



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 18th December, 1963

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Sarawak Affairs, DATU TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting,
 DATU MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, P.D.K. (Jelai).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak),
 ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
 (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF
 (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,
 P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
 (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
 (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
 (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).

- The Honourable ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN To' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ O. K. K. HAJI MAHALI BIN O. K. K. MATJAKIR, A.D.K.
(Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
(Kuala Selangor).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR
(Sarawak).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).

The Honourable ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).

- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN
IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S.
(Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.
(Ulu Selangor).

- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).

The Honourable ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).

- „ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' NGUI AH KUI, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The following Member made and subscribed the Affirmation required by law:

Enche' S. Rajaratnam (Singapore)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MALAYSIAN INSPECTOR-GENERAL— APPOINTMENT

1. Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara) asks the Minister of Internal Security when a Malaysian citizen will be appointed to the post of Inspector-General of the Royal Malaysian Police.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Sir, towards the end of 1965 or early 1966.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, 1965 or 1966—is this House to understand that this Force will not immediately be Malayaniised? (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: It has already been replied to.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The question is so elementary, Sir. Do I need to answer that question?

Mr Speaker: No. I say it has already been replied to.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I thought you nodded to me.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adakah jangka waktu yang demikian itu disebabkan oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri menyangka bahawa kelayakan belum ada bagi orang yang menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini untuk menjawab jawatan itu, atau sebab yang lain?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila Persekutuan Malaysia ditubuhkan ia-itu di-dapati di-dalam

Pasokan Polis ada banyak kekurangan pegawai? Maka dengan sebab itu-lah sa-berapa pegawai yang ada patut ditahan sampai masa-nya bagi dapat pegawai yang menchukupi.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Kuala Langat): Mr Speaker, Sir, does that amount to a no confidence in the more senior Malayan officer that an expatriate officer is appointed?

Dato' Dr Ismail: That is only the Honourable Member's opinion that it is a no confidence. As far as I am concerned, it is not a no confidence.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Yesterday the Defence Minister said that he had absolute confidence in the new incoming Commander of the Malaysian Armed Forces. It is very strange that although one Minister has absolute confidence in local people . . .

Mr Speaker: Order, order! What is your question?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am coming to it, Sir. Although one Minister says that he has absolute confidence, the other Minister, his closest colleague, is not able to give that same assurance in this House; and from that the only conclusion this House can draw is that this Minister has no confidence in his own fellow citizens in the Police Service. Mr Speaker, Sir, I want the Minister to say whether he has absolute confidence in Malaysian officers, or he has confidence only in his expatriate officers.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I have confidence in all the officers in my Ministry.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is the Minister aware that the British expatriate officers in the Malayan Police constitute an arm, not of the Malayan Police, which they are only in name, but actually are part of the British Secret Service?

Mr Speaker: That is an entirely different question. I cannot allow that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I have some more questions, Mr Speaker. Is the Minister aware that he can be made a victim of the machinations of these British expatriate officers in the Police and Special Branch, and as a result of

these machinations anti-colonial politicians in this country can be arrested and deprived of their liberty?

Mr Speaker: That is again out of order.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Is the Minister aware that the Commissioner-General of Police from time to time consult the British High Commissioner for Malaysia at his house?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Shame!

Mr Speaker: Do you like to reply to that?

Dato' Dr Ismail: There is no such post as Commissioner-General of Police, Sir.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: I beg your pardon—Inspector-General of Police.

Mr Speaker: Do you require notice of that question?

Dato' Dr Ismail: No, Sir, I do not require notice. I think that is just a product of the Honourable Member's pathological thinking Sir (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Is the Minister not aware, or is he aware? If he is aware, will he find out whether it is true or not?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I said that that is just a product of the Honourable Member's pathological mind.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): It is very clear. We want an answer as to whether the Minister is aware or not.

Mr Speaker: He is not aware, that is what it amounts to.

Enche' V. David: He has not said that he is not.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I think this Minister instead of answering questions is just attacking Opposition Members. He must answer whether it is "Yes" or "No", because he may be a pathological case himself.

Mr Speaker: What is your point?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: He must answer the question, Sir—whether he is aware that the Inspector-General of the Malaysian Police gets instructions from

the British High Commissioner in the Federation. Does he know that it happens, or does he not know?

Mr Speaker: Question No. 2.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I have one further supplementary question, Sir. Will the Minister deny, although we are an independent country today, that he is just a rubber stamp of these expatriate officers and he approves anything and everything that they do to the extent of harming patriotic leaders of this country?

Mr Speaker: That is also out of order. I can't allow that question.

CRAFTSMAN PRINTERS—REFUSAL OF LICENCE

Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of the Interior to state the reason for the Government to reject the application of Craftsman Printers for renewal of licence for the year 1963.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail): Sir, the Government this year rejected an application by Enche' Tajuddin bin Abdul Kahar made on behalf of Pustaka Gunong Ledang Limited for a licence under the Printing Presses Ordinance to operate a printing press at Petaling Jaya to be known as "Craftsman Printers".

I wish, however, to make one point clear and that is that this application which was rejected by me was *not* an application for renewal of licence for 1963, and I do hope that in future Honourable Members when asking questions will clarify the facts and not waste the time of this House. This particular press was licensed to operate in previous year but the licence was issued to a different person. However, in 1962 this press was sold to Pustaka Gunong Ledang Limited and under the law, a fresh application has to be made. It is therefore not correct for the Honourable Member who asked this question to say that the Government had rejected the application for renewal this year. I repeat, the application was for a fresh licence and was not for a renewal of licence—that is for the Honourable Member's education.

Now, the application was rejected on the ground that I have reasons for believing that this Press will be used in a manner prejudicial to the security of the country.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: All these technicalities brought in by the Minister earlier on have nothing to do with the real reason which he has just disclosed—that it would be used in a manner prejudicial to the security of this country. Did the Government in effect not allow the licence to Craftsman Printers because it was publishing or printing an Opposition party paper which he himself has licensed.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am not responsible for the Honourable Member's or the Opposition's opinion in this matter. As far as I am concerned, I believe that this press will be used in a manner prejudicial to the security of the country.

Enche' V. David: Well, it is a matter of opinion expressed by the Minister of Internal Security that the press may be used in a manner prejudicial to the security of this country. Will he clearly state what he has in mind in relating that it will be prejudicial to the security of this country.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, will the Honourable Minister qualify—that it is not really prejudicial to the security of the country but rather prejudicial to the security of the Alliance Government?

(SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear, hear!)

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Can the Honourable Minister enlighten this House as to the grounds for basing his belief that the press is prejudicial to the security of the country? To enable him to have a clearer picture of what I am aiming at, I may point out to him that it is usual for a Minister to act because of certain events which may have given him grounds for suspicion. May I ask him whether there has been any such occasion during the period when the new company, Pustaka Gunong Ledang Ltd, has taken over? Has the Minister censured or warned the press to the extent that it has been used for such purpose?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Under the Ordinance the discretion is given to me. I do not intend to accept or to be directed by the Honourable Member as to how I should use that discretion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Is the Honourable Minister admitting that he has no reasonable grounds whatsoever and that he has been motivated solely by political prejudices? Will he admit that, Sir?

Enche K. Karam Singh: Is this House to understand that except for the Minister's subjective opinions and beliefs, he has nothing material to tell this House as to why he took that action against this press—nothing material except what is in his own mind? Or if he has anything material, is he prepared to put it before this House?

Mr Speaker: Are you prepared to answer that?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I think the Honourable Member should know that I cannot be goaded into saying things which he wants me to say.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, could the Honourable Minister enlighten this House as to the conditions for renewal of licences for the Press?

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Honourable Member is a Member of Parliament, and I suggest that he study that Ordinance!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that this action in this respect has, in fact, amounted to a suppression of the freedom of the Press, which freedom should be enjoyed by the Opposition Parties? If the Minister cannot answer that, I would ask the Prime Minister to do so, because this is a very important question.

Mr Speaker: That question is irrelevant!

GENERAL ELECTIONS—PARTICIPATION BY DETAINEES

Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of the Interior whether the Government will allow Enche' Ahmad Boestamam and other detainees to contest the coming General Elections and campaign freely therefor.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no discretion vested in me as to whether or not a person is qualified to contest in the General Election as the qualifications for such are enshrined in the Constitution. Whether Enche' Ahmad Boestamam and other detainees will be released or not for the purpose of campaigning freely in the General Election, is dependent on whether or not they would continue to be a security threat to Malaysia.

Enche' V. David: Sir, will the Minister enlighten this House as to whether Enche' Boestamam will be allowed to contest in the elections while remaining in detention?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, the Honourable Member can read the Constitution as well as I do. I do not intend to waste the time in educating him on that subject. He can read the Constitution for himself.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I have understood that the Government will always surprise us by amending certain parts of the Constitution whenever it desires. So, it would not be a surprise to me if it were to introduce a new legislation to prevent Enche' Boestamam from contesting in elections. I would, therefore, like to have an assurance in this House as to whether the Minister will permit him to contest in elections even if his detention continues. Can we have an answer, Sir?

Mr Speaker: He has already replied to that question that it is laid down in the Constitution.

ARMS FOR SOUTH AFRICA— SALE BY U.S.A.

Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs whether he is aware that the United States of America despatches large quantities of arms to South Africa, and if so, whether he will consider taking necessary action to oppose this.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, or at least I am made to understand, America has stopped the sale of arms or military equipment to South Africa—arms or equipment which could be used to enforce the apartheid policy whether in South Africa or in West Africa. However, there are a few

commitments which America has got to respect and, as far as I know, as soon as these commitments end, no arms or any material that is likely to be used to enforce this policy, will be sent to South Africa.

TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND U.S.A.

Enche' V. David: Sir, is the Prime Minister aware that a large quantity of gold is purchased from South Africa by the American Government and will the American Government cease trading with South Africa in future? And will the Prime Minister take necessary action to see that the American Government does not trade with South Africa?

The Prime Minister: I cannot give any assurance on that because that is the American Government's business and not mine! (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: What will be the stand of the Malayan Government towards the American Government if the American Government continues to trade with South Africa in spite of several Asian countries opposing the apartheid policy of the South African Government?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, we would not look at it with favour because we were the first country to bring pressure to bear on South Africa because of its apartheid policy; and we were the first to advocate the boycotting of the South African goods. Naturally, we would like all countries in sympathy with our stand not to deal at all with South Africa. On the other hand, if they feel that they must, because of certain requirements, it is something which we cannot stop.

Enche' V. David: Sir, if the American Government continues to trade with South Africa, will the Federation Government consider severing diplomatic relationship with the American Government? (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: I do not think we can, and I do not think it matters to them whether we have relations with them or not. When we have diplomatic relations with them, we feel very much secured against communist aggression.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, I have heard the Honourable Prime Minister on several occasions saying that he would sink or swim with America.

Mr Speaker: That has nothing to do with this question! (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Prime Minister aware that America by trading with South Africa in buying South African goods is, in fact, nourishing apartheid in South Africa? If he is aware of that, what action would he take to bring the disapproval of this country to the notice of the American Government?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, America is sympathetic on our stand on apartheid. As I said, there are certain obligations which, from her own domestic requirements, she has to pursue; and that is a thing which we cannot stop. But, as far as I know and I can say with a feeling of certainty, that she is not in sympathy with the South African apartheid policy.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Malayan Government has taken a certain stand in the United Nations, will the Prime Minister now consider instructing the Malaysian Representative in the United Nations to bring to the notice of the world in the open Assembly of the United Nations that America should cease to nourish the roots of apartheid by trading with South Africa?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 24 (3) which reads:

"Mr Speaker may allow supplementary questions to be put for the purpose of elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an oral answer has been given, but he may refuse any such question which in his opinion introduces matter not related to the original question...."

Sir, surely this question is not related to the original question!

Mr Speaker: Sometimes the Ministers reply before I give my ruling. (*Laughter*) I have already reminded the Honourable Ministers that they need not reply to supplementary questions which require notice. However, sometimes, before I can

make my ruling, one of the Ministers would get up and reply. I will not stop any Minister who would reply to a question which is not relevant to the original question. I know that Standing Order very well. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Prime Minister is prepared to answer my question as to whether he will consider bringing up this matter in the United Nations?

Mr Speaker: That question is ruled out of order! (*Laughter*).

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA

5. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs whether the Government is considering to restore diplomatic relation with Cuba.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, there has never been any diplomatic relation with Cuba, so the question of restoring it does not arise. (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: Will the Government consider having diplomatic relationship with Cuba?

The Prime Minister: Sir, that is quite a different question, but I am quite prepared to answer it. (*Laughter*). We do not consider establishing diplomatic relation with Cuba, because we are short of personnel. In fact, as there are countries on terms of friendship with us to whom we can't send any representative at all—countries such as Canada—we feel that before we could attend to the other countries like Cuba and so on, we shall first think of sending missions to countries which are very close to us.

Mr Speaker: Again, I cannot apply this Standing Order 24. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, since the Prime Minister has been kind enough to reply despite the Standing Order, would he extend his kindness by saying whether it is because Cuba is not within the Western bloc?

The Prime Minister: Well, he reads my mind quite well, in the sense that it is quite true. But as I said, we have other commitments which we should attend

to first, before we could attend to countries that are not, I might say, on the best terms of friendship with us.

Enche' V. David: Is it because purely that America would not favour such a diplomatic relation with Cuba?

Mr Speaker: I would not allow that question.

DECLARATION OF ASSETS BY MINISTERS

6. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he is prepared to call upon the Members of his Cabinet to declare their assets including those in the name of their wives before and after their appointment as Ministers.

The Prime Minister: Sir, this question has been asked before and I can assure this House that all Ministers have been asked to declare their assets, and they have all done so. But on the question of declaring the assets of the wives of the Ministers, we are not obliged to do so under the Regulations. If, on the other hand, the Honourable Member has anything to report, or if he is civic-minded enough to report any matter which he suspects that there has been dishonest dealing by the Minister or his wife, then I would invite him, if he likes to, to send the information to me; or if he does not like it, to send the information to the Anti-Corruption Department, or to the Police. I can assure him that I would welcome whatever information which the Honourable Member would like to bring up.

Enche' V. David: This question was asked purely to place the Ministers and their families in the confidence of the people and in high integrity. Again, Sir, when I say their wives should declare their assets, I have in mind that there may be Members of the Cabinet whose wives are having shares in firms which they should not do—shares which would have been obtained because of the position of the Ministers. So, it would be safer that the wives also declare so that they will be placed above suspicion. Will the Prime Minister consider this, Sir?

The Prime Minister: Well, this matter has to be discussed first because, as I say,

there is no law, no provision in the General Orders, or anything, to force a wife to declare her possession, or to prevent a wife from doing any business of her own, so long as the business which she does is not connected with the Ministry of her husband. Just because her husband happens to be a Government servant, or a Minister, is no reason to ask the whole family to starve. It is enough the husband has got to shoulder all the burden or the yoke, without having to force the wife to suffer. But as I said, if there is information that a wife is using her husband's position to make money, or to do business, then that is something which we could deal with under the Anti-Corruption Ordinance.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, could the Honourable the Prime Minister tell us whether he is aware that there has been more than one report to the Anti-Corruption against either one or more of the Ministers of this Government?

The Prime Minister: I have not received any information or report. But on the question of wives, sometimes it is dangerous to tie them down to anything because some husbands are entitled to four wives. (*Laughter*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am not talking about the wives; I am talking about the Ministers themselves. Is the Honourable the Prime Minister aware that there has been more than one report against Ministers of this Government?

Mr Speaker: He is not aware of it.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr Speaker, Sir, when and where could the House know about the disclosure of assets of the Ministers?

The Prime Minister: It is not for the information of the House, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau Perdana Menteri tidak sedar berkenaan dengan pergaduhan seperti itu, boleh-kah dia chuba menyiasat dalam hal itu? Telah ada di-ma'alumkan bahawa Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa telah ada report terhadap sa-orang

Menteri, atau isteri-nya dan Perdana Menteri telah menjawab bahawa dia tidak sedar, dan jikalau dia sedar, boleh-kah dia menyatakan?

The Prime Minister: Boleh. Jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memberi keterangan, saya tetap akan menyiasatnya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bukan maksudkan bagi menyiasat case itu, tetapi menyiasat anti-corruption, menyiasat report anti-corruption itu ada sampai atau tidak?

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister has invited us to submit to him complaints against Ministers, if any. Will he give an assurance that the result of the investigation will be communicated to the complainant, or are we to remain in the dark for ever?

The Prime Minister: We will inform the complainant because he is entitled to know about it, because he laid the report. But the unfortunate part of it is that nobody ever lay any report. They only come to see me when they want something from me. (*Laughter*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, that answer given by the Honourable Prime Minister is shocking, because I myself did see him and make a report of possible corruption within the State of Perak some two years back.

The Prime Minister: Well, I remember that, and I do not know what had happened—it is so long ago. But I think the Honourable Member is satisfied with the investigation we had carried out, because he never came back to me again. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, how is the Prime Minister to know whether there is corruption or not, if he just sees that his Ministers are outwardly as poor as they were before or just as rich, but he does not know whether their wives have become millionairess or multi-millionairess?

The Prime Minister: I do not know anybody's wife is a millionairess here. (*Laughter*).

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Indonesian Sabotage Plot

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have a little statement to make for the information of Honourable Members of this House. I am just taking the opportunity as this House is sitting to report on the day to day occurrences on the international platform. Honourable Members will recall the statement I made in this House on the 11th December to the effect that Indonesia had recruited our young men to fight for them in West Irian. At the time when the Indonesian authorities were busy recruiting volunteers, I had my suspicion, because in my mind they have no dearth of young men to fight the battle for them. There was, in fact, no need for them to come to the Federation to recruit our young men. Now, I feel that my suspicion has been well founded.

I have already indicated in my statement last week that these people were never sent to West Irian to fight at all, but instead were subjected by the Indonesians to an intensive training on anti-Malaysia propaganda. When the Indonesian authorities were convinced that these men could be used for their purpose, they then were sent back to this country to organise. On their return, they were immediately contacted by the Indonesian Embassy or officials of the Embassy here with the sole aim of forming secret organisations in this country.

With the severance of diplomatic relations with Indonesia these people dispersed. Some refused to have anything more to do with this treacherous plan, but some continued to do so for money's worth. So, these people with the help of secret agents established here are now taking part in subversive activities with the aim of overthrowing this Government and to win adherents for this purpose. Many of them have been rounded up and interrogated, and some have not been found anywhere in this country—it is presumed, therefore, that they must have gone back to Indonesia.

There are in our midst organisations now to wreck this country by fair or by foul means—mostly you can take it for granted by foul means. Unfortunately, even some of the organisations, which are known to be above board, are not free from the infiltration of these agents. A few members of UMNO have been taken in by the Police. It shows above other things, it shows beyond all reasonable doubt, that action taken by the Authority is not to wreck any Opposition party but to try and control the activities of our enemy. We are fortunate, however, in that many of the trainees have been loyal enough to break away from these organisations and as a result of which we have obtained quite a lot of information of the activities of the secret agents.

The Government has known for some time that the Indonesian Government has created an intelligence organisation on Pulau Sakupang, an island in the Rhio archipelago, a few miles south of Singapore. It is led by the previous Indonesian Assistant Naval Attache in Singapore by the name of Lieutenant Bambang Partono. This organisation is running training courses in a camp on the island. Apart from the usual military training which lasts three months, the courses include detailed instructions on sabotage technique such as destruction of vital installations, railway lines, petrol dumps, and so forth.

This Indonesian organisation on Pulau Sakupang is said to be in control of a network of agents in the Peninsula and in Singapore, whose task is to lure Malaysians to go to this island with promise of money and jobs. I am able to reveal this, because one of those who attended the first course had defected to us. Furthermore, he had made it quite clear that he was recruited by a certain Indonesian agent in this country on the promise of good pay and a good job. Let there be no doubt about it. He and a number of others were tricked into going there and had made no secret about it on their return. This person has told us that other courses are to follow soon—and I may say that one is going on now. It is known that on their return, these

trained saboteurs were to attack vital installations which it was hoped would bring our economy to a standstill. They had planned to blow up the water mains between Johore and Singapore, the Pasir Panjang Power Station, and various other targets throughout the country. However, prompt measures taken by the Government to ensure the strictest security of vulnerable targets foiled their plan. So, they turned against the civil population. Their aim was to create alarm and despondency in the public mind, thereby enhancing Indonesia's confrontation. The apparent indiscriminatory destruction of cars by the so-called mad bomber of Singapore has been the handy-work of some of these agents. As a result, you may have read that that caused the death of two innocent persons.

