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No. 1



Wednesday
15th June, 1966

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

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OLEH THOR BENG CHONG, A.M.N., PENCHETAK KERAJAAN,
KUALA LUMPUR
1967

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MALAYSIA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 15th June, 1966

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUAN TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TAN SRI V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON (Bruas).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).

The Honourable TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, J.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N.,
P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).

The Honourable **TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).**

- „ **DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).**
- „ **ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).**
- „ **TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).**
- „ **TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).**
- „ **TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).**
- „ **TUAN MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).**
- „ **TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).**
- „ **WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).**
- „ **TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).**
- „ **DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).**
- „ **TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).**
- „ **TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bahru Hilir).**
- „ **TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).**
- „ **TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).**
- „ **TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).**
- „ **TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).**
- „ **RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).**
- „ **TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).**
- „ **TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).**
- „ **TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).**
- „ **DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).**
- „ **TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).**
- „ **TUAN SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).**
- „ **TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).**
- „ **TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).**
- „ **TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).**
- „ **PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).**
- „ **TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).**

- The Honourable TUN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
 „ TUN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
 „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
 „ TUN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
 „ TUN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
 „ TUN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
 „ TUN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 „ TUN YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
 „ TUN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 „ TUN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
 Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.
 (Kuala Kedah).
 „ the Minister of Education, TUN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI
 (Kedah Tengah).
 „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN,
 J.P. (Larut Selatan).
 „ the Minister of Labour, TUN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N.,
 P.J.K. (Klang).
 „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUN HAJI ABDUL
 KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
 „ TUN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
 „ TUN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ TUN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
 „ TUN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
 „ TUN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 „ TUN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
 „ TUN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ TUN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
 „ TUN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 „ TUN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The following Members made and subscribed the affirmation required by Law:

- (1) Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib.
- (2) Tuan Chew Biow Chuon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

**TITAH UCHAPAN DULI YANG
MAHA MULIA SERI PADUKA
BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN
AGONG (HIS MAJESTY THE
YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S
SPEECH)**

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu pada 14hb Jun, 1966

Majlis ini telah mengadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-Dewan Parlimen. Duli Yang Maha Mulia dengan limpah kurnia telah mengeluarkan

titah ucapan kepada kedua² Majlis Parlimen. Saya telah perentahkan ia itu satu salinan ucapan itu di-berikan kepada Ahli² Majlis ini dan di-chap-kan dalam Parliametary Debates.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Yang Berhormat Ahli² Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat:

Hari ini ada-lah hari yang istimewa kepada Beta kerana ini-lah kali pertama-nya Beta beruchap dalam Dewan ini dan membuka meshuarat Parlimen sa-telah Beta di-pileh menjadi Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Lebeh² lagi Beta bersukachita kerana Beta baharu sahaja di-tabalkan pada 11hb April yang lalu.

Beta berasa sangat bahagia kerana menyaksikan ta'at setia yang telah di-beri kepada Beta oleh kesemua ra'ayat jelata. Ta'at setia ini telah di-buktikan dengan jelas-nya dalam perayaan² Pertabalan. Beta telah juga menyaksikan bagaimana ra'ayat jelata dalam Negeri ini hidup dengan bersatu padu dan aman sentosa, bermuafakat dan bekerjasama di-antara satu sama lain. Beta meng-ucapkan shukor ka-hadrat Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa kerana limpah kurnia dan hidayah-Nya memberi kita kesenangan dan kebahagiaan, perpaduan dan ketegohan dan perlindungan daripada pencherobohan musuh.

Beta sentiasa sedar dan insaf bahawa Negara kita Malaysia ada-lah meng-amalkan dasar pemerentahan yang berasaskan demokrasi berparlimen menurut dasar² yang telah di-kanunkan di-dalam Perlembagaan. Dengan yang demikian Beta juga sedar bahawa sa-bagai Raja yang berperlembagaan Beta ada-lah menjalankan pemerentahan Negeri ini dengan menurut kehendak² dan kemahuan² ra'ayat Negeri Beta yang di-salorkan melalui wakil² mereka dalam Parlimen ini. Beta akan sentiasa memberi kerjasama dan menghormati segala dasar² yang di-tetapkan oleh Dewan Parlimen ini. Sebalek-nya pula Beta berharap Dewan yang terhormat ini dapat memberi segala sokongan dan kerjasama kepada Beta supaya dengan itu kelak dapat-lah kita sama² mempertahankan dan menghormati segala sharat² yang termaktub di-dalam Perlembagaan itu.

Beta faham juga bahawa menurut sistem Kerajaan yang berperlembagaan, segala kerja² yang di-buat di-atas nama Beta ada-lah di-uruskan oleh sidang Juma'ah Menteri yang di-ketuai oleh memanda Beta, Perdana Menteri. Ahli² Juma'ah Menteri ini juga ada-lah terdiri daripada wakil² yang telah di-beri keperchayaan oleh ra'ayat jelata Beta, dan dengan kerana itu Beta yakin bahawa segala rancangan yang di-buat oleh-nya ada-lah untuk kepentingan ra'ayat jelata Beta.

Beta merasa megah kerana Kerajaan Beta sentiasa berpegang kepada dasar yang boleh mendatangkan keamanan, kebahagiaan dan kema'amoran kepada bangsa dan Negara Malaysia ini. Dengan kemenangan-nya dalam pilihan raya Parti Perikatan telah memegang kuasa negeri ini dari samenjak kita mencapai kemerdekaan. Daripada bukti² yang telah di-tunjokkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan itu maka nyata-lah bahawa Kerajaan Beta bukan hanya mengeluarkan janji² sahaja, akan tetapi ia-nya sabenar-benar sa-buah Kerajaan yang menunaikan janji²-nya. Kejayaan² yang telah dapat di-chapai oleh Kerajaan Beta itu telah

mengkagomkan ra'ayat² Negeri ini dan juga pelawat² dari luar negeri. Ra'ayat Beta telah dapat mengechap nikmat dari ranchangan² yang bijaksana yang telah di-susun oleh Kerajaan Beta itu.

Beta suka mengambil peluang semasa beruchap pertama kali-nya ini berseru kepada tuan² yang menjadi wakil² ra'ayat Malaysia supaya sentiasa menjalankan kewajipan tuan² yang berat yang di-amanahkan kepada tuan² dengan hati yang ikhlas dan dengan mengutamakan kepentingan dan kebahagiaan ra'ayat sakalian.

Pada tahun yang lepas, satu peristiwa yang menyedehkan telah berlaku kepada negara kita ia-itu perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia. Daripada mula-nya Malaysia di-tubuhkan, Kerajaan Singapura telah mengujudkan keadaan² yang merbahaya yang mungkin membawa kekacauan di-dalam Negara. Keadaan² ini telah semakin lama semakin berkemunchak dan oleh kerana tidak ada jalan lain lagi untuk mengelakkan daripada terjadi-nya mala-petaka yang amat besar kepada Negeri ini maka dengan persetujuan Kerajaan Singapura dan Kerajaan Malaysia langkah yang amat menyedehkan hati itu di-lakukan.

Dua peristiwa yang sangat menggembirakan Kerajaan Beta telah berlaku baharu² ini. Yang pertama-nya ia-lah perundingan di-Bangkok di-antara Timbalan Perdana Menteri Beta, Tun Abdul Razak dan Menteri Luar Indonesia, Dr Adam Malik untuk menchari perdamaian di-antara kedua² negara, Indonesia dan Malaysia. Perundingan ini telah mendapat kejayaan yang memuaskan hati dan kedua² pihak telah bersetuju di-atas dasar² bagi memulehkan semula tali perhubungan dan persahabatan di-antara dua negara itu. Ini ada-lah berma'ana yang permusohan dan konferantasi yang telah di-hadapkan oleh Indonesia kepada Malaysia ada-lah di-berhentikan dan jika butir² persetujuan itu dapat di-sahkan oleh kedua² Kerajaan Indonesia dan Malaysia, kedua² negara itu akan dapat-lah mengikat semula perhubungan rapat dan tali persahabatan yang erat.

Beta mengambil peluang ini bagi menyampaikan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan ucapan terima kaseh bukan sahaja bagi pihak Beta sendiri tetapi bagi seluroh negara kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Tun Abdul Razak, kerana kebijaksanaan-nya yang telah membawa kepada kejayaan yang chemerlang di-dalam perundingan di-Bangkok itu.

Kerajaan Filipina telah mengambil langkah pada 3hb Jun, 1966 ini memulehkan semula perhubungan diplomatik dengan Malaysia. Dengan ini perhubungan dan tali persahabatan di-antara dua negara ini akan puleh semula. Kerajaan Beta perchaya bahawa dengan ada-nya persetujuan di-perundingan di-antara Indonesia dengan Malaysia di-Bangkok itu dan dengan ujud-nya balek semula perhubungan diplomatik di-antara Filipina dengan Malaysia, kita dapat membuka satu sejarah yang baharu di-Tenggara Asia ini ia-itu sejarah keamanan, kerjasama dan persahabatan yang Beta harap dengan berkat Tuhan dapat di-kekalkan bagi salama²-nya.

ASA telah mengadakan persidangan-nya di-Bangkok dalam bulan Mach yang telah lalu. Kerajaan Beta berharap bahawa dengan ada-nya semula persidangan² ASA maka ranchangan² Persatuan itu akan dapat di-jalankan dengan chergas-nya dan penduduk² Thailand, Filipina dan Malaysia

dapat faedah² ranchangan² itu. Kejayaan² ASA kelak akan menunjukkan bagaimana baik-nya di-adakan kerjasama di-antara negeri² di-Tenggara Asia ini.

Kerajaan Beta akan terus menyokong kuat Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu dan Piagam-nya dan mengekalkan dasar bahawa masa'elah² antara bangsa hendak-lah di-selesaikan menerusi perundingan dengan chara hormat menghormati kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan satu sama lain dengan tidak memandang kapada chorak pemerintahan dalam negeri itu. Kerajaan Beta berpendapat bahawa tiap² negeri ada-lah berhak dengan sa-penoh²-nya menentukan chara hidup-nya dan chara pemerintahan-nya sendiri. Tetapi negeri itu tidak-lah pula boleh champor tangan dengan sechara apa juga pun akan hal ehwal dalam negeri di-negeri² lain.

Kerajaan Beta akan mengeratkan perhubungan dan persahabatan dengan negeri² yang berbaik dengan Malaysia. Pada tahun yang lepas Menteri² Beta telah melawat negeri² Afro-Asia untuk mengadakan perhubungan baik dengan negeri² tersebut. Ini akan di-teruskan lagi pada tahun ini. Selain daripada itu Kerajaan Beta akan berusaha mengikat perhubungan dengan seberapa banyak negara yang boleh dengan tidak memandang kapada chorak pemerintahan negeri² itu.

Beta suka mengambil peluang ini mengucapkan terima kaseh Kerajaan Beta kapada pasokan² keselamatan negeri ini dan pasokan² keselamatan negeri² sahabat kita.

Kerajaan Beta ada-lah mengutamakan kemajuan ekonomi bagi ra'ayat jelata. Dalam pada itu Kerajaan Beta ada-lah juga mengambil berat tentang pelajaran, kesihatan, perumahan dan lain² lagi bagi ra'ayat Beta supaya terdiri-lah dalam negeri ini satu masyarakat yang terpelajar yang perchayakan kebolehan diri sendiri serta chergas dan ma'amor.

Dalam bidang pelajaran, Kerajaan Beta bukan sahaja memberi pelajaran kapada kesemua kanak² hingga ka-Sekolah Menengah Rendah tetapi juga berusaha supaya mutu pelajaran dalam negeri ini semakin bertambah tinggi. Demikian juga-lah usaha² Kerajaan Beta di-dalam bidang kesihatan ia-itu memperluaskan dan meninggikan lagi perkhidmatan kesihatan.

Dalam bidang perumahan pula maka ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Beta menggalakkan tiap² keluarga memileki rumah-nya sendiri. Ranchangan² sedang di-jalankan untuk mengadakan rumah² bagi ra'ayat jelata baik kakitangan Kerajaan mahu pun bukan kakitangan Kerajaan di-dalam dan di-luar bandar.

Beta gembira mengetahui bahawa kemajuan ekonomi yang telah di-chapai dalam tahun 1965 ada-lah memuaskan. Pengeluaran barang (output) telah bertambah banyak jika di-bandingkan sechara hetong panjang dengan pengeluaran barang bagi tahun 1960 hingga 1964. Eksepot telah juga bertambah banyak dan taraf kehidupan ra'ayat dalam tahun 1965 telah bertambah tinggi daripada tahun 1964.

Dasar kemajuan ekonomi Kerajaan Beta ada-lah bertujuan hendak meninggikan taraf hidup kesemua ra'ayat di-dalam dan di-luar bandar dan juga menjamin supaya kedudukan ekonomi di-lapangan antara-bangsa akan kokoh dan suasana ekonomi dan politik dalam negara akan terpelihara. Oleh sebab itu-lah maka beberapa ranchangan telah di-adakan.

Di-luar bandar, beberapa ranchangan pembukaan tanah ia-itu ranchangan F.L.D.A. dan Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir telah di-adakan, beberapa badan² saperti MARA, Bank Bumiputera, FAMA dan lain² lagi telah pun di-tubuhkan. Kesemua ranchangan² dan badan² ini ada-lah bertujuan untuk menolong ra'ayat di-luar bandar supaya mereka itu dapat mempunyai mata pencharian yang lebeh tinggi dan taraf hidup yang lebeh sempurna dan dapat pula mengambil bahagian yang berpatutan dalam lapangan ekonomi dan perusahaan di-negara ini.

Bagi penduduk² dalam bandar pula ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan menggalakkan penubohan berbagai² perusahaan. Beberapa langkah telah di-adakan untuk menjamin dan menarek modal daripada luar negeri ka-negeri ini untuk memperchepatkan lagi kemajuan perusahaan.

Kerajaan Beta ada-lah sedar bahawa usaha² itu tidak akan berfaedah jika sekira-nya pengeluaran barang eksepot bertambah banyak tetapi harga barang² itu semakin turun. Oleh sebab itu-lah maka Kerajaan Beta telah berusaha supaya asas² ekonomi Negara kita di-perluaskan lagi supaya tidak bergantung kapada hanya dua atau tiga barang² eksepot sahaja. Kerajaan Beta bukan sahaja menggalakkan perusahaan² baharu dalam Negeri ini tetapi juga menggalakkan ra'ayat supaya pengeluaran daripada pertanian tidak terhad kapada pengeluaran² barang saperti getah dan padi sahaja. Langkah² telah di-ambil untuk menggalakkan pekebun² kechil membuka tanah untuk kelapa sawit dan lain²-nya.

Kerajaan Beta dengan sukachita-nya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada negeri² yang telah bersetuju menolong Malaysia melaksanakan Ranchangan Lima-Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama. Oleh kerana sambutan yang baik yang di-beri oleh negeri² itu pada Persidangan Kumpulan Negeri² Membantu Malaysia (Consultative Group on Aid to Malaysia) di-London, Kerajaan Beta berharap mengadakan perundingan antara dua pihak di-Kuala Lumpur dengan negeri² yang berkenaan. Kejayaan perundingan ini akan menentukan bantuan yang akan di-beri oleh negeri² itu. Bantuan ini akan mengurangkan perbezaan antara hasil yang ada pada kita dan hasil yang kita kehendaki.

Pada masa sekarang ini chukai pendapatan ada-lah di-tadbirkan mengikut Undang² yang berasingan ia-itu bagi negeri² Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak. Kerajaan Beta berchadang hendak mengadakan hanya suatu Undang² chukai pendapatan sahaja bagi seluroh Malaysia. Undang² itu mungkin dapat di-siapkan dan di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya selewat²-nya dalam tahun 1968.

Kerajaan Beta sedang menimbangkan juga suatu ranchangan untuk memberi bantuan kapada pekerja² yang tidak lagi boleh bekerja kerana kechachatan anggota atau pun kerana terchedera dalam masa menjalankan tanggung-jawab mereka. Di-bawah ranchangan ini maka suatu kumpulan wang "insurance" akan di-adakan dan pihak majikan dan juga pihak pekerja akan membuat bayaran tiap² bulan kapada kumpulan wang itu. Bagi permulaan-nya, ranchangan ini akan di-hadkan pelaksanaan-nya. Faedah² di-bawah ranchangan itu akan di-luaskan hingga termasuk faedah² bagi pekerja² yang sakit atau pun pekerja² perempuan yang bersalin apabila pengalaman telah di-chapai tentang pentadbiran-nya. Sa-orang pakar di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo sedang mengkaji ranchangan itu dan Kerajaan Beta berharap ranchangan itu dapat di-mulakan pada awal tahun 1967.

Baharu² ini dua orang pakar dari Amerika Sharikat telah di-jemput untuk mengkaji chara pentadbiran dalam Negeri ini dan pakar² itu telah mengeshorkan supaya suatu Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran di-adakan dalam Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Shor ini telah pun di-terima dan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Beta.

Kerajaan telah menubuhkan suatu Surohanjaya untuk mengkaji gaji² dalam perkhidmatan² 'awam. Dalam pada itu Kerajaan sangat² mengambil berat akan kedudukan tata-tertib pegawai² Kerajaan. Kerajaan Beta menganggap sangat mustahak untuk pembangunan ekonomi negeri ini bagi kesemua kakitangan Kerajaan mempunyai tata-tertib yang tinggi. Jika tidak demikian ranchangan² Kerajaan untuk meningkatkan taraf kehidupan ra'ayat jelata akan tergendala. Pada masa ini kuasa tentang tata-tertib ada-lah di-pegang oleh Surohanjaya² Perkhidmatan. Untuk menjadikan pentadbiran Kerajaan suatu pentadbiran yang lebeh chekap maka Kerajaan Beta telah berpendapat bahawa mustahak Ketua Pejabat di-beri kuasa tata-tertib di-atas kakitangan mereka. Dengan chara demikian maka dapat-lah Ketua² Pejabat menguruskan kerja² di-pejabat mereka dengan chara yang lebeh baik lagi.

Sa-bagaimana yang di-kanunkan dalam Perlembagaan, pada tahun yang akan datang ini maka sampai-lah sepuluh tahun lama-nya Bahasa Inggeris di-gunakan sa-bagai satu daripada bahasa resmi. Kerajaan Beta bertujuan ia-itu pada tahun 1967 Bahasa Kebangsaan sahaja akan di-gunakan sa-bagai bahasa resmi di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu. Sungguh pun demikian penggunaan dan pelajaran lain² bahasa akan di-pelihara dan di-teruskan saperti yang termaktub di-dalam Perlembagaan.

Daripada dasar² Kerajaan Beta yang telah Beta terangkan maka nyata-lah ia-itu tujuan yang utama bagi Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak memberi taraf kehidupan yang lebeh tinggi lagi kapada ra'ayat jelata dan memelihara kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan negara ini. Dalam semua usaha² Kerajaan, apa yang di-pandang penting ia-lah kebaikan ra'ayat Beta 'am-nya dengan tidak memandang kapada keturunan mereka. Kita bersama² berdo'a ka-hadrat Illahi moga² Tuhan sentiasa mengurniakan kita hati yang mulia, tegoh dan sabar, fikiran yang waras dan bijaksana dan semangat ingin maju, ingin berusaha dan ingin berjaya.

The English translation is as follows:

Mr President, Mr Speaker, Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament:

The opening of the third session of this Parliament today is of great significance to me as this is my first address to this House since my election as Yang di-Pertuan Agong. This ceremony is the more memorable because I was only recently installed on the 11th of April this year.

I was touched by the spontaneous show of loyalty of my people towards me during the celebrations for my Installation. I am also aware that my people live together in peace and harmony and co-operate with one another. I thank God for bestowing upon us prosperity and happiness, unity and strength and for protecting us against our enemies.

I am keenly aware that we practise parliamentary democracy in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Constitution. As a constitutional monarch, I am conscious that it is my duty to conduct the affairs of Government in accordance with the wishes of my people as expressed by their representatives in Parliament, and that Government policies shall be in accordance with those determined by Parliament. I am convinced that this House will extend to me its support and co-operation so that together we can defend and uphold all the principles written in the Constitution.

I realize that all Government decisions are made in my name by the Cabinet which is now led by my beloved and well-respected Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman. The members of the Cabinet are also the representatives of the people and consequently I am fully confident that whatever they decide will be in the interest of the people.

The main aim of my Government in its policies is to provide peace, happiness and prosperity to the nation. As a result of the repeated success of the Alliance Party at the elections, the Alliance Government has been in power since Independence. From the achievements of the Alliance Government, it is evident that my Government does not merely make promises but fulfils them. The success of my Government since Independence has gained admiration not only from my people but also from visitors to this country. My people have been able to enjoy the benefits of the various projects and schemes undertaken by my Government.

I need not emphasise how important it is for you as representatives of the people to work always for the good of the electorate.

Last year, a regrettable event occurred in the history of our country. I refer to the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Right from the time when Malaysia was formed, the Singapore State Government created a situation which was dangerous and which could lead to serious internal disturbances. Feelings ran high between the various communities. In a plural society racial strife would be disastrous. There was, therefore, no alternative but to effect the separation of Singapore with the agreement of both Governments.

Recently two memorable events occurred in the history of this country. I refer in the first instance to the talks in Bangkok between the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Adam Malik to bring about peace between Indonesia and Malaysia. The meeting was a success in that a solution acceptable to both parties was found. It was agreed that friendly ties between Indonesia and Malaysia should be restored. As soon as the agreement is ratified by both Governments, Indonesian confrontation towards Malaysia would end. It would also mean that both Indonesia and Malaysia would be able to resume close relationship with each other.

On behalf of myself and also on behalf of the people of this country, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun

Abdul Razak, for his statesmanship which brought about the success of the talks in Bangkok.

The other event is the action which the Philippine Government took on the 3rd of June, 1966, to restore diplomatic relations with Malaysia. As a result of this, the close ties between the Philippines and Malaysia will be resumed. With the agreement reached in Bangkok and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Malaysia, we can look forward towards a new era in South-east Asia, i.e., an era of peace, co-operation and friendly relations which, with the help of God, we hope will be everlasting.

A meeting of the Association of South-east Asia (ASA) was held in Bangkok in March this year. My Government hopes that with the resumption of the activities of ASA, all its programmes will be implemented and the peoples of Thailand, Philippines and Malaysia will be able to enjoy the benefits derived therefrom. It is hoped that the success of ASA would pave the way for wider regional co-operation in South-east Asia.

My Government will continue to support the United Nations and its Charter and to uphold the principle that international issues should be settled through peaceful negotiations on the basis of respect for the independence and territorial integrity of each country. My Government believes that each country has the right to choose its own way of life and system of Government so long as it does not interfere in any form with the internal affairs of another country.

My Government will further strengthen its relations with countries that are friendly to Malaysia. Last year my Ministers visited certain Afro-Asian States to establish good relations with them. Such visits will be continued this year. In addition my Government will establish diplomatic relations in as many countries as possible irrespective of whatever form of Government they may have.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the gratitude of my Government to our security forces and those of our allies in the defence of this country.

My Government is giving urgent attention to the economic well-being of my people. At the same time my Government is also giving serious attention to education, health, housing and other matters. It is the aim of my Government to create an enlightened, self-reliant, dynamic and prosperous society.

In the field of education, my Government is not only providing education up to Lower Secondary School level to all children but is also trying to improve the standard of education. My Government is also making constant efforts to expand and improve the health services of this country.

As to housing, it is my Government's policy to encourage every family to own a house. Schemes are being implemented to provide houses for the people both Government employees and others in the urban and rural areas.

I am glad to note that satisfactory economic progress has been achieved in 1965. Output as well as exports have increased considerably as compared with the average for 1960 to 1964. The standard of living of the people too has risen.

Various measures have been undertaken in order to ensure Malaysia's position in international trade and to maintain political and economic stability in our country.

In the rural sector a number of land schemes including the F.L.D.A. and the Fringe Alienation Schemes have been launched. A number of statutory bodies have also been established. All these schemes and organisations will help the rural people to earn a more satisfactory livelihood and to achieve a better standard of living, thus enabling them to have a fairer share of the benefits from the country's economic and industrial expansion.

In the urban areas it is the policy of my Government to promote industrial development. Measures have been introduced to secure and attract foreign capital into the country to accelerate industrialization.

My Government is aware that all these efforts will not bring much benefits if the terms of trade become unfavourable to this country. Hence it is the policy of my Government to broaden the economic base so that our economy will not be too dependent on two or three export commodities only. In its effort to diversify the economy my Government not only encourages new industries but also the planting of new crops.

My Government would like to record its appreciation to those countries which have indicated their desire to assist Malaysia to implement its First Malaysia Five-Year Plan. As a result of the favourable response which was forthcoming from such countries at the recent meeting of the Consultative Group on Aid to Malaysia in London, it is hoped to conduct bilateral negotiations in Kuala Lumpur with such countries. The successful conclusion of such negotiations should result in firm commitments from such countries and this should assist us to bridge the gap between the resources available to us and of essential needs.

Since Malaysia Day the administration of income tax in Malaysia has been governed by the separate Ordinances of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. These Ordinances have been modified and harmonised from time to time, but for various reasons it is considered desirable that a unified law be enacted to cover the whole of Malaysia. The work of drafting such unified legislation is now in progress and although the task is a formidable one it is hoped that it can be introduced and implemented by 1968.

My Government has, at present, under consideration a scheme for the payment of cash benefits to employees who are permanently incapacitated from work or suffer injuries in the course of their employment. Under the scheme, it is proposed that the employer and the employee will contribute towards an

insurance fund. This scheme will be started on a limited scale but it is envisaged that it will be expanded from time to time as more experience is gained on its operation so as to cover maternity and sickness benefits as well. A Colombo Plan expert is now working on the draft of the scheme and it is hoped that it will be possible to introduce such a scheme by early 1967.

Recently two experts from the United States were invited to make a study of our administrative system. They have made certain recommendations which have been accepted by my Government.

My Government has appointed a Commission to review salaries in the public services. In the meanwhile my Government attaches great importance to the question of discipline in such services. My Government considers that it is of vital importance that there shall be streamlining of our administrative machinery in order that Government policies would be implemented more efficiently, expeditiously and economically. At present disciplinary powers are vested in the various Services Commissions only. In order to improve the efficiency of the public services my Government considers it necessary to transfer disciplinary powers to Heads of Departments thus enabling them to exercise more effective control over their respective Departments.

As enshrined in the Constitution, by 1967 both English and the National Language would have been used as the official languages for ten years. It is therefore, the intention of my Government to make the National Language as the sole official language from that year in the States of Malaya. As provided in the Constitution the use and study of other languages will be preserved and sustained.

It is quite obvious from what I have outlined that the aim of my Government is to raise the standard of living of the people both in the urban and rural areas and to safeguard our independence and sovereignty. In carrying out its policies my Government is guided by the wishes of the people as a whole irrespective of their racial origin. My Government has been successful in raising the standard of living of the people and in bringing about peace again to this country. So let us pray together that God may continue to bless us in our search for a better life for all of us and to guide us in our efforts to preserve peace in Malaysia.

**WELCOME TO THE HONOURABLE
TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI
TAIB AND THE HONOURABLE
TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON**

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak mengambil peluang mengucapkan selamat datang kepada dua Ahli baharu ka-Majlis ini iaitu Yang Berhormat Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib dan Yang Berhormat Tuan Chew Biow Chuon (Tepok) dan juga mengucapkan tahniah kepada mereka kerana telah di-pilih bagi mewakili

kawasan Pilehan Raya Bruas dan Krian Laut (Tepok).

**THE HONOURABLE DATO' KHOO
SIK CHIEW—RESIGNATION**

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alamkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Yang Berhormat Dato' Khoo Sik Chiew, sa-orang Ahli daripada Sabah, telah berhenti daripada menjadi Ahli Majlis ini mulai daripada 10hb Mei, 1966.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'lumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 28hb Mach, 1966 daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini, minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya minta Setia-usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the Message)—

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills:

- (1) to make provision relating to the preservation of books and to provide for matters connected therewith;
- (2) to amend the law on diplomatic privileges and immunities by giving effect to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (signed in 1961) and for other matters connected therewith;
- (3) to amend the Registration of Guests Act, 1965;
- (4) to amend the Minor Offences Ordinance, 1955;
- (5) to amend the Cinematograph Films Ordinance, 1952;
- (6) to amend the laws relating to common gaming of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak;
- (7) to amend the Civil Law Ordinance, 1956, and to repeal certain written laws relating to apportionment and assignment;
- (8) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1965 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
- (9) to amend section 4 of the Education (Amendment) Act, 1963;
- (10) to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1952;
- (11) to amend the Companies Act, 1965;

- (12) to amend the Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange (Incorporation) Act, 1962;
- (13) to provide for the registration of rubber exported from the States of Malaya and for matters incidental thereto;
- (14) to provide for the control and licensing of the business of housing developments in the Federation and for matters connected therewith;
- (15) to prescribe minimum standards of housing for workers to require employers to provide nurseries and to allot land for workers and their dependants in a place of employment, and to provide for matters incidental thereto;
- (16) to regulate the employment of children and young persons;
- (17) to amend the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority Act, 1966;
- (18) to amend the Judges' Remuneration Act, 1963;
- (19) to establish and incorporate the National Family Planning Board and to provide for matters incidental thereto;
- (20) to amend the Internal Security Act, 1960,

without amendment.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHD. YASIN,
President."

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'lumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah memperkenalkan Rang Undang² berikut yang telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen baharu² ini:

1. Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
2. Diplomatic Privileges (Vienna Convention) Bill, 1966.
3. Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
4. Registration of Guests (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

5. Minor Offences (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
6. Cinematograph Films (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
7. Common Gaming Houses (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
8. Civil Law (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
9. Judges' Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
10. Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill, 1966.
11. Education (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
12. Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
13. Preservation of Books Bill, 1966.
14. Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange (Incorporation) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
15. Rubber Export Registration Bill, 1966.
16. Housing Developers (Control and Licensing) Bill, 1966.
17. Workers (Minimum Standards of Housing) Bill, 1966.
18. Children and Young Persons (Employment) Bill, 1966.
19. National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
20. Family Planning Bill, 1966.

DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE TUAN YEOH TAT BENG

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya berasa dukachita memberi tahu Majlis ini atas kematian Yang Berhormat Enche' Yeoh Tat Beng, Ahli kawasan Bruas, dan bagi pihak Majlis ini saya suka menguchapkan perasaan dukachita atas kehilangan ini dan menyampaikan perasaan dukachita kerana kesedehan yang menimpa keluarga Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION— DIVESTMENT OF DISCIPLINARY AND PROMOTION POWERS

1. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister:

- (a) why representative staff organisations were not consulted before the Government took a decision

to seek changes in the relevant constitutional provisions with a view to divest the Public Services Commission of disciplinary and promotion powers and to vest them instead in departmental heads; and

- (b) if he is aware of the widespread apprehension and uneasiness in the Civil Service over the Government's decision and whether he would initiate discussions with representative staff organisations on this matter before introducing the proposed constitutional changes in Parliament.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, amendments to the Constitution involve consideration of national policy, responsibility for which rests entirely with Government and Parliament, and must be regarded as being outside the scope of the National Whitley Council. I am aware that there are some reactions from Staff Associations regarding the proposed amendment to the Constitution. A delegation from the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council has, in fact, met the Principal Establishment Officer on the 26th April, 1966, seeking clarification of the proposal. The Staff Side was informed that amendments to the Constitution are outside the scope of the Whitley Council, but in accordance with an assurance given in 1960, the Staff Side would be consulted regarding any proposed regulations that may be made under amendments to the Constitution.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: It is contended by the Deputy Prime Minister that a constitutional amendment is outside the scope of relations with the Staff Council. Would not the Deputy Prime Minister concede that an amendment, which will affect future relations within the Civil Service to such a great extent as the proposed amendment, could have been taken after consultations with the Staff Side? There is nothing in the Constitution which would inhibit the Government from having consulted the Staff Side before announcing this amendment.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: As I said, Sir, amendments to the Constitution involve matters of national policy, and it must be the sole responsibility of this House and of Government to consider matters of policy. If, as a result of a decision of national policy, there are regulations and subsequent procedures to be adopted, then I think the National Whitley Council could be consulted, but not on a matter of very high policy.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that the proposed amendment involves the taking away of the power of disciplinary action from the Public Services Commission, which acts as a shield for the civil servants against the Legislature and against acts of politicians? As such, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that it is advisable, as fully as possible, to get the agreement of the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council before any legislation is brought to this House?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, Government has given very careful consideration to this. The present system has been in operation for nine years and has been found not to be working well. We feel that in order to enable Heads of Departments and senior Government servants to have full control over their subordinates, it is necessary that disciplinary power should be placed in their hands—and this system worked before independence, and we feel that this is the right system. It is only fair that if we expect the Heads of Departments and senior Government servants to get work done efficiently and expeditiously, then they should have national control over their subordinates; and in the proposed amendment to the Constitution there will be adequate safeguards to see that the interests of Government servants are protected.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that, even without the proposed legislation, the Heads of Departments already have power to report their subordinate staff to the

Public Services Commission for disciplinary action? If so, can he tell us whether this power has been exercised to the full by the Heads of Departments?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I am aware of the existence of that power to report, but power to report is inadequate. I have travelled far and wide throughout the country, and I am convinced, as one who has been a member of the Public Service for fifteen years, that if we want to have an efficient Public Service, then the present system must be changed. As I said, it is only fair to Heads of Departments, if we expect them to get work done efficiently and expeditiously, that they should have the power of discipline over their subordinates. There is no other way.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, in answer to my question, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister had, it appeared to me, conceded the fact that there has been disquiet over this proposed amendment among public servants. Would he care to enlighten the House, Sir, as to what exactly this disquiet was about, and what was the clarification he gave with regard to the representations that were made to him?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the proposal will be included in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and Honourable Members will have full opportunity to express their views. I have publicly explained that there will be adequate safeguards—that is to say that although power will be vested in Heads of Departments there will be a Board of Appeal to which civil servants and members of the Public Service can appeal, if they feel that there is injustice done by any Head of Department.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that Heads of Department are already, overwhelmed with work? And, if so, can they have time to take on this very important duty? Is he also aware that disciplinary action is a very time-consuming process, and can he afford

to waste the time of valuable top civil servants on this time-consuming procedure?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I am aware that top civil servants are busy people and have plenty to do, but the powers that are intended to vest in them are necessary in the exercise of their duties. So, I think they, themselves, would gladly have these powers and would gladly discharge these powers in addition to their present duties.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the purpose of the proposed legislation to act as the sword of Democles hanging over the heads of all civil servants to make them toe the Government line? (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No!)

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER OF SABAH AFFAIRS IN FEDERAL CABINET

2. **Tuan J. D. Manjaji (Sabah)** asks the Prime Minister whether he has considered appointing a suitable person to fill the vacancy created by the resignation last year of Dato' Donald Stephens from the post of Minister for Sabah Affairs in the Federal Cabinet.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister has not made a decision on this yet.

AIR PASSAGES FOR WIVES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM BORNEO TERRITORIES (BUDGET SESSION)

3. **Tuan J. D. Manjaji** asks the Prime Minister whether he would consider providing return air tickets to the wives of Members from the Borneo territories to enable them to accompany their husbands to Kuala Lumpur, at least once a year particularly during the Budget Session.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government does not propose to consider providing air tickets to Kuala Lumpur for wives of Members from the Borneo States. However, by administrative arrangement, Honourable Members of this House from Sabah and Sarawak are already allowed to return home with expenses

paid by Government once during the Budget Session. Those Honourable Members need not, therefore, be away from their homes from more than a fortnight at a time during the Budget Session. (*Laughter*).

ALLEGED STATEMENT BY MR R. RAMANI TO UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS THAT ACTION IN VIETNAM BY U.S.A. "ENTIRELY JUSTIFIED"

4. **Dr Tan Chee Khoon** asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs if he is aware that Mr R. Ramani is reported to have told United Nations correspondents on 14th May, 1966, that what the United States of America was doing in Vietnam as "entirely justified". As this included the use of poison gases to defoliate the country, destroy crops and knock out human beings temporarily, is he aware such support will damage our image in the eyes of Afro-Asia.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, no statement to that effect was made by Mr R. Ramani to the correspondents at the United Nations. What Mr Ramani said was that it was Malaysia's view that United States *being* in South Vietnam was entirely justified on the basis of treaty obligations. This is not the same thing as justifying everything that the United States was *doing* in Vietnam. In fact, this particular question was not even asked.

Now, Sir, regarding the use of poison to defoliate the country, destroy crops, etc., let me state the facts clearly. What the Americans have been using in Vietnam, since March 1965, is defoliation chemical on heavily vegetated areas suspected of providing natural foliage shelter to the Vietcongs. This defoliation chemical is in the form of powder spread from aircraft and is also used to destroy crops, wherever there is a possibility that harvests will fall into enemy hands. On no occasion poison gas or other forms of poison has been used.

It is evident that this type of warfare is not what is commonly known as

"chemical warfare"; nor is it contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that Mr Michael Foot, in the House of Commons, has described the barbarous methods of war now being conducted by the Americans? Is the Honourable Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that these barbarous methods included those acts that have just been described by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs? Does His Majesty's Government fully support the use of these gases, when such action has been condemned by almost all the free world?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I am aware that Mr Michael Foot subscribes to the same ideology as the Honourable Member for Batu—however, Mr Michael Foot happens to belong to a Party that is more successful than the Honourable Member has been in this House. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member, of course, shares the views of Mr Michael Foot who is noted for his leftist thinking, and that does not mean that I subscribe to the view of Mr Michael Foot or to the view of the Honourable Member, who is a leftist. As regards our view on the questions of chemical warfare, as I stated in my answer, what the Americans have been doing is not considered as chemical warfare. So, there is no question of our view as regards the use of chemical warfare by the Americans.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that Vietnam has been plagued by warfare for more than a quarter of a century, since 1941 when the Japanese moved in? As such, is he aware that the people of Vietnam whether North or South, are more than war weary and are crying out loud for peace? Is the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs aware that by supporting whether it is barbarous method or not of the Americans in Vietnam, such action is not likely to bring peace to that war-torn country.

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member started by asking a specific question on the war in Vietnam. Now, he has enlarged his question to a debate on the Vietnam issue. Do you expect me to answer that question, Sir?

Mr Speaker: No. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs tell us what action has His Majesty's Government taken to try to end this unhappy episode in South Vietnam?

Mr Speaker: I am afraid that, again, is outside the scope of this question.

GIFT OF ELEPHANT BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

5. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) bagaimana-kah sa-benar-nya kesah hadiah sa-ekor gajah bertuah yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan India kepada Perdana Menteri dalam lawatan-nya ka-India beberapa tahun dahulu;
- (b) ada-kah hadiah itu di-beri kepada-nya sa-bagai Perdana Menteri atau sa-bagai persarungan;
- (c) jika gajah itu di-hadiahkan kepada-nya sa-bagai Perdana Menteri Malaysia, maka berapa-kah belanja menjaga gajah itu di-India hingga masa ini;
- (d) mengapa-kah gajah itu belum di-bawa ka-Malaysia; dan
- (e) bila-kah gajah tersebut akan di-bawa ka-Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, gajah yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat ini telah di-hadiahkan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-masa Perdana Menteri melakukan lawatan rasmi ka-India dan Pakistan pada penghujung tahun 1962. Sa-lain daripada gajah² itu ada lain² lagi binatang² saperti singa, harimau, monyet, burung dan rusa hitam yang telah di-hadiahkan (*Ketawa*). Semua binatang² ini,

sa-lain daripada gajah itu, telah dihantar ka-Malaysia. Gajah itu telah di-hadiahkan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri atas nama Kerajaan Malaysia dan tidak atas peribadi-nya sendiri. Walau pun gajah itu, pada hakikat-nya, telah di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan Malaysia, Kerajaan India tidak atau belum lagi menuntut bayaran bagi harga makanan kepada gajah itu sa-masa berada di-India. Gajah itu belum lagi dapat di-bawa masuk ka-Malaysia oleh kerana gajah yang ada sekarang ini ada-lah ganti gajah yang asal di-hadiahkan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Gajah asal itu di-tangkap dari negeri Utar Pradesh tetapi gajah itu di-dapati terlalu liar dan tidak sesuai untuk di-bawa masuk ka-Malaysia ini. Dengan sebab itu terpaksa di-chari ganti dan gajah yang di-ganti sekarang ini sedang di-lateh supaya menjadi jinak dan usaha menangkap dan melateh gajah itu ada-lah memakan masa sedikit akan tetapi gajah itu tidak berapa lama lagi akan di-bawa ka-Malaysia.

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

6. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri apa-kah tindakan, jika ada, yang telah di-ambil untuk memulehkan hubungan diplomatik dengan Pakistan.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana negara Pakistan yang telah memutuskan perhubungan diplomatik-nya dengan Malaysia, maka sa-patut-nya-lah Pakistan juga yang mengambil tindakan pertama membuat perhubungan sa-mula dengan Malaysia jika di-kehendaki. Malaysia sa-balek-nya akan menyambut baik jika tindakan² terhadap perkara ini di-buat oleh pihak Pakistan. Dalam perkara ini Malaysia mengalu²kan usaha² Baginda Shah Iran yang mengambil berat supaya perhubungan diplomatik antara Malaysia dan Pakistan dapat di-pulehkan sa-mula.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Saya bersetuju dengan pendirian Kerajaan kita bahawa sa-siapa yang memutuskan

perhubungan sa-patut-nya-lah dan biasa-nya-lah mereka-lah membuat perhubungan. Tetapi ada-kah sikap Kerajaan kita tidak akan memulakan apa² usaha utama sa-kira-nya mereka itu tidak memulakan; kalau kita mulakan lebih chepat kita beruntung.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu soal lain.

MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RE REFUSAL OF AID

7. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri:

- (a) ada-kah Kerajaan menyertai sikap sa-buah akhbar tempatan yang telah menun²okkan kemarahan terhadap Kerajaan British yang tidak mahu memberi bantuan kepada Malaysia dengan berkata "Pergi Jahanam dengan British"; dan
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia berchadang hendak menarek diri dari menjadi anggota Commonwealth akibat sikap British yang tidak mahu membantu Malaysia dalam menjayakan Ranchangan Lima Tahun Malaysia.

Tun Dr Ismail: The Alliance Government believes that any emotional outburst over the issue will serve no useful purpose and will benefit no one. Since the British Government has emphatically maintained a negative attitude to Malaysia's request for financial aid, we must read just our thinking towards the British Government. (*Applause*). In the meanwhile, the Government intends to look for other means of carrying out the First Malaysian Plan despite this temporary setback. We can still and are able to get financial assistance from other sources.

The question of Malaysia's withdrawal from the Commonwealth does not arise.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Saya

juga bersetuju dengan sikap itu tetapi yang saya hendak tahu, ada-kah Kerajaan kita ini sampai begitu marah kepada satu pehak yang menyokong suara kita dengan mengatakan "Go to hell with British". Jadi itu satu perkara yang tegas yang saya puji, sa-makin tegas itu. Jadi saya hendak yang itu; Menteri kita tidak mahu menjawab yang tegas itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir. The Honourable Minister just now stated that we will seek aid from other sources as well. May I ask him whether other sources include the Soviet Union, as has been suggested in some official quarters?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a question on this in the Order Paper—Question No. 18. I think further on in the week, I shall make a statement on this point.

Dato' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Sa-hingga sekarang ini sa-takat mana-kah perubahan sikap itu telah di-lakukan oleh pehak Kerajaan kita ini terhadap British.

Tun Dr Ismail: Saya telah katakan tadi, saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat mengerti juga bahasa Inggeris. Chuma saya terjemahkan—saya kata "we adjust our thinking"—kita akan memikirkan sa-mula fikiran kita.

Dato' Mohd. Asri: Saya sudah faham chakap Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua; tetapi saya tanya sa-takat sekarang ini, hasil daripada pemikiran itu apa tindakan telah di-buat. Kalau tidak ada ta' ada-lah.

Tun Dr Ismail: Jadi, sa-orang yang menjadi penganjor, yang di-panggil Penganjor Besar Islam, saya fikir sabar-lah dahulu (*Ketawa*).

ESTABLISHMENT OF ART CENTRE IN SARAWAK

8. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether Government

will consider establishing an Art Centre for the promotion and collection of Sarawak Native Art Handicrafts for resale purpose so that it will serve as an attraction to tourists and the enthusiasts, whilst, on the other hand, it will promote home industry for the livelihood of natives in general.

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Sarawak telah pun ada satu Persatuan Kesenian dan Pertukangan Tangan—Arts and Crafts Society—yang mengadakan pusat pertunjukan dan penjualan di-Kuching. Persatuan ini mendapat bantuan daripada Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak dan mengumpulkan barang² kesenian dan pertukangan tangan melalui Pejabat² Daerah dan Musium. Jika satu lagi Pusat Kesenian dan Pertukangan Tangan di-adakan, usaha ini chuma akan menimpal tugas dan kerja² persatuan yang ada sekarang. Sunggoh pun demikian, harus juga perlu di-timbangkan kemungkinan meluaskan bidang tugas² pusat itu dan memberi-nya pertolongan yang perlu.

FINANCIAL AID FOR BUILDING PLACES OF WORSHIP AND COMMUNITY HALLS IN SABAH

9. Tuan J. D. Manjaji asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether it would be possible to use a small portion of the \$650,000 which he very kindly made available for religious institutions in Sabah, for the building of places of worship and community halls for the tens of thousands of people in the State who have their own traditional religion (people who are not Muslims, Christians, Buddhists or Hindus); and how do they go about applying for their portion of the \$650,000.

Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peruntukan, yang telah saya keluarkan bagi Sabah baharu² ini, ia-lah untuk ranchangan² pembangunan kecil dan untuk membena tempat² ibadat. Permintaan pertolongan bagi jenis ugama yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu boleh juga di-timbangkan.

EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFITS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF SARAWAK FROM FOREST LAND DEVELOPMENT

10. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar apa tindakan yang akan di-ambil untuk membolehkan ra'ayat bumiputera di-Sarawak dapat bekerja dan menerima faedah tanah² hutan tanpa sa-barang gangguan oleh kerana pada masa ini sa-bilangan besar daripada hutan² ini di-beri kepada Sharikat² besar dengan tidak mengindahkan hak² bumiputera di-kawasan² yang tertentu.

Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal menentukan satu dasar mengenai hutan di-Sarawak adalah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak, bukan-nya Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Jika ada apa² gangguan seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu, perkara ini elok-lah di-kemukakan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak. Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-lah sedang mengambil tindakan melalui MARA—Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat—untuk memberi pertolongan dengan chara yang di-fikirkan mustahak kepada bumiputera di-Malaysia Timor yang menjalankan Perusahaan Kayu Balak.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya banyak terima kaseh jikalau Sarawak ada kuasa itu, tetapi jangan di-tendang sana tendang sini. Terima kaseh.

INCREASED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, SARAWAK

11. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah apa² kemungkinan Kerajaan Pusat memberi banyak lagi bantuan wang kepada Gereja² Keristian di-Sarawak.

Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan ia-lah memberi pertolongan bagi pembenaan tempat² ibadat di-Malaysia daripada kumpulan wang

Loteri Perkhidmatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat, Kerajaan telah pun memberi beberapa pertolongan bagi pembenaan tempat² ibadat seperti ini, termasuk pembenaan gereja² di-Sarawak. Sunggoh pun Undang² Loteri Perkhidmatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat, tahun 1950, belum lagi di-kuat kuasakan di-negeri tersebut, Kerajaan akan meneruskan pertolongan seperti itu, tetapi ini bergantung-lah kepada kewangan dan sama ada sa-suatu tempat ibadat itu benar² di-kehendaki.

PETITION FROM LABOUR PARTY, PENANG, REGARDING POLICE ACTION

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inform this House whether or not he has received the Petition from the Labour Party, Penang Division dated 2nd May, 1966, complaining about the police action taken against them where teargases were thrown at the party members on two occasions. If so, to state what action he has decided to take on this matter and whether he is aware of the following:

- (a) that the community centre was not open to the members of the public but only to members of the Labour Party when the police came to disperse it;
- (b) that the members were told to go back to their headquarters if they wished to continue their meeting in which 5 speakers were scheduled to speak;
- (c) that whilst the members were going back to their headquarters this incident took place.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, in regard to part (a) of the question, I have received the petition in question from the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang Division, and after examining the facts of the case, there is no further action required. The members of the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang Division, were violating Police instructions, and as such Police action was appropriate in maintaining law and order. No Police permit was issued to the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang Division, to hold a

meeting on 1st May, 1966 in the Balai Ra'ayat in Pantai Road, which is a public place. On the day in question there were members of the public present.

As regard part (b) of the question, the Secretary of the Labour Party of Malaya, Penang, Mr C. Y. Choy, and other Labour Party of Malaya officials, had assured the O.C.P.D., George Town, that when the members returned from the Balai Ra'ayat to their Party premises, they would not form into a procession, but would adhere to the Police advice to return individually and faithfully.

As regards part (c) of the question, no Police permit was issued to the Labour Party of Malaya of Penang to hold a procession on 1st May, 1966. Despite the fact that the Police had informed the Labour Party of Malaya Members assembled at the Balai Ra'ayat not to form any procession, the L.P.M. members staged a procession from Patani Road to the Party Headquarters at Beach Street. The crowd was unruly and caused a major traffic obstruction. The Police took action to disperse them as they had formed into an unlawful assembly after they had failed to heed repeated Police warnings to disperse.

DETAINEES FROM 1957 TO 9th AUGUST, 1965—NUMBER OF PERSONS DETAINED AND RELEASED

13. **Dr Tan Chee Khoon** [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inform this House how many detainees were detained from 1957 till the withdrawal of Singapore on 9th August, 1965. How many of these detainees have been released on conditions from:

- (a) Malaya; (b) Singapore; and (c) the Borneo States.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, a total of 3,597 persons were detained from 1957 till 9th August, 1965. Of this number, 1,260 have been released on conditions; 1,015 from Malaya; 11 from Singapore; 169 from Sarawak; and 65 from Sabah.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister tell us whether of all these people 3,549 who have been detained, of those who have been released, how many have had their conditions imposed on them removed, in particular, the conditions relating to their participation in trade union activities and political activities?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I must apologise to the Honourable Member that I have not a computer's mind but if he will give me time, I will communicate to him the answer that he requires.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it the intention of the Government, while imposing conditions on people who have been released, in particular the P.M.I.P. Leader, Dr Burhanuddin, that the restriction on their political and trade union activities should remain *ad infinitum*?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, the conditions imposed on the detainees, who have been released, are designed to rehabilitate them into society in stages. Now, Sir, I would not like to go into detail into the question of Dr Burhanuddin, because it involves a very intimate communication between the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh and the Prime Minister and myself.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister tell us, if a person who has been released refuses to accept those conditions of release, what action does the Government propose to take?

Mr Speaker: I am afraid that is a different question already. It goes beyond the scope of the question.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Dengan kedudukan politik dan konfrantasi sekarang ini boleh di-katakan akan tamat, ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengkaji sa-mula di-atas soal untuk melepaskan orang² tahanan kerana fahaman mereka itu di-dalam segi politik?

Tun Dr Ismail: Soal itu terlampau umum, susah hendak di-jawab, kerana

orang² mengancham keselamatan dalam negeri, dan jika perbuatan-nya itu oleh sebab dengan peredaran masa dalam negeri dan peredaran keadaan Tenggara Asia itu semua di-kaji oleh Kerajaan ada-kah mereka itu akan ditahan atau di-lepaskan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Sa-kira-nya mereka itu telah membuat kesalahan² sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kenapa-kah Kerajaan tidak mengambil tindakan dan di-bawakan mereka itu di-hadapkan mereka itu ka-mahkamah² supaya di-jatuhkan hukuman ka-atas mereka itu?

Tun Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini soal lama dan lagu lama pun dimainkan, ada-kah saya hendak menjawab menggunakan lagu lama juga?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If I remember the Honourable Minister correctly, he said, "Soal itu gemok . . ."

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: "Umum" (Laughter).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister give an assurance in this House that in view of the fact, as has been pointed out by the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir, now that confrontation is about to be over, or will be over, will the Government review the detention of those people—at least those people who are supposed to have—"supposed" I say, Mr Speaker, Sir—collaborated or acted detrimentally to the interests of this country?

Tun Dr Ismail: I want to make it quite clear to this House that the question of the detention of the detainees are being reviewed from time to time, and that the question of reviewing is a continuous process. No doubt, with the end of confrontation that will contribute somewhat to the consideration of whether these people will be a danger to the security of the country or not.

NUMBER OF PERSONS DETAINED AND RELEASED IN BORNEO TERRITORIES AND MALAYA SINCE 9-8-1965

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon [under S.O. 24 (2)] asks the Minister of Home Affairs to inform this House the number of people detained in Bornean Territories and in Malaya since the withdrawal of Singapore on 9th August, 1965, and how many of them have been released on conditions.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, 280 persons have been detained in the Borneo Territories and in Malaya since 9th of August, 1965; 22 have been released on conditions—21 from Sarawak and one from Sabah.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister tell us whether it is the intention of the Alliance Government, now again that the confrontation, as the Government says, is about to be over, to keep these detainees any longer in Batu Gajah?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I have, actually, taken action to transfer these people back to Kuching.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If I may seek a little more clarification—transport all of them back to Kuching, or some of them back to Kuching?

Tun Dr Ismail: To be more accurate in this matter—I will have to check on this, as I cannot say offhand—I would say, subject to correction, almost all of them.

IMMIGRATION STATION AT JOHORE BAHRU

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Home Affairs, if it is true that it has been proposed to build a one million dollar immigration station at Johore Bahru, and if so, to state the urgency for this expenditure, and whether an attempt should not be made to compose our differences with Singapore around the conference table.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, the Government has decided to impose full immigration control of all entries from Singapore

into the States of Malaya. This is not unusual, since it is a right that is inherent in a sovereign and independent country to control entry of foreign persons, particularly like Malaya and Singapore—the two countries share a common frontier. It is not quite correct to suggest that the setting up of an Immigration Control Centre at the Causeway came out of the blue. Control in the movement of persons between the two territories has been a subject that has received the consideration of the Malaysian Government for some time.

When Singapore became an independent and sovereign State, the Malayan end of the Causeway became, to all intents and purposes, an immigration point of entry into Malaysia. As such, persons entering Malaysia via the Causeway should be in possession of valid travel documents as required under the provisions of the Passport Act, 1966 and, in addition, should be persons who are eligible or who have been duly authorised to enter under the provisions of the Immigration laws. To ensure that our Immigration laws are being complied with, it is necessary to set up an Immigration check point at this—point of entry.

The establishment of this check point is a normal requirement of law, but full immigration control was not imposed immediately after Singapore Day, because of the magnitude of the task involved, both in terms of the large volume of people and flow of trade and commerce. In order not to disrupt this movement, the Government appointed a Committee of officials to examine and submit recommendations as to the best means of imposing this control, with the least inconvenience to the public and disruption to trade and commerce. The Government has considered the recommendations and came to the conclusion that the most feasible way of effecting the control is to erect the Immigration Station at Johore Bharu, the cost of which is being examined by the Government.

In view of what is stated the question of resolving differences with the Singapore Government does not

arise, since what the Malaysian Government is doing is merely to implement the provisions of the existing law which has been in force for some time.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that the full implementation of the Immigration laws of this country will undoubtedly hinder not only travel but also trade between the two countries? Also is the Honourable Minister aware that the setting up of such a check-point is likely to restrict free travel between the two countries?

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, in implementing this policy, there is going to be a very broad spectrum—from one end where there is complete control and the other end where there is no control at all. There is a very wide spectrum in between these two extremes, whereby control can be imposed, without giving unnecessary interruptions in the flow of trade and traffic between the two countries.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable the Minister inform this House whether it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to require civil citizens coming to Malaysia to have proper travel documents?

Tun Dr Ismail: Travel documents will have to be produced but, as I said there are many forms of travel documents and we are trying to evolve a procedure, whereby the travel document will be a practical one without involving undue hardship to the users.

E.P.F. CONTRIBUTIONS—TOTAL FOR LAST TEN YEARS (PERIOD ENDED 31-12-65) AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS

16. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- (a) berapa-kah jumlah wang Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja yang terkumpul dalam masa sepuluh tahun yang lalu;
- (b) ada-kah benar bahawa wang Kumpulan itu di-gunakan bagi tujuan² lain daripada tujuan²

yang di-tetapkan untuk pekerja² dan bahawa pinjaman² di-berikan kepada sharikat² dan gedong² perniagaan oleh Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, dan jika benar, nyatakan jumlah wang yang di-pinjamkan dan faedah yang di-perolehi.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the total sum of contribution to the Employees Provident Fund in the last ten years, ended 31st December, 1965, amounted to \$766,702,037. Investment of E.P.F. funds is governed by the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, the Trustee Ordinance, 1949, and the Trustee Investment Act, 1965. The income derived from all investments is distributed to the contributors by way of interest credit. Any approved company, as defined in the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, and any individuals, commercial firms, or organisations, which can provide adequate security may obtain loans from the E.P.F. Board. The total amount of loans made to such companies and commercial firms is \$40,900,750. The total interest obtained therefrom after 31st May, 1966, was \$901,952. It should, however, be pointed out that the essential criteria in the making of such loans must be the safeguarding of the interest of the contributors themselves. In other words, the Board of the Fund when considering applications for loans must take into account not only the provisions of the law but also ensure, so far as it humanly possible to do so, that not only will the interest be paid, but that the loans themselves will not be lost through default on the part of the borrower, as a result of insolvency or for other reasons.

