frac{1}{2}$ sahaja dari keperluan penuntut itu. Kebanyakan-nya hanya menerima \$800 sahaja pada tiap2 tahun. Apa yang saya mahu ini di-beri semua perbelanjaan penuntut itu — kalau \$2,000 beri-lah \$2,000 itu. — mengikut yang di-buat di-lain2 Negeri. Dengan chara begini baru-lah ada ma'ana Biasiswa ini di-buat untuk menolong orang2 yang miskin. Tetapi dengan dasar yang di-buat sekarang ini, saya percaya, sampai khamat pun penuntut2 yang betul2 miskin yang ada di-Pulau Pinang tidak akan dapat menerima Biasiswa ini. Saya juga tidak-lah hendak menidakkan atas kebijaksanaan Kerajaan membuat peratoran begini, supaya dapat Kerajaan memberi bantuan berupa banyak bilangan kepada penuntut2 pada tiap2 tahun. Saya khuatir dengan peratoran yang ada sekarang ini penuntut2 yang betul2 miskin tetapi berkebolehan tidak mahu meminta Biasiswa Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang ini dan kalau meminta pun akan menolak-nya manakala di-beri, sebab tidak mampu waris-nya membiayai yang $\frac{1}{2}$ lagi itu. Kalau di-kira kasar, waris-nya terpaksa menambih sebanyak \$60 atau \$70 tiap2 bulan — dalam jurusan seni sahaja, kalau dalam jurusan kedokteran dan lain2 lagi tentu-lah akan melebehi jumlah itu. Ahli2 Yang Berhormat sebab itu-lah kalau kita pandang kepada dasar Biasiswa Tahun 1962 dan tahun 1963 itu, nama pemegang2 Biasiswa Kerajaan ini terdiri dari pada kebanyakan orang2 yang tinggal dalam bandar yang hampir2 mampu. Tetapi jauh sekali anak2 kita yang waris-nya miskin yang dudok di-luar bandar seperti Pa' Tani, nelayan2, penoreh2 getah, pekebun2 sayur dan lain2 lagi terutama orang2 Melayu. Sa-sunggoh-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap kalau-lah betul2 pihak Jawatan-kuasa Biasiswa Negeri ini terutama-nya Yang Amat Berhormat Dato Ketua Menteri sebagai Pengerusi

Jawatan-kuasa Biasiswa tersebut, hendak betul2 menolong dan melihat orang2 miskin di-luar bandar dapat anak2 mereka juga melanjutkan pelajaran ka-tingkatan yang lebeh tinggi lagi, terpaksa-lah mengubah chara2 pemberian yang di-buat sekarang ini kepada satu chara yang lebeh praktik lagi. Terima kaseh.

Member for Tanjong Tengah (Mr. Teh Geok Kooi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand the State Government is planning to build a Cultural Hall on the Renong Ground as there is absence of such a Hall suitable for the holding of important international conferences and meetings in Penang. Because of this Penang does not appear to have a fair share of such conferences and meetings, as Singapore and Kuala Lumpur seem to be the usual venue for the holding of these conferences and meetings. While the holding of such international conferences and meetings enhance the importance of Penang, and puts Penang on the international map of importance, it must be admitted that such conferences and meetings are few and far between; so the said Hall may still serve other functions which after all are also not regular matters. I understand the State Government will be expending a very substantial amount of money for this Hall. To turn this Hall into a worthwhile project whereby it can fetch returns to subsidize for its maintenance, I venture to suggest that it could incorporate an Indoor Stadium so that our own sports-minded citizens could have a useful centre at which to meet in games and healthy competition. At present there are not many of such centres for such purposes. A good Government will always encourage games and sports, so that their energy could be expended in the right direction. And also, the country could be assured of strong

and healthy citizens, as it is due to the lack of such facilities that our young people quite often fall into wrong and bad company, and as a result we find our State is suffering from a bad reputation of being a centre of hoodlums, gangsters, secret societies, pickpockets and robbers. One may say that this is due to confrontation from Indonesia and trade recession. But it is a known fact that even young people from respectable and even very-well-to-do families are also involved.

If only the State Government can start the ball rolling by going into this project and actively encouraging our young people to be sports-minded by providing them with a proper Indoor Stadium then I believe a lot of the youths of our State could be saved from falling into wrong and bad company.

To prune down expenditure for the construction of an Indoor Sports Stadium, I therefore suggest the incorporation of this Indoor Stadium in the Cultural Hall, which would sort of save expenditure for some other important project.

The City Council has been talking a lot about building an Indoor Sports Stadium, but it seems that the Council has not gone beyond the blueprint stage.

Chief Minister: Tuan Yang dipertua, saya suka juga beri jawapan kapada ucapan2 daripada Ahli2 Yang Berhormat.

First of all, Sir, I would wish to reply to some of the points raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong Utara on the question of unemployment in Penang.

Sir, we all realize that this is a problem which is not peculiar to this State alone. In most develop-

ing countries there is some measure of unemployment. Penang, as we know, is a very small State; and as such offers no scope for major land development schemes. The Government is happy to say that although there is no such land development scheme we were fortunate to get the help of the Pahang Government in the 5,000 acres for the landless and unemployed. This new area in Pahang should generate employment, and offer the promise of a new future for the settlers of Penang.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure we are all aware that confrontation has had an effect on the employment position in the State. The cessation of trade between Penang and Indonesia has to a great extent affected the barter trade in which the people of Penang were reasonably active. The Government on its part has tried to assist these people displaced from employment in every way possible. Relief amounting to \$57,550 was given to these persons during 1964. And in order to create further employment the P.W.D. started a scheme whereby the unemployed could register for employment. Though this project was given every publicity the response from the unemployed was very poor. Our records show that a total number of 89 persons registered and secured employment.