As I said before, the Government had been investigating for some time, and during the last few days the Police had already arrested 23 persons in Singapore, seven in Kelantan, four in Johore, and three in Selangor. All those arrested had either attended this course on Pulau Sakupang, or were as Indonesian agents directly involved in recruitment and despatch of those selected for this training. Many of those arrested are, luckily enough, co-operative with the Government, and now realise that they had been misled by the blandishments of the Indonesian recruiting agents.

In Singapore the Police have recovered loaded sten guns, primed hand grenades of Indonesian army origin, a large quantity of gelignite, and miscellaneous sabotage equipment.

As a long-term plan, the Indonesians are said to intend to form what they call battalions to carry out an armed revolution in this country: one battalion to be raised in Singapore, two battalions in Johore, one battalion in Kelantan. This dream is a measure of their stupidity, but the arms and explosives we have recovered indicate the extremes to which they are prepared to go.

Another matter of considerable interest to Honourable Members of this House is the way the Peninsula Malay

Union, or P.M.U., has become involved in the ramifications of this organisation. Let me describe how Lieut. Bambang Partono has bribed one Abdul Kahar, the Vice-President of P.M.U., with a sum of \$25,000 to revive the P.M.U. as a political party. Abdul Kahar, who is now under arrest, accepted the money and among other things was made responsible to recruit P.M.U. members to be sent for military training to Indonesia. At this point, I should say that the Government has clear evidence of secret, illegal, organisations within the P.M.U. in Kelantan, Kedah and Johore. All the seven persons arrested in Kelantan have received military training on Pulau Sakupang and are members of secret, illegal, organisations in Kelantan under the Peninsula Malay Union. Among the persons arrested are several Indonesians and their agents, who have been recruiting these saboteurs. One of the senior Indonesian leaders from Pulau Sakupang is in our hands now. Together with these persons are a number of armed Malaysians—luckily the number is very small—who have shown that they are willing to work for a foreign power, and for money they are prepared to carry out the Indonesian policy of confrontation to extreme lengths. If left unhampered, they would have continued their callous acts of violence. These happenings give the lie to statements by Subandrio and his lackey Azahari that the incidents in Malaysia are spontaneous and not Indonesia inspired.

I lay these facts before the House, and I am sure that Honourable Members will join with me in condemning the action not only of these criminal and traitorous saboteurs but of the cowardly persons, who have directed their criminal activities from Indonesia (*Applause*).

BILLS

THE ROAD TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time". (17th December, 1963).

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyambong balek uchapan saya pada petang sa-malam. Oleh kerana banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah memberi pandangan dan fikiran, saya terpaksa juga menerangkan supaya jelas, terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan dasar² pengangkutan. Sa-malam saya telah berchakap berkenaan dengan mengeluarkan permit atau kebenaran kereta² sewa, tetapi di-mana² negeri yang had (quota) peratus orang Melayu itu telah penoh, di-buka kapada semua bangsa, tetapi apabila di-adakan temuduga bagaimana sharat² yang di-kehendaki ada juga di-datangkan tuduhan daripada orang yang bukan Melayu. Konon-nya, orang Melayu juga dapat tetapi telah di-bukakan kapada semua bangsa. Sa-bagaimana saya katakan sa-malam orang yang bukan Melayu yang memohon itu apabila di-temuduga banyak yang tidak menjadi parajurit². Saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-sini, pertama sa-kali dalam negeri² yang sudah penoh quota Melayu-nya tidak-lah tersinggong faham, kerana kita tidak mengeluarkan permit ini atas nama China, Melayu atau India, tetapi atas sharat yang di-kehendaki supaya hendak menjalankan perniagaan pengangkutan itu.

Banyak juga yang telah keliru dan salah faham tentang soal bas, dasar Kerajaan bukan dasar yang di-chakap²-kan bahkan telah di-jalankan lima tahun lama-nya, jalan² yang baharu atau jalan yang di-sambungkan jalan baharu, akan di-dapati istimewa pemohon² daripada sharikat² yang sudah 100% modal daripada orang Melayu. Sa-kira-nya tidak 100% yang banyak modal orang Melayu, sa-kira-nya tidak ada mengikut perintah saya yang akhir, RIDA memohon supaya orang Melayu boleh mengumpulkan modal masok RIDA dengan akhir-nya dapat orang Melayu itu mengambil aleh daripada RIDA. Jadi, ini bukan ma'ana menyekatkan sharikat² bas yang bukan Melayu kerana sharikat² yang bukan Melayu itu juga di-dalam bandar² atau tempat² yang sudah berjalan akan memohon banyak kali tambahan bas-nya kerana tempat² yang mereka boleh jalankan itu ia-lah tempat yang ramai.

Dalam hal yang bagitu pun mereka bagaimana Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah telah menerangkan sa-malam dengan sukarela-nya membukakan 10% modal² mereka itu kapada orang Melayu, tetapi malang-nya modal² yang datang daripada orang Melayu ini terlampau lambat kerana sharikat² itu merojokkan kapada Kementerian saya. Saya menyeru kapada orang Melayu bukan sahaja masok modal supaya mereka apabila habis modal yang berpatutan boleh-lah ada pengarah² juga daripada orang Melayu dan di-situ dapat-lah mengadakan dasar supaya orang Melayu juga mengambil bahagian dan di-ambil menjadi pekerja² mengikut-lah yang munasabah untuk modal Melayu dan memberi orang Melayu tentang pekerjaan.

Yang ketiga, lori, ini soal lori, soal Undang² tidak timbul, chuma timbul-nya apabila ada keterangan² waktu di-siasat lori² yang menjalankan perniagaan pengangkutan atau mengangkut barang² yang tidakenchukupi dengan keterangan yang ada di-bawa, di-beri beberapa orang yang memohon maka baharu-lah Majlis Pelesen Pusat atau negeri itu yang mana kita chadangkan sa-buah sahaja itu akan bersetuju menambah. Dan sa-kira-nya bersetuju menambah, atau jika ada 100% kompeni Melayu maka baharu-lah datang timbangan istimewa kapada kompeni² Melayu yang memohon dengan ada kekurangan lori di-kawasan itu akan di-timbangan dan di-beri peruntokan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Boleh-kah saya tahu daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat di-dalam perkara pengangkutan ini, kenapa-kah satu saudagar Melayu yang bernama Haji Abd. Majid meminta supaya di-buat extension bagi permit yang ada itu supaya dapat membawakan getah daripada Kelantan ka-Kuala Lumpur, sebab apa di-tolak?

Mr Speaker: Order! order! Saya hendak mengingatkan bahawa awak bangun kerana hendak memberi clarification, bukan-nya boleh menyoal? Berma'ana di-dalam Standing Order itu Yang Berhormat itu berchakap tidak kena atau salah pada tempat-nya,

itu hendak minta di-betulkan, itu boleh. Saya hendak mengingatkan lagi, kita berbahath ini atas principle atau dasar pindaan Undang² yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini. Dalam jawapan Menteri Yang Berhormat baharu² ini banyak nampak-nya perkara² yang tidak kena mengena sama sa-kali dengan dasar pindaan Undang² ini. Saya sendiri sudah membacha pindaan ini tidak ada berkenaan dengan orang Melayu untuk mendapat lesen, itu tidak ada di-dalam pindaan ini. Saya perchaya perkara itu barangkali ada di-bangkitkan oleh beberapa orang sa-malam, saya tidak tahu macham mana sudah di-benarkan berchakap, jadi terpaksa juga Menteri Yang Berhormat menjawab-nya. Tetapi, saya minta-lah apabila hendak menjawabkan, jangan-lah panjang atau di-tumpukan jawapan itu atas pindaan yang ada di-hadapan ini.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Terima kaseh, kerana ada 16 orang yang telah berchakap kepada pindaan ini, saya rengkaskan sahaja menjawab-nya. Oleh kerana mengikut nasihat Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta-lah semua Ahli Yang Berhormat mengambil ingatan section 118 di-dalam Undang² Lalu Lintas No. 49/58 terang dan jelas di-perundang²kan 118 bab 45 muka 87 yang berbunyi:

"Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of this section, the Licensing Board in exercising its discretion in this section shall give preference to any application from a Malay or a company with preponderant part, or if there is no such company suitable, a substantial part of whose capital is owned by Malays, over any other applications."

Maka itu-lah dengan rengkas saya menjawab kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-malam berchakap berjela² atas soal orang² Melayu tidak ada memberi akuan dalam Perlembagaan atau Undang² yang telah saya bachakan, memada²lah dengan rengkas saya jawab. Banyak juga Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berkeliru berkenaan dengan bab Undang² yang kita hendak pinda, satu peratoran² pemohon permit² dalam 10 buah Majlis Pelesen Kawasan dan sa-buah pusat dengan hanya sa-buah sahaja. Ini bukan tujuan hendak melambatkan atau hendak mengurangkan perhubungan orang Melayu dengan Registrar, tidak jadi soal di-situ, yang

sa-benar-nya kerana pengalaman tiga tahun yang Kementerian ini telah menjalankan Undang² ini, elok-lah di-adakan sa-buah yang mengandongi 8 ahli²-nya dan sa-orang Pengerusi dengan dua orang daripada lapan orang ahli itu apabila hadir sudah chukup bilangan. Dengan ada-nya lapan orang dapat bergilir² dan permohon² permit itu sama ada hendak memohon teks, lori atau pun bas, sama ada di-dalam negeri atau beberapa buah negeri selalu di-adakan tidak-lah tiap² hari atau tiap² bulan, sebab itu kita daripada pehak Kerajaan memikirkan pada waktu ini pemohon untuk dua tiga buah negeri sama ada lori atau bas di-bicharakan di-Ibu Kota di-Petaling Jaya, ini tidak-lah menjadi kesusahan kepada orang ramai.

Sebab itu Majlis Pelesen ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa yang di-tentukan dengan mengikut bilangan pemohon² akan pergi ka-Pusat² Pelesen sama ada di-Pulau Pinang, di-Alor Star, di-Kota Bharu, di-Kuantan dan di-lain² tempat sa-bagai menyenangkan orang ramai dan melekaskan kerja²-nya.

Wakil yang telah bersalah faham di-atas Pindaan Undang² Majlis Pelesen ini tidak di-tukar²kan chara Majlis Penyiasat bagi menguntokkan taxi² ini, itu akan berjalan saperti biasa juga. Saya minta-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap semalam dari Kubang Pasu Barat, kalau saya tidak salah dia mengatakan dengan sebab di-tukarkan ini, orang ramai tidak dapat berhubung dengan Registrar atau Pendaftar. Yang sa-benar-nya Pendaftar ini sa-lama-nya sebok dengan membicharakan temuduga, jadi tidak dapat banyak menjalankan kuasa² menguatkan Undang². Bagitu juga dengan Pegawai² Kanan-nya maka ini akan memberi peluang bagi pehak orang ramai dapat bertemu dan bertanya apa yang dia tidak faham kepada pendapat Pegawai Kanan di-dalam pejabat² di-seluruh negeri ini dan dapat berkhidmat kepada orang ramai lebeh daripada waktu-nya.

Saya hendak menjawab semua sa-kail tudohan² yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Damansara, konon-nya Kerajaan hari ini baharu sedar hendak mengambil tindakan kerana banyak kemalangan² dan maseh

lagi tidak puas hati tindakan yang di-ambil itu. Saya faham sa-bagai Yang Berhormat dari Damansara atau daripada Socialist Front tentu-lah dasar mereka itu hendak menjadi hak negara semua kenderaan² ini tetapi beliau tidak berchakap, kalau beliau mengatakan patut Kerajaan akan membahagikan peluang kepada kereta lebeh lagi tetapi beliau sa-bagai sa-orang Lawyer juga faham tiap² pemohon² lori pehak keretapi di-benarkan membangkang dengan alasan yang kuat. Pehak Kerajaan dan saya sendiri sa-bagai Menteri yang berkenaan terutama sakali berkenaan dengan lombong² ini, tauke² lombong sa-belum hendak memohon lori² ada-lah di-arahkan berunding dengan pehak keretapi dan dasar-nya telah pun di-jalankan dan banyak keretapi dapat membawa lombong² batu itu dan itu-lah menguntungkan keretapi. Malang-nya apabila lombong² itu telah bertukar tempat dan tidak menggunakan jalan keretapi jadi jabatan keretapi ada mempunyai kerugian sedikit tetapi pada tahun ini pehak keretapi rugi banyak bukan-lah fasal kurang cargo itu tetapi fasal naik gaji. Ini bukan-lah mismanagement saperti mana tudohon dari pehak Pembangkang kata, keretapi tidak chukup di-jaga. Kita memang chukup jaga dan kita akan adakan sa-orang expert untuk menyasat bagaimana boleh mengurangkan perbelanjaan dan menambahkan hasil-nya. Dan beliau menudoh juga apabila melantek ahli², jangan-lah melantek pemuda² UMNO, orang yang mengampu dia dalam kempen election, ini menunjokkan pehak Pembangkang; kalau barangkali pehak yang berchakap Yang Berhormat dari Damansara atau daripada Socialist Front kalau party-nya menubuhkan Kerajaan boleh jadi dia buat macham itu. Tetapi pehak kami Perikatan dan Kerajaan Perikatan, saya suka-lah menerangkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya telah melantek sa-orang daripada-nya ia-lah bekas Hakim Besar Makhamah Tinggi dan orang² yang terkenal tahu selok belok Tanah Melayu ini bukan sa-barang orang sahaja. Saya sendiri telah mengatakan kalau sa-orang politik yang dudok di-sana tentu-lah tidak kena gaya-nya, jadi nampak-nya

melulu sahaja tudohan itu dan hendak memburokkan Kerajaan. Ini-lah saya sangat dukachita kapada pehak Pembangkang ini pada hal dalam Pindaan Undang² ini ada satu bab yang mana pehak Bangsar berkali² dalam Budget Meeting atau Meshuarat Kewangan tiap tahun mendesak saya supaya mengadakan satu Undang² yang driver² lori ini patut adakan Undang² sukanan tidak bekerja berlebeh²an, adakan Pindaan Undang² dan sekarang ini ada Pindaan Undang²-nya tetapi tidak ada sa-orang pun yang berchakap, tidak ada sa-orang pun yang mengulas tetapi mereka mengaku diri mereka jagoh kapada pehak² buroh.

Mr Speaker: Kalau dia tidak mengulas, ta' usah-lah di-jawab lagi.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kapada pehak Pembangkang ini, kita terima bangkangan² dan ulasan²-nya yang baik dan saya ucapkan terima kaseh-lah. Berbalek saya kapada wakil Ipoh, saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh kapada P.P.P. yang menyokong penoh Pindaan Undang² ini kerana memang baik chuma ada satu sahaja fasal pakai badge ini menambahkan lagi lesen. Saya perchaya beliau tidak akan berchakap demikian sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat sahabat saya dari Larut Utara tidak mencheritakan panjang kesah terjantai² serta terhayon² pakai badge ini. Jadi sebab salah satu tujuan yang sa-benar mengenakan pemandu² lori ini memakai badge atau tanda mengikut bagaimana yang telah Kerajaan jalankan beberapa lama, kapada pemandu kereta taxi dan kapada pemandu² bus dan juga kapada kon-dakter² atau penjaga tiket bus itu ada memakai badge juga. Sebab mereka² itu ada mempunyai satu lesen yang lain daripada membawa kereta atau bus, ini menunjokkan dia telah lulus segala² apa juga yang di-ketahui sa-bagai orang yang hendak memandu taxi atau bus. Tetapi malang-nya sa-lama ini pemandu² lori ini tidak ada; barangkali pada zaman dahulu lori² ini oleh sebab jalan² pun lebar, lori² pun laju membawa muatan yang berat² saperti kayu² yang beberapa hela dan laju-nya lori itu 50 dan 60 batu satu jam, ini tidak boleh di-nafikan.

Tiap² tahun di-dalam persidangan perbelanjaan, pehak Yang Berhormat sendiri telah merayu dengan saya, macham mana hendak mengkontrolkan driver² daripada melajukan lori-nya itu. Jadi saya telah berkira dua tahun ini, saya telah berhubung seluroh negeri ini, berhubung dengan pehak tauke² lori menyatakan macham mana hendak kontrolkan driver², dia kata kita tidak boleh kontrolkan, terpulang-lah kepada Menteri untuk mengelokkan-nya. Jadi perkara ini kalau di-pulangkan kepada Menteri saya akan siasat yang elok ini ia-lah di-bahagikan kepada pemandu² lori satu lesen istimewa kerana membawa lori itu mesti-lah lulus dan tahu chara² Highway Code begitu dan bagini, baharu-lah kita bagi kerana hendak memandu lori. Jadi dengan ada-nya lesen ini sa-kira-nya mereka itu lari laju satu daripada syarat-nya dia mesti-lah jangan larikan sampai 35 batu satu jam. Dia juga di-mestikan pass doctor kesihatan yang chukup dan mesti mengikut apa yang telah di-tentukan oleh pehak Kerajaan. Jadi dengan chara itu Enforcement Officer atau pegawai² yang menjalankan kuat-kuasa ini boleh memanggil driver² yang laju itu dan di-berikan amaran. Pertama sa-kali kita ma'afkan yang kedua kali kita tahan lesen-nya kerana hendak memandu lori sa-lama sa-minggu, kalau tiga kali kita boleh tahan membawa lori ini. Jadi ini-lah tujuan yang sa-benar-nya, bukan hendak menyusahkan pemandu² atau bukan hendak chari hasil.

Banyak pehak Ahli² Yang Berhormat terutama sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Utara mengatakan, kenapa tidak kita kontrolkan dia punya had laju—accelerator-nya di-tutup atau pun di-seal, itu pun sudah kami buat ya'ani daripada tahun 1953 sampai tahun 1955 telah dua tahun. Jadi lori² yang membawa barang² berat dan jalan di-negeri kita ini gunong-ganang, kalau di-tutup accelerator-nya 30, 35 apabila lori itu hendak naik gunong yang tinggi dan churam, jadi dia tidak boleh naik terus-menurus, ini membawa kemalangan pula. Habis, dia berhentikan lori-nya dan ambil sekuru driver..... *keringok* (Ketawa), ini saya sudah chuba dua tahun, daripada tahun 1953

sampai tahun 1955 ini pegawai saya yang memberitahu. Jadi sudah kita chuba, mata² sudah summon pun, pergi ka-Makhamah sudah 6 bulan baharu bichara, saksi tiada ada, buang kes. Ini-lah alasan-nya daripada Pejabat Kenderaan sendiri akan mengambil satu initiative—satu chara dengan administrative ini lebeh memberi bekas. Kerana pemandu lori ini kirakan hendak duit trip—pergi banyak trip, banyak duit-nya. Kita boleh panggil dia dan tahan lesen. Kalau dia sudah tidak ada kerja, hendak buat dua kali, sa-belum melajukan kereta tentu dia berfikir dua kali. Saya harap terutama sa-kali Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara boleh-lah fikirkan kerana saya fikir badge itu kalau tidak mahu di-tarokkan di-poket, kita boleh rundingkan di-mana hendak tarok badge itu asalkan boleh nampak. Kalau badge itu di-kalongkan susah pula nanti kita katakan macham lesen anjing pula. Jadi kita tidak hendak buat begitu tetapi kita boleh rundingkan perkara ini kerana perkara ini bukan perkara baharu. Maka, saya minta-lah soal kocek penoh dengan licence itu, saya fikir soal licence yang sudah ada itu tidak timbul. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri sa-malam telah mengeluarkan badge-nya, saya nampak chuma satu badge sahaja yang di-bawa-nya oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-malam; itu pun ta' penoh kocek-nya. Maka biar-lah kita ini berpandu kepada tujuan undang² ini. Sudah di-kenakan kepada tuan² lori itu, ta' dapat juga. Kita sudah tutup dia punya accelerator supaya jangan lari laju lebeh daripada 35 batu satu jam, dia buka pula kerana merbahaya. Jadi, beri-lah peluang kepada kami menjalankan sa-kali ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkata dia ta' perchaya yang perkara ini boleh berjaya dalam perkara yang saperti ini. Insha' Allah sama²-lah kita bekerjasama, saya akan tunjukkan buktinya, insha' Allah kita akan berjaya. Beri-lah peluang dan sokong kepada kami. Dan lagi begitu juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sungei Patani. Ini bawa kereta kata-nya careless driving, ma'alum-lah kata beliau sudah dapat kemalangan, kemalangan ta' berbau, nasib baik kena \$30 sahaja. Sekarang ini pula kata-nya 6 bulan kena \$1,000.