AMENDMENT OF RULES RE WITHDRAWAL OF E.P.F. CONTRIBUTIONS AND INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

17. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang meminda peratoran² mengenai perkara mengeluarkan wang Kumpulan Wang Simpanan

Pekerja oleh pekerja² dan membantu orang ramai dengan mengadakan Rancangan Keselamatan Sosial, dan jika ya, nyatakan apa-kah jenis² bantuan itu.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is considering ways and means of making it possible for the Employees' Provident Fund to meet the changing needs of workers. With regard to the introduction of security scheme the Government is awaiting the outcome of a study now being undertaken by an expert from India. Mr Ambo, who is working closely with the Ministry of Labour.

BRITISH REFUSAL OF INCREASED DEVELOPMENT AND DEFENCE AID TO MALAYSIA—REPORT IN LONDON OBSERVER (22-5-66)

18. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Honourable Minister of Finance, with reference to a report in the *London Observer* of May 22, 1966, which quoted Malaysian sources as suggesting the British refusal to increase development and defence aid to Malaysia could take Malaysia out of the Commonwealth and which also stated "in what could be a tactic of brinkmanship, Malaysian officials were suggesting yesterday that if the British fail to yield, Malaysia will seek defence and economic aid wherever she can get it—either from the United States or the Soviet Union or from other countries", to state whether he would consider giving a report to Parliament on the steps he had initiated, if any, to seek defence aid from the Soviet Union.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in asking the question, I would like to make a complaint to the House, Sir, that the question has been rephrased. The question as I sent it, was as follows, "To ask the Honourable the Minister of Finance to either confirm or deny the truth of the report in the *London Observer* of May 22nd, 1966, which quoted"—that of asking the Honourable Minister to confirm or deny has for some reason been left out and the question looks different on the Order Paper now.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I answer the additional query of the Honourable Member even though it might have been left out, and I was not aware of that. Mr Speaker, Sir, I believe that the press report referred to by the Honourable Member was based more on speculation than on facts. I certainly am not aware that any officials in my delegation gave the impression attributed to them. It will be, however, be necessary for the Government in view of Britain's refusal to continue her defence aid on the scale envisaged on the First Malaysian Plan to consider ways and means of closing the gap. For this purpose, a team of officials has been entrusted with the task of looking into the question in making recommendations. Under these circumstances, it would be premature for me to anticipate the decision of the Government, pending a full examination of the courses open to us their implications.

REFUSAL OF INSURANCE COMPANIES TO ISSUE COMPREHENSIVE COVER FOR VEHICLES 10 YEARS OLD

19. Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah Kerajaan mengetahui ia-itu ada Sharikat² Insuran yang enggan menjual polisi insuran untuk kenderaan² yang sudah sampai 10 tahun lama-nya sunggoh pun kenderaan² itu maseh baik lagi keadaan-nya dan tidak pula berlaku kemalangan ka-atas-nya, dan jika sedar, apa tindakan yang Kerajaan berchadang hendak ambil terhadap perkara ini.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is not aware of any registered motor insurer who has refused to insure against third party risks vehicles which are ten years old and which have not been involved in any accident. If the Honourable Member has any information of such refusal, he should report the matter to me, or to the Insurance Commissioner. However, if the owners of such vehicles are desirous of taking out comprehensive cover, which is not mandatory in respect of these vehicles, it would then be a matter for an

underwriter and the individual concerned to negotiate.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud: Soalan tambahan: yang sa-benar-nya Yang Berhormat, Tuan Speaker, saya dapat pun surat kompelen daripada sa-orang warga-negara, ia-itu kereta-nya telah berjalan sa-lama 10 tahun, dan di-sini ada menunjokkan dia mendapat lebih 40%, dan kata-nya tidak pernah berlanggar sa-lama 10 tahun; jadi sa-hingga 3rd party insuran risk pun dia tidak di-terima juga. Dia dapat notis untuk membahayakan, tetapi di-atas notis itu *Renewal not invited due to age of vehicle*—sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan hendak saya akan serahkan kapada-nya.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have stated in my reply, I would suggest that the Honourable Member bring this particular case up to the Insurance Commissioner, and I can assure him that I will take it up seriously.

NEGOTIATION WITH SABAH STATE GOVERNMENT FOR USE OF SEACOM FACILITIES BY SARAWAK

20. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga [*under S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it would be possible to negotiate with Sabah State Government in allowing people in Northern Sarawak, such as 4th and 5th Division, to use the SEACOM at Sabah through trunk call in Sarawak to communicate with the International Network for the promotion of trade in these areas, in which the exports of timber are increasing from time to time.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, arrangements have been made as from the 1st June, 1966, for acceptance of telephone calls for the States of Malaya, Singapore and overseas from all exchanges in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of Sarawak, except Bintulu, Tatau and Sebauh to be routed via Jesselton and the SEACOM cable.

The quality of the existing trunk circuits from the Bintulu area to Miri are not yet adequate for long distance connection in tandem, and it is necessary at this stage to preclude them from this extension of service.

REPAIR OF ROADS AND BRIDGES IN TAMPOI NEW VILLAGE

21. Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, bila-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membaiki jalan² raya di-Lorong 3, Lorong 4 dan Lorong 5 serta jambatan² di-Kampung Bahru Tampoi, yang sangat perlu di-baiki kerana amat menyusahkan penduduk² di-sana yang berjumlah lebih daripada 5,000 orang, khas-nya kepada kanak² yang berulang alek ka-sekolah di-Lorong 5, terutama sekali pada musim hujan.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, jalan² yang di-sebut oleh Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah jalan Negeri semua-nya, ia-ini jalan² itu di-jaga oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya, Negeri Johor. Oleh itu jawapan kepada soalan ini ada-lah terletak dengan Kerajaan Negeri Johor.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGE IN SARAWAK

22. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Education to state when will an Agriculture College be established in Sarawak.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Education has no plans to establish an Agriculture College in Sarawak, but I am informed there is a provision in the development estimates under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Sarawak, for the purpose.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL TO SERVE LABU KUBONG AND SUNGAI MANEK

23. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak) bertanya kepada Menteri

Pelajaran ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa sangat-lah mustahak di-dirikan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-kawasan Labu Kubong dan Sungai Manek bagi faedah pelajar² Sekolah Kebangsaan di-kawasan ini yang tidak dapat melanjutkan pelajaran mereka ka-Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-Telok Anson; jika sedar, bila-kah Sekolah Menengah itu akan di-dirikan.

Menteri Muda Pelajaran (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian saya sedang giat memberi pertimbangan untuk membena sa-buah Sekolah Menengah di-Chenderong Balai untuk kawasan itu dan kawasan di-sekeliling-nya, termasuk Labu Kubong dan Sungai Manek.

CONSTRUCTION OF A SECONDARY SCHOOL AT CHENDERONG BALAI

24. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran oleh kerana buat sementara waktu ini Bangunan UMNO di-Chenderong Balai telah di-gunakan semenjak bulan Mei yang lalu untuk mengadakan kelas² menengah, ada-kah beliau akan menimbangkan supaya di-percepatkan pembenaan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah di-Chenderong Balai.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah dinyatakan, perkara membena sa-buah sekolah menengah di-Chenderong Balai ada-lah sedang giat di-timbang-kan oleh Kementerian saya. Ada-lah di-jangka perprojek ini akan di-jalankan lewat tahun ini atau pun awal tahun hadapan.

FURTHER EDUCATION IN MALAY MEDIUM FOR STUDENTS PASSING OUT OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

25. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan) bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran jika Kementerian-nya dapat memberi jaminan bahawa penuntut² yang lulus Sekolah Menengah Rendah Melayu akan mendapat peluang melanjutkan pelajaran mereka dengan bahasa penghantar itu.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan syarat murid² yang tamat pelajaran menengah rendah telah beroleh kelulusan untuk naik ka-Tingkatan IV di-sekolah² bantuan, mereka ada-lah mempunyai peluang untuk melanjutkan pelajaran menengah atas di-dalam bahasa penghantar itu. Pelajaran di-peringkat Universiti dalam Bahasa Penghantar Melayu hanya boleh di-adakan dengan chara beransor² sahaja.

DISCONTINUATION BY 3,000 STUDENTS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION—ACTION TAKEN BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

26. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apakah langkah yang telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian-nya mengenai sa-ramai 3,000 orang penuntut² yang tidak melanjutkan pelajaran mereka di-Sekolah² Menengah dalam tahun 1966 sama ada kerana di-biarkan oleh ibu bapa mereka atau pun tidak mampu menyekolahkan mereka.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mungkin Ahli Yang Berhormat itu maksudkan 3,000 penuntut yang tidak meneruskan pelajaran mereka ka-Sekolah² Menengah di-Kelantan. Jabatan Pelajaran Kelantan pada masa ini sedang mengadakan suatu penyelidikan melalui Guru² Besar sekolah yang berkenaan untuk menchari sebab² kejadian itu sa-belum tindakan yang sesuai boleh di-ambil.

TRANSFER OF TEACHERS BEFORE BEGINNING OF FIRST TERM

27. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran jika Kementerian-nya boleh mengotor pertukaran guru² dari sa-buah Sekolah kasabuah sekolah sa-belum awal penggal pertama tiap² tahun.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana pertukaran guru² yang di-bawah arahan dari sa-buah sekolah ka-sekolah lain ada-lah terta'alok kepada keperluan perkhidmatan maka tidak-lah boleh di-kenakan sa-suatu peraturan yang tegas atas perkara ini. Akan tetapi, Ahli

Yang Berhormat itu boleh-lah yakin ia-itu pada 'am-nya tertib pertukaran guru pada tiap² tahun ada-lah di-selesaikan oleh Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran sa-belum permulaan penggal pertama.

(Note: Question time was up, and the answers to Oral Questions Nos. 28-36 are given below).

RECRUITMENT OF DOCTORS FOR SARAWAK

28. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Health whether any step has been taken by the Central Government to meet the public demands for more doctors in Sarawak.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Every effort is being made by the Sarawak Government to recruit more doctors for Sarawak to fill vacancies on the establishment. There is unfortunately a world shortage of doctors and recruitment is difficult. However, there are several applications being considered at present by the Public Services Commission, Sarawak, and it is hoped that the vacancies will soon be filled. There are also 34 local scholarship students and several more private students studying medicine overseas and they will be returning to work in Sarawak between 1966 and 1973.

I wish to explain that Sarawak enjoys a certain amount of autonomy in health matters and has its own Medical Registration Ordinance.

HEALTH CENTRES IN VILLAGES ALONG SUNGAI BARAM AND LONG IKANG

29. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan asks the Minister of Health to state whether he would consider setting up permanent health centres in remote villages along the Sungai Baram, in place of the usual monthly visits made by the staff of the medical department; also to state specifically whether he would consider setting up a health centre in Long Ikang for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Long houses in Long Banyuk, Long Kiput and Lukan Sebong, which are in the vicinity of Long Ikang.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Steps have already been taken to improve the medical facilities along the Sungai Baram. Firstly a new local hospital with 25 beds and full X-Ray and operating facilities has been completed and under operation at Marudi, and secondly, a new static dispensary is in the course of construction at Long Lama and is expected to come into operation about July. Further up the Baram, a new general hospital is being built by the Roman Catholic Mission at Long San, and Government has plans to station a new travelling dispensary there, for work in the upper Baram. There is no intention at present of building a new dispensary at Long Ikang which is only about two hours by outboard boat from Long Lama, and four hours from Marudi, and is visited regularly by a travelling dispensary.

BUILDING NEW CLINIC FOR CHILDREN AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS AT TAMPOI TOWN, JOHORE BAHRU

30. Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah Kerajaan mempunyai ranchangan untuk membena sa-buah kelinik kanak² dan ibu² yang hamil di-Pekan Tampoi, Johor Bahru oleh kerana pada masa ini kebanyakan daripada ibu² hamil dan kanak² menerima rawatan daripada sa-buah kelinik yang di-tempatkan pada sa-bahagian bangunan pasar Tampoi.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Kementerian saya ada ranchangan untuk membena sa-buah kelinik kanak² dan ibu² yang hamil di-pekkan Tampoi, Johor Bahru. Ranchangan ini termasuk di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

PIONEER STATUS TO THE MALAYAN FLOUR MILLS LTD

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the reason for granting Pioneer Status to the Malayan Flour Mills Ltd; whether it is true that licences for setting up other flour mills are being refused and that there is a restriction of flour mill machinery imports,

whether he is aware that before flour was milled locally and a ban put on imports, the price of top-quality-Australian flour was between \$6.70 to \$6.80 a 50-lb bag. Now the price of poor quality Malaysian flour is \$8.50 a bag while Singapore flour sells at \$6.45, whether he is aware that there have been complaints that the price of flour has shot up about 30 per cent in the last two months, resulting in local flour being much more expensive than imported flour and whether he does not consider this price difference excessive.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): In 1960 there were six applicants including Messrs Khong Guan and Prima Flour Mills now operating in Singapore for pioneer status for flour milling in Malaya. Because of the limited local market for wheat flour in this country Government decided that only two should be allowed namely the Malayan Flour Mills at Lumut and the Federal Flour Mills at Port Swettenham. In pursuance of this policy decision Government had to impose restriction on the import of flour milling machinery.

The question of prices will no doubt be examined by the Tariff Advisory Board which has conducted a public enquiry on wheat flour for the purpose of recommending appropriate tariff protection for the flour milling industry. The Government is now awaiting the Board's recommendation. As regards the restriction on flour milling machinery the matter would be taken up again with Cabinet.

OVERSEAS TOURS OF THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

32. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Hon'ble Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the number of overseas trips he has made since he became Minister, giving following details of each trip: (a) country/countries visited; (b) purpose of visit; (c) duration of trip; (d) cost of trip; and (e) strength and membership of each delegation.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Bob): The answer to the question is as follows in the order of the details requested:

(a) Country Visited	(b) Purpose of Visit	(c) Duration of trip	(d) Cost of trip	(e) Strength and membership of each delegation	(f) Remarks
Tokyo, Japan ..	Accompanied Prime Minister's delegation to attend the First Summit Talks with President Sukarno and the Indonesian delegation	30th May, 1963 to 5th June, 1963	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	—	—
Manila, Philippines ..	Accompanied Prime Minister's delegation to attend the Second Summit Talks with President Sukarno and the Indonesian delegation	29th July, 1963 to 6th August, 1963	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	—	—
Cambodia ..	Accompanied Prime Minister's delegation to meet President Macapagal and Philippines delegation	10th February, 1964 to 12th February, 1964	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	—	—
Japan ..	Accompanied Their Majesties as Minister-in-attendance on their State Visit to Japan	15th June, 1964 to 27th June, 1964	Expenses borne by Prime Minister's Department	—	—
West Germany and Denmark	To make an on-the-spot study of industrialized housing systems	15th August, 1964 to 29th August, 1964	\$13,913.41	Minister was accompanied by Deputy Secretary, Minister of Local Government and Housing	The Minister would have visited France but he was requested by the Malaysian Government to return owing to proclamation of Emergency arising from Indonesian para-troop landings
Taiwan ..	The Minister visited Taiwan on the direction of Prime Minister in connection with Civil Defence	14th January, 1965 to 24th January, 1965	\$7,559.73	The Minister was accompanied by Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing and Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Defence	(a) Civil Defence was then a subject within the portfolio of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (b) Expenses of Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Defence borne by the Ministry of Defence
France ..	To resume tour of on-the-spot study of industrialized housing systems which was interrupted by Minister's return to Malaysia owing to proclamation of Emergency	31st March, 1965 to 13th April, 1965	\$3,377.73	The Minister was accompanied by Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing	The air fares for both the Minister and the Deputy Secretary were borne by the French Government
Korea ..	The Minister, as President of the Amateur Basketball Association of Malaysia led the National Women's Basketball Team for Women's Asian Championships meet	15th April, 1965 to 8th May, 1965	No expenses incurred on Government funds	The delegation included officials of the Amateur Basketball Association of Malaysia and the players	—

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Country Visited	Purpose of Visit	Duration of trip	Cost of trip	Strength and membership of each delegation	Remarks
Geneva, Switzerland and the United Kingdom	The Minister in his Acting capacity as Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence led a delegation to attend the International Civil Defence Organization Conference in Geneva. From Geneva the party proceeded to England to discuss with British Authorities on Civil Defence matters and Industrialised Housing techniques	3rd October, 1965 to 21st October, 1965	\$21,738.70	The Minister was accompanied by the Commissioner of Civil Defence and an Assistant Commissioner of Civil Defence	—
Tokyo, Japan	The Minister led a delegation to attend the 28th World Congress of the International Federation for Planning and Housing and also the Council Meeting of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing	5th May, 1966 to 24th May, 1966	Estimated cost about \$10,319.00	The Minister was accompanied by: (a) Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing (b) Assistant Commissioner for Town and Country Planning (c) Deputy Municipal Architect, Federal Capital	The expenses of the Deputy Municipal Architect, Federal Capital are to be borne by the Federal Capital
Bangkok, Thailand	The Minister accompanied the Deputy Prime Minister and his delegation to the Peace Talks with the Hon'ble Dr. Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia and his delegation	29th May, 1966 to 2nd June 1966	Expenses will be borne by Prime Minister's Department	—	—

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES

33. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad asks the Minister of Labour:

- (a) whether he is aware that there are certain employers in the country who deny their female employees payment of maternity allowances but terminate their service after confinement and employ unmarried females instead, and if so, to state the action he intends to take against these employers;
- (b) whether, with the introduction of laws to protect women labourers, Government intends to register all Estates Contractors of major projects, or other employers who have women labourers in their employment, so as to safeguard their livelihood.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam):

- (a) I am aware that there are still some employers who do not pay their women workers the maternity allowances prescribed under the Employment Ordinance. But where such cases have come to the notice of my Ministry, action has always been taken. If the Hon'ble Member has any specific information regarding default by certain employers, I should be grateful if these could be brought to my Ministry's attention for suitable action to be taken.
- (b) The Employment Ordinance has adequate protection to ensure that employers do not dismiss their women workers to evade the payment of maternity allowances. Employers are already required by law to keep suitable registers containing details of employment and earnings of all workers and, in respect of female labourers, they are also required to keep special Maternity Registers. I do not think that any further form of registration is required.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO SMALLHOLDERS AROUND THE C.D.C. OIL PALM PLANTATION SCHEME (MIRI/BINTULU ROAD)

34. Tuan Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if Government would consider allocating land to smallholders around the C.D.C. Oil Palm Plantation Scheme along Miri/Bintulu Road and encouraging them to take part in planting oil palms so that in time they will be able to take advantage of the facilities in the big Estate.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Land is a State subject and the authority to alienate land is vested with the State Government. The Central Government has no authority to alienate land for any purpose. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives will be prepared to provide any expert advice and guidance that may be required by the Sarawak State Government should they decide to open up land for oil palm cultivation in the area referred to in the question. The Hon'ble Member is advised to approach the Sarawak State Government in this connection.

THE GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATIVE RICE MILL SOCIETY, LONG IKANG, BARAM, SARAWAK

35. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state whether the Government is aware that the setting up of a Government Co-operative Rice Mill Society in 1964 in the village of Long Ikang, Baram is hindering the progress of the Local Co-operative Rice Mill Society which had been in existence since 1954, and that such action on the part of the Government is contrary to the Government's express policy of assisting and encouraging the indigenous people to make economic progress, and if so, what action does the Government intend to take to assist the indigenous people in this respect.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The Government is aware

of the setting up in 1964 of a Government Co-operative Rice Mill Society in the village of Long Ikang, but denies that the formation of this Society is hindering the progress of the local Co-operative Rice Mill Society, which it is claimed, has been in existence since 1954. In fact the newly formed Society is contributing towards economic progress of the local inhabitants. The so-called Local Co-operative Rice Mill Society is in actual fact an individually owned rice mill and not a Co-operative Society in the proper sense. It was because of the unreasonable milling charges imposed by this Society that Government Co-operative Padi Milling Society was formed. It has been found that this new Society, in conjunction with other Co-operative Societies, amalgamated under a multi-purpose Co-operative Society, is progressing satisfactorily and therefore the Government feels that the interest of the people of Long Ikang would be best served by allowing the Society to continue operation.

RESETTLEMENT AREA AT REDANG PUNGGOR LABU KUBONG—DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY FLOOD

36. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether he is aware that the resettlement area for ex-special constables at Redang Punggor Labu Kubong was terribly hit by a flood which destroyed their vegetables and plants and if so, what action his Ministry intends to take to deal with the problem.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Yes, I am aware.

The Drainage and Irrigation Department has already provided main drains and perimeter bunds in order to prevent flooding of the area. However, these measures are still inadequate because of the existing condition of the Batang Padang River and work will be carried out soon to dredge this river which will further improve the condition. The settlers have also been advised to construct small internal drains to

connect to the main drains to effectively drain the low-lying areas.

Sitting suspended at 11.15 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.35 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair.)

BILLS PRESENTED

THE TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN FOUNDATION FUND BILL

Bill to establish the Tunku Abdul Rahman Foundation Fund and to provide for the management of the Fund and other matters incidental thereto; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Constitution in consequence of the passing of the Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Act, 1965; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES BILL

Bill to provide for the custody and preservation of public archives and public records of Malaysia and for matters incidental thereto; presented by Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Societies Act, 1966; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code; presented by the Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next meeting of the House.

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE LOAN (INTERNATIONAL TIN BUFFER STOCK) BILL

Bill to authorise the borrowing of a sum not exceeding the sum of ninety-four million dollars in order to finance the payment of the share of the Federation in the Buffer Stock to be establish under Article X of the International Tin Agreement, 1965, and for purposes incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE EXCHANGE CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Exchange Control Ordinance, 1953; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at subsequent sitting of the House.

THE EXTERNAL LOANS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the External Loans Act, 1963; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE EXTENDED CREDIT BILL

Bill to authorise the raising of loans outside the Federation in the form of receiving goods or services and delaying the payment of the price therefor and the value of services together with interest thereon to some future dates and to provide for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at subsequent sitting of this House.

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BILL

Bill to enable effect to be given to an international agreement for the estab-

lishment and operation of the Asian Development Bank and to enable the Federation to become a member thereof and to make provisions for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE LOAN (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Assistant Minister of Education; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE MIDWIVES BILL

Bill to repeal the Midwives Ordinance, 1954, and to enact a law to provide for better provisions regulating the registration of midwives and the conduct of midwifery and other matters connected therewith; presented by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE HIRE PURCHASE BILL

Bill to regulate the form and contents of higher purchase agreement and the rights and duties of parties to such agreement; presented by the Minister of Local Government and Housing; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Local Government Election Act, 1960; presented by the Minister of Local Government and Housing; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CONTROL OF RENT BILL

Bill to amend and re-enact the law relating to the control of rent and matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Local Government and Housing; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BILL

Bill to make provisions as to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf adjacent to the States of Malaya and for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second at the subsequent sitting of this House.

THE PETROLEUM MINING BILL

Bill to make provisions relating to the issue of exploration licence and petroleum agreement with regard to exploration, prospecting and mining for petroleum in the States of Malaya and to provide for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

MOTION FOR INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL

(LEAVE FOR THE MEMBER FOR TANJONG TO INTRODUCE THE CONSTITUTION AND MALAYSIA ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL)

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion under Standing Order No. 49. The scope and purpose of the motion is clearly laid down in the Order Paper, and I only wish to remind the House that this particular motion had been previously moved in the House in the last Session and had received the accord of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. I hope, Sir, that the Acting Prime Minister would similarly at this Session of the House give the same concurrence to this motion.

Sir, I beg to move.

That this House hereby grants leave to the Member for Tanjong to introduce a Bill, which may be cited as the Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill, to amend Article 159 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia to provide that there shall be interposed a mandatory interval of at least one month between the date of introduction of a Bill to amend the Federal Constitution and the date upon which such Bill is to be taken through its second reading.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise with great pleasure to say that the Government has no objection to leave being granted to the Honourable Member for Tanjong to introduce this Private Member's Bill. I have stated this at the last sitting of this House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House hereby grants leave to the Member for Tanjong to introduce a Bill, which may be cited as the Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Bill, to amend Article 159 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia to provide that there shall be interposed a mandatory interval of at least one month between the date of introduction of a Bill to amend the Federal Constitution and the date upon which such Bill is to be taken through its second reading.

MOTIONS

ACCESS TO PARLIAMENT

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name. This motion has been a perennial in this House and I hope by now it has become part of the tradition of this House. I accordingly move.

That this House orders the Commissioner of Police to take care that during the present Session of this House the passages through the streets leading to this House be kept free and open and that no obstruction be permitted to hinder the passage of Members to and from this House, and that no disorder be allowed in the passages leading to this House, and that there shall be no annoyance therein and thereabouts; and that the Clerk of the House do communicate this Order to the Commissioner aforesaid.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House orders the Commissioner of Police to take care that during the present Session of this House the passages through the streets leading to this House be kept free and open and that no obstruction be permitted to hinder the passage of Members to and from this House, and that no disorder be allowed in the passages leading to this House, and that there shall be no annoyance therein and thereabouts; and that the Clerk of the House do communicate this Order to the Commissioner aforesaid.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

(Appointment of Members)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan, bahuwa, menurut perenggan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa mengandongi Tuan Speaker sa-bagai Pengerusi dan enam orang ahli Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat yang berikut, di-lantek menjadi Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih—

Timbalan Perdana Menteri.
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.
Menteri Kewangan.
Menteri Buroh.
Yang Berhormat Tuan Chia Chin Shin.
Yang Berhormat Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut Peratoran Majlis Meshuarat 76, Dewan ini hendak-lah melantek satu Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih pada awal tiap² penggal Parlimen ini. Oleh itu saya menhadangkan supaya Ahli² Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih seperti yang tersebut itu di-persetujukan.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa, menurut perenggan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa mengandongi Tuan Speaker sa-bagai Pengerusi dan enam orang ahli Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat yang berikut, di-lantek menjadi Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih—

Timbalan Perdana Menteri.
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.
Menteri Kewangan.
Menteri Buroh.
Yang Berhormat Tuan Chia Chin Shin.
Yang Berhormat Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(Appointment of Chairman)

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the Honourable Tuan Tan Toh Hong be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

Standing Order No. 77 of this House requires that a Public Accounts Committee shall be constituted at the beginning of each Session of Parliament and that a Chairman for the Committee shall be appointed. The Committee of Selection will appoint the other Members of the Committee.

My Honourable friend, the Member for Bukit Bintang, has served as Chairman of the Committee for the previous Session and has discharged his duties ably. It would be of considerable advantage to the Committee in carrying out this important part of Parliament activities to have a Chairman, who has had experience in this field for at least one Session. Honourable Member will agree with me that with his experience and professional qualifications, the House should once again call upon the Honourable Member to serve as Chairman of the Committee. He has indicated his willingness to serve again. I would like to take this opportunity in proposing the Honourable Member's reappointment to express on behalf of the House our gratitude to him and to his colleagues in the Committee for the valuable services they have rendered.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Honourable Tuan Tan Toh Hong be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Tuan Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows:

"Your Majesty,

We, the Speaker and Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat of Malaysia in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Third Session of the Second Parliament has been opened.

Sir, I feel greatly honoured to have been given this privilege by our Government to move this Motion of Thanks, especially so as it is the first Motion of Thanks to His Majesty during the first year of his reign.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sure Honourable Members of this House will be with me in offering our thanks and gratitude to His Majesty for graciously delivering his speech to the Parliament yesterday. Sir, may I say at the outset that His Majesty has come to us at a time with the best gift in the world, that is the coming of the end of Indonesian confrontation. Sir, in the Royal Address, His Majesty has broadly touched on two policies, namely, the external and internal policies of our Government.

Sir, I am happy to note that our Government, in its external policies, is going to establish relations with so many other countries in the world. Sir, the establishment of relations with countries does not definitely and necessarily indicate what our true foreign policy is. From recent events, I am afraid to say that our foreign policy has not been one hundred per cent non-aligned, neutral and independent. Our country is a small country with a population of only 10 million people. We cannot afford to take sides, be they Western bloc, Eastern bloc or neutral bloc. Our policy should be guided on the principle of our own survival. Sir, our principle should be that we are friends to all, with malice towards none. This policy, I would suggest, should be applied to the extent of fraternising with countries overseas—I repeat the word “overseas”—even though their ideologies and their policies are different from that of ours. This does not mean that by fraternising or recognising them, we allow communists or subversive elements to thrive in our own country. In our own country we must strive hard to keep a tight hold on them. Mr Speaker, Sir, this policy is not new and has been practised by many other countries in the world today, and I hope our Government will give due consideration on this issue.

Sir, we must not say that since we were taught a good lesson by the Communists during the Emergency; therefore, we should not have anything to do with them even externally. I would say if that is the attitude then this attitude is wrong, and it is tantamount to cutting one's nose to spite one's face. We should not regard them as devil incarnate externally. In this respect I would request our Government not to follow the American foreign policy as far as Asia is concerned. Sir, American foreign policy in Asia is cock-eyed and is a dismal failure. Whenever the word “communism” is used or mentioned, the Americans completely lose their sense of equilibrium in their thinking. Sir, we still remember, especially the Asians, the ravages of war in Korea, Red China, and now in Vietnam. The basic cause probably is that their way of thinking, their way of living, is totally different from us. In fact, by way of joke, they even eat with the wrong frogs and they drive on the wrong side of the road. (*Laughter*).

I am not concerned with the American foreign policy in Asia but what I am requesting and imploring our Government is that our policy should be independent and based on the principle of our survival. We know that America is powerful today—and we believe that she is—but so was Babylon at one time and so was Rome. Adding insult to injury, American foreign policy has not been helping our Government too much. During the height of Indonesian confrontation, she supplied war materials to Indonesia; she bought cheap Indonesian rubber, and now she is dumping it in the world market; and also she is now releasing tin from her stockpile. I regard her actions as very subtle and most harmful in suppressing us by economic means.

Sir, another Western power, is the United Kingdom: Although she had assisted us in our hour of survival for which act we should be grateful to her, but lately there has been so much talk in the English press that without the benefits of her British Empire and without the reality of an imperial power, they are now deceiving themselves and they hope to join the

European power with a full share in the Atlantic Alliance. Sir, in this way it means sooner or later they are going to abandon us. Therefore, we have to consider how far, and how long, and how wise should we depend on her support.

These Western powers, who are highly industrialised, have no desire to assist us, the under-developed or developing countries. They have manufactured goods and sold back to us at prices which are not reasonable; because they bought our raw materials at a cheap price. Their prices are not reasonable in relation to the prices at which they purchased the raw materials.

Our Honourable Minister of Finance has lately, more or less, gone around Europe with cap in hand asking for aid for our development projects, and I regret to read that the United Kingdom Government has flatly refused to assist us and grant us the aid of about \$630 million which we require. Their usual excuse is that they have got about 50,000 troops in Malaysia, so many aircrafts carriers in Malaysia, and so many military equipment in Malaysia and therefore they are defending us at a very high cost. Sir, I say this excuse is complete nonsense because whether the troops are in Malaysia, or even in the United Kingdom, or even in Timbuctoo, the maintenance is the same; they have to pay for this expenditure wherever they are. So we should not be fooled by them.

I hope our Minister of Finance will be delighted to know this—probably he has known it long ago: that is, according to 1953 statistics, there were 3.5 million acres of land under rubber plantation in Malaysia, out of which 83 per cent is owned by Europeans. Sir, 83 per cent out of 3.5 million acres of land in Malaysia is occupied or is owned by Europeans. Today, they are still in control of shipping, insurance, export and import trade, and numerous agency houses in this country. Again according to the 1953 statistics they are controlling about 65 to 75 per cent of the export and import trade of Malaysia. Now, it is 13 years hence, and I venture to

guess that the figures I gave might have multiplied many folds.

When I touch on this, may I also say that the popular misconception in this country is that the commerce is in the hands of the Chinese. I say this conception is false and completely unfounded, as the figures I have just given would show.

Sir, the control of trade and commerce in this country is entirely in the hands of the importers and exporters, who are largely Europeans. So, therefore, a large number of Chinese, who are engaged in buying and selling goods do not control the commerce; it is quite wrong to say that just because they are buying or selling, they are in any way controlling the trade and commerce of this country.

Sir, I touch on these facts without any malice towards any foreign government, but just to suggest that our Minister of Finance, and his boys in his Ministry, will now start thinking as to how they could lay their hands on funds to bridge the gap of \$630 million which we require for our development project in his next budget session.

Sir, geographically, we are in Asia and, therefore, our future is in Asia. This has been demonstrated by our beloved Deputy Prime Minister recently in Bangkok in his talk with Mr Adam Malik of Indonesia. Sir, in this spirit we shall go forward to achieve all we want for our people in Asia.

Sir, coming to the internal policies of our Government, I would say election is won more on domestic issues rather than on foreign issues. Our voters have become sophisticated and more intelligent lately, and they can distinguish between promises and performances. Sir, the Alliance Government has all the time fulfilled its promises, but the Opposition have only given promises without performances. (*Applause*). Otherwise the two Alliance candidates in Krian Laut and Bruas would not have returned to this House again. (*Applause*). Sir, reading and shouting radical speeches and declarations of intents of the Opposition

parties are only promises and not performances.

Sir, however, here is a word of caution. We have to appeal to our people for contemporary realism that they should know the amount of money that our Government has to spend on social services is limited and, therefore, our first objective is to concentrate help on those who need it most. We should concentrate help on the lower income groups in this country. Sir, this is very important, because many evil things thrive on poverty. As His Majesty has said yesterday, we have developed or embarked on many projects like the rural development project, fringe alienation schemes, etc. Sir, these schemes are very important to us, because a certain wellknown Communist leaders said in September last year that the only way, or the way to capture a Government is through rural revolution. He even said that he captured China against all odds by striking at the cities from the rural bases. He even went further and said that taking the entire globe, if America and Western Europe can be called cities, then Asia, Africa and Latin America constitute the rural bases of the world. Sir, in this respect our country salutes our Deputy Prime Minister and our country owes him a great undying debt for having this foresight to have put all his weight on the rural development schemes which we can now see around us, and from which the people in the rural and urban areas have obtained increased income from their produce. (*Applause*).

Sir, next point which I am going to touch on is our perennial question of the Civil Service. Sir, I would say that we have a Civil Service system that is second to none in this part of the world. I would say that there is nothing wrong with the system, but there is something wrong with the service. (*Laughter*). Under the blue glittering skies of Malaysia, and with the coming of the end of Indonesia confrontation, the Government must spare no efforts to prevent any ugly storms that may break through the walls of our Civil Service. Sir, as I said, we have got a

good system, but the service is wrong. His Majesty said, and I quote:

"In the meanwhile my Government attaches great importance to the question of discipline in such services. My Government considers that it is of vital importance that there shall be streamlining of our administrative machinery in order that Government policies would be implemented more efficiently, expeditiously and economically. At present disciplinary powers are vested in the various Services Commissions only. In order to improve the efficiency of the public services my Government considers it necessary to transfer disciplinary powers to Heads of Departments thus enabling them to exercise more effective control over their respective Departments".

Sir, this is a wonderful news to the people of this country and, if implemented early, it will be to the eternal credit of the Alliance Government. Sir, people have become disillusioned with our Government by the poor treatment they get from some of our civil servants. When this news was first announced by our Deputy Prime Minister, there was a hue and cry in the press by some Union leaders, because they do not want swift action taken against their members who are found in the wrong. Does this show responsible unionism in this country? Do they want a member of the public to suffer at the hands of inefficient Government servants? Sir, in this respect I must congratulate the Minister for Labour for having passed, or introduced the Emergency Regulations regarding strikes in this country. Sir, I submit that we must go further. We must make the Alliance Party, a party of trade union reform in this country. We must make all unofficial strikes illegal, especially in Public Services. Sir, memories are still fresh of last year's Railway Strike in Malaysia. Women squatted and sat on the floor with their children crying. They were hungry, they were tired, and feelings of exasperation were high—and whom did the people blame? They blamed the Alliance Government. They said that the Alliance Government is no good because of these inconveniences caused to them. Sir, why should we the Alliance Government be made a scapegoat by the actions of some irresponsible trade unionists in this country. (*Applause*).

Sir, coming back to the Civil Service, as I said, there is nothing radically wrong with the system, but there is something wrong with the civil servants. Sir, may I say very boldly that some civil servants are either corrupt, inefficient, lazy, arrogant, or publicity conscious. I have said this before in this House, and I was glad to note in the Press the statement of our most senior civil servant, who admitted that there is a certain amount, or small degree of corruption in our country. Sir, what he means by "a small degree" is anybody's guess. Mr Speaker, Sir, these are the civil servants who represent the cracks in the walls of our Civil Service, and it is up to our Government, to the Alliance Government, to remedy them, and the Alliance Government must not be afraid, when they pass legislation, and they must not be afraid to wound when they strike, because we should not suffer at the hands of some irresponsible civil servants. In fact, I was at a loss this morning why two Honourable Members of the Opposition—the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Batu—were anxious to see certain safeguards with regard to the proposal recommended by our Deputy Prime Minister. They are trying to make a political issue out of it, and they hope that if the Government does not adopt this course of action they will reap the fruits of our own mistakes. Sir, in this respect, I cannot help thinking what will happen if the culprits themselves are the Heads of the Department.

Sir, some of the Heads of Departments have adopted a "could not care less" attitude. They sit the whole day long in their air-conditioned rooms without bothering to find out what goes on outside the perimeters of their rooms. Some of them even dare not go out of their rooms because it is too hot outside. It has been commonly said that we have made more *Tuans* after Merdeka than before (*Laughter*). Sir, in this respect, I would implore all our Ministers to tell their Heads of Department in no uncertain terms that if anything goes wrong with their Departments, or Ministries the Heads

are personally answerable to them. Further, some of the civil servants must be told that their duties are *inter vivos* to carry out the policies of the Government and not to make policy statements in the Press, radio or even television. Leave all these to our Ministers, who are the Heads of Department, and they are capable people to do it. As His Majesty said yesterday, we are practising parliamentary democracy and the Government policies are determined by Parliament. Sir, this is a very fine principle and we must all cherish and uphold it. Parliament makes or unmakes laws, and it has been said that "Parliament can do anything under the sun except to make a man into a woman or a woman into a man". (*Laughter*).

Sir, touching on this subject again, may I also say that you cannot blame some of the members of the public complaining about the inefficiency of some of the civil servants, because I have my own experience, and I am quite sure that some Members here have their experience too: that is, if you write a letter to a Government Department, sometimes it takes weeks or months to get a reply. This is a shocking state of affairs, and the Heads must be told and must be pulled up.

Sir, as I have said, some of the civil servants are arrogant. I have had a very unpleasant personal experience only last month in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur—I regret to see that the Honourable Minister of Health has left the House. When I was admitted into the Hospital more or less on emergency, immediately my right hand was slung up for saline transfusion and all my fingers were bandaged. Yet some top bloke in the administrative office of the General Hospital insisted through the Sister of the Ward that I must sign the guarantee form on my payment to the Hospital. I told the Sister to tell him not to worry, because I am a Member of this House and that even if I have to pay the hospital charges I will pay them. Sir, before I go further, I must say that the doctors, the Sisters and the staff are wonderful people. What I am

complaining about, by giving this illustration, is that the administrative officer in the General Hospital insisted and insisted again that I must sign the form even though I had no more fingers left (*Laughter*). So, as a last resort, I told the Sister—I really pity her, because she kept on coming to tell me, “Mr Kam, the office wants you to sign”—that I could not sign because I had no more fingers left free to sign and that I am a right-hander. So, as a last resort, I suggested to the Sister, “Please send a cable to the Minister of Health asking him to come and sign the guarantee form for me (*Laughter*) because he is my boss”. Sir, this is all very unpleasant and, in fact, it has given me quite a few sleepless nights thinking over whether I should make this speech in such a way, but on second thoughts I decided that when I come here I have to speak out because when we come here we should speak out without fear or favour to anybody except to get everything done for the benefit of the people in our country.

Sir, I was glad to note in His Majesty's Speech yesterday that the Government is considering a scheme for the payment of pension benefits to employees. I am sure the people of this country will also be happy if we have another scheme, as suggested recently by the (former) President of the Federal Court of Malaysia, that an Insurance Bureau be established for the payment of motor accident victims, who could not get compensation or damages in motor accidents. Sir, our present Road Traffic Ordinance has many loopholes for the insurance companies to evade payment to the victims of motor accidents. I would just give one or two examples. Take, for example, a motor cycle. Under the Road Traffic Ordinance, the insurance companies are not obliged to cover a person who rides a motor cycle, who is not the owner of the motor cycle. It means that if I have a motor cycle and Mr “A” comes along and if even though with my permission he rides it and knocks down, say, the Honourable Member for Batu or even the Honourable Member for Bungsar, there is no

remedy for compensation, because our Ordinance says it is not mandatory. Sir, another example is that, assuming that I am travelling in the car owned by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, and although he takes out a comprehensive policy on his car, yet there can be clauses deleted by the insurance company concerned whereby passengers in his car cannot recover damages. So what I will have to do is to make him a bankrupt (*Laughter*). Sir, as I have said, the question of an Insurance Bureau should be considered by our Government and should be implemented early.

Sir, in politics as in law possession is really a nice point of the law and Governments are rejected by the electorate when they lose coherence and they make serious mistakes. So far, I am glad to say, on both of these issues, the Alliance Government has a good record—it has not lost coherence or made any serious mistakes (*Applause*). As I said, Krian Laut and Bruas are the clear examples. Our various Opposition Parties are in total disarray. The P.M.I.P. is not in the so-called Convention, neither was the Labour Party, but the curious fact was that the Labour Party could join hands with the P.P.P. in the last Bruas parliamentary by-election. Sir, as I understand it, the P.P.P. is supposed to be anti-Communist yet it could join hands with the Labour Party, which has been heavily infiltrated by Communist elements.

Sir, in this respect, it is equally disgusting that U.D.P. and the D.A.P. of the Convention, talking so much about socialism, democracy, people's rights and national integrity in the name of Malaysia Malaysians or Malaysian Malaysia, have silently and inexcusably given their blessing and support to the P.P.P. which joins hands with the heavily communist influenced Labour Party in the last Bruas parliamentary by-election. It is equally disgusting to see that Opposition parties in the Malaysian political arena have unshamedly talked so much about the fine principles of democracy and national integrity without the sincerity to stand by their professed ideological

trimming by giving or conniving with the Communist influenced Labour Party of Malaya.

Sir, they have shown that they are unprincipled Parties. All of them have lost their vocal agility in speaking out against the Labour Party of Malaya. Sir, how could they, in their wildest dream, hope to form a loyal and effective Opposition in this country.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua—di-Bruas itu memang Perikatan menang tetapi kalau di-champorkan undi Parti² Pembangkang—Parti PAS dengan Parti yang lagi satu itu

Mr Speaker: Penjelasan sahaja—apa yang tidak faham boleh di-beri faham.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Hendak meminta penjelasan daripada dia, jadi hendak tunjok dudokan itu kemudian hendak meminta daripada dia sedikit.

Jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan Parti² Pembangkang ini sudah tidak dapat menunjukkan kejujuran-nya pada hal jumlah undi Parti² Pembangkang itu kalau dibandingkan dengan Parti Perikatan ada-lah lebih. Jadi itu menunjukkan bahawa ra'ayat di-kawasan Bruas, kalau di-jumlahkan semua-nya tidak mahu pada Parti Perikatan. Jadi ada-kah itu yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu?

Tuan Kam Woon Wah: Sir, I do not think that is clarification; it is to justify his Party's stand. I do not think I have to reply to that Sir. Sir, as I said, some of them are still against Malaysia and some of them are still obstructive in respect of measures taken by Government. Sir, we have in our midst the Honourable Member for Bangsar who seems to be the mouthpiece of a foreign party. He was in favour of the work permits imposed and school fees charged by the Singapore Government, and I would like to ask him here and now, whether he is in favour of our Government, if our Government imposes the same conditions on the citizens of Singapore in Malaysia.

Sir, looking around in the political arena today, I must say that the Alliance Party is the only Party having practical and tested and having the best policy in our country today (*Applause*) because it has a policy which could unite all its races into one and there is no question of suppression or dominance of anybody or of any racial group or by another racial group. Sir, we are all the citizens to this country, and we are the subjects of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and I am sure His Majesty as Head of this country would not allow or would not wish to see any unfair treatment, if any, as between his subjects.

Sir, the Alliance Policy is the policy which can guide us to our true destiny—that is, Malaysia belongs to all of us. Sir, the Alliance Government can only help and guide us, but we the citizens of this country, must also help ourselves, so that we can make this country a heaven of peace and prosperity and progress. We must, therefore, move forward, onward, and towards a happy and prosperous Malaysia.

Sir, finally, I would like to add that, to the people of Sitiawan, this is a singular honour to them, because I being their elected representative in this House have been selected by the Government to move this Address of Thanks to His Majesty.

Sir, I beg to move. (*Applause.*)

Tuan Thomas Kana (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion. The peace talk between our Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Adam Malek, in Bangkok was indeed one of the happiest events that we all have witnessed since the birth of Malaysia. To the people of Sarawak and Sabah, who used to bear the brunt of confrontation, the success means the end of useless killing and the beginning of a happy relationship with people with whom, but for confrontation, we would have made natural good friends. The people of Borneo like their bretheren in Western Malaysia are looking forward to the resumption of

trade and friendly relation with Indonesia. We ought to realise that the logic of our international politics is to have close co-operation with all South-East Asia countries. It is in this light that we feel happy to note the success of our Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Burma and the revival of ASA.

The resumption of the diplomatic ties with our neighbour, the Philippines, will no doubt make the chance of making ASA more active and much greater now. I personally hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, that ASA may become the forerunner of a closer and wider co-operation among the nations of South East Asia in economy and even in natural defence arrangements.

The success with which our Government has built this nation from the days, when it attained Merdeka as the Federation of Malaya to the present time, when it grows to happy Malaysia, is very conspicuous. We have been able to build not only a politically stable and developing nation from a multi-racial country, but also built a growing economy from what many pessimistic economists regard as a country with heavy reliance on two major exports. Our rural development achievements have earned praises from other countries. There is no reason what we ought not to get good response to our appeal for foreign aid for our first Malaysia Plan, inspite of the fact that the British, under the so-called Socialist Government, failed to help us all the way through.

The people of Sarawak, Mr Speaker, Sir, are aware of the special consideration that the Federal Government has given to the development of Eastern Malaysia. We express our gratitude to the Central Government for giving us aid more than we had hoped to get before we joined Malaysia. We have no doubt now that the top leaders in Malaysia have never looked upon the Borneo States as mere appendages to Malaysia. The case of the economic development of the Borneo States has been looked upon sympathetically from the seriousness of its needs. With co-operation between the States and Federal Government, it is reasonable

to expect more concrete achievements in Eastern Malaysia under the first Malaysia Development Plan.

The indigenous people are no doubt looking forward to more extensive participation by MARA in helping the growth of small industries in Sarawak and Sabah. The policy of MARA may have to be adapted to local conditions. There is also a desire among people of Eastern Malaysia to see that the F.L.D.A. take a more active role in opening up lands schemes there. The possibility of oil palm estates in the coastal areas of Sarawak should be looked into as soon as possible, so that the coastal people, who have hitherto not yet benefited much from the development projects of Sarawak, can be given a share of development benefits. I know, Mr Speaker, Sir, the people of Sarawak have been looking forward for a better future within Malaysia. Now, that confrontation is over, I hope that the development works in Sarawak be speeded. Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member, who moved the Motion of Thanks to His Majesty the King is also a learned Member of the same profession to which I belong. However, I would suggest to the Honourable Member that before he says categorically that if a person sits, for examples in a car owned by the Member for Ipoh, and there is an accident and that person is injured, he is not covered by the insurance policy that is incorrect law which he is stating to this House. Each particular case depends on the insurance policy in force, and I assume that the Honourable Member, who moved the Motion, knowing some law at least, should have been capable of telling this House that not in every case is a passenger not covered but in particular cases he may not be covered. That is a true statement of the law.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I will deal later with the Honourable Member's criticism of the Opposition parties and his analysis of the Bruas and Krian Laut elections. The Honourable Member, of

course, forgot to mention that the Alliance Party today, admittedly, has the confidence only of one section of the community that makes up the Malaysian nation. The Honourable Member forgot to mention Seremban; the Honourable Member forgot to mention Ayer Itam; and I shall analyse and show, before I finish, that the Alliance Party enjoys only the confidence of one section and that also part of that one section and other parties are gaining support from that one section of the Malaysian community.

However, let me first deal with our beloved Ruler's Address to this House and may I read paragraph 3:

"I am keenly aware that we practise parliamentary democracy in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Constitution."

Mr Speaker, Sir, in participating in this debate, those words are of great significance. Many of us have been here from the time of independence. Some of us have been in this House, or House exercising similar functions as this House, before independence. We have seen at times parliamentary democracy, or the practice of parliamentary democracy, thrown to the wind. We have heard challenges to fight outside this Council Chamber. We have heard abuses, and abusive words, in this Council Chamber and I am sure His Majesty would have hesitated to say that he was keenly aware that we practice parliamentary democracy if he knew of the instances where parliamentary democracy was not practised in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what is the essence of parliamentary democracy? The essence of parliamentary democracy is mainly firstly the right and freedom of every Member of this House to say what he wants within the Standing Orders of this House and within the realm of decorum. It is also the bounden duty of every Member of this House, including the Honourable Prime Minister, to make statements only if he can justify those statements, and there is a basis for making those statements.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the practice of parliamentary democracy there is a glaring example which took place at the last meeting of this Assembly—and here may I refer to a Written Answer which appears on page 27 of "Written Answers to Questions" (English Version) under the heading "Official Leakage". In answer to a question by the Honourable Member for Batu, who asked this question:

"*Dr Tan Chee Khoon:* asks the Minister of Justice whether the investigation ordered by the Prime Minister into the leakages in the Departments of Lord President has been completed or not; if the investigation has been completed, whether the report will be tabled before the House and whether, if there has been no leakage, he would publicly exonerate the officers working in his Ministry."

the answer was—

"The investigation into the alleged leakages in the Department of the Lord President has been completed"—I emphasise "completed"—"The report of that investigation showed that there has been a leakage of graded information . . .

what that means, I do not know—

"But because of the subject on which information had leaked out had been handled by a number of Departments and officers, it had not been possible to pinpoint the responsibility for such leakage to any particular officer or Department."

Mr Speaker, Sir, His Majesty the King speaks of parliamentary democracy. The Honourable Prime Minister made two accusations casting serious aspersions on the Lord President's Department.

The second accusation was that it was known to the Member for Ipoh who the next Chief Justice of Malaysia would be. Those were two specific allegations and the Honourable Prime Minister, in the exercise of parliamentary democracy, under the cloak of parliamentary privilege, made those two statements, and I will show how wrong His Majesty is to say that parliamentary democracy is practised in this Chamber.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister said that it was obviously known to the Honourable Member for Ipoh who the next Chief Justice was and that a probe or an inquiry would be ordered. I was waiting

very happily and one fine morning I got a telephone call from an officer from Kuala Lumpur. I said—

"I am leaving for Penang the next day for a case; if you would like to fly down to Penang I would like to meet you and I would like to meet you as quickly as possible." Of course, I made it clear to him that I could say, as in the words used this morning, "Go to Hell!" because I am privileged in what I said in Parliament, but I did not, because I wanted this to come out. So, the officer flew down to Penang and met me at the Ambassador Hotel and took my statement.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my statement said that, in my opinion, there was no leakage as to who the next Chief Justice was, and I did not know who the next Chief Justice was. But I did give specific information. I did name a Minister of this realm, a Minister of His Majesty's Government, as a person who was connected with a possible leakage of who the next Chief Justice was. I gave other information as to how this officer could check the truthfulness of my statement. An allegation was made. It shook the confidence of the people of Malaysia in the Judiciary, and is it going to be said that the result of the investigation is not going to be published? To protect whom? To protect the junior civil servants, or to protect the possible Minister of the realm, or for what purpose are you not going to inform the public whether the Member for Ipoh knew who is the next Chief Justice? And if he did know, how did he know? And if he did not know, then it is the duty of the Honourable Prime Minister in parliamentary democracy and practice to withdraw that allegation which he made, which is not a slur on me but which is a slur on the Judicial Department itself. But it would be interesting, if it can be disclosed to this House and to the nation the information which I gave to that police officer. Mr Speaker, Sir, I say, it will shock the nation. It will shock associates in this Assembly itself. So, I do hope that, where parliamentary democracy exists, people will be responsible for the statements which they make.

The next allegation was that I knew the result of the Rahman Talib Case before judgment was delivered. Mr Speaker, Sir, there could be no greater

indictment on the Judiciary of this country, of the judiciary and the service under the Judiciary of this country, than that indictment made by the Honourable Prime Minister of this Country.

And I demand to know the result of that inquiry—whether there was such a leak, whether the Prime Minister can justify his statement, whether he can impute that to the Lord President's Department. A judgment is known to the judges, to their Secretariat. If there is a leak, there is no difficulty in saying who leaked it; and if there was a leak, we would like to know who leaked it. I, myself, would like to know who leaked it if there was indeed a leak. This is not just making an allegation against a Member of the House. It is an allegation against the Judiciary—the Judiciary on which the freedom of man and the liberty of a subject ultimately must depend—and I do not think it is right. It is not parliamentary democracy as mentioned by His Majesty to leave these matters in suspension, and I do hope they will be clarified; and those responsible, if anybody is responsible for the leakage be brought to book and be brought to justice. That is all I am asking—nothing more, nothing less—and I think I am entitled to ask that, because my name was involved as the Member for Ipoh in the allegations made. Mr Speaker, Sir, parliamentary democracy also means that the Government or Cabinet is responsible for many things, because His Majesty has said that His Majesty acts on the advice of the Cabinet and decisions are carried out by the Cabinet. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a subject which is painful for me to bring up but which I think I should bring up in the interest of the nation and in the interest of what His Majesty called "parliamentary democracy".

At the last meeting when \$88,323 was voted for the Rahman Talib Case, the Honourable Member, who is smiling at me, and also a Member of the legal profession stood up and said words to this effect—that it was necessary to protect the good name of the Cabinet and for collective responsibility to see that the appeal proceeded.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the appeal proceeded. Everyone knows the result of the appeal, and I ask in parliamentary democracy where does collective responsibility begin and where does collective responsibility end? I say that once the Cabinet is chosen to defend and pursue with public funds an action which touch on the integrity and honesty of a colleague of the Cabinet, and once it has been judicially held by the highest Courts of this land that the allegation made were true, then if there is true parliamentary democracy, it is the duty of the Government to resign and cause a fresh election in this country. It is a practice which is not uncommon because once you go on collective responsibility, then when you lose a point, then you cannot turn round and say, "Oh, collective responsibility stops there". But, do not forget one thing—the judgments of the Courts were that whilst in the Cabinet a certain Member had done something, had received favours, when he was a Cabinet Member, and that influences a Cabinet Member was the cause of it, then, I say, "Resign en bloc, if you are true democrats". If you practise true democracy, or parliamentary democracy, resign. I have no doubt that you will be re-elected with a vast majority but, at least, you will be termed decent, honourable, Members of this House. Your resignation will, of course, mean our resignation as well, or our election as well. Perhaps, you may have the opportunity to take the seat from the Member of Ipoh—who knows? (*Interruption*) So, if at least the Member for Johor Tenggara comes and tries, it may be worthwhile. But, quite frankly and quite seriously, I think the Government should consider the position as it is, and where collective responsibility exists you should listen to me, because I will show you in a moment that the Member who moved the Motion of Thanks is, in fact, repeating words which the Opposition has repeated time and again, "Don't depend on England; don't depend on America." Now, what do we hear? Malaysia is going to teach England a lesson—somebody said, "Teach England a lesson."—Malaysia going to teach England a lesson? Can

there be anything more ridiculous? (*Laughter*) Yes, you all, too, smile. What is your army, what is your navy? What are you going to teach them? After ten years of independence, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member who moved the Motion admits today that the economy of this country is in the hands of the white men—after 10 years of independence, nearly. What greater admission of failure. What greater admission of policies which could not get rid of the colonial yoke? What greater admission could there be? The Honourable Member also contradicted the Honourable Prime Minister, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, the whole Cabinet, when he said that Malaya's policy was not a neutral policy, and he regretted it. What does that mean? Time and again, the Honourable Prime Minister had taken the greatest trouble to say that ours was a neutral, unaligned policy, and you have the Honourable Member, who moved the Motion of Thanks, saying, "I regret to say our policy has not been neutral, our policy has not been unaligned, and it is time now that we look around the world of Asia". Could there be a greater indictment of his own Cabinet than that indictment? I say there could be no greater indictment than from a Member of their own bench, contradicting what has been supposed to be a declared policy, but I agree with the Member—I agree and for moment at least—he should have been sitting on these benches; he should have been sitting here, because he was repeating, Mr Speaker, Sir, what we said five years ago in this House—"You are tied to the apron strings of England and foreign nations".—that is what he said today. He also said what we said long ago—that there is corruption in this country—and according to him corruption has entered the services. The only regret that I have in that statement is that he should have said that it has gone further than the services—to the highest level of this country. Then he would have been perfectly right—100 per cent right.

Mr Speaker: Perhaps, you might like to continue after the recess?

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Yes, Sir.

EARLIER ADJOURNMENT

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House shall stand adjourned this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) the House shall stand adjourned this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended until 4 p.m. today.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH ADDRESS OF THANKS

Debate resumed:

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, before the recess I had called upon the Government to resign, in view of the result of the Rahman Talib case. Sir, the Honourable Member who moved the Motion of Thanks carried out a bitter attack on Great Britain for one reason only, and that was because Great Britain would not give money—to put it in simple language. In other words, is it the attitude of the Malaysian Government, “You give me money, you are my good friend; if you don’t give me money, then I will teach you a lesson”? Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that should be the attitude of any democratic government, because England, as any other country, has a perfect right to decide for itself whether it wants to give you money, or it does not want to give you money.