The State is also well in the forefront in the field of agriculture. Penang was the first State to undertake a major programme of double cropping. Work in the agricultural sector has increased considerably over the last few years, and I feel confident that this will create additional avenues of at least seasonal employment for people in the rural areas.

The Government, whilst recognizing the importance of agricul-

ture, is also giving increased emphasis to a programme of industrialization. Many of us are aware of the existence of an Industrial Estate at Mak Mandin where some eighteen factories have been allocated sites. At present only one factory is in production, but it is expected that more will commence production before the end of this year. Honourable Members may also be interested to know that one major Jute Factory situated in Mak Mandin Industrial Estate is expected to provide employment for approximately 700 people.

This Industrial Estate is sponsored by the Government — hence industrialists setting up their concerns there obtain the benefit of having roads and other services provided by the Government. I would also like to inform this Assembly that numerous other industries have been established all over the State. The Port Development programme which is being undertaken around Butterworth will, I am sure, provide the stimulus for the establishment of further industries in the area. I have in the past made references to the various projects which are being carried out by the various authorities. These projects which should contribute to the development of the area will also provide employment during the period of construction. These projects too have been instrumental in inducing various industries like the Sugar Refinery at Prai, the proposed Steel Mill and Motor Assembly Plant to be sited in the State of Penang. The sugar Refinery has already offered employment to hundreds, and it is expected that the other two new industries will provide increased employment opportunities for our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Government is aware of the problem of

unemployment, and is doing everything within its means to provide additional avenues of employment. The Labour Department also tries to place people in employment through its Employment Exchanges. I would like to appeal to the member of this Assembly to try and persuade industrialists in the State of Penang to invest in existing industries, or to establish new ones. The Government cannot do everything as its own resources are rather limited. In the field of industrialization the private sector can make an effective contribution. Unless the Government obtains support from the private sector its role will be limited to one of encouraging the establishment of industries. I feel confident that with the support from the private sector we can make better and more rapid progress in solving our unemployment situation. May I therefore conclude by appealing once again to interested bodies and organizations to play a more important and prominent role in the industrialization of the State.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Lembaga Biasiswa Negeri Pulau Pinang merasai bahawa sistem yang ada sekarang ini ia-itu memberi chuma sa-bahagian sahaja daripada bantuan kewangan yang di-perlui kepada Siswa2 Negeri, telah berjalan di-Pulau Pinang ini dengan chara yang amat memberi puas hati. Ini ia-lah kerana sunggoh pun hasil mahsul kepunyaan Lembaga itu tidak berapa banyak namun sistem tersebut telah membolehkan pihak Lembaga itu memberi bantuan kepada jauh lebeh ramai lagi penuntut2 yang benar2 berkehendakkan-nya. Dalam tahun 1965 ini ada sebanyak 120 permohonan2 untuk mendapatkan biasiswa akan tetapi pihak Lembaga itu chuma dapat mengeluarkan sebanyak 30 biasiswa sahaja. Walau bagaimana pun, bilangan biasiswa2 yang di-beri itu ia-lah jauh lebeh banyak daripada bilangan

biasiswa2 yang di-beri oleh mana2 Negeri di-Tanah Melayu ini.

Dan lagi, oleh kerana tanggungan kawangan itu ada-lah di-pikul bersama oleh pihak Lembaga Biasiswa dan juga oleh pihak ibu bapa mereka maka ta' dapat tidak perasaan bertanggong-jawab tentu-lah akan timbul di-hati sanubari Siswa2 Negeri yang berke-naan itu.

Sa-hingga ini, tiada sa-orang pun penuntut yang telah menolak tawaran Biasiswa Negeri; begitu juga tiada sa-orang pun di-antara Siswa2 Negeri yang terpaksa memberhentikan pelajaran-nya di-Universiti kerana ibu bapa-nya tidak mampu memberi bantuan wang untuk membiayai pelajaran-nya itu.

Sungguh pun jumlah biasiswa yang biasa-nya di-beri ia-lah sebanyak \$800 hingga \$1,000 setahun, namun pihak Lembaga tetap akan bersedia memberi pertimbangan untuk menambah jumlah itu kepada mana2 jua Siswa Negeri yang terbukti kesusahannya. Malahan, tambahan seperti itu telah pun di-luluskan oleh pihak Lembaga dari semasa ka-semasa. Dan saya boleh kata, penuntut2 yang meminta penuntut2 yang berkehendakkan biasiswa datang daripada kawasan luar bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab kepada ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Tengah, I would like to say that the State Government is aware that there is a proposal to

build an indoor stadium in Penang, and my Government sincerely welcomes this proposal.

The State Government appreciates the value of sports. Sports are important, not only for the development of a healthy body but also for the development of a healthy mind. Consequently, the Government has been taking a deep interest in sports, and providing grants every year to various sports organisations in the State. These include athletics, football, hockey, basketball, tennis, table-tennis, cricket, badminton, sepak raga, etc., etc.

The Government has received an application from the Committee dealing with the proposed stadium asking for financial assistance. This is under careful consideration in the light of the limited financial resources of the State, and of other more urgent or more essential projects like low-cost housing accommodation, extension of water supplies, and development of industrial sites. I wish to ask the Committee and the Honourable Member of Tanjong Tengah not to be disheartened because even if it is not possible for the Government to help financially they can be assured of the full moral support of the Government for their project. I am sure that the Committee is an able group of people, and will be able to raise the money for the project. I would like to commend them for their initiative, and to wish them success in their undertaking.

Thank you.

The Assembly adjourns at 6.30 p.m.