Maka undang² yang di-buat ini di-beri satu maximum, atau yang paling tinggi \$1,000 atau 6 bulan, tetapi beliau sendiri pun di-saman, chuma kena \$30 kerana menengokkan keadaan di-situ lichin dan dia lari ta' laju, selekoh di-situ dia ta' sangka yang boleh merbahaya, tetapi ma'alum-lah skip itu skip juga. Jadi perkara itu kita pulangkan-lah kepada Mahkamah. Undang² ini bukan-lah hendak mem-beratkan, atau hendak menghukom orang² yang hendak lari laju dengan tidak ada keterangan² yang lengkap. Dan saya suka juga hendak menerangkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara yang mengatakan fasal ada sa-buah company lori yang lari laju tidak ada di-tangkap, ta' ada di-saman licence²-nya. Ini bukan fasal lari laju sahaja boleh di-tangkap. Perkara ini hendak di-bicharakan dahulu. Bichara ini memakan waktu, apabila di-jatuhkan hukom, baharu-lah dia kena hukom. Maka saya minta-lah kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, kalau hendak berchakap tolong-lah jangan menyentuh kepada polis, menyentuh kepada pejabat² ini. Kita hendak-lah fikir dahulu, sa-belum di-dapati salah, maka hendak-lah di-bicharakan dan lepas itu hendak ada keterangan pula. Kadang² polis itu ta' kuasa hendak menangkap-nya, kerana bila di-bawa ka-Mahkamah, ta' chukup keterangan, buang case. Maka ini-lah chara yang hendak menyenangkan bagi kita menjalankan-nya, ikhtiar chara pentadbiran dan saya minta kepada Ahli² ini beri-lah sokongan kepada pegawai² dan Kementerian saya, insha' Allah pada tahun hadapan kita akan baiki lagi keadaan² yang sa-umpama ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mengatakan dia ada bacha surat khabar yang kata-nya Menteri Kerja Raya apabila hendak buka jalan raya baharu—sing 100 meter, kata-nya Menteri Kerja Raya itu menggunakan kereta Mercedes, yang sa-benar-nya bukan kereta Mercedes, tetapi kereta Lancia. Kereta Lancia itu boleh lari laju sampai 140 batu satu jam. Jadi, pada waktu itu saya ada di-sabelah-nya, bukan fasal lari kuat atau laju, tetapi pada masa itu ia-lah hendak membuka jalan baharu dan pula ta' ada orang. Dia

hendak chuba kereta itu pergi jalan baharu ka-Klang, kalau tengah² jalan itu orang ta' boleh menyeberang, kerana tinggi sempadan-nya itu. Jadi jalan itu ia-lah untuk hendak melekaskan per-jalanan yang sa-kurang²-nya 60 batu satu jam. Kalau 70 atau 80 batu satu jam, itu di-panggil closing speed. Macham di-negeri² Eropah pula di-panggil autobahn, kalau kita jalan ka-bawah daripada 60 batu satu jam, orang itu akan kena saman. Dia ada berlorong² pula, ta' boleh berhenti kalau kereta itu rosak. Kalau dia hendak berhenti, terpaksa keluar daripada tempat itu. Dia sa-bagai Menteri Kerja Raya hendak chuba macham mana dia punya jalan. Maka Yang Berhormat itu sa-bagai Menteri Kerja Raya yang mem-buat jalan, dan Menteri Pengangkutan pula ada di-sabelah-nya hendak me-nengok sama di-tempat itu, bukan ada manusia, itu saya aku² yang saya ada di-situ pada waktu itu dan saya telah beri amaran kepada beliau, jangan buat macham itu lagi di-tempat² lain. Ini sa-benar-nya cherita, fasal hendak menengok keadaan jalan itu, dan kita hendak mengetahui pula jalan di-negeri kita ini seperti autobahn di-Tanah Melayu ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dia kata reckless driving dan begitu bagini. Saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar Sarawak yang telah pun menerangkan sa-malam, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya bagini: Mengikut undang² Panel Code 304 (a) mengikut undang² Inggeris yang lama dahulu, hendak mendapatkan kesalahan itu dia hendak-lah chukup dia punya negligence. Jadi apabila perkara itu di-bawa ka-Mahkamah, banyak yang buang case. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh sa-bagai peguam dia juga menyokong undang² ini. Dengan ada-nya pindaan section (3) yang ada di-dalam pindaan ini, dia punya prove gross negligence itu ta' begitu kuat. Maka hendak-lah di-tengok jalan itu sama ada laju-kah atau tidak. Kalau jalan itu kecil, banyak kereta, waktu hujan dia jalan lebeh daripada biasa yang di-hadkan di-situ, maka sudah chukup-lah bukti-nya yang dia itu salah. Sebab itu dia punya hukom paling tinggi \$1,000 tetapi tidak-lah

selalu kena maximum, melainkan dua tiga kali kalau buat salah seperti itu. Ini ada-lah sa-bagai mengurangkan pemandu² kereta yang lalai, maka sebab itu-lah dengan ada-nya banyak di-bicharakan, kena hukum, walau pun hukoman itu tidak berat, tetapi dia akan sedar yang jalan² raya itu bukan untuk kegunaan dia sahaja, tetapi juga untuk kegunaan orang ramai yang hendak menggunakan-nya dan keamanan mesti-lah kita sama² jaga di-situ.

Saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kasih kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jitra-Padang Terap yang men-chadangkan bukan sahaja menyokong fasal badge itu, tetapi kalau boleh di-tarok gambar pemandu kereta itu di-sabelah kiri-nya supaya apabila penumpang itu naik, dia boleh nampak. Nampak itu sa-memang elok, tetapi kita ta' hendak membanyakkan belanja lagi, dan oleh kerana itu saya akan timbangkan, kalau sa-kira-nya badge itu ta' memadai nanti, kita akan timbangkan. Di-atas chadangan-nya itu saya ucapkan banyak terima kasih.

Ada sa-ramai enam belas orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah mengambil bahagian berchakap berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² Pindaan ini sa-malam dan kebanyakan-nya berchakap berulang² itu juga, tetapi bab berkenaan dengan kenderaan ini, saya tidak akan banyak berchakap di-atas perkara itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Baling pada kali ini telah men-chadangkan supaya ahli yang sa-ramai lapan orang itu patut di-tambah menjadi sa-belas orang ahli bagi tiap² buah Negeri di-mana tiap² sa-buah Negeri ada sa-orang wakil-nya. Ini saya berasa dukachita, kerana saya ta' dapat hendak menerima chadangan-nya itu, dan kalau tiap² buah Negeri hendak di-adakan, saya fikir susah juga seperti mana yang ada pada hari ini, sedangkan saya hendak melantek empat orang bagi tiap² buah Negeri itu, kadang² saya tunggu sampai enam bulan ta' dapat nama² orang itu. Saya berpendapat lapan orang ahli ini sudah cukup memadai, kerana dua orang ahli boleh buat empat kali giliran, maka kalau perlu kita akan timbangkan pada masa hadapan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara meminta istimewa supaya di-adakan sa-buah Majlis Pelesen untuk orang² Melayu sahaja. Saya berpendapat kalau Majlis Pelesen itu hendak di-adakan bagi orang² Melayu sahaja, barangkali Mahkamah itu ada juga untuk orang² Melayu sahaja. Majlis Pelesen ini bukan-lah Mahkamah, tetapi di-sifatkan sa-bagai semi-judicial. Jadi apabila had quota berkenaan dengan taxi itu belum lagi penuh, orang² bukan Melayu ta' dapat hendak di-duga untuk orang² Melayu, tetapi Majlis Pelesen ini tentu-lah kita perchaya terdiri daripada orang² yang memang faham dari segi undang², faham dari segi lain² juga dan semua-nya itu ada peratoran²-nya. Saya ta' dapat hendak menerima chadangan-nya itu, tetapi kalau-lah hendak menyenangkan pada orang² yang hendak memohon yang tidak tahu tentang chara²-nya, tidak tahu macham mana begitu bagini, itu saya telah beri perintah kepada Pesuruhjaya Pengangkutan Jalan Raya dan juga Pendaftar² bagi menerangkan supaya dapat menolong orang² yang hendak memohon lori², teksi atau bas tentang macham mana chara²-nya. Pegawai² itu akan menasihatkan mereka itu sa-belum mereka memasokkan permohonan²-nya itu.

Berkenaan dengan bangkangan daripada bangsa² asing—ini bukan bangsa². Saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat tarek-lah balek berkenaan dengan tuduhan bangsa, bukan fasal bangsa. Ini dasar pengangkutan dalam negeri kita ini sa-lagi tidak ada kemahuan atau tambahan, maka tidak di-keluarkan peruntukan permit² itu. Kerana kalau tiap² orang minta teksi di-beri, tiap² orang minta lori di-beri dan tiap² orang minta bas di-beri, maka berpuluh dan beratus ribu teksi, bas dan lori di-Tanah Melayu, maka ini akan merugikan. Maka sebab itu-lah bangkangan ini bagi peluang kepada pehak yang telah menjalankan perniagaan, bukan sebab dia China, India atau Melayu, tetapi sebab dia sudah ada menjalankan perniagaan itu. Maka siapa yang hendak memohon di-tempat yang dia menjalankan itu, maka dia di-beri hak membangkang, tetapi Majlis Pelesen tidak mesti terganggu walau

10 loyar sa-kali pun dia pakai, atas keterangan² yang di-bawa, maka di-situ-lah Majlis Pelesen akan menimbangkan. Saya berani berkata ada sa-tengah permohonan daripada pehak orang kita sendiri yang tidak pakai loyar pun mahu lori—pehak Pembangkang di-sabelah sana ada tiga empat loyar—tetapi dengan keterangan yang chukup, maka mereka juga di-beri. Sebab itu-lah saya harap tidak ada tuduhan² yang mengatakan kalau orang kaya atau kompeni besar itu boleh mengadakan banyak loyar. Maka apalah harapan kita. Ini-lah yang susah kalau kita hendak berniaga, chepat putus asa sa-belum menchuba lagi.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memadaïlah saya jawab dengan sachara rengkas. Saya menchadangkan Rang Undang² ini di-bacha kali yang kedua dan di-luluskan.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri Kenderaan dapat memberi penerangan atau penjelasan sadikit bersangkut dengan uchapan saya tentang cycle track itu supaya di-buat.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun saya tidak menjawab, tetapi Kerajaan telah menjalankan dasar itu, chuma menunggu giliran masing². Dalam bandar yang banyak kenderaan saperti Alor Star dan lain² memang sudah ada peruntokan. Saya akan berhubung dengan Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, apabila kita membaharui jalan itu, maka cycle track atau jalan khas untuk basikal akan dapat di-bena.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

Clauses 1-4—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, dalam memberi jawapan berkenaan dengan "reckless and dangerous driving" Yang Ber-

hormat Menteri telah menyatakan ta'rif "recklessness" dan sa-bagai-nya. Dan di-dalam perkataan ini di-katakan—"Any person who drives a motor vehicle on a road recklessly or at a speed or in a manner which having regard to all the circumstances (including the nature, condition and size of the road and the amount of traffic which is or might be expected to be on the road) is dangerous to the public shall be guilty of an offence"—saya hendak bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri kenapa tidak di-nyatakan dengan tegas yang pertimbangan di-beri kepada "size of the car or vehicle" dengan barang² yang di-bawa-nya? Sebab ada-lah berbeza sa-buah motokar yang kecil yang laju di-dalam jalan yang sama dengan keadaan yang sama dengan sa-buah lori yang besar dengan mempunyai *trailer* dan sa-bagai-nya. Kalau *circumstances* yang di-sebutkan itu mengandongi "nature, condition and size of the road" kenapa tidak di-sebutkan "power of the car or condition of the car itself?" Jadi saya minta supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri memikirkan perkara ini, sebab sa-buah lori yang besar tidak sama bahaya-nya dengan motokar yang kecil di-dalam laju yang sama.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Pengerusi, mengikut pandangan Legal Draftsman, all the circumstances, tentang kecil besar itu di-pulangkan kepada mahkamah. Kalau Mahkamah Kecil terpulang kepada Magistrate atau President of Session Court atau pun Hakim. Jadi kalau kita hendak taroh segala² dalam undang² ini, jadi nampak-nya macham kita menyekat. Jadi itu terpulang kepada timbangan-nya. Sebab di-sini di-sebutkan—in a manner which having regard to all the circumstances—manner itu ada-lah keadaan, tetapi saya perchaya siapa juga yang menghakimkan perbicharaan itu akan menimbangkan dari segala segi. Tidak payah kita sebutkan lori-kah atau motokar sepot-kah. Itu-lah yang saya dapat menerangkan ia-itu itu-lah tujuan-nya. Terima kaseh-lah atas pandangan itu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, Legal Draftsman-kah atau siapa-kah saya tidak-lah sebakkan

sangat. Yang menjadi soal ia-lah kalau sudah di-pulangkan kepada Hakim dan sa-bagai-nya ta' usah sebut "nature, condition and size of the road" tentu-lah Tuan Hakim itu tahu berkenaan dengan jalan kechil atau lari kuat, tetapi kita sebut-lah. Itu yang menjadi soal kepada kita.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap Yang Berhormat dari Bachok bacha fasal itu daripada atas yang mengatakan—Any person who drives a motor vehicle—perkataan Inggeris-nya motor vehicle atau kenderaan yang berjentera, sama ada lori, bas, kereta biasa atau pun sepot kar, saya fikir cover up. Berkenaan dengan lori lari laju melanggar orang, itu-lah yang di-pulangkan kepada Hakim.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak membahathkan berkenaan dengan *motor vehicle*, tetapi yang saya bahathkan patut di-beri *indication* atau tunjukkan di-sini. Kalau Bill ini sudah sangat menyebutkan "including the nature, condition and size of the road", apa salah-nya Bill ini menyebutkan "including the nature, condition and size of his vehicle", sebab *size of vehicle* itu ada-lah mempunyai ma'ana yang besar di-dalam *negligence* atau *danger* yang ada pada *vehicle* itu sendiri. Itu menjadi soal kepada saya. Saya tahu *motor vehicle* itu termasuk lori, termasuk motokar sepot—tidak termasuk kereta lembu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Pengerusi, the size of vehicle is not material, tetapi yang jadi soal hari ini fasal laju—the driving is the factor. Apabila driving kadang² kita lari 30 tetapi keadaan jalan itu basah, kalau orang melintas, kita tekan brake kereta kita membuang. Berkenaan dengan driving laju tadi kalau lori pun begitu juga. Soal ini ia-lah soal laju-nya. Ini yang kita hendak fahamkan. Soal-nya—the manner of driving, bukan—the size of vehicle. Kita sekarang sudah bersetuju atas satu maudho' ia-itu "the driving is the factor, and not the size of vehicle".

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Saya tidak puas hati bahawa satu "condition and size of this vehicle" sahaja di-kenakan kepada sa-buah lori

yang besar dengan *tractor*; kemudian sa-buah motokar B.G. 220 yang di-punyai oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sendiri sama² lari 30 meter yang sama di-atas jalan yang sama, ada-kah dapat di-hukumkan bahaya-nya di-jalan raya itu sama sahaja, sebab *tractor* yang lari 30 meter itu boleh terbalek, dan Mercedes tidak boleh terbalek?

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Itu-lah sebab-nya kita hadkan, lori boleh lari 35 batu pada satu jam dan kereta pakai tidak ada had-nya, dan bas di-hadkan 35 batu satu jam, begitu juga sekarang ini teksi sudah di-tetapkan 60 batu satu jam.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap Hakim negeri ini lebeh chekap daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat itu.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8—

Enche' Kang Kock Seng (Batu Pahat): Mr Chairman, Sir, Clause 6 of the Bill amends section 57 of the principal Ordinance. Clause 6 adds a new paragraph saying, "to limit the hours of duty of drivers of goods vehicles and to prescribe the conditions of service of such drivers". Although this section of the law will protect the drivers of goods vehicles from being exploited by their employers, but on the other hand—before this law is implemented—I would like to ask for an assurance from the Minister . . .

Dato Haji Sardon rises.

Mr Chairman: He is quite in order—he is talking on Clause 6. What is wrong?

Dato' Haji Sardon: I was thinking the Honourable Member was talking about the issue of licences to lorry drivers.

Mr Chairman: We are now dealing with Clauses 5 to 8 and he is quite in order.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Thank you.

Enche' Kang Kock Seng: I would like an assurance from the Honourable Minister before this law is implemented that he will make the necessary investigation to collect all the relevant terms

and conditions of service from the employers and employees. Mr Chairman, Sir, why I say this is because I am aware—and if I am wrong the Honourable Minister will correct me—that there are three types of vehicle licences. The first is the “A” type which is for vehicles for general hire or reward; then you have “B” type, which is for vehicles for carrying own goods or reward; and then you have the “C” type which is for vehicles to carry your own goods only. Therefore, the terms of service of the drivers will be different. On the other hand, again, if a vehicle has got to pass through the Customs, in Johore Bahru for example, the lorry operators of Malacca or Kuala Lumpur will have to wait for long hours at the Customs. That would affect the terms of service in regard to the working hours and I do hope that the Honourable Minister will bear this fact in mind before the law is implemented.

On the whole, Sir, this clause is very good. It is now intended, as the Honourable Minister has said, to protect drivers from working long hours, but at the same time there are also drivers who are working on a commission basis. So all these aspects should be taken into consideration before such a law is implemented so that it will not cause hardship to the drivers themselves or to the employers, because if a certain stage is to be reached whereby a vehicle will have got to have shift drivers just like the airplanes—where they can only work for certain number of hours and then there must be a change of pilots—then it might increase the cost of road haulage, whereby the cost of goods will also be affected. When the cost of food-stuffs are increased then the cost of living will also increase.

Dato' Haji Sardon: I can give that assurance, because although we legislate this we are in close consultation with the Minister of Labour, the unions and also the owners of lorries so that we can get comments from all concerned before we actually put up rules and regulations for the implementation of this. So I can give that undertaking, Sir.

Clauses 5 to 8 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 17—

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan berkenaan dengan Clause 12—(cheraian 105 (1))—yang mana di-dalam Rang Undang² itu tersebut:

“There shall be constituted for the States of Malaya a Road Transport Licensing Board consisting of the Commissioner who shall be the Chairman and eight other members to be appointed by the Minister”.

Apa yang menarek perhatian saya ia-lah berkenaan dengan *Road Transport Licensing Board* yang mana baharu sa-bentar tadi saya dengar penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan satu Commissioner dan dua orang ahli sudah chukup dan sudah memadai-lah untuk menjadi bilangan yang boleh menimbangkan permintaan² orang ramai manakala di-adakan satu meshuarat khas untuk memberi pertimbangan pada permintaan² itu. Jadi, di-sini saya minta-lah kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya menerangkan sama ada jika kita hendak adakan satu meshuarat katakan-lah meshuarat itu di-adakan di-Alor Star, yang mana hendak membuat pertimbangan pada permintaan² itu, ada-kah di-kehendaki chuma di-panggil dua orang itu sahaja, atau jemputan² di-berikan kepada semua lapan² orang itu, kerana saya bimbang di-dalam perkara ini, jikalau satu Commissioner Road Transport dan dua orang ahli sahaja yang menjadi koram untuk menimbangkan permintaan² itu; saya bimbang barang kali ahli² yang dua orang itu terpengaruh kepada kata² yang di-keluarkan oleh Commissioner itu, atau pun permintaan² yang mana pehak Road Transport memikirkan patut di-beri, akan tetapi bagi pehak ahli² ini memikirkan tidak patut di-beri atau ada orang yang lain yang lebih sa-suai lagi untuk di-berikan. Sa-lain daripada itu Commissioner ini hanya boleh memanggil dua orang yang difikirkan-nya lebih boleh di-pengarahi-nya di-dalam menjalankan kerja² ini. Jadi, ini-lah yang menjadikan kebimbangan kepada saya terhadap pen-tadbiran Road Transport ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam pembentokan Lembaga Pelesen Kenderaan

ini, kuasa ada-lah di-berikan kepada Menteri Kenderaan. Saya telah mendengar keterangan² daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat bahawa dia tentu-lah akan melantek orang² yang munasabah dan sa-orang daripada-nya ia-lah daripada saluran Kehakiman di-dalam negeri ini atau bekas² Hakim dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya suka mendapat keterangan daripada Yang Berhormat, apabila dia hendak menjalankan pengangkutan ini bagaimana-kah category—jenis orang yang akan di-lantek-nya di-dalam Lembaga Pelesen. Sebab ini ada-lah perkara yang penting dan perlu-lah Menteri Yang Berhormat itu mempunyai gambaran. Sa-kira-nya dia tidak ada mempunyai gambaran dan sa-kira-nya gambaran itu kita rasa tidak berapa memuaskan maka elok-lah kita dengar lebeh dahulu daripada-nya. Sebab kalau sudah di-lantek perkara ini akan berpanjangan dan mungkin akan merosakkan perkhidmatan yang baik ini. Saya tidak-lah sampai hendak mengatakan bahawa benda ini akan di-pandang dari segi politik atau sa-bagai-nya. Sebab ini telah di-nafikan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat dan penafian-nya di-dalam Dewan ini adalah penafian yang rasmi dan tentu-lah akan dapat di-pertanggung-jawabkan-nya. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun hendak-lah kita mendapat gambaran bagaimana jenis pada biasa-nya lantekan ini di-buat.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terutama sa-kali saya hendak menjawab berkenaan dengan quorum ini. Yang sa-benar-nya perkara ini sudah di-jalankan sa-lama tiga tahun terdiri dari sa-orang pengerusi sa-kurang²-nya dan dua orang ahli boleh-lah membuat temuduga atau bichara. Kalau hendak menukar sampai 8 orang atau kesemua-nya jadi segala kerja² tidak boleh di-jalankan. Tetapi kita sa-belum hendak membicarakan, kita tahu ada kes² ya'ani permohonan yang besar² terutama sa-kali ada 10 orang tidak chukup kerana hendak banyak lagi, barangkali orang² yang mahir dalam Undang² dapat datang bagitu dan bagini, dia boleh buat tiga orang, tetapi yang saya katakan tadi, sa-kurang²-nya dua orang. Jadi kalau ada 8 orang dia boleh-lah bergilir².