Then, the Honourable mover went on to the United States, and said that the United States bought rubber cheap from Indonesia, obviously meaning, at

the time when Malaysia was threatened by Indonesia—the confrontation; and he said that the United States dumped it in the market, and therefore the United States Foreign Policy was cock-eyed. Mr Speaker, Sir, if we consider the conduct of the Malaysian Government towards Indonesia, then, does it appear strange that America bought rubber from Indonesia, because as soon as the Indonesian so-called Peace Mission consisting of those who are in the Crush Malaysia Command reached Kuala Lumpur, there was great hugging and kissing by the Malaysian Cabinet—some of them, Cabinet Members, hugged the Indonesians, kissed them; and later we read in the newspapers, “Our blood brothers are coming back to the fold.” Why then America, when you are doing the same thing towards Indonesia? Mr Speaker, Sir, we are glad, the nation is glad, that confrontation, according to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, is at an end. But, have you considered whether you are falling into a trap, or whether it is a sincere peace that is coming to last; and I read this because the Honourable Member who moved the Motion of Thanks referred to America and Britain. What were the events preceding the sudden desire for peace on the part of Indonesia? Some say, it is a change in the Indonesian command or in the Indonesian set-up, and that the new set-up is honestly desirous for various reasons, some beneficial to them, others by force of circumstances, to have this peaceful settlement of the issue. But, what was the immediate precedent? We can recall that England offered financial assistance to Indonesia. Today, we heard the Honourable Member accused Great Britain of letting down almost, or letting down, that is the substance, of what he said, of letting down Malaysia. Could it not be then possible that England put her foot down and said to Indonesia, “Settle your confrontation with Malaysia, here is the money”, in which event England, if the Honourable Member is correct, will withdraw her forces, leave Malaysia standing alone—and I do not believe, for one, and I do not believe that any sensible person can truly say that Malaysia can teach Great Britain

a lesson. That, I think, is beyond our capacity at the present stage, or the present generation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, again, the Honourable mover of the Motion of Thanks referred to communism and said, "Let us not consider that communist outside are devils incarnate". That is exactly what, at least, the P.P.P. has been saying for the last so many years in this House; and when we said it, we were branded as communist sympathisers. I wonder what the Government is going to brand that one Member who said it today. The Radio Malaysia today said that the Honourable mover of the Motion advocated friendly trade, friendly relationship, with communist countries—that was the radio broadcast at 1.30 p.m. Mr Speaker, Sir, he spoke almost like an Opposition member speaking, and I would support him there—that not only should we have trade relations with China but we should also go further and have diplomatic relations with China. We should have diplomatic relations as His Majesty has said with as many countries as possible, including Taiwan. Mr Speaker, Sir, Therefore, I advocate diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and when I was in Taiwan recently, Government officers from ministerial level downward asked this pertinent question time and again: "What is the status of our representative in Malaysia? Why won't Malaysia establish diplomatic relationship with Taiwan?". I went as a Member of the Perak State Delegation and the Leader of the Delegation was Mr Speaker himself, and he stood up and answered it by saying that I was only a Member of Parliament in the Delegation and, perhaps, I would raise it if I thought fit; and I think it is fit and proper that I should raise it and, in fact, it has already been raised by the Honourable Mover of the Motion, and we are glad to note that His Majesty has declared in so many words that it is the intention of the Government to set up diplomatic relations with as many friendly countries in the future—and Taiwan certainly has been accepted as a friendly country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am now referring to His Majesty's reference to Singapore in page 2 of the Speech and it reads as follows:

"Last year, a regrettable event occurred in the History of our country. I refer to the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Right from the time when Malaysia was formed, the Singapore State Government created a situation which was dangerous and which could lead to serious internal disturbances. Feelings ran high between the various communities. In a plural society racial strife would be disastrous. There was, therefore, no alternative but to effect the separation of Singapore with the agreement of both Governments".

Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree, racial strife would be most dangerous and would be most unwelcome to this nation, but the entry of Singapore into Malaysia did not bring with it, nor did the leaders of Singapore bring with them, any new racial problems than those that existed before the entry of Singapore into Malaysia. Let us face the facts. The expulsion of Singapore from Malaysia has not resolved the racial differences that exist in this country. Let us not close our eyes to the fact that racial differences do exist in this country—and they do exist with a degree of concern to people, who sit in this House. Mr Speaker, Sir, after Indonesia declared an intention to have peaceful settlement of confrontation, Honourable Ministers, particularly from the M.C.A., have made statements asking the non-Malays not to be frightened and that it will in no way jeopardise the situation—and it was even suggested that some Chinese have sent their money away from this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, what further victimisation can there be than that already exists in this country? Who is responsible for racial differences that exist in this country? Who got independence for Malaya and then Malaysia? It is claimed that the Alliance Government did it. If we accept that fact, then, surely it is your policies and your policies alone that have brought these racial differences, that have brought this suspicions on the part of certain sections of the community. What is it that led to these suspicions and what are these racial differences? That should be resolved, and it is a matter of regret to me that His Majesty has not thought

fit in the Royal Address to refer to these differences, or to say how, in the future, this Government is going to resolve these differences that do obviously exist in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, why is it that persons are afraid? We must accept the Minister's statement as correct that there are sections of the community that are viewing with a degree of fear, if I may say so, the resumption of brotherhood between Indonesia and Malaysia. It is a statement of fact was made by the Minister. Let us accept it. Why are they afraid? Because not of future events—nobody knows the future—but because of past events.

Let us take the Civil Service. Why is there dissatisfaction in the Civil Service? Why are there resignations from the various Civil Services of the country? In fact, the Appendix shows that in the Legal Department the work has been hampered; work of translation into the National Language has been hampered because of resignations from the Legal Service. Why? Because the Civil Service is not getting a square deal. To be more frank and more clear, because the non-Malays in the Civil Services are not getting a square deal; promotion are being blocked, because there are no Malays to fill the quota—not only in the Legal Service but in all Civil Services in this country. Children of citizens of this country are not being given the same opportunities of employment in the Services of this country although educated in the same school, at the same time, and in the same manner. Businessmen are not being given the same opportunity as certain others, merely because they are of different origin. Businesses to be commenced are being jeopardised in the same manner.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it may be said that that is under the Constitution, that is under the special position Clause in the Constitution. But, is it? Does a special ra'ayat clause in the Constitution intend, or did it ever intend, that it should be used to the jeopardy, to the frustration, of other citizens in this country? The answer must surely be "No". That clause was in the Constitu-

tion, so that the ra'ayat of the nation will benefit—not for the purposes of setting up a capitalist group to equal the M.C.A. capitalist group. Surely that was not the intention of the Constitution! On Radio Malaysia today, we could hear people like the Honourable Senator T. H. Tan, say that people who speak of these racial differences should be taught a lesson, should be this, and should be that. They can talk. They are businessmen.—They are directors—not of one company but of many companies. They are multi-millionaires, perhaps. They can talk, but let them go and say this to the villagers. Let them go and say this to the ra'ayat, and they will not get a favourable answer. Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is wrong, and it is regrettable, that in the Speech from the Throne, it should have been said that Singapore brought in racial strife or possible racial strife. I say, the basic foundation, the basic cause for racial strife is something which you establish in this nation, and for the benefit of this nation it is time that you remove the racial barriers and racial distinctions, which are causing no good to the general public, nor to the Public Services of this country.

Sir, it is no use for the Honourable Mover to say that the Public Service is corrupt to some extent. He may be right that it is corrupt, but why is it corrupt. Because their service schemes, the manner of employment are unsatisfactory, because salaries are unsatisfactory. Why is it, Mr Speaker, Sir, you find in corruption cases that invariably it is the policeman, who accepts \$1, or \$2, or \$5, who is charged in court? Why? Why does he accept it? Because his service scheme is so low, he is so poorly paid, not because he wants to be corrupt. Also I ask, why is it that the big fish seems to escape the net. What is the Anti-corruption Agency doing? What is the Cabinet doing with regard to big fish and allegations made against the big fries? Commissions of inquiry are set up at the slightest allegations against local councils—Penang and Seremban. I have repeatedly asked for a Commission of Inquiry for Members of this House, but the

Government is reluctant to hold a Commission of Inquiry. Why? We have often repeatedly said, "Disclose your assets"—before and now. Those have not been disclosed to us. Is it not in the interest of the nation that, if we are going to stamp out corruption, it should be stamped out at all levels. Corruption is of many kinds. Let us not get away with the idea that corruption is only by the payment of money, and I do implore, I do ask, the Government to accede to the request for a Commission of Inquiry to be constituted.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Mover of the Motion spoke of Bruas at great length. In fact, it is regrettable that in a Motion of Thanks to His Majesty the Honourable Mover, instead of trying to seek unanimous support for that move, had thought it fit to attack the opposition, and if we are attacked we must answer that attack. I always thought it was parliamentary practice to try and get a unanimous vote of thanks to the Speech from the Throne. After the Member has finished, it was obvious that I have to stand up and answer this attack on the Opposition.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member made the first big mistake, when he said that the D.A.P. and the U.D.P. supported the P.P.P. candidate in the Bruas by-election. It was never so. The D.A.P. took no part in that election at any time; neither did they at any time issue any statement saying that they supported the P.P.P. candidate. The U.D.P. on the other hand, almost had a quarrel with the P.P.P., and no statement was ever issued that they supported the P.P.P. candidate in Bruas. Those are facts, crystal clear facts, and I hope that Honourable Member will be more up-to-date with his facts, if he is going to move a Motion of Thanks on a future occasion. He claimed credit, and said that the Opposition was so devastated by squabbling, and he wondered how it is possible for the P.P.P. and the communist infiltrated Labour Party to have joined hands.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been alleged that the Labour Party is communist

infiltrated. At the same time, it has been proved and accepted by world leaders that the Leader of the Labour Party is an honest and sincere, socialist person—that is the Honourable Member for Batu—That appeared in the newspapers. I prefer to accept opinions from world leaders of such calibre rather than the Member, who moved the Motion of Thanks. Let me make this clear that the Labour Party and the People's Progressive Party of Malaya have joined hands on four agreed principles: to preserve democracy in this country, to preserve non-interference in other countries affairs; and to condemn all nations that interfere in the internal affairs of other nations amongst other agreed principles; and to condemn the Internal Security Act of this nation on which I shall be speaking in more details shortly.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what is the victory that the Government side in claiming in Bruas? The P.M.I.P. contested that seat and got over 3,000 votes. Without meaning any offence to the P.M.I.P., I would say that those 3,000 over votes were mainly votes from our Malay brethren. The P.P.P. receive 6,000 over votes; we have never claimed to have Malay support; and I can stand here and confidently say that the 6,000 over votes, 99.9 of those votes were non-Malay votes. What did the Alliance get? 9,000 votes. Therefore, the Honourable Prime Minister's statement that it was a shot in the arm, or a boost for the M.C.A. is untenable, because out of 11,000 Malay votes, if you count the percentage that came out, then you got about four to five thousand of those votes leaving, therefore, only at the maximum 3,000 non-Malay votes—3,000 non-Malay votes and not one single vote over that. Therefore, the confidence in the Alliance is the confidence in the UMNO, and the other partners are only hitching on to the wagon. That is all they are doing and they can claim no credit for it. But that wagon is slowly cracking, because the results show that the P.M.I.P. improved their votes; the results show that the Alliance votes went down as analysed by the *Straits Times*. The results show

that a united vote of the Opposition beat the Alliance in Bruas.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the contrary, in Ayer Itam and Seremban, the Alliance vote did not beat the victorious candidates of the D.A.P. and the Socialist Front, and the united votes in Ayer Itam of the Opposition overwhelmed and swamped the Alliance vote. Therefore, let us not fool ourselves by saying that because we won Bruas the nation has confidence in the Alliance. It has not got it. You are here on a minority vote. I agree, you have the confidence of the majority of the Malay brethren of this nation—that I concede—and I congratulate the Honourable Member who was returned to this House from Bruas. But it indicates one point, that the cracks are showing, that the cracks which showed in 1957 on the Chinese side to destroy the M.C.A. are now showing in the Malay *ra'ayats*, because they have realised one thing—that rural development means nothing to them; they have realised one thing—that rural development has brought more headaches to them than benefits to them. Yes, they have got roads, they have got the lights, but today there are more unemployed Malay youths than there ever was before, and what are they going to do? There are more Malay youths today who have indulged in crime just to live, not because they want to be criminals. Is that the economic policy, is that the great rural development, of which you are boasting? Mr Speaker, Sir, is that what you say is going to sustain you in the next coming general elections?

It is true, as the Honourable mover of the Motion said that the Opposition is now split. But, it is at least my hope and my desire that those splits can be sealed, sealed so strongly that by 1969 there should be no split in the Opposition group. Personal sacrifices will be necessary to see that there is no split, and I assure the Honourable mover that in the interests of the nation, we will try our best to see that those splits in the Opposition are sealed up so good and so tight, that no amount of Alliance propaganda can break the solidarity of the Opposition Parties.

I may fail, but I will try. If we do that, then we have done something for this nation: if we fail, then we have failed in our mission for the nation. However, I assure the Honourable Members of the M.C.A. that if they stand in an area where they have no UMNO bandwagon to hang on, then they would not be returned to this House (*Interruption*) Mr Speaker, Sir, at this meeting I have decided to follow the advice of His Majesty and practise parliamentary democracy. Therefore, I do not intend to reply to any cat calls; if they do not intend to practise parliamentary democracy, it is up to them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, His Majesty has referred to the United Nations Charter and said that Malaysia will uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter. I stand up here and say that the United Nations Charter deals with the fundamental rights and liberties of the subject and places that higher than all principles enshrined in that great Charter. But does our country practise the principles of the United Nations Charter? I say, we do not. I say that the Honourable Members who have supported the Internal Security Act without question, perhaps, have never read the United Nations Charter, because if they had read it and had the intention to uphold it, that Internal Security Act would not have been passed in this House. Therefore, it is regrettable that His Majesty was advised to say that Malaysia follows and upholds the U.N. Charter. Let me amplify.

The United Nations Charter says, *inter alia*, that the freedom of the subject, shall not be deprived of him except by due process of the law. Mr Speaker, Sir, countries which go through turbulent times, times when perhaps there is subversion or other things, do pass emergency laws. India had it, England had it, Ceylon had it, Malaya had it. But in every other country—in every other country I emphasise—the protection, the liberty of the subject, is enshrined in their Internal Security Act itself, by giving the subject the right to challenge his detention in a court of law. That right

to challenge it in a court of law was deliberately, wantonly, and maliciously removed or omitted from the Internal Security Act of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there can be no getting away from it, that under the Internal Security Act the sole dictator is the Minister in charge of internal security. The powers vested in him are the powers vested in a dictator. He can do what he likes with the subject. He can throw to the winds the recommendations of any Committee, and he can order the detention of any person under the Internal Security Act, and that person has no remedy or recourse to the courts of law. Where then is the United Nations Charter? Where then is the freedom guaranteed by the United Nations Charter? Where, then, I ask, are you practising democracy as enshrined in the United Nations Charter?

Mr Speaker, Sir, examples are so many. People are arrested on vague allegations—you are a danger to the nation; so we lock you up. Take the case of Dr Rajakumar for one, who is an educated man. After long watching, I suppose, those in responsibility decided to nab him. All right. Why don't you try him in a Court? Has this country got no law to deal with persons who subvert, or who try to overthrow, or who try to consort with any enemies of the nations? This country has ample laws, because if the country has not got those laws, then those responsible for making the laws should have been sacked long ago. But they have it. Then I ask why is it that these persons not charged in Court? Surely, according to the United Nations Charter principle, persons shall not be detained, shall not be deprived of liberties year in and year out, unless they are declared to be guilty by duly constituted courts of law? Why is it that other nations in their greatest troubles have preserved that clause giving the right of *habeas corpus* of the right of going to court to challenge detention? Because executive action can be disastrous, victimisation can take place, and there should be no loop-hole where the subject should be put in fear of victimisation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, I say His Majesty was wrongly advised that this country is upholding the United Nations Charter, because if we say that to the world, then the world will laugh at us if they know that our Internal Security Act is the Act, which is in force in this country now without the protections afforded in other democratic countries.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think many Members of this House received letters from parents of detainees from Sarawak, from Borneo, mainly from the Sarawak, saying, "My son, my husband, has been taken away to Batu Gajah, across the seas, miles away; we can't see them; we do not know what is happening." From the question put by the Honourable Member for Batu, it is clear that some were insane, some died the day after they were sent back to Sarawak. What is the meaning of all this? Why do people become insane in detention? Is it because of the period of detention? It is because of torture—mentally or otherwise? Why, do people when they are taken back to Sarawak from the detention camp, die the next day? Are these mere coincidences or, Mr Speaker, Sir, do not go much deeper than being mere coincidences? Are they deliberate acts? Are they acts for which there can be no forgiveness? I would say that true facts, or admitted facts necessitate a relooking into the Internal Security Act and the powers vested in persons responsible for administering that Act.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Department of Information is a Government Department, and they have every right, I agree, to propagate the work of the Government—I am not complaining about that. When Ayer Itam by-election took place, you found Ministers going to open either bridges or community halls, doling out money, Information Vans going round saying, "Support the Government"—not one van, not two vans, but dozens of vans. We had a Seremban by-election. Again, at that very period, it strikes somebody's thought—"Now I must go and give some money for a community hall". Then some Minister goes and gives

money during an elections. Then, the publicity vans go round—"Support Government; the Government has done this; and the Government has done that." Then Bruas by-election came. You found 12 Information Vans came—12 vans congregated in Bruas. But, we got information before that, that some Ministers or Government people on the Government Side were going to dole out money in Pantai Remis, for example. And we did inform the people that this trick had been going on for some time, and that it would be repeated in Bruas constituency. Not only does the propaganda vans give out propaganda at election time, concentrated in that ward, but they also give out free cakes to eat to the people, when they come to their meeting. What is the meaning of all these? Is that the duty of the Information Department? Why don't they propagate in those areas when there is no election? Or is it an admitted fact? If it is, say it to us, and we will accept it. Is it an admitted fact that the Alliance Government will use the Information Department, particularly during an election, to help the Alliance Party during that election? If it is, let us know it, so that there can be no camouflage. And if that is the intention and if that is the purpose of the Alliance Government, than I say it is something which should be condemned—because that is not a fair fight.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on education, when I had the privilege of accompanying the Perak State delegation to Taiwan, we were called to various functions by officials in Taiwan—the same functions what other Honourable Members had gone to—and we met dozens, dozens upon dozens of students. Many of them are Malays, some of them are Chinese, and I think one or two are Indians. All of them are learning in the University of Taiwan—some to become engineers—and to the credit of our Malay brothers, they could speak Mandarin and Hokkien as perfectly as any Chinese could speak in Taiwan; but they were learning engineering, some of them were learning other arts and science. They asked one question repeatedly, "What is going to happen to us when we come back to Malay-

sia? We were allowed to come here." Some are on Taiwan's scholarships; some on their own. They asked a question and said they had never got a proper answer to it: "Will they be given the same opportunities that are afforded to students, who learn engineering in other colleges than Taiwan?" In Taiwan they built eight storey, nine storey buildings, there are earthquakes in Taiwan, but the buildings still stand. And the question they asked is "Will we be taken into the services on our certificates from this University?" The answer that we as a State delegation could give was, "We do not know." Therefore, I ask now that it be clarified in some reply to me—whether this Taiwan degree will be recognised sufficiently to enable the students who come back to be absorbed into the services, the Government services of this country. It is of vital importance that they should know now, and that they should not waste their time, if it is going to be a waste of time. Some of them said that their friends, when they came back were going into the commercial field to try and get employment in the commercial field. That is not what they want to know. "What they want to know is," Are you going to recognise us from Taiwan University? And I am sure the question is being asked by many others who go to other Universities: and I am sure that this House will agree with me that it is only fair that they should know at least, before they go, whether their chances are going to be the same as the chances of others when they come back.

Mr Speaker, Sir, public meetings have for all practical purposes been banned in Malaysia. No political party has been allowed to hold a public meeting since confrontation started—to be more specific it was said that no public meetings will be allowed in public places. But that has been used to such an extent that in fact no public meetings have been allowed, except when there is a by-election. Mr Speaker, Sir, we raised no murmur, because we did not want to jeopardise the nation in any way, so long as confrontation lasted. But we have been told by the Honourable Deputy Prime

Minister that, for all purposes, as far as Malaysia is concerned confrontation is at an end. If confrontation is at an end, then I would like to ask and I would like to get an answer, whether this Government is going to lift the restriction on public meeting by political parties and by individuals; because the right of an individual to hold a public meeting is as much as the right of a political party. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Party is all right; whenever they want to hold a public meeting, all they say is well, "Well, this is a Government meeting; this is not an Alliance meeting." And everything is all well and good. The Opposition parties are not so fortunate. Therefore, I do ask that the ban on public meetings in enclosed places, or in open places, be lifted forthwith, so that the nation, both in the kampongs, in the new villages, and in the towns, can be duly educated in what is happening in the nation of theirs. Now, I still cannot understand, if during a by-election or during an election, when tempers are high, there is no restriction on public meetings. Yet, in normal times you do not allow public meetings in open places. It is really something fantastic, something beyond comparison of what we call freedom of association and movement. If there was, in fact, a danger, then the danger would have applied doubly so during this by-election.

Mr Speaker, Sir, local councils operating in this country have been operating for many years. The Royal Commission was set up to consider ways and means to better their administration, and His Majesty has very rightly and properly referred to this Royal Commission in the Speech and said this—in fact, that elections to local authorities will be resumed either after the report of the Commission, or the ending of hostilities with Indonesia, I think it was—if I may have one minute, Mr Speaker, Sir. (Pause) I will come back to that subject at a later stage.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been said in this House, not only at this meeting but at almost every meeting of this House, that the Government is being

fair to all persons. Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst there may be fairness on the surface, there is a degree of unfairness and impossibility of compromise between the statement and actual event. I would ask this Government to bear carefully in mind that the future year, or the two years coming, are dangerous years in Malaysia. In fact, the danger has been envisaged by His Majesty in his Speech, when he says that the Government is aware that the communists are going to intensify or try to intensify their useless armed struggle in Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, if such a struggle comes—we are of course, not in the position to have the information as the Government has—but if such a struggle comes, then surely we must realise that the unity of the people is a force which can destroy that danger, and to get the unity of the people, you must get the goodwill of the people; to get the goodwill of the people you must treat the people equally and their children equally; then only will you get the goodwill of the people. Now, if you do not have that goodwill, then, I say, all your armies, all your navies, and all your little aeroplanes, which you have, will not be of much assistance, because it has been said repeatedly that what destroys the communist threat is the unity of the people of Malaya, at that time, and it is the same unity which can destroy any threat which comes into this nation. If you remember that, then I am sure you must agree with me that there must be a re-thinking and a re-adjustment of your policies towards, to put it very bluntly and frankly, the non-Malays of this country. Now, I am not against the assistance given to our Malay brethren—they need it, and they must get it; but, I am against giving assistance to the detriment of the non-Malays in this country, and that is what the Alliance Government is doing—which you could well do without damaging the other races. But you choose to do so. You choose to do so, and that is the reason why there is this constant undercurrent of, what you have called, racial strife in Malaysia that can only be removed by a proper democratic policy to help all peoples of this nation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not going to say anything more, except one last matter, and that is this; it is with much regret that I saw the Honourable Member, who was Minister of Education now sitting in one of the benches, present in this House. I say that in the interests of our nation, and to uphold the respect and dignity of the Judiciary of this country, on the result of the Rahman Talib Case, Enche' Rahman Talib should resign from being a Member of this House—in fact, he did promise during the course of the trials in newspaper statements that he would resign and seek re-election to this House. I hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister will see to it that that Member resigns and, if he wishes, seek re-election to this House. Thank you, Sir.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul untuk di-sembahkan ucapan terima kaseh kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-atas Titah di-Raja pada pembukaan penggal ketiga Parlimen ini. Shukor alhamdulillah, pada masa sekarang ini konfrantasi bolehlah di-katakan telah tamat dan kita berharap di-dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi kita akan berhubung rapat sa-mula dengan jiran kita, Indonesia dan Filipina khas-nya, di-dalam bahagian² saperti perniagaan dan lain² yang akan membawa banyak faedah kepada kedua² buah negara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa juga usaha Kerajaan dan ikhtiar Kerajaan untuk meninggikan taraf hidup dan meninggikan mata pencharian ra'ayat jelata di-dalam negeri ini serta mem-baiki taraf pelajaran di-antara ra'ayat, akan sentiasa mendapat sokongan tegas yang kuat daripada seluroh ra'ayat semua.

Di-dalam hubungan ini ada-lah sangat mustahak Kerajaan mesti, dari-pada satu masa ka-satu masa, ber-ikhtiar menchari jalan menambah puncha kewangan atau hasil di-dalam negeri, kerana apa² juga kita buat dan apa² juga ranchangan yang kita hendak

jalankan, berkehendak kepada wang yang banyak. Walau pun konfrantasi akan dengan sa-chara rasmi tamat tidak berapa lama lagi ada-lah menjadi harapan saya ia-itu Kerajaan tidak akan abai²kan pertahanan negara atau pun tidak mengambil berat di-atas soal pertahanan dalam negeri. Kita mustahak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjaga supaya pertahanan di-dalam negeri ini sentiasa kuat dan negara mempunyai wang yang banyak kerana kita dapati ia-itu pada zaman ini negara² yang kurang kuat pertahanan-nya dan negara² yang tidak kaya ada-lah di-permain²kan, di-perkecil²kan oleh negara² yang lebeh besar dan lebeh kuat pertahanan-nya. Dari sebab itu sa-lain daripada menchurahkan terhadap ranchangan² pembangunan, meninggikan taraf ekonomi di-dalam negeri, Kerajaan juga akan tidak lupa membuat peruntukan yang sa-wajar-nya dan yang sa-patut untuk pertahanan negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya suka menggesa orang² kaya, orang² yang ada harta supaya lebeh bertimbang rasa dan jujur terhadap orang² yang miskin dan orang² yang nasib-nya tidak sa-bagitu baik saperti mereka. Hartawan² apakala datang kepada soal menderma untuk Pertahanan Negara, menderma untuk pelajaran, sila-lah lebeh bermurah hati dan sila-lah lebeh berikhlas, bagitu juga kaum² orang *intellectual*, berpela-jaran tinggi, jangan-lah lupa dan sentiasa mengambil sikap bersemangat hendak menolong orang² yang berkehendakkan kepada pemimpin. Kita di-negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak suka kepada facism atau pun komi-nism, tetapi mesti kita ingat ia-itu nasib orang² yang kurang baik nasib-nya dan ra'ayat² miskin mesti di-bela. Sa-chara kebetulan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang nasib-nya kurang baik, baik di-dalam soal ekonomi atau soal pelajaran ada-lah terdiri daripada orang² di-luar kawasan bandar dan sa-tengah²-nya terdiri daripada orang bumiputera.

Maka untuk mendapat keadilan dalam masharakat untuk menchiptakan satu masharakat yang adil maka sudah

sa-patut-nya Kerajaan melipat-gandakan ikhtiar dan ranchangan² untuk menolong orang² bumiputera ini dan penduduk² kawasan luar bandar. MARA, ada-lah boleh di-sifatkan sebagai bahtera penyelamat dan bahtera pendorongan dalam lautan perniagaan dan perusahaan yang penoh dengan pertandingan dan chabaran itu. Maka saya berharap Kerajaan akan membelanjakan wang yang banyak untuk ranchangan² yang akan di-jalankan oleh MARA.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti saya katakan tadi, untuk menjalankan ranchangan² pembangunan dan lain²-nya wang ada-lah mustahak—ikhtiar dan menchari jalan untuk mendapatkan wang ada-lah satu²-nya perkara yang mesti di-beri perhatian berat oleh pehak Kerajaan pada masa sekarang. Dalam hubungan ini untuk mendapatkan ranchangan², menchari puncha kewangan di-tadbirkan dengan lebih lichin dan untuk melihat supaya pelaksanaan ranchangan² menchari wang atau pun menchari puncha² kewangan itu berjalan dengan lebih terator. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menggesa kapada pehak Kerajaan hari ini, kalau tidak hari ini pun tidak berapa lama lagi, akan menubuhkan satu Kementerian yang berasingan yang di-panggil Kementerian Hal Ehwal Ekonomi dalam negeri. Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, buat masa ini Kementerian khas saperti ini sangat mustahak kerana pada masa sekarang apa yang kita ada ia-lah bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi dalam Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan saya rasa memandangkan negara Malaysia yang sedang bangun ini Kementerian yang asing khas mengenai ekonomi sahaja patut di-tubuhkan dengan sa-berapa segera.

Dan Kementerian Ekonomi akan bertanggung-jawab tentang menggubalkan ranchangan² untuk menambah puncha hasil atau pun kewangan dan juga akan bertanggung-jawab melihat pelaksanaan ranchangan² atau perjalanan dengan baik. Saya juga berdo'a dengan habis-nya konfrantasi nanti pehak Kerajaan akan dapat membesarkan lagi University of Malaya dan mengadakan lebih banyak lagi Pusat²

Pengajian Tinggi supaya kita di-dalam negeri ini dapat mengadakan lebih banyak orang² yang cherdek pandai dan orang² yang berpelajaran tinggi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun kita banyak daripada kita yang bersuka chita kerana tamat-nya konfrantasi tetapi dukachita ada juga di-antara orang² yang mengambil peluang untuk faedah diri sendiri mengerohkan suasana di-dalam negeri dengan menaborkan berbagai² fitnah terhadap kaum² China, orang China di-dalam negeri ini, dengan jalan berkata ia-itu kalau Indonesia terbaik sa-mula dengan Malaysia maka orang² China akan tertindas.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kejadian ini sangat mendukachitakan dan orang² yang bertanggung-jawab ini boleh-lah di-sifatkan sa-bagai pengkhianat kapada bangsa kerana mereka ia-lah orang yang anti-perpaduan dan anti-kesejahteraan. Saya rasa patut benar pehak Kerajaan mengambil langkah menchari jalan meminda undang² yang ada sekarang ini supaya orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab itu akan dapat di-hukum di-sisi undang² kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak suka melihat negara Malaysia ini jadi Cyprus yang kedua di-mana mala-petaka perkelahian kaum telah terjadi dengan hebat dan dahshat. Barangkali ada juga di-antara mereka ini yang akan menggunakan asas ugama dan asas perkauman sa-bagai modal mereka untuk melihat perpechahan di-antara kaum² di-dalam negara Malaysia ini.

Saya juga suka menyampaikan tahniah saya kapada Jema'ah Kabinet kerana baharu² ini telah menubuhkan satu jawatan-kuasa perengkat Menteri kerana mencheгах rashwah dalam negeri ini. Walau pun kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rashwah tidak berlaku dengan banyak di-dalam negara kita ini, tetapi sa-bagai satu negara yang sedang membangun sangat mustahak langkah² di-ambil untuk mencheгах merebak-nya rashwah dalam negeri ini. Bagi pehak ra'ayat jelata di-negeri Trengganu saya juga suka menyampaikan ucapan terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan baharu² ini telah

meminjamkan kepada Kerajaan Trengganu wang sa-banyak \$3 juta untuk membelanjakan di-atas ladang kelapa sawit untuk menambahkan hasil negeri di-dalam negeri Trengganu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu sa-kejap tadi Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Ipoh telah bergaduh tentang saya memberi sokongan untuk Kerajaan membelanjakan di-atas perbicharaan Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kuantan—Menteri Pelajaran dahulu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai perkara itu masing² berhak kepada pendapat-nya—He is entitled to his contention; I am entitled to mine. Now, we cannot leave a Minister to spend himself all the costs of the litigation. Now, at the time when the litigation was taken up, he was a member of the Cabinet. Now, I say it is the principle of collective responsibility for the Cabinet to see to the integrity, to the dignity of its member. Now, I say in this case it is only fair for the Cabinet to bear the expenses for the litigation or at least part of the expenses for the litigation of Honourable Enche' Abdul Rahman. Tuan Yang di-Pertua

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. The Honourable Member said that it was on the question of responsibility to see that the integrity was preserved that this \$88,000 was paid. Then I asked, on a point of clarification, whether the Member would advocate that since that integrity was not upheld and, in fact, destroyed by the Court, will you resign en bloc? That is all I asked.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul-rahman:

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no reason why we should. I said in this case it is only fair for the Cabinet to pay for the expenses of the litigation.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini kita ada melihat beberapa pertubohan penulis telah di-tubuhkan dalam negara kita Malaysia ini. Saya rasa patut benar pehak Kerajaan memberi sokongan kewangan kepada persatuan² penulis ini dan sa-lain daripada memberi kewangan—bantuan kewangan—kapada persatuan² penulis ini pehak

Kerajaan juga akan mengadakan per-untukan hadiah pelajaran bagi penulis² ini mengambil pelajaran tinggi bahagian kewartawanan (journalism) dan lain² dalam chawangan itu. Dengan jalan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berharap penulis² di-negara Malaysia ini akan dapat meninggikan taraf kesusasteraan di-dalam negara Malaysia ini dan dengan jalan itu kita akan mendapat tempat yang baik di-dalam bahagian kesusasteraan di-dalam dunia international.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesusasteraan, keristerawan, saya kurang faham.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul-rahman: Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan kita dapat berbaik² sa-mula dengan pehak Indonesia dan Filipina saya berharap benar pehak Kerajaan akan menghantar lebih banyak lagi rombongan² muhibbah ka-negara² itu, dan saya berharap Kerajaan tidak akan lupa mengambil beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada Parlimen ini untuk menyertai sama di-dalam rombongan² muhibbah itu.

Saya juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sukachita melihat ia-itu ketua² pejabat tidak lama lagi akan di-beri kuasa balek di-dalam bahagian disiplin. Ini sangat mustahak, dan di-samping itu saya ada satu shor juga kapada pehak Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu ia-lah mengenai report sulit atau pun confidential report terhadap pegawai² federal yang ada berkhidmat di-dalam negeri². Pada masa sekarang ini confidential report atau pun report sulit ini ada-lah di-buat oleh pegawai² di-Kuala Lumpur bagi pegawai² federal yang berkhidmat di-negeri² seperti Pegawai Pelajaran, Pegawai Kesehatan, Engineer dan lain². Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan pesat-nya berjalan ranchangan pembangunan di-dalam negeri dan untuk melichinkan lagi pentadbiran di-tingkatan Federal dan tingkatan Negeri patut sangat, dan saya shorkan kapada pehak Kerajaan supaya kuasa membuat report² sulit ini ada pada Yang Berhormat Setia-Usaha Kerajaan di-tiap² negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga suka menyentuh sedikit apa yang dikatakan oleh pihak wakil Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh tadi mengenai perlantikan dan kenaikan pangkat di dalam sa-tengah² Perkhidmatan Awam. Kata beliau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan telah tidak 'adil di-dalam chawangan ini atau pun bahagian ini. Pada pendapat saya sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah 'adil pula bagi pihak Yang Berhormat itu membuat tuduhan yang seperti itu terhadap Kerajaan. Kita semua tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu di-dalam negara kita ini kita ada mempunyai Surohan Jaya Perkhidmatan Awam, Public Service Commission, yang mana Public Service Commission ini atau Surohan Jaya ini ada-lah satu badan yang bebas, independent, dan ada-lah tanggung-jawab Surohan Jaya ini mengenai perkara² lantikan dan kenaikan pangkat di-antara pegawai² Kerajaan semua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang penghabisan ia-lah tentang soal pergerakan sharikat kerjasama. Oleh kerana pergerakan sharikat kerjasama ini ada-lah satu²-nya harta yang dapat main peranan besar untuk meninggikan taraf ekonomi penduduk² di-dalam negeri ini, maka saya berharap pihak Kerajaan akan dapat menubuhkan satu jawatan-kuasa mengkaji samula syarat² di-dalam undang² pergerakan sharikat kerjasama dan membuat pindaan² atau pun perubahan² yang sa-mesti dan yang sa-wajar bagi membolehkan pergerakan sharikat kerjasama ini memainkan peranan yang lebih cekap dan supaya perjalanan-nya lebih licin di-dalam peranan meninggikan taraf ekonomi penduduk² di-dalam negeri ini. Sekian sahaja.

Sitting suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting resumed at 5.50 p.m.

Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menyokong ucapan dasar ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya suka-lah memberi pandangan bagaimana yang sedia ma'alum patut Majlis

ini memberikan satu penghormatan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Timbalan Perdana Menteri, yang telah membuat kejayaan besar baru² ini di-Bangkok berhubung dengan konfrantasi dengan Indonesia. Untuk mengingati jasa Yang Amat Berhormat patut-lah Kerajaan membuat batu peringatan kepada kedua² orang jagoh, ia-itu kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak dan Tuan Adam Malek daripada Indonesia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, dalam ucapan yang selalu kita dengar daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan berhubung dengan kekurangan wang Kerajaan kita bagi menyelenggarakan Rancangan Lima Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama, kita telah gagal membuat perundingan dengan Kerajaan British bagi meminjam wang. Saya berpendapat bagi pihak Kerajaan patut membuat tindakan segera dengan menaikkan cukai² tanah yang di-punyai orang British yang ada dalam Tanah Melayu kita ini. Hendak-nya kekurangan wang yang telah di-terangkan itu jangan-lah dikenakan kepada ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan wakil Ipoh tadi, sangat-lah menyedihkan saya kerana kalau ta' silap, wakil Ipoh telah menuduh Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah membuat salah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai ra'ayat yang ta'at setia di-dalam negeri ini rasa saya tidak sa-layak-nya seperti wakil Ipoh itu membuat kechaman kepada sa-orang raja yang di-agong²kan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini. Kalau-lah salah sa-kali pun kecham-lah kepada Perdana Menteri atau pun kepada Kerajaan negeri ini. Saya tidak-lah hendak mengulang ucapan-nya yang panjang itu tetapi di-sini dapat kita saksikan dengan ada-nya tamat konfrantasi daripada Indonesia ini bermacam² belang telah tumbuh di-dalam negeri ini dengan ucapan² yang di-buat sama ada dalam Dewan ini atau di-luar Dewan ini daripada mereka² yang tidak ta'at setia kepada negeri ini. Ini saya berharap pihak Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil kenyataan kepada mereka² yang sarpupa itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah menyebutkan berhubung dengan pelajaran. Saya juga berpendapat ada-lah pelajaran sangat mustahak di-dalam sa-sabua negara yang membangun. Bagi pihak Kementerian Pelajaran patut-lah di-beri terima kaseh bagi menguruskan pelajaran di-negeri ini yang pada satu masa nanti dengan chara pelajaran ini-lah boleh menyambung di-antara semua bangsa yang ada dalam negeri ini. Tetapi saya suka-lah meminta kepada Kementerian Pelajaran apa yang telah berlaku baru² ini berhubung dengan pemogokan penuntut² di-Sekolah Trade School di-Bukit Senyum, Johor Bahru. Penuntut² ini mula mogok mula² 5-6-66 walau pun telah tersiar di-dalam surat² khabar berhubung dengan apa sebab penuntut² ini mogok tetapi saya suka menyuarakan kepada Menteri di-dalam Dewan ini supaya Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil tindakan bagi menolong penuntut² yang sedang mogok itu. Sa-tahu saya penuntut² sekolah ini ada-lah 200 orang ramai-nya. Daripada 200 orang ini kalau ta' silap, ada 180 orang yang duduk di-dalam asrama sekolah itu. Sebab² murid² itu mogok, saya di-beri tahu, kerana satu daripada sebab²-nya segala surat² rayuan yang di-hantar oleh murid² itu tidak mendapat layanan langsung daripada Guru Besar sekolah itu. Saya ta' tahu-lah perkara yang sa-benar-nya tetapi banyak perkara lagi yang penuntut² itu mogok kerana banyak kekurangan² yang di-dapati di-dalam sekolah itu. Satu daripada-nya ia itu murid² yang duduk dalam asrama itu ada 180 orang tetapi 80 sahaja yang sekolah itu mengadakan tilam. Jadi, ini nyata-lah kurang chekap-nya, pada pendapat saya, Guru Besar yang mengelolakan sekolah itu, dan penuntut itu juga kena bekerja sendiri membersihkan kawasan kebun sekolah sa-hingga kepada tandas sekolah itu sendiri. Jadi, sa-bagai penuntut tentu-lah maruah-nya hendak di-jaga. Saya berharap sangat supaya dapat Kementerian menyasiat dengan sa-berapa segera.

Sa-lain daripada itu perasaan tidak puas hati penuntut ini ia-lah berhubung dengan sijil-sijil yang di-

keluarkan daripada Trade School ini, pada masa ini di-sain oleh Guru Besar dengan kertas yang kurang baik. Jadi taraf sekolah itu sengaja di-rendahkan, pada hal yang sudah² di-sain oleh Menteri Pelajaran sendiri. Jadi saya berharap-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya dapat Menteri yang berkenaan menjalankan penyasiatan bagi melayakkan sa-benar² dalam negeri kita yang membangun berkehendakkan penuntut² yang layak saperti penuntut di-sekolah yang tersebut.

Banyak lagi perkara yang patut saya sebutkan tetapi satu perkara yang mustahak lagi berhubung dengan guru yang mengajar. Ini ada rungutan juga, guru yang di-letakkan mengajar, umpama-nya dia lulus bangunan, berhubung dengan bangunan, di-suroh-nya mengajar berhubung dengan letrik. Jadi, Che' Gu itu pun hendak mengajar kepada penuntut² itu tidak bagitu seronok. Jadi, harapan saya supaya dapat perkara ini di-betulkan dengan sa-berapa segera. Sa-tahu saya pihak penuntut ini telah membuat rayuan kepada Lembaga Sekolah itu pun tidak bagitu dapat layanan daripada Kerajaan sendiri dan juga daripada Kerajaan Pusat.

Sa-lain daripada itu berhubung dengan pelajaran dalam negeri Melaka kalau tidak salah, telah ada 23 buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, patut-lah Menteri Pelajaran menimbangkan supaya di-negeri Melaka di-bangunkan sa-buah Sekolah Tingkatan Enam saperti yang ada Sekolah Alam Shah di-Kuala Lumpur ini, kerana memang kena-lah masa-nya hendak mengisi tahun 1967 ini bahasa Melayu akan menjadi bahasa kebangsaan yang rasmi dalam tanah ayer kita. Ini-lah rayuan saya.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya berchakap berhubung dengan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kita mengaku dengan bijak-sana Menteri yang berkenaan, aman tenteram dalam negeri ini, dapat kita saksikan sa-hinggakan pada hari ini walau pun bagi pihak yang ta' sukakan aman, yang ta' sukakan damai sentiasa menchercha, menudoh Menteri yang berkenaan. Saya hanya merayu di-sini kira-nya salah, saya minta

ma'af, ia-itu mengikut sempena Hari Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang baru dan baru pula Yang di-Pertua Agong mengishtiharkan dengan resmi-nya persidangan dua hari yang lalu dan sempena tamat-nya konfrantasi Indonesia, saya minta-lah dengan jasa baik Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menimbangkan kalau boleh melepaskan sama sa-kali sa-orang tahanan anak Melaka sendiri, ia-itu Enche' Hasnul Hadi. Saya berpendapat Enche' Hasnul ini pada masa sekarang tidak ada berparty lagi, dahulu dia dudok dalam *Socialist Front* tetapi party ini telah di-bubarkan. Jadi, kalau dia ini di-lepaskan, rasa saya, dia tidak membahayakan kepada negeri ini, kerana ada orang yang lebeh merbahaya yang di-tangkap itu sudah pula di-lepaskan dan ada yang lebeh merbahaya lagi dia belum kena tangkap ini pula tidak di-tangkap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah rayuan saya mengikut sempena tamat-nya konfrantasi Indonesia sa-orang anak Melaka orang Melayu yang di-tahan itu patut di-lepaskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu berhubung dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Kerjasama, saya tidak-lah hendak menapikan Kerajaan telah mendirikan Bank Bumiputra di-Kuala Lumpur, dan ada chabang-nya yang telah di-bangunkan di-Melaka. Bank Bumiputera ini pada masa ini saya ta' nampak dapat memberi pertolongan yang sa-penoh-nya kepada ra'ayat terutama kaum tani dan kaum yang susah di-luar bandar. Sharat² saya tidak-lah hendak menerangkan satu persatu. Tujuan saya berkata saya berharap sangat kepada Menteri Yang berkenaan supaya dapat terutama sa-kali Menteri Kewangan memberikan peruntokan wang bagi menyokong menjalankan Bang Agong Kerjasama yang telah pun kami bena pada masa ini. Jadi, Bank Agong ini tujuan-nya sa-mata² kerana hendak membela kaum tani dan memberi pertolongan kepada nelayan serta lain² ra'ayat di-luar bandar. Jadi, kalau-lah Kerajaan boleh memberikan pertolongan satu peruntokan wang yang besar kepada Bank Bumiputra, maka rasa saya Kerajaan tidak teragak lagi akan memberikan

pertolongan yang kami telah tunjukkan jasa, telah tunjukkan benda-nya bagi membena Bank Agong ini dengan tujuan ta' lain ta' bukan kerana memberi bantuan kepada petani² dan nelayan² yang ada di-sekitar tanah ayer kita ini. Kita tidak melupakan bagi pehak Kementerian Kerjasama, bagi pehak Kerajaan yang telah memberikan peruntokan yang besar wang bagi kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama tetapi satu peruntokan yang betul² bulat seperti beri peruntokan kepada Bank Bumiputra ini belum lagi. Hajat Bank Agong hendakkan peruntokan pinjaman ini bukan-lah banyak kalau tidak silap saya beri-lah kami peruntokan pinjaman sa-banyak \$5 juta ringgit.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, tidak siapa pun boleh menapikan apa yang telah di-boktikan oleh Kementerian ini berhubung dengan pembangunan negara terutama sa-kali dalam ranchangan tanah, sama ada Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir atau pun F.L.D.A. Yang saya maksudkan di-sini hanya saya berharap kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, sekarang umpama-nya, di-Kemendor dalam kawasan saya di-Jasin telah pun memungut hasil—peserta² di-sana telah pun mengeluarkan hasil dengan menureh getah daripada tanah ranchangan ini sa-hingga sa-orang telah dapat meningkat \$405 sa-bulan. Kalau dahulu Parti Pembangkang membuat tuduhan apa yang di-katakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tun supaya kita memberi kemudahan dan kesenangan kepada ra'ayat melalui ranchangan tanah ini, kalau boleh tiap² satu keluarga itu dapat \$300 sa-bulan, tetapi pada hari ini telah nyata \$405 ka-atas pun ada lagi dapat pada sa-bulan. Jadi apa yang saya kehendaki peserta² ini hendak-lah kita kawal. Yang sudah² getah² yang ada itu hanya chuma di-tender, di-konterek kepada satu kompeni. Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan beranikan mengeluarkan wang supaya membuat factory bagi membeku getah itu, dan akhir-nya factory itu akan di-serahkan kepada ranchangan tanah itu sendiri.

Berhubung dengan ranchangan ini, saya menyampaikan rayuan daripada

kaki²-tangan ranchangan tanah sama ada ranchangan tanah pinggir dan F.L.D.A. ini, kalau boleh kata dia, dia di-beri peluang sama mendapat ranchangan tanah yang sa-umpama itu, kerana dia pun bekerja buat sementara.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk mengalu²kan ucapan Titah di-Raja yang mana terkandung di-dalam-nya beberapa chadangan² dan ikhtiar² Kerajaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong untuk mendatangkan lebeh lagi kemajuan kepada negara kita. Saya tidak shak yang ra'ayat menanti² ucapan Titah di-Raja sa-bagai satu perkara yang besar, yang berharga dan besar ma'ana-nya bagi negara demokrasi berparlimen yang kita 'amalkan. Tetapi ucapan Titah di-Raja bukan sahaja satu soal 'adat demokrasi. Ucapan ini ia-lah satu langkah yang penting bagi Kerajaan untuk membayangkan polisi² Kerajaan, dan dengan di-bahathkan polisi² ini maka dapat-lah Kerajaan menimbangkan ada-kah polisi² yang telah di-buat itu di-faham dan di-terima oleh Dewan ini khas-nya dan ra'ayat 'am-nya, atau pun polisi² ini tidak kena dan akan memburokkan nama Kerajaan. Dari bahathan yang berlaku juga dapat Kerajaan memperbetulkan dan membersekan untuk kepentingan negara.

Malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa yang lewat² ini masa yang di-hadkan oleh Parlimen untuk membahathkan sangat-lah pendek, dan tiap² kali Ahli Yang Berhormat bangun untuk membuat ucapan, maka terpaksa-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengingatkan Ahli itu supaya merengaskan ucapan-nya untuk menjaga masa yang sengkat. Saya sendiri telah dapat amaran yang begitu, dan banyak perkara² yang mustahak yang saya tidak dapat mengemukakan oleh kerana saya tidak di-beri masa. Juga oleh kerana Ahli² Pembangkang sedikit, maka mereka di-beri masa yang lebeh lama daripada ahli² penyokong Kerajaan. Tidak-lah saya maksudkan yang Ahli² Pembangkang patut di-beri masa yang kurang akan tetapi penyokong²

Kerajaan patut-lah juga di-beri masa yang sama, terutama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam membahathkan ucapan Titah yang terkandung di-dalam-nya polisi² Kerajaan yang akan di-jalankan. Kalau di-dalam membahathkan ini pun saya di-suruh dudok dengan chepat, maka perasaan² tidak puas hati akan timbul di-kalangan ra'ayat, terutama di-kawasan saya yang telah meminta saya mengemukakan beberapa perkara penting di-dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan Titah di-Raja telah pun disebutkan berkenaan dengan keadaan yang baik dalam bidang perniagaan. Sa-bahagian besar dalam kehidupan dan kekayaan orang² Malaysia ia-lah bersangkut dengan perniagaan. Sungoh pun kita tidak terikat dengan *ism*² dalam bidang ekonomi, Kerajaan selalu-lah nampak-nya mengambil perhatian supaya kekayaan tidak dimiliki oleh sa-bahagian yang kecil sahaja tetapi semua—ra'ayat dapat mengechap sedikit sa-banyak daripada hasil usaha baharu. Umpama-nya, dalam keluaran lesen², keutamaan selalu di-beri kepada sharikat² orang ramai dan bukan kepada perusahaan persendirian. Malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usaha² yang lama belum lagi dapat perhatian Kerajaan yang sa-patut-nya. Pada pandangan saya ini telah menimbulkan satu keadaan yang tidak sehat yang mana beberapa golongan kecil² terdiri daripada warga-negara dan yang lebeh menyedehkan lagi orang² yang bukan warga-negara dapat mengawal beberapa perusahaan sa-hingga mereka yang sedikit ini boleh di-katakan ada monopoli dalam negara kita ini (*Tepok*). Monopoli ini di-dapati dalam banyak perusahaan², tetapi sa-bagai contoh saya ingin menarek perhatian Kerajaan kepada dua perusahaan sahaja ia-itu perusahaan filem dan wayang gambar dan perusahaan surat-khabar dan buku². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini perusahaan filem dan wayang gambar ini di-control oleh dua sharikat sahaja. Sharikat² ini pula bukan public company, tetapi dimiliki oleh dua family, di-antara dua *dynasty* ini semua perusahaan filem dari mengeluarkan, menayang sa-hingga

membakar filem yang burok di-kawal-kan. Semua panggong wayang di-punyai atau di-control oleh mereka dan semua impot filem² di-jalankan oleh mereka.

Apa-kah akibat-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertuan. Yang pertama tidak dapat lain² orang menchari keuntungan daripada perusahaan filem di-mana² peringkat. Umpama-nya kalau saya mengimpotkan filem dari luar negeri saya tidak dapat menayang filem² ini oleh kerana semua panggong² wayang di-kontrol oleh dua family tadi. Saya akan di-paksa mengikut sharat² yang di-letak oleh dua family ini kalau saya ingin juga mengimpot filem. Sharat² ini sa-habis² baik-nya akan memberi keuntungan yang besar kepada dua family tadi dan yang kechil kepada saya, sa-burok²-nya saya akan di-paksa merentikan usaha ini dan memberikan usaha ini kepada dua family yang tadi. Kalau pun saya ingin mengadakan panggong wayang saya sendiri saya tidak akan ada gambar² untuk menayangkan. Kalau dapat sa-kali pun chuma gambar² yang tidak baik dan tidak beruntung. Kalau saya chuba impot terus saya tidak akan dapat berhubung dengan sharikat yang kenamaan oleh kerana semua-nya di-bolot kontrek-nya oleh dua family tadi. Kalau pun boleh saya impot satu filem chuma dengan di-tayangkan di-panggong saya yang satu itu dan di-boikot oleh dua family tadi akan mendatangkan kerugian yang besar. Kalau-lah pula saya tidak serek dan saya adakan filem studio saya sendiri yang mengeluarkan filem Melayu sa-juta bintang, saya tidak akan dapat menjual atau menyewa filem yang saya keluarkan kerana sudah tentu family tadi akan boikot saya. Akhir-nya saya akan di-paksa menutup dan menjualkan alat² saya. Dalam ini pun yang boleh beli chuma dua family tadi sahaja dengan harga yang di-tetapkan oleh mereka. Tetapi yang bernasib burok sa-kali ia-lah pelakun² filem² Melayu di-seluruh Malaysia ini mereka boleh memilih di-antara dua majikan sahaja. Di-Kuala Lumpur sa-tahu saya chuma ada satu film studio. Telah pun ada ura² membuka lain² film studio tetapi oleh sebab ketakutan yang dua family tadi akan boikot

filem² yang di-keluarkan maka semua chadangan² ini telah tinggal chadangan² sahaja. Di-dalam filem studio yang ada sungguh pun banyak gelima yang terbukti keadaan pelakun² dan pekerja² sangat-lah burok. Mereka bergaji kechil walau pun gambar² yang di-keluarkan menarek berpuluh ribu penuntun. Mereka di-beri tahu tiap² gambar yang di-keluarkan mendatangkan kerugian kepada family² tadi. Gaji mereka pula sa-chara kontrek yang berlainan di-antara satu pekerja dengan yang lain. Ada kala mereka di-buang kerja kalau sakit. Ada yang bergaji hari di-bayar kalau ada filem atau kalau ada kerja pada hari itu sahaja. Walau pun mereka telah kerja lama dengan kompeni itu kerja mereka tidak terjamin, mereka boleh di-buang kalau sahaja tidak di-suka² oleh mana² pegawai kompeni itu.

Akhir-nya mereka tidak di-benar mengadakan kesatuan sekerja. Kalau ada ura² membentok kesatuan apa² di-antara pekerja² dalam filem studio maka dengan serta merta pekerja² yang active di-dalam usaha ini di-buang dan amaran di-beri kepada yang lain. Oleh kerana kalau di-buang tidak ada filem studio² lain yang akan menerima mereka, sikap yang bengis ini di-takuti oleh semua pekerja². Dari itu sa-hingga sekarang tidak ada-lah kesatuan² sekerja di-dalam perusahaan filem² di-Malaya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya dengan saya mengeluarkan perkara ini di-dalam Dewan ini tindakan yang burok akan di-ambil ka-atas pekerja² tadi. Saya ingin mengingatkan Kementerian Buroh supaya mengawasi keadaan ini dan bertindak sa-chara yang 'adil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi keadaan monopoli berlaku di-dalam perusahaan surat khabar bahasa Inggeris. Surat khabar ia-lah kuasa yang keempat, dalam bahasa Inggeris ia-lah fourth estate. Di-dalam sa-suatu negeri surat khabar boleh membentokkan fikiran ra'ayat dan menggulingkan Kerajaan. Surat khabar boleh membayangkan fikiran ra'ayat dan Kerajaan atau pun berpura² merupakan fikiran ra'ayat dan Kerajaan. Surat

khobar boleh memburok atau memperbaikki image sa-saorang atau sa-buah negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kuasa yang keempat ini ia-lah kuasa yang besar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kuasa yang besar saperti ini boleh menimbulkan korupsi. Di-dalam bahasa Inggeris di-katakan "Power Corrupt". Kalau-lah kuasa yang sa-bagini besar di-pegang oleh sa-bilangan kecil orang pendorongan nafsu untuk menggunakan kuasa ini untuk kepentingan diri sendiri amatlah kuat. Kalau di-biarkan dengan tidak di-tegor atau di-sekat, maka sudah tentu nafsu dan kepentingan diri sendiri akan mengurus dan mengarah kuasa besar ini.

Di-negara kita, Straits Times Press boleh di-katakan memegang monopoli dalam perusahaan surat khabar bahasa Inggeris. Surat khabar harianya ada circulation sa-banyak 150,000 naskhah sa-hari ia-itu hampir lebeh besar daripada jumlah lain² surat khabar bahasa bukan Inggeris. Akhbar petang dan mingguan keluaran Straits Times juga ratusan ribu naskhah. Sa-lain daripada ini, Federal Publication sa-bahagian daripada Straits Times Press telah membolot boleh di-katakan semua majallah² yang masuk daripada luar negeri. Dari itu tidaklah shak lagi yang Straits Times Press ini menjadi sa-benar-nya kuasa yang keempat di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun Straits Times Press ini ia-lah public company dan terta'alok kapada undang² company di-Malaysia, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya kuasa dalam Straits Times Press ini di-milik oleh sa-bilangan kecil sahaja daripada pemegang² saham, yang lebeh bermaana pula ia-lah orang yang sedikit ini bukan warga negara Malaysia, tetapi orang dari luar negeri. Orang² ini-lah yang membuat polisi² Straits Times Press dan memilih kaki-tangan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² ini pandai dan chekap. Mereka memang berusaha supaya surat khabar mereka berupa sa-olah² satu surat khabar national. Nama pengarang² dan correspondent mereka selalu-lah nama orang² Malaysia tetapi saya tahu

banyak daripada kaki-tangan yang berkuasa di-dalam sharikat ini ia-lah orang yang bukan warga negara. Mereka ia-lah yang menjaga dengan sa-chara tidak langsung supaya polisi pemegangan² saham yang bukan warga negara di-laksanakan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun ada masa yang kaki-tangan yang terdiri daripada anak negeri tidak berpuas hati dengan polisi, mereka ini tidak dapat membuat apa². Ini ia-lah oleh sebab mereka takut di-buang kerja dan tidak ada lain sharikat yang boleh menerima mereka. Walau pun gaji mereka ini tidak cukup mereka tidak dapat juga mengambil apa² tindakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keadaan yang sa-macam ini memang tidak sehat.

Kuasa yang keempat di-dalam satu negara tidak patut di-pegang oleh bangsa asing. Kalau pula bangsa ini ada monopoli dalam kuasa itu, ini akan merugikan negara kita lebeh² lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengshorkan kapada Kerajaan supaya monopoli Straits Times Press ini di-pechahkan dengan apa jalan sa-kali pun dan bukan sahaja monopoli patut di-pechahkan di-dalam perusahaan surat khabar, orang² yang bukan warga negara tidak boleh di-biarkan sama sa-kali berchampur tangan. Ini bukan perniagaan biasa, ini kuasa politik yang besar. Bagaimana juga orang yang bukan warga negara tidak di-benarkan champor tangan di-dalam politik negeri bagitu juga-lah usaha surat khabar yang menjadi kuasa politik yang keempat di-dalam sa-suatu negara tidak boleh di-champur tangan oleh orang yang bukan warga negara (*Tepok*).

Mr Deputy Speaker: Panjang lagi!

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed: Panjang.

Mr Deputy Speaker: Masa sudah cukup.

ADJOURNMENT

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

I. Direct elections to Federal Parliament and Legislative Assembly, State of Sabah

Tuan C. J. O. Majakil (Sabah): Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the Malaysia Act, it is provided that Sabah's representatives to Parliament and the State Assembly shall be indirectly elected until August, 1968. It is also provided that by the order of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and with the concurrence of the Yang di-Pertuan Negara, Sabah, direct elections in Sabah could be held earlier than August, 1968.

The State Legislative Assembly, Sabah, unanimously decided on 22nd December, 1964, to hold direct elections earlier than August, 1968. In fact, the Local Government elections which were due to be held in March 1966 was postponed to March 1967 and the reason given was to give priority to the holding of direct elections in 1966. The people of Sabah are anxious to elect directly their representatives to Federal Parliament and to the State Legislative Assembly. The Assemblymen in Sabah were convinced of the clear wishes of the people to have direct elections; otherwise they would never have unanimously decided that direct elections should be held in 1966. The troubles, of course, were over the delimitation of Parliamentary and State constituencies and the preparation of the electoral rolls and that was why direct elections could not therefore be held earlier. Mr Speaker, Sir, the de-limitation of Parliamentary and State constituencies in Sabah have already been completed. The registration of the voters was completed yesterday. The electoral rolls should be ready in no time. There should be no more obstacles, technically or otherwise, for the Central and for the State Governments to set now a date for the long-awaited direct elections in Sabah. There should be no more excuse if we do not want to keep on disappointing the people of Sabah by holding back the promises that the direct elections will be held soon.

Mr Speaker, Sir, having 30 years experience with the weather in Sabah, I humbly suggest that if the long-awaited direct elections in Sabah is to be held within this year then it should be held either in September or October. This, Sir, is to avoid the heavy rain that usually falls in Sabah between November and early February. If the date of the direct election in Sabah cannot be fixed for September, then it should be fixed now to be held in February, 1967 at the latest and before the Local Government election is held. I say this, Sir, because communications in Sabah are still very much undeveloped. The vast majority of the rural population travel up hills and down hills and across and long rivers and streams and if there is heavy rain for a considerable length of time, as we have in Sabah, it is very difficult to travel in the kampongs and the rivers and streams because there would be terrible flooding.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of the peoples of Sabah whom I met and who have asked me to air their opinion in this Honourable House, make this humble plea to the Central Government not to ignore the wishes of the people but to show them that the Central and State Governments are sincere to the promises which they made. Thank you, Sir.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, in replying to the Honourable Member, I like to assure him that the Malaysian Government is as anxious as the Honourable Member and also the peoples of Sabah that direct elections to the State Assembly of Sabah and to the Federal Parliament in respect of the 16 Parliamentary seats be held as soon as possible. It is the intention of the Central Government that direct elections should be held in Sabah as soon as possible. However, as the Honourable Member is aware, registration of the electors in Sabah commenced on the 1st May, 1966 and ended on the 14th June, 1966. With the maximum possible speed, draft rolls can only be displayed in Sabah for the purpose of claims and objections on 1st September, 1966.

The rolls will have to be displayed over a statutory period of 28 days.

Now giving allowances for other statutory requirements, claims and objections can only be settled by the 23rd of October, 1966 and the rolls certified on the 24th October, 1966. It is quite impossible to dispense with these statutory requirements as they are the rights of the people who are the prospective voters in the coming elections. Now with the certification of the rolls on the 24th October, nominations and polling can be held in Sabah at the earliest in late November or early December, 1966 respectively.

As the Honourable Member himself has said in his speech that there is heavy rainfall between November and early February it would appear therefore that the elections cannot be held in December. The Honourable Member has further suggested that the elections should be held in February, 1967 at the earliest. Well, Sir, as far as the Central Government is concerned, this date is agreeable but I am advised that weather conditions in Sabah are still not good in February and that it would be better to have the elections in early March, and it is I think, the present intention that the elections should be held round about early March.

II. The Mental Hospital, Tampoi

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, this evening I wish to bring to the attention of this House and more particularly to the notice of the Honourable Minister of Health the trials and tribulations of the Mental Hospital, Tampoi.

I note that the Member for Kuala Kangsar on 9th December, 1964, had made an Adjournment Speech on PENDERITAAN ORANG² YANG SAKIT OTAK. I wish to associate myself with all that has been said by the Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar.

Before the war there was a picture "Snake Pit" depicting the horrors of a mental assylum. Since World War II however most governments are more enlightened and such horrors do not

exist now. Nevertheless if one walks through the Mental Hospital, Tampoi, as I have done, one very soon comes to the conclusion that while much has been done to relieve the patients of their suffering much still remains to be done.

Thus in the occupational therapy section there is a woeful shortage of sewing machines. I do hope that the Minister of Health will look into this matter and provide the hospital with a few more sewing machines so that the patients can have a chance to learn sewing.

Then if one walks through the wards, one will see that on one side of some of the wards there are still no windows, a grim reminder of the past. It will not cost the Government much to provide windows for these wards so as to make life more bearable for these unfortunate patients and I commend this to the Minister of Health. There is also a shortage of materials in the art section. This provides a very useful form of occupational therapy and could do with more funds for expansion. The same could also be said of the beauty parlour provided by the hospital. With more funds these facilities could be increased so that more patients can take part in this form of occupational therapy.

I gather that the beggarly and pitiable sum of \$100,000 has been allocated under the First Malaysian Five-Year Plan for this hospital. This sum I gather is a carry over from the Second Malaysia Five-Year Plan. The staff had all the plans for expansion ready, but the execution had been held up by tardiness on the part of the Ministry officials, and now the hospital has only \$100,000 for much needed expansion. What, may I ask the Minister of Health, can the staff do with this paltry sum of \$100,000 for expansion? I hope the Minister will give this matter his personal attention.

Then there is the perennial question of the shortage of staff. For a hospital of more than 2,000 patients this hospital is woefully under-staffed. At almost every session of this House I

have always asked the Minister to send more young doctors abroad to be trained in the less fashionable specialities, in particularly psychiatry. Unfortunately, I regret to say that very little has been done in this direction and tonight I appeal once again to the Honourable Minister of Health to send more young doctors abroad to study psychiatry.

The specialist medical officer Dr Tan Eng Seong has left Tampoi and has just joined the University of Malaya. The Hospital is now without a medical officer with the D.P.M. This is incomprehensible as there is a medical officer with the D.P.M., namely Dr S. M. Haq, who is in charge of a 34-bed mental unit at the General Hospital, Penang. This is one example of the muddled thinking in the Ministry of Health. Are Dr Haq's services more needed for the care of 34 patients at Penang, or can he be more usefully and gainfully employed to look after 2,000 patients at Tampoi? The answer is simple—his services are more needed at Tampoi and I ask the Minister of Health to send him to Tampoi without further delay.

While on the question of staff shortage, I gather that two of the young doctors at Tampoi have been asked to report for medical examination for National Service. Again this is difficult to understand. The Minister knows fully well that it is very difficult to get young doctors to work in such institutions. Surely when young doctors are not only willing but eager to work in such institutions the Minister should do nothing to hinder their work. If medical officers are needed in the army, then I suggest that they can be called from other hospitals but not from Tampoi. In any case, since we are told that confrontation is coming to an end surely the medical manpower could be put to more urgent medical needs.

While we are on the question of shortage of staff it is shocking to learn that there are 25 male wards, but there are only 15 trained male staff on the establishment. Of these, 4 are used for administrative work and if you deduct the leave reserve, the effective strength

of hospital assistants is 9 per day for 25 wards.

This is a shocking state of affairs and one that calls for immediate action on the part of the Minister. He should send more young men either to Woodbridge in Singapore or further abroad, for training in psychiatric nursing.

Unless more staff are trained there is no point in inviting WHO experts to come to this country to advise us on mental health. *En passant* what has happened to the report of the WHO expert that the Minister talked about in December, 1964 when he replied to the speech made by the Member for Kuala Kangsar? The answer is that precious little has been done. There is an urgent need to set up a Mental Health Service and I commend it to the Minister.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to pay a tribute to the unstinting work done by all categories of staff at the Mental Hospital, Tampoi. Their work has been well depicted in the film made by the Malaysian Film Unit entitled "Corridors of Faith". This film has been screened at our theatres recently and I wonder if the Minister of Health has seen it. If he hasn't, then perhaps he should arrange for a special screening of this film not only for himself but for those M.Ps who have not seen it.

Give our doctors and other ancillary staff the money and the tools and they will be equal to the noble task of attending to the healing of our mentally ill patients.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, betulkan saya kalau silap. Saya nampak quoram ta' chukup Menteri kita na' jawab.

Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Kalau beri ucapan penanggohan rasa saya ta' apa-lah.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply briefly to the speech of my Honourable friend for Batu. He has stated that much has been done to relieve the sufferings of

the patients at the Mental Hospital, Tampoi and I would like to join him in his tribute to the good work done by all categories of staff of that hospital. I have seen the film "Corridors of Faith". It is a very good film. This was done on the initiative of my Ministry.

The Tampoi Mental Hospital has shown great improvement in every direction during the last ten years, but of course I agree with him much remains to be done. I am as anxious, or more anxious than the Honourable Member, in further improving the situation not only at Tampoi Hospital but in all other services as well. I am sure the Honourable Member is aware that the question is primarily of funds and staffing. Our development is hampered by the diversion of funds for defence purposes due to confrontation. I can assure the Honourable Member that improvements to the Tampoi Mental Hospital will be considered together with other projects as soon as funds are available.

Coming to some of the specific questions raised by the Honourable Member, on the question of staff the Psychiatrist at Tampoi has now left to join the University and a replacement from Penang will be sent to take his place. The shortage of Psychiatrists is real and medical officers are not keen

to pursue further post-graduate studies abroad in this particular field. Perhaps it is because it is a less fashionable speciality as the Honourable Member put it. In the meantime, short courses for medical officers at the mental institutions have been organised and since 1964 not less than twelve medical officers have taken advantage of this training. Scholarships are still available for those who wish to pursue further studies in this field. This Ministry is aware of the need of a mental health service. The training of male staff for mental institutions is now being processed. WHO experts have come to this country and made short-term and long-term recommendations. These recommendations have been accepted and will be implemented gradually as funds become available.

With regard to the question of sewing machines, it is considered that the number of sewing machines is adequate for the present use of the patients in therapy. With regard to the windows mentioned by the Honourable Member, the Ministry had in 1964 provided windows for at least five wards and more will be provided when funds are available—as I said, I stress when funds are available. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed.

Adjourned at 6.55 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

FAMA

1. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama :

- (a) ada-kah menjadi tujuan² FAMA hendak menghapuskan orang² tengah (middlemen) yang telah menyebabkan kemiskinan ra'ayat jelata di-kampong² atau pun FAMA akan bekerjasama dengan orang² tengah;
- (b) ada-kah benar getah dan tembakau akan di-masokkan dalam senarai barang² yang akan di-pasarkan oleh FAMA; dan
- (c) bila-kah FAMA akan mula ber-jalan.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi):

- (a) Dasar Kerajaan Perikatan ia-lah hendak menggalakkan perusaha-an bebas dan oleh kerana itu FAMA tidak sa-kali² berniat menghapuskan orang² tengah. Tetapi FAMA akan menjadi sa-bagai suatu panduan bagi merancang sekim², membaiki pemasaran supaya dapat di-adakan kemudahan² yang chukup dan patut bagi pemasaran hasil² pertanian dengan chekap, dan bagi menetapkan harga² hasil pertanian tersebut, untuk men-jamin pengeluar² hasil dari luar bandar supaya mendapat harga yang 'adil.
- (b) Hasil² pertanian termasuk juga getah dan tembakau.
- (c) FAMA telah di-tubuhkan mulaī daripada 1hb Oktober, 1965 dan telah mula bergerak sejak dari-pada tarikh itu.

Fish

2. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-

operatives to give (a) the annual quantity and value of fish imported into the country for internal consumption since Merdeka; (b) the annual quantity and value of fish locally landed since Merdeka; and (c) the annual quantity and value of fish consumed locally since Merdeka.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:

- (a) The annual quantity and value of fish imported into the country for internal consumption since Mer-deka :

Year	Quantity	Value \$M
1958	13,702.54 tons	13,598,467
1959	15,326.06 „	15,217,776
1960	24,633.27 „	27,545,685
1961	23,750.51 „	28,501,935
1962	24,561.43 „	29,962,152
1963	26,406.55 „	30,786,491
1964	29,554.31 „	31,782,124
1965	31,749.00 „	30,393,327

- (b) The annual quantity and value of fish locally landed since Mer-deka :

Year	Quantity	Value \$M
1958	112,104 tons	110,098,711
1959	118,622 „	106,191,270
1960	139,469 „	118,053,361
1961	150,650 „	133,868,862
1962	170,207 „	154,348,608
1963	183,636 „	157,008,760
1964	192,158 „	163,428,172
1965	198,377 „	173,785,211

- (c) The annual quantity and value of fish consumed locally since Mer-deka :

Year	Quantity	Value \$M
1958	102,238.92 tons	110,758,751
1959	103,676.26 „	106,247,533
1960	133,124.87 „	128,966,739
1961	144,157.91 „	146,525,151
1962	164,205.03 „	167,535,434
1963	175,892.02 „	168,751,185
1964	176,397.66 „	166,035,124
1965	175,553.00 „	169,303,481

Tenant Farmers

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the tenant farmers who work more than half of Malaya's rice land are at the mercy of their absentee landlords, and if so, what steps he has taken to see that these tenant farmers have a better deal.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Yes. Action is being taken to amend certain provisions of the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955, in order to protect the interests of all tenant farmers. These amendments will be brought to this House when ready.

Coconut Rehabilitation Scheme

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives the reason for the poor response for the coconut rehabilitation scheme in Kelantan the steps the Government has taken to persuade the small-holders to replant and whether he is aware that in other States, e.g., Kedah, there are small-holders who want to replant but are unable to get a grant.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The response for coconut rehabilitation and replanting in Kelantan has not been poor. But many small-holders have not been able to participate because of the difficulty of ascertaining the true identity of ownership as land office records in Kelantan are not up-to-date. To persuade small-holders to participate in the scheme a special house-to-house campaign is being carried out by the field staff of the Department of Agriculture. The coconut rehabilitation and replanting scheme was extended to Province Wellesley and Selangor this year. Further extension will be considered in due course.

Inshore Fishermen and Trawler Operators

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware that

trouble has broken out again between inshore fishermen and trawler operators and what steps have been taken to protect the inshore fishermen from competition from trawlers, e.g., by modernizing their methods.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The recent trouble was between inshore fishermen and illegal trawlers. Trawling is prohibited in water of less 12 miles from the coast or of less than 15 fathoms deep, whichever is the further, and within 1 mile of any stationary fishing gears. With the help of the Royal Malaysian Police patrolling of inshore waters has since been intensified. It has always been the policy of the Government to encourage all fishermen to modernise their methods. But as it is true with all adjustment some of our fishermen are slow in adopting new methods.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Pulau Tioman

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if it is true that roads and a runway are being built at Pulau Tioman, and if so, to state what is the reason for this expenditure of public funds, seeing that Pulau Tioman is unsafe for air travel during the months of the North-East Monsoon.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): The construction of the runway and the building of roads were undertaken by an Engineer Unit of the Armed Forces. This task was undertaken as a training exercise.

The only expenditure incurred were for materials used which could not be obtained locally, and to the British Navy for transporting materials and personnel to the island by Landing Ship Tank. However, this expenditure is considered to be offset by the training and experience gained in the field by personnel of the Engineer Unit.

The airstrip is necessary for the security of the area and for the supply of food if in cases of emergency should

it arise in the monsoon season and is also desired for medical evacuation of urgent medical cases. The road is also important and beneficial to the people of the area as this is the only means of getting across the island.

The airstrip is used weekly by Single Engine Pioneers of the RMAF supplying rations, etc., to a detachment stationed on the island. This service has been maintained for the past 18 months and to date no difficulty in respect of air travel during the months of the North-East Monsoon have been encountered.

Loss of Government Money

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if it is true that \$43,000 was stolen from the Army Paymaster's Office at the Ministry for Defence in Gurney Road in December, 1965, if so, whether the thieves have been apprehended; whether there was any negligence on the part of the officers concerned, and if so, whether disciplinary action has been taken against them.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is true that \$43,000 was stolen from the Army Paymaster's Office at the Ministry for Defence in Gurney Road during the month of December, 1965. The officer concerned has been charged with negligence and is awaiting trial by Court Martial. The thieves have not yet been apprehended.

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if it is true that the April payroll of the Federation Military College in Sungei Besi amounting to \$94,000 has been embezzled, and if so, whether the culprit has been brought to book.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is true that a sum of \$94,000 has been lost from the Federation Military College Pay Office during the month of April. The Paymaster responsible has been placed under close arrest pending completion of police investigation. Appropriate

action, either Court Martial or criminal will be taken against him.

Malayan Navy Reserve Unit

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if there is a Reserve Unit of the Malayan Navy at Gurney Road under the name of "Klang", whether it is true that most of the officers are British Commercial houses employees, and that this unit has just recruited a clerical staff on secondment from the British Navy, and if so, to state what is the justification for this recruitment when there are clerks galore in the labour market.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There is a Reserve Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in Gurney Road. It is commissioned as K.D. Sri Klang. There are 14 officers in the Division, 5 are employed by British Commercial houses, 8 by Government or quasi-Government, and 1 is self-employed. There are no clerical staff on secondment from the British Navy and there is no known intention to employ any such grade personnel on secondment. R.M.N.V.R. is a Volunteer Reserve and it is (open) to all Malaysians to volunteer either as officers or ratings.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Chinese Tin Mines Rehabilitation Loan Board

10. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan berapa banyak wang yang telah di-untukkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Pusat bagi Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pemulehan Lombong Timah China bagi tahun 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965; berapa banyak wang yang telah di-pinjamkan untuk maksud ini dan berapa banyak hutang yang tidak dapat di-bayar balek oleh Pelombong² China bagi tiap² tahun yang tersebut di-atas.

Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Tidak ada wang yang di-peruntukkan di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Pusat bagi Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pemulehan Bijih² Timah

China itu bagi tahun 1959 hingga 1965 pada masa yang telah lalu. Di-bawah kerana dari semenjak waktu itu, Kerajaan telah memberhentikan pemberian² pinjaman untuk pemulehan lombong² bijeh yang tersebut itu. Pada permulaan tahun 1959, sa-jumlah wang \$549,686.55 telah di-dapati berbaki terhadap wang pinjaman yang di-beri 1965.

PENYATA

LEMBAGA PINJAMAN PEMULEHAN LOMBONG² BIJEH TIMAH CHINA

Tidak ada peruntokan wang yang telah di-buat dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1959-65.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 1-1-1959	—		549,686	55
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1959 ..	17,497	46		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	976	27		
			18,473	73
			568,160	28
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang telah di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1959:				
Bayaran kembali	54,684	78		
Penghapusan	23,149	72		
			77,834	50
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1959	—		490,325	78
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1960 ..	13,896	26		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	278	50		
			14,174	76
			504,500	54
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1960:				
Bayaran kembali	50,304	35		
Penghapusan	57,720	46		
			108,024	81
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1960	—		396,475	73
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1961 ..	7,224	87		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	855	00		
			8,079	87
			404,555	60
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1961:				
Bayaran kembali	110,055	70		
Penghapusan	128,808	10		
			238,863	80
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1961	—		165,691	80
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1962 ..	3,081	29		
Perolehan yang tidak tetap (Incidentals) ..	125	55		
			3,206	84
			168,898	64
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1962 ..			6,602,37	
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1962			162,296	27
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1963 ..			2,874	08
			165,170	35
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1963 ..			15,965	03
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1963			149,205	32
<i>Champor</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1964 ..			2,155	39
			151,360	71

PENYATA—(sambongan)

LEMBAGA PINJAMAN PEMULEHAN LOMBONG² BIJEH TIMAH
CHINA—(sambongan)

	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Tolak</i> —Jumlah yang di-bayar kembali dalam tahun 1964:				
Bayaran kembali	21,776	33		
Penghapusan	66,721	94		
			88,498	27
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1964			62,862	44
<i>Champur</i> —Bunga yang terkumpul dalam tahun 1965			1,723	32
			64,585	76
<i>Tolak</i> —Bayaran kembali			12,179	36
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1965			52,406	40
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 1-1-1959			549,686	55
<i>Tolak</i> —Pembayaran pada 1-1-59 — 31-12-65			497,280	15
Baki sa-bagaimana pada 31-12-1965 yang telah di-sahkan oleh Akauntan Negara			52,406	40

Government Delegations

11. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance, how much was spent in the first four months of this year on sending Government Delegations abroad, and the amounts spent for the same purpose for the same period for each year since Merdeka.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The amount spent in the first four months of this year on sending Government Delegations abroad is \$19,243.62 and the amounts spent for the same period for each year since Merdeka are as follows:

Year	Amount
1958	\$16,964.24
1959	33,608.11
1960	39,695.33
1961	49,945.45
1962	34,783.45
1963	43,972.71
1964	64,630.75
1965	13,997.99

Export Duty on Tin and Rubber

12. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give particulars of export duty collected separately on (a) Tin; and (b) Rubber during the full 12 months of 1965 and 1966.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: The particulars of export duty collected on (a) Tin; and

(b) Rubber during the full 12 months of 1965 and the first 4 months of 1966 are as follows:

TIN			1965
States of Malaya			\$118,041,067.98
Sabah			Nil
Sarawak			Nil
Total			\$118,041,067.98

			1966 (up to and including April)
States of Malaya			\$40,304,348.66
Sabah			Nil
Sarawak			Nil
Total			\$40,304,348.66

RUBBER			1965
States of Malaya			\$78,392,282.80
Sabah			1,998,747.92
Sarawak			5,087,681.95
Total			\$85,478,712.67

			1966 (up to and including April)
States of Malaya			\$26,988,997.95
Sabah			621,311.31
Sarawak			1,237,327.91
Total			\$28,847,637.17

National Debt

13. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to state (a) the amount of the National Debt (overseas and local) to date; (b) how many years will it take to pay off the National Debt; and (c) the total amount of interest payable for the whole period.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin:

(a) The national debt as at 31st May, 1966, is as follows:

(i) Foreign debt ...	\$ 507.7 million
(ii) Domestic debt	2,298.6 million
Total ...	\$2,806.3 million

(b) The national debt is not a form of debt that can be paid off in a fixed number of years. In the past it used to be regarded as something incurred to meet special expenditure usually related to war. It was also considered that it should be liquidated as quickly as possible and the object of debt management was to achieve its liquidation and to keep the cost of servicing the debt as low as possible. This objective needless to say, was never realised and in fact has been generally repudiated. Even the industrialised countries of the West and Communist countries have no plans to liquidate their national debt. The Radcliffe Report (British Committee on the Working of the Monetary Systems, August, 1959, Command Paper 827 paragraph 530) states that "the national debt has come to be an integral part, even an indispensable part, of the web of claims and counterclaims that gives strength to the structure of financial institutions, and the management of the debt has become an opportunity for the monetary authorities in their task of influencing the pressure of total demand The ramifications of the debt make it impossible to follow a policy of minimising the cost without regard to repercussions on the liquidity structure of the economy".

As a country progresses, the volume of national debt will increase. This is a continuing process which applies both to free enterprise as well as to Communist countries. The essential criterion is whether the cost of servicing the national debt is within the means of the country concerned. This means that there is no cause for concern so long as the growth of the national debt does not outpace that of the economy.

(c) The nature of the national debt is such that it is not possible to calculate the amount of interest payable for "the whole period". There is no specific period as the debt is a continuing process. The interest payable on loans will vary from one loan to another. Details of interest rates payable on individual loans are contained in pages 4 and 5 of the "Estimates of Malaysian Federal Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1966". The future borrowing programme for Malaysia is contained in Chapter 4 of the First Malaysian Plan, 1966-70.

Gross National Product

14. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give the yearly gross national product since Merdeka and to give the annual *per capita* GNP since Merdeka.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin:

Year	Gross National Product (at current prices) (\$ million)	Population (million)	Per capita GNP (\$)
States of Malaya 1957	4,948	6.279	788
1958	4,758	6.596	721
1959	5,316	6.815	780
Malaysia (excluding Singapore for all years) 1960	6,649	8.108	820
1961	6,646	8.363	795
1962	7,044	8.631	816
1963	7,480	8.896	841
1964	8,045	9.137	880
(Preliminary figures) 1965	8,729	9.419	927

The Honourable Member may wish to know that the GNP figures for Malaysia as a whole are not available for the years before 1960 as there is no reliable data for Sabah and Sarawak.

Earlier figures for the States of Malaya can be obtained from the "National Accounts of the States of Malaya 1955-1963" published by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. The Malaysian figures given above for the years 1960-1965 can be obtained from the "FIRST MALAYSIA PLAN 1968-1970". Bank Negara's "Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 1965" also provides similar data (with some slight modifications).

The annual *per capita* GNP is, of course, obtained by dividing the GNP for each year by the population for that year.

Malaysians with Annual Income below \$3,000

15. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance what percentage of Malaysians have an annual income of less than \$3,000.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: At present there is no available data for calculating the percentage of Malaysians with an annual income of less than \$3,000. Income tax data and some E.P.F. data do not provide an adequate basis for making a reasonable estimate. Honourable Members may wish to note that very few countries in fact have reasonable income distribution data because of technical difficulties in obtaining such data.

Income Tax Assessment

16. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether it is true that the National Treasurer of the Malaysian Chinese Association, Mr Quek Kai Dong, has been permitted to submit fresh accounts to the Income Tax Department on his father's estate, although he has not paid the income tax assessment previously made on the estate.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Since the question asked touches the tax affairs of an individual, I regret that I cannot provide the information sought by the Honourable Member.

Employees Provident Fund

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Finance if he is aware that many provisions of the E.P.F. Ordinance are out of date, and if so,

whether he will not consider rewriting the ordinance to meet the changing needs of the workers in particular the use of their own contribution to purchase houses for themselves.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: I am fully aware of the changing needs of the workers and instructions have already been issued to study the possibility of allowing contributors to the E.P.F. to borrow from their credits to buy houses for themselves. The original object of the E.P.F. Ordinance is to provide for such workers after their retirement. This still holds good.

At the same time, I wish to draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that there are over one million accounts in the E.P.F., and the interests of all contributors must be safeguarded if we are to embark upon something new to meet their additional needs. A careful study of how this can be done and the organisation needed for the purpose is being pursued.

Tariff Advisory Board

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Finance if a successor has been found for Mr L. A. D. Williamson, the Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, and who is he. If he has not been found whether every effort will be made to find a replacement from amongst suitably qualified Malaysians before the Government extends its search abroad.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: It is the intention that a Malaysian should be appointed as Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board when Mr L. A. D. Williamson completes his present term of service as such. It is hoped to make an announcement shortly when the appointment has been approved by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Embassies in Africa

19. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state how many embassies in Africa have been set up to date; and whether the Government will establish more African embassies; and if so, when.

The Prime Minister: Up to date 4 embassies have been set up in Africa. They are in Addis Ababa, Lagos, Cairo and Rabat. The Embassy in Cairo is also concurrently accredited to Sudan. The Government is certainly looking into the possibility of establishing more embassies all over the world including Africa. New embassies will be set up when we have the necessary men and money.

ASA

20. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state (a) what steps have been taken by ASA or by the ASA countries to widen the membership of the Association; and (b) what is the likelihood of such a widening of membership; and (c) what are the countries which have shown interest in joining ASA.

The Prime Minister: None at the present stage. However in 1959 the Prime Minister wrote to 7 countries namely Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam and the Philippines inviting them to join in an association for regional co-operation. Only 2 countries responded positively namely Thailand and the Philippines who are now the other 2 partners of Malaysia in ASA. However, the door is still open for the remaining 5 countries to join ASA should they apply, after consideration by the Foreign Ministers of the 3 existing ASA countries.

It appears very promising though no countries have approached Malaysia directly yet. ASA was only revived on March 2nd, 1966 after a lapse of three years and within this short space of three months no direct approaches have been made. But Malaysia is confident that with the success of ASA as an example of success in regional co-operation, a number of countries would be encouraged to join ASA.

As stated earlier none have made direct approaches yet. But a number of countries both within and outside the region have shown interest in ASA and have constantly been making inquiries about the progress of ASA. Malaysia cannot conclude that as a

result of these inquiries that these countries are interested in joining ASA. In any case, any country that wishes to join ASA will have to apply for consideration by the Standing Committee of ASA which will again put forward its proposal for consideration by the Foreign Ministers.

Pilgrimage Literature

21. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa buku² panduan Haji yang di-keluarkan oleh Pengawal Urusan Haji Malaysia, Pulau Pinang untuk di-bahagi²kan kepada bakal² Haji di-Singapura, menerusi Kementerian Kebudayaan Singapura, tidak di-serahkan kepada Pejabat Urusan Haji Singapura, tetapi sa-baleknya di-simpan dalam bilek simpanan, menunggu masa untuk di-bakar bersama² dengan majallah² dan penerbitan² lain yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran, Malaysia; jika sedar, ada-kah beliau menganggap bahawa kiriman buku² dan penerbitan² sa-umpama ini tidak-lah berfaedah, bahkan sia² sahaja.

Perdana Menteri: Kementerian Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri yang bertanggungjawab berkenaan dengan urusan² Haji, tidak mengetahui tentang hal bakal² Haji di-Singapura tidak menerima risalat² dan buku² panduan Haji. Jika apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu benar, maka buku² panduan Haji ini mungkin tidak dihantar lagi pada masa akan datang.

British Base

22. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri boleh-kah beliau membuat kenyataan tegas untuk membetulkan sangkaan salah dikalangan orang² Indonesia, bahawa Pengkalan British di-Malaysia hanya sa-bagai satu langkah mempertahankan negara daripada anchaman China Kominis, dan Malaysia, dengan tulus ikhlas memandang Indonesia sa-bagai sa-buah negara saudara dan tidak berniat burok terhadap-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Menurut Perkara VI. Pertahanan Luar Anglo-Malaysia dan Perjanjian Bantuan Bersama, Pengkalan² British itu ada-lah sa-bagai

langkah pertahanan jika berlaku apa² ancaman serangan bersenjata terhadap Malaysia. Perjanjian ini menyebutkan atas suatu ancaman sa-chara 'am dan tidak patut di-tujukan kepada mana² negeri yang tertentu, oleh kerana bukan-lah menjadi tujuan pehak² yang menyertai Perjanjian ini berbuat demikian semasa membuat perjanjian tersebut.

Malaysia telah mengumumkan berkali² bahawa pengkalan² ini bukan-lah bertujuan hendak membuat serangan terhadap negeri² tetangga-nya. Perlu di-ingat bahawa pada 19hb Mei, 1966, Tuan Adam Malik, Menteri Luar Indonesia telah di-beritakan berkata, "They were committed because of Defence Pacts between Malaysia and Singapore. If we (meaning countries of this region) can guarantee the security of the area may be they would be happy to go back to Britain". Memandang kepada kenyataan yang tersebut di-atas maka tidak perlu di-tegaskan lagi tujuan² pertahanan pengkalan ini.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Medical Officers

23. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health how many doctors are (a) now in the Government service; (b) required to bring the Health Ministry Establishment to its full strength; (c) resigned from the service since 1-1-1966; (d) retired from the service since 1-1-1966; and (e) entered the service since 1-1-1966.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin):

(a) Number of doctors in Government service as at 1-6-1966 ... 539

(b) Number of doctors required to bring the Health Ministry Establishment to its full strength as in the 1966 Estimates ... 123

(Explanation: This establishment is much below the desired number. Additional number desired is about 100 more in 1966, owing to considerable ex-

pansion of Medical and Health services in the last few years.)

(c) Number of doctors resigned from service since 1-1-1966 42

(d) Number of doctors retired from the service since 1-1-1966 ... Nil

(e) Number of doctors joined Government service since 1-1-1966 ... 69

24. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to state the annual number of medical officers who, since Merdeka, (a) resigned from the medical service; (b) retired from the medical service; and (c) joined the medical service.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The annual number of Medical Officers who, since Merdeka,

	(a) Resigned from the Service	(b) Retired from the Service	(c) Joined the Service
1958	9	Nil	32
1959	22	12	40
1960	19	16	45
1961	25	9	40
1962	42	6	38
1963	49	5	41
1964	46	5	57
1965	56	4	63
1966*	42	—	69

* up to 15-6-1966.

Revised Salary Scale for Doctors

25. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether the doctors in the Government service are going to get a new deal in the form of revised salary structure as was hinted by his Ministry in February this year; if so, to give the details of the revised salary structure and when it would be implemented.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The revision of the salary scale of Medical and Dental Officers was made in July 1963 and this had been implemented. In recent months consideration was given to the questions of revision of the superscale structure of the Medical and Dental Officers and of Specialist fees. These matters have been finalised and details will be announced shortly.

26. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health what progress has been made for the upgrading of various superscale posts as well as increasing the number of such posts, whether he is aware of the importance of reaching a quick decision in this matter by the Government.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: This matter has been finalised and implementation will take place shortly.

Royal Commission on Health

27. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the call made by both the out-going and the in-coming presidents of the Malayan Medical Association at the Annual General Meeting at Johore Bahru on April 9th and 10th 1965 for the formation of a Royal Commission of Health to inquire into the Health services in Malaysia and to make recommendations for their improvement, and if so, what action he intends to take on this matter.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I have read in the papers about the call made by the past and present Presidents of the Malayan Medical Association for the formation of a Royal Commission of Health but so far no representations have been made to my Ministry.

Health and Midwife Centres

28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the number of Health Sub-Centres and midwife centres that have been built since 1960, giving the figures separately for each year and showing how many of them have not been used at all for lack of personnel.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

	Health Centres and Sub-Centres		Midwives Clinics	
1960	...	5	...	16
1961	...	4	...	29
1962	...	51	...	318
1963	...	67	...	67
1964	...	7	...	122
1965	...	16	...	81
Total	...	150	...	633

None of the above centres remain closed for lack of personnel.

Processing of Applications for Employment—Doctors

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the average length of time it takes to process the application of a Malaysian doctor with registrable qualification whether he is aware that there has been inordinate delay over this with the result that many doctors either seek jobs south of the causeway or go into private practice, if so, whether his Ministry would take urgent steps to speed up this processing.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: If the relevant application from a Malaysian doctor with registrable qualification contains all the required particulars it can be processed and a letter of appointment offered within seven days. In most cases where delays occurred these were due to insufficient particulars submitted to the Ministry. The processing has been speeded up.

Nurses

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the average time it takes to process the application of a Malaysian nurse with a Senior Cambridge Certificate and the S.R.N. whether he is aware that some of these nurses have to wait for months before they can get an offer from his Ministry, and if so, what steps he has taken to speed up the processing.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware that there was some delay in 1965 to process applications from Malaysian nurses because funds were frozen at one stage by the Treasury. However, since January 1966 no such delays have occurred and the average time taken to process an application is about two weeks if the applications are in order.

Nurses with Senior Middle III and S.R.N. Qualifications

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state the policy regarding the application from those nurses who have the S.R.N. and passed the Senior Middle III Examination but not the Senior Cambridge Examination and whether he is aware that there are many such nurses who are finding

it difficult to get jobs with the Government at a time when there is a grave shortage of nurses.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Many nurses with the Senior Middle III Examination and the S.R.N. have been appointed into the Government service on a temporary basis. Government is now considering a policy on their emplacement to the permanent service.

Specialist's Allowance

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health when he intends to implement the scheme to provide for a fixed allowance for all medical specialists in Government service.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: This scheme has been approved and is being implemented.

Service in Government Hospitals for New-qualified Doctors

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if the Malayan Medical Association has been consulted regarding the proposal to require all newly-qualified doctors to serve a special period in Government hospitals and clinics whether he is aware that this proposal will antagonize the Medical profession, and that it is essential that the Malayan Medical Association should be fully consulted before a decision is taken.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: This is a proposal which has been under consideration for a long time. Certainly the Malayan Medical Association will be consulted when consideration is given seriously to the proposal.

Pharmacists

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if there are any vacancies for pharmacists in the medical services and whether he is aware that a pharmacist, the wife of a doctor recently returned from Australia, was told that there was no vacancy when she applied for a job.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the application submitted by a pharmacist, the wife of a doctor, in late 1965 when all the vacancies for pharmacists have been filled. She was

then accordingly informed. However she was registered with the Pharmacy Board on 9th May, 1966, after due enquiries have been made regarding her qualification. The Ministry of Health has vacancies for Pharmacists in 1966 and her application has been submitted to the Public Services Commission for approval.

Rudeness to Patients

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the alleged rudeness towards patients on the part of an expatriate doctor on the East Coast, and if so, what "appropriate action" has been taken against this doctor.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the alleged rudeness towards patients on the part of an expatriate doctor on the East Coast. Action is being taken against the officer concerned.

Robbery at Tuberculosis Centre

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if there has been any negligence on the part of the staff in connection with the \$70,000 robbery at the Tuberculosis Centre in Pahang Road in March, 1966, and if so, whether disciplinary action has been taken against those who have been found negligent and the steps taken to prevent future robberies of this nature.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Police is investigating this matter and some arrests have since been made. A departmental enquiry committee has been appointed and is now making investigations. Necessary disciplinary action will be taken against the officers concerned should negligence be found. In the meantime the existing precautionary measures have been strengthened to prevent future robberies.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Publications with Obscene Photographs

37. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan memberi perhatian berat terhadap penerbitan² yang di-bawa masuk

ka-Malaysia dari luar negeri dan juga di-chetak di-Malaysia, yang mengandungi gambar² luchah, dan jika ya, apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil mengenai hal ini.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Kerajaan sentiasa sedar akan bahaya yang mengancam maruah orang ramai di-sebabkan oleh penderaan penerbitan² yang di-chetak di-luar negeri dan sa-tempat yang mengandungi gambar² luchah. Ada syarat² yang chukup di-dalam tiga buah undang² yang terkuatkuasa sekarang yang meliputi semua segi masalaah ini dan saya suka menjamin bahawa syarat² tersebut sedang di-kuatkuasakan dengan berkesan sa-bagaimana yang di-buktikan ia-itu di-antara bulan Disember, 1965 dengan bulan Mei, 1966 sahaja, 1,162 penerbitan² yang bergambar telah di-rampas dan sem-bilan orang di-da'awa menurut undang² ini.

Inshore visits by Sailors of Communist Vessels

38. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kementerian-nya sedar bahawa ramai kelasi² dari negara² Komunis Eropah seperti Russia dan Czechoslovakia, hendak mendarat di-tanah daratan Malaysia apabila kapal² mereka berlaboh di-pelabuhan² Malaysia, dan jika sedar, ada-kah Kerajaan akan memberikan mereka kebebasan mendarat, dan jika tidak, kenapa.

Tun Dr Ismail: Anak² kapal Russia dan negeri² Tabir Besi yang lain yang mendarat di-sasabuah pelabuhan Malaysia ada-lah di-beri kemudahan² mendarat dalam masa kapal itu berlaboh di-pelabuhan ia-itu terta'alok kepada peratoran² yang berikut:

- (a) Tidak lebeh daripada 10 orang anak² kapal di-benarkan mendarat pada satu² masa.
- (b) Anak² kapal itu di-benarkan mendarat hanya dalam tempoh daripada pukul 6 pagi hingga 6 petang.
- (c) Anak² kapal itu mesti berada di-dalam kawasan pelabuhan sahaja yaani bandar Pulau Pinang dan bandar Port Swettenham.

Burglary in Petaling Jaya

39. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the total number of burglary cases in Petaling Jaya (a) last year; and (b) this year; and (c) what action is being taken to cut down the incidence of burglary in Petaling Jaya.

Tun Dr Ismail: In 1965 there were 215 burglary cases in Petaling Jaya. From 1st January to 31st May, 1966, there were 107 such cases. The Police in Petaling Jaya have been reinforced and crime prevention patrols are being carried out by personnel from the Federal Reserve Unit.

Lim Ai Heang

40. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the reasons why Lim Ai Heang of Sibu has become insane and what action has been taken to see that he is adequately treated.

Tun Dr Ismail: Lim Ai Heang of Sibu who was brought to the Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp on 12th October, 1964, was a Sarawak Clandestine Communist Organisation (CCO) cadre in Labour Movement Section of the CCO responsible for open field work and he was one of the active agitators in the Detention Camp. Lim Ai Heang appeared ill on 10th January, 1966, and was immediately treated at the Batu Gajah District Hospital and later transferred to the Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, for observation. The Consultant Psychiatrist at the Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, reported that Lim Ai Heang was not insane but was suffering from mental depression and that it would be conducive to his mental health if he was kept in a place where his relatives could visit him. On the recommendation of the Consultant Psychiatrist, Lim Ai Heang, was flown back to Kuching on the 15th of March, 1966, and released from detention unconditionally on the following day.

Detainees

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state (a) the number of detainees who have been

released since January 1959 to December 1965, giving the figures year by year; (b) of those released how many have been banned from participation in politics and trade union activity as a condition of their release; and (c) of those banned how many have had this ban lifted after their release.

Tun Dr Ismail: In the States of Malaya, in accordance with Section 13 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, the cases of detainees and ex-detainees who are released on conditions are periodically reviewed by an independent Advisory Board constituted under Article 151 of the Constitution. This Board makes its recommendations for the release of detainees from detention on for the relaxation or cancellation of existing conditions or suspended Orders under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

- (a) A total of 326 detainees have been released from detention in the States of Malaya since January 1959 to December 1965. A breakdown of the figures is as follows:

STATES OF MALAYA—

1959	...	...	...	103
1960	...	...	...	41
1961	...	...	...	48
1962	...	...	...	50
1963	...	...	...	38
1964	...	...	...	17
1965	...	...	...	29

Of the 326 detainees released from detention in the States of Malaya since January 1959 to December 1965, 141 have been banned from participation in politics and trade union activity as a condition of their release. Of this number, 62 have had this condition cancelled after their release.

In Sarawak 87 detainees have been released since Malaysia Day, as follows:

1963	...	...	...	49
1964	...	...	...	4
1965	...	...	...	34

All Sarawak ex-detainees who are released from detention and are still on

conditions are not permitted to participate in any political activities. No ex-detainee has yet been banned from participating in trade union activities as a condition of his release as all those persons detained for subversion in trade union activities are still under detention.

A total of 64 detainees have been released from detention in Sabah from Malaysia Day till 1965. Of this number, 54 are Indonesian Citizens. The other 7 are Malaysians who are forbidden by various laws in Sabah to participate in politics and trade union activities other than their right to vote at an election.

Ronnie Rozario

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that Senior Inspector Ronnie Rozario, Assistant O.C.P.D., Jelebu, on 11th May, 1966, was fined \$120 or one month's jail on an amended charge of careless driving which resulted in the death of a municipal labourer, that after knocking down the municipal labourer, the Inspector was alleged to have switched off his light and sped away, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to see that police officers behave better in future.

Tun Dr Ismail: I am aware of the case referred to by the Honourable Member, but, as an appeal is pending, the case is subjudice and I am, therefore, unable to comment further in the matter at this stage.

The conduct and discipline of police officers is regulated by General Orders, the Police Ordinance and by the Regulations and Standing Orders made thereunder. Should the behaviour of any police officer constitute a breach of discipline such officer would be subject to disciplinary action.

Chew Kim Lin and Muhamad Faruk

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he will order an enquiry into the escape of Chew Kim Lin and Muhamad Faruk from Pudu Prison on 28th May, 1966, and whether he is aware that this escape has undermined the confidence

of the public in the security precautions of the prison.

Tun Dr Ismail: The escape of the two prisoners, Chew Kim Lin and Muhamad Faruk, from Pudu Prison on 28th May, 1966, does not mean that the security precautions taken at the Pudu Prison are not satisfactory. It is a well-known fact that even in the most closely guarded prisons of the world, prisoners have escaped from lawful custody. I do not agree that this escape has undermined the confidence of the public in the security precautions of the Pudu Prison especially as, apart from the recent escape, during the past five years only three prisoners have escaped from the Pudu Prison and all the three have been subsequently recaptured.

I have ordered a departmental inquiry into the escape of these prisoners and in the light of this inquiry, appropriate action will be taken.

A. Vijayaretnam

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the reason why Mr A. Vijayaretnam, Deputy O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur, on 27th April, 1966, told the M.T.U.C. that they could not have a licence to hold a May Day Rally at the Stadium Negara.

Tun Dr Ismail: The 1st of May has been proclaimed by the Communists as a day to be celebrated throughout the world by workers. It is also known that the illegal Malayan Communist Party has selected the 1st of May as an official anniversary to be celebrated by all M.C.P. cadres and supporters. Because the M.C.P. is making use of the day to propagate its activities, it is considered inadvisable in present circumstances to permit large scale rallies to be held in Malaysia in celebration of 1st May, since there is a risk that such rallies would be exploited by Communist elements and thus would be likely to excite a disturbance of the peace.

For these reasons the M.T.U.C. were informed by the O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur, that no police licence would be

issued for them to hold a rally on 1st May, 1966, at the Stadium Negara.

However, as the plans of the M.T.U.C. to hold the rally were far advanced and as they had originally incorrectly been given to understand that there was no police objection to the rally, provided it was confined to members of their affiliated unions, Government decided to allow the rally to take place and a police licence was issued.

Official Leakage

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice whether the investigation ordered by the Prime Minister into the leakages in the Departments of the Lord President has been completed or not; if the investigation has been completed, whether the report will be tabled before the House and whether, if there has been no leakage, he would publicly exonerate the officers working in his Ministry.

Tun Dr Ismail: The investigation into the alleged leakages in the Department of the Lord President has been completed. The report of that investigation showed that there has been a leakage of graded information, but because the subject on which information had leaked out had been handled by a member of departments and officers, it had not been possible to pinpoint the responsibility for such leakage to any particular officer or department.

It is not in the public interest that the report should be published. However, steps have been taken to tighten up security measures in all Ministries and departments to prevent such leakages in the future.

J. Jameison Black

46. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if it is true that Enche' J. Jameison Black entered this country in 1964 as a Tea Planter but worked as a trainee rubber planter with the designation of Assistant Manager of Riverview Estate, Tanjong Tualang, Perak; if so, will the Minister assure this House that Enche' J. Jameison Black will not be allowed to have

his employment pass renewed at the end of his leave in the United Kingdom. Is the Minister aware that many expatriates have entered this country under false pretences and what steps has the Immigration Department taken to put a stop to this.

Tun Dr Ismail: It is not true to say that Mr John Jameison Black entered this country in 1964 as a Tea Planter. The real facts are that he applied for an Employment Pass on 14th May, 1963, and in his application he stated that he wished to enter and remain temporarily in the Federation for a period of 3 years for the purpose of being the General Manager's Assistant on Riverview Rubber Estates Ltd, Tanjong Tualang, Perak. An Employment Pass was issued to him which contained the following endorsement:

"For employment in the Federation of Malaya with the Riverview Rubber Estates Ltd, Tanjong Tualang as the General Manager's Assistant."

Mr John Jameison Black entered this country on 11th December, 1963, and started employment with the Riverview Rubber Estates Ltd, on that date.

In view of the above facts, the application for renewal of his Employment Pass will be entirely considered on its merits.

I have not so far come across any instance in which an expatriate entered Malaysia under false pretences.

Terrorists—Thai-Malayan Border

47. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs that in view of the frequent pronouncements of intensified offensives against terrorists at the Thai-Malayan Border, to state the number of terrorists who have been captured or eliminated by Security Forces since Malaysia Day.

Tun Dr Ismail: 7 Communists terrorists have been killed and 4 others captured by Security Forces since Malaysia Day in the Thai/Malayan Border Area.

Protected Information

48. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number

of times his Ministry had refused clearance for the publication of information on the ground that they were "Protected Information" under the Essential (Control of Publications and Safeguarding of Information) Regulations, 1966; and to give (a) the newspapers, news agencies or other organisations involved; and (b) the circumstances of and reasons for each refusal.

Tun Dr Ismail: There has been no occasion where the Ministry of Home Affairs have refused clearance for the publication of information on the ground that it was protected information under the Essential (Control of Publication and Safeguarding of Information) Regulations, 1966.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Television for Sabah and Sarawak

49. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting when Television Malaysia will extend its services to Sabah and Sarawak.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): It is not possible to predict the exact date when Television would eventually be introduced into Eastern Malaysia. It will depend very much on the availability of funds and also on the relative priorities of various urgent projects covering other fields of activities, which presently form part of the overall development scheme for the Borneo States.

My Ministry is at present working towards this and it is hoped that it will be feasible to introduce television there soon.

BERNAMA

50. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting when the Government proposes to set up BERNAMA, the National News Agency, and who would be its first Director.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: BERNAMA will be set up as a joint undertaking between the Press and

Government. A survey has already been made by the UNESCO expert and his report when ready will be circularised to all interested parties for their consideration.

In regard to the appointment of the Director of the Agency, this is still too early to decide as any decision will have to wait the outcome of the report.

51. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting how BERNAMA would affect the present operations of local newspapers, news agencies and the work of foreign correspondents in the country.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: BERNAMA will supply a comprehensive service of Malaysian news which will be of great benefit to the mass media of the country. This service will be made available to correspondents of international news agencies and newspapers for use in their despatches. Thus BERNAMA will be an additional source of news for newspapers, news agencies and foreign correspondents.

Suara Malaysia

52. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state (a) the cost of printing each issue of *Suara Malaysia*; and (b) the number of copies printed in each issue; giving separate figures for each language edition.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The current cost of printing each issue of *Suara Malaysia* is \$10,287. The print order is 115,000 copies of which 33,000 are in Rumi, 32,000 in English, 30,000 in Chinese, 10,000 in Tamil and 10,000 in Jawi.

Television Tamil Programmes

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if he is aware that there is widespread dissatisfaction that TV Malaysia has not allocated enough time to Tamil programmes, and if so, whether he will consider increasing the time for Tamil programmes.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: As far as can be ascertained there is not widespread dissatisfaction about

the allocation of time for Tamil programmes. There may be small groups trying to push sectional interests, now and again as can be expected in almost any community, which should not be taken seriously.

Since the inception of television my Ministry has endeavoured to give a balance of programmes taking into consideration our national aspirations. We have already increased Indian News time from five to ten minutes. The air time occupied by Indian feature films are equal to others considering the length of the films; and in "live" programmes we have catered for different language requirements. On the whole I feel that all interests of the language groups are satisfactorily catered for.

Press Coverage

54. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if he is aware of the inadequate arrangement for coverage by the press of the installation of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and if so, whether he will ensure that adequate arrangements for coverage by the Press will be made for functions of such a nature in future.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: As the Hon'ble Member is aware, accommodation at the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman where the Installation Ceremony was held, was a limiting factor on the number of persons attending. Thus only four seats were allocated to the Press.

In addition, accredited Press representatives, numbering seven, were given seats in the Telecommunications Control Room overlooking the Balai Rong Seri

Television and newsreel cameramen and Press photographers were permitted in the Dewan in a special enclosure, while other cameramen and photographers were allowed in the Radio Malaysia and Filem Negara rooms overlooking the Dewan.

I have not received any complaints from the Press. Arrangements in the circumstances were adequate.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Enche' Rahman Talib Litigation

55. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice the amount that has actually been spent by the Government on Enche' Rahman Talib in his litigation against Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam; whether Enche' Rahman Talib applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and if so, whether such leave of appeal has been granted.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): The actual amount spent by Government on Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib's case is \$88,323. The Government has no information of any application for leave to appeal from the decision of the Federal Court.

Legal Officers

56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice the number of vacancies, if any, for legal officers not only in his ministry but also in the legal sections of other Ministries, and whether he is aware that there is now possibly a surplus of legal men who can fill such vacancies with distinction.

Tun Dr Ismail: The number of vacancies for legal officers existing at present is 16. The Judicial and Legal Service Commission is expected to advertise for applicants shortly when it is hoped that all the vacancies will be filled.

Specialist Training for Legal Officers

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if he is aware of the need for post-graduate specialist training for legal officers in his Ministry, and if so, what steps he has taken to send serving legal officers abroad for post-graduate specialist training.

Tun Dr Ismail: The Government is aware of the need for post-graduate specialist training for legal officers. One officer underwent a course of training in International Law 5 years ago; another is expected to complete a two-year training course by September; a third is due to go in September on a similar (two-year) course. On the drafting side one officer did a six-months' course last year and a second

officer has just gone. As the staffing position improves, it is hoped to send more officers for post-graduate specialist training.

Criminal Code

58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if he is aware that single criminal code is needed and that the present system in Malaysia is absurd, and if so, to state when he will introduce legislation to this effect.

Tun Dr Ismail: The Government is aware of the need for a single criminal code and as a first step the Government is introducing a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Codes.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Employment Exchanges

59. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh berapakah bilangan penganggor², mengikut bangsa, yang telah mendaftarkan nama mereka di-Pusat² Pekerjaan dalam tiap² negeri di-Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 dan 1965.

Menteri Buroh (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): Sangat-lah sukar hendak menyatakan berapa bilangan orang yang sa-benar-nya tidak bekerja. Sa-tengah daripada mereka yang mendaftar di-beberapa Pusat Pekerjaan, memang di-ketahui sudah mempunyai pekerjaan, tetapi walau bagaimana pun mereka mendaftar juga, mungkin dengan harapan hendak mendapatkan kerja yang lebih baik lagi atau menukar kepada kerja yang lain.

Angka² mereka yang menchari kerja yang di-daftarkan pada penghujung tahun 1960-1965 ada-lah seperti berikut:

	Dewasa	Pemuda/Pemudi	Jumlah
31-12-1960	—	—	30,074
31-12-1961	26,804	20,527	47,331
31-12-1962	31,052	24,938	55,990
31-12-1963	43,714	36,265	79,979
31-12-1964	48,862	41,936	90,798
31-12-1965	49,381	47,352	96,733

PERINGATAN—Pendaftaran yang berasing²-an bagi orang² dewasa dan pemuda/pemudi telah mula di-jalankan hanya dalam tahun 1961.

60. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour (a) what are the unsatisfactory features of the present

Employment Exchange which needs improvement; and (b) whether the Government has sought the assistance of the International Labour Organisation to improve the Employment Exchange system, and if so, when will such assistance and improvement be effected.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The main deficiencies of the present Employment Exchange Service are that a detailed list of occupational definitions is not available and that adequate vocational guidance and counselling service are not yet available at other Employment Exchanges.

The Government has sought the assistance of the I.L.O. in obtaining experts to assist in the formulation of an up-to-date list of classification of Occupations and adequate definitions and also for an expert to advise on the general improvement of the Employment Exchange Service.

In order to provide for the co-ordinated development of both employment and vocational training services, the Government will shortly establish a Department of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour encompassing three related services of employment, labour market information and industrial training.

61. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour how many engineers and accountants are on the registers of the Employment Exchange throughout the country; and to state, since the inception of the register for professional, technical and executive grades (a) how many engineers and accountants had registered while unemployed; (b) how long they had been unemployed before registration; (c) and how much longer it normally takes before they find work commensurate with their professional calling.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Professional Bureau of the Employment Exchange was started in Kuala Lumpur in September 1963 and has been extended subsequently to Ipoh, Penang and Johore Bahru.

The first registrant as Accountant, however, registered only in October 1964. At present there are 13 Engineers

and 9 Accountants, including 3 Sub-accountants, on the Professional Register.