Undang² kuat kuasa ini telah pun berjalan beberapa tahun. Saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat itu faham kerana ini bukan-lah satu perkara yang baharu.

Berkenaan dengan gambaran orang yang di-lantek itu, sa-benar-nya daripada pengalaman saya, kita mengadakan Majlis Pelesen Pusat yang mengandongi 6 orang ahli atau penolong-nya 2 orang jadi 8 orang. Daripada yang saya cheritakan tadi orang² itu ada-lah bekas Hakim² Besar atau orang retired yang memang terkenal dan di-kenali oleh orang ramai dan dia kenal kepada orang ramai jadi senang dia faham sa-suatu. Saya mesti terangkan lagi di-sini, sa-bagaimana tuduhan² daripada Socialist Front mengatakan di-pilih orang² politik atau orang² UMNO sahaja. Saya memberi akuan, itu bukan-lah chara² kami hendak melantek di-dalam satu² pejabat tempat yang mana untuk bertemuduga daripada semua bangsa dan daripada semua puak dan gulongan. Itu-lah gambaran saya yang boleh saya gambarkan dan gambaran ini telah pun berjalan dengan baik.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, gambaran itu masaalah umum, kita akan balek tempat masing² dengan tidak dapat gambaran. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun saya hendak mengemukakan satu shor kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan lantekan ini. Saya suka mendapat fikiran-nya di-sini supaya di-lantek wakil daripada sharikat² Kenderaan Melayu mendudoki dalam Road Transport Licensing Board. Ini jauh daripada cherita perkauman tetapi cherita-nya ia-lah kerana dasar Kerajaan ini hendak membawa orang² Melayu dalam perusahaan kenderaan. Jadi oleh sebab dasar itu hendak di-jalankan maka ada-lah sangat munasabah bahawa wakil dari sharikat² kenderaan orang Melayu di-berikan tempat dalam Licensing Board ini supaya dia dapat memerhatikan kepentingan perjalanan Pelesenan yang akan di-jalankan oleh Lembaga itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tahu mungkin orang lain yang akan di-lantek di-dalam Lembaga, itu pun boleh jadi orang Melayu juga. Tetapi saya lebeh suka melihat sa-orang daripada sharikat² kenderaan di-sana sebab dia tahu kepentingan perusahaan

kenderaan yang di-kehendaki oleh orang Melayu itu sendiri dan ini dapat menjamin perjalanan dasar-nya. Saya suka mendapat tahu bagaimana Menteri ini menghadapi chadangan seperti ini.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya tidak faham apa yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu. Dia kata Majlis Pelesen ini hendak-lah dapat menjalankan ke'adilan walau pun dia tidak jalankan tetapi kita mahu dia menjalankan sa-berapa boleh. Kalau sudah wakil itu mengatakan kenderaan orang Melayu mesti dudok menjadi sa-orang daripada ahli-nya, jadi ini saya tidak faham. Kerana apa, hak istimewa orang Melayu atau pun preference ini saya yang bagikan directive-nya kepada pengerusi dan kepada ahli² Majlis itu. Mereka itu melantek-nya tiap² sa-tahun sama ada di-panjangkan atau di-tukarkan. Jadi kalau hendakkan ahli daripada kenderaan Melayu nanti daripada Chamber of Commerce Melayu kata hendak juga, Chinese Chamber of Commerce hendak ada, jadi semua ada dan tujuan awal itu sudah lari. Fasal apa, Majlis Pelesen ini bukan Mahkamah tetapi sa-bagai semi-judicial. Kita berkehendakkan sa-berapa daya sa-orang yang bersangkutan tidak akan di-lantek menjadi ahli-nya, kalau tidak tentu-lah ia menyebelah pihak lain walau pun ia tidak buat tetapi sangkaan orang ramai ia berat sa-belah. Saya barangkali suka memberi pandangan kepada Yang Berhormat itu, untuk tujuan ini sa-patut-nya Majlis perniagaan Melayu yang ada section kenderaan dapat memberi pertolongan kepada orang² Melayu yang hendak memohon itu supaya memberi nasihat dan memberikan keterangan serta berhubung dengan Pesuruh Jaya sendiri suroh masokkan permohonan. Maka kita menolong menasihati sa-belum di-majukan di-dalam temuduga itu dan tidak mengganggu orang² yang hendak menghakimkan temuduga itu. Saya suka juga terangkan di-sini, apabila saya melantek sa-orang ahli dia kena-lah buat sumpah dan tidak ada financial interest semua sa-kali dengan perniagaan pengangkutan, perkara ini hendak-lah di-fahamkan.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Yang di-

Pertua, saya maseh tidak puas hati lagi tentang jawapan Menteri Yang Berhormat itu berkenaan dengan quorum tadi. Dia mengatakan lazim-nya sudah berapa tahun di-jalankan oleh sa-orang Commissioner dengan dua orang ahli. Jadi tidak-kah dia ingat hendak melebuhkan bilangan quorum itu. Kerana apa, saya nampak lazim-nya yang kita bermeshuarat di-mana² meshuarat atau pun mana² satu perjumpaan Commissioner ada-lah menjadi pengerusi-nya dalam meshuarat itu. Salah sa-orang ahli terpengaruh dengan Commissioner atau pengerusi itu maka tinggal-lah sa-orang lagi, jadi siapa-kah yang ada kuasa Veto. Kalau sa-kira-nya sa-orang ahli berfikir dia tidak mahu membenarkan permintaan² itu tetapi pada satu masa pula pihak Road Transport kata, ini patut di-bahagikan. Jadi sa-orang ahli tidak tinggal begitu sahaja tidak boleh buat apa². Kalau dia bagi sokongan siapa-kah yang ada kuasa Veto tadi. Ini harus-lah Menteri Yang Berhormat faham apa yang terjadi dua tiga tahun dahulu dalam perkara pengangkutan di-Malaya ini. Saya fikir patut-lah Menteri Yang Berhormat ini memberi pertimbangan untuk melebuhkan quorum itu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sa-kira-nya quorum itu hendak dilebuhkan, nanti melambatkan kerja. Tetapi yang biasa-nya di-dalam perkara² yang besar kita minta semua ahli hadir tetapi ma'alom sahaja-lah sa-tengah mereka itu banyak juga kerja-nya. Saya sudah jawab perkara ini dan saya minta-lah kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat untuk bekerjasama dengan saya, sebab kuasa ulang bichara itu ada, dan perkara ulang bichara itu bukan-lah boleh saya gunakan dengan suka² hati saya. Ini tentu-lah ada dengan bukti²-nya, keterangan yang saya perlukan bagi memanggil lagi orang yang meminta ulang bichara itu, pergi siasat balek, oleh sebab itu jangan-lah di-sangka yang dua orang ahli dan sa-orang pengerusi ini boleh di-pengaruhi. Kalau di-pengaruhi, kalau tidak ada hasil permohonan, ia dapat minta ulang bichara. Ini ada tingkatan-nya, sebab itu-lah kita adakan ulang bichara, dan mereka itu tidak boleh berbuat dengan suka² hati-nya menyekat pada tingkatan bawah. Saya berharap dengan pengakuan saya ini,

Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan faham-lah tentang ada-nya kuasa ulang bichara ini, dan ini berma'ana dengan sendirinya akan menyekat apa juga yang mereka fikir boleh dapat dengan suka hati-nya dengan tidak ada ulang bichara lagi.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang saya minta tolong ini ia-lah satu perkara yang luar biasa. Di-dalam kita hendak memberi keadilan seperti undang² ini, maka patut-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini memberi satu pengakuan yang perkara itu akan di-timbangkan di-dalam satu Majlis Penasihat, atau sa-bagai-nya.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya sudah terangkan perkara itu, dan ta' payah lagi saya jawab, Tuan Pengerusi.

Clauses 9 to 17 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill

First Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Second Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE FISHERIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act, 1963" be read a second time.

Sir, the Fisheries Act, 1963 came into effect early this year but since then it has been found necessary to make some amendments in the light of experience and the present development in the fishing industry.

The existing law provides powers to control fishing within the territorial waters which in the present context means only within the three-mile limit. With modern methods of fishing, especially in the case of relatively large scale fishing units, the area of fishing operation usually extends beyond the three-mile limit. In order to provide

proper control of fishing, Clause 9 of this Bill seeks authority to control fishing and fisheries not only within the territorial waters but also in waters adjacent to the territorial waters. The Bill also provides authority for the Courts of the States of Malaya with the necessary jurisdiction to try offences committed outside the territorial waters.

Clause 2 of this Bill seeks to amend section 3 of the Fisheries Act, 1963 in order to enable the State authority to make rules to regulate the construction of dams or other obstructions in rivers. With the construction of dams, control gates and other obstructions in the riverine waters for power and water supply, it has been found necessary to make provisions to regulate and control the construction of these obstructions in order that they will not interfere adversely with the migratory habits of fishes in these waters.

Apart from the above, opportunity is also taken to make minor amendments with the view to improving and tightening the existing laws. Clauses 4 and 10 now provide that fishing stakes which are unlicensed or the subject of prosecution may not only be removed but may also be destroyed.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, seperti mana dalam Rang Undang² yang lain, Rang Undang² ini ada-lah bermaksud untuk membaiki kedudukan dan taraf nelayan² dalam Persekutuan Malaysia, khas-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Tetapi, walau macham mana pun, pada pendapat saya, keadaan Rang Undang² ini tidak-lah sa-berapa memuaskan, terutama sa-kali kapada nelayan² yang kecil².

Yang Berhormat Menteri yang membawa usul ini, tegas-nya Rang Undang² ini berkata bahawa ada di-adakan satu peratoran berkenaan dengan penangkap² ikan dan akan di-untokkan tempat² yang sa-suai bagi penangkap² ikan itu. Saya suka hendak membawa satu pandangan ia-itu kalau-lah di-daratan ini ada satu jenis binatang yang buas dan ganas yang

di-namakan harimau, yang biasa membinasakan segala apa² yang dia lakukan, maka begitu juga ada satu benda di-dalam perayeran yang di-namakan Pukat Rimau. Pukat Rimau ini ada-lah satu jenis pukat yang telah pun menjalankan pembinasan bukan sahaja kapada mana² nelayan² yang kechil, bahkan juga telah membinasakan dan memusnahkan barang², atau benda² dalam lautan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sangat sa-suai orang kampong atau nelayan namakan pukat itu Pukat Harimau kerana apakala pukat itu menjalankan kerja²-nya, maka segala khazanah dalam laut itu di-tarek sa-hinggakan ikan² yang paling kechil itu pun dapat di-tarek masuk ka-dalam pukat. Itu ada-lah merugikan, bukan sahaja kapada pukat kechil bahkan juga kapada hasil penangkapan dan khazanah dalam laut itu. Saya telah menerima beberapa aduan atas soal Pukat Harimau itu, dan juga perkara itu telah di-bawa kapada pengetahuan polis dan juga kapada pengetahuan perikanan tempatan, tetapi segala aduan² itu belum-lah dapat di-laksanakan oleh pegawai² yang saya sebutkan tadi. Saya tidak-lah tahu apa-kah sebab perkara ini jadi demikian? Boleh jadi, sebab-nya polis mengatakan tidak ada proof atau keterangan yang sa-benar-nya Pukat Harimau itu telah menjalankan kerja² itu. Begitu juga, saya rasa dan saya telah dapati daripada Pejabat Perikanan yang mengatakan mereka tidak ada chukup kelengkapan bagi menjalankan tindakan² sa-umpama itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nelayan² kechil ini sunggoh² berasa terharu terhadap ada-nya Pukat Harimau ini. Baharu² ini saya telah menerima satu taligerem daripada pendudok² di-kawasan saya, dan ini-lah yang saya hendak bachakan taligerem ini di-hadapan Majlis ini dengan kebenaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua:

“Kapada Yang Berhormat Enche’ Ismail Idris, Wakil Ra’ayat Pulau Pinang Selatan, Dewan Ra’ayat, Kuala Lumpur.

Di-pinta mengambil tindakan dengan sa-berat²-nya mengenai usul mengharamkan Pukat Harimau dari chadangan dan ura² Kerajaan Persekutuan. Pihak ra’ayat kawasan tuan menunggu langkah yang di-ambil oleh tuan.

Ra’ayat berkehendakkan haramkan terus dengan tidak bersyarat”.

Ini-lah taligerem sa-bahagian daripada kehendak² ra’ayat di-sana, kerana sa-telah Pukat Harimau itu berluasa di-kawasan itu, maka pencharian nelayan² kechil itu sangat-lah susah sa-hingga kedudukan mata pencharian femili²-nya itu telah terancham. Maka oleh yang demikian saya juga dapat ketahu² daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri atau dalam siaran² akhbar mengatakan bahawa Pukat Harimau itu telah di-haramkan, tetapi ini-lah yang mendukachitakan pihak ra’ayat di-kawasan saya, ia-itu bagaimana sa-kira-nya Pukat Harimau ini di-haramkan, tetapi maseh ada lagi Pukat Harimau itu dalam laut menjalankan usaha-nya. Ini-lah satu perkara yang patut di-ambil perhatian oleh Kementerian ini moga² dengan tidak ada-nya Pukat Harimau ini, maka mata pencharian nelayan² kechil itu dapat-lah di-selamatkan. Saya perchaya tangkapan atau hasil tangkapan daripada Pukat Harimau ini chukup banyak atau berlipat ganda daripada hasil tangkapan pukat kechil ini, tetapi pekerja² yang bekerja dalam Pukat Harimau ini kalau di-bandingkan dengan banyak-nya nelayan yang mengambil bahagian dalam laut nelayan ini sangat-lah berbeza. Saya dapat ketahu² bahawa sa-sabuah Pukat Harimau itu hanya mempunyai 7 atau 8 orang sahaja yang bekerja dalam satu² Pukat Harimau itu. Jadi kalau-lah satu² Pukat Harimau itu boleh merosakkan mata pencharian dan kehidupan ra’ayat yang beratus² itu, saya rasa lebeh baik-lah Pukat Harimau ini di-hapuskan sama sa-kali, kerana hendak menjaga 100 atau 200 nelayan² kechil daripada penderitaan sara hidup. Biasa-nya Pukat Harimau ini datang ka-tepi² laut di-mana nelayan² kechil ini menchari penghidupan-nya. Sa-hingga saya dapat tahu Pukat Harimau ini biasa datang sa-hingga kapada ayer yang lebeh chetek antara empat dengan delapan depa dalam-nya. Jadi, di-sini-lah kesusahan yang di-bangkitkan oleh nelayan kechil ini, kerana mereka tidak dapat sama sa-kali menjalankan usaha² mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini soal Pukat Harimau ini telah jadi satu modal yang besar kapada Socialist Front di-dalam kempen²-nya berkenaan

dengan Pilehan Raya-kecil di-kawasan saya, sa-hingga modal ini telah dapat mempengaruhi beberapa nelayan, tetapi Alhamdullillah, oleh sebab kuat semangat orang² kita yang suka kepada Parti Perikatan, maka ahli Parti Perikatan juga-lah yang menang (*Tepok*). Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, perkara ini biar-lah di-jadikan pedoman atau satu ingatan kepada Menteri supaya di-dalam Pilehan Raya yang akan datang ini dapat kita berjaga² daripada parti lawan untuk mengambil modal yang sa-bagini rupa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya lagi sa-kali suka menyatakan bahawa ada-lah burok akibatnya sa-kira-nya nasib nelayan² ini tidak di-beri perhatian yang berat, kerana keadaan hari ini maka gulungan yang paling burok sa-kali kita dapat dari segi pencharian ia-lah daripada gulungan² nelayan. Jadi, saya berharap-lah supaya soal nelayan ini dapat benar² di-perhatikan oleh Kementerian supaya gulungan manusia ini boleh berdiri sedikit sa-banyak dan mata pencharian mereka pun dapat di-beri perlindungan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka lagi sa-kali hendak membangkitkan supaya ra'ayat di-kawasan saya itu, seperti mana² juga di-kawasan² yang lain, dapat di-beri pertimbangan dalam soal ini. Jika sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini hendak menghalalkan Pukat Harimau ini, maka saya minta-lah supaya kedudukan nelayan² kecil ini tidak lagi berada seperti mana keadaan yang ada sekarang ini. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyokong usul berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² Perikanan ini, khas-nya mengenai fasal 9 yang membolehkan Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil langkah dan menda'awa orang² yang membuat kesalahan di-luar daripada perayeran negara kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan, tujuan meminta Dewan ini meluluskan pindaan Rang Undang² ini. Ada-kah dalam ingatan beliau hendak menghalalkan pukat tunda yang sa-masa ini sudah di-haramkan. Sa-kira-nya di-halalkan pukat tunda itu

saya ingin-lah mengeluarkan fikiran saya mengenai perkara pukat harimau yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Pulau Pinang Selatan. Perkara ini sudah mengambil masa sa-lama satu tahun. Yang Berhormat Menteri yang telah mengambil bahagian di-dalam perkara ini membuat beberapa perundingan menemui wakil² dan ketua² supaya menchari jalan mengikhtikarkan bagi satu dasar yang bersefahaman. Tetapi malang-nya pengharaman yang telah pun di-istiharkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tidak dapat di-jalankan, oleh kerana Undang² tidak begitu ketat. Saya perchaya dengan lulus-nya pindaan ini dapat-lah pihak yang berkenaan pasokan Marine khas-nya menangkap orang² yang terlampau buas dan ganas, mengenai penangkapan ikan dengan chara pukat tunda itu. Saya tahu di-tempat yang lain ia-itu di-Kuala Kedah dan di-Pantai Remis, pukat² tunda ini tidak ada dan ada di-Pulau Pinang, di-daerah City Council, semua-nya di-tumpukan di-situ sa-banyak lebih kurang lima puluh berhimpun di-situ. Mereka ini keluar menangkap ikan mengganggu penangkap² ikan yang lain. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menangkap ikan chara pukat tunda ini adalah satu usaha yang mendatangkan faedah yang cukup banyak. Satu² pukat tunda modal-nya tidak kurang dari lima belas ribu ringgit. Sa-orang manakala mengeluarkan modal lima belas ribu ringgit dia dapat jaminan atau faedah sa-banyak tiga ribu ringgit sa-bulan, jadi, dalam enam atau tujuh bulan boleh dapat modal-nya balek. Jadi, dengan usaha bagi mendapatkan faedah yang chepat itu-lah kaum Kapitalis telah mengeluarkan modal mereka itu untuk menchari keuntungan yang sa-chepat²nya dengan tidak menghiraukan sama sa-kali nasib nelayan² yang tulen yang telah juga menchari makan dan mengharapkan penghidupan mereka itu menumpukan tenaga mereka itu khas-nya dari saloran menangkap ikan, jika kita melawat tempat mereka itu amat-lah sedih-nya. Saya sa-bagai pengerusi bagi Jawatan Kuasa Kebajikan Masyarakat pada satu masa telah mengeluarkan bahan² makanan kerana mereka itu tidak cukup makan dan berikhtiar dengan chara yang lain untuk buat sementara