It is not possible to say how long they had been unemployed before registration, nor how much longer it would take for them to be placed in employment, as this is mainly dependent on vacancies suitable and satisfactory to the registrants both becoming available and the suitability of the qualifications they possess.

It should be stressed, however, that not all registrants on the Employment Exchanges, including the Professional Bureau, are necessarily unemployed at the time of registration.

Central Apprenticeship Board

62. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh berapa bilangan pelateh², mengikut bangsa, yang di-beri latehan dengan mendapat biasiswa Lembaga Pusat Perlatahan dan di-mana-kah tempat latehan itu serta apa jenis latehan yang di-beri kepada mereka bagi tahun 1963, 1964 dan 1965.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Lembaga Pelateh Pusat (Central Apprenticeship Board) tidak menghadihkan biasiswa², kepada pelateh², tetapi chuma mengadakan kemudahan² latehan, dengan tidak di-kenakan apa² bayaran bagi pelateh² yang di-daftar di-bawah sekim Pelateh Negara, dan yang sudah pula bekerja dan yang di-anjorkan oleh majikan² mereka.

32 orang pelateh telah tamat latehan dalam tahun 1963, 82 orang dalam tahun 1964 dan 226 orang dalam tahun 1965.

63. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether he has any plans to extend apprenticeship training schemes to all States in Malaysia, if so, to give the details of the plans.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Apprenticeship Scheme is now in operation in all the States of Malaya and plans are now in hand for the extension of the Scheme to the States of Sabah and Sarawak. Details of these extensions are now being worked out with the State Governments concerned.

Industrial Training Institute Students

64. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh berapa-kah bilangan murid², mengikut bangsa yang sedang mendapat latehan di-Pusat Latehan Perusahaan.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Bilangan pelateh² berdaftar yang mendapat latehan mengikut Sekim Latehan Negara (National Apprenticeship Scheme) pada 31hb Mei, 1966 ia-lah 856 orang.

Instructors

65. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour what action has been taken to solve the shortage of instructors at the Industrial Training Institute.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Out of the approved establishment of 18 instructors for the Industrial Training Institute only 5 remain vacant. The P.S.C. is now taking action to advertise these vacancies.

Trade Union Membership

66. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give reasons for the decline in trade union membership in spite of the Government's oft-repeated declaration that it is committed to a policy of promoting the development of a sound, healthy and responsible trade union movement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Fluctuations in membership of any voluntary organisation are nothing unusual.

Trade Unions Sarawak

67. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) the total labour force in Sarawak; (b) the number of trade unions in Sarawak; and (c) their total membership strength.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: According to the ILO Year Book of Statistics for 1963, the total economically active population of Sarawak was 281,334. There are 53 employees' trade unions in Sarawak with a total membership of 18,623.

Sabah

68. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state (a) the total labour force in Sabah; (b) the number

of trade unions in Sabah; and (c) their total membership strength.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: According to the 1963 Annual Report for Sabah the total economically active population of Sabah was 176,626. There are 23 employees' trade unions in Sabah with a total membership of 10,424.

Classification of Trade Unions

69. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour if he would favourably consider the setting up of a Special Committee comprising Government and trade union representatives to review the classification of trade unions on the basis of existing list of trades, occupations and industries, and make recommendations for a realistic reduced list which would allow trade unions to be organised or regrouped on the basis of a sounder classification having regard to identity of interests and modern international trends.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Such Committee is not considered necessary. The basis of trade union organisation is constantly reviewed in the Ministry of Labour.

De-registration of Trade Unions

70. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether any progress has been made in reducing the number of registered trade unions as provided for under Section 2 of the Trades Unions Act, 1965 and to list the number of unions which have been de-registered as a result of merger.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Trade Unions Act, 1965, has not been invoked to de-register any existing trade union. However, the registration of 2 unions has been cancelled as a result of their voluntary dissolution in order to merge with other existing unions and 19 other unions have indicated their intention to similarly dissolve themselves.

N.J.L.A.C.

71. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour how and when the N.J.L.A.C. will be re-constituted.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The N.J.L.A.C. is in the process of being re-constituted to provide for wider and

more adequate representation on it and to include representatives from the States of Sabah and Sarawak.

Trade Union Officer for Sabah

72. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether he has decided to post an "experienced officer in Sabah to help the unions there" as reported in the local press, and if yes, whether it is intended that this officer should repeat in Sabah the pattern of fragmentation of workers in Malaya into a multitude of peanut unions.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: It is proposed to send an officer experienced in industrial relations and trade union organisation to Sabah to advise and assist trade unions there. I must most categorically refute the statement that the Government has been responsible for the fragmentation of trade union organisation in Malaya as alleged in the question.

Social Security Insurance

73. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state the progress made in the planning of the introduction of a social security insurance scheme for sickness, accidents, maternity, unemployment and old age contingencies affecting workers and the probable date by which its introduction may be expected.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Expert who has been made available from India is already engaged in planning the desired social security schemes. It is expected that these plans would be finalised by about early next year. Social security schemes to cover the contingencies of invalidity and employment injury (including occupational diseases) are being given priority.

Recognition of Trade Unions

74. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour in view of his statement in Parliament in 1964 that he was considering the introduction of legislation to compel employers to give automatic recognition to unions which enjoy majority representation, to state whether he has come to a decision; if so, to inform the house of his decision.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Government has not made a decision

yet on the question of evolving satisfactory procedures governing the issue of recognition of trade unions.

Emergency Essential Services Regulations

75. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether it is the intention of the Government to revoke the Emergency Essential Services Regulations.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Government will consider the question of revoking the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965, at the appropriate time.

Employment Ordinance

76. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether it is the intention of the Government to modify and improve the existing out-moded Employment Ordinance which are only fit for the colonial days.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There is only one Employment Ordinance which was enacted in 1955. The provisions of this Ordinance have been found to be generally satisfactory and a number of amendments have been made to the Ordinance as and when necessary. Further amendments, chiefly relating to the scope of the Ordinance itself, are being considered.

Industrial Arbitration Tribunal

77. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give the following particulars:

- (a) Number of disputes referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal;
- (b) Names of unions and employers involved;
- (c) Nature of dispute in each case;
- (d) Award in each case;

since the setting up of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal to end of May, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: 20 disputes had been referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal. The other details sought are in the table below. Further details of the actual nature of the dispute and the award in each case may be obtained from the Secretary, Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, Wing Onn Building, Kuala Lumpur.

ESSENTIAL (ARBITRATION IN THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES) REGULATIONS, 1965

No. of disputes referred to I.A.T.	Names of Unions and Employers involved	Nature of dispute	Award	Remark
1	TWU, FM/Selangor Omnibus Co., Kepong	5 items viz. recognition of the union, restoration of 4 demoted workers; re-instatement of 9 dismissed workers, re-transfer of 3 workers to work in their former routes and placing of 5 workers in their former status as permanent employees	Interim award handed down on 24-8-65 according "limited recognition" to the Union.	Referred to Tribunal on 10-6-65. Hearing on the other items of dispute concluded on 24-5-66—award pending
2	TWU, FM/Mogah Omnibus Co. Ltd, Tanjong Malim	Union's claims for recognition by Co. and for re-instatement of 4 dismissed workers	Award handed down on 26-11-65 (i) Co. to accord limited recognition (ii) Co. to reinstate 2 dismissed workers with all benefits. The 2 other workers to be reinstated if they took an oath of having told the truth	Referred to Tribunal on 16-6-65
3	M.C.B.A. (H & S Banking Corpn., Kuala Lumpur) N.U.B.E.	The principle on the question of the bank's and union's rights in relation to promotion of staff. Union's claim concerning the promotion of a staff officer to Regional Officer	First award handed down on 2-9-65 that the ultimate discretion to promote remains with the employer. Second award handed down on 22-10-65 that the staff officer concerned was not a substantive holder of any post of Regional Officer	Referred to Tribunal on 23-6-65
4	C.H.C. Staff Union/C.H.C. Ltd, Port Swettenham	Union's claim for re-instatement of 8 dismissed supervisors	—	Referred to Tribunal on 11-8-65. Corporation applied for Order of Prohibition on the grounds that the Tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction. Writ of Prohibition before the High Court on 8-4-66; judgment reserved
5	A.M.M.I.S.U. Johore Mining and Stevedoring Co. Ltd, Pengarang, Johore	Union's claim for the re-instatement of a dismissed storekeeper	Award handed down on 18-12-65 that the dismissal stands. However he was given ex-gratia payment and arrears of wages due, etc. all aggregating to \$4,150. He would vacate Co's quarters by 31-12-65	Referred to Tribunal on 26-9-65

ESSENTIAL (ARBITRATION IN THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES) REGULATIONS, 1965—(cont.)

No. of disputes referred to I.A.T.	Names of Unions and Employers involved	Nature of dispute	Award	Remark
6	N.U.P.W./Hurst Estate, Pondok Tanjong, Taiping	Union's claims (i) for back pay for period February-October 1964 and (ii) management's failure to carry out the terms of agreement regarding the employment of 14 redundant workers	The Tribunal gave effect to an agreement reached by the parties that: (i) no payment of back pay for period February-October 1964 and (ii) the estate would re-employ 8 of the 14 redundant workers	Referred to Tribunal on 26-9-65
7	TWU, FM/Federal Transport Co. Ltd, Butterworth	Union's claims (i) recognition by Co. and (ii) re-instatement of 2 dismissed workers	Award handed down on 23-11-65 that (i) Co. to accord limited recognition (ii) Co. to re-employ one worker. The other worker's dismissal to stand	Referred to Tribunal on 8-10-65
8	TWU, FM/Wai Thong Omnibus Co. Ltd, Kuala Kangsar	Union's claims (i) recognition by Co. and (ii) re-instatement of 6 dismissed workers	—	Referred to Tribunal on 8-10-65. Hearing of the dispute still proceeding
9	TWU, FM/Green Transport Co. Ltd, Parit	Union's claims (i) recognition by Co. and (ii) re-instatement of a dismissed worker	Award handed down on 26-11-65 that (i) Co. to accord limited recognition (ii) Co. to re-instate the dismissed worker on terms not less favourable than those immediately prior to his dismissal (iii) Co. to pay the dismissed worker a sum equivalent to 30 days wages as a driver	Referred to Tribunal on 8-10-65
10	Chip Seng and Co. (Printing Works) K.L./N.U. of E in P.I.	(i) Suspension of a worker (ii) dismissal of 5 workers	—	Referred to Tribunal on 11-10-65. After hearing the case on 23-11-65 the Tribunal postponed further hearing <i>sine die</i>
11	A.N.U: L.A.E. FM/Commission of Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur	Right of Union (i) for 2 seats for skilled workers in the J.I.C. (ii) to be represented in the Housing Committee (d.r.) (iii) for Deptl. meetings (Eng. Dept.) (iv) to continue to negotiate for conversion to m.r. and (v) implementation of decision reached at J.C. on the wages increase for drivers and settlement of wage claim for other categories	—	Referred to Tribunal on 10-10-65. Before the Tribunal commenced hearing the employer served a writ of Prohibition to restrain the Tribunal from hearing the dispute. Writ of Prohibition refused with cost by High Court

ESSENTIAL (TRADE DISPUTES IN THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES) REGULATIONS, 1965

No. of disputes referred to I.A.T.	Names of Unions and Employers involved	Nature of dispute	Award	Remark
12	TWU. FM/Sabak Bernam Kaideraan Co. Ltd	Union's claim for re-instatement of 6 dismissed workers	Award handed down on 14-4-66—Co. to re-employ the dismissed workers on the same terms of service. Co. to pay to the workers concerned sums equivalent to 30 days' wages as compensation in lieu of back-pay	Referred to Tribunal on 28-2-66
13	TWU. FM/Eng Giap Public Motor Bus Co. Ltd, Tampin	9 items of dispute—(i) re-instatement of 2 dismissed workers (ii)-(ix) concerning wage increases and other terms of service	First award handed down on 27-4-66—Co. to re-instate one dismissed worker if certified medically fit and to pay \$1,000 in lieu of back-pay; Co. to re-employ the other dismissed worker—Hearing on claims for wage increases and other terms of service postponed <i>sine die</i>	Referred to Tribunal on 2-3-66
14	Wilkinson Process Rubber Co. Ltd, Batu Caves/N.U. of E in C.M.R.P.	Union's claim for year-end bonus...	—	Referred to Tribunal on 3-3-66. Hearing of case still in progress
15	TWU. FM/Reliance Omnibus Co. Ltd, Ipoh	Identical claims consisting of 6 items including increase in wages, leave and bonus	—	Referred to Tribunal on 18-4-66. Hearing of case still on progress
16	TWU. FM/Ipoh Internal Transport Service Co. Ltd, Ipoh	"	—	"
17	P.P.C.E. U/Peng PC.	Union's claim for revision of salaries	—	Referred to Tribunal on 4-4-66. Hearing of case still in progress
18	Railway Administration/RUM.	Union's demand that the former dailyrated employees should be categorised as Div. IV employees	—	Referred to Tribunal on 13-5-66. Hearing of case still in progress
19	TWU. FM/Sri Jaya Transport Co. (PTM) Ltd, K. Lumpur	Union's claim for revision of salaries	—	Referred to Tribunal on 18-4-66. Hearing of case still in progress
20	The Kuching Bank E.U./The Chartered Bank, Kuching	Union's claim for the re-instatement of a dismissed employee	Award handed down on 21-5-66—dismissal stands	Referred to Tribunal on 25-3-66

ILO Recommendations

78. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour if he would initiate early action to have (a) ILO Recommendation No. 94 (1952) concerning consultation and co-operation between employers and workers at the level of the undertaking; and (b) ILO Recommendation No. 113 (1960) concerning consultation and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations at the industrial and national levels, ratified by the Malaysian Government.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The two ILO instruments referred to in the question, being only Recommendations and not Conventions, need no ratification by the Government. The principles embodied in these two Recommendations, however, have been accepted by the Government of Malaysia and appropriate steps have been and continue to be taken to implement them, wherever practicable.

Workers' Representations in Advisory and Statutory Boards

79. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour what is the procedure for appointing workers' representatives to the following bodies:

- (a) Advisory Boards, e.g., the N.J.L.A.C., the Central Apprenticeship Board, the National Productivity Advisory Council;
- (b) Statutory Boards, e.g., the National Electricity Board, the Penang Port Commission, the Port Swettenham Port Authority; the E.P.F. Board, and the South Indian Labour Fund Board.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The procedure in each instance is dependent on the provisions of the respective laws and the working of the respective bodies. In the normal case, the Minister responsible for the particular body requests the Malaysian Trades Union Congress to submit a panel of names of persons representing workers and appoints the required number of persons from the persons so nominated. The Electricity Ordinance, however, does not provide specifically for the appointment of a workers' representative.

Transport Workers Union

80. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour the reasons why the Min Lian Ferry Workers, the Penang Hill Railway Workers and the Georgetown City Council Transport Employees have not been allowed to join the Transport Workers' Union.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Min Lian Ferry Workers are not engaged in an industry similar to that of the workers catered for by the Transport Workers' Union. The other workers referred to in the question are not categorized as eligible for membership of the Transport Workers' Union *vide* Legal Notification No. 506 of 1954.

Federation of Trade Unions

81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour the reasons why the Government has not permitted the Railway Union Malaya, the Transport Workers' Union, the Harbour Trade Union, Port Swettenham, and other Trade Unions to form a Federation.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The workers catered for by these Unions are not considered to be employed in the same or similar industry as required by the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959.

Interference of Trade Union activities by Political Parties

82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware of the complaint by Mr W. E. Balasingam, legal adviser of the Central Mental Hospital Employees' Union, Tanjong Rambutan that UMNO Central Mental Hospital Branch, Tanjong Rambutan is undermining the employees' union, if so, to state what steps he has taken to prevent interference of trade union activities by political parties.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am not aware of any such complaint.

Rubber Planting Industry—Planters and Executives

83. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour for the number of planters and executives in the rubber planting industry who are (a) expatriates, (b) Malaysians, as of 1st January, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This information is not available.

Planters with Diploma of I.S.P.

84. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour for the number of planters (a) expatriates, (b) Malaysians, who possess the Diploma of the I.S.P. as of 1st January, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: 71 expatriates and 19 Malaysians have obtained the I.S.P. Diploma.

Federal Teaching Hospital—Stoppage of Work by Electrical Workers

85. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the causes which led to the stoppage of work by about 150 electrical workers employed by the G.E.C. (M) Ltd., at the Federal Teaching Hospital, Petaling Jaya, from 23rd April to 21st May, 1966.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The cause was the retrenchment of 21 workers by the Company on the 18th April, 1966, on the ground of redundancy and the proposal by the Company to retrench a further number of workers on the same ground.

86. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he would disclose the wage rates and conditions of employment offered by the G.E.C. (M) Ltd., contractors, the Federal Teaching Hospital, Petaling Jaya, to the electrical workers whom they employ and whether these compared favourably with those obtaining in similar trades elsewhere.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The wage rates of these workers range from \$13 to \$7 per day, depending on their level of skill. Apprentices are paid rates ranging from \$7.90 to \$3.40 per day. These cannot be considered to be less favourable than what obtains in similar trades elsewhere.

87. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if it was not true that stoppage of work by electrical workers at the Federal Teaching Hospital, Petaling Jaya, could have been averted if the contracting firm, Messrs General Electric Company (Malaya) Ltd., had exercised some restraint and had offered more realistic wages and better conditions of employment.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: No.

Wage Rates and Conditions of Employment

88. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if his Ministry is consulted on wage rates and conditions of employment when Ministries concerned with large construction works decide on contracts and contractors.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This is not considered necessary.

89. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Ministry of Labour if he would now set up a tripartite committee comprising representatives of Government, Employers and Workers to advise Ministries and Employers on wage rates and conditions of employment before contracts for large Government contracts are made.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I do not consider such a committee necessary.

90. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether the provisions of the Fair Wages Clauses have been brought to the notice of Ministries and large contracting firms which are awarded substantial Government contracts.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Yes, this has been done since 1950.

Awarding Contracts to Malaysian Firms

91. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if his Ministry advised Ministries responsible for large construction works to award contracts for such works to Malaysian firms and not to expatriate firms which in turn sublet to local firms and by this means retained for themselves (expatriate firms) the major share of profits with little effort.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: It is the Government's policy, wherever possible, to award contracts to Malaysian firms.

The awarding of contracts is guided by the Tenders Procedure of the Government.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Aborigines

92. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state (a) the number of aborigines in Malaya;

(b) how many of them are in (i) primary schools; (ii) secondary schools; (iii) university; and (c) how many of them had (i) graduated from the University of Malaya or any other University; (ii) passed the Senior Cambridge Examination or Federation of Malaya Certificate Examination; and (iii) passed the Lower Certificate of Education Examination.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):

- (a) According to 1965 census, the total number of Orang Asli in Malaya is 45,895;
- (b) (i) 3,814;
(ii) 42;
(iii) Nil;
- (c) (i) Nil;
(ii) 1 (One);
(iii) 20.

Aborigines in Sungei Rambai

93. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to make a statement on the complaint by Enche' Panjang bin Kajang, penghulu of 200 aborigines in Sungei Rambai that they are being asked to give up 80 acres of land when their work on the area for 12 years was just bearing fruit; and to confirm whether it is true that 30 out of the 37 aborigine families in Sungei Rambai had already moved out.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: During the Emergency 42 Orang Asli families from the Redang Ponggor area were asked to settle temporarily in Sungei Rambai and they were allowed to live on 80 acres of land which was (and still is) a reserved grazing ground. Resettlement at that time was unavoidable, and they were told that once the Emergency was over they would be allowed to go back to their areas in Redang Ponggor. In 1961 the State Government decided that the land should be used again as grazing ground. The Orang Asli were therefore asked to return to their areas in Redang Ponggor, where an area of about 500 acres was put aside for them. The Department of Aborigines have built houses and have crops planted for the aborigines also.

It is not true to say that 30 out of 37 Orang Asli families in Sungei Rambai had already moved out. In fact all the 42 families living in Sungei Rambai during the Emergency left the place and were resettled in Redang Ponggor in 1961.

Padi Cultivators—Ford Foundation Experts Report

94. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines the date the report of the two Ford Foundation experts on improvements to the Padi Cultivators Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Ordinance, 1955, was submitted to the Central Government, and the date the report was sent to the State Governments for comment.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The two Ford Foundation experts, namely Professor Eldon D. Smith and Dr P. R. Goethell submitted their Report on a "Study of Tenancy Conditions and Laws Affecting Landlord—Tenant Relations" in Malaya to the Prime Minister's Department on 30th April, 1965. The Report was forwarded to this Ministry on 10th June, 1965, and was sent to State Governments for comments on 9th November, 1965, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

95. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines whether the Government would publish the report of the two Ford Foundation experts on improvements to the Padi Cultivators Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Ordinance, 1955; and if not, why not.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Yes.

Fringe Alienation Schemes

96. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to give, according to State (a) the total number of fringe alienation schemes that had been carried out; (b) total acreage involved; (c) amount of public money incurred; and (d) how many schemes, involving what acreage, could be said to be successful.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:**Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority**

(a), (b), (c)

State	Total Number	Total Acreage	Amount of Money			
			Grant		Loan	
			\$	c.	\$	c.
Perlis ..	5	2,640	33,569.13		677,573.00	
Kedah ..	15	7,645	308,464.65		1,324,701.00	
Perak ..	75	20,859	1,241,767.56		4,242,744.50	
Pahang ..	119	35,513½	2,154,555.03		7,273,864.00	
Melaka ..	23	9,755½	376,830.38		2,635,120.00	
Trengganu	43	17,905	1,022,304.52		—	
Johor ..	9	3,611	148,192.76		1,458,928.00	
N. Sembilan	70	21,144	1,147,690.35		4,835,000.00	
	359	119,073½	6,433,374.38		22,447,930.50	

(d) It is not possible to state precisely at this stage the number of schemes that could be said to be unsuccessful. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the schemes has not been satisfactorily developed.

97. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware of the admission by the Menteri Besar of Pahang Dato' Yahaya bin Haji Mohamed that three-quarters of all the fringe alienation schemes in Pahang have failed, and if so, to state what steps his Ministry has taken to resuscitate such failures.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

As far as I am aware about 20% only of the Fringe Alienation Schemes in Pahang have not been satisfactorily developed. This year a Federal grant of \$200,000 has been approved by this Ministry to help the State Government of Pahang to purchase fertilizers for Fringe Alienation Schemes in the State.

Logs for Local Mills

98. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware that sawmills and plywood mills find it difficult to get sufficient supplies of logs, and if so, to state what he has done to restrict the export of logs from the country.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Sawmillers and plywood manufacturers have complained that they have found it difficult to get sufficient supplies of logs.

Before 1st June, 1966, export of all species of logs (other than White Meranti and Mersawa) were restricted. As from 1st June, 1966, the restriction covers White Meranti and Mersawa.

99. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman: bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian bila-kah Lembaga Pemulehan Tanah Negara akan di-lantek dan mula menjalankan kerja²-nya, dan adakah pehak Kerajaan mengutamakan kerja² memulehkan tanah² di-Kelantan mengikut syarat² seksyen 4 (a) dan (b) dalam Act Parlimen No. 22 tahun 1966.

Tuan Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Lembaga Pemulehan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara akan di-lantek sa-baik saja butir² dan syarat² pelantekan sa-orang Pengurusi yang sesuai dapat di-selesaikan dalam masa tidak berapa lama lagi. Kerja² akan di-mulaï bagi memulehkan beberapa Ranchangan² Pinggir sa-chara "pilot scheme" sa-telah perjanjian di-buat dengan Kerajaan Negeri yang berkenaan mengenai tanah Ranchangan Pinggir yang hendak di-pulehkan itu.

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING**Low-Cost Housing Units completed**

100. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing (a) the number of low-cost housing units so far completed in Kuala Lumpur; (b) the number of squatters evicted during the construction of these units; and (c) how many of them are now staying in low-cost housing units.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh):

- (a) 3,049 units of low-cost flats/houses and 79 shops have so far been completed and occupied in Kuala Lumpur.
- (b) The number of squatter families evicted during the construction of these units was 2,874.
- (c) Approximately 1,621 squatter families are now accommodated in the low-cost flats/houses.

The above figures do not include low-cost housing undertaken by the Selangor State Government in Kuala Lumpur.

Units to be completed

101. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing (a) the estimated number of housing units to be completed in Kuala Lumpur under the first Malaysia Plan; (b) the number of squatters who would have to be moved out under these building projects.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:

- (a) With financial resources at present available, it is hoped to build about 15,000 units in Kuala Lumpur under the First Malaysia Plan.
- (b) The number of squatter families to be cleared from the proposed low-cost housing sites is approximately 850. The squatters affected will be offered alternative accommodation in low-cost flats.

Sale to Public

102. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the need for building low-cost housing for sale not only to Government servants but also to the general public on an instalment basis, and if so, what action he intends to take on this matter.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The question does not arise because the Government has been and is building low-cost housing for sale to the general public, including Government employees in the low income group. Under the existing policy low-cost houses are sold on hire purchase on the following terms:

- (i) Interest ... 2% per annum
- (ii) Repayment period... 17 years
- (iii) Monthly payment... Not to exceed \$35
- (iv) Initial payment ... Nil

A Committee has been appointed to go into the question of selling flats under the new Land Code. Hitherto the sale of flats was not possible under the old Land Code. The proposal is to let flats on rent initially and after a period of settlement, to sell the flats to the same tenants.

Criteria for Allotment

103. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state what are the criteria for a person to be eligible for low cost housing, whether he is aware that some rich people, second wives of rich people have occupied such flats, and if so, whether he will see to it that all such people are evicted from such flats.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The eligibility for low cost housing financed by Federal loans is as follows:

- (a) Applicants with a total family income not exceeding \$300 p.m. will qualify for a low cost dwelling irrespective of the size of the family;
- (b) Applicants earning a total family income exceeding \$300 p.m. will be considered on the following basis—
 - (i) Where the total family income exceeds \$300 p.m. but is not more than \$350 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 7 persons;
 - (ii) Where the total family income exceeds \$350 p.m. but is not more than \$400 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 8 persons;
 - (iii) Where the total family income exceeds \$400 p.m. but is not more than \$450 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 9 persons;
 - (iv) Where the total family income exceeds \$450 p.m. but is not more than \$500 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 10 persons;
 - (v) Where the total family income exceeds \$500 p.m. but is not more than \$550 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 11 persons;
 - (vi) Where the total family income exceeds \$550 p.m. but is not more than \$600 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 12 persons;
 - (vii) Where the total family income exceeds \$600 p.m. but is not more than \$650 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 13 persons;
 - (viii) Where the total family income exceeds \$650 p.m. but is not more than \$700 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 14 persons;
 - (ix) Where the total family income exceeds \$700 p.m. but is not more than \$750 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 15 persons;

- (x) Where the total family income exceeds \$750 p.m. but is not more than \$800 p.m., the size of the family must not be less than 16 persons.
- (c) Applicants earning a total family income exceeding \$800 p.m. will not qualify for a low cost house;
- (d) The definition of a family will be as follows:
 - (i) Head of the family;
 - (ii) His or her children including legally adopted children;
 - (iii) Parents and parent-in-law living with and dependent on head of family.

Every care is taken to allocate low cost housing on a fair and equitable basis. Each applicant is required to sign a Statutory Declaration in respect of particulars given by him or her. Allocation of low cost housing is the responsibility of State Governments and Municipalities in respect of schemes undertaken by them. The Minister, to the best of his knowledge is not aware of rich persons or second wives of rich persons having been allotted low cost housing. However, if the Honourable Member for Batu is aware of low cost housing having been allotted to such persons, he is advised to report the matter to the State Government or Municipality concerned. In the case of the Federal Capital the Honourable Member may wish to address the Ministry.

Jalan Pekeliling

104. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if any decision has been taken regarding the Low Cost Housing at Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur. If not, why.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Honourable Member will recall that during the last session of this House, the Minister informed the Honourable Member that the Negotiating Committee consisting of officials had just completed its work on 15th March, 1966, and was in the process of drawing up its final report for submission to the Cabinet Committee. It transpired that a deadlock was reached in the negotiations owing to the stipulation by this Ministry that any negotiated contract price for the project must not exceed the average

price by conventional methods of construction. Although the price offered for the structure was below the average conventional price, the rate for piling was higher than the rates quoted for piling by other firms. The builders refused to consider the proposal to invite tenders separately for the piling work and furthermore were not prepared to give a warranty for the superstructure if the piling was done by another firm. The offer by the builders to withdraw from the negotiations was then accepted.

While negotiations were under way, the Minister for Local Government and Housing had in the meanwhile instructed the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to invite, through repeated advertisements in the press since October, 1965, contractors, builders, developers, etc., who are capable of using industrialised housing techniques which have been successfully employed in Europe to register themselves. Ten firms responded and Cabinet subsequently agreed to the registration of six firms as having complied with the requirements.

Since Messrs K. C. Boon & Cheah-Citra withdrew from the negotiations, the Commissioner of the Federal Capital invited the six registered firms to tender for the project. Five firms responded and the lowest tender from Messrs Gammon-Larsen & Nielsen was accepted finally by the Cabinet Committee.

K.L. Squatters

105. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing the estimated total number of squatters in Kuala Lumpur occupying (i) State land; (ii) private land.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: No conclusive figures of the number of squatters in Kuala Lumpur under the two respective categories are yet available. However under a survey carried out in connection with the traffic survey the total squatter population in Kuala Lumpur was estimated to be 105,000 persons.

106. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the squatter

problem in Kuala Lumpur is getting out of hand, and if so, to state what plans the Persurohan Jaya Ibu Kota has to solve this social problem.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister is not aware that the squatter problem in Kuala Lumpur is getting out of hand.

A blue print for the rehousing of all squatters in Kuala Lumpur is under preparation. A survey of the squatter problem affecting State land is in its final stages. Survey of squatters on private land will commence shortly. The Federal Capital's low cost housing programme will be geared to match the needs which will be indicated by the results of the survey undertaken. Meanwhile the Federal Capital is forging ahead with interim housing projects totalling about 15,000 units in Kuala Lumpur under the First Malaysian Plan. Furthermore a Squatters Clearance Committee has also been constituted and has held a number of meetings to deal with the squatters problem.

Drains

107. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the residents of Jalan Ang Seng have complained that their drains are clogged and the smell is unbearable, and if so, to state what the Persurohan Jaya Ibu Kota has done to put an end to this dangerous state of affairs.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The road and drainage along Jalan Ang Seng is well maintained as a public street. No complaints have been received by the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota from the residents of Jalan Ang Seng.

Klang Road

108. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the bottle neck at Klang Road between the bridge over the Klang River and the start of the Federal Highway, and if so, what plans has the Persurohan Jaya Ibu Kota to ease the perennial traffic jams that occur there.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Plans are under preparation for the widening of Jalan Klang between the Federal Highway and its junction with Jalan Brickfields and this work will be carried out as a project under the First Five-Year Malaysia Plan when funds become available. This project entails the construction of a six-lane highway and the widening of the railway bridge along this stretch.

At present the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota is taking steps to widen the side-tables and the carriageway.

Fountain at Padang, Kuala Lumpur

109. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the 50-year old fountain at the corner of the Selangor Club Padang is not only unsightly but is a disgrace to the Federal Capital and whether it is beyond the capacity of the engineers of the Federal Capital to repair the fountain and get it working again.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The fountain is mostly made up of designed glazed tiles and it is not possible to repair it without damaging the special tiles which are irreplaceable.

There was a proposal made for the removal of this fountain but public opinion was against this since the fountain has come to be regarded as a historical monument.

Every effort is being made by the Pesuroh Jaya to keep the fountain clean.

Flats instead of Labour Lines

110. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the call by Mr V. E. Jesudoss, President of CUEPACS that the Government should build cheap flats instead of labour lines, and if so, to state what action his Ministry intends to take on this matter.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Yes, the Minister for Local Government and Housing is aware of the call made by the President of CUEPACS in May

1966 to build cheap flats instead of labour lines. This is in fact what Government has been and is now doing. As far back as March this year, this Ministry announced the New Deal for workers in housing when the first project under this was launched in Shaw Road, Kuala Lumpur, where 27 Municipal labour lines were demolished to make way for 2 blocks of 17 storey flats comprising 814 units. In order that this new policy is made applicable to all other departments and Statutory bodies, Cabinet has appointed a Committee comprising the following:

1. Representative of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing
2. Representative of the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications
3. Representative of the Treasury
4. Representative of the Ministry of Transport
5. Representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
6. Representative of the Ministry of Labour
7. Representative of the Ministry of Health
8. Representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs

with the following terms of reference:

"To go into the ways and means of implementation of the proposal to provide a New Deal for workers in housing in detail and submit recommendations to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing."

Briefly the intention is to demolish substandard and old labour lines now occupying valuable land and to build in their stead modern, self-contained flats. The labourers who are displaced will be rehoused on the same terms and conditions as they are now occupying labour lines and the surplus units will be allocated to the general public eligible for low cost housing. Plans are in hand for the demolition of Municipal labour lines in Bungsar and in

Sentul and the erection of about 2,000 flats in their place. It is hoped that this programme can be extended to cover not only labour lines belonging to other Federal Government Departments and public authorities but also those belonging to State Governments.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Group Land Development

111. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuka lagi Ranchangan Tanah Beramai² di-Negeri Johor, supaya membolehkan pemohon² tanah sa-ramai kira² 4,000 itu, dapat mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan² tanah; jika ya, di-mana dan bila akan di-buka.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Abdul Razak): Kerajaan, dengan melalui wakil-nya yang terbesar ia-itu Lembaga Kema-juan Tanah Persekutuan, akan membuka Ranchangan² tanah tambahan sa-luas 2,000 ekar di-Johor dalam tahun 1966. Ada-lah juga di-chadangkan hendak menempatkan 1,000 buah keluarga lagi dalam Ranchangan² Tanah tersebut dalam tahun itu. Ini akan berma'ana bahawa luas tanah yang di-majukan dalam negeri Johor akan berjumlah 52,140 ekar dengan 4,645 keluarga² yang di-tempatkan dalam kawasan² perekonomian pada penghujung tahun 1966.

Batek Industry

112. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development the number of batek-makers in Malaysia, giving a break-down of the figures according to States; and to give the annual quantity and value of local batek production according to States since Merdeka.

Tun Abdul Razak: According to a survey of the batek industry undertaken by the former Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA) during 1960-61, there were 100 establishments engaged in the printing of

batek in March 1961, and their distribution by States were as follows:

Kelantan	69
Trengganu	8
Johore	8
Pahang	4
Kedah	4
Penang	3
Selangor	3
Melaka	1
	100

According to the same survey, the quantity and value of all types of batek produced during the period April 1959 to March 1960 were as follows:

States	No. of Pieces	No. of Yards	Value in \$
Kelantan ...	1,333,400	2,666,800	4,529,391
Johore ...	387,600	775,200	629,280
Selangor ...	196,200	392,400	299,520
Kedah ...	113,400	226,800	194,760
Trengganu ...	53,620	107,240	118,665
Penang ...	49,500	99,000	115,650
Melaka ...	24,000	48,000	36,000
Pahang ...	11,670	23,340	27,908
	2,169,390	4,338,780	5,951,174

It is regretted that more up-to-date figures of the number of batek establishments and the quantity and value of bateks produced in Malaya are not available. But in a recent inquiry made by the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (MARA) in March 1966, covering the two States of Kelantan and Trengganu, it was found that there were 101 batek establishments in the two States.

Before Merdeka there were only 60 batek printing establishments in Malaya. It is difficult to estimate the value of the products of the industry in pre-Merdeka days. But it can be said that the number of batek printing establishments has almost doubled itself and the value of the products of the industry has more than trebled since Merdeka.

Funds for Development

113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware that millions allocated for development in Perak are unspent and that the development estimates for that State in 1964 were very unrealistic; if so, to state what his Ministry has done to see that development schemes for Perak are more realistic and that millions will not be left unspent at the end of 1966.

Tun Abdul Razak: Yes, I am aware of this and I have in fact already made enquiries about it. The shortfall was in the main due to unavoidable circumstances such as unforeseen engineering foundation problems, difficulties with land acquisitions, delay in the supply of plant and equipment, defaulting contractors, etc. In certain cases approximately 10% of the provision is for retention money which can only be paid out after the liability period is over.

I have already directed the State Development Committee to undertake a regular review of their expenditure performance from month to month. I have also instructed my Development Officer there to report to me personally from time to time on the results and decisions arrived at at these reviews.

Children's Playgrounds

114. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuka padang permainan kanak² dalam kawasan² Ranchangan Tanah, kerana dalam tiap² satu kawasan Ranchangan Tanah pukol rata ada 400 buah rumah dan jumlah kanak² yang ada ada-lah tidak kurang daripada 2,500 orang.

Tun Abdul Razak: Dalam tiap² satu kawasan Ranchangan tanah ada di-ranchangkan sa-kurang²-nya sa-buah padang permainan 'awam dan pada sa-tengah² ranchangan tanah pula ada di-sediakan padang sekolah dan padang permainan 'awam. Shor Ahli Yang Berhormat, supaya di-adakan padang permainan kanak² yang berasingan akan di-beri pertimbangan yang sa-patut-nya.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Workers' Representation—Railway Board

115. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport why the vacancy for a Workers' representative on the Railway Board has not been filled for a long time and if he would now initiate immediate action to fill this vacancy in consultation with the M.T.U.C.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): I am empowered to appoint at my discretion not less than five unofficial members to the Railway Board in accordance with sub-section 2 (c) of Section 7 of the Railway Ordinance, 1948. As there is no obligatory right of representation in respect of any particular sector, firm or interest laid down in the Ordinance and as the function of the Board is to advise the General Manager on all matters referred to under Section 11 of the Ordinance, I, in making such appointments always consider their experience, abilities and merits.

Train Derailments

116. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport in view of the regularity of train derailments, what steps he has taken to improve the efficiency of the Railway authorities to protect the life and property of train-users.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Malayan Railway Administration is making a study of the problems with a view to seeking remedies to the situation.

117. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Transport the number of railway derailments for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 giving the figures separately for each year, the causes of these derailments; whether he is aware that trains are becoming habitually late and derailments are getting too frequent, and if so, what steps he has taken or proposes to take to stop the derailments, and trains being late.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Derailments for years 1960 to 1965 are as follows:

Year				Total No. of Derailments
1960	...	...	...	240
1961	...	...	...	177
1962	...	...	...	201
1963	...	...	...	181
1964	...	...	...	260
1965	...	...	...	252

Main causes of these derailments are as follows:

Nature of Causes	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
(a) Mechanical defects	20	16	18	12	23	34
(b) Track defects	9	12	8	7	13	14
(c) Excessive speed and mismanagement of engine	—	6	3	2	4	7
(d) Points wrongly or improperly set	—	—	—	—	—	2
(e) Obstruction on line	—	—	—	—	—	1
(f) Collision	—	—	2	—	—	—
(g) Uneven loading of wagons	1	1	2	2	4	—
(h) Sabotage	—	—	—	—	1	—
(i) Miscellaneous undetermined	2	1	5	4	—	6
Total	32	36	38	27	45	64

As regards trains becoming habitually late and derailments getting too frequent, I am aware of the situation and also aware of the steps taken by the Malayan Railway Administration in making a study of the problems with a view to seeking remedies to the situation.

Motor Insurers' Bureau

118. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Transport to state when he intends to establish a Motor Insurers' Bureau and whether he is not aware that such a step is an urgent necessity.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am fully aware of the urgent need to establish a Motor Insurance Bureau and for this reason I had ordered the setting up of an *Ad Hoc* Committee comprising representatives of my Ministry, the Association of Motor Insurers, the Peguam Negara and the Insurance Commissioner to draw up plans for the immediate establishment of such a Bureau.

The Committee, chaired by the Insurance Commissioner, at its meeting held on 4th April, 1966, decided to

ask the Association of Motor Insurers to submit its proposals to set up a Motor Insurance Bureau. I am told that the Committee would soon meet again to consider the Association's proposals. I am also told that if all goes well, the Association would be able to set up the Bureau by the end of this year.

H. H. the Sultan of Brunei

119. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if the investigation into the alleged discourteous treatment by the staff of Malaysian Airways to the Sultan of Brunei and his party at Jesselton in 9th April, 1966, is complete, and if so, what are the findings of that investigation.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: As soon as my Ministry was made aware of the incident at Jesselton involving His Highness the Sultan of Brunei and his party, an investigation was made and explanation sought from Malaysian Airways and the Director of Civil Aviation, Jesselton. From the findings of this investigation, it was clear that the entire unfortunate incident was basically due to the fact that the Comet aircraft scheduled to operate the Singapore/Jesselton service developed a hydraulic leak which was located only after the aircraft had arrived in Singapore from Kuala Lumpur. The nature of the fault was such that the Engineering Department of Malaysian Airways anticipated that it would take some 2 or 3 hours to locate and rectify. Rectification took longer than anticipated with the result that the delay was extended on several occasions and the aircraft was finally serviceable only late in the afternoon by which time, it was not possible to operate into Jesselton Airport which does not have night landing facilities.

By this time all other aircrafts, both Friendships and Comets were out on scheduled services (other than aircraft undergoing overhaul). None of the Comets were back in Singapore in time to achieve a daylight arrival in Jesselton, and Singapore based Friendships were only available after 8 o'clock in the evening. His Highness was offered a Jesselton based Friendship

which could have departed Jesselton at 7.30 p.m. local time but this offer was declined. A Comet service was also offered for the following day (Sunday morning) but by the time this offer was made by Malaysian Airways, His Highness had already made arrangements to return to Brunei and therefore this second offer was also declined.

Throughout this incident, His Highness was kept informed of the situation by officials of Malaysian Airways through His Highness's Military A.D.C. Captain Duncan or through Mr McLennan, the Qantas representative who in turn would have passed the information to His Highness's A.D.C.

The Director of Civil Aviation, Borneo States, has made a full investigation of this and has spoken to all concerned with the arrangements for the reception for the Sultan and his party and it appears that everything possible was done to receive His Highness in a proper manner and to look after the party while it was in Jesselton.

Railway Quarters, Seremban

120. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware of the appalling condition of the quarters for railway employees in Seremban, and what action, if any, is being taken to ensure that railway employees throughout the country enjoy minimum standards of decent housing.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am aware that the condition of certain railway quarters, particularly Class XI quarters, is not considered very satisfactory. Within the limits of its financial position, the Railway Administration has been taking action and will continue to take action to improve the sub-standard quarters and provide better amenities and facilities.

These improvements are reviewed on a "Throughout The System" basis so that priority is given to places and quarters most deserving attention and include such projects as:

- (a) improvement of sub-standard quarters;

- (b) provision of electric lighting;
- (c) replacement of bucket type latrines;
- (d) improvement to water supply and sanitation;
- (e) provision of bath houses; and
- (f) general repairs to roofs.

These projects have to be carried out in stages, simply because of financial limitations, and the Seremban quarters no doubt come within the general review.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Water Meters

121. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (a) the number of water meters that have been stolen from Ipoh Road and Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, (b) of those stolen how many have been recovered by the police, and (c) what steps has the Water Works Department taken to prevent such thefts.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan):

- (a) Eighty-eight (88).
- (b) I am not in a position to answer this. It is in the hands of the police.
- (c) This is a problem which is difficult to overcome though much thought has been given to it. It would appear that water meter stealing is an organised job against which no action short of siting the meters inside the consumers' houses is fully effective. But if meters are sited inside houses, particularly private houses, much difficulty is encountered in getting access into the houses by meter readers for the purpose of reading the meters.

It may be mentioned that the meters which were stolen in Ipoh Road and Sentul were installed in the back lanes just outside the consumers' back walls, inside their compounds fenced with

parapet walls or in the five-foot way in front of the consumers' premises.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

American and Japanese Peace Corps

122. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa bilangan ahli² Pasokan Keamanan dari Amerika dan Jepun yang sedang dan yang akan berkhidmat di-bahagian Timor dan Barat Malaysia dan terangkan juga bidang perkhidmatan mereka.

Perdana Menteri: Pada masa ini (Mei 1966) ada 565 orang sukarela² Pasokan Keamanan Amerika Sharikat dan 13 orang sukarela Pekerjasama Seberang Laut Jepun yang berkhidmat di-Malaysia. Daripada 565 orang sukarela² Pasokan Keamanan ini, sa-ramai 248 orang di-tugaskan ka-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, 138 orang ka-Sabah dan 179 orang ka-Sarawak. Daripada 13 orang sukarela Jepun pula, 9 orang di-tugaskan dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan 4 orang ka-Sabah. Bidang pekerjaan mereka ia-lah seperti berikut :

(a) Pasokan Keamanan Amerika Sharikat—

	Malaya Sabah Sarawak Jumlah			
(1) Pertanian dan Hutan	4	5	—	9
(2) Pelajaran	221	100	117	438
(3) Kesihatan	11	18	12	41
(4) Kemajuan Masharakat	11	8	14	33
(5) 4-H	—	—	30	30
(6) Lain ²	1	7	6	14
	248	138	179	565

(b) Sukarela² Pekerjasama Seberang Laut Jepun—

(1) Pertanian	3	4	—	7
(2) Pelajaran	5	—	—	5
(3) Sokan	1	—	—	1
	9	4	—	13

Sa-kumpulan lagi sukarela Pasokan Keamanan sa-ramai 519 orang (389 untok Negeri² Tanah Melayu, 64 bagi Sabah dan 66 orang untok Sarawak) telah di-minta untok menggantikan tempat sukarela² yang sekarang ini berkhidmat di-Malaysia dan yang akan habis tempoh perkhidmatan mereka tidak berapa lama lagi. Tetapi menurut nasihat awalan daripada Wakil Pasokan Keamanan, tidak-lah dapat dipastikan sama ada permohonan itu akan di-tunaikan pada keseluruhannya

memandang kepada taraf kemahiran yang terbaik di-kehendaki daripada sa-tengah² daripada sukarela² ini. Sukarela² yang ada itu di-jangka tiba pada akhir tahun ini atau awal tahun 1967.

Berkenaan dengan sukarela² Jepun pula, 2 orang lagi di-jangka tiba pada bulan Ogos tahun ini, jadi jumlah kesemua-nya ia-lah 15 orang. Mereka akan di-tugaskan ka-Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar bagi perusahaan² kecil.

National Koran

123. **Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri dari mana-kah telah di-perolehi Kitab Suchi Al-Koran yang di-gunakan kerana Isti'adat Pertabalan D.Y.M.M. Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menempah sa-buah Koran istemewa sa-bagai Koran Negara untuk di-simpan di-Kutub Khanah Masjid Negara yang akan di-gunakan bagi Isti'adat² Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja² Melayu.

Perdana Menteri: Koran yang di-gunakan di-Isti'adat Pertabalan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, telah di-dapati daripada Istana Negara dan Koran itu juga-lah yang di-gunakan dalam Isti'adat² Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang lepas. Tidak-lah di-anggap perlu menempah suatu naskhah Koran khas oleh kerana Koran yang ada itu boleh di-gunakan untuk semua Isti'adat Pertabalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang akan datang. Kerajaan Pusat tidak ada berkaitan berkenaan dengan Pertabalan Raja² Melayu dan oleh kerana itu, Kerajaan tidak dapat hendak menegaskan mana Koran yang mesti di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri dalam Pertabalan Raja² Melayu.

Medical and Health Service

124. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister whether the Ministerial Committee inquiring into the complaint of Health and Medical Officers about their limited chances of promotion had completed its work; if so, what are its findings; if not, how much longer

would the Committee take to complete its work.

Perdana Menteri: The Committee, appointed to review the promotion prospects of Health, Medical and Dental Officers, has completed its work and, on the basis of its recommendations, the Government has decided that:

- (a) the overall number of Superscale posts in the Medical and Health and Dental Services will be raised from 143 to 157. In addition a number of existing Superscale posts will be upgraded;
- (b) there will be 1 Superscale "C" post each for the Medical and Health Service and the Dental Service;
- (c) the number of Superscale "D" posts in the Medical and Health Service will be increased from 4 to 11, 6 of which are for Specialists;
- (d) there will be an increase of 4 Superscale "F" posts, one of which is for a Dental Officer;
- (e) there will be an increase of 24 posts in Superscale "G". Of these 24, 5 will be for Medical and Health Officers, 3 for Dental Officers and 16 for Specialists including 3 Dental Specialists.

Electoral Rolls

125. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister to give the estimated percentage of eligible voters who were registered on the electoral rolls during the last two general elections; and whether the Government would consider introducing the system of automatic registration of those with the franchise.

Perdana Menteri: It is roughly estimated that about 40% of the population are eligible to be registered on the electoral rolls. On this assumption the estimated percentage of eligible voters who were registered on the electoral rolls during the last two

general elections in the States of Malaya is:

1959	...	...	82%
1964	...	...	90%

The Election Commission is currently studying the systems of compulsory registration of electors and automatic registration of electors and hopes to submit its recommendations to the Government in the near future.

Hansard

126. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister in view of the fact that the latest copy of Hansard to come out of the Printers is of December, 1964 vintage, what steps have been taken to speed up the production of Hansards so as to facilitate references to Parliamentary proceedings.

Perdana Menteri: Since August 1965, the Office of Parliament has been employing part-time reporters to assist in the production of a daily stencilled draft official Report (Hansard). Copies of this draft Report relating to all meetings of Parliament held subsequent to that date are available for the use of any Member of Parliament who may wish to make reference to them in connection with his parliamentary business.

The backlog of transcription work which had accumulated prior to August, 1965 is in the course of being cleared and it is expected that this work will be completed shortly. The printing of Hansards will then be resumed, and, subject to the pressure of other more essential work in the Government Printing Department, all printing arrears of Hansards should be cleared by the end of this year. From then on, it should be possible, with the employment of part-time reporters, to keep the time-lag between the end of a meeting of Parliament and the publication of the relevant printed Hansard to within a reasonable period.

M.C.S. Officers

127. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to give (a) the number and list of M.C.S. officers appointed in 1965; and (b) the number and list of M.C.S. officers appointed this year.

Perdana Menteri: The number and list of M.C.S. officers appointed in 1965 and this year are as follows:

1965

(a) Direct appointment to M.C.S.: 23. They are—

- (1) Nik Hashim bin Nik Yusoff
- (2) Hamzah bin Ahmad
- (3) Hishan bin Alwee
- (4) Mohd. Noorani bin Kamarun
- (5) Khalil bin Hassan
- (6) Mohd. Nawawi bin Mahmood
- (7) Khalid bin Haji Ismail
- (8) Zainuddin bin Haji Din
- (9) Zulkifli bin Abdul
- (10) Ismail bin Mansor
- (11) Shaari bin Mohamed Noor
- (12) Johan bin Shamsuddin
- (13) Othman bin Yeop Abdullah
- (14) Shahdan bin Asri
- (15) Mohd. Noor Ajala bin Mohd. Yusof
- (16) Phang Pin Suen
- (17) Mohamed Iwaz bin Abdul Karim
- (18) Venugopalan Menon, P.
- (19) Ali Abdul Hassan bin Sulaiman
- (20) Zaidon bin Syed Mahmood
- (21) Joseph Wong Chin Nang
- (22) Izhah bin Mahmud
- (23) Ahmad Khairuddin bin Mohd. Ariffin.

(b) Promotion to M.C.S.: 20. They are—

- (1) Ooi Leong Huat
- (2) Bashah bin Nordin
- (3) Muhd. Feisol bin Haji Hassan
- (4) Abdul Wahab bin Haji Zainuddin
- (5) Ahmad bin Haji Omar
- (6) Abu Bakar bin Yusof
- (7) Megat Ja'afar bin Megat Yunus
- (8) Mustaffa bin Mohd. Amin
- (9) Ibrahim bin M. Z. Ariffin
- (10) Ahmad Shariff bin Abdul Rashid
- (11) Harun bin Abdul Ghani
- (12) Mohd. Kassim bin Abdul Rahman
- (13) Mohd. Yunus bin Lahadi
- (14) Zainal Abidin bin Ma'amor
- (15) Nasir bin Haji Mat Piah
- (16) Tajul Rahim bin Ator
- (17) Mohamed bin Osman
- (18) Shaharuddin bin Ishak
- (19) Sharif bin Ahmad
- (20) Sulaiman Zahudi bin Hassan Basri.

1966

(a) Direct appointment to-date: Nil

(b) Promotion to M.C.S. to-date: 7. They are—

- (1) Ahmad Hassan bin Osman
- (2) Abdul Hamid bin Haji Abu Bakar
- (3) Abdul Halim bin Haji Abdul Rauf
- (4) Mohd. Ramli bin Lajan
- (5) Sheikh Mahmud bin Ali *alias* Sheikh Mansor bin Ali
- (6) Osman bin Mohd. Noor
- (7) Mohd. Zaki bin Mohamed.

National Library

128. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister when the Government

proposes to set up a National Library to meet the growing educational needs of the public; and what are the difficulties to an early establishment of a National Library to remedy the Government's past neglect of the reading needs of Malaysians.

Perdana Menteri: It is the intention of the Government to establish the National Library as early as possible. However, several considerations, including financial, have to be carefully assessed beforehand, and for this purpose the Government has appointed a Committee headed by the Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Department.

It is not true to say that the Government has been neglecting "the reading needs of Malaysians" as college and school libraries have been developed to a high degree of utility and State Governments, local authorities and other bodies are encouraged to establish public libraries. Some of these bodies have been receiving financial support from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Ex-gratia Payments

129. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister how much ex-gratia payment has been made to the dependents of the late Enche' Raof bin Abdul Rahman and whether consideration would be given to drawing up a scheme for such payments instead of making *ad hoc* decisions.

Perdana Menteri: The amount of ex-gratia payment made to the dependents of the late Enche' Abdul Raof bin Abdul Rahman was \$6,750. The amount was calculated on the basis of 1½ month allowance of a Member of Parliament for every year Enche' Abdul Raof was a Member of Parliament.

Such ex-gratia payment is made after considering the financial position of the dependents of a deceased Member of Parliament. Where a case merits financial assistance, the Government is prepared to consider giving ex-gratia payment on the basis of 1½ month allowance for every year of service of the deceased Member of Parliament.

Sex

130. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware of the call by women of this country to have the word "sex" written into Article 8 of the Constitution so as to eliminate discrimination against the female of the species in this country; if so, to state whether the Government will introduce a constitutional amendment to this effect.

Perdana Menteri: The Government is not aware of such a call by women of this country.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Industrial Estate, Senawang

131. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that the industrial estate at Senawang, Seremban, is in danger of becoming a complete failure as it has failed to attract a single industry since its inception several years ago; if so, what action is being taken to salvage the Senawang industrial project to meet the needs of job-hungry Seremban.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As the Honourable Member is aware, the industrial estate at Senawang, as in the case of all such estates, is managed and operated by the State Government concerned. From reports received from the State Government of Negri Sembilan it appears that the State Government has already received 21 applications for land in the industrial estate at Senawang. So far all these applications have been approved and 5 of these applicants have already paid their deposits for land. In order to attract more industries to Senawang the State Government has reduced the quit rent from 4 cents to 2 cents per sq ft.

New Industrial Projects

132. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the number, nature and result of the feasibility studies that have been made to determine the feasibility of new industrial projects in Malaysia since August, 1965.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Arthur D. Little Inc. undertook six specific feasibility studies, viz., motor assembly, dairy products, animal feeds, tapioca starch and tapioca chips, leather tanning and forest products industries, and a general possibilities study. These feasibility studies will incorporate information on raw materials, labour availability, production costs, market possibilities, investment requirements and related matters that will be of use to interested entrepreneurs.

The report on the motor vehicle assembly received has led to the Government's Policy Announcement on motor vehicle assembly. Since then the Government has received two more reports on the dairy products and animal feeds which are now being studied by the Government with a view to making suitable recommendations to the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Three more feasibility studies on tapioca starch and tapioca chips, leather tanning and forest products industries are expected to arrive shortly.

FIDA

133. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether his Ministry has at last found a head for the Federal Industrial Development Authority; if so, who the person is; if not, what action is being taken to give a head to FIDA.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: A Director for the Federal Industrial Development Authority has not yet been found. A suitable person has been offered the post but has declined the offer. The Government intends to proceed with the formation of FIDA with the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry as the Chairman.

134. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what has been done and achieved by the FIDA so far.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Federal Industrial Development Authority has not yet been established.

Malayanisation in Commerce and Industry

135. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

give facts and figures to justify his satisfaction at the progress of Malayani-
sation in Commerce and Industry in
Malaya.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is the policy of the Government to ensure a satisfactory rate of Malayani-
sation in Commerce and Industry. With this objective in mind a Standing Committee of Officials on Malayani-
sation in Commerce and Industry was estab-
lished. This Committee by the end of 1965 embarked on a Malayani-
sation exercise in which it sent out specially designed forms to all private firms and companies calling for details of staff employed in each company and the companies' plans for the Malayani-
sation of expatriate posts during the period 1966 to 1970. So far 350 com-
panies have submitted their proposals and the Committee is currently exami-
ning these proposals with a view to ensuring that the objective of Malay-
anisation in Commerce and Industry is achieved to the satisfaction of Govern-
ment.

Rubber and Tin Industries

136. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what estimated percentage of the rubber and tin industries are in Euro-
pean hands, and the estimated value of these holdings.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: In 1964 there were 2,103 rubber estates, 1,651 of which were owned by Asians and 452 were owned by Europeans. The total planted acreage under Asian estates amounted to 767,367 acres and that under European estates amounted to 1,125,793 acres which is approximately 59%. No estimate is available on the value of the holdings.

As regards tin, out of a total of 1,103 mines presently in operation, 110 mines or 10% are registered as being held by European mining companies. These mines produce about 52% of the total annual production. Although these companies are registered as being held by European mining concerns, it should be pointed out that in some instances as much as 80% of the shares in these companies are held by Malaysians. No

estimate is available on the value of these mines.

Rubber Price Compensation

137. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to make a statement about the Rubber Price Compensation Plan which Malaysia was reported to have advocated at the recent meeting of the International Rubber Study Group in Rome; and to state when the Plan was first mooted, and what is its world reception.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Price Compensation Plan was one of several measures recommended by the Working Party of the International Rubber Study Group on Future Prospects for Rubber to deal with the problem of natural rubber price. In view of the wider implications of the proposal, as well as of other measures recommended, the Group decided that the Working Party should continue its work in order to deliberate further on them.

The concept of compensatory financing to deal with fluctuations in commodity trade generally was first discussed by the Committee on International Commodity Trade of the U.N.O. in May 1961. Since then discussions on this subject have taken place in various international economic conference culminating in the United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.) in 1964. Several proposals have been put forward by experts and specialised international organisations. A Committee of the U.N.C.T.A.D. is at present examining this matter.

Rice Smuggling

138. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) the estimated quantity of rice smuggled into the country yearly since the introduction of the control of rice imports; (b) what steps the Government has taken to check rice smuggling; and (c) the estimated monetary loss incurred annually as a result of rice smuggling.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) It is not possible to estimate the quantity of rice smuggled into the country at any one time.

- (b) Government has intensified action in all border towns to stop this smuggling. Rice dealers found in any way involved in smuggling would have their licences cancelled.

- (c) This is not possible to estimate.

Flour

139. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware of the complaint by bakers and confectioners that the public "just don't like the bread, cakes and biscuits made from local flour" and that "local flour just won't rise" and if so, to state what steps he has taken to help the bakers and confectioners to get flour that will rise.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Yes, the Minister has received complaints from bakers and confectioners with regard to the price and quality of local flour and has arranged direct negotiations with representatives of flour millers and bulk consumers.

I understand that after these direct negotiations, there was satisfaction all round.

Sugar

140. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry:

- (a) if it is true that the world price of sugar is \$8 per picul but that the retail price of sugar in Malaya is 36 cents per katty; if so, what has his Ministry done to bring down the retail price of sugar;
- (b) whether it is true that the sugar factory in Prai imports sugar in unmarked sacks then merely puts its "Chop" on the sack and sends it out as a product of the factory, and if so, whether this is not an abuse that must be stopped.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) It is not at all true that the world price of sugar is \$8 per picul. In fact the cheapest available source at present is from mainland China and the price of sugar from mainland

China ranges from \$12.75 per picul to \$14 per picul. The import duty on sugar is \$13.33 a picul. The current retail price of sugar in the country is between 33 cents and 34 cents per kati, and is the result of long term-price stabilisation arrangement made possible by the existence of the Prai Sugar Refinery and more recently the Refinery at Batu Tiga. Under the long term-price stabilisation scheme the internal retail price of sugar, consumers will not be exploited when there is a run-away increase in international price as experienced in 1963 and 1964 when the retail price of sugar rose to as high as 90 cents per kati.

- (b) As a Member of Parliament, more so as a member of Tariff Advisory Board the Honourable Member should visit not only this mill but all other factories to educate himself on the progress of industrialisation so that he would not be misled by vicious rumour-mongers.

Supply of Electricity

141. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that it is high time that the areas of Labu Kubong and Kampong Gajah get electricity supply from the National Electricity Board; if so, when the National Electricity Board intends to commence supplying, and if not, why.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Pada tahun 1964 Lembaga Letrik Negara telah menyiasat chadangan² untuk membekalkan kuasa² letrik ka-kampong Labu Kubong dan Kampong Gajah dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966/1970 dan di-dapati tidak menguntongkan dari segi ekonomi. Keadaan ini maseh belum berubah. Labu Kubong, yang di-beri keutamaan No. 16, letaknya 12 batu daripada Telok Anson dan terpenchil daripada daerah kerja Lembaga itu, telah di-anggap tidak menguntongkan dari segi ekonomi walau pun untuk Bekalan Steshen Luar Bandar (hanya bekalan 12 jam kuasa

letrik kechil) bagi 12 orang pengguna sahaja.

Kampong Gajah, yang di-beri keutamaan No. 14, juga letak-nya jauh daripada daerah kerja Lembaga itu, tetapi walau bagaimana pun, di-anggap berfaedah dari segi ekonomi, untuk Bekalan Steshen Luar Bandar (hanya 12 jam bekalan kuasa letrik). Ada juga kemungkinan bahawa Sharikat Pembahagian Letrik Kinta boleh melanjutkan bekalan letrik biasa selama 24 jam, ka-Kampong Gajah, dalam tahun 1971 dan seterusnya. Ada banyak lagi ranchangan² yang sa-rupa tetapi tiada dapat di-timbangkan sekarang oleh kerana tidak cukup wang tetapi boleh juga di-kaji dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

Price of Rice

142. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he is aware of the increase in the price of imported rice and whether the Government will tolerate such a state of affairs. If not, what plans Government has to control the price of rice.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Kementerian ini sedar akan kenaikan baharu² ini atas harga beras yang di-impot dari negeri Thai. Ini di-sebabkan oleh kedudokan bekalan beras di-negeri Thai yang telah mengurangkan beras untuk ekseptot.

Price of Paddy

143. Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he is aware that paddy planters are not getting the price fixed by the Government for their paddy; if so, to state whether responsibility for the control over the price of paddy should not be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, and if not, why.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Harga padi kering yang baik yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah \$16 sa-pikul sa-masa di-hantar ka-mana² kilang padi yang berlesen. Jika sa-saorang penanam padi menjual padi-nya di-tempat yang jauh dari sa-sabuah kilang maka terpaksa di-potong bayaran² kenderaan.

Tanggung-jawab memasarkan padi sekarang ini di-pikul oleh Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan yang di-bawah Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama.

American Stockpile

144. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Malaysian Embassy in Washington was given prior notice of the United States intention to depart from the gentleman's understanding about her rubber stockpile releases as claimed by a United States Government spokesman; if not, has the Government brought this matter of misrepresentation up with the United States Government.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Officials of the United States Government informed our Ambassador in Washington of the U.S. Government's intention to modify the sales programme of its stockpile rubber, but it did not seek prior consultation with us.

145. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether it is true that the United States violated its gentleman's agreement to limit her sales of rubber to 6,000 tons a month in the first two months of this year; and if so, whether the Government was aware of it, if not, why.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: During the first two months of this year the United States Government has kept to its gentleman's agreement to limit its sales of stockpile rubber to 6,000 tons a month. It was only on 21st March this year that our Ambassador in Washington was informed of the U.S. Government's intention to modify its sales programme to an unlimited quantity.

146. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah beliau di-beri sa-barang jaminan oleh Kerajaan Amerika atas kedudukan getah asli di-Malaysia yang sedang terancam dengan ada-nya jualan getah tiruan dari Stock Pile Amerika; jika tidak, ada apa² jaminan yang di-beri terangkan apa langkah yang Kerajaan telah ambil atas perkara ini.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Berikutan dengan perundangan² yang di-adakan antara Jawatan-kuasa Getah Asli dengan Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat di-London pada bulan Mei tahun ini, Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat telah mengulangi jaminan-nya terhadap negeri² pengeluaran getah asli bahawa ia akan menjualkan getah simpanan-nya dengan tidak merosakkan pasaran getah asli.

Latex-processing Factories

147. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa buah kilang getah untuk memasak getah mentah di-Malaysia yang di-punyai oleh Sharikat² Tempatan dan Sharikat² Asing, dan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak melarang eksept getah chair ka-Singapura supaya menggalakkan usaha memasak getah di-Malaysia.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mengikut perangkaan yang boleh di-dapati, ada lebih kurang 25 kilang memasak getah Eropah dan 3 kilang orang Asia yang mengeluarkan susu getah pekat dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu.

Eksept susu getah ka-Singapura itu bukan untuk di-masak (processing) tetapi ia-lah kerana menghantar keluar negeri.

Sale of Rubber to Communist Bloc

148. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sudah-kah di-mulakan penjualan getah asli kita ka-negeri² Bloc Kominis seperti negeri² Kominis Eropah dan Kominis China, dan jika sudah, dari bila mula-nya dan berapa jumlah getah yang telah di-jual sa-takat ini.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Negeri² Kominis memang sentiasa membeli getah Malaysia. Di-antara tahun 1947 dengan 1965 lebih 2 juta tan getah Malaysia telah di-eksept ka-negeri² ini.

Pioneer Industries Capital

149. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give (a) the total paid-up capital of pioneer industries to date; (b) the percentage of local capital; and (c) breakdown of foreign capital into country of origin.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) The total nominal capital of all pioneer companies and those which have been granted pioneer status in principle as at present is \$909,810,000. Of this a sum of \$300,681,657 has been called-up.
- (b) The percentage of local capital already called-up is 38%. The percentage of local capital when fully called-up both in pioneer companies as well as those given approval in principle would be 42%.
- (c) The breakdown of foreign paid up capital to date is as follows:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| North America | \$69,848,219 |
| Europe ... | 31,472,794 |
| Others ... | 73,683,954 |
| Africa ... | 25,800 |

Jobs Created

150. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the number of jobs that have been created by pioneer industries, giving the yearly figures.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It has been estimated that pioneer companies would, when in full production, offer the following employment opportunities:

1962	...	...	11,798
1963	...	...	13,029
1964	...	...	13,868
1965	...	...	14,786

It has also been estimated that companies granted approval in principle would offer when in full production an additional 7,240 employment opportunities in the years to come.

Fertilisers

151. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give (a) the annual quantity and value of fertilisers used by Malayan farmers since Merdeka, and the annual quantity and value imported; and (b) what steps have been taken to make Malaya self-sufficient in fertilisers by local production.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) It is not possible to give the annual quantity and value of fertilizers used by Malayan farmers since Merdeka. The annual quantity and value of natural and chemical fertilisers imported since Merdeka is as below:

Import of Fertilizers (Natural and Chemical) into States of Malaya (1957-1965)

(In Dollars Malayan)

Year	Quantity in Tons	Value (\$)
1957	145,935.41	26,650,518
1958	125,662.97	21,209,475
1959	168,283.36	27,160,011
1960	212,559.54	32,927,724
1961	224,451.44	34,523,524
1962	226,559.55	35,144,136
1963	285,943.03	43,341,955
1964	292,060.30	47,160,370
1965	308,326.00	55,578,626

- (b) A pioneer status has been granted to the Chemical Company of Malaysia Ltd for the manufacture of granular compound fertilizers. This project when in full production is estimated to produce approximately 208,000 tons per annum. The Ministry is also examining a number of other applications for pioneer status for the manufacture of other fertilizer compounds.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**Curricula for Deaf and Blind**

152. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran (a) ada-kah Kementerian-nya berchadang hendak memulakan Ilmu Pelajaran Urut sa-bagai suatu mata pelajaran tambahan dalam Sekolah Orang Buta dan Pekak, supaya apabila penuntut sekolah tersebut berhenti sekolah mereka boleh menjalankan kedai urut mereka sendiri; (b) bila-kah Kerajaan akan mendirikan sa-buah sekolah khas yang lengkap untuk orang² Buta dan orang² Pekak.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari):

- (a) Kementerian Pelajaran tidak berchadang hendak mengadakan pelajaran mengurut di-dalam bidang pelajaran bagi kanak² pekak dan buta;
- (b) Kerajaan ada ranchangan untuk mendirikan sa-buah kelas.

School Funds

153. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan sedar bahawa Lembaga² Pengelola atau Lembaga² Pengurus disatengah² Sekolah tidak mengikut penentuan (specification) Kementerian Pelajaran dalam membelanjakan wang daripada tabong sekolah atau dengan lain perkataan menyalah-gunakan wang tersebut; dan jika sedar, apa-kah langkah yang Kerajaan berchadang hendak ambil berkaitan dengan perkara tersebut.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Saya memang sedar ia-itu dari masa kamasa wang yang di-berikan ka-sekolah² sa-bagai wang bantuan itu salah di-gunakan. Mana² di-ketahui perkara² saperti itu ada berlaku maka tindakan yang sesuai telah di-ambil sama ada menda'wa di-mahkamah undang² di mana perkara² jenayah boleh di-tentukan atau pun mengambil tindakan tatatertib terhadap pegawai² yang terlibat di-dalam semua perkara yang lain itu. Tidak-lah dapat saya tentukan sama ada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengetahui sa-suatu perkara yang mungkin tidak di-sedari oleh Kementerian saya. Jika benar, saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu akan memberi saya butir² perkara itu supaya boleh-lah saya memerentahkan apa² penyelidekan yang patut di-jalankan.

School Radio Broadcast

154. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan pelajaran² sekolah dengan melalui siaran² radio di-Sekolah² dalam Sarawak dan Sabah, dan jika ya, ada-kah pelajaran² saperti itu akan juga meliputi pelajaran di-peringkat Sekolah² Menengah dan Maktab Latehan Guru² Pelajaran Dewasa.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Pelajaran melalui siaran radio ka-sekolah² telah di-adakan di-Sarawak melalui setesen radio tempatan. Ranchangan sedang di-ator untuk memancharkan siaran² Radio Malaysia ka-sekolah² di-Sabah dan Sarawak dan ada-lah di-jangka perkhidmatan ini boleh di-adakan sa-lewat²-nya pada tahun 1968. Bagi permulaan perkhidmatan ini ada-lah bagi sekolah² rendah sahaja.

Higher Education Planning Committee

155. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the terms of reference of the Higher Education Planning Committee; (b) its members; (c) the date of its appointment; and (d) when it is likely to complete its report.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The terms of reference of the Higher Education Planning Committee, which was appointed by Cabinet are "To review the arrangements in the Federation of Malaya for higher education and to make recommendations for the development and improvement of such education in the light of the foreseeable needs and financial resources of the country".
- (b) The Committee consists of the following members:

Hon'ble Minister of Education	Chairman
Hon'ble Minister of Finance	Member
Hon'ble Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications	"
Hon'ble Minister of Health	"
Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry	"
Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives	"
Hon'ble Minister for Local Government, Sarawak (representing Sarawak State Government)	Member (as from 21-3-64)
Hon'ble Minister of Social Welfare, Sabah (representing Sabah State Government)	"

- (c) It was appointed on 26th September, 1962.
- (d) It is expected that the Report will be completed by the end of this year.

Nanyang University

156. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) how many Malaysians have graduated from Nanyang University; (b) the number of Malaysians currently studying in Nanyang University.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Federal Government has no record on the number of Malaysians having graduated from or currently studying in Nanyang University.

University of Malaya

157. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual figure

of Malay graduates from the University of Malaya, and a breakdown of the subjects of their graduation.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not the policy of the Government to supply information on racial or communal basis.

158. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of first-degree graduates in (a) Islamic Studies; (b) Islamic and Malay Studies; and (c) Malay Studies, from the University of Malaya since its establishment.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**NUMBER OF FIRST-DEGREE GRADUATES IN ISLAMIC STUDIES AND MALAY STUDIES**

<i>Islamic Studies</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
One-subject course	—	—	4	9	9	5	5
A subject in two-subject course	—	—	—	—	2	7	4
<i>Malay Studies</i>							
One-subject course	7	18	16	17	19	26	38
A subject in two-subject course	—	—	4	10	13	13	19
Combination of Islamic Studies and Malay Studies	—	—	—	4	3	9	15
TOTAL ..	7	18	24	40	46	60	81

There is no subject by the name of "Islamic and Malay Studies".

159. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of Malay students who entered the University of Malaya since its establishment in Kuala Lumpur, giving a breakdown of the subjects they study.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not the policy of the Government to supply

information on racial or communal basis.

160. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of student-intake by the University of Malaya since its establishment in Kuala Lumpur, with a breakdown according to subjects of study.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:**TOTAL INTAKE EACH YEAR 1959-66**

Session	Agriculture	Economics and Administration	Arts	Engineering	Science	Medicine	Education	Total
1959/60	—	—	166	49	32	—	—	247
1960/61	21	—	199	60	73	—	—	353
1961/62	27	—	267	83	114	—	—	491
1962/63	23	—	309	64	139	—	—	535
1963/64	34	—	385	86	173	40	34	752
1964/65	34	—	474	88	144	69	89	898
1965/66	48	—	618	92	217	85	148	1,208
1966/67	54	129	737	100	256	92	184	1,552

H.S.C. Examination

161. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of candidates who sat for the full H.S.C. Examination since Merdeka, giving breakdown of the figures according to States.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of candidates who sat for the full Higher School Certificate Examination is given below. The breakdown according to States is being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as possible to the Hon'ble Member.

Year	Number Sat
1958	796
1959	1,118
1960	1,138
1961	1,774
1962	2,067
1963	2,778
1964	3,327
1965	4,269

162. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of successful candidates who secured the full H.S.C. since Merdeka, giving breakdown of the figures according to States.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of successful candidates who sat the H.S.C. Examination from 1958 to 1965 is given below. The breakdown

figures for the different States are not yet available and will be submitted to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

Year	Number Sat	Number Passed
1958	796	362
1959	1,118	451
1960	1,138	521
1961	1,774	637
1962	2,067	796
1963	2,778	861
1964	3,327	1,358
1965	4,269	1,650

163. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of students who took the HSC Examinations:

(1) for Arts

(2) for Science

(b) the number of students who passed the HSC Examination:

(1) for Arts

(2) for Science

since their inception till 1965. Give the figures separately for each year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of students who sat the Higher School Certificate Examination in Arts and Science respectively and who obtained full passes are given in the table below. The figures are available only from 1958.

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Results for years 1958 to 1965

Year	No. Sat	Science		No. Sat	Arts	
		No. obtained Certificate	No. obtained Statement		No. obtained Certificate	No. obtained Statement
1958	425	192	213	371	170	156
1959	527	235	245	591	216	300
1960	488	266	132	650	255	238
1961	703	301	275	1,071	336	445
1962	818	396	258	1,249	400	604
1963	930	415	311	1,848	446	967
1964	1,167	624	491	2,160	734	1,370
1965	1,384	685	534	2,885	965	1,412

Sixth-Form Entrance Examination

164. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of students who sat for the Sixth-Form Entrance Examination since Merdeka, giving breakdown of the figures according to States, and indicating whether Arts or Science stream.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of students who sat the Sixth-Form Entrance Examination since 1957 is below. The table shows breakdown for both Arts and Science for the individual States.

No.	State	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
		SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts	SC	Arts
1.	Selangor ..	120	68	161	111	320	306	364	433	403	591	562	934	668	1,131	684	1,212	1,044	1,555
2.	Negri Sembilan ..	44	41	71	50	99	141	100	104	120	196	149	370	185	371	184	421	272	710
3.	Malacca ..	39	33	49	42	61	76	71	75	70	120	89	230	101	271	166	374	205	489
4.	Johore ..	75	57	47	38	114	104	107	118	138	237	156	295	228	415	267	687	397	974
5.	Pahang ..	19	15	20	19	42	37	29	57	41	84	69	89	56	188	104	233	151	296
6.	Trengganu ..	5	3	2	2	11	45	12	15	10	32	23	97	36	77	39	116	76	256
7.	Kelantan ..	8	11	7	27	11	24	19	38	28	65	40	173	30	146	43	86	49	212
8.	Perlis/Kedah ..	27	33	21	22	37	74	51	118	42	190	83	194	72	231	146	301	206	515
9.	Penang ..	119	81	136	162	240	256	222	350	279	446	306	535	345	524	419	648	592	1,149
10.	Perak ..	190	143	139	108	360	386	333	456	449	734	558	1,041	562	1,044	666	1,202	984	1,754
	TOTAL ..	646	485	653	581	1,295	1,449	1,308	1,764	1,580	2,695	2,035	3,958	2,283	4,398	2,718	5,280	3,976	7,910

KEY—SC = Science Candidates, Arts = Arts Candidates.

Lower-Sixth School Leavers

165. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the annual number of lower-sixth students who had to leave school because of unsatisfactory results in the Overseas Cambridge Examination since Merdeka, giving breakdown according to States and subjects.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The annual number of Lower-Sixth Students who have to leave school because of unsatisfactory results is not yet available. However, this information is being sought from the States and will be supplied to the Honourable Member as soon as possible.

Form Six Classes

166. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to list the towns and schools where sixth-form classes are available.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Sixth-Form Classes are available at the following places:

Kuala Lumpur—

1. Federation Military College, Sungei Besi.
2. Victoria Institution.
3. Sekolah Alam Shah, Cheras.
4. St. John's Institution.
5. Convent Bukit Nanas.
6. Methodist Boys' Secondary School.
7. Sekolah Aminuddin Baki.

Seremban—

1. King George V School.

Malacca—

1. High School, Malacca.

Johore Baharu—

1. English College, Johore Baharu.

Kuantan—

1. Sultan Abu Bakar Secondary School.

Kuala Trengganu—

1. Sultan Sulaiman Secondary School.

Kota Bharu—

1. Sultan Ismail College.

Alor Star—

1. Sultan Abdul Halim College.

Sungei Patani—

1. Ibrahim Secondary School.

Penang—

1. Penang Free School.
2. St. Xavier's Institution.
3. Methodist Boys' Secondary School.
4. St. George's Girls' School.

Taiping—

1. King Edward VII School.

Kuala Kangsar—

1. Malay College.

Ipoh—

1. Anderson School.
2. Anglo-Chinese School.
3. St. Michael's Institution.
4. Sekolah Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Muar—

1. High School, Muar.

Overseas Cambridge Examination

167. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the annual number of students who sat for the Overseas Cambridge Examination; (b) the annual number of (i) first graders; (ii) second graders; and (iii) third graders, since Merdeka, giving breakdown according to States.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of candidates who sat for the Overseas School Certificate Examination from 1960 is given in the Statement below for assisted schools. The figure in respect of the years 1957 to 1959 will be supplied to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

O.S.C. EXAMINATION RESULTS 1960-1965

ASSISTED SCHOOLS

No.	State	YEAR 1960 GRADE			Sat
		1	2	3	
1.	Selangor ..	328	484	435	1,844
2.	Johore ..	106	186	193	847
3.	Kedah ..	40	77	103	362
4.	Kelantan ..	14	37	50	149
5.	Malacca ..	85	171	126	621
6.	N. Sembilan	105	157	178	673
7.	Pahang ..	26	72	54	258
8.	Penang ..	205	332	322	1,261
9.	Perak ..	266	532	475	2,086
10.	Perlis ..	9	9	5	39
11.	Trengganu ..	4	10	13	79
TOTAL ..		1,188	2,067	1,954	8,219

YEAR 1961

1.	Selangor ..	323	398	440	1,695
2.	Johore ..	78	173	207	785
3.	Kedah ..	49	134	167	548
4.	Kelantan ..	17	41	33	232
5.	Malacca ..	72	136	124	488
6.	N. Sembilan	38	115	163	580
7.	Pahang ..	21	39	76	240
8.	Penang ..	258	412	317	1,428
9.	Perak ..	223	515	438	2,124
10.	Perlis ..	—	11	10	60
11.	Trengganu ..	11	33	45	136
TOTAL ..		1,090	2,007	2,020	8,316

No.	State	YEAR 1962 GRADE			Sat
		1	2	3	
1.	Selangor ..	338	570	535	2,395
2.	Johore ..	114	221	196	1,027
3.	Kedah ..	49	119	89	551
4.	Kelantan ..	13	49	37	335
5.	Malacca ..	97	171	181	782
6.	N. Sembilan	65	196	253	932
7.	Pahang ..	25	69	61	288
8.	Penang ..	271	484	390	2,043
9.	Perak ..	390	693	634	2,808
10.	Perlis ..	1	4	8	75
11.	Trengganu ..	10	25	26	169
TOTAL ..		1,373	2,601	2,410	11,455

YEAR 1963					
1.	Selangor ..	420	573	675	2,695
2.	N. Sembilan	56	170	190	785
3.	Malacca ..	92	147	193	679
4.	Johore ..	145	288	253	1,123
5.	Pahang ..	26	74	92	382
6.	Trengganu ..	14	30	44	141
7.	Kelantan ..	12	40	44	243
8.	Perlis ..	2	10	19	62
9.	Kedah ..	53	120	118	428
10.	Penang ..	302	462	398	1,664
11.	Perak ..	283	613	608	2,686
TOTAL ..		1,405	2,527	2,634	10,888

YEAR 1964					
1.	Selangor ..	526	657	747	3,015
2.	N. Sembilan	97	204	249	857
3.	Malacca ..	157	238	192	814
4.	Johore ..	217	316	281	1,342
5.	Pahang ..	54	100	113	449
6.	Trengganu ..	15	44	50	211
7.	Kelantan ..	26	36	64	234
8.	Perlis ..	4	11	22	75
9.	Kedah ..	66	150	137	566
10.	Penang ..	411	469	438	1,939
11.	Perak ..	390	742	691	2,609
TOTAL ..		1,963	2,967	2,984	12,111

YEAR 1965					
1.	Selangor ..	573	796	742	3,415
2.	N. Sembilan	100	229	267	1,113
3.	Malacca ..	131	230	223	952
4.	Johore ..	196	379	377	1,672
5.	Pahang ..	42	134	139	609
6.	Trengganu ..	8	56	57	301
7.	Kelantan ..	18	75	77	397
8.	Perlis ..	1	14	29	84
9.	Kedah ..	87	198	215	800
10.	Penang ..	482	690	577	2,664
11.	Perak ..	495	832	775	3,389
TOTAL ..		2,133	3,633	3,478	15,396

Sabah Students

168. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of sixth-form classes and students in Sabah; (b) the number of students from Sabah presently studying in (i) the University of Malaya; and (ii) other Universities abroad.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The number of Sixth-Form Classes is 8
The number of Sixth-Form students is 146
(b) The number of Sabah Students at the University of Malaya is 10
The number of Sabah Students at the Universities abroad is 397

Sarawak Students

169. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of sixth-form classes and students in Sarawak; (b) the number of students from Sarawak now studying in (i) the University of Malaya; and (ii) other Universities abroad.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The number of Sixth-Form Classes is 16
The number of Sixth-Form students is 324
(b) The number of Sarawak students at the University of Malaya is 59
The number of Sarawak students at the Universities abroad is 315

Scholarship for University Education

170. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education how many Malay students were granted full scholarships for University education annually, since Merdeka, giving a breakdown of their subjects of study.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not the policy of the Government to supply information on racial or communal basis.

Students not proceeding to Form One

171. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to make a statement on the problem of primary school pupils failing to proceed to Form One, giving figures according to States, of (a) the number of students in Standard Six last year; (b) the number of students in Form One this year; and (c) the number of missing students in each State.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The information is as follows:

State	(a) Total No. of Pupils in Std. 6 in Dec., 1965	(b) No. of Pupils admitted to 1st Year in Sec. Sch. in Jan., 1966	(c) No. of Pupils not admitted to 1st Year in Sec. Sch. in Jan., 1966
Selangor ...	26,593	20,606	5,987
N. Sembilan ...	9,463	6,590	2,873
Malacca ...	7,789	5,659	2,130
Johore ...	24,224	12,545	11,679
Pahang ...	7,723	4,994	2,729
Trengganu ...	6,047	3,501	2,546
Kelantan ...	9,993	6,290	3,703
Perlis ...	1,960	1,797	163
Kedah ...	16,514	10,526	5,988
Penang ...	15,378	12,002	3,376
Perak ...	28,698	22,701	5,997
Total ...	154,382	107,211	47,171

NOTE:

Children after completing Standard 6 in the primary schools may proceed to secondary schools either,

(a) directly into Form I, or

(b) to the Remove class.

Thus the figures given under column (b) indicate the number of pupils who were admitted to the first year of secondary schools in 1966, either directly into Form I or into Remove classes.

172. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education why it has taken the Government until April to discover the 3,000 missing students in Kelantan when schools re-opened early in January and how effective has been the Government campaign to get the 3,000 missing students in Kelantan to return to school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Government was aware that some pupils who completed primary education did not enter secondary schools. However, this information, in respect of the number of pupils, was known only when the first quarterly returns of the year were received by the Education Office in April. Full information is still awaited from all schools to assess how effective has been the Government campaign to get as many as possible of the pupils who have left school to return to their classes.

173. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education what are the reasons why 3,000 students in Kelantan

who completed their primary education in 1965 did not go to the comprehensive schools this year, and what remedial measures his Ministry has taken to meet this drop-out.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Education Department in Kelantan is at the moment conducting a survey through the Heads of schools concerned to find out the reasons for this situation before taking suitable action.

174. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if it is true that there is dropping out of students in Malacca from the primary schools, and if so, to state how many students have dropped out and what are the reasons for their doing so.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There is no serious drop-out problem in Malacca primary schools. Indeed, the statistics show that the total enrolment in Malacca primary schools has grown from 62,699 in 1965 to 65,652 in 1966.

Primary One Students, Sarawak

175. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of children born in Sarawak in 1959; (b) the number of Primary One students in Sarawak this year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) About 30,000 children born in 1959;

(b) Approximately 30,200 Primary One students.

Sabah

176. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (a) the number of children born in Sabah in 1959; (b) the number of Primary One students in Sabah this year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) about 15,000 children born in 1959;

(b) approximately 24,079 Primary One students.

Graduate Teachers

177. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the total number of graduate teachers in Malaysia, the

desirable ratio of graduate teachers to students and how many graduate teachers would have to be recruited to fulfil this ratio.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There are 1,132 graduate teachers in Malaysia. The desirable teachers/students ratio should be as low as possible, even 1 : 8. However in view of the lack of qualified teachers and shortage of funds, we have to adopt a higher ratio. Here again for computation the number of graduate teachers required, the Ministry uses the ratio of 1 : 28 for the general streams, to 1 : 23.3 for technical streams and 1 : 14 for Sixth Form Classes. The number of graduate teachers required for vocational schools is much less because the major part of the work done is in vocational subjects.

On the above basis, the number of graduate teachers required for the States of Malaya is 2,686 for 1965 and the number available at that time was 995. This gives a shortage of 1,691.

Although this reflects the shortage of graduate teachers, the position is in no way as bad as it appears to be. There are College Trained and other teachers who are capable of teaching in upper secondary classes. The shortage is also met by the employment of temporary graduate teachers without professional qualification, voluntary teachers under the Peace Corps, Voluntary Service Organisations and similar organisations.

The figures for 1966 have not been finalised. In respect of Sabah and Sarawak, detailed information is not yet available but if the Honourable Member so desires this will be forwarded to him in due course.

Teachers

178. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education (a) the number of teachers in Malaysia; (b) the desirable teacher-student ratio; and (c) how many teachers would have to be recruited to fulfil this ratio.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) The total number of teachers including graduate teachers, in

Malaysia is 66,226. This does not include teachers in private schools.

(b) The desirable teachers/students ratio should be as low as possible, even 1 : 8. However, in view of the lack of qualified teachers and shortage of funds, we have to adopt a higher ratio.

For purpose of computation of the actual number of teachers required, the Ministry uses the ratio of 1 : 28 for primary schools; 1 : 26 for lower secondary classes; 1 : 28 for general streams in upper secondary, 1 : 23.3 for technical streams and 1 : 20 for vocational streams. For Sixth Form Classes, the ratio is 1 : 14. In respect of the States of Malaya, on the above basis, the total number of teachers required in 1965 was 55,067, and the actual number of trained teachers available was 42,727. In addition, as several trainee teachers were used for part-time teaching, the requirement for additional teachers is reduced by a figure of 4,652. The total shortage of teachers was, therefore, 7,664. This shortage is at present being met by the employment of temporary teachers including a few graduate teachers who do not have professional qualifications, Peace Corps Teachers, Voluntary Service Organisation teachers from the United Kingdom, Australia Volunteers Abroad, and others.

The figures for 1966 have not yet been finalised. In respect of Sabah and Sarawak, the details are not yet available but they will be forwarded to the Honourable Member as soon as possible.

Teachers with Foreign Degrees

179. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the number of teachers who will now have their degrees recognised as a result of the Government's recognition of the latest batch of foreign degrees.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not immediately known how many teachers will have degrees which will now be acceptable for teaching purposes, following on the recent Government decision on the recognition of accredited

American degrees, because each such teacher must make individual application and supply the details of qualifications required for decision.

Primary School for Girls

180. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that there is not one primary Girls School (Chinese Medium) for Kepong, Batu Caves Batu Village and Jinjang New Village, and that there is a great and dire need for such a girls' school; if so, to state when he will build such a girls' primary school (Chinese Medium) preferably at Jinjang North New Village where the need is greatest.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Although there is no national type primary school (Chinese Medium) for girls in the places mentioned, there are 6 mixed primary schools (Chinese Medium) for both boys and girls. These are:

- (i) Two of medium size in Kepong;
- (ii) One large school in Batu Village; and
- (iii) Two medium and one very large school in Jinjang.

These schools provide sufficient accommodation for the boys and girls concerned and there is no urgent need to build a separate school for girls alone.

Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Sungei Tua

181. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan, Sungei Tua is too small and to state when he will make an extension to that school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There is no Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan in Sungei Tua. If, however, the Hon'ble Member from Batu is referring to the Sekolah Kebangsaan in Sungei Tua, then it is true that there is at the moment a shortage of accommodation in the school. Active consideration is, however, being given to carry out an extension to the school either in the latter part of this year or the early part of 1967.

Medical and Housing facilities for Teachers

182. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if a decision has been taken on the request by the NUT for free medical facilities and housing for all teachers, and if not, why.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Central Government has appointed a special Committee of 4 senior officials to study and make recommendations and a number of outstanding problems connected with the terms and conditions of service of teachers. It is confident that the report of this Committee will be ready in about 2 months time.

Parity between Secondary and Primary School Teachers

183. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if a decision has been taken on the request by the NUT for parity between secondary and primary school teachers with similar academic qualifications. If not, why.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The question of parity for secondary and primary teachers will depend not only on academic qualifications but also the type of teaching and content of training as well. However, this question is being further examined, by the Special Committee of 4 senior officials appointed by Government.

Entry into University

184. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if it is true that serving teachers beyond the age of 32 years with the necessary entrance qualification will not be allowed to better themselves by entering the University of Malaya, and if so, to state the reasons for such a decision. Also, whether he is aware that the University of Malaya has not set any age limit for entry into the University.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Serving teachers in the Government Service beyond the age of 32 years with the necessary entrance qualification who wish to better themselves by entering the University may do so by resigning from the Service. They are not granted half pay study leave under G.O. C. 61 (a) because the intention of granting such leave is to enable trained

teachers, after completing the three-year course at the University, to qualify for an Hon. Degree for appointment as Education Officers. Since the age limit for appointment as an Education Officer does not normally exceed 35 years, it has been decided that only those who are below 32 years should be considered for such study leave at Government expense.

The above decision is also in conformity with the eligibility of other serving Government officers for Federal Scholarships which are normally restricted to those under 32 years of age. And having regard to the fact that serving teachers have been given the opportunities to compete for these Scholarships for the purpose of pursuing University education prior to their attaining the age of 32 years and that the Ministry, in the interest of the pupils in schools, has to regulate the release of trained teachers for taking study leave at Government expense, the imposition of 32 years age limit is considered necessary.

I am of course aware that the University of Malaya does not set any age limit for entry into it.

Students in Secondary Schools

185. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education to state the numbers of students in Secondary Schools in:

- (1) Malay Medium
- (2) English Medium
- (3) Converted Chinese Schools
- (4) Independent Chinese Schools
- (5) Converted Indian School for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. Give the figures separately for each year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

TABLE A—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ASSISTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Malay Medium	English Medium	Conforming Chinese Schools
1960 ...	4,953	72,499	Nil
1961 ...	8,158	84,347	Nil
1962 ...	13,224	95,212	24,005
1963 ...	19,910	104,553	30,680
1964 ...	28,067	118,418	32,968
1965 ...	67,276	171,435	37,562
1966 ...	97,477	200,880	41,839

NOTE—There are no conforming Indian Schools).

TABLE B—NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Malay Medium	English Medium	Tamil Medium	Private Chinese Medium Schools
1960 ...	Nil	26,303	267	14,124
1961 ...	41	30,723	301	17,948
1962 ...	115	33,275	Nil	34,410
1963 ...	225	39,465	Nil	35,799
1964 ...	314	45,045	Nil	35,507
1965 ...	Nil	39,165	Nil	30,470
1966 ...	394	33,623	Nil	26,141

Mechanized Marking of Papers

186. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education to give details of the new form of examination, permitting mechanized marking which will be introduced for L.C.E. candidates next year, and whether he is aware of the need for the widest publicity to be given to this change so that the teachers, students and parents will be prepared for it.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Details of the new form of examination are contained in the 1967 Lower Certificate of Education/Sijil Rendah Pelajaran Examinations Regulations which have already been published. Detailed information regarding the types of examination papers which will be set together with a summary of the examination regulations has already been circulated to heads of secondary schools.

I am fully aware of the need for the widest publicity to be given to the new type of examination. In addition to the above, specimen question papers for the new type of examination will be made available to schools early in 1967. There is also the possibility of holding a trial examination in order to familiarise the pupils with the new form of examination.

Parity of Wages of Teachers

187. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education what steps has he taken or proposes to take to meet the demand of the 7,000 strong D.T.C. Teachers' Union for parity of wages with the Malayan Teachers' Training College Graduates.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The reply to this question is the same as that for question No. 183.

Leave for Teachers taking Examinations

188. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the reason for not granting full pay leave for teachers who wish to sit for examination, e.g., H.S.C. Examination and whether he is aware that granting such teachers no-pay leave deters such teachers from improving themselves.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The reason for not granting full pay leave for teachers who wish to sit for examinations, e.g., H.S.C. Examination is that there is no enabling provision in their terms of service for the grant of such leave. This issue, however, has been the subject of negotiation in the National Joint Council for Teachers and the Ministry has finally agreed that henceforth trained teachers who wish to sit for higher examinations, including H.S.C. Examination, that will enhance their usefulness in the profession, will be eligible for full pay leave. A directive on this will be issued soon.

Teachers' Panel Claims

189. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if the top level Committee to study certain claims by the Teachers' Panel has been constituted, and if so, to state who are its members and when the Committee expects to complete its work.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Committee appointed by the Cabinet has now been established to study certain claims put up by the Teachers' Panel and also other major problems confronting the Ministry of Education. The Committee consists of:

- (i) The Principal Establishment Officer, Malaysia (*Chairman*)
- (ii) The Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, Malaysia (*Member*)
- (iii) The Deputy Chief Education Adviser (*Member*)
- (iv) The Principal Assistant Secretary (Unified Teaching Service), Ministry of Education (*Member and Secretary*).

One of the Committee's terms of reference is to submit their report and recommendations on the problems to the Minister of Education in three

months from the date of the establishment of the Committee. Therefore, the Committee is expected to complete its work at the end of July this year.

Vocational Guidance

190. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the importance of vocational guidance, especially for school leavers, and if so, whether he will consult his colleague the Minister of Labour to institute vocational guidance in secondary schools.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware of the importance of both educational guidance and vocational guidance. The Ministry of Education has a representative in the Committee on Vocational Guidance under the chairmanship of an official of the Ministry of Labour. The appointment of career masters in schools which the Ministry has encouraged helps school leavers on careers and training available in the States of Malaya.

Higher Education Planning Committee

191. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if the Federal Higher Education Planning Committee has completed its work. If so, whether the report of that Committee will be tabled in the House.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Owing to certain unavoidable reasons the Higher Education Planning Committee could only expect to complete its report by the end of this year. The report would be submitted to the Federal Government for consideration and decision on the steps that will have to be taken including the need of tabling it in the House.

192. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if it is true that the Federal Higher Education Planning Committee is considering the recommendation of the establishment of a university in the Borneo States, and if so, when is this expected to take place.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not possible for me at present to make any statements in respect of the siting of new institutions of higher learning. It is

however expected that the Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee will indicate the type of higher education facilities recommended for Borneo States.

University College, Penang

193. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if the Alliance Government is really in earnest about setting up a University College in Penang, and if so, what are the measures that the Government proposes to take to bring this about.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: As in my reply to the previous question, I regret that I am unable to make any statement at present. Since the State Government of Penang has earmarked a suitable piece of land in the State for the siting of the University College, it is very likely that the next University in Malaysia will be established in Penang.

Malaysian Schools Sports Council

194. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if it is true that the Malaysian Schools Sports Council proposes to start a lottery to raise funds for the Sports Council and that he has given his blessing to it. If so, whether he is aware that he is encouraging the

future citizens of this country to gamble at a very early age and that some schools, e.g., the Methodist Schools are totally opposed to lotteries, and in view of this whether he would ensure that there is no compulsion in the purchase of lottery tickets.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I have heard of the proposal of the Malaysian Schools Sports Council to start a lottery to raise funds. However, the matter is still under consideration by the Council. This Council is an independent body and it is understood that even if the lottery is started there will be no compulsion whatsoever on pupils to purchase the lottery tickets.

Equal Pay for Women

195. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the staff side of the National Whitley Council has rejected the Government's method of implementation of equal pay for women, and if so, whether the Government will withhold implementation of this scheme pending the search for more equitable settlement.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware of this and the issue is now under consideration by the Government.

Statistics of Examinations

196. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapakah bilangan penuntut² Melayu yang memasokki pepereksaan² yang berikut dalam tahun 1965 dan keputusan²-nya:

		Jumlah	Pgt. 1	Pgt. 2	Pgt. 3
(a) L.C.E.
(b) S.R.P.
(c) Sijil Persekolah Cambridge
(d) Malayan Certificate of Education
(e) Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia

dengan menyatakan dalam perkara² mana-kah keputusan² yang terbaik di-chapai oleh penuntut² Melayu.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bukan dasar Kerajaan memberikan ma'alumat² yang berdasarkan pada bangsa dan perkauman.

Selection of Teacher Trainees

197. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran nyatakan:

- (a) bilangan chalun² berkelulusan L.C.E. dan S.R.P. masing²-nya yang telah di-pilih memasoki kursus latehan perguruan di-Maktab Perguruan Tanah Melayu, Maktab Latehan Daerah dan Maktab Latehan Harian

dalam tahun 1966 dalam tiap² Negeri Tanah Melayu;

- (b) jumlah bilangan permohonan yang di-terima dalam tiap² Negeri Tanah Melayu; dan
- (c) jumlah bilangan permohonan yang di-pilih untuk mendapat latehan di-Maktab² Perguruan Tanah Melayu dan Maktab

Latehan Daerah dalam tiap²
Negeri Tanah Melayu.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Jumlah chalun² yang ada
S.R.P. (Bahasa Pengantar
Inggeris) 390

Jumlah chalun² yang ada
S.R.P. (Bahasa Pengantar
Melayu) 73

Kesemua chalun² ini telah
masuk latehan di-yayasan² lateh-
an guru rendah sahaja.

- (b) Jumlah permohonan yang di-
terima daripada tiap² buah
Negeri ada-lah seperti berikut:

BIL. PERMOHONAN YANG DI-TERIMA PADA 1965

Negeri	Kursus Menengah	Kursus Rendah	Jumlah
Perlis	75	139	214
Kedah	535	929	1,464
Penang	1,345	1,437	2,782
Perak	1,506	1,666	3,172
Selangor	1,074	1,021	2,095
N. Sembilan	402	548	950
Malacca	541	712	1,253
Johor	897	1,090	1,987
Pahang	267	233	500
Kelantan	240	713	953
Trengganu	143	227	370
	<u>7,025</u>	<u>8,715</u>	<u>15,740</u>

- (c) Jumlah permohonan² yang ber-
jaya dalam pilihan masuk
latehan di-Maktab² Perguruan
Persekutuan dan Pusat² Latehan
Daerah di-tunjukkan di-dalam
Jadual seperti di-bawah ini:

Negeri	Maktab Perguruan	Pusat Latehan Daerah
Perlis	15	35
Kedah	111	229
Penang	320	248
Perak	233	311
Selangor	180	289
N. Sembilan	48	49
Malacca	64	70
Johor	137	297
Pahang	49	82
Kelantan	41	157
Trengganu	19	32
Jumlah	<u>1,217</u>	<u>1,799</u>

HUJONGAN KHAS KAPADA TITAH UCHAPAN DULI YANG MAHA MULIA SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG DALAM MAJLIS PEMBUKAAN PARLIMEN PADA HARI SELASA, 14 HARIBULAN JUN, 1966

Kertas ini ia-lah Hujongan Khas kapada Titah Uchapan yang di-lafadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen pada hari Selasa, 14 haribulan Jun, 1966 yang mengandongi lain² penerangan yang lengkap

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

PERPISAHAN SINGAPURA

Dalam tahun lalu satu peristiwa yang sedeh telah terchatit dalam sejarah Malaysia, ia-itu perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia. Dari mula Malaysia di-tubuhkan lagi Kerajaan Negeri Singapura telah menimbulkan keadaan² yang menyusahkan Kerajaan Pusat. Keadaan² ini sa-makin banyak di-timbulkan hingga tiada mungkin dapat di-chari satu jalan bagi Kerajaan Pusat dan Kerajaan Negeri itu dapat bekerjasama untok kepentingan Negara. Oieh hal yang demikian dengan hati yang berat di-putuskan-lah bahawa jalan yang baik sa-kali bagi menyelesaikan masaalah itu ia-lah dengan membiarkan Singapura berpisah dari Malaysia.

2. Kerajaan sangat sedar betapa mustahak-nya kerjasama, terutama sa-kali dalam pertahanan, perniagaan dan perdagangan, antara Malaysia dengan Singapura kerana ada banyak perkara yang berkaitan antara kedua² negara itu dan ra'ayat-nya. Perjanjian Perpisahan mengandongi bekalan bagi kerjasama yang rapat antara kedua² negara itu dan Kerajaan telah berkali² menyatakan keinginan-nya hendak bekerjasama dengan rapat-nya dengan Singapura bagi faedah kedua² belah pihak.

MASJID NEGARA

3. Masjid Negara telah siap pada tahun lalu dan telah di-ishtiharkan pembukaan-nya pada 27hb Ogos, 1965. Belanja membena-nya ia-lah lebih kurang \$10 juta. Maka Masjid Negara ini dapat di-bena ia-lah kerana orang² Malaysia dari semua kaum, Kerajaan² Negeri dan Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menderma dengan banyak-nya. Masjid ini, yang terletak dalam satu kawasan yang indah di-tengah² Ibu Kota Persekutuan itu, ia-lah suatu lambang perpaduan, keyakinan dan hasrat ra'ayat negara ini.

TAFSIRAN QUR'AN

4. Kerajaan telah lama sedar betapa mustahak-nya di-adakan satu tafsiran Qur'an dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Pada tahun lalu Majlis Raja² telah memperkenankan supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan menjalankan kerja itu. Ada-lah di-harap kerja itu akan siap dalam masa dua tahun.

BANTUAN² KEMALANGAN

5. Pada tahun lalu Parlimen telah meluluskan suatu undang² bagi membayar wang bantuan kemalangan kapada Ahli² Parlimen termasuk Menteri², Menteri² Muda dan Setia-usaha² Parlimen, yang terchedera parah kerana kemalangan atau kapada orang² tanggongan mereka jika mereka mati kerana kemalangan.

LAWATAN SAMBIL BELAJAR

6. Ada-lah dasar Kerajaan menghantar rombongan² ka-luar negeri dan ka-tempat² di-Malaysia untuk melawat sambil belajar supaya mereka dapat memerhatikan dan mengkaji perkembangan² berkenaan dengan ekonomi, sosial dan siasah di-negeri ini dan di-negeri² lain. Rombongan negeri² lain telah di-bawa pula melawat Malaysia.

7. Pada tahun 1965 kira² 1,400 orang telah mengambil bahagian dalam lawatan² itu, ia-itu 1,170 orang melawat tempat² di-negeri ini, 150 orang melawat negeri² luar dan 80 orang negeri asing di-jemput melawat negeri ini.

8. Sa-bahagian besar daripada wang peruntukan bagi lawatan sambil belajar telah di-gunakan untuk mengenalkan Malaysia di-luar negeri. Untuk menchapai tujuan ini pengarang² surat khabar, wartawan² dan pemberita² negeri asing, terutama-nya negeri² Afro-Asia, telah di-jemput melawat negeri ini.

9. Pengarang² surat khabar, Ketua² Kesatuan Sa-kerja, Ahli² Parlimen dan ahli² sokan Malaysia yang di-hantar ka-luar negeri di-bawah Ranchangan Lawatan Sambil Belajar itu tiada pula sunyi daripada mengenalkan Malaysia kepada negeri² asing di-dunia ini.

10. Lawatan sambil belajar ka-tempat² di-dalam negeri ini ia-lah lawatan rombongan² dari Sabah dan Sarawak ka-Tanah Melayu dan dari Tanah Melayu ka-Sabah dan Sarawak dan lawatan rombongan² dari Pantai Timor ka-Pantai Barat dan dari Pantai Barat ka-Pantai Timor.

TUGU PERINGATAN NEGARA

11. Tugu Peringatan Negara di-Bukit Perwira, Kuala Lumpur yang mengambil masa lebih kurang 5 tahun menyiapkan-nya itu telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada 8hb Februari, 1966. Antara dzif² yang ternama yang menyaksikan upacara pembukaan-nya yang gilang gemilang itu ia-lah Tuan Yang Terutama Presiden Republik Korea Selatan, Tuan Chong Hee Park dan Puan Park. Tugu Peringatan Negara itu ia-lah suatu lambang kemenangan ra'ayat Malaysia mengalahkan pehak² yang chuba hendak menjahanamkan Malaysia.

PERHUBONGAN DENGAN NEGERI² BORNEO

12. Bahagian Hal Ehwal Malaysia telah meneruskan dasar mengadakan dan mengekalkan perhubungan yang baik antara Kerajaan Pusat dengan Negeri² Borneo. Usaha² telah di-jalankan untuk melichinkan pentadbiran dan menyatukan usaha² Kementerian Persekutuan dan Kerajaan² Negeri Borneo.

KEADAAN EKONOMI

13. Ranchangan Lima-Tahun Yang Kedua bagi Negeri² Melayu telah berjaya di-sempurnakan dalam tahun 1965. Dalam tahun 1965 tamat-lah satu lagi perengkat kemajuan ekonomi dan sosial dengan mendapat serba-serbi kejayaan bukan sahaja bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu tetapi juga bagi Sabah dan Sarawak.

14. Keluaran ekonomi Malaysia pada seluroh-nya telah bertambah sa-banyak 7 peratus dalam tahun 1965, dan tambahan ini ada-lah lebih banyak daripada tambahan pukul rata antara tahun 1960 dengan tahun 1964, ia-itu 6.2 peratus. Keluaran kasar negara bertambah sa-banyak kira² 9 peratus; ini menunjukkan pendapatan daripada ekseptot bertambah di-sebabkan oleh harga yang baik dan ekseptot yang bertambah.

15. Penubohan modal kasar telah bertambah dan tetap pada paras 19 peratus daripada keluaran kasar dalam negeri. Penggunaan bagi tiap² satu orang bertambah lebih sedikit daripada 3 peratus dalam tahun 1965. Kenaikan darjah hidup yang memuaskan hati ini telah dapat di-chapai walau pun bilangan penduduk bertambah dengan chepat-nya dan penubohan modal yang di-chapai oleh ekonomi tinggi paras-nya.

16. Eksepot telah bertambah baik lagi dalam tahun 1965. Ini ada-lah di-sebabkan bertambah-nya pengeluaran semua keluaran eksepot yang besar², harga bijeh timah yang bertambah baik dan harga getah lebih tinggi daripada harga pada tahun 1964 dan harga² kayu dan kelapa sawit bertambah baik. Jumlah nilai ekspor dagangan ada-lah lebih daripada paras yang di-chapai dalam tahun 1960, walau pun di-antara tahun 1961 dan tahun 1964 paras ekspor dagangan kurang sedikit. Jika di-bandingkan dengan kekurangan pada tiap² tahun antara tahun 1962 dengan 1964, timbangan bayaran simpanan sa-masa telah kembali kepada keadaan berlebihan dalam tahun 1965.

17. Sungguh pun eksepot bertambah baik, nilai ekspor sa-bagai sa-bahagian daripada keluaran negara kasar telah berkurangan. Ini ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh peranan pengeluaran untuk pasaran dalam negeri sa-makin luas dengan chepat-nya. Antara tahun 1960 dengan tahun 1965 keluaran yang di-eksepot bertambah sa-banyak 2.8 peratus tiap² tahun jika di-bandingkan dengan keluaran untuk kegunaan dalam negeri yang bertambah sa-banyak 9.2 peratus. Dengan hal yang demikian ekspor jatuh sa-banyak dari 55 peratus hingga 49 peratus daripada keluaran kasar untuk kegunaan dalam negeri dalam masa tempoh itu. Maka pengeluaran bagi kegunaan dalam negeri bertambah ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh chepat-nya penanaman modal negara kerana Kerajaan menyejajarkan perkara menambah daya pengeluaran di-kawasan² luar bandar dan mengadakan kemudahan² bagi perusahaan persendirian mencapai kemajuan. Penanaman modal persendirian yang bertambah sa-banyak 5 peratus sa-tahun itu akan mendapat galakan yang lebih besar lagi dalam tahun² yang hadapan.

TUGAS MASA HADAPAN

18. Sementara Malaysia dapat mencapai kejayaan pembangunan yang tinggi dan memuaskan hati pada masa yang lalu, tugas² dan masalah² untuk meneruskan kejayaan pembangunan yang besar ini pada masa hadapan ada-lah berat. Bebiapa tahun yang akan datang ada-lah masa amat penting pada memaju dan mengukuhkan ekonomi.

19. Banyak daripada usaha² Kerajaan akan di-tumpukan bagi melaksanakan ranchangan² yang telah di-susun di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu. Pelajaran dan ranchangan² lantikan ada-lah di-utamakan supaya dapat di-adakan tenaga manusia yang berkepandaian yang di-kehendaki untuk mencapai kemajuan sosial dan ekonomi. Untuk melaksanakan ranchangan² itu bukan sahaja Kerajaan mesti berusaha dengan bersungguh² akan tetapi ibu-bapa mesti-lah juga memberi sokongan² supaya anak² mereka menggunakan peluang² yang di-beri itu dengan baik-nya.

20. Langkah² telah pun di-mulakan untuk menggalakkan perusahaan dan membanyakkan jenis pertanian akan tetapi banyak lagi yang perlu di-buat. Kerajaan sedang menjalankan siasatan yang lengkap untuk mengetahui tanaman² dan pengeluaran perusahaan apa-kah yang patut di-utamakan pada masa hadapan. Penyelidikan, perkhidmatan² peminangan dan nasihat² sedang di-luaskan supaya ma'alumat² teknik yang terbaik sa-kali dapat di-berikan kepada pengeluar² pertanian dan perusahaan. Mengadakan ma'alumat yang lebih baik, alat² dan kemudahan² yang lebih baik kepada pengeluar² di-dalam kawasan² yang belum maju di-Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak dan Negeri² Pantai Timor Tanah Melayu ada-lah di-utamakan. Dengan ranchangan² ini dapat-lah

petani² dan pehak² perusahaan di-dalam kawasan² ini menambah daya pengeluaran-nya. Ini pula akan menambah pendapatan mereka dengan banyaknya dan juga memberi faedah kepada orang² Malaysia yang tinggal di-dalam kawasan² luar bandar.

21. Masa tiada banyak bagi melaksanakan usaha hendak menggalakkan chara² pengeluaran yang baharu dan lebih baik. Akan tetapi dengan usaha² yang bersungguh² Malaysia mesti akan berjaya. Walau pun harga getah telah jatuh dan simpanan bijih timah sa-makin kurang, ekonomi Malaysia mesti-lah terus di-majukan, jika sa-kira-nya Malaysia hendak meninggikan lagi taraf hidup penduduk²-nya yang sa-makin bertambah itu.

22. Sa-lain daripada masa ia-lah wang. Oleh kerana mustahak di-tambah lagi kekuatan pertahanan Malaysia maka banyak bahan² (resources) tiada dapat di-gunakan untuk pembangunan. Sa-lain daripada itu beberapa bahan² ekonomi harus-lah di-bahagikan daripada Negeri² Tanah Melayu yang lebih maju kepada Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak untuk membantu negeri² itu mencapai kemajuan. Oleh itu Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ada-lah mengutamakan perkara hendak menambah puncha² wang dalam negeri dan berusaha dengan bersungguh² untuk mendapati bantuan² luar lebih banyak lagi daripada masa yang lalu. Satu gerakan ekonomi telah di-lancarkan untuk menjaga dan memperketatkan perbelanjaan. Langkah² telah di-ambil untuk memotong belanjawan yang berulang dan belanjawan untuk rancangan² pembangunan. Tetapi ini tidak-lah pula mengganggu kelichinan pentadbiran dan pelaksanaan rancangan pembangunan.

23. Satu aspek yang penting dalam melaksanakan rancangan² ia-lah menyediakan penyata ringkas atas semua projek² yang di-fikirkan berkehendakkan bantuan wang daripada luar negeri. Dengan bantuan² pakar² daripada Bank Dunia, Bahagian Perancang Ekonomi bersama² dengan Kementerian² dan Jabatan² telah membuat penyata² projek bagi tinjauan Kumpulan Perundingan Bantuan kepada Malaysia yang bersidang di-London pada 17 dan 18 haribulan Mei, 1966. Meshuarat Kumpulan Perundingan itu di-hadiri oleh negara² Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Perancis, Jerman, Italy, Jepun, Belanda, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Amerika Sharikat dan Bank Dunia. Turut hadir ia-lah wakil² daripada I.M.F. dan pemerhati² daripada Perancang Perogoram Bangsa² Bersatu, O.E.C.D. dan "Reconstruction Loan Corporation" daripada Jerman Barat. Ahli² Kumpulan itu bersetuju bahawa kandungan² di-dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ada-lah perlu bagi Malaysia dan untuk menjayakan Rancangan itu, lebih banyak bantuan dari luar di-kehendaki. Wakil² negara² yang tersebut itu menunjukkan bahawa mereka akan memberi pertimbangan yang sa-wajar-nya terhadap permintaan bantuan daripada Malaysia. Oleh yang demikian perundingan sa-chara terus menerus akan di-adakan antara Malaysia dengan Kerajaan² yang berkaitan.