waktu supaya dapat mereka itu menchari jalan yang lain. Ada di-antara mereka itu pada masa ini mengharapkan mata pencharian mereka itu atas satu jenis siput yang di-panggil kepah. Kepah ini boleh di-rebus dan di-jemur, dengan ini sa-saorang itu boleh dapat satu ringgit. Sebab chara menangkap ikan yang lama ini terancham, khas-nya pukat payong, pukat hanyut, pukat jerut, dan pukat Lok Hong yang di-katakan oleh orang China yang ada mempunyai pukat ini. Jadi, saya berharap kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat sa-kira-nya Kerajaan hendak meng-halalkan pukat tunda ini, ada-kah ranchangan² yang khas di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat Menteri untuk mengawal penghidupan nelayan² yang asli atau yang tulen, saya tahu kerana orang² yang menjalankan usaha men-angkap ikan sa-chara pukat tunda ini bukan-nya ahli menangkap ikan, siapa pun boleh, chuma dia menjalankan jentera, dan dia bukan nelayan tulen, dia boleh dapat satu hari sa-puluh ringgit, jadi satu bot menangkap sa-kurang²-nya dua puluh pikul, boleh dapat satu ribu ringgit lebeh. Jadi pencharian mereka itu dengan chara dapat sa-puluh ringgit atau lima belas ringgit sa-hari sa-orang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat tulong-lah mengambil perhatian yang berat atas nasib nelayan² di-Pantai Barat, sebab Pantai Timor tidak begitu terancham sa-tahu saya. Baharu² ini saya dapati dengan murah hati Menteri Perikanan Yang Berhormat telah pun benarkan satu rombongan daripada ahli² nelayan melawat ka-negeri Thai. Saya berharap menakala mereka melawat di-sana, mereka balek akan dapat menukarkan pandangan atau pun fikiran mereka itu supaya sama² hendak mengubah nasib mereka itu dengan chara mengadakan alat kelengkapan penangkapan ikan sa-chara modern. Ini ada-lah satu langkah yang baik, dan apa juga pandangan yang boleh memajukan chara penangkapan ikan yang modern, dan apa juga perubahan yang pejabat Perikanan memikirkan satu chara yang baharu hendak-lah di-tumpukan kepada nela-yan yang asal atau nelayan yang tulen, ini-lah kahendak mereka sendiri, biar-lah orang itu mengubah nasib mereka

di-atas chara menangkap ikan, bukan orang yang lain, jadi dengan chara ini tentu-lah nasib mereka itu terjamin, dapat mereka itu adakan Sharikat Kerjasama, mengadakan satu pukat tunda, pukat jerut, dan lain² lagi bila² masa pun mereka menggunakan alat yang modern yang mana boleh mereka itu mengharapkan dapat ikan. Jadi saya berharap-lah sa-kira-nya apa perubahan kepada modern itu biar-lah di-tumpukan kepada nelayan² yang asal, mudah²an dengan chara ini dapat-lah menjamin kehidupan mereka itu.

Jika di-biarkan kepada puak kapitalis mengambil peluang mengeluarkan wang dengan dudok di-pantai sahaja dan dapat faedah yang banyak maka nasib nelayan ini akan terbiar dan akan menjadi akibat yang burok kepada negara kita ini yang orang² ini meng-harapkan mata pencharian mereka itu khas-nya dengan chara menangkap ikan akan terancham. Ini ada-lah satu tanggung-jawab yang besar kepada Kerajaan di-masa yang akan datang dan harus kena beri makan kepada mereka untuk sara hidup anak pinak mereka itu. Jadi saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat bagaimana yang saya tegaskan tadi kalau hendak adakan perubahan, biar-lah orang itu sendiri mengubahkan nasib mereka jangan-lah biarkan orang kapitalis—orang lain mengambil bahagian.

Yang kedua, saya ingin menarek perhatian berkenaan dengan nelayan kita yang keluar di-Selat Melaka. selalu-nya kita dengar di-rompak, di-samun, di-rampas dan di-pukul. Saya berharap-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri berhubung dengan pehak yang berkenaan, Pengawal Selat Melaka ini supaya dapat mengawal nasib nelayan² kita yang pergi menchari ikan itu. Saya ingin mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat supaya di-alatkan perahu penangkap ikan ini dengan satu jenis alat *walkie-talkie* supaya dapat mereka berhubung dengan kawan² mereka yang kena rompak oleh pehak Indonesia dan dapat-lah di-tolong oleh pehak Polis Laut, Tentera Udara sa-moga keselamatan mereka di-kawal oleh mereka itu. Jadi sa-takat itu sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan saya sokong pada dasar-nya dan saya harap Yang

Berhormat ini mengambil berat atas perkara ini.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengalu²kan Undang² Perikanan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Di-dalam memperkatakan Undang² ini tentu-lah tidak salah bagi saya jika saya gambarkan bahawa politik Tanah Melayu atau Persekutuan Malaysia pada hari ini ia-lah berdiri di-atas dasar pertanian. Jadi dengan berdiri-nya politik kita di-atas dasar pertanian ini maka saya rasa ada-lah satu tanggung-jawab yang besar bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia meranchangkan kepada beberapa ranchangan² yang akan memberi faedah kepada petani² termasuk-lah nelayan² juga. Jadi di-dalam hal nelayan ini, sama² kita telah dengar di-dalam Dewan ini beberapa fikiran daripada sahabat² saya tetapi saya yang mewakili nelayan² negeri Perlis ada-lah berlainan sedikit pendirian saya kerana saya telah di-desak dan di-minta saya menyokong Kerajaan dalam usaha melaksanakan pukat harimau ini. Kerana kata mereka ini-lah satu chara yang akan menolong bagi orang² Melayu yang pada masa ini bergantung ekonomi mereka atau ikhtisad mereka kepada adat resam datok nenek—dasar lama itu. Jadi dengan chara sa-macham ini tentu-lah tidak akan dapat kita menghadapi satu chabaran bagi masa akan datang.

Kita sama² ma'alom bahawa hari ini ada-lah masa kemajuan dan melapokkan chara² yang lama atau chara² yang tua telah di-lenyapkan di-muka bumi ini. Jadi oleh kerana itu saya kata ini-lah satu dasar yang bijak dan sangat tepat bagi Persekutuan Malaysia pada masa ini di-dasarkan politik-nya bukan di-atas buroh, bukan di-atas industry, tetapi pada hari ini di-dasarkan di-atas pertanian dan ada-lah menjadi kewajipan bagi Kerajaan ia-itu mengusahakan dan mengikhtiarkan bagaimana chara² yang akan dapat menghidupkan orang² nelayan pada masa ini yang hanya mengharap ikan mati sahaja yang dapat di-tangkap oleh nelayan² itu. Jadi oleh kerana itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Undang² yang tersebut ini saya ada-lah mengalu²kan,

tetapi satu sahaja yang suka saya membuat shor kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya manakala dapat di-laksanakan perusahaan² pukat harimau atau pukat jerot ini hendak-lah di-dasarkan dengan chara sharikat kerjasama ia-itu peminta² lesen tersebut untuk mengusahakan pekerjaan itu jangan-lah di-keluarkan dengan bebas bahkan hendak-lah di-dasarkan di-atas sharikat kerjasama, ya'ani mereka yang hendak mengusahakan perusahaan perikanan seperti pukat harimau ini jika tidak melalu² dengan sharikat kerjasama, Kerajaan jangan-lah membenarkan mereka itu. Jadi itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pandangan saya dan saya memberi sokongan yang kuat di-atas Undang² ini dan saya berdoa mudah²an Undang² ini dapat di-jalankan dengan aman dan maju.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, one cannot help being amused after listening to the three speakers from the Alliance. If you want an example of confusion, Sir, there we have it in the utterances of the various Members of the Alliance. Their utterances reflect the mind of the Government, and that is a mind which is utterly confused and not knowing what to do.

Sir, the Bill before the House has been introduced after a great deal of complaints and after a great deal of action on the part of the fishermen in protesting against the attitude of the Government towards their plight. A group of fishermen even went to the extent of passing a vote of no confidence on the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. I must agree with the description given by the Honourable Member for Penang Selatan and the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara with regard to the plight of the small fishermen. I cannot do better than to reiterate what they have said, and the extent of their hardships can be judged by the manner in which they tried to remedy it. Some of them even went to the extent of taking direct action, so to speak, against people doing trawler fishing.

The Honourable Member for Penang Selatan mentioned the political consequences if the Alliance Government

should continue to adopt an adamant attitude towards trawler fishing. He queried the Minister as to why people can still continue to do trawler fishing in spite of the ban being imposed on them. Is it because the Department concerned cannot enforce the ban imposed by the Minister, or is it because the Minister is reluctant to implement it and that his announcement of the ban is merely a camouflage, so that the small fishermen will not take further action? As far as I can see, this Bill is an attempt to hoodwink the small fishermen. The Minister, in fact, is trying to tell them that he has not the powers to implement his action and that he is seeking these new powers to enable him to improve the position. But in the course of his speech, Sir, I note with regret that he made no mention whatsoever with regard to what he proposed to do on this question of trawler net fishing. He made no mention whatsoever; he merely told us that he sought new powers to enable his Department to exercise more powers in the control of fishing in the light of advancement in the methods of fishing.

The Honourable Member for Perlis has made the statement to the effect that opposition to trawler fishing is a retrograde step. No-one can agree more with him, and I for one agree entirely with him that the opposition, unqualified opposition, to trawler fishing is a retrograde step. But I say here, Sir, surely the Minister of Agriculture should know that trawler fishing is by no means a recent invention. Trawler fishing has been in use by fishermen in neighbouring countries for many, many years.

It has also been mentioned by the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara that at the moment trawler fishing is actually being used by capitalists. The Member for Seberang Utara condemned such capitalists in no uncertain terms. I am rather surprised, Sir, that we have anti-capitalists in the ranks of the Alliance in spite of statements issued very often, particularly by the Honourable Minister of Finance, that they are not anti-capitalists and that they are in fact encouraging capitalism to flourish in this country.

So here is a very clear-cut example of conflict, of ideological conflict, in the Alliance. It is because of this that the Alliance is unable to tackle this very simple problem of controlling trawler fishing. Had the Alliance been more clear-cut in its ideological stand, a solution to this problem would have been very easy and the present problems facing the small fishermen in this country would not have happened at all. It is because of the fact that the Minister is unable to act—perhaps, because of the particular ideological stand of his Party, or because he refused to act, or, perhaps, he may have sympathy towards the stand of his Party—that he is unable to persuade his Party to accept a more progressive method of tackling this particular problem of trawler fishing. One would expect that a Minister, a responsible Minister, would have put forward his plans of improving the methods of fishing in this country and also of ensuring the economic future of the small fishermen of this country many, many years ago, and not now.

It must be realised that the progressive methods being used in fishing, one of the functions of the Minister of Agriculture would be to see to it that the people of this country, the fishermen of this country, will have an opportunity of using a more advanced method of fishing; and at the same time, the Minister must appreciate the difficulty that will be confronting the small fishermen, who are without capital, in the light of the introduction of this new method of fishing. A Minister with initiative, a Minister with foresight, would have put forward a plan before trawler fishing was introduced, and he would have introduced it slowly so that every fisherman in this country will not suffer. One method, as suggested, is the introduction of co-operative organisation on a much bigger scale among the fishermen. One would expect the Minister to be more active in his introduction of co-operatives. Instead of doing that, he allows trawler fishing to be pursued by various groups of people who have the capital to do so. They are, of course, licensed, but the Minister did nothing whatsoever to control it, and

today he comes to this House asking us for full powers, giving the impression that at long last he is going to do something about it.

I say here, Sir, that if the Minister is sincere, if the Minister is really desirous of assisting the small fishermen, he should have acted immediately. The plight of the small fishermen must be looked into straight-away, and ways and means must be found to assist their economic plight. But instead of doing so, it appears to me that the Honourable Minister is using piecemeal methods to give the impression that he is assisting them. And here, Sir, assistance is given to the more articulate fishermen, who are prepared to hold meetings and pass a vote of censure against him—the less articulate are left alone. It appears from this, Sir, that the only language the Alliance can understand is the language of force—militant language. Even the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara spoke in no uncertain terms. He was telling the Minister, in fact, quite bluntly that “If you are not doing something about it, wait till the next election. You will lose all the votes”. He even warned the Minister of this: at the last election at Balik Pulau the Alliance only managed to gain a mere 30 vote majority, compared with the previous election in which the Alliance won by a majority of nearly a thousand votes. Here, Sir, again we have Members of the Alliance warning the Minister as to the dire consequences the Government will face if it were to pursue its old policy. But I must tell the backbenchers of the Alliance that I agree entirely with their desire to assist the poor fishermen. I also agree with the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara of his anxiety about exploitation by capitalists, but I must tell him that he belongs to a wrong Party. (*Laughter*). But, perhaps, he can remedy the position by agitating more strongly within his Party so that the will of the majority shall prevail.

It looks to me that as far as the Party is concerned, it is the will of the minority that prevails—the minority that desires capitalism to flourish without any control whatsoever, even if it results in exploitation of our poor

fishermen. So, here, Sir, is the problem for us to solve, a problem for the backbenchers to solve. Do they genuinely desire to have a society in which the gap between the rich and the poor is very small, or do they want a society in which the gap is ever increasing as it is now today? So, I feel sure they are intelligent enough to decide for themselves as to what they will do, and with this, Sir, I would like to urge the Honourable Minister—in the light of the warnings given to him, not by us, but by his own members—that he will take into account every consideration as to what he will do in the future.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengalu²kan Rang Undang² Perikanan (Pindaan) yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Mudah²an undang² ini apakala di-luluskan akan memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat negeri yang bersangkutan dengan undang² ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit di-atas Fasal 9 (New section 19A). Mengikut apa yang di-chatitkan dalam pindaan undang² ini saya fikir ini-lah satu jalan yang boleh menyelamatkan nelayan² yang menchari mata pencharian-nya di-laut.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan satu jenis menangkap ikan yang di-namakan “pukat hari-mau”. Baharu² ini kita telah mendengar daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sama ada daripada parti Kerajaan dan juga parti Pembangkang telah memberi fikiran bersangkut dengan pukat hari-mau ini. Pukat harimau ini ada-lah satu usaha yang mengeluarkan wang atau mengeluarkan belanja yang banyak, sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh rakan saya Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara tadi tidak kurang daripada \$15,000 jika hendak membuat satu pukat harimau. Dengan ada-nya pukat harimau ini sudah tetap-lah kaum² yang ada mempunyai modal boleh menjalankan urusan itu. Tetapi apa-lah akan terjadi kepada nelayan² kita daripada orang Melayu-nya, orang China-nya dan orang India-nya yang menchari mata pencharian mereka dengan menangkap ikan di-laut. Dengan ada-nya pukat harimau ini boleh-lah

saya katakan tertutup mata pencharian dan faedah² yang akan di-usahakan oleh nelayan² yang tidak ada bermodal untok mendapat ikan di-laut sebab pukut harimau ini, bukan-nya sahaja menangkap ikan senangin, bawal dan kurau dapat di-ambil-nya, tetapi sa-hingga sampai ikan bilis pun dapat di-ambil oleh-nya. Dengan ada pukut harimau ini sudah tentu mata pencharian nelayan yang tidak ada bermodal yang berusaha sa-lama ini akan putus asa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiap² sa-orang, atau pun satu puak, atau pun satu² bahagian, boleh-lah saya katakan ahli² nelayan yang berusaha menangkap ikan ka-laut ini-lah satu kehidupan yang sangat² kita kasehan ka-atas mereka. Jika sa-kira-nya buroh² yang menoreh getah ada rumah di-siapkan oleh majikan-nya demikian juga buroh² Kerajaan umpama-nya D.I.D., P.W.D. dan sa-bagai-nya ada rumah² yang di-siapkan oleh Kerajaan, tetapi kehidupan nelayan boleh kita saksikan, sama ada di-Pantai Barat atau pun di-Pantai Timor hanya dudok di-tepi laut, rumah-nya berdinginkan atap, barangkali kalau angin kuat sedikit boleh terbalek. Bagini keadaan dan kesusahan kehidupan nelayan. Jika sa-kira-nya pukut harimau ini di-halalkan, atau di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan, saya perchaya dan juga Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini bersetuju dengan saya mengatakan ada-lah kehidupan ahli² nelayan akan kurang dan akan tidak dapat memuaskan kehidupan mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya membawa dan menyuarakan perkara ini di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu saya bukan-nya sahaja dapat pengaduan², atau pun rayuan² daripada nelayan² lebeh kurang 500 orang dalam kawasan saya ia-itu ada tiga kuala: Kuala Kurau, Kuala Tanjong Piandang dan Kuala Bagan Tiang yang merayu meminta supaya pukut harimau itu di-haramkan. Bukti²-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga ada menerima satu taligerem dan dengan izin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bachakan

“Yang Berhormat Enche’ Abdul Rauf, Wakil Ra’ayat, Krian Laut. Di-pinta tuan mengambil perhatian berat supaya pengharman Pukat Harimau di-haramkan terus dengan tidak bersyarat dan di-kehendaki tuan menyuarakan

hal itu di-dalam perbahathan Dewan Ra’ayat mengenai perkara ini”.

Ini bukti-nya. Jika sa-kira-nya nelayan² ini memikirkan hal kehidupan-nya boleh terjamin dengan ada-nya pukut harimau ini ta’ dapat tiada taligerem tidak akan di-hantar kepada saya. Jadi, di-sini saya mengambil perhatian dan fikiran ada-lah kehidupan nelayan² itu sa-sunggoh-nya jika ada-nya pukut harimau itu berjalan dan di-jalankan atau di-benarkan membuat perusahaan itu ta’ dapat tiada ahli² nelayan itu, saya katakan lagi sa-kali akan susah kehidupan mereka itu. Jadi dengan ini saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya memikirkan perkara ini dengan sa-dalam²-nya, sama ada hendak di-halalkan atas pukut harimau ini.

Saya juga mendapat faham pukut harimau itu telah di-haramkan, tetapi sa-hingga kepada hari ini pukut harimau berjalan terus dengan tidak mengindah-kan apa² hukuman yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian ini. Sadikit sahaja yang dapat saya memberikan fikiran saya di-dalam Dewan ini bersangkut dengan pukut harimau ini dan berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri itu memikirkan dan menimbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya sa-belum menjalankan satu² perkara atau satu² keputusan yang akan di-ambil oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat itu. Terima kaseh.

Enche’ Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah mendengar uchapan² daripada sa-bahagian besar Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Rumah ini berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² pindaan mengenai perikanan, maka kita dapat satu kesimpulan yang pahit bahawa kehidupan kaum nelayan di-dalam negara ini tidak terjamin, bahkan belum ada satu usaha atau ikhtiar yang positive bagi menjamin dan membawa mereka itu ka-arah kehidupan yang tetap yang mereka juga merupakan satu masharakat yang terbesar di-dalam masharakat seluruh-nya di-negara kita ini. Kita mengetahui, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kaum nelayan itu baik di-Pantai Timor, atau di-Pantai Barat, saperti apa yang di-uchapkan dengan penoh semangat oleh Yang Berhormat dari Krian Laut ia-lah hidup dalam

keadaan serba serbi kekurangan. Untuk mengekalkan kapada hasrat chara kehidupan mereka menangkap ikan dan kapada hasrat alat² penangkapan ikan di-jalankan oleh mereka itu pada zahirnya merupakan satu ikhtiar untuk memelihara keperibadian hidup, akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memelihara keperibadian hidup sa-chara menangkap ikan dalam negeri ini pada hakikatnya ada-lah satu usaha yang hendak mematikan sa-gulungan besar anggota masyarakat di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Saya telah tertarek kapada penjelasan Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara yang telah memberikan satu pandangan yang agak tegas walau pun pahit untuk di-terima oleh pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat ia-itu beliau menchadangkan supaya kaedah² chara menangkap ikan di-dalam negeri ini di-permodernkan, dengan chara mereka itu mendirikan Sharikat Kerjasama, Sharikat Kerjasama Nelayan itu dapat melakukan usaha menangkap ikan dengan alat yang modern dan pengetahuan yang baharu. Chara ini sahaja-lah yang dapat menjamin kehidupan nelayan² di-dalam negara kita ini. Memang sa-benar-nya alat² menangkap ikan sa-chara modern saperti pukat harimau atau pukat tunda pada masa sekarang ini merupakan satu alat menangkap ikan yang merosakkan kehidupan penangkap² ikan yang kechil². Saya telah mendapat keterangan yang jelas bahawa bukan sahaja Pantai Barat pukat harimau itu menghanchor-kan mata pencharian penangkap ikan yang kechil², tetapi juga di-Pantai Timor. Di-Tumpat ia-itu satu daripada tempat menangkap ikan yang terbesar di-negeri Kelantan. Di-sana ada empat kaum Kapitalis China yang telah memasokkan empat pukat harimau dan telah melakukan pekerjaan menangkap ikan di-kawasan perayeran di-Kelantan. Yang akibatnya akan menimbulkan berbagai² kejadian yang tidak di-ingini, satu daripada kejadian itu sudah pun sampai ka-tangan pehak Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, ini akibat daripada ada-nya puak Kapitalis yang melakukan kerja menangkap ikan dengan pukat harimau ini. Ini ada-lah satu daripada kesah yang memudahkan berlaku-nya dalam tanah air kita. Akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meng-

haramkan pukat harimau dengan tidak mengikhtiarkan satu kaedah yang lain kapada nelayan² yang sedia ada itu ada-lah satu chara yang tidak dapat di-pertanggung-jawabkan, sa-terus-nya bagi kesempurnaan dan keselarasan hidup anggota masyarakat dalam negeri ini. Jadi, dengan sa-berapa banyak sakali pun nelayan itu di-pilih oleh pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat di-hantar keluar negeri ka-negeri Tai untuk memerhatikan dan mempelajari chara² menangkap ikan sa-chara moden dan beberapa pasokan lagi pun di-hantar ka-negeri Thai atau ka-negeri mana sahaja yang telah maju di-dalam menangkap ikan ini, tidak-lah akan memberi faedah yang paling tinggi dapat membukakan mata nelayan kita dengan penangkapan ikan sa-chara moden dan akan menitekan ayer liur nelayan kita kapada hasrat penangkapan ikan sa-chara moden itu. Ini tidak memberi faedah sa-kira-nya pehak Menteri tidak mengadakan satu ikhtiar yang lanjut sa-sudah di-bawa mereka itu ka-luar negeri dan memerhatikan chara² baharu, maka mesti-lah pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat atau Kementerian ini menjalankan satu ikhtiar sa-terus-nya dengan pengetahuan² yang di-dapati oleh nelayan² kita daripada kaluar negeri itu, dapat-lah mereka itu mengadakan ikhtiar di-dalam negeri ini dengan bantuan Kerajaan akan apa chara yang di-fikirkan munasabah yang mengadakan satu Undang² yang munasabah sehingga kemajuan perikanan yang dilakukan dengan chara alat² yang moden itu dapat di-lakukan di-dalam negeri kita ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Order! Order! The time is now one o'clock. The sitting is now suspended to 4.30 p.m. this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORDER OF BUSINESS (Motion)

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 14 (2), item No. 5 on the Order

Paper for today shall be taken immediately after item No. 2, the Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, has been passed by the House.

Sir, the purpose of this motion is to enable item No. 5, which is the Customs Duties Order, to be taken today in order that it shall have statutory effect. As Honourable Members will be aware, this Order will lapse unless it is passed by the House within fourteen days of its being laid before the House of Representatives. As Honourable Members are also aware, unless this Order is confirmed today, it may not be possible to do so until after the end of the year by which time it will have elapsed, because as from tomorrow we will start the Budget debate and there will be no time to deal with this Order.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 14 (2), item No. 5 on the Order Paper for today shall be taken immediately after item No. 2, the Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, has been passed by the House.

BILLS

THE FISHERIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Debate resumed.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi memandang kapada keterangan² yang telah saya berikan pada sa-belah pagi tadi maka sudah-lah tiba masa-nya bagi pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat membuat satu kajian yang lebeh sempurna dan lebeh berkesan dalam meninggikan taraf hidup kaum nelayan di-dalam negeri ini dengan mengadakan pertolongan² yang bukan sahaja pertolongan yang merupakan pertolongan yang negative—saperti membawa nelayan² melawat dan melihat chara² menangkap ikan di-negeri² luar atau mengadakan satu Undang² bagi menghalang pehak² penangkap ikan dengan chara² yang tertentu ini boleh menolong kaum² nelayan dalam negeri ini menukarkan chara hidup mereka dengan menjamin bahawa chara asli menangkap ikan dalam negeri ini dapat di-ubahkan dengan chara² dan kaedah² yang lebeh moden maka dengan

yang demikian kehidupan kaum nelayan negeri ini sa-kurang²-nya sa-imbang dengan kehidupan gulongan² yang lain di-dalam masharakat negeri ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah mengalu²kan dan menyokong Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang dalam perkara ini, chuma saya telah mengikuti perbahathan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama atas ucapan-nya ia-itu perkembangan dalam perusahaan perikanan ini. Saya bagi pehak nelayan² dalam negeri Johor menguchapkan tahniah dan terima kaseh yang banyak di-atas Kementerian ini sebab banyak kemudahan² yang telah di-berikan kapada nelayan² dalam negeri Johor saperti di-Mersing, di-Kuala Sedili, di-Batu Pahat, Muar dan di-Parit Jawa. Dalam perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak satu kesulitan yang di-alami oleh nelayan² di-kawasan itu ia-itu mereka menangkap ikan di-perayeran di-Selat Melaka pernah di-ganggu² oleh lanun² atau perompak² daripada Indonesia, maka akibat-nya menjadikan ikan kurang di-pasar kita di-sebabkan relayan² kita itu di-ganggu. Dalam hal ini untuk kepentingan ra'ayat Malaysia pada memaikan mata pencharian hidup nelayan² kita dan menaikkan ekonomi kita dalam bidang perikanan ini, saya nampak walau pun dalam Bill ini mengkechualikan berhubong dengan perikanan di-Singapura, di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah tetapi satu perkembangan baharu yang merupakan kebulatan murni-nya daripada negara Sarawak dan Sabah ia-itu melambai²kan buroh² daripada Tanah Melayu ini supaya datang di-negeri itu maka dengan itu saya mengharapkan atas kebijaksanaan Yang Berhormat Kementerian ini supaya dapat memerhatikan dan membolehkan juga nelayan² daripada Tanah Melayu ini supaya dapat menangkap ikan di-perayeran Sarawak dan Sabah itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah kita ta' dapat ikan² yang baik dalam kawasan perayeran laut Melaka sa-kira-nya ada anchaman² daripada lanun² yang datang, atau perompak² yang datang daripada Indonesia itu.

Hal ini bukan sahaja berlaku dalam masa kita menghadapi confrontasi Indonesia itu, tetapi sa-belum daripada confrontasi itu pun, nelayan² yang saya sebutkan di-dalam Daerah Muar pernah kena ganggu sa-umpama itu . . .

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Di-bawah fasal berapa awak berchakap di-atas Pindaan Rang Undang² yang di-bahathan berkenaan dengan dasar ini?

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya membahathkan atas kehendak perkembangan yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama.

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan perbahathan di-dalam Majlis ini ia-itu masaaalah membahathkan dasar² dan pindaan undang² yang ada dihadapan Majlis ini. Saya ta' boleh benar membahathkan dasar² yang luar daripada apa yang ada dalam pindaan ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengharap-kan pada pehak Kementerian ini supaya dapat meneliti dan mengkaji atas apa² shor yang telah saya kemukakan di-atas Rang Undang² Pindaan ini.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Pulau Pinang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives informed this House, in his introduction, that this Bill seeks to control fishing and fisheries not only within the territorial waters, but also in waters adjacent to the territorial waters due to the advancement in the methods of fishing. The fact still lies, even after the approval of this Bill, on the effectiveness of the control intended.

This Bill, under the respective sections, seeks to control:

- (a) Clause 2 (dd)—Types of nets to be used for purposes of preventing the destructure of fish.
- (b) Clause 9—Extension of Court jurisdiction to territorial waters.
- (c) Clause 10—By substituting the word "vessel" for "ship".
- (d) Clause 11 (b)—Extension of fishing ground to maritime waters.
- (e) Clause 11 (e)—By inserting "vessel" includes any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used for fishing.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill can be interpreted in two ways:

- (1) To legislate laws to control Trawler Fishing with Government's approval, provided this Trawler Fishing operates within and in conformity with the law.
- (2) To control Trawler Fishing in view of the hardships caused to the existing offshore fishermen and resulting in their appeal to the Minister to answer their call for relief to their existing plight and hardships.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been argued, in this House and outside this House, about this modern method of fishing and the economic method of securing supplies of such a vital item of food for the population of this country. In such an argument the Minister and the Members of this House must not forget the thousands of fishermen and their families. Shall we sacrifice these people's livelihood for the sake of progress, provide safeguards and protection to maintain their survival, or later start another crash programme of relief?

Sir, let us study what is going on under Trawler Fishing. I intend to speak on Trawler Fishing because, under this relevant section, there is provision, as I have illustrated earlier, that Trawler Fishing could be legalised. This is really an improved method which was learnt from the Thai fishermen, who encroached upon our territorial waters in and around Kuala Perlis. Within the State of Penang we have had our fair share of these problems.

Sir, the local fishermen were very badly hit by Trawler Fishing around their fishing ground without and within the territorial waters. Now, Sir, I would like to mention some of their problems. They are:

- (a) Nets at off-shore within a few fathoms of about 7 to 9 were cut and destroyed, and such nets cost about a few thousand dollars.
- (b) Trawling in shallow waters with modified "otter trawl" and shrimp nets destroy the breeding grounds and the small fishes.

I understand from the Fisheries Officers and the officials of the Fisheries Department that Government approved otter trawl. However, such otter trawl has been modified, modified with plastic reels and guiders so that with the weight of the nets and the guiders the thing sink into the mud. So as they drag, these modified otter trawl nets churn up the sea beds and destroy the breeding grounds. The officials of the Fisheries Department still think that they are using the otter trawl but, on the other hand, in their classification, otter trawl should be used at least six feet from the sea bed and in deep waters.

The other problem, Sir, since trawling started is that these off-shore and in-shore fishermen have to face the hardship which has been created. Their meagre daily income of about \$5 dropped to about 50 cents and some even have not got enough money to buy petrol for the improved methods which RIDA and the Fisheries Department have encouraged these people to use.

The numerous adverse effects on these fishermen have really caused great hardship, and I am sure it would take a long time to convince them to accept trawler fishing, which may be recommended by our officials who have been sent overseas to learn and who feel that this method would really set the ball rolling in modernising our methods and modes of fishing.

The Government places a ban on trawler fishing, and yet we see them trawling. I am sure there are many reports of trawler fishing within the territorial waters. Numerous reports have been made to Police Stations, and I personally have received reports of trawler fishing as early as 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

Sir, trawler fishing has really affected our local fishermen. The Member for Tanjong—I am sorry he is not here now, and it is not my intention to refer to him in his absence. However, I think it is inevitable for me to mention this at this juncture. It has affected the people, and when people are being affected, and their livelihood has been endangered, political parties will naturally make capital out of it.

The Member for Tanjong has not very clearly specified whether he supports or he is against trawler fishing. From the tone of his speech he supports the Alliance backbenchers in their speeches and their comments on this Fisheries Bill. However, I mention this since he referred to this being used as political capital at the recent election at Balik Pulau, Penang Island. The Socialist Front sought to misuse this as a political platform, saying that if they should win the election, they would see that trawler fishing is banned.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of clarification . . .

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: I am sorry, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not giving way. I am only just referring to him, and I am sure he heard it when he came in. Sir, the Socialist Front has assured the people that if they win they will ban trawler fishing; then they libelled the Alliance Government for supporting the capitalists. However, that has been explained to the people, by the move made by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives by going to meet the people. We know very well that the people in Malaya know, that the trawler fishing people concerned have sent representatives to see the Honourable Minister at Kuala Lumpur and it was very good and kind of the Minister to condescend to meet the in-shore and off-shore fishermen at Penang. Therefore, the people had the privilege of "Muhammed coming to the mountain". Sir, that was indeed a great privilege. The Member for Tanjong was, I am sure, not sure of the action of the Socialist Front at the Penang City Council. Here, according to his tone, he is, I presume, against trawler fishing. But on the other hand, if you go to Penang Island, you will see trawler fishing boats anchored at the Green Parrot area within the City Council's control: even that is not enough; they have allowed construction of sheds or illegal structures—this is abetted by the Socialist Front who control the City Council.

Sir, I am very worried as to what positive action the local fishermen, who are adversely affected by this trawler

fishing, will take. Many have their patience exhausted in reporting to the police and being informed by the law officers that they could not act due to shortage of marine patrol boats, and also that there are loopholes in the existing law and that the trawler fishermen must be caught in the act of fishing. It is really a great and difficult task to catch them trawling outside the specified period. I have been invited by the trawler fishing people to go on one of their trawler fishing trips, but I thought it was wise of me not to go as the gears are manual manipulated, the trawler net could be let down at the will of the skipper or the man at the control. It could be let down within five or six fathoms or even up to twenty fathoms.

Sir, the danger also lies in the fact that these trawler fishing people know of the defect in the law and are trawling very openly, in spite of the ban. I feel that Government should continue with the ban on trawler fishing. Until the law has been properly tightened up, or so formulated under watertight conditions, where the fishermen's interest is being fully safeguarded against the detriment of small and off-shore fishermen, Government must provide protection by means of fishermen's patrol to prevent illegal trawling and clashes at sea. As the trawlers—I am not suggesting it, but it may happen, as inevitable things do happen—are bigger and high-powered boats they may ram the smaller boats during one of these clashes in order to avoid being caught at fishing during the period of the ban.

Under this Bill, as I have said earlier, the Minister cannot prevent trawler fishing in certain area, and he seeks control. May I suggest some precautions and conditions? To start with, many trawler fishermen have openly declared that they fish outside territorial waters and within fifteen to twenty fathoms. Our officials have also referred to the fishing systems and methods adopted at the Dogger Banks. I would suggest that if trawler fishing is intended as a modern method, it should really go into deep waters. I would suggest trawler fishing in twenty fathoms, or twelve miles, whichever is the farthest, outside our coastline—that is outside of our

territorial water which is three miles, and a further nine miles away from these territorial boundary. Then, the question also would come in about the demarcation of the territorial water. I wish that the Minister would have his officers clearly briefed on these and also demarcate the landing site for these boats to land their catches and the route to the open sea which must be indicated, so as to prevent illegal trawling on the way out to the open sea and on the way in. As you know, most of the fish that had been caught and sold in the market had shown indication that the fish had been caught in shallow water rather than in twenty fathoms of water.

Further, I would suggest a fishermen's scheme as a crash programme, and this fishermen's scheme should assist the local fishermen to improve their methods of fishing. This would contribute in part to the programme of rural development in the economic uplift of these fishermen in the rural areas. Unless all these necessary precautions have been worked out and properly formulated to safeguard the in-shore and off-shore fishermen's livelihood, it could not be said that we are looking after them and protecting their livelihood. Then, it could also be interpreted that we are legalising trawler fishing which has been affecting the fishermen very adversely.

At this juncture, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to convey to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives the confidence of the local in-shore and off-shore fishermen in the State of Penang and their faith in him (*Applause*) in that he certainly will not sacrifice the livelihood of the local off-shore and small fishermen for the sake of progress, and that he will protect them and work towards their economic uplift.

The Member for Tanjong had chosen to mention the vote of no confidence in the Minister at Kuala Kedah.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, it was not a vote of confidence, but a vote of no confidence.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: A vote of no confidence, as I said—his hearing must be bad.

Mr Speaker: Order, order! I was wondering whether it has got anything to do with this Bill at all.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: I am just explaining the vote of no confidence.

Mr Speaker: Make it as short as possible.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Yes, Sir. As I have already said just now, trawler fishing has very adversely affected the fishermen and the political parties will naturally take advantage of it and try to put a wedge between the people and the Government. I would not be surprised if it would be the exaggerated doing of the Opposition in having a group of people to stand up and speak—as it was not a political meeting—and spoke as reported and exaggerated and proposed vote of no confidence as they did. But that must not be misconstrued as the wish and desire of the people. Sir, before concluding, I wish to say that the Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture had on the way, indicated his sympathy with the fishermen and he had made a press release. We the backbenchers here who have spoken in sympathy with the inshore and offshore fishermen hope that the Minister will take this, as sacred trust of the fishermen for him to help the economic upliftment of the people and protect them against one of these unfortunate struggles between the livelihood of the people and progress.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil bahagian di-dalam perbahathan pindaan di-hadapan kita ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah perkara perikanan ia-lah satu mata pencharian kehidupan yang besar di-sisi orang² nelayan yang hidup di-tepi² pantai Semenanjung Tanah Melayu ini. Pendek kata, boleh-lah di-bilangkan bahawasa-nya beratus² ribu orang² Melayu yang ada-lah mata pencharian kehidupan mereka itu datang-nya daripada perikanan. Tetapi malang-nya nasib mereka yang burok bahawasa-nya jalan² dan chara² mereka itu menangkap ikan pada masa sekarang ini ada-lah chara² yang kolot atau pun di-namakan sa-bagai primitive method. Mereka ini mempunyai perahu yang kechil² dan tali² dan alat menangkap ikan yang

barangkali mempunyai harga modal yang tidak lebih daripada \$100 atau \$200 sahaja. Oleh sebab kekurangan modal bagi mata pencharian kehidupan chara² mereka itu menangkap ikan maka mereka itu terpaksa bergantung kepada kaum pemodal yang ada bertaboran di-sa-kitar Tanah Melayu ini. Kerana tipu-helah kaum pemodal ini—banyak-lah daripada orang Melayu yang telah tergadai perahu² mereka itu dan sekarang ini mereka itu menjadi hamba abdi kepada kaum kapitalis.

Mr Speaker: Order! order! tolong-lah tumpukan kepada pindaan Undang² ini. Jangan terlalu panjang sangat mukaddimah-nya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam pindaan yang tersebut di-hadapan kita ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mana tersebut di-dalam pindaan ini, ia-itu stake atau pun kelong; kelong atau pun belat pok ada-lah satu belat untok menangkap ikan yang telah di-punya² oleh kaum kapitalis semenjak dari tahun 1959 lagi, boleh di-bilangkan segala nelayan Tanah Melayu ini telah meminta kepada parti Perikatan yang menang dalam tahun 1959 untok mengharamkan belat pok atau kelong itu. Sa-bagaimana yang dapat kita ingat lagi bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan berjanji hendak menghapuskan belat pok, tetapi sahingga hari ini benda itu maseh berjalan lagi. Bukan sahaja belat pok yang berjalan sekarang ini, bahkan di-tambah pula dengan pukat harimau sa-bagaimana yang banyak daripada Ahli² Dewan ini telah berchakap dahulu daripada saya pada pagi ini. Belat pok dan pukat harimau ada-lah satu mala-petaka yang telah menimpa kepada kaum nelayan orang² Melayu yang menyebabkan orang² Melayu dari kaum² nelayan itu hilang mata pencharian-nya dan sekarang ini mereka itu telah menjadi hamba abdi kepada kaum kapitalis. Tetapi apa-kah tindakan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan? Sa-bagaimana yang kita ingat bahawa di-Kuala Kedah, kaum nelayan telah membuat satu undi tidak perchaya kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat, kerana beliau tidak mengambil berat di-atas nasib mereka itu dan kehidupan mereka itu yang pahit. Tetapi baharu²

ini kita dengar Menteri² daripada pehak Kerajaan ia-itu Yang Berhormat Menteri Perikanan telah tiba di-sana memberi pertolongan wang kepada mereka² itu, ini boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana masa Pilehan Raya sudah hampir tiba dan pertolongan pun di-keluarkan kepada mereka itu. Tetapi apabila telah menang di-dalam Pilehan Raya yang akan tiba tahun 1964 ini maka Kerajaan Perikatan tidak lagi mengambil hirau di-atas nasib orang² Melayu itu.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Hussin (Lipis): On a point of order 36 (1) sa-saorang ahli hendak-lah menghadkan perchakapan-nya kepada perkara yang di-binchangkan sahaja. Soal undi tidak perchaya dan Pilehan Raya tidak kena mengena di-sini, saya harap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh tahan dia sedikit (*Ketawa*).

Mr Speaker: Jikalau ada perkara² yang di-bangkitkan di-sabelah pagi maka terpaksa Ahli² yang lain berchakap perkara itu, tetapi tolong-lah jangan di-panjangkan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pagi tadi saya telah sebutkan bahawa beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah menyentoh perkara itu, oleh sebab yang demikian terpaksa-lah saya menyentoh juga sedikit.