MENGURUS PROJEK

24. Pekerjaan menyediakan projek² untuk di-biaya² dengan wang luar negeri, perkara mustahak-nya melaksanakan projek² pembangunan dalam masa yang singkat dan mustahak-nya mendapat faedah yang besar daripada wang yang di-belanjakan bagi pembangunan ada-lah merupakan satu chabaran yang besar. Projek² hendak-lah di-fikirkan dengan halus, di-susun dengan chermat dan di-laksanakan dengan segera jika matalamat pembangunan hendak di-chapai. Bahagian Perancang Ekonomi akan menumpukan perhatian-nya kepada perkara mengurus projek² supaya chara² mengurus projek dapat di-perbaiki.

25. Satu Jawatan-kuasa "Standards and Costs" telah di-tubuhkan untuk menimbangkan semua rancangan² daripada segi keperluan, mutu dan harga yang rendah sekali (functional needs, standards and minimum costs). Jawatan-kuasa

itu juga akan bertanggung-jawab bagi menentukan bahawa ukoran² pelan dan bentok² kerja² kejuruteraan dan perkakas²-nya akan di-sediakan dengan satu chara yang boleh menarik lebih luas lagi tawaran² antara-bangsa supaya dapat di-gunakan pinjaman² yang di-beri oleh anggota² Kumpulan Perundingan Bantuan kepada Malaysia.

BAHAGIAN KEMAJUAN PENTADBIRAN

26. Kerja² perkhidmatan 'awam pada semua perengkat mustahak-lah di-jalankan dengan chukup sempurna supaya tugas kerajaan yang sa-makin bertambah itu dapat di-laksanakan dengan jaya-nya pada tahun² yang akan datang. Kebolehan perkhidmatan 'awam merancang, memulakan dan menjalankan ranchangan² yang membena dengan chepat dan dengan perbelanjaan yang sa-habis kurang mustahak-lah di-perbaiki lagi. Maka dengan tujuan ini-lah suatu Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran telah di-tubuhkan dalam Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Bahagian ini akan di-uruskan oleh "management analysts" yang terlately dan akan bertanggung-jawab bagi merancang dan melaksanakan perogoram besar bagi memperbaiki pentadbiran. Bahagian ini akan berusaha membaiki peratoran² Kerajaan berhubung dengan kaki-tangan dan kemajuan pekerjaan, kawalan belanjawan, pembelian dan konterek. Bahagian itu juga akan menolong Kementerian² dan Jabatan² merancang dan melaksanakan kegiatan² membaiki pengurusan-nya sendiri.

PENYAMA PEMETAAN TANAH

27. Kerja merancang pada masa yang akan datang boleh di-buat dengan berpandukan asas² kegunaan tanah yang tegas. Ini akan mungkin apabila di-dapati hasil penyama pemetaan tanah. Kerja menyediakan peta² penyama pemetaan tanah sedang di-buat dalam suatu chawangan Bahagian Perancang Ekonomi mengikut asas keterangan hasil asli mengenai galian, tanah², hutan dan ayer yang di-adakan oleh jabatan² teknik yang berkenaan. Oleh kerana peta² penyama pemetaan tanah di-sediakan bagi kawasan² tertentu sahaja kerja menyiasat bahan asli sedang di-jalankan untuk mendapat keterangan mengenai kawasan² lain. Kerajaan Canada sedang membantu dalam ranchangan ini dengan menjalankan suatu penyiasatan dari udara akan kemungkinan hasil hutan.

28. Peta² penyama pemetaan tanah telah siap di-buat bagi daerah² Kuantan, Terengganu dan Bentong. Ada-lah di-jangka bahawa pemetaan seluroh Negeri² Tanah Melayu akan siap dalam masa dua tiga tahun lagi. Ada-lah juga di-chadangkan hendak menjalankan usaha ini di-Sabah dan Sarawak.

PUSAT PENGAJIAN PEMBANGUNAN MALAYSIA

29. Sa-buah pusat pengajian pembangunan telah di-tubuhkan untuk mengator dan menjalankan perbinchangan² berchorak seminar mengenai pembangunan ekonomi, sosial dan politik, dengan mengutamakan pengalaman Malaysia, bagi wakil² kanan negara² Afro-Asia. Pusat itu di-tubuhkan dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan suatu forum yang penting bagi bertukar² fikiran dan pengalaman serta menggalakkan persefahaman yang lebih erat antara negeri² Afro-Asia atas perkara² pembangunan. Kerja sedang di-buat untuk mengator dan memulakan kursus yang pertama dengan sa-berapa segera.

PERANCHANGAN TENAGA MANUSIA

30. Dengan tertuboh-nya kelak Jabatan Pekerjaan dan Latehan di-Kementerian Buroh, yang akan bertanggung-jawab bagi pertukaran² pekerjaan, keterangan pasar buroh dan latehan kerja, maka alat Kerajaan bagi mengendalikan masaalah tenaga manusia akan dapat di-baiki lagi. Dalam pada itu suatu ranchangan bagi memajukan kepandaian² dengan chara suatu ranchangan latehan kebangsaan sedang di-timbangan. Sebahagian daripada perbelanjaan ranchangan ini akan

di-biayai oleh majikan² yang akan memperolehi faedah dari ranchangan ini. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa langkah² yang sedang di-binangkan sekarang antara Kementerian Buroh dengan Kerajaan Negeri Sabah bagi membawa buroh daripada Negeri² Tanah Melayu ka-Sabah yang sangat berkehendakkan buroh, akan dapat di-selesaikan untuk di-laksanakan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh.

31. Keterangan yang di-peroleh daripada penyiasatan tenaga manusia yang di-jalankan dalam tahun 1965 oleh Jabatan Perangkaan, Kementerian Buroh dan Bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi meliputi bahagian persendirian dan kerajaan dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu sedang di-peroses dan di-kaji. Hasil penyiasatan itu kelak dapat di-jadikan asas bagi mentaksir keperluan latehan dalam ekonomi dan akan dapat membantu usaha membuat ranchangan² bagi pelajaran dan perkhidmatan nasehat mengenai pekerjaan. Hasil² sementara menunjukkan bahawa lapangan² pertanian, kesihatan dan pelajaran sedang menghadapi kekurangan tenaga yang terlatah.

BANTUAN TEKNIK

32. Bantuan² dari luar negeri terus memainkan peranan yang penting dalam pembangunan negeri ini. Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama akan bergantung lebeh banyak lagi atas bantuan teknik. Usaha² akan terus di-buat untuk menjamin supaya bantuan teknik di-gunakan dengan baik dan dengan mendapat faedah yang sa-banyak²-nya. Hanya permintaan² yang ada hubungan-nya dengan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama akan di-timbangkan untuk mendapat bantuan teknik.

33. Oleh hal yang demikian, perhubungan yang erat akan di-bentok antara peranchangan dengan tugas² bantuan teknik. Dalam perkara ini alat bagi mengator dan melaksanakan ranchangan² bantuan teknik akan di-perkuat dan di-perkemaskan dan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kechil Bantuan Teknik akan di-tubuhkan dalam Majlis Peranchangan Pembangunan Negara bagi tujuan menyusun dasar² bantuan teknik berhubung dengan peranchangan dan tugas² latehan Kerajaan yang lain. Dengan bertambah-nya bantuan teknik yang di-terima, suatu pekerjaan penilaian akan di-jalankan bagi mengkaji hasil² bantuan teknik yang telah di-beri dan chara² bantuan tersebut boleh di-laksanakan dengan lebeh memuaskan lagi.

34. Malaysia telah menerima bantuan² teknik berupa sukarelawan² daripada beberapa buah negeri. Bangsa² Bersatu dan badan² khas Bangsa² Bersatu, negeri² Ranchangan Colombo dan badan² persendirian saperti Yayasan Ford terus memberi bantuan dan pakar² dalam beberapa lapangan. Negeri² Jerman, Peranchis dan Belanda telah juga memberi bantuan teknik kapada Malaysia.

MENGGANTI PEGAWAI² DAGANG DENGAN PEGAWAI² ANAK NEGERI DALAM PERKHIDMATAN 'AWAM

35. Kerja mengganti pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² anak negeri dalam perkhidmatan 'awam telah hampir² selesai. Pada 1hb Mach, 1966 sa-banyak 98.34 peratus daripada jumlah pegawai dagang yang berhak dalam perkhidmatan 'awam telah bersara. Kebanyakan pegawai² dagang yang berhak yang maseh berkhidmat itu berada dalam Jabatan Polis. Perkhidmatan mereka maseh di-kehendaki lagi.

RANCHANGAN BIASISWA DAN LATEHAN

36. Oleh kerana tujuan melatah pegawai² tempatan untuk memenohi jawatan² yang dahulu-nya di-penohi oleh pegawai² dagang telah di-chapai maka ranchangan biasiswa dan latehan sekarang ini di-tumpukan kapada menambahkan

jumlah chalun² yang berkelulusan untuk perkhidmatan 'awam yang sedang bertambah besar. Lebih banyak biasiswa dan dermasiswa telah di-beri kepada mereka yang mempunyai kelulusan pelajaran supaya mereka dapat melengkapkan diri mereka untuk perkhidmatan 'awam. Di-samping itu, pegawai² yang sedang berkhidmat di-beri peluang menjalankan kursus latehan di-luar negeri untuk meluaskan pengalaman dan pengetahuan mereka. Dalam menguntukkan biasiswa dan hadiah latehan, Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak di-beri lebih keistimewaan daripada Negeri² Tanah Melayu oleh kerana mereka lebih berkehendakkan kepada biasiswa² dan hadiah² latehan itu.

HADIAH² LATEHAN

37. Sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang memberi bantuan di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo, Kerajaan terus menawarkan kemudahan² latehan apabila permohonan² di-terima. Sa-lain daripada itu, Kerajaan akan membuat beberapa tawaran latehan kepada Negeri² Afrika di-bawah Ranchangan Bantuan Khas Negeri² Commonwealth Afrika. Kursus² yang akan di-tawarkan itu ada-lah sa-rupa dengan yang di-tawarkan di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo ia-itu daripada kursus ijazah² Universiti sa-hingga kursus² latehan tempatan.

KELAS BAHASA KEBANGSAAN UNTUK KAKITANGAN KERAJAAN

38. Oleh kerana maseh ada kakitangan Kerajaan yang bukan Melayu yang belum boleh menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam menjalankan kerja² resmi mereka, maka Kerajaan telah memutuskan hendak mengadakan kelas² Bahasa Kebangsaan di-Kementerian² dan Jabatan² dalam masa bekerja. Kelas² itu diadakan daripada jam 4 petang sa-hingga 5 petang, 2 kali sa-minggu supaya sedikit sahaja masa bekerja di-gunakan. Bayaran tidak di-kenakan untuk memasoki kelas² itu dan elaun guru²-nya di-bayar oleh Kerajaan. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa dengan ada-nya kemudahan ini semua kakitangan Kerajaan akan boleh menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam menjalankan kerja² resmi mereka apabila Kerajaan memutuskan hendak menjadikan Bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa resmi yang tunggal dalam tahun 1967.

TUNTUTAN KAKITANGAN

39. Semua tuntutan daripada Pihak Pekerja untuk perubahan gaji yang di-terima sa-belum 1hb Januari, 1963 telah di-selesaikan dan tuntutan² yang di-terima pada atau sa-lepas tarikh itu sedang di-timbangkan oleh Surohanjaya Khas Gaji. Sementara menunggu pengkajian gaji² kakitangan perkhidmatan 'awam oleh Surohanjaya Khas Gaji itu dan supaya mengurangkan kesusahan pegawai² dalam kumpulan pendapatan rendah, Kerajaan telah meluluskan elaun khas sa-banyak 5 peratus daripada gaji pokok dengan syarat tambahan itu tidak kurang daripada \$12.50 sa-bulan kepada kakitangan Bahagian IV dan Kumpulan Pekerja Perusahaan dan Buroh Kasar mula² daripada 1hb Januari, 1965.

PERTUKARAN PEGAWAI² ANTARA NEGERI² BORNEO DENGAN NEGERI² TANAH MELAYU

40. Satu sekim bagi menukar pegawai² pentadbir antara Negeri² Borneo dengan Negeri² Tanah Melayu telah di-susun dan di-laksanakan. Di-bawah sekim ini pegawai² daripada sa-sabua negeri di-tukarkan dengan pegawai² di-negeri yang lain untuk memenohi jawatan² di-daerah² supaya mereka dapat mengalami sendiri akan keadaan dan masaal² yang terdapat di-daerah itu dan dengan yang demikian dapat menghargai tugas² mengembangkan pandangan sa-bagai orang Malaysia. Pegawai² daripada Negeri² Tanah Melayu ada-lah juga di-hantar ka-Negeri² Borneo untuk memegang jawatan² apabila tidak ada pegawai² tempatan yang sesuai kelayakan dan pengalaman-nya untuk memegang jawatan² itu.

Ranchangan ini ia-lah satu langkah sementara sahaja ia-itu hingga sampai masa pegawai² tempatan di-Negeri² Borneo boleh mengambil alih daripada pegawai² dari Negeri² Tanah Melayu itu. Ada juga pegawai² Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak di-hantar ka-Negeri² Tanah Melayu untuk mendapat latehan dan pengalaman yang mustahak.

PERANGKAAN

41. Dalam tahun 1965 Jabatan Perangkaan telah melaksanakan beberapa tugas perangkaan baharu. Satu daripada kejayaan² yang besar dalam tahun itu ia-lah melaksanakan Banchi Perusahaan Membuat Barang² yang meliputi lebeh kurang 14,000 buah perusahaan. Kerja membanchi ini di-jalankan bersama² dengan Ranchangan Membanchi Perusahaan Seluroh Dunia. Satu penyata mengenai Banchi Perusahaan Membuat Barang² mengandongi ma'alumat² berkenaan dengan bentok ekonomi pembuat barang² yang sangat-lah berguna bagi usaha membuat dasar² pembangunan perusahaan.

42. Dengan bantuan sa-orang pakar Bangsa² Bersatu kerja menyiasat padi telah siap di-jalankan bersama² dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama bagi musim 1964/65. Penyiasatan ini mengandongi anggaran pengeluaran padi yang tepat dan sangat² di-kehendaki. Di-bawah arahan pakar itu juga satu Penyiasatan Tenaga Ra'ayat untuk mengetahui kekuatan tenaga ra'ayat negara dan membuat anggaran mengenai kehendak²-nya di-masa hadapan telah juga di-laksanakan dengan jaya-nya. Keputusan penyiasatan itu telah di-serahkan kepada Bahagian Peranchangan Ekonomi bagi maksud membuat deraf Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

43. Jabatan ini sangat kekurangan kakitangan yang terlatah di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Walau pun kekurangan kakitangan, Jabatan ini, sa-bagai satu usaha memberi khidmat perangkaan kepada Negeri² Borneo itu, telah mengeluarkan satu bulletin perangkaan tahunan bagi tiap² satu wilayah Borneo itu dan juga satu bagi Malaysia seluroh-nya. Usaha mengumpul dan menerbitkan bulletin perangkaan tersebut boleh-lah di-anggap sa-bagai langkah permulaan dalam penyatuan perangkaan seluroh Malaysia.

44. Ada-lah sa-makin nyata kelihatan bahawa oleh kerana banyak-nya kerja² yang di-jalankan maka mesin² kad bertebok (Punch Card) itu tiada sesuai lagi. Oleh yang demikian kebenaran telah di-dapati bagi membeli satu komputer elektronik. Tawaran² telah di-minta dan taksiran² di-buat dan satu penyata yang lengkap telah di-hantar ka-Perbendaharaan sa-lepas Lembaga Tawaran itu mengadakan meshuarat-nya.

45. Satu daripada langkah² kemajuan yang utama ia-lah penubuhan satu seminar latehan yang di-adakan untuk ahli² perangkaan Jabatan ini dengan kerjasama Surohanjaya Ekonomi Bangsa² Bersatu bagi Asia dan Timor Jauh. Seminar itu telah berjalan dengan baik-nya kerana ECAFE telah mengambil perhatian yang berat mengenai-nya. Keperluan mengadakan ranchangan latehan saperti itu telah lama di-rasai terutama sa-kali bagi membaiki keadaan yang di-hadapi oleh Jabatan ini beberapa tahun lama-nya, ia-itu: ia tiada dapat hendak melepaskan ahli² perangkaan-nya pergi mengambil kursus di-sabatang laut kerana Jabatan ini sangat kekurangan kakitangan. Dalam masa seminar itu di-adakan ahli² perangkaan itu telah berpeluang menyertai perbahathan dan cheramah yang di-beri oleh pakar² dari badan² yang terkenal saperti ECAFE, ILO, WHO dan sa-bagai-nya.

46. Jabatan Perangkaan telah di-peruntukkan dengan wang sa-banyak \$6 juta di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama bagi menjalankan beberapa tugas perangkaan. Tugas² ini antara lain ia-lah membanchi penduduk² sa-lepas sepuluh tahun dan pertanian yang di-jadual akan di-jalankan dalam tahun 1970.

47. Jabatan ini bermaksud untuk menjalankan penyiasatan untuk mendapatkan ma'lumat di-atas pandangan² dan kebiasaan terhadap ranchangan keluarga. Ranchangan ini akan di-anjorkan dengan kerjasama sa-kumpulan pakar² Yayasan Ford. Kerajaan baharu² ini telah mempersetujui bagi mengadakan Lembaga Peranchang Keluarga.

48. Dalam bulan Jun tahun ini, Jabatan ini akan melancharkan penyiasatan penganggoran dan pekerjaan tahunan yang meliputi lima bandar² besar di-dalam Negeri ini. Kerja permulaan berkenaan dengan menjalankan penyiasatan penganggoran dan pekerjaan yang luas yang akan di-jalankan pada tahun 1967 akan di-anjorkan pada tahun ini. Jabatan ini juga meranchang untuk menjalankan penyiasatan kegunaan tanah bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu yang telah di-chadangkan pada tahun 1966.

49. Jabatan ini akan juga mendapat sa-buah komputer elektronik pada penghujung tahun ini. Pegawai² akan di-hantarkan ka-luar negeri untuk latehan sa-bagai penyiasatan sistem dan pengelola² ranchangan.

50. Bantuan² Penasihat Ranchangan Colombo di-atas Pembahagian Perangkaan telah di-berikan kepada Jabatan ini melalui kerjasama Kerajaan Australia. Hingga sekarang belum ada di-jalankan kerja pengumpulan perangkaan di-dalam bidang yang tidak kurang mustahak-nya, ia-itu bidang perniagaan "distributive". Kekurangan ma'lumat² yang tertentu di-bidang ini, menambahkan lagi masalah² kira² negara dan menyekat berbagai² hal berkenaan dengan penyiasatan ekonomi. Bagi membaiki keadaan ini persediaan akan di-buat bagi mengadakan penyiasatan pada awal dalam tahun 1967.

ARKIB NEGARA

51. Rang Undang² Arkib Negara, apabila di-jadikan undang², akan memberi kuasa undang² kepada tugas² Arkib Negara Malaysia, saperti yang terdapat di-lain² negeri yang merdeka dan maju, telah di-peredarkan ka-semua Kerajaan² Negeri dan pendapat² mereka telah pun di-terima. Langkah² sedang di-ambil sekarang untuk membentangkan rang undang² ini dalam Parlimen dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

52. Satu kemajuan yang besar bagi Arkib Negara ia-lah pembenaan bangunan baharu, Pusat Urusan Rekod di-Petaling Jaya yang telah siap pada akhir tahun yang lalu. Pusat ini sekarang sedang berjalan dengan pesat-nya dan telah memberi Arkib Negara satu pusat simpanan rekod yang chukup lengkap dengan alat² dan perkakas² yang di-perbekalkan khas untuk urusan-nya. Rekod² Kerajaan yang tidak di-gunakan lagi ada-lah di-pindahkan ka-bangunan ini untuk di-simpan hingga di-beri keputusan atas rekod² yang mana yang patut di-simpan buat selama²-nya sa-bagai arkib dan baki-nya di-musnahkan sa-bagai rekod² yang tidak mempunyai nilai yang berkekalan. Bangunan yang memakan belanja \$373,000 ini di-lengkapi dengan rak² menyimpan rekod yang moden yang boleh di-gerakkan dengan kuasa letrik. Rak² rekod ini boleh menyimpan rekod² sa-banyak 15,000 kaki panjang-nya.

53. Satu lagi kemajuan yang besar bagi Arkib Negara ia-lah berkaitan dengan Undang² Pemeliharaan Buku² yang baharu sahaja di-luluskan. Undang² ini mempunyai dua tujuan ia-itu memperluaskan pemakaian undang² yang lama, yang di-bentok sa-belum Merdeka dalam tahun 1950 dahulu, untuk menguasai seluroh Malaysia, dan juga meminda undang² lama itu dengan jalan membetulkan peruntukan² yang sudah tidak sesuai bagi faedah negara. Buku² dan lain² penerbitan akan terus di-terima saperti biasa oleh Arkib Negara di-bawah undang² ini bagi sementara waktu sa-hingga tertuboh-nya Perpustakaan Negara di-Ibu Kota Malaysia.

54. Pada bulan Februari yang lalu Kerajaan telah melantek suatu Jawatan-kuasa untuk menasihati dan membuat rancangan bagi mendirikan Perpustakaan Negara tersebut dan Jawatan-kuasa ini di-jangka akan mengambil langkah² yang penting dalam urusan-nya. Sa-bagai permulaan Arkib Negara telah mengadakan tempat dan kemudahan² bagi menyelenggarakan pekerjaan Perpustakaan Negara itu.

55. Dalam tahun 1965 Pejabat² Kerajaan dan penyelidek² sejarah telah lebeh banyak menggunakan kemudahan² yang di-sediakan di-Arkib Negara. 26 Pejabat² Kerajaan perengkat Persekutuan dan Negeri telah memindahkan rekod² mereka yang tidak di-pakai lagi, dan rekod² daripada tahun 1910 ka-atas, berjumlah sa-banyak 215 kaki, yang di-pindahkan dari Negeri Kelantan ada-lah di-anggap sa-bagai satu pemindahan yang sangat penting dalam tahun itu. Penyelidek² sa-ramai 789 orang yang datang bukan sahaja dari negeri² di-Malaysia tetapi juga dari luar negeri telah mengunjongi Arkib Negara untuk menyelideki arkib² simpanan-nya. Bilangan ini menunjukkan tambahan 99 orang kepada angka bagi tahun 1964 dan bilangan ini di-jangka akan bertambah lagi pada tahun 1966 apabila kemudahan² yang ada sekarang ini bertambah baik dan bahan² penyelidikan pun bertambah banyak bilangan-nya.

KEMENTERIAN BUROH

56. Kerajaan akan terus mengambil berat akan dasar-nya hendak mengusahakan kebijakan pekerja² sa-bagai satu langkah yang sangat mustahak untuk kemajuan ekonomi dan sosial negara di-dalam suasana yang tetap, perchaya-memperchayai dan bekerjasama.

57. Peratoran² Yang Mustahak (Essential Regulations) berkenaan dengan pertikaian antara majikan dengan pekerja², sunggoh pun tidak sepenoh-nya memuaskan kepada sa-tengah² kesatuan sekerja dan juga majikan, tetapi dengan-nya telah dapat di-selesaikan sa-tengah² pertikaian yang sukar hendak di-selesaikan yang berlaku di-dalam bahagian ekonomi yang penting dengan tiada mengambil tindakan perusahaan yang merosakkan. Sunggoh pun pada mula-nya Peratoran ini telah menimbulkan shak wasangka pada awal tahun 1965, tetapi kesatuan² sekerja dan majikan² pada 'am-nya telah menerima chara menjalankan dasar ini.

58. Mahkamah Perusahaan Orang tengah telah membicharakan 11 pertikaian yang di-rujokkan kepada-nya dan 4 pertikaian yang telah di-adukan kepada Menteri di-bawah Peratoran² ini, telah pun di-selesaikan sa-chara perdamaian pada tahun 1965.

59. Ada tanda² menunjukkan bahawa kesatuan² sekerja dan majikan sa-makin yakin dan sanggup menggunakan kemudahan² untuk menyelesaikan pertikaian dengan sa-chara sukarela yang di-adakan di-bawah Undang² Mahkamah Perusahaan, Tahun 1948. Dengan bertambah-nya kesatuan sekerja dan perkembangan-nya gerakan kesatuan sekerja maka tanda² ini sangat-lah memuaskan.

60. Pada penggal Perlimen yang sudah beberapa undang² yang mustahak berkenaan dengan buroh telah di-luluskan, saperti Undang² Pekerja Pelabohan (Peratoran Pekerjaan) Tahun 1965, Undang² Pekerja (Sa-rendah² Darjah Perumahan), Undang² Kanak² dan Orang² Muda dan pindaan² kepada Undang² Kesatuan Sekerja, 1959, dan Undang² Mahkamah Perusahaan, 1948.

61. Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan dalam masa penggal Parlimen ini beberapa undang² yang penting dan langkah² lain. Dalam hal ini Kerajaan akan sa-makin banyak memberi perhatian kepada keadaan di-Negeri² Borneo.

Rundingan telah pun mula di-jalankan untuk mengadakan Undang² Perburohan yang sama bagi semua Negeri² dalam Malaysia dan satu chara yang terator untuk menghantar pekerja² yang mahir dan tidak mahir ka-Negeri² Borneo yang sedang kekurangan pekerja² akan di-jalankan tidak berapa lama lagi.

62. Undang² Buroh di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu pun akan di-kaji dan di-semak sa-mula. Pindaan² yang mustahak akan di-buat kapada undang² berkenaan dengan kesihatan dan keselamatan di-dalam kilang², kemalangan sa-masa bekerja dan sharat² pekerjaan.

63. Kerajaan sedar betapa perlu-nya masalaah² pekerjaan dan latehan di-uruskan dengan terator. Oleh hal yang demikian, tiada beberapa lama lagi Kerajaan akan mengadakan sa-buah jabatan baharu ia-itu Jabatan Pekerjaan dan Latehan, sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Dengan bantuan daripada negeri² asing, terutama-nya daripada Pertubohan Buroh Antarabangsa, ia-itu tentang kakitangan dan membuat ranchangan maka Pejabat ini akan dapat menguruskan tiga perkara yang berkait²an ia-itu penerangan dan penyelidekan berkenaan dengan pekerjaan, latehan dan perkara mencharikan pekerjaan untuk orang² negeri ini. Pusat² latehan yang baharu akan di-buka dan dalam pada itu juga ranchangan² latehan akan di-perbanyakkan lagi.

64. Dalam perkara Kesejahteraan Sosial (Social Security) Kerajaan berharap hendak mengadakan satu sekim untuk orang² yang mendapat kemalangan dalam masa bekerja dan juga kemalangan yang membawa kechederaan sa-lama²-nya. Kajian dan ranchangan akan di-buat untuk meluaskan ranchangan itu ka-lain² lapangan kesejahteraan sosial dan untuk menyatukan ranchangan² itu.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

FAHAM KOMIUNIS DAN GERAKAN SABVERSIF

65. Dua chara serangan yang di-lancharkan oleh komiunis terhadap Malaysia, ia-itu dengan jalan sabversif dan dengan jalan keganasan, terus berjalan dan hal ini menyebabkan keselamatan dalam negeri ini sentiasa terancham. Ada bukti yang menunjukkan bahawa pehak komiunis sedang menchuba hendak mendapatkan bantuan antara-bangsa dalam pemberontakan senjata mereka untuk menimbulkan satu revolusi di-Asia Tenggara di-bawah anjoran Parti Komiunis China.

66. Dalam lapangan sabversif Barisan Komiunis Bersatu telah menjalankan kempen menghasut dengan tujuan hendak membinasakan ra'ayat.

67. Kerajaan sedar tentang ada-nya anchaman² ini dan langkah² yang sesuai sedang di-jalankan bagi mengatasi-nya.

GERAKAN KEGANASAN KOMIUNIS DI-UTARA TANAH MELAYU

68. Dalam Titah Uchapan di-Raja yang lalu telah di-sebut berkenaan dengan kerjasama dan perhubungan yang sangat rapat antara Negeri kita dengan Negeri Thai. Kerjasama ini terus menjadi sifat yang nyata dalam usaha bersama bagi menghapuskan Pertubohan Komiunis dalam kawasan sempadan Thai/Malaysia.

69. Baharu² ini ada tanda² menunjukkan bahawa Parti Komiunis Tanah Melayu akan berbalek kapada dasar lama-nya ia-itu berjuang dengan senjata melawan Kerajaan Malaysia yang di-tubuhkan menurut perlembagaan dengan harapan Konferansi Indonesia akan memberi peluang untuk berbuat demikian.

Kegagalan Komunis hendak merampas kuasa di-Indonesia dan kemudian diikuti pula dengan pengharaman Parti Komunis di-sana mungkin telah memutuskan harapan Parti Komunis Tanah Melayu dan Kerajaan sedang memberikan perhatian yang berat kepada keadaan yang demikian.

PASOKAN POLIS DI-RAJA MALAYSIA

70. Pasokan Polis di-Raja Malaysia, sa-bagai pengawal keamanan dan ketenteraman Negara, terus menchapai kemajuan dan mendapat nama yang baik dalam dunia sa-belah sini. Bukti-nya ia-lah sa-jumlah 662 orang Pegawai² Polis dari negeri² Brunei, Burma, Laos, Thai dan Vietnam telah menghadriri berbagai² kursus di-Sekolah² Latehan Polis. Untuk mengekalkan mutu yang tinggi dan kecekapan Pasokan Polis, dasar memberi latehan di-luar Negeri kepada Pegawai² Polis sedang di-jalankan dan dalam tahun 1965 sa-banyak 35 orang pegawai² telah menghadriri kursus² di-luar Negeri.

71. Dasar Kerajaan hendak meninggikan lagi taraf hidup ahli² Polis biasa sentiasa di-utamakan. Dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun 1961-1965 di-negeri² Tanah Melayu sa-banyak 1,452 buah rumah untuk pegawai² rendah dan Mata², dan 15 buah rumah untuk Merinyu telah di-dirikan.

72. Di-Sarawak 544 buah rumah untuk pegawai² rendah dan Mata², 31 buah rumah untuk Merinyu dan 6 buah rumah untuk pegawai² yang di-siarkan nama mereka dalam *Warta Kerajaan* telah juga di-bena.

73. Di-Sabah sa-banyak 120 buah rumah untuk pegawai² rendah dan Mata² telah siap di-bena.

74. Sa-lain daripada itu 31 buah Balai Polis kechil atau Pondok Polis dan 6 buah bangunan Ibu Pejabat bagi Kumpulan² Polis yang besar telah juga di-dirikan bersama² dengan 7 buah Balai Polis kechil di-Sarawak.

75. Dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-1970 Kerajaan berharap akan menyiapkan lebeh dari 5,000 buah rumah untuk pegawai² rendah dan Mata², 300 buah rumah untuk Merinyu dan lebeh dari 50 buah rumah untuk pegawai² yang di-siarkan nama mereka dalam *Warta Kerajaan* serta beberapa buah lagi Balai Polis yang baharu.

76. Kerajaan suka menyatakan bahawa di-bawah bantuan Pertahanan Commonwealth Pasokan Polis di-Raja Malaysia telah mendapat alat² kelengkapan pertahanan. Motosikal² telah pun di-terima daripada Canada dan senjata serta peluru daripada Australia dan New Zealand dan beberapa banyak alat kelengkapan lagi akan di-terima pada masa hadapan. Kerajaan sangat berhutang budi kepada negeri² itu dan mengambil peluang di-sini menguchapkan terima kaseh atas bantuan yang telah di-berikan kepada Malaysia.

PASOKAN SENOI PRA'AQ

77. Senoi Pra'aq sentiasa memainkan peranan-nya dengan chekap. Dalam tahun 1965 ahli-nya telah bertambah 9 orang lagi. Pasokan ini telah menghantar satu kumpulan ka-Sekolah Latehan Peperangan Dalam Hutan Commonwealth Johor untuk mengajar chara hidup di-dalam hutan dan chara mengesan jejak langkah.

PASOKAN KAWALAN

78. Pasokan Kawalan yang di-tubuhkan dengan chara sukarela pada akhir tahun 1964 telah menunjukkan kecekapan-nya sa-bagai mata dan telinga Kerajaan apabila Indonesia melakukan pencherobohan sa-chara berterang² dengan menghantar askar² mereka mendarat di-bumi Malaysia. Ma'alumat yang

di-beri oleh ahli²-nya telah menyebabkan musuh itu tertawan atau terhapus. Dengan tujuan hendak memperkemaskan lagi langkah berjaga² dan mengawal kerja² yang di-jalankan oleh Pasokan Kawalan ini Kerajaan telah mengadakan Peratoran² (Pasokan Kawalan) Penting.

JABATAN KIMIA

79. Jabatan Kimia dan ma'amal²-nya di-Petaling Jaya, Pulau Pinang dan Kuching telah memberi perkhidmatan cherakinan dan nasehat kepada semua Jabatan² Kerajaan yang berkehendakkan pertolongan-nya. Kerja² ini telah diperluaskan lagi dengan mendirikan sa-buah ma'amal gula dengan terkawal sejok panas dan lembab-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-shorkan oleh Surohanjaya Antara Bangsa bagi Chara² Cherakinan Gula yang sama.

80. Di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ada-lah di-chadangkan supaya di-bena ma'amal² di-Pantai Timor dan Johor Tengah untuk membantu Jabatan ini menjalankan perkhidmatan²-nya yang sa-makin bertambah.

PEJABAT² PERCHETAKAN KERAJAAN

81. Chawangan Perchetakan di-Ipoh, Johor, Kedah dan Trengganu serta Ibu Pejabat-nya di-Kuala Lumpur pada masa ini telah di-lengkapkan dengan jentera² yang baharu untuk mengechap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Jabatan Perchetakan ini sekarang boleh menguruskan segala perchetakan Kerajaan yang dahulu-nya di-selenggarakan dengan jalan konterek.

JABATAN PENJARA

82. Dasar menghantar Pegawai² Penjara ka-luar Negeri supaya mereka dapat mempelajari chara² baharu bagi mentadbir hukuman sedang di-teruskan. Pegawai² itu di-hantar untuk berlatah di-Yayasan Timor Jauh bagi menchegeh jenayah dan chara melayan orang² salah di-Fuchu, Tokyo dan juga di-United Kingdom.

83. Perusahaan² di-Penjara telah di-perbesarkan untuk mengadakan lathan perusahaan bagi orang² salah. Tanah yang chukup telah di-beri kepada Sekolah Henry Gurney dan sekarang kanak² dalam sekolah itu dapat di-ajar berbagai² chara pertanian, tanaman dan lain² perkara yang berkaitan dengan pertanian.

JABATAN PENCHEGAH RASUAH

84. Kerajaan chukup sedar tentang bahaya² rasuah. Kedua² Jabatan Pencheгах Rasuah dan Chawangan Pencheгах Rasuah Polis telah bekerja dengan chergas. Dalam tahun 1965, 22 kes yang melibatkan 35 orang telah di-siasat dan 15 kes telah pun di-bawa ka-mahkamah. Semua yang di-tudoh telah di-dapati thabit kesalahan mereka. 7 kes lagi akan di-bicharakan.

85. Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kechil Jema'ah Menteri telah di-lantek dengan Menteri Dalam Negeri menjadi pengerusi-nya bagi mengkaji susunan Jabatan Pencheгах Rasuah dengan tujuan hendak mengokohkan-nya supaya dapat menguruskan kes² rasuah dengan lebih sempurna.

JABATAN IMIGRESHEN

86. Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Imigreshen telah di-pindahkan dari Pulau Pinang ka-Ibu Kota Persekutuan pada 1hb April, 1965. Langkah² ini telah di-ambil supaya dapat ia menjalankan kerja yang sa-makin bertambah/ banyak dan melaksanakan pertadbiran Jabatan sa-hari² dengan lebih chekap.

87. Sa-buah Pejabat Setia-usaha yang di-uruskan oleh Pengawal Besar Imigreshen telah di-tubuhkan. Pejabat Setia-usaha ini menjalankan usaha bagi menentukan bahawa Pegawai² dagang dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan di-gantikan dengan pegawai² anak negeri dalam masa yang berpatutan. Ini ada-lah sesuai dengan dasar yang di-nyatakan oleh Kerajaan hendak memberi peluang bekerja yang lebih banyak lagi kepada warga-negara Malaysia yang berkelayakan sa-telah mereka lulus dalam pelajaran² tinggi di-dalam dan di-luar negeri.

88. Berkenaan dengan perkara ini Kerajaan telah menubuhkan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Tetap (Pengerusi-nya Setia-usaha, Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri) yang mengkaji ranchangan² yang di-buat oleh gedong² perniagaan, pertubuhan, perdagangan dan perusahaan. Kerajaan gembira melihat bahawa pertubuhan² perusahaan dan perdagangan sedar betapa mustahak-nya menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² anak negeri. Jawatan-kuasa itu telah menimbangkan sa-banyak 139 chadangan² untuk mengganti pegawai² dagang.

JABATAN PENDAFTARAN NEGARA

89. Semenjak tertubuh-nya Malaysia dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak mengadakan sa-berapa yang dapat, satu sistem berkenaan dengan pendaftaran kad² pengenalan, beranak dan mati di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Langkah² telah pun di-ambil untuk menjalankan sistem kad² pengenalan di-Tanah Melayu di-Sarawak dan lepas itu di-Sabah pula. Perkara menggunakan undang² Tanah Melayu berhubung dengan pendaftaran nikah dan anak angkat di-kedua² negeri itu sedang di-timbangkan juga.

90. Di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, dalam tahun 1965, sa-banyak 46,312 orang telah menjadi warga negara. Dengan ini jumlah sijil² kewarga-negaraan yang telah di-keluarkan semenjak 31hb Ogos, 1957, ia-lah 1,730,196. Dari Sabah dan Sarawak sa-jumlah 46,966 permohonan telah di-terima (Sabah 17,752, Sarawak 29,214) dan sa-banyak 38,347 sijil² kewarga-negaraan telah di-keluarkan (Sabah 16,315, Sarawak 22,032).

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL SABAH DAN PERTAHANAN 'AWAM

91. Tujuan utama Kementerian ini ia-lah untuk meluas dan menyatu padukan susunan Pertahanan 'Awam, dan memberi penerangan kepada orang ramai hal² berkenaan dengan Pertahanan 'Awam supaya mereka bersiap sedia. Pegawai² dan alat² latehan telah di-untukkan bagi negeri² Borneo.

92. Kementerian ini telah juga menubuhkan Bahagian Perkhidmatan Bomba Tambahan. Ahli² bomba tambahan sedang di-lateh di-semua chawangan Pertahanan 'Awam di-dalam tiap² negeri. Alat² menchegeh kebakaran berharga sa-banyak \$1.9 juta telah di-beli oleh Kementerian ini.

93. Ranchangan Amaran Serangan Udara (Air-Raid Warning Scheme) untuk Negeri² di-Tanah Melayu dan Negeri² Borneo telah di-siapkan. Ranchangan ini akan di-laksanakan bila di-persetujui oleh Juma'ah Menteri.

94. Jawatan-kuasa Penyama Pertahanan 'Awam (Co-ordinating Committee) di-perengkat² negeri, bahagian dan bahagian kecil telah juga di-tubuhkan.

KEMENTERIAN TANAH DAN GALIAN

A. JABATAN UKOR

95. Dalam tahun 1965 peta-memeta telah mencapai beberapa kemajuan lagi. Dalam tahun itu Kerajaan telah meluluskan penubuhan Jabatan Pengarah Pemetaan Malaysia. Jabatan itu yang mengandongi unsur tentera dan unsur 'awam telah mula bertugas dengan beberapa orang kakitangan. Dengan pembelian sa-buah lagi jentera cetak dua warna dan dengan pertolongan wakil² peta-memeta British di-Negeri² Borneo, dapat-lah Jabatan itu mengadakan peta² untuk kegunaan pasokan² keselamatan dan pembangunan negara dan luar bandar. Ada kira² 1,259,205 peta telah di-cetak dalam tahun 1965.

96. Sungguh pun Singapura telah berpisah daripada Malaysia tetapi kerja peta-memeta tidak juga kurang banyak-nya. Semua peta rupabumi dan bandar Singapura yang di-kehendaki bagi Gerakan² Bersekutu masih lagi di-lukis dan di-cetak oleh Jabatan Pengarah Pemetaan.

97. Dengan tujuan supaya kerja² peta-memeta dan ukor di-sempadan Malaysia dengan Negeri Thai dapat di-jalankan dengan kerjasama yang sa-habis² rapat, suatu perjanjian yang di-namakan Perjanjian Pertukaran Peta telah di-tandatangani oleh Pengarah, Jabatan Ukor di-Raja Thai dan Pengarah Pemetaan Negara Malaysia.

98. Dalam hal ukoran tanah, Jabatan Ukor telah dapat menyiapkan kerja² ukor tanah yang perlu bagi Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Jumlah lot yang telah di-ukor dalam tahun 1965 ia-lah 53,677 keping.

99. Jabatan Ukor akan meneruskan kerja mengukur tanah bagi Ranchangan² Tanah Kerajaan ia-itu baki daripada kerja ukor tanah bagi Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua dan juga kerja ukor tanah bagi Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah menyatakan tanah yang hendak di-majukan-nya dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama adalah lebih sa-banyak 8,000 ekar daripada tanah yang di-majukan-nya dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, tetapi Jabatan Ukor yakin dapat menyempurnakan kerja mengukur tanah itu.

100. Telah menjadi dasar Jabatan Ukor hendak menambah lagi tenaga-nya dalam pekerjaan peta-memeta supaya ia dapat mengambil sa-penoh² tanggung-jawab dalam pekerjaan peta-memeta di-Malaysia sa-belum habis tahun 1970. Alat² photogrammetry dan penchetak akan di-beli lagi dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang. Pada masa ini Kerajaan Canada ada-lah menolong Jabatan ini mengambil sa-mula gambar Tanah Melayu dari udara. Dengan pertolongan ini, kerja mengeluarkan peta² rupabumi untuk menyiapkan ranchangan peta-memeta Tanah Melayu akan dapat di-segerakan dan Jabatan Ukor akan mendapat sa-baik² peluang untuk melengkapkan sa-tengah² peta yang di-buat kira² sa-puluh tahun dahulu. Kutubkhanah Peta dan Foto Udara Negara dan Setor Peta Besar ada-lah sedang di-ranchangkan untuk kegunaan tentera dan 'awam bagi beberapa tahun yang akan datang.

101. Berkenaan dengan menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² Malaysia, semua pegawai Jabatan Ukor sekarang ini ia-lah pegawai² Malaysia, kechuali dua orang pegawai dagang yang berkhidmat sa-chara konterek dalam tingkatan biasa. Sa-orang daripada-nya akan berhenti pada hujung tahun ini dan yang sa-orang lagi akan berhenti pada akhir tahun hadapan.

B. JABATAN GALIAN

102. Pengeluaran bijih timah pada tahun 1965 ia-lah pengeluaran yang terbanyak sa-kali semenjak tahun 1941, ia-itu 63,670 tan. Pengeluaran yang banyak ini ia-lah kerana harga bijih timah baik sa-panjang tahun dan dengan hal yang

demikian banyak-lah di-buka lombong² kecil dan juga lombong² yang tiada banyak bijeh boleh mendatangkan keuntungan. Di-jangka had pengeluaran bijeh timah dalam tahun 1966 akan sama dengan had pengeluaran pada tahun 1965 jika harga tiada turun.

103. Pengeluaran bijeh besi dalam tahun 1965 telah bertambah sa-banyak 6.3 peratus ia-itu daripada 6.4 juta tan pada tahun 1964 menjadi 6.9 tan. Maka bertambah-nya itu ia-lah kerana pembeli² di-Negeri Jepun berkehendakkan lebih banyak bijeh besi dan dengan sebab itu bertambah banyak-lah lombong² yang di-usahakan, ia-itu 27 buah pada akhir tahun 1965 berbanding dengan 23 buah dalam tahun 1964.

104. Pengeluaran boksait telah bertambah sa-banyak 81.8 peratus, daripada 463,829 tan pada tahun 1964 menjadi 843,172 tan pada tahun 1965 ia-itu sah-sahis banyak sa-kali di-keluarkan. Maka bertambah-nya itu ia-lah kerana pembeli² di-luar negeri berkehendakkan lebih banyak boksait dan dengan sebab itu dua buah lombong telah di-buka. Pengeluaran boksait dalam tahun² yang akan datang nampak-nya akan menurun; walau bagaimana pun pengeluaran di-jangka akan tetap sa-banyak 500,000 tan sa-tahun dalam masa beberapa tahun yang akan datang.

105. Dalam tahun 1965 pengeluaran minyak mentah daripada Lombong Minyak Miri di-Negeri Sarawak kurang sedikit daripada jumlah pengeluaran dalam tahun 1964. Minyak yang maseh ada lagi pada lombong² ini sa-makin kurang dari sa-tahun ka-satahun. Charigali pada perayeran di-kawasan ini telah di-jalankan juga lagi dalam masa beberapa tahun yang lalu.

106. Dalam tahun 1965 Pasokan Gerudi Menyiasat Galian telah meneruskan kerja mencharigali di-kawasan Resab Melayu di-Perak, Selangor dan Pahang. Beberapa kawasan itu di-dapati ada mengandongi galian dan di-jangka mana² kawasan yang telah sah ada banyak bijeh timah akan di-usahakan tiada berapa lama lagi oleh Sharikat² Melayu dan orang² Melayu. Ada di-tentukan dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama hendak menolong orang Melayu membuka lombong pada tanah dalam kawasan² Resab Melayu.

107. Dalam tahun 1965 sharikat lombong bertambah chenderong hendak mencharigali pada kawasan² perayeran Malaysia. Penyiasatan² hendak menchari minyak di-kawasan² perayeran Sabah dan Sarawak telah di-mulakan. Permohonan² hendak mencharigali bijeh timah dan minyak di-kawasan² perayeran Negeri² Tanah Melayu sedang di-timbangan. Berkenaan dengan dasar dan undang² bagi melombong minyak, Jema'ah Menteri telah melantek sa-buah jawatan-kuasa sementara untuk mengkaji laporan dan shor² yang di-kemukakan oleh sa-buah sharikat penasihat minyak antara bangsa dengan tujuan hendak menggubal satu Undang² Melombong Minyak bagi seluruh Malaysia.

C. PESUROHJAYA TANAH NEGERI² TANAH MELAYU

108. Undang² Tanah Negara telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen dalam masa Meshuarat Belanjawan pada akhir tahun lalu. Undang² itu telah di-kuatkuasakan pada 1hb Januari tahun 1966. Undang² itu di-pakai di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu sahaja kerana Negeri² Borneo ada Undang² Tanah mereka sendiri. Undang² Tanah itu ada-lah menggantikan berbagai² undang² tanah yang tiada sesuai lagi.

109. Sunggoh pun dalam Undang² Tanah itu banyak perubahan² yang penting telah di-buat kepada isi² Undang² Tanah yang telah di-mansokhkan itu tetapi asas² Undang² Tanah yang telah di-mansokhkan itu tiada banyak di-ubah. Beberapa peruntokan baharu telah di-adakan, yang paling penting ia-lah berkenaan dengan surat milek bagi rumah pangsa (flat). Peruntokan ini di-sambut baik oleh semua pihak yang berkenaan.

110. Kursus pada peringkat Negeri untuk menerangkan Undang² Tanah yang baharu itu kepada pegawai² tanah telah di-adakan. Pesuruhjaya Tanah Persekutuan dan Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Tanah telah menjelaskan peruntukan² Undang² itu kepada Pesuruhjaya² Tanah dan Galian, Pemungut² Khazanah Tanah dan penolong² mereka. Beberapa kerumitan di-jangka mungkin timbul pada melaksanakan Undang² itu dan untuk mengatasi kerumitan² ini Pesuruhjaya Tanah Persekutuan dan Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Tanah Persekutuan akan selalu melawat Pejabat² Tanah untuk memastikan Undang² Tanah itu di-tadbirkan dengan lchin.

111. Satu Daftar bagi semua tanah kepunyaan Kerajaan Pusat yang di-bawah kuasa Pesuruhjaya Tanah Persekutuan ada di-selenggarakan di-pejabat Pesuruhjaya Tanah itu. Pada hujung tahun lalu 338 lot tanah yang bersurat milek dan 2,224 lot tanah Resab Persekutuan berjumlah kira² 11,538 ekar semua-nya sa-kali telah di-siasat dan di-tandakan sempadan²-nya oleh empat orang Pegawai Petempatan yang bekerja di-pejabat ini. Tanah² ini telah di-chatetkan dalam Daftar Tanah itu.

112. Kerja mengeluarkan surat² milek mengikut sistem Torrens dengan berasaskan kerja ukor yang betul dalam Ranchangan Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan dan Ranchangan Pertadbiran Tanah Perlis terus berjalan dengan maju-nya. Dalam Ranchangan Kelantan yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1956, sa-jumlah 89,805 kes telah di-selesaikan; 73,322 lot telah di-ukor dan daripada-nya 61,195 lot telah di-beri surat milek sa-belum habis tahun 1965. Dalam Ranchangan Perlis itu yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1960, sa-jumlah 8,398 lot telah di-pereksa, 6,085 surat milek yang belum di-isi telah di-terima daripada Pejabat Ukor dan daripada-nya 3,065 telah di-isi dan di-keluarkan sa-belum habis tahun 1965.

D. JABATAN HUTAN

113. Kerja² yang telah di-jalankan dalam lapangan kehutanan amat memuaskan hati. Tahun 1965 ia-lah tahun yang akhir bagi Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua; maka pada tahun itu kebanyakan projek yang di-mulakan dalam masa melaksanakan ranchangan itu telah siap. Projek² itu termasuk-lah tambahan bagi bangunan Pusat Penyelidikan Hutan, sa-buah Sekolah Hutan baharu dan sa-buah Ma'amal Kimia baharu. Bagi projek di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu sa-buah Pejabat Hutan Daerah telah siap di-bena di-Gua Musang, Kelantan dan Ladang Kayu Jati di-Utara Kedah telah di-perluaskan lagi.

114. Pengeluaran kayu kayan hutan² di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu pada tahun 1965 ada-lah sa-banyak 2,331,876 tan ia-itu berlebeh daripada pengeluaran tahun 1964. Pada tahun 1964 pengeluaran ia-lah sa-banyak 2,105,168 tan. Hasil yang di-dapati daripada chukai kayu yang di-keluarkan pada tahun 1965 ia-lah 26.6 juta ringgit.

115. Kayu yang di-eksepot pada tahun 1965 ia-lah sa-banyak 325,871 tan ia-itu berlebeh daripada yang di-eksepot pada tahun 1964. Eksepot pada tahun 1965 telah mendapat wang negeri asing sa-banyak 58.7 juta ringgit. Jadi kemajuan pada pengeluaran dan eksepot kayu di-dapati memuaskan.

116. Bagitu juga, penggunaan dan perusahaan kayu telah mencapai kemajuan yang besar. Pada tahun 1965 sa-banyak 447 buah kilang papan telah berjalan berbanding dengan 426 sahaja pada tahun 1964. Maka bertambah-nya itu ia-lah kerana kilang² papan lapis telah di-buka. Pembukaan kilang² papan lapis itu ada-lah satu langkah kemajuan dalam usaha penggunaan kayu negeri ini.

117. Dalam tahun 1965 semua pegawai dagang dalam Jabatan ini telah di-ganti dengan pegawai² Malaysia. Pegawai dagang yang penghabisan sa-kali berkhidmat dalam Jabatan ini telah bersara pada bulan September, 1965. Dengan kejayaan

pada menggantikan pegawai² dagang itu, timbul-lah masaaalah mengisi jawatan² kerana Jabatan ini kekurangan pegawai² Malaysia yang berkelayakan. Sunggoh pun kekurangan itu beransur² di-atasi apabila pegawai² Malaysia kembali dari sa-berang laut—8 orang kembali pada tahun 1964 dan sa-orang pada tahun 1965—tetapi kekurangan itu maseh banyak lagi. Menilek kapada bilangan pegawai² yang berkelayakan kembali dari sa-berang laut pada masa ini, Jabatan ini tiada akan mendapat pegawai² yang berkelayakan sa-banyak yang di-perlukan sa-hingga tahun 1972, kechuali jika suatu kempen menchari pegawai² yang berkelayakan di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh².

118. Dalam lapangan penyelidekan, beberapa penyiasatan telah di-jalankan. terutama-nya yang di-jalankan di-Bahagian "Forest Resources Reconnaissance Survey". Di-bahagian ini penyiasatan hutan² di-beberapa buah Negeri Malaysia telah di-jalankan. Dalam Bahagian Kimia, penyiasatan membuat palpa dan kertas telah di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh².

119. Bumiputera yang mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan kayu sa-makin banyak. Tanda-nya bilangan mereka itu bertambah ia-lah bilangan lesen yang telah di-keluarkan kapada mereka telah bertambah daripada 413 lesen pada tahun 1964 menjadi 567 pada tahun 1965. Di-dapati beberapa buah Sharikat Bumiputera telah membesarkan kegiatan²-nya dan sharikat² ini sedang menchapai kemajuan yang besar. Sharikat² ini di-jangka akan menchapai kemajuan lagi tiada berapa lama lagi.

120. Maka di-dapati usaha² mengambil hasil hutan telah di-jalankan dengan amat chepat hingga boleh mengancham hasil² hutan negeri ini pada masa yang amat datang. Dasar Hutan Persekutuan sekarang ini sedang di-kaji untuk memelihara hasil² hutan negeri ini.

121. Oleh kerana Jabatan Hutan sedar bahawa kawasan² hutan negeri ini sa-makin habis dan desakan hendak membuka hutan² tanah rendah sa-makin kuat maka ia akan mengkaji kemungkinan hutan² bukit dan akan menanam sa-mula kawasan² hutan yang tiada banyak pokok dengan pokok² yang chepat tinggi. Projek menanam pokok² jenis conifer pada tanah² yang luas telah di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan untuk di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama dan langkah² sedang di ambil bagi menchari bantuan daripada Kumpulan Wang Khas Bangsa² Bersatu untuk perbelanjaan projek itu. Tujuan projek itu ada dua; hendak mengadakan dengan deras kayu untuk kegunaan di-negeri ini dan mengadakan bahan untuk di-buat palpa dan kertas sa-banyak yang perlu bagi negara.

E. JABATAN ORANG ASLI

122. Dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar untuk Orang Asli, 15 buah kampong telah di-buka di-beberapa buah Negeri, tiap² satu ada rumah² baharu, balai raya, jalan² dan kemudahan² yang lain. Sa-lain daripada itu beberapa projek pertanian kechil telah di-laksanakan, termasuk mengadakan ternakan binatang dan beneh² tanaman dan membena kolam² ikan.

123. Dalam tahun 1964 ada 64 buah sekolah khas untuk kanak² Orang Asli. Pada hujung tahun 1965 sekolah² itu telah bertambah menjadi 74 buah, dan sa-ramai lebeh daripada 3,600 kanak² ada belajar di-sekolah² ini, di-sekolah Melayu dan di-sekolah Inggeris biasa. Dan lagi sa-ramai 3,426 Orang Asli ada belajar di-Kelas² Orang Dewasa.

124. Kemudahan² perubatan bagi Orang Asli telah banyak di-tambah. Dalam tahun 1964 ada 87 buah pondok perubatan dan pondok orang² sakit menunggu sa-belum di-bawa ka-rumah sakit. Pada hujung tahun 1965 Perkhidmatan Doktor Menggunakan Kapal Terbang telah menjalankan perkhidmatan meliputi 111 buah pondok itu. Ini berma'ana pada masa ini kemudahan² perubatan moden

boleh di-dapati oleh semua kumpulan Orang² Asli di-dalam hutan. Rumah sakit di-Gombak telah di-besarkan lagi dan sekarang sa-ramai 300 orang boleh berubat di-situ.

125. Pada hujung tahun 1965 Jabatan ini melancarkan satu ranchangan yang disebut Ranchangan Pembangunan Kilat. Untuk mengusahakan ranchangan ini dua Pasokan Pembena Orang Asli mengandongi tukang² kayu dan tukang² rumah telah di-tubuhkan. Tujuan Pasokan Pembena ini ia-lah untuk memimpin penduduk² kampung Orang Asli bergotong-royong dalam usaha membena rumah, sekolah, kelinik, balai raya, bekalan ayer dan lain² lagi.

126. Kerajaan akan terus berusaha bagi memperbaiki keadaan masharakat dan ekonomi Orang Asli dengan jalan mengadakan ranchangan² yang lebih besar bagi kemajuan kampung, pelajaran dan kesihatan. Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, 1966-70 ada-lah mengutamakan ranchangan ekonomi untuk membuka tanah² baharu bagi Orang Asli bertanam getah, kelapa sawit dan pokok buah²an. Tiada shak lagi bahawa dengan taraf hidup Orang Asli sa-makin naik, mereka akan beransor² berchampur adok dengan masharakat negara ini.