Nasib dan malang-nya kaum nelayan² orang² Melayu kita sekarang maseh terbiar sahaja. Belum lagi ada satu langkah yang telah di-perbuat oleh Kerajaan untuk membaiki chara² menangkap ikan, belum ada lagi satu langkah yang boleh di-sebutkan. Bukan sa-takat itu sahaja Kerajaan telah kechiwa di-dalam perkara ini bahkan juga di-dalam perkara Marketing atau perkara menjual ikan. Kaum² nelayan telah menggadaikan nyawa mereka itu—apabila mereka keluar ka-luat menangkap ikan, tetapi apabila mereka dapat ikan dan bawa pulang ka-pantai di-sana-lah sudah menanti kaum tengah atau kaum pemodal untuk mengisap darah mereka.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Saya hendak mengingatkan lagi, ini bukan perbahathan di-atas dasar 'am. Ada

masa-nya yang kita boleh berchakap di-atas dasar 'am—general principle of the Bill, itu ada-nya. Tetapi sekarang kita hanya-lah membahathkan satu pindaan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah rises.

Mr Speaker: Saya belum habis lagi. Kita sekarang membahathkan satu pindaan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini dan tolong-lah tumpukan di-atas pindaan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab-nya saya masok berchakap tentang Marketing ini kerana tujuan Bill ini ia-lah untuk membaiki keadaan yang burok ini.

Mr Speaker: Di-bawa fasal berapa?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya maseh lagi menyentoh fasal 8 removal dan lain² lagi.

Mr Speaker: Itu tidak ada kena mengena dengan Marketing.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Di-dalam Amendment 8 muka 2 ada menyebutkan fasal kerosakan.

Mr Speaker: Saya fikir fasal 2 itu ada sedikit munasabah "for the purpose of preventing the destruction of fish, regulate and control.....", itu ada sedikit lebar perbahathan-nya. Tetapi jaga jangan pergi kepada dasar 'am, kerana dasar 'am itu tidak ada kena mengena semua sa-kali dalam pindaan ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pendek kata ada-lah kelong atau pukot harimau ini ia-lah satu chara menangkap ikan yang telah mendatangkan kemiskinan kepada kaum nelayan orang² Melayu kita di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya berharap supaya Menteri yang tersebut mengharamkan pukot harimau ini sa-terus-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable Member for Tanjong made his speech, he said that he was very much amused at the attitude taken by the Alliance Back-benchers in the debate on the

second reading of this Bill. I must confess that I too was very much amused by the performance of the Honourable Member, because he seemed to think that this Parliament meeting was an extension of the Balik Pulau by-election campaign! By the tone of his speech, it appeared that he was running with the hare and hunting with the hound. In fact, it reminded me of a story of what happened to a Socialist Front candidate at an election campaign meeting. Among the crowd there was one lady and this Socialist Front candidate was telling the lady, "If you vote me in, I shall give plenty of work for your husband". The lady said, "Are you sure about it?" "Yes, certainly I am sure. The Socialist Front never breaks any promise", that is what the Socialist Front candidate said. Eventually, he asked the lady, "What is your husband's occupation?" The lady replied, "Grave digger". (*Laughter*).

Sir, I must, at the outset, most strongly refute the charge made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong that the amendments are brought in as a cloak to hoodwink the small fishermen because of the controversy on trawling. Hoodwinking, I thought, is the prerogative of the Socialist Front. As a matter of fact, if he will care to study the amendments carefully, he will see that these amendments cover all methods of fishing that are carried out outside the territorial waters of Malaya. In short, the amendments are made to equip Government with sufficient powers to enable us to safeguard the interests of the small fishermen. As the law stands, we are unable and, as a matter of fact, we are completely powerless to regulate any method of fishing outside our territorial waters even if such method is found to be detrimental to the interests of the smaller fishermen. The expansion of our fisheries, as a result of rapid mechanisation and adoption of more productive and larger fishing units, has extended the area of fishing operations to distant fishing grounds and, therefore, there is now the urgent need to bring in Clause 19 (a) of the Bill for the purpose of regulating the activities of our fishermen in the interest of all concerned.

Now, I would like to say something with regard to trawling in particular. If trawling is to be introduced into this country and if it is legalised in this country—and I would stress here that so far no licence has been issued to anybody to do any trawling of any kind including otter-trawling—regulations will have to be made to restrict these operations through licensing; and when we licence this trawling, we will have to take into account the depth of the areas, the size of the boats and the type of gear to be used in trawling. I would like to stress here that if we do legalise trawling, licences, when issued, will only be issued to genuine fishermen who have been in the fishing trade for a number of years before the applications are made for licences; and no licences will be issued to, what the Honourable Member for Tanjong termed as, the capitalists. This is very important, because the purpose of the Government in initiating all these schemes is to help the smaller fishermen; and, in fact, for the information of the Honourable Member for Tanjong, the Alliance has been returned to power not with the votes of capitalists but with the votes of the small fishermen and the small padi planters in the rural areas. (*Applause*). It is our bounden duty to see that their interests are always upheld. If we do issue licences for trawling, there will be certain regulations imposed so as to ensure a fair share of the earnings amongst the workers and members of the crew so that exploitation of any kind will be avoided as far as possible.

I must thank the Honourable Member for Pulau Pinang Utara for his very constructive suggestions. I know that he has the genuine interests of the fishermen at heart and, in fact, he has been communicating with me over this matter. I can assure him that his suggestions will be taken into consideration when the right time comes.

Saya suka hendak menjawab segala hujah² yang telah di-bawa oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat terutama sa-kali Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Selatan, Seberang Selatan, Perlis Selatan dan juga Krian Laut serta Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh dan Kota

Bharu Hilir. Pertama sa-kali saya suka memberitahu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Selatan bahawa saperti mana yang saya sebutkan tadi jika sa-kira-nya Kerajaan hendak menghalalkan Pukat Harimau ini tentu-lah perkara kesulitan dan kesusahan daripada penangkap² ikan, atau pun nelayan² yang kecil² itu akan di-pereksa dengan halus-nya, dan sa-kira-nya sa-lepas kita mengadakan segala peratoran² yang ketat maseh lagi pukat yang sa-macham itu mengganggu nelayan² kita, maka saya berani memberi pengakuan kepada tuan² pada hari ini bahawa Kerajaan tidak lagi² akan lengah² tetapi akan terus-menerus mengharamkan-nya Pukat Harimau dalam Malaysia ini (*Tepok*).

Berkenaan dengan 22 orang nelayan² kita yang Kerajaan telah menghantar untuk melihat bagaimana menangkap ikan di-negeri Thai, itu pun Kerajaan menghantar 22 orang nelayan² ini bukan-lah untuk makan angin, atau pun melihat² sahaja saperti mana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu, bahkan dengan tujuan supaya mereka itu dapat melihat dengan mata kepala mereka itu sendiri bagaimana orang² Thai menjalankan penangkapan ikan-nya supaya Pukat Tunda ini, dan pada pendapat saya sendiri jika sa-kira-nya di-negeri Thai dapat di-jalankan sa-chara penangkapan ikan yang sa-macham ini dengan tidak mengganggu nelayan² yang kecil yang menggunakan pukat² kecil saperti mana Ambai, Payang dan sa-bagai-nya, saya ingat tidak ada satu sebab pun yang kita tidak boleh menggunakan pukat yang sa-macham itu dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Jadi, dengan tujuan itu-lah kita berharap supaya mereka itu dapat belajar sa-dikit sa-banyak supaya apabila mereka itu puas hati bahawa dapat di-jalankan di-sini maka baharu-lah kita menjalankan-nya. Saya sedar juga bahawa sa-kira-nya kita berkehendakan nelayan² yang kecil itu mengadakan Pukat Harimau, tentu-lah mereka itu ta' mampu hendak membeli pukat² yang sa-macham itu, kerana mereka itu tidak ada modal. Tetapi, dalam hal ini saya suka juga memberi pengakuan kepada Dewan ini bahawa pehak Kerajaan sedang menimbangan satu

jalan, satu chara baharu yang dapat menolong bagi mereka itu bagi membolehkan nelayan² yang suka hendak menukarkan daripada chara yang lapok itu kepada chara yang berkemajuan dengan bantuan² yang membolehkan mereka itu berbuat begitu dengan senang-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Selatan, nampak-nya di-sana orang² Perlis fasal mereka dudok dekat dengan negeri Siam, mereka itu dapat pengarah Siam, maka mereka itu setuju dengan Pukat Harimau ini. Jadi, ini-lah yang saya katakan, kalau mithal-nya kita tidak menghalalkan Pukat Harimau itu, apa yang akan jadi ia-lah Pukat Harimau daripada luar negeri, umpamanya Siam akan masuk kepada perayeran antara bangsa, atau pun international waters yang berjiran dengan perayeran kita sendiri, dan pada masa itu mereka dengan bebas-nya akan dapat menangkap ikan² daripada perayeran itu, tetapi sa-balek-nya bagi kita yang ada di-sini ta' dapat pula menangkap ikan² itu dengan sebab kita telah mengharamkan Pukat Harimau. Jadi salah-nya bukan salah Pukat Harimau itu, tetapi salah kita sendiri. Sa-kira-nya kita mendatangkan Pukat Harimau itu dengan chara yang sa-benar-nya yang boleh memelihara kepentingan nelayan² yang kecil, maka saya memang mengatakan bahawa ini-lah chara yang baik sa-kali dan chara yang berkemajuan, kerana jika sa-kira-nya negeri Philipina, negeri Jepon, negeri Siam semua-nya dapat menggunakan dengan jaya-nya, saya ingat ini-lah satu chara yang baik yang boleh melepaskan nelayan² yang kecil daripada kekejaman kaum² pemodal yang memang membayar dengan gaji yang chukop rendah pada masa ini untuk mendapatkan titek peloh daripada kaum² nelayan kita.

Ada juga pendapat² yang sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya mengatakan bahawa dengan sebab ada-nya Pukat Harimau maka segala anak² ikan sudah mati. Tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Krian Laut mengatakan Pukat Harimau ini kikis semua sa-kali, sampai ikan bilis pun dia kikis. Ini nampak pada dia, tetapi kita di-sana kata "Bom" atau pun pelemah sadikit, kerana

memang Pukat Harimau itu ta' boleh ambil ikan bilis, ikan bilis ini dia mahu "Pukat Special" untuk pukat ikan bilis. Jadi, nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu pun ta' biasa tengok lagi Pukat Harimau ini. Di-atas segala pandangan dari Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memang-lah saya junjong tinggi dan saperti mana yang saya telah memberi pengakuan tadi bahawa saya tidak akan menjalankan apa juga tindakan bagi Pukat Harimau ini sa-lagi pehak kita tidak berpuas hati yang dapat menolong pehak kaum² nelayan kita yang kecil² itu.

Sungguh pun kita berchakap pada hari ini, berbinchang pada hari ini bersangkut dengan perayeran dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan nasib kaum² nelayan yang pada umum-nya mereka mengatakan yang Kerajaan Perikatan tidak membuat apa² pun bagi menolong kaum² nelayan itu. Yang sa-benar-nya Kerajaan kita telah pun membuat berbagai² ranchangan, tetapi untuk menolong sa-suatu kaum yang memang sudah kena tindas dengan bagitu lama, tentu-lah mengambil masa yang chukup panjang. Saya yakin ada perchaya jika sa-kira-nya Kerajaan kita dapat berkuasa terus-menerus dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang, kita akan dapat membuat banyak lagi bagi kaum² nelayan kita supaya mereka itu dapat penghidupan yang baharu di-dalam negara Malaysia kita ini. Kita tidak-lah hairan bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir yang mengkritik kita, tetapi saya kata Kerajaan Perikatan dengan Kerajaan PAS ada berlainan. Kerajaan Perikatan buka Klinik Bidan, tetapi orang² besar PAS buka "Pusat Bidan". Kalau Tuan Yang di-Pertua ta' perchaya bacha-lah dalam surat khabar bersangkut dengan orang besar PAS yang membuka Pusat Bidan di-Besut itu. Jadi, ini-lah yang berlainan di-antara PAS dengan UMNO. Kita buka Klinik Bidan, dia buka Pusat Bidan.

Berkenaan dengan lain² hujah yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara, saya ucapkan terima

kaseh kerana dia menchadangkan supaya saya berunding dengan Kerajaan Sarawak dan Sabah supaya dapat nelayan² daripada tanah besar Malaysia kita ini dapat pergi ka-sana. Perkara berkenaan dengan perikanan ini memang-lah di-bawah kuasa Kerajaan Pusat, dan saya akan berunding dengan Kerajaan Sarawak dan Sabah dan saya rasa tidak-lah ada tegahan bagi mereka itu untuk menerima nelayan² kita bagi menangkap ikan di-lautan mereka itu. Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(*Mr Speaker in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 13 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read a third time and passed.

MOTION

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 9) ORDER, 1963

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name.

The purpose of this Order is to give effect to the changes in Customs duties which were notified to the House in my Budget speech on 16th December. Since copies of my speech have been distributed to all Honourable Members, and I gave full reasons in that speech for the proposed changes, I see no point in repeating myself again. I might add that paragraphs 101 to 108 inclusive of that speech deal with the contents of this Order.

I would like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to a drafting error which has crept into the Order Paper which is now before the House. On page 2 the words in columns (4) and (5) opposite Code No. 599950 should read "\$2 per gallon" in both cases instead of "\$2". I would, therefore,

like the House to confirm this motion subject to this correction. I believe also that copies of this amendment slip have been circulated to Honourable Members.

Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of subsection (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 78 of 1963 be confirmed.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of subsection (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1963, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 78 of 1963 be confirmed.

THE POISONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill entitled "An Act to alter the membership of the Poisons Board" be read a second time.

The purpose of this Bill is to provide for a change in the membership of the Poisons Board, made necessary by changed circumstances. At present, Sir, under section 2A of the Poisons Ordinance, 1952, provision is made for the appointment of nine persons to the Poisons Board of which one person is appointed upon the nomination of each of the following Associations:

- (1) the Malayan Branch of the British Medical Association;
- (2) the Alumni Association of the King Edward VII College of Medicine and Faculty of Medicine; and
- (3) the United Planting Association of Malaya.

Since then, the Malayan Branch of the British Medical Association and the Alumni Association of the King Edward VII College of Medicine and Faculty

of Medicine have merged to form the Malayan Medical Association, while the United Planting Association of Malaya is now not so much concerned with poisons. Poisons, such as sodium arsenite, which are chiefly used by rubber plantations are now more the concern of the Rubber Producers' Council.

Under the circumstances, a change in the membership of the Poisons Board to provide for persons to be appointed upon the nomination of the appropriate bodies is found desirable. The Bill, Sir, provides for such a change.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (REPLANTING) FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952" be read a second time.

Sir, the Bill provides for a number of amendments to the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952 in order to implement Government's decision to continue to assist the Rubber Industry to replant and new plant by making available a further sum of \$200 million. Opportunity has also been taken to amend the first and second schedules of the Ordinance.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 6 of the Bill make provisions in the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952, for the introduction of schemes for replanting and new planting to be financed from the \$200 million Government grant. The decision to provide the grant was made early this year after the Government had carefully considered the need of the rubber industry to continue to replant in order to face the challenge from the synthetic rubber industry. I wish to inform Honourable Members that this is the second financial assistance to be given by Government to the industry. Some Honourable members may already be aware that in 1955 the Government made a grant of \$280 million to the rubber industry to help it to replant and this grant was divided proportionately between the estates and smallholders on the basis of their production figures. Out of this first grant \$168 million was to finance the Government Rubber Replanting Scheme for estates which came to an end on 31st December, 1962. The remaining \$112 million went to finance a number of schemes dealing with replanting, new planting and the supply of planting materials for the benefit of the smallholders. These schemes have so far resulted in the replanting of about 948,000 acres and new planting of about 275,200 acres.

With the growing challenge from synthetic rubber I do not think it necessary for me to dwell at length on the need to continue and, to intensify rubber replanting. In recent years, the competition from synthetic rubber has steadily increased. The threat of synthetic rubber has enhanced not only by the increased capacity of its production through the erection of new plants in many countries of the world, but also through the introduction of the stereoregular rubbers which are claimed to be a complete replacement for natural rubber. We have to accept the view, which economists and scientists connected with the industry have reached, that increasing competition from synthetic rubber will mean that the price of natural rubber will follow a downward trend towards the end of the decade.

The industry must, therefore, be prepared to be in a position to sell at a price highly competitive with that of its synthetic counterpart.

The view held by the Industry and its scientific advisers is that efficient producers of natural rubber can compete with any synthetic now in existence or in sight. To achieve this, productivity must be high so that the cost of production can be reduced and the income of smallholders maintained or even increased through improved yields. The most important single measure which can be taken to increase productivity is, of course, the replacement of old and low yielding trees by high yielding ones.

The dependence of this country on the rubber industry for its prosperity and continued progress is too well known to need further emphasis. We are fully aware of the need to take all practical steps to reduce this dependence, by diversification of the country's economy and the introduction of alternative crops which are found suitable on any new area to be opened up, but we do not consider that the pursuit of diversification in any way lessens the absolute necessity to modernize, as much as possible, the areas at present planted with rubber. In the past, even low yielding areas have contributed to the prosperity of this country and the employment of its peoples. It is, however, apparent that by the end of this decade increased competition with synthetic with resulting lower prices may well render these areas unproductive and derelict unless replanting is undertaken. It seems clear that the next few years will be the last chance for natural rubber growers to complete the modernisation of their industry and achieve reduction in costs before the impact of competition from synthetic rubber is fully felt. We, therefore, have to conclude that the necessity for more and continuing replanting to be carried out as soon as possible is even more vital at the present time than when the government schemes for assistance were first instituted in 1955. I hope Hon'ble Members will now be convinced of the need to help the rubber industry to replant.

I will now explain the Bill clause by clause:

(a) Clause 1 (2) of the Bill states that the provisions of the Act shall have application only in the States of Malaya. This is necessary since the \$200 million grant was approved before the formation of Malaysia and that the grant is to be used to assist the rubber planting industry in the States of Malaya to replant or new plant.

(b) Clause 2 (2) of the Bill amends sections 12 (4) and 13 (2) (b) of the Ordinance so that schemes prepared by the Rubber Industry Replanting Board for the benefit of the estates to be financed from the \$116 million out of the \$200 million grant shall conform to the principles set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Ordinance.

(c) Clause 2 (3) of the Bill amends section 13 (2) (a) and 13 (3) (c) of the Ordinance so that—

(i) The estimated cost of any scheme expressed for the benefit of estates shall be such that the estimated aggregate cost to the Government for all schemes so approved shall not exceed \$116 million;

(ii) The estimated cost of any scheme expressed to be for the benefit of smallholders shall be such that the estimated aggregate cost to the Government for all schemes so approved shall not exceed \$84 million. The allocation of the Fund between the estate and the smallholding sectors is based on their respective production figures;

(iii) The new schemes shall expire on such dates as may be prescribed in the said schemes and in any case not earlier than 31st December, 1966 and not later than 31st December, 1971;

(iv) Payments under the new scheme shall be made not later than 31st December, 1972.

(d) Clause 2 (4) of the Bill provides that the aggregate of the sums for the new schemes to be charged upon the Federation Revenue shall not exceed \$200 million.

(e) Clause 3 (a) of the Bill provides that the Ordinance shall continue in force until 31st December, 1972 instead of 31st December, 1967.

(f) Clause 3 (b) of the Bill provides that as soon as is possible after the expiration of the Ordinance the Board shall make a scheme or schemes for the winding up of any scheme so expiring and for the disposal of any moneys paid to the Board and remaining unexpended at that date and any moneys required by the Board for the completion of any such scheme so expiring.

(g) Clause 6 of the Bill makes provision for a fourth schedule to be added to the Ordinance. The fourth schedule contains the main principles which shall be conformed to by the scheme expressed for the benefit of the estates financed from the \$116 million out of the Government grant of \$200 million. These principles are briefly as follows—

A new Government Rubber Replanting Scheme for estates effective from the beginning of 1962 will be introduced, making provision for the payment of \$400 per acre towards the cost of replanting/new planting with rubber or other approved crops up to 15 per cent of the planted acreage of estates as at 31st December, 1961. Those estates which as at 31st December, 1961 have over 85 per cent of their rubber acreage under high yielding material will receive special consideration in respect of their eligibility for grant assistance for the full 15 per cent of their acreage. The total grant for estates will amount to \$116 million. As regards the smallholder sector, a Joint Working Party of Government and industry representative is now actively examining ways and means of providing further

assistance to the smallholders who are now replanting/new planting under Fund "B".

Clause 4 of the Bill amends the first schedule of the Ordinance which deals with the disposition of Funds collected as replanting cess from 1st January, 1951 to 31st May, 1955. The cess which was based on the rubber price, was collected in order to build up a reserve fund for replanting purposes both for estates and smallholders and was refunded to them from time to time against claims for expenditure on replanting or new planting.

In March, 1952 an additional replanting cess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb was introduced in order to enable the Government to collect replanting cess from the smallholders for transfer to the smallholders Replanting Fund, commonly known as Fund "B". The estate sector was brought in for administrative convenience, and therefore the cess was refunded to the estate sector unconditionally on the submission of production data. The disposition of funds due to estates collected through the additional cess is dealt with under the second schedule to the Ordinance.

The Funds collected under the First and Second Schedules for estates have been paid into Fund "A" established under the Ordinance. The First Schedule makes provision for the expenses of the Administration of the cess collected and also for the investment of such funds. On the other hand, the Second Schedule does not make any provision for expenditure to be charged against and for income to be accumulated from the funds so collected. The object of this is to enable refunds to be made to the estates at the actual rate at which the cess has been collected (i.e. $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb) since they participate in the replanting cess purely on a voluntary basis. However, in view of the delays in submission of claims for refunds by estates, it was found necessary to invest the funds collected under the Second Schedule and as that Schedule makes no provision for income and expenditure, the interest collected has been credited to the Funds referred to in the First Schedule to the Ordinance.

The interest earned from the investment of the First Schedule Funds as well as the Second Schedule Funds has been used to meet the expenses of operating Fund "A". From the 1st of January, 1951 to 31st of May, 1955 the balance under the First Schedule Funds has been credited to the participants of the Fund in proportion to rubber produced by each participant for the period during which the First Schedule cess was collected (1st January, 1951 to 31st May, 1955) and refunded to them against claims for expenditure on replanting or new planting. Since 1st June, 1955 all interests on investments less the total administrative expenses of Fund "A" have continued to be credited to the First Schedule, but have not been apportioned to participants due to the fact that the First Schedule cess ceased to be collected from that date. As a result, an excess of income over expenditure has accumulated since that date. The amendment to the First Schedule thus provides that the excess of income over expenditure on the running of Fund "A" be treated as belonging to Fund "A" and be set aside as a Fund from which to pay the expenses of Fund "A". Any excess may be reserved for the purpose of either to provide additional refunds to participants of Fund "A" or to make up the refund of the Second Schedule Replanting Cess to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in any year when the cess collected does not make such refund possible.

Clause 5 of the Bill amends the Third Schedule to the Ordinance. At present the Third Schedule to the Ordinance provides for admission into the First Estate Replanting Scheme of areas replanted or planted with high yielding rubber or other approved crops on or before 31st December, 1962 but not areas planted or replanted with ordinary seedlings on or before 31st December, 1962 for subsequent bud-grafting in 1963 or 1964. It has now been decided that areas replanted or planted with ordinary seedlings on or before 31st December, 1962 for subsequent bud-grafting in the year 1963 or 1964 should also be admitted into the scheme. The amendments to the Third Schedule provide for the admission of these areas into the scheme. This amendment will not

incur any additional expenditure on the part of Government.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalu²kan Pindaan Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini berkenaan dengan hal New Replanting—pekebun² kechil dan juga estate². Saya dalam mengalu²kan Bill ini merasa khuatir wang yang telah di-sediakan bermillion ringgit untuk memberi peluang kepada pekebun² kechil bertanam sa-mula atau pun bertanam chara baharu atas kebun² mereka yang ada berselerak di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini. Kalau kita perhatikan di-dalam penyata², berapa banyakkah pekebun² kechil mengambil bahagian untuk menggunakan wang ini daripada masa dahulu dan pada masa ini juga pada masa hadapan sa-bagaimana yang di-ucapkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi. Saya khuatir wang ini tinggal sa-bagaimana biasa juga tidak dapat dengan sa-penoh-nya di-gunakan oleh pekebun² kechil. Sebab banyak halangan² yang telah di-alami oleh pekebun² kechil ini. Jadi saya berharap dapat Menteri Yang Berhormat ini meninjau mengapa-kah pekebun² kechil ini tidak mengambil bahagian yang besar dalam bantuan wang yang banyak ini yang telah di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan. Satu perkara yang saya harap akan memberi faedah yang besar ia-itu membolehkan New Replanting atau bertanam baharu daripada pekebun² kechil yang dapat tanah dalam kawasan pinggir. Mengikut Undang² yang ada sekarang, tanah² pinggir ini mereka² yang tidak dapat tanah pinggir tidak boleh dapat wang bantuan New Replanting, sungguh pun mereka itu ada getah 5 ekar ka-bawah. Sebab kata-nya tanah² ini tidak ada bergerak dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi saya rasa patut-lah di-fikirkan satu peratoran supaya membolehkan tanah² pinggir yang berselerak terutama-nya sa-kali di-kawasan saya, di-bolehkan mendapat bantuan ini.

Yang kedua ia-itu pegawai² yang menjalankan kerja supaya dapat menarek hati pekebun² kechil itu bagi

menggalakkan mereka² untuk mengambil bahagian dalam hal ini. Tidak-lah sa-bagaimana yang saya telah alami ia-itu mereka² berpegang tegoh kepada undang² yang terator dalam segala undang² yang di-kenakan kepada pekebun² kechil itu. Jadi patut-lah di-beri peluang kepada mereka² itu dengan di-timbangkan jikalau perkara² yang menjalankan perkhidmatan² ini, jikalau di-dapati kesilapan dengan tidak merugikan maka dapat-lah di-luluskan segala permintaan mereka² itu. Bagaimana satu chontoh yang terjadi ditempat saya, sa-telah pekebun kechil itu meminta bantuan berkenaan dengan tanam sa-mula, maka di-perentahkan kepada pekebun kechil itu menerangkan kebun-nya dan memberi ubat bagi merachonkan pokok² getah-nya itu supaya mati, tetapi malang-nya apabila pegawai² itu datang memeriksa kepada kebun² itu, maka di-dapati getah yang di-rachun oleh pekebun kechil itu belum lagi mati pada masa mereka itu datang memeriksa. Selalu-nya pemeriksaannya ini di-jalankan dalam bulan dua belas, atau bulan sa-belas. Malang-nya rachun yang di-beri dan di-jalankan kerja-nya oleh pekebun² kechil itu sa-bagaimana perintah yang telah di-beri oleh mereka itu, memberi kesan yang lambat dan pokok² getah itu tidak mati sa-bagaimana ternyata yang telah saya sebutkan itu. Dengan yang demikian di-salahkan-nya-lah kepada pekebun² kechil itu yang mengatakan bahawa oleh kerana pokok² getah itu tidak mati maka bantuan² tidak akan di-beri, dan pada penyata itu pula di-sebutkan supaya tunggu pada hujung tahun hadapan. Jadi ini berma'ana-lah yang mereka² itu terpaksa mengambil masa sa-tahun lagi dan ini mendatangkan kerugian yang besar kepada pekebun² kechil itu.

Yang pertama, pekebun² kechil itu sudah merachunkan pokok² getah-nya dan tidak boleh di-tureh lagi, sa-telah ta' boleh di-tureh maka bantuan untuk bertanam sa-mula ta' dapat di-beri dan mereka² terpaksa menunggu lagi sa-tahun untuk mendapatkan bantuan itu. Dalam hal ini, saya telah berhubung dengan pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab dan mereka mengatakan begitu-lah undang²-nya. Di-sini saya berharap kepada Kerajaan, atau kepada mereka²

yang bertanggung-jawab yang menjalankan kerja² ini hendak-lah bertimbang rasa sedikit, kerana bantuan ini, oleh sebab mereka² itu ada-lah bergantung kepada pokok² getah itu. Pokok² itu apabila di-rachunkan ada kala-nya dia mati dalam masa atau tempoh yang tertentu, tetapi ada kala-nya tidak. Jadi rasa saya patut-lah di-ambil perhatian sedikit dalam perkara ini.

Lagi satu perkara, kita perhatikan wang yang banyak maseh belum lagi dapat di-gunakan. Ini patut-lah Kerajaan memberi satu peluang yang pekebun² kecil itu boleh mengadakan satu pakatan di-mana ramai di-antara mereka itu boleh menubuhkan satu pertubuhan dan pertubuhan itu boleh-lah mengambil wang ini untuk menjayakan tanah² yang akan di-berikan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri. Perkara ini ada terjadi di-negeri saya di-mana board itu tidak sanggup hendak memberikan wang ini kepada badan itu, chuma board itu sanggup untuk hendak memberi kepada orang persaorangan. Perkara yang sa-macham ini akan mengakibatkan ta' mungkin-nya berjalan chara² yang saperti itu. Rasa saya ini satu lagi jalan yang membolehkan pekebun² kecil itu menambahkan lagi kebun² mereka yang telah lama itu dengan menggunakan wang yang ada banyak yang di-sediakan itu. Rasa saya kalau-lah tiga empat perkara yang saya sebutkan tadi ta' dapat di-perhatikan, maka saya rasa peruntokan wang yang bagini banyak untuk pekebun² kecil itu akan maseh tertinggal sa-bagaimana biasa juga, sedangkan tujuan kita tentu-lah hendak menolong kepada mereka² itu. Oleh yang demikian, saya rasa perkara ini patut-lah juga di-ambil perhatian yang berat di-atas perkara ini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Tye Chek (Kulim-Bandar Bharu): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this motion, but in supporting it, I should like to take this opportunity to make one or two observations on this matter.

Sir, our Finance Minister has said that it is the policy of the Alliance Government to make this country a property-owning democracy, and as a result, Sir, a lot of people had made

purchases of fragmented parts of estates, but all these people who are now owning a lot of these fragmented parts of the estates have got no chance at all to participate in the Government replanting grants as well as the 4½ cents Schedule IV Cess refunds. It so happens that all these Government grants and Cess refunds go to swell the pockets of the rich fragmentators. The fragmentators have got great finance and business acumen to reserve a portion of their estates, which they have fragmented, for themselves, and in this way they have been enjoying all the benefits derived from the 21 per cent eligibility under the previous scheme. If this is to be continued, again they will enjoy the 15 per cent that is coming on.

Sir, according to this amendment, for estates which have replanted more than 85 per cent, special consideration will be given. Of course, Mr Speaker, Sir, a lot of the European estates are eligible under this special consideration. But, on the other hand, the Asian estates are not, because most of the Asian estates, I believe, came in very late in the matter of replanting their estates. Apparently, it is only the very rich European owned estates that could afford to replant up to 85 per cent of their total acreages, while most of the Asian estates could not do so, except in the case of the balance portions of the fragmented estates owned by the Asian fragmentators themselves, who must have taken all the 21 per cent eligibility and planted a bigger portion of the balance of the big estates that were bought up by them. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I should like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Minister concerned to this matter, so that the 15 per cent grant that is coming on could be withheld pending investigation of what exactly is the acreage owned by the fragmentators, and also to freeze the 4½ cents refunds. As it is, Mr Speaker, Sir, I know that some of the fragmentators have sent in returns to the Rubber Industry Replanting Board claiming certain production—production which is known to them—on the land registered under their name. As this process goes on, the fragmentators will not get the land surveyed quickly and give the titles

to the people who have bought these lands. Therefore, the procrastination process goes on, and as long as the fragmentators can delay giving out the titles, they will stand to benefit by it. I hope the Minister concerned will look into this matter, so that the actual benefit that should come by for those people who have bought the fragmented parts of the estates by way of Government grants and the 4½ cents Cess Refunds will be received by the actual owners of the land.

Sir, there is one other small matter which I would like to touch on. In Penang a lot of people are planting up their lands but the high yielding clones are not easily available in Penang, and they have to get seeds and budwood from the Mainland into Penang. In this respect a lot of people still do not know that they can get a certificate from the Chairman of the Replanting Board, or from the Smallholders' Department, for exemption from duty. A lot of people still do not know the process, and while they take out clones from the Mainland into Penang, the Customs catch hold of such innocent people, and some of them have been charged in court and fined.

Then, there is also a small matter which is of considerable concern to smallholders. A lot of smallholders have complained that while their lands are being weeded and kept clear of weeds, and they are waiting for fertilizers, many a time the fertilizers were not supplied to them until very late. There are also cases when lands are being prepared for planting, the planting material was not available, and when it eventually comes it is beyond the planting season, as it is already too dry and thereby a lot of trouble has been caused.

Sir, I hope these matters will be improved so that the smallholders could carry on their replanting work much more easily. Thank you, Sir.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, in reply to the points raised by the Honourable Member for Temerloh, I wish to point out that every encouragement is given to smallholders to replant. In fact, from every 15th September the register for replanting is open, and the

closing date is on the 31st December, but a certain amount of discretion is being used by the local Replanting Officer to extend that date. Before the year is out, or before this programme is open, Publicity Officers from the Replanting Board visit all the kampongs. They have lectures all over the country—and we have 350 centres—to publicise the need for replanting.

When applicants are approved, each applicant is given clear instruction that by the 31st August of the year in which he replants all *lallang* must be eradicated, all trees must be felled or poisoned, all undergrowths like blukar, bracken, and other growths have to be cut down to two feet high, and six feet wide rentises for planting, and holes are to be dug for the planting of either clonal seedlings or seedlings for budding.

It is unfortunate, as has been pointed out by the Honourable Member, that some of the trees although poisoned are not dead in time. We have to follow certain regulations, and if a tree is not dead during the year of replanting, then it is not completely done. However, if there are any specific cases where the Honourable Member feels that injustice has been done, any direct complaint to me would be most welcomed.

The other suggestion by the Honourable Member for Temerloh is that societies of smallholders should be given assistance. This matter, no doubt, will be looked into, but I would like to remind the Honourable Member that smallholders under the law can only replant their existing land or additional land belonging to them. The problem about societies creates a question of ownership on the question of replanting grants, and this matter, in fact, has been studied by the Replanting Board—Fund “B”.

The Honourable Member for Kulim-Bandar Bahru, who is himself a planter, has touched on the very sore problem of fragmentation and fragmentators. As long as a large estate which comes under the estate group has not been properly sub-divided, the new owners of the sub-divided or fragmented estate cannot enjoy the benefits of Fund “B”. They

must have a good title first, then they can enjoy Fund "B". There is a clause which says that they cannot enjoy the benefits of Fund "B" and at the same time also enjoy the benefits of Fund "A".

The Honourable Member has also pointed out that certain fragmentators make it a point not to sub-divide an estate in time and thus enjoy the 4½ cent cess refund on the estate level. This certainly is a matter for the persons who bought the sub-divided estate to have recourse to law to see that the fragmentator does sub-divide it. If he does not sub-divide, that is a matter between the fragmentator and the people who join that scheme.

The other point is about the export of budwood and seedlings to Penang. I think he has answered it himself. If a person who is replanting will take a certificate from the Chairman, he will be exempted from duty—I think that is correct.

He has raised a rather important point in that certain smallholders do not receive their fertilizers and planting material in time. If the Honourable Member would give me specific instances, I shall most certainly investigate the problem.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 3) ESTIMATES, 1963

Order read for resumption of consideration of the Development (Supplemen-

tary) (No. 3) Estimates in a Committee of the whole House (11th December, 1963).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963, considered in Committee.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Head 114—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 114 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963, be approved.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure amounting to \$45,716,000 under Head 114 be approved. As I said when moving the adoption of these Supplementary Development Estimates, the whole amount was provided in the Third Supplementary Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure, 1963, and the opportunity is now taken to transfer this item to Development Estimates as it is considered more appropriate that the amount should come under Ordinary Development Estimates. I have, therefore, no further explanation to add.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$45,716,000 for Head 114 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

Head 118—

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure of \$476,566 under Head 118 be approved. This amount shown under subhead 70 was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve in order to meet the cost of acquisition of pieces of land to be used as sites for buildings for the Federal Reserve Unit stationed in Singapore.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$476,566 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

Heads 120 and 154—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I will deal with Heads 120 and 154 together.

A token vote of only \$10 is asked for in respect of Head 120, subhead 7, item (ix) for the purpose of constructing a warehouse-cum-office at Kuah on Pulau Langkawi. As Honourable Member are aware, a new jetty has been built on Pulau Langkawi and it is necessary to put up a Customs warehouse and office adjacent to the new jetty. It has been possible to quote savings from the amount already appropriated under Head 120, subhead 7, item (vi) of the 1963 Development Estimates. Hence only a token vote is required.

With regard to the next Head of Expenditure, Head 154, a sum of \$3,885,714 is required in respect of Subhead 1 to provide for the continuation of projects previously financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Grants to Sabah and Sarawak. Subhead 2, which requires \$400,000, is provided for the extension of the runway of the airport at Jesselton, Sabah. This represents the first step in the improvement of the Jesselton airport which it is intended should eventually be able to cater for jet flights. It will be noted that these are new subheads of expenditure. But as against this expenditure, we shall be receiving from the British Government a corresponding instalment of £500,000 of grants for the development of the Borneo territories as promised in the Malaysia Agreement.

Question put, and agreed to.

A token sum of \$10 for Head 120 and the sum of \$4,285,714 for Head 154 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

Head 122—

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya memohon memajukan Belanjawan anggaran (Tambahan) (No. 3), Pembangunan Malaysia tahun 1963 untuk Kementerian Pelajaran seperti yang di-tunjokkan di-

bawah kepala 122 di-bawah kertas titah 45 tahun 1963 di-luluskan. Sa-bagai-mana Ahli² Dewan ini telah ma'alum peruntokan wang yang di-benarkan untuk Kementerian Pelajaran bagi ranchangan lima tahun yang kedua, tahun 1961-1965 ia-lah 260 juta ringgit. Daripada jumlah ini sa-banyak 70.4 juta ringgit telah di-belanjakan sa-hingga penghujung tahun 1962 ia-itu \$27.3 juta dalam tahun 1961 dan \$43.1 juta dalam tahun 1962. Ahli² Yang Berhormat mungkin teringat bahawa dalam bulan August tahun ini, Dewan ini telah meluluskan peruntokan tambahan sa-banyak \$13,231,368 untuk Kementerian Pelajaran. Pada masa mengemukakan tambahan peruntokan ini, saya telah menyatakan bahawa jumlah ini ada-lah di-kehendaki satu, untuk menyudahkan project² tahun 1962 di-teruskan kepada tahun 1963 sa-banyak \$5,536,168. Dan yang kedua, untuk membena Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah baharu yang tidak dapat di-laksanakan dalam tempoh itu kerana kekurangan wang sa-banyak \$7,695,200. Dengan kelulusan tambahan peruntokan sa-banyak \$13,231,368 ini, jumlah peruntokan ini ia-lah \$53.2 juta, jumlah ini telah di-dapati sekarang tidak menchukupi untuk melaksanakan project² Kementerian ini. Wang tambahan sa-banyak \$4,732,800 ada-lah di-kehendaki lebeh daripada yang telah di-luluskan kepada Kementerian ini. Jumlah ini di-kehendaki untuk menghadapi perbelanjaan yang tidak dapat di-elakkan, oleh sebab pekerjaan menyudahkan project² itu telah bergerak lebeh chepat daripada yang di-jangka-kkan. Ada-lah kerja untuk mengumpul-kan semua keterangan² yang lanjut telah memakan masa yang panjang dan apabila semua-nya telah sedia, maka di-dapati bahawa peruntokan itu termasuk-lah tambahan peruntokan sa-banyak \$13,231,368 telah tidak menchukupi. Maka tambahan peruntokan sa-banyak \$4,732,800 ada-lah di-kehendaki di-bawah kepala kecil yang berikut: Kepala kecil (1) ranchangan Sekolah Rendah \$1,148,800; kepala kecil (2) ranchangan Sekolah² Pelajaran Lanjutan \$1,498,000; kepala kecil (3) ranchangan Sekolah² Menengah \$1,254,000; kepala kecil (8) Latehan Guru² \$326,000; kepala kecil (12) Asrama \$506,000, jumlah-nya \$4,732,800.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya memohon memajukan ia-itu perbelanjaan yang berjumlah \$4,732,800 yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah kepala 122 itu di-luluskan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$4,732,800 for Head 122 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

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

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The Committee of the whole House considering the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963 has progressed up to Head 122. The House is adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

House adjourned at 6.30 p.m.