F. JABATAN KAJIBUMI

(a) NEGERI² TANAH MELAYU

127. Dalam tahun yang lalu pasokan² kerja luar Jabatan Kajibumi telah bergerak chergas di-beberapa buah Negeri Tanah Melayu menjalankan kerja pemetaan luar yang biasa, yang dengan-nya dapat di-taksirkan dengan betul barang² galian Negeri ini. Sa-lain daripada itu Pejabat ini telah banyak menggunakan masa untuk membantu jurutera² penasehat berkenaan dengan ranchangan kejuruteraan 'awam yang besar² terutama-nya kajian kemungkinan mengadakan Ranchangan Letrik Hydro di-Hulu Perak dan Ranchangan Pembekalan Ayer Kuala Lumpur.

128. Dasar Jabatan Kajibumi tidak berubah ia-itu memberi sa-banyak² pertolongan yang mungkin dalam usaha memajukan negeri ini dalam hal² yang berkenaan dengan kawasan luar bandar dan perusahaan. Dasar ini di-laksanakan dengan membuat kerja pemetaan jangka panjang yang tersusun dan mengkaji berjenis² keadaan bentok batu², dan dengan jalan membuat penyiasatan jangka pendek ka-atas masalaah² yang tertentu berkenaan dengan benda² galian, penggunaan tanah, asas² kejuruteraan dan perbekalan² ayer (termasok ranchangan² letrik hydro dan taliayer sa-lain dari puncha² di-bawah tanah). Jadi Jabatan ini mesti-lah mengumpulkan ma'alumat² saintifik berkaitan dengan kejadian batu² dan barang² galian dan juga mengumpulkan dan memadan²kan butir² untuk di-gunakan sa-bagai panduan penyiasatan dan pembenaan pada masa yang akan datang.

(b) NEGERI BORNEO

129. Jabatan Kajibumi Borneo telah terus menerus melaksanakan pekerjaan menyiasat ekonomi dan menyelidek kajibumi dalam tahun yang lalu sungguh pun kakitangan amat kekurangan. Kejadian yang penting sa-kali ia-lah tembaga (porphyry copper) telah di-jumpai dengan banyak-nya di-Sabah, ia-itu di-sabelah timur Gunong Kinabalu, oleh satu pasokan daripada Kumpulan Wang Khas Bangsa² Bersatu (United Nations' Special Fund) dengan kerjasama Jabatan ini. Kawasan tempat tembaga itu di-jumpai telah di-buatkan peta-nya dengan lengkap oleh Jabatan ini dan nilai tembaga itu sedang di-taksirkan dengan menjalankan kerja menggerudi.

130. Jabatan Kajibumi Borneo menjalankan kegiatan² dengan bersungguh² dan ini ada-lah ternyata bila di-lihat akan banyak-nya ia menerbitkan buku² berkenaan dengan sain. Dalam tahun yang lalu ia telah menerbitkan enam siaran yang besar² serta beberapa laporan yang pendek sedikit dan peta² kajibumi.

131. Dalam tahun yang lalu kerja penyiasatan peninjauan kajibumi (geological reconnaissance survey) di-kedua² buah Negeri Borneo itu telah siap dan kerja pemetaan lengkap yang telah di-mulakan di-Sarawak telah di-jalankan di-Sabah pula. Di-Sarawak perhatian di-tumpukan kepada kawasan Arang Batu Bintulu dan di-bahagian selatan kawasan Arang Batu Bau. Di-kawasan Arang Batu Bintulu charigali telah di-jalankan dengan menggali dan menggerudi. Di-kawasan Arang Batu Bau satu penyiasatan yang halus sedang di-jalankan. Sementara itu di-Sabah kerja pemetaan sa-buah kawasan yang mungkin banyak hasil galian-nya ada-lah berjalan dengan maju-nya. Kawasan ini ia-lah pada bahagian hilir Lembah Labuk.

132. Jabatan ini juga telah menjalankan beberapa banyak penyiasatan yang kechil² dan telah memberi nasihat berkenaan dengan keperluan² kemajuan, kebanyakan-nya berkaitan dengan bahan² pembinaan, bekalan² ayer, ampanan, jambatan dan asas² bangunan.

133. Jabatan ini telah terus menerus melaksanakan dasar-nya hendak bekerja sama dengan Universiti Malaya dan dengan beberapa buah sharikat minyak dan sharikat lombong yang di-Malaysia Timor. Pada masa ini ada lima buah sharikat minyak sedang menjalankan kerja menyiasat (exploration) kawasan² pantai dan rusok benua dekat Sarawak dan Sabah dan lain² sharikat lombong ada kena mengena dengan usaha hendak melombong arang batu, tanah liat (fireclay), pasir, kacha, boksait dan tembaga.

G. JABATAN MERGASETUA

134. Tugas utama Jabatan Mergasetua ia-lah memberi perlindungan kepada binatang² liar dan mengawal binatang² itu. Pada tahun lalu sa-buah Kawasan Simpan Mergasetua yang baharu telah di-adakan di-Pahang dan ada chadangan hendak mengadakan beberapa banyak lagi di-beberapa tempat di-negeri ini.

135. Oleh kerana tempat tinggal dan lain² kemudahan di-Taman Negara telah di-perelokkan maka pelanchong² tempatan dan negeri luar ka-Taman itu telah bertambah.

136. Wang sa-banyak \$750,000 akan di-belanjakan dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang ini untuk memperelokkan lagi Taman Negara; kemudahan² dan tempat² tinggal akan di-adakan lagi bagi pelawat² yang sa-makin bertambah banyak itu.

KEMENTERIAN KE'ADILAN

137. Dalam tahun 1965 Parlimen telah meluluskan 14 buah Undang² Menyemak Undang² Termaktub yang memansokhkan lebih daripada 300 buah Undang² Persekutuan yang telah lama dan tidak di-pakai lagi. Undang² yang di-mansokhkan itu termasuk-lah Undang² bagi Negeri² Melayu Bersekutu yang dahulu dan bagi lima buah negeri² Melayu yang lain, Undang² Negeri² Selat yang dahulu dan Kesatuan Malaya, dan beberapa perishtiheran yang telah di-buat oleh Pentadbiran Tentera British, yang maseh ada lagi sunggoh pun tidak ada gunanya lagi.

138. Dua Perintah telah di-buat di-bawah "Malaysia Act" bagi mengishtiherkan sa-banyak 120 Undang² Sabah dan 108 Undang² Sarawak sa-bagai Undang² Persekutuan sekarang. Oleh kerana Perintah² ini dan Undang² Menchetak Sa-mula Undang² Persekutuan, 1965, sa-orang penolong kepada Pesuruhjaya Menchetak Sa-mula telah di-lantek di-Sarawak bagi menchetak sa-mula Undang²

Persekutuan yang telah di-tetapkan di-Negeri² Borneo. Sa-lain dari itu 63 Perintah Pengubahan dan 13 buah Chetakan Sa-mula bagi Undang² Negeri² Tanah Melayu telah di-terbitkan.

139. Sa-orang pakar Ranchangan Colombo akan terus berkhidmat dalam Jabatan Peguam Negara bagi membantu melateh pegawai² baharu dalam Bahagian Penggubal. Sunggoh pun dalam pertengahan tahun yang lalu Bahagian Penggubal ini telah menanggung kesukaran di-sebabkan oleh keberhentian beberapa orang pegawai Undang² tetapi bilangan Undang² yang telah di-gubal oleh Bahagian ini tidak-lah berkurangan bahkan bertambah. Sa-orang pegawai Undang² yang telah di-hantar ka-Australia pada tahun lalu untok di-lateh sabagai penggubal Undang² telah balek sekarang ini dan Bahagian ini telah mendapat faedah yang banyak daripada pengalaman dan pengetahuan yang telah di-perolehi-nya dalam masa latchesan-nya di-sana.

140. Terjemahan Undang² ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan sedang di-jalankan dengan giat-nya. Terjemahan Kanun Keseksaan telah siap dan sedang di-chetak sekarang ini. Terjemahan² Kanun Peratoran Jenayah, Undang² Keterangan dan Perlembagaan Malaysia telah sampai pada peringkat yang akhir dan di-jangka akan siap di-chetak pada penghujung tahun ini.

141. Bahagian Penterjemahan Jabatan ini telah menchapai banyak kemajuan pada menetapkan istilah undang² dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dan pada menterjemahkan berbagai² borang yang di-tetapkan oleh undang². Beberapa Rang Undang² yang mustahak telah di-terjemahkan ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam masa Penggal Parlimen yang telah lalu dan telah di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen bersama² dengan naskah Inggeris-nya.

142. Dalam tempoh yang di-kaji ini, kemajuan yang di-perolehi oleh Jabatan Kehakiman ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (a) Sa-orang Hakim dagang telah bersara, dan tiga orang ra'ayat Malaysia, ia-itu dua orang daripada Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan dan sa-orang lagi daripada Peguam² Tempatan (Local Bar) telah di-lantek menjadi Hakim.
- (b) Tiga orang Pengadil yang sedang berkhidmat telah di-beri Biasiswa Kehakiman bagi tahun 1965 untok menuntut Ilmu Undang² di-United Kingdom dengan tujuan untok di-panggil ka-"English Bar."
- (c) Bangunan Mahkamah Baharu, Kuala Trengganu, ia-itu suatu projek di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua (1961-1965) telah siap di-bena dan telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Trengganu pada 14hb Ogos, 1965.
- (d) Pelan² untok membena bangunan² Mahkamah di-Kota Bharu dan Kuala Selangor sedang di-buat dan ada-lah di-jangka bahawa pembenaan akan di-mulakan dalam tahun 1966.
- (e) Peruntukan bagi menggantikan beberapa bangunan² Mahkamah lama dengan yang baharu di-seluruh negeri ini telah di-sediakan di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama (1966-1970).
- (f) Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah sedang di-gunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya di-Mahkamah² Rendah jika kedua² belah pihak yang berkenaan bertutor bahasa Melayu.

143. Undang² Pemegang Amanah tahun 1949 (Trustee Ordinance, 1949) telah di-pakai di-Negeri² Borneo dalam bulan Jun, 1965, dan chawangan² Pejabat Pemegang Amanah telah di-buka di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak. Chadangan ada di-buat untok memakai Undang² Wasiat dan Pentadbiran tahun 1959 (Probate and Administration Ordinance, 1959) di-Negeri² itu tidak berapa lama lagi.

144. Undang² Sharikat (the Companies Act) yang baharu bagi Malaysia telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen.

145. Langkah² telah di-ambil bagi memakai Undang² Bankruptcy, 1959, di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Undang² Bankruptcy yang baharu (Bankruptcy Act) dan Peratoran² Bankruptcy (Bankruptcy Rules) bagi Malaysia sedang di-gubal dan ada-lah dalam perhatian Kerajaan.

KEMENTERIAN KEBAJIKAN 'AM

146. Kerajaan akan terus menerus memajukan dan memperbaiki perkhidmatan² kebajikan-nya bagi ra'ayat supaya orang² yang susah boleh menikmati keadilan masyarakat dan kesenangan ekonomi.

147. Hal² perkhidmatan bagi orang² chachat chedera barangkali boleh-lah di-nyatakan telah mencapai kemajuan yang besar. Pusat pemulehan bagi orang² chachat anggota di-Cheras telah menerima orang² chachat anggota untuk di-rawat dan di-lateh supaya dapat puleh sa-mula mereka hidup dalam masyarakat.

148. Pengemis², kuturayau² dan orang² tua renta akan terus mendapat perhatian Kementerian. Sa-telah di-adakan Undang² Kuturayau, sa-belas buah yayasan telah di-khaskan di-bawah Undang² itu bagi menerima dan memulehkan orang² yang tersebut. Yayasan² ini akan di-perbesarkan dan kemudahan²-nya di-tambah.

149. Perkhidmatan² bagi mengubah kelakuan budak² nakal akan di-perluaskan lagi dalam tahun ini. Dua buah Rumah Tahanan/Asrama Akhlak sedang di-bena di-Pulau Pinang dan Trengganu. Sa-buah Sekolah Akhlak yang di-bentok khas untuk memberi latehan kepada budak² nakal dari kawasan luar bandar sedang di-ranchangkan untuk di-bena di-Pahang.

150. Perkhidmatan² bagi budak² nakal akan di-luaskan di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Di-Sabah, satu puncha Perkhidmatan Akhlak akan di-mulakan dalam tahun ini, dan kemudian-nya yayasan² pemulehan akan di-buka. Di-Sarawak kemudahan² di-Sekolah Akhlak yang ada sekarang akan di-perluaskan.

151. Perkhidmatan² bagi kanak² yang perlukan didekan dan perlindungan sedang di-perluaskan. Sa-buah Rumah Kanak² sedang di-bena di-Pulau Pinang untuk kanak² yang tiada tempat bergantung dari Kedah, Perlis dan Pulau Pinang.

152. Kerajaan akan terus memberi perhatian kepada perempuan² dan gadis² yang terancham akhlak-nya. Sa-buah yayasan pemulehan yang baharu sedang di-bena di-Kuala Trengganu untuk memulehkan akhlak perempuan² dan gadis² saperti itu.

153. Satu perkhidmatan baharu bagi orang² yang sakit melarat akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini dengan kerjasama Kementerian Kesihatan. Perkhidmatan ini akan mendirikan rumah² yang di-bentok khas untuk membela, dan mengubat mereka yang sakit melarat ini supaya rumah² sakit dapat di-legakan sedikit dan dapat menerima orang² sakit yang lain. Kerja² membena rumah yang mula² akan di-mulakan dalam tahun ini.

154. Kementerian ini akan terus memberi perhatian kepada latehan sambil-bekerja bagi kaki-tangan supaya perkhidmatan yang lebeh elok dapat di-beri kepada orang ramai. Kerja membena sa-buah Pusat Latehan yang serba lengkap akan di-mulakan dalam tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN, BELIA DAN SOKAN

A. 'AM

155. Dalam tahun 1965, Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan terus bergantung kepada pertolongan pegawai² Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat mengenai kerja²-nya di-negeri² dan daerah² berhubung dengan perkara "belia". Mengenai perkara kebudayaan dan sokan, Kementerian ini tidak juga dapat menjalankan tugas²-nya dengan memuaskan hati di-sebabkan kekurangan pegawai. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa dalam tahun 1966 keadaan ini akan berubah menjadi baik dan Kementerian ini akan dapat mengadakan Pegawai²-nya sendiri di-perengkat² negeri dan daerah. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa dalam tahun 1966 Kementerian ini akan dapat memulakan kerja membena pusat² perbagaiguna dalam beberapa negeri di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

B. KEBUDAYAAN

156. Kerja² yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini mengenai perkara ini sangat-lah tersekat. Walau bagaimana pun, dalam tahun ini Kementerian ini telah berjaya menganjorkan kursus² Tarian Kebudayaan Melayu. Lebih daripada 250 orang dari berbagai kaum yang tinggal di-dalam dan di-luar kawasan Kuala Lumpur telah menyertai kursus itu. Di-samping itu, kursus² derama telah juga di-anjorkan di-Pusat Latchan Belia Kebangsaan, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu, untuk pemimpin² belia daripada beberapa tempat dalam negeri ini.

157. Dalam tahun ini juga Kementerian ini telah di-beri tugas menganjorkan pertunjukan² kebudayaan dalam Majlis² Resmi Negara seperti Perayaan Hari Malaysia, Perayaan Menyambut Hari Keputeraan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Perayaan Pertabalan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

158. Balai Seni Lukis Negara dan Majlis Kesenian Malaysia terus mengadakan berbagai² pameran Seni Lukis sa-panjang tahun ini.

159. Dalam tahun ini Kementerian ini bersama² dengan Balai Seni Lukis Negara dan Majlis Kesenian Malaysia telah mengambil bahagian dalam Pesta Seni Commonwealth (Commonwealth Festival of Art) yang telah di-adakan di-Edinburgh, Dublin dan London. Kesemua-nya lebih kurang 100 lukisan dan 24 ukiran telah di-pertunjukkan.

160. Dua Perjanjian Kebudayaan telah di-tanda tangani oleh Kerajaan Malaysia dalam tahun ini. Perjanjian pertama ia-lah dengan Republik Korea Selatan yang di-tanda tangani pada 30hb September, 1965, dan perjanjian kedua ia-lah dengan Republik Arab Bersatu yang di-tanda tangani pada 11hb November, 1965. Dengan ada-nya Perjanjian² ini maka Malaysia akan bertukar² buku, rancangan² Radio dan Talivishen, pelajar² (scholars) dan ahli² sokan dengan kedua² buah negara itu.

161. Kementerian ini telah juga memulakan satu pengkajian mengenai permainan² di-Malaysia dan kerja ini di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1966.

C. BELIA

162. Dalam tahun ini sa-banyak lebih kurang 111 buah kelab belia telah ditubuhkan menjadikan jumlah kelab² belia dalam Tanah Melayu sekarang ini sa-banyak 1,122 buah. Untuk menyatukan kerja berbagai² kelab dan pertubuhan belia, sa-banyak 44 Persidangan Tetap Belia Daerah atau Pertubuhan² Menyatu-kan Kerja Belia Daerah telah di-adakan.

163. Sa-banyak 29 kursus, tiap² satu sa-lama tiga minggu, telah di-adakan di-Pusat Latehan Belia Kebangsaan, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Baharu. Sa-banyak 638 orang pemimpin belia dari seluroh negara termasuk 20 orang peserta dari Sabah dan Sarawak telah mengikuti kursus tersebut. Kursus² hujung minggu telah juga di-adakan di-beberapa negeri.

164. Untuk memajukan lagi usaha merancang dan mengembangkan kerja² belia dalam Negeri² di-Tanah Melayu dan untuk merapatkan lagi kerjasama antara berbagai pertubuhan belia, maka satu seminar telah di-adakan di-Pusat Latehan Kebangsaan, Kuala Kubu Baharu, dalam bulan Disember, 1965. Sa-banyak 70 orang pemimpin belia dari beberapa pertubuhan belia telah mengambil bahagian dalam seminar itu. Beberapa keputusan penting telah di-ambil dalam seminar itu dan keputusan² itu sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian ini.

165. Satu Lawatan Muhibbah dan Sambil Belajar sa-lama 10 hari ka-Thailand oleh 26 orang pemimpin belia sukarela Malaysia telah di-anjorkan oleh Kementerian ini. Pemimpin² Belia ini telah di-pilih dari merata² tempat dalam negeri ini. Lawatan itu di-buat di-bawah Perjanjian ASA dengan Thailand dan amat-lah berjaya.

D. SOKAN

166. Kementerian ini telah mengadakan satu kursus khas untuk jurulatih olahraga sa-bagai persediaan untuk Sokan Semenanjung Tenggara Asia yang di-adakan dalam bulan Disember, 1965. Sa-lain daripada itu, Kementerian ini telah juga mendapatkan sa-orang jurulatih bola sepak Jerman untuk melatih pasukan bola sepak kebangsaan dan mengadakan kursus² untuk juru lateh di-seluroh negara.

167. Dalam bulan Disember, 1965, Malaysia menjadi tuan rumah bagi Sokan Semenanjung Tenggara Asia. Sokan tersebut telah di-adakan dengan mendapat kejayaan yang besar dan Malaysia berjaya mendapat tempat yang kedua dalam pertandingan antara negara² yang mengambil bahagian.

E. MUZIUM

168. Bilangan orang² yang melawat Muzium Negara terus bertambah dan dalam tahun ini sa-ramai 712,505 orang telah melawat Muzium itu berbanding dengan 663,554 orang pada tahun lalu.

169. Sa-banyak 7 pameran telah di-adakan dalam tahun ini, dua daripadanya ia-lah pameran melawat (travelling exhibitions). Satu daripada pameran melawat ini yang di-namakan "Vanishing History" (Kehilangan Sejarah) telah di-hantar ka-Muzium Melaka dan yang satu lagi ia-itu kumpulan gambar burong² yang telah di-ambil oleh mendiang Dato' Loke Wan Tho sendiri telah di-hantar ka-Muzium Pulau Pinang. Pameran² Sementara telah juga di-adakan di-Lapangan Terbang Antara-bangsa Subang dan Steshen Keretapi Kuala Lumpur.

170. Satu pameran khas telah juga di-adakan mengambil sempena Sokan Semenanjung Tenggara Asia. Pameran ini ia-lah satu persembahan istimewa Seni Hiasan Malaysia dan ada-lah hasil daripada kerjasama antara pihak MARA, Maktab Perguruan Khas, Balai Seni Lukis Negara dan Muzium Negara.

171. Kerja membuat balai bagi Bahagian Sejarah Alam Sa-mula Jadi (Natural History) di-tingkat kedua Muzium Negara hampir² siap. Kerja mengumpul dan menyediakan barang² yang hendak di-pertunjukkan hampir² selesai dan Bahagian Sejarah Alam Sa-mula Jadi sentiasa berhubung rapat dengan Jabatan Mergastua, Zoo Negara dan Persatuan Alam Tanah Melayu (Malayan Nature Society).

172. Sa-telah Ketua Taxidermist ia-itu sa-orang pegawai dagang (expatriate) berhenti apabila chukup tempoh perkhidmatan-nya mengikut perjanjian dalam bulan September, 1965, Jabatan Muzium tidak lagi mempunyai pegawai dagang.

173. Sa-banyak 236 barang² lama telah di-dapati dalam tahun ini, 40 daripadanya di-hadiahkan oleh orang 'awam.

KEMENTERIAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN DAN PERUMAHAN

PERANCHANGAN BANDAR DAN KAMPONG

174. Perkhidmatan² peranchangan bandar dalam negeri ini telah di-tambah lagi pada penghujung tahun lalu apabila sa-buah Jabatan Peranchangan Bandar dan Kampong bagi negeri² Kedah dan Perlis di-buka. Jabatan ini telah dapat meminjamkan sa-orang pegawai yang berpengalaman untuk mengendalikan pejabat ini supaya kerja² peranchangan bagi kedua² negeri itu dapat di-selenggarakan dengan chekap dan sempurna saperti yang di-jalankan dalam Jabatan² Negeri yang lain dalam negeri ini.

175. Kerja² peranchangan Ibu Kota telah di-serahkan kepada Jabatan Peranchangan Bandar dan Kampong Persekutuan dan Jabatan ini telah dapat memberi perkhidmatan² yang chekap kepada Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota mengenai kerja mengawal pembangunan dan menyediakan pelan² pembangunan.

176. Satu Pelan Besar untuk Ibu Kota hampir² siap dan ada-lah di-harapkan pelan itu akan dapat di-pamerkan kepada orang ramai pada penghujung tahun ini supaya mereka dapat membuat apa² tegoran sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh undang² sekarang ini. Pelan besar ini akan menunjukkan pembangunan yang akan di-buat pada masa hadapan.

177. Beberapa penyelidekan telah pun di-jalankan oleh Jabatan ini mengenai undang² peranchangan dan ada-lah di-harapkan undang² peranchangan yang baharu serta lebeh sempurna lagi akan dapat di-adakan tiada berapa lama lagi.

178. Jabatan Peranchangan Bandar dan Kampong dengan kerjasama Lembaga Perumahan telah memilih tapak² yang sesuai dan membuat ranchangan pada 'am-nya bagi mengadakan rumah² murah di-beberapa tempat dalam negeri ini. Tapak² ranchangan rumah murah itu telah pun di-kaji dari segi kebajikan ekonomi dan sosial untuk bakal penduduk²-nya. Dalam kerja mengator kawasan² perumahan itu bantuan telah di-beri oleh Jabatan ini bagi mendapatkan chara yang baharu dalam meranchang dan menentukan tapak² bangunan, tapak² sekolah yang sesuai dan padang² permainan yang baik serta selamat.

179. Di-dalam Ibu Kota, Jabatan ini dengan kerjasama Jabatan Akitek Majlis Perbandaran sedang menyiasat tapak² yang sesuai untuk menjalankan projek² perumahan bagi gulungan orang² yang berpendapatan pertengahan. Perangkaan sedang di-kumpulkan dan di-kaji bagi menentukan sa-takat mana-kah kekurangan perumahan bagi gulungan² orang yang berpendapatan pertengahan di-Ibu Kota ini.

180. Satu sekim perintis telah pun di-sediakan untuk pembangunan sa-mula kawasan pusat bandar Kuala Lumpur. Satu tapak, yang 80% daripada luas-nya ia-lah tanah Kerajaan Negeri, telah pun di-pilih. Sekim sa-umpama ini memerlukan satu pembangunan sa-mula yang menggunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya kawasan itu. Surohanjaya Ibu Kota Persekutuan sedang mengkaji sekim itu.

181. Dalam bidang pembangunan luar bandar pula, kerjasama ada-lah di-beri kepada pakar² yang menjalankan kerja mengenai Rancangan² Kemajuan Tanah yang terbesar sa-kali sekarang ini ia-itu Rancangan Jengka di-Pahang. Jabatan ini juga sedang merancang hendak mengadakan kampung² tempat tinggal di-sekitar Complex Kulai di-Johor. Tujuan rancangan ini ia-lah untuk mengadakan lima buah kampung tempat tinggal yang terator sa-kali bagi 2,000 keluarga. Jabatan ini telah mencapai kejayaan besar dalam membantu Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan mengkaji kemajuan tanah sekarang ini dan menyusun sa-mula darjah² pembangunan dan chara² melaksanakan-nya. Sa-hingga sekarang ini, Jabatan ini telah melaksanakan sa-banyak 61 buah kampung tempat tinggal yang terator dalam projek² Lembaga itu di-seluruh Tanah Melayu.

PERKHIDMATAN BOMBA

182. Juma'ah Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba bersama² dengan Jabatan Pertahanan 'Awam telah menubuhkan Perkhidmatan Bomba Tambahan dalam semua negeri di-Malaysia untuk membantu perkhidmatan bomba biasa, terutama sa-kali untuk melawan kebakaran² yang mungkin berlaku akibat malapetaka atau tindakan musuh. Ahli² Perkhidmatan Bomba Tambahan sedang di-lateh oleh perkhidmatan bomba biasa dan sekarang ini mereka sudah chekap. Perkhidmatan Bomba Tambahan telah di-lengkapi dengan kereta² bomba dan "command cars" yang menjadi alat² tambahan kepada perkhidmatan bomba biasa.

183. Juma'ah ini sedang mengambil langkah untuk mengadakan sa-buah Sekolah Latehan Bomba yang moden dengan alat² kelengkapan yang terbaharu sa-kali bagi melateh ahli² bomba pada semua peringkat dari seluroh Malaysia. Kawasan untuk sekolah tersebut telah pun di-perolehi dan pelan² sedang di-sediakan. Sekolah ini juga akan mengadakan persiapan bagi melateh pekerja² dari gudang² perusahaan yang besar² supaya kilang² ini mempunyai anggota yang chukup terlately dan chekap menggunakan alat² pemadam api yang telah di-sediakan bagi perlindungan diri mereka.

PERUMAHAN

184. Tahun 1965 ada-lah tahun yang penting sa-kali bagi rancangan rumah murah kerana dalam tahun ini-lah rancangan yang terhad yang bermula pada tahun 1960 itu telah tamat, dan bermula pula satu perkembangan baharu dalam pembangunan perumahan. Satu rancangan baharu yang tegas dan luas telah pun di-sediakan dengan reka² bentok yang moden dan di-jalankan di-tempat² rumah² murah yang sangat² di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat. Dalam tahun 1965/1966, 52 buah projek perumahan telah di-luluskan mengandongi sa-banyak 24,351 unit dan memakan modal lebeh dari 114 juta ringgit. Projek² ini mengandongi rancangan² besar saperti 4,838 unit bagi peringkat pertama rancangan perumahan di-Wardieburn Estate, hingga-lah kepada 25 unit rumah di-Bukit Kepong Muar. Rancangan ini boleh di-sifatkan sa-bagai pembangunan peringkat pertama dalam rancangan perumahan Malaysia yang di-perhebatkan. Dalam tahun 1965 hingga awal tahun 1966, sa-banyak 8,472 unit rumah yang di-biayai sa-chara langsung atau tidak langsung oleh Kerajaan telah di-laksanakan sa-laras dengan pembangunan yang di-ranchangkan itu.

185. Kebanyakan daripada rancangan yang baharu ini di-tumpukan di-dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur. Salah satu perkara yang menarik perhatian dalam rancangan yang ada sekarang ini ia-lah chadangan hendak menggunakan teknik pembangunan sa-chara perusahaan yang akan di-jalankan dalam tiga buah projek perchubaaan. Tujuan utama-nya ia-lah hendak mengubah perusahaan pembangunan chara lama kerana dengan menggunakan teknik yang demikian, negeri² lain telah membuktikan yang rumah² pangsa yang bertingkat² itu dapat di-bena lebeh chepat lagi, serta harga-nya boleh di-kurangkan hampir 20%.

Sa-lain daripada ranchangan² perumahan yang telah di-luluskan oleh Kementerian ini ada beberapa buah lagi projek perumahan yang di-dalam pertimbangan-nya. Butir² mengenai sa-bahagian daripada ranchangan itu sedang di-kaji sekarang ini dan sa-bahagian lagi maseh di-tunggu² daripada Kerajaan Negeri.

186. Tujuan utama Kerajaan ia-lah hendak mengujudkan satu chorak demokrasi di-mana mereka yang belum memiliki harta dapat memiliki harta, dari gulungan ra'ayat yang rendah dan berpendapatan kechil sa-kali hingga-lah ka-gulungan atas. Perkara yang menarek perhatian dalam ranchangan Kerajaan itu ia-lah mengadakan sekim penempatan² sa-mula bagi kaum nelayan di-sapanjang pantai di-Telok Bahang, Pulau Pinang, yang bakal di-jadikan sa-bagai chontoh bagi sekim² saperti itu. Beberapa sekim saperti itu di-Trengganu dan juga lain² negeri telah di-luluskan.

187. Kementerian ini telah juga melancharkan satu ranchangan baharu bagi pekerja²-nya dalam bidang perumahan. Kerajaan berchadang hendak meruntuhkan rumah² pekerja yang lama dan burok itu dan kemudian-nya di-bena pula bangunan² rumah pangsa yang bertingkat² yang moden bagi menempatkan pekerja² itu sendiri dan juga orang ramai. Rumah² pangsa ini akan di-lengkapi dengan kemudahan² moden bagi kesenangan penduduk²-nya. Ada tiga tujuan besar maka Kerajaan mengadakan ranchangan baharu ini, ia-itu tanah² yang berharga itu dapat di-gunakan dengan lebeh berfaedah lagi, bagi menyediakan rumah² yang chukup besar dan moden untuk buroh² yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan dan Penguasa² Tempatan dan juga memberi rumah² kepada orang ramai dari gulungan yang berpendapatan kechil. Projek yang pertama bagi maksud ini telah pun di-mulakan di-Jalan Shaw, Kuala Lumpur, dan ada-lah di-harapkan akan dapat melaksanakan projek yang dua lagi itu di-Bungsar dan Sentul. Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa telah pun di-bentok untuk mengkaji perkara ini lebeh lanjut lagi supaya dapat projek² yang sa-rupa ini di-jalankan dengan Kementerian² yang lain di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-lain² tempat di-seluruh Malaysia ini.

188. Dalam bidang undang² pula, Dewan Ra'ayat telah pun meluluskan Rang Undang² (Mengawal dan Melesen) Sharikat² Pembena Perumahan. Satu lagi Rang Undang² sedang di-selenggarakan untuk menubuhkan Lembaga Perumahan dan Pembangunan Pusat sa-bagai alat yang lebeh berkesan dan sempurna dalam melaksanakan ranchangan perumahan Kerajaan. Ada-lah di-harapkan tidak lama lagi Kerajaan akan dapat mengeluarkan satu penyata yang akan menentukan darjah rumah yang sa-rendah²-nya yang akan di-ikuti oleh Kerajaan dalam pembenaan rumah murah-nya.

189. Tujuan jangka panjang Kerajaan ia-lah hendak membolehkan Lembaga Perumahan itu berdiri dengan sendiri-nya tanpa mendapat puncha peruntukan²-nya daripada Kerajaan bagi melaksanakan ranchangan perumahan-nya. Sa-balek-nya, Lembaga itu hendak-lah menchari puncha² dan chara² yang lain bagi membiayai-nya dan Kerajaan sedang mengkaji masaalah ini sekarang.

190. Sa-lain daripada mengendalikan ranchangan rumah murah, Kementerian ini menjadi saluran pinjaman wang sa-banyak 10 juta ringgit kapada Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Pegawai² Kerajaan untuk membantu Sharikat itu di-dalam ranchangan perumahan-nya dan juga memberi wang pendahuluan sa-banyak \$425,000 dari jumlah wang pinjaman sa-banyak dua juta ringgit kapada Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Kebangsaan, Singapura supaya membolehkan Sharikat itu membeli rumah² pangsa di-Singapura. Wang pendahuluan yang di-beri kapada Sharikat itu di-beri sa-masa Singapura berada dalam Malaysia lagi. Ini ada-lah babak permulaan yang sederhana dalam lapangan perumahan untuk gulungan yang berpendapatan pertengahan dan maseh banyak lagi masaalah yang hendak di-selesaikan lagi.

191. Khusus-nya, Kementerian ini ada-lah bertanggung-jawab atas ranchangan perumahan murah tetapi jangan-lah di-sifatkan sa-bagai usaha yang tunggal bagi Kerajaan untuk membena rumah². Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan umpama-nya ada membena sa-jumlah besar rumah di-dalam kawasan ranchangan kemajuan tanah-nya dan bagitu juga-lah M.B.B.S., sa-bagai suatu badan di-bawah naungan Kerajaan yang memberi pinjaman wang yang berjumlah 21.61 juta ringgit dalam tahun 1965 bagi membantu ra'ayat dari gulungan yang berpendapatan pertengahan membeli rumah² mereka.

KERAJAAN TEMPATAN

192. Pentadbiran Kerajaan Tempatan di-Tanah Melayu ini tidak-lah berjalan saperti yang di-jangkakan dan ini ada-lah dalam perhatian Kerajaan untuk di-perbaiki kedudukan-nya jika di-fikirkan perlu. Oleh itu sa-buah Surohanjaya di-Raja telah di-lantek untuk menyiasat serta memberi shor² mengenai-nya. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa Surohanjaya itu akan dapat mengemukakan penyata dan shor²-nya sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

193. Sa-buah Surohanjaya telah pun di-bentok oleh Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan di-bawah undang² "Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950" bagi menyiasat atas tuduhan berlaku-nya kecurangan di-dalam Majlis Bandaran Seremban. Surohanjaya itu telah menentukan bahawa perkara² itu sa-benar-nya telah berlaku. Oleh itu Kerajaan Negeri itu telah pun mengambil alih serta mentadbirkan Majlis Bandaran itu sa-hingga shor² Surohanjaya di-Raja bagi menyiasat perjalanan² Penguasa Tempatan itu di-umumkan atau sa-hingga pembatalan pilihan² raya Kerajaan Tempatan itu di-tarek balek. Penyata Surohanjaya di-Raja itu sa-benar-nya telah pun di-bentangkan di-dalam Persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat yang telah lalu.

194. Kerajaan Negeri Johor telah menubuhkan sa-buah Surohanjaya Penyiasat bagi menyiasat apa² pertadbiran atau perbuatan yang tiada mengikut peratoran di-dalam Majlis Bandaran Johor Bahru semenjak Majlis itu menjadi sa-buah Majlis yang berkuasa penuh dalam hal kewangan pada 1hb Januari, 1957. Sementara menantikan penyata dan shor² Surohanjaya itu, Kerajaan Negeri Johor telah mengambil alih pentadbiran Majlis Bandaran Johor Bahru itu mula² daripada 17hb April, 1966.

195. Kerajaan Negeri Johor telah juga mengambil alih pentadbiran Majlis Bandaran Batu Pahat mula² daripada 4hb Mei, 1966. Tindakan ini mustahak kerana Majlis itu tiada dapat menjalankan pentadbiran-nya sa-hari² dengan sempurna, di-sebabkan oleh sa-tengah² ahli²-nya telah berhenti daripada menjadi ahli² Jawatan-kuasa Majlis itu dan juga kerana ahli² yang lain pula tiada mahu menggantikan tempat² ahli² yang telah berhenti itu. Kerajaan Negeri Johor akan terus mentadbirkan Majlis itu sa-kurang²-nya hingga di-ketahui butir² penyata Surohanjaya Penyiasat di-Raja yang menyiasat perjalanan penguasa Tempatan atau hingga penanggoan kepada Pilihan Raya Kerajaan Tempatan di-tarek balek; ia-itu mana satu yang terlebih dahulu.

PEMBANGUNAN DAN KERJA² KECIL DALAM KAWASAN² MAJLIS TEMPATAN

196. Bagi membantu Majlis Tempatan dalam bidang pembangunan-nya, Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan telah memberi bantuan wang terus kepada beberapa Majlis Tempatan untuk menyelenggarakan projek² kecil di-dalam kawasan-nya. Projek² yang mendapat pertimbangan keutamaan dari Kementerian ini ia-lah bekalan ayer, perkhidmatan² kesihatan, jalan², pasar² dan balai² raya.

PESUROHJAYA IBU KOTA

197. Dalam masa sa-tahun yang lalu perhatian yang besar telah pun di-berikan kapada perkara memajukan Ibu Kota supaya ia menjadi kemegahan negara dan sesuai sa-bagai Ibu Kota Malaysia.

198. Sa-jumlah besar wang telah di-belanjakan bagi memperbaiki sistem jalan² raya dan dalam tempoh 5 tahun yang akan datang ini lebeh kurang 25 juta ringgit akan di-belanjakan bagi mengurangkan masaalah lalu-lintas.

199. Kerja² sa-chara besar²an telah juga di-jalankan untuk meluaskan pem-betongan menyalorkan najis hingga sampai ka-beberapa bahagian lain di-Ibu Kota.

200. Dengan mengekalkan taraf kesihatan yang tinggi itu maka tidak ada wabak² penyakit telah berlaku di-dalam kawasan Ibu Kota.

201. Bagi mengatasi masaalah penjaja² di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, Pesurohjaya telah menetapkan hendak mendirikan "Emporia" untuk penjaja² itu. Dua dari-pada emporia itu akan di-bena dalam tahun ini, satu di-Jalan Sekolah yang mana akan di-satukan dengan perhentian bas, dan yang lagi satu itu akan di-bena di-Jalan Haji Hussein yang di-khaskan untuk penjaja² sahaja.

202. Dalam lapangan perumahan pula, sa-banyak 674 unit rumah yang berharga murah telah pun selesai di-bena. Pelan² sedang di-sediakan untuk membena rumah² yang berharga murah di-Jalan Shaw, Wardieburn Estate, Jalan Sungei Besi, Jalan Cheras, Jalan Pekeliling, Jalan Loke Yew, Jalan Bungsar dan Jalan Sentul. Sa-jumlah 14,987 unit rumah pangsa akan di-bena dengan anggaran perbelanjaan-nya sa-banyak \$80,590,000 dalam masa ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama bagi tahun 1966-70.

203. Dalam perkara ini, kajian sedang di-jalankan terhadap penompang² tanah (squatters) di-dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur. Kajian ini ada-lah besar erti-nya oleh sebab ini-lah julong kali-nya di-jalankan pengajian mengenai perkara pekerjaan, pendapatan, perumahan dan beberapa lagi perkara yang bersangkutan paut dengan penompang² tanah.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

A. JABATAN KERJA RAYA

204. Sa-belum tamat tahun 1965 Jabatan Kerja Raya telah berjaya melaksanakan ranchangan² di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Yang Kedua, 1961-1965. Satu lagi kejayaan Jabatan ini yang besar dalam tahun 1965 ia-lah semua pegawai² dagang telah di-gantikan dengan pegawai² Malaysia.

205. Jalan² raya yang di-bena dalam tahun 1965 berjumlah lebeh kurang 235 batu dan ini menjadikan jalan raya yang di-bena di-kawasan luar bandar dalam masa melaksanakan Ranchangan 1961-1965 itu berjumlah kira² 2,080 batu. Kerja² mengelokkan jalan² raya telah juga di-buat di-tempat² yang mustahak oleh kerana lalu-lintas bertambah banyak.

206. Peri (ferry) yang penghabisan di-Pantai Timor, ia-itu di-Kuala Trengganu, tiada di-pakai lagi kerana sa-buah jambatan berikat semen telah di-bena bagi menggantikan-nya. Sa-buah jambatan telah juga siap di-bena di-Prai. Kerja membena jambatan di-Batu Pahat dan di-Muar dan ampangan di-Juru sedang di-jalankan dan patut siap sa-belum akhir tahun hadapan. Kerja membena jalan terus dalam kawasan Kuala Lumpur sa-makin banyak yang siap dan dalam tahun

ini di-jangka jalan berkembar daripada lengkongan Jalan Swettenham/Jalan Parlimen ka-Jalan Maxwell dan Segambut akan siap untok di-buka kapada lalu-lintas.

207. Kerja membena Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa yang baharu di-Subang telah siap dan Lapangan Terbang itu mula di-gunakan dalam bulan September. Landasan-nya ia-lah yang terpanjang sa-kali di-Tenggara Asia.

208. Tiga buah bekalan ayer yang besar telah di-siapkan dalam tahun 1965 ia-itu Bekalan Ayer Damansara, Bekalan Ayer Sabak Bernam dan Bekalan Ayer bagi Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa dan kerja membena sembilan buah lagi bekalan² ayer yang besar ada-lah sedang berjalan dengan baik-nya ia-itu di-Alor Star, Dindings, Selatan Perak, Kinta, Seremban, Temerloh, Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Selangor dan Semenyih.

209. Bekalan ayer yang tetap dan yang di-buboh ubat telah di-bena bagi lapan buah Ranchangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan untok menchari puncha² baharu bagi bekalan ayer Kuala Lumpur dan Pulau Pinang.

210. Ranchangan Pembangunan Pelajaran yang di-usahakan daripada tahun 1964 yang memakan belanja sa-banyak 68.2 juta ringgit telah siap dalam tahun 1965. Sa-lain daripada itu kemajuan yang memuaskan hati telah di-chapai pada melaksanakan Ranchangan baharu tahun 1965 yang memakan belanja sa-banyak 46.59 juta ringgit. Kebanyakan belanja itu ada-lah bagi mendirikan Sekolah² Menengah Rendah Anika Jurusan.

211. Sa-lain daripada menjalankan kerja² memperbaiki bangunan² tentera, Jabatan Kerja Raya telah menjalankan kerja² bagi projek² pertahanan di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Pada akhir tahun 1965 bangunan² bagi Pasokan Jurutera dan setor² di-Batu Cantonment, Kuala Lumpur telah siap di-bena dan bangunan² alat teknik dan rumah² tempat kediaman telah juga di-siapkan di-Taiping, Mentakab, Sungei Besi, Garrison Port Dickson, Majidee Barracks di-Johor dan Pengkalan Angkatan Laut di-Singapura. Bangunan² perengkat yang pertama bagi Rangers Depot di-Kuching dan Bangunan Angkatan Laut di-Labuan boleh di-katakan telah siap.

212. Sa-banyak 761 buah rumah telah di-dirikan. Kebanyakan-nya ia-lah bagi pekerja² dan pegawai² yang bergaji rendah. Bagi Jabatan Perubatan pula, sa-banyak 70 buah klinik serta rumah bidan, 11 buah Pusat Kesihatan Bandar dan 3 buah Jabatan Rawatan-luar (Outpatient Department) telah di-siapkan.

213. Sa-buah Pejabat Pos besar dan Ibu Pejabat Bahagian di-Kuala Trengganu dan lima buah Pejabat Pos kecil telah juga di-siapkan.

214. Di-Kuala Lumpur 6 Bangunan Pejabat telah di-bena dan ini melapangkan sedikit kekurangan pejabat² di-Ibu Kota ini.

B. JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN POS

215. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos telah dan akan terus menjalankan tugas-nya bagi menunaikan kehendak ra'ayat supaya di-perbanyakkan lagi kemudahan² Pos. Pada tahun 1965, tiga buah bangunan Pejabat² Pos telah di-bena dan di-buka ia-itu di-Ringlet dan Benta di-Pahang dan Pantai Remis di-Perak. Sa-buah Pejabat Pos telah di-buka di-Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Subang, Selangor. Sa-lain daripada itu, kerja membena enam buah Bangunan Pejabat Pos baharu di-Kuala Trengganu dan Kemaman dalam Negeri Trengganu, Bota dan Manong di-Perak, Masjid Tanah di-Melaka dan Johol di-Negeri Sembilan telah di-mulakan. Keenam² Pejabat Pos baharu ini akan siap di-buka pada tahun ini.

216. Pada tahun 1966 ini kerja bagi membena 7 buah Pejabat Pos baharu akan di-mulakan. Pejabat² Pos itu ia-lah di-Klang Utara, Kapar, Sungei Buloh dan Jalan Semangat, Petaling Jaya di-Selangor, Kuala Perlis, Ulu Tiram di-Johor dan Sungei Petani di-Kedah. Ada-lah di-harap juga bahawa kerja untuk membena sa-buah Ibu Pejabat Bahagian di-Seremban akan di-mulakan dan kerja meminda dan membesarkan dua buah Pejabat Pos yang ada sekarang akan di-jalankan.

217. Empat puluh buah Perwakilan Pos telah juga di-buka di-merata² tempat di-Negeri ini dalam tahun 1965 dan 5 buah Pejabat Pos Berkereta telah di-lancharkan. Empat buah lagi Pejabat² Pos Berkereta akan di-beli untuk membawa Perkhidmatan Pos ka-kawasan² luar bandar dan 30 buah Perwakilan Pos lagi akan di-buka di-merata² tempat di-Negeri ini.

218. Pada hujung tahun 1966 ini di-jangka 233 buah Pejabat Pos, 60 buah Pejabat Pos Berkereta dan 548 buah Perwakilan Pos akan memberi kemudahan² Pos di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu ini.

C. JABATAN TALIKOM

219. Kerajaan akan terus menambah perkhidmatan perhubungan talipon, taligerap dan sa-bagai-nya, bukan sahaja di-Malaysia, tetapi juga dengan lain² negeri. Kebal SEACOM telah di-sambong lagi dari Hong Kong sampai ka-Guam dan persiapan sedang di-perbuat untuk menyambong kebal ini dari Guam ka-Cairns di-Australia. Kebal ini apabila sudah siap akan membolehkan perhubungan talipon dan taligerap yang chukup baik dengan negeri Australia dan negeri² di-sabelah Barat.

220. Penyiasatan telah di-perbuat untuk mengadakan perhubungan ka-negeri² di-Pantai Timor, ia-itu Pahang, Trengganu, dan Kelantan dengan memakai Sistem Gelombang Seni (Microwave). Perkakas² untuk sistem ini telah di-pesan. Kerja menyediakan tapak steshen² sistem ini di-bukit² telah di-mulakan.

221. Perkhidmatan talivishen telah sampai sekarang ka-Kangar dengan menggunakan perkakas yang tetap. Perkhidmatan ini akan di-sambongkan ka-Pantai Timor apabila sahaja Sistem Gelombang Seni ka-Pantai Timor itu telah siap.

222. Pelan hendak menggantikan sistem talipon yang memakai opereter dengan Sistem Talipon Otomatik di-Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu dan Kota Bharu telah siap sekarang.

223. Kerja telah di-mulakan untuk menambah perkakas talipon untuk 11,000 talipon di-kawasan Kuala Lumpur. Kerja ini di-jangka akan siap pada awal tahun ini. Apabila siap, Jabatan ini dapat-lah memberi talipon kepada mereka yang sedang menunggu. Sa-lain daripada itu, kerja menambah perkakas² di-Ibu Sawat Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Sungei Petani dan Kuala Lumpur telah siap.

224. Usaha hendak memperbaiki kemudahan² talikom antara Malaysia Timor dengan Malaysia Barat sedang di-jalankan. Jabatan ini telah menyiapkan penyiasatan untuk mengetahui kemungkinan mengadakan sistem troposcatter antara Gunong Pulau di-Johor dengan Bukit Serapi di-Kuching. Hasil penyiasatan itu telah memberi puas hati dan Kerajaan berchadang hendak melaksanakan rancangan ini supaya hubungan talipon dan taligerap yang baik boleh di-dapati antara Sarawak dengan Malaysia.

PERKHIDMATAN POS DAN TALIKOM, MALAYSIA TIMOR

PERKHIDMATAN POS

225. Tiga belas buah Perwakilan Pos telah di-buka dalam tahun yang lalu di-kawasan² luar bandar. Sa-betul-nya lima belas buah Perwakilan telah di-tubuhkan, tetapi wakil² yang hendak menguruskan Perwakilan di-Mesapol dan

di-Sepulot telah menarek balek kesanggupan mereka hendak menguruskan perwakilan itu sa-belum sampai tarikh pembukaan yang di-tetapkan. Pada akhir tahun itu enam buah lagi Perwakilan Pos sedang di-tubuhkan.

226. Sa-buah Pejabat Pos baharu telah di-adakan di-dalam bangunan Lapangan Terbang Jesselton dan telah di-buka pada 3hb Januari, 1966.

227. Dua buah Pejabat Pos Berkereta telah di-dapati dan satu daripada-nya telah mula di-gunakan untuk memberi perkhidmatan di-Sandakan pada akhir tahun 1965. Kereta yang sa-buah lagi itu mula di-gunakan di-Jesselton pada 3hb Januari, 1966.

228. Kerja membenas sa-buah bangunan Pejabat Pos baharu di-Tanjong Aru, Jesselton telah banyak yang siap pada akhir tahun lalu.

229. Lapan lagi chara penyampaian dengan Posmen telah di-adakan; empat bagi kawasan berhampiran dengan bandar Jesselton, satu bagi kawasan dalam bandar dan satu bagi kawasan berhampiran bandar Sandakan dan dua bagi kawasan bandar dan kawasan berhampiran bandar Tawau.

230. Waktu bekerja di-Pejabat Pos Jesselton telah di-tambah ia-itu daripada pukul 8 pagi hingga pukul 12.30 tengah hari dan dari pukul 1.45 petang hingga pukul 5 petang pada tiap² hari Ithnin sampai hari Juma'at dan dari pukul 8 pagi hingga pukul 12.30 tengah hari pada tiap² hari Sabtu.

231. Wang Pos Malaysia dan Jawapan Kupon Commonwealth dan Antara-Bangsa telah mula di-keluarkan dan di-bayar di-semua Pejabat² Pos dan beberapa Perwakilan Pos.

232. Pejabat Pos Jesselton telah banyak di-ubah binaan-nya kerana hendak mengadakan tempat yang sa-habis besar yang boleh bagi peti² surat bersendirian dan meluaskan tempat menguruskan bungkusan² pos daripada luar negeri.

233. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos Sarawak terus meningkat maju. Dalam tahun 1965 dua buah Pejabat Pos baharu telah di-adakan, sa-buah di-Ng Medamit dalam Bahagian Ka-empat dan sa-buah lagi di-Padungan, Kuching. Sa-buah bangunan baharu untuk Pejabat Pos dan Ibusawat Otomatik telah di-siapkan di-Simanggang. Di-kawasan² luar bandar 31 buah Perwakilan Pos telah di-buka dan 10 orang lagi penjual setem telah di-lantek. Perkhidmatan² mel udara ka-Sarawak Utara telah bertambah baik semenjak M.A.L. mengadakan penerbangan pada tiap² hari.

234. Dalam tahun 1966 ada chadangan² untuk meluaskan perkhidmatan² pos di-kawasan² luar bandar dengan melantek Perwakilan² Pos lagi, dan memper-baiki lagi perkhidmatan² penyampaian di-kawasan berhampiran bandar dengan menambah kakitangan lagi. Dua buah bangunan Pejabat Pos/Ibusawat Talipon sedang di-ranchangkan bagi Lawas dan Lundu.

PERKHIDMATAN TALIKOM

235. Kerja memasang Ibusawat yang baharu yang mempunyai 2,000 talian di-Sandakan telah pun siap dan kerja meranchangkan dengan lengkap butir² bagi menyambong Ibusawat Labuan telah selesai. Tapak² untuk Ibusawat² baharu di-tiga buah bandar telah pun di-dapati dan kerja² reka-bentuk bangunan² bagi ibusawat² itu telah di-jalankan dengan memuaskan hati. Perkhidmatan dua buah ibusawat otomatik luar bandar telah di-lancharkan di-Abaca dan Tenom dan sambongan² kapada tiga buah lagi ibusawat² otomatik luar bandar telah siap dan di-gunakan. Kerja memasang dua buah P.A.B.X. 200 talian di-Labuan dan Tawau telah di-mulakan.

236. Talian² hubungan yang utama (main trunk routes) di-Sabah telah di-elokkan dengan menambah kuasa pemancar² radio dan memasang "low loss feeders". Butir² (specifications) telah di-siapkan dan tawaran² telah di-jemput bagi menyelidek jalan micro-wave bagi menyambung perhubungan bandar² besar di-Sabah. Perancangan, tender dan tempahan satu "ropeway" kebel telah di-siapkan untuk perjalanan ka-steshen pengulang besar (main repeater station) Jabatan ini di-Gunong Kinabalu yang tinggi-nya 7,500 kaki. Steshen itu di-jangka akan siap pada penghujung tahun 1966. Sa-buah puncha steshen radio yang baharu telah di-siapkan di-Jesselton dan alat hubungan besar di-Sabah akan di-tempatkan di-steshen itu. Perancangan² yang lengkap telah siap bagi memasang hubungan yang lebih baik lagi dalam tahun 1966 ka-bandar² besar yang menggunakan teknik² S.H.F. dan V.H.F. Beberapa saloran² penyambung tunggal V.H.F. (Single channel V.H.F. links) telah di-pasang di-kawasan Sandakan. Litar (circuit) H.F. I.S.B. telah di-gunakan bagi perkhidmatan siang dan malam.

237. Perkhidmatan taligrap di-Sabah telah di-perbaiki dengan mengadakan dua buah pejabat taligrap di-Jesselton dan dengan mengumpulkan semua litar di-dalam pejabat ini. Saloran² V.F.T. telah di-adakan lagi pada beberapa jalan dan semua alat penerima H.F. telah di-pasang dengan alat² baharu. Perkhidmatan dari kapal ka-pantai di-Jesselton telah di-jalankan untuk 24 jam sa-hari. Perkhidmatan Telex telah di-mulakan di-Jesselton dan nampak-nya perkhidmatan ini akan di-luaskan dalam tahun 1966.

238. Perancangan yang lengkap dan pemesanan bahan² telah siap di-buat untuk sekim² kebel pembahagian di-Jesselton dan Sandakan dan sambongan² kecil kepada sekim² yang sedia ada telah juga siap di-kawasan² ibusawat yang besar dan yang kecil dengan menggunakan kebel plastik yang halus.

239. Beberapa banyak alat H.F. telah di-pesan untuk sekim² yang telah di-ranchangkan bagi pasokan polis keselamatan, kemudahan² aeradio dan perkhidmatan panggilan radio Jabatan ini di-Sabah. Tanah sedang hendak di-ambil untuk tapak pemancaran H.F. yang baharu yang bertempat 20 batu jauh-nya dari kawasan Jesselton.

240. Beberapa lagi litar ka-luar negeri telah mula di-jalankan dari Ibusawat Jesselton ka-Hongkong melalui kebel SEACOM dan memandangkan tambahan terafik sa-makin banyak maka perlu-lah di-adakan beberapa litar lagi tidak berapa lama lagi.

241. Sa-buah workshop besar yang baharu telah di-ranchangkan bagi Jesselton dan tawaran telah di-keluarkan. Dengan ada-nya workshop besar ini dapat-lah Jabatan Talikom menyelenggarakan perkhidmatan² dengan lebih chekap lagi. Wokshop itu di-jangka akan berjalan dalam tahun 1966.

242. Dalam tahun 1965 tidak berapa banyak kerja² pasang-memasang telah di-jalankan oleh kerana alat² yang telah di-pesan lambat sampai tetapi di-jangka kerja memasang alat² baharu yang berharga sa-banyak 3.0 juta ringgit akan di-jalankan dalam tahun 1966. Kerja² ini ia-lah untuk memperbaiki jalan² hubungan yang besar dan kecil di-Sabah dan menambah kelengkapan ibusawat di-pusat² besar yang ada banyak pelanggan talipon.

243. Masaalah kakitangan di-peringkat kejuruteraan dan juruteknik maseh lagi menjadi satu masaalah yang rumit sekarang ini dan dalam sedikit masa yang akan datang. Jabatan ini telah membuka sa-buah sekolah latehan peringkat rendah bagi kakitangan² Jawatan Rendah dan di-samping itu latehan² juruteknik sedang di-jalankan di-Sekolah Latehan Talikom dan di-Maktab Teknik, Kuala Lumpur.

244. Dasar dan pembangunan bagi masa yang akan datang, seperti yang diranchangkan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu, akan bergantung kepada berapa banyak wang yang boleh di-dapati.

245. Di-Sarawak kerja membena sa-buah bangunan ibusawat 3 tingkat yang baharu di-Kuching telah di-mulakan. Kerja menggantikan talipon² dengan talipon² automatik di-kawasan² luar bandar terus di-jalankan dalam tahun 1965 dengan mengadakan ibusawat bagi 500 talian di-Sarikei, dua buah ibusawat luar bandar bagi 100 talian di-Bau dan Serian, dan dua buah ibusawat bagi 20 talian di-Sebuyau dan Siburan (Batu 18). Sa-buah Ibusawat P.A.B.X. bagi 200 talian telah juga di-pasangkan di-bangunan Lapangan Terbang Kuching dan peringkat pertama dalam panggilan sambongjauh terus (subscriber trunk dialling) telah di-gunakan di-Sibu, Kanowit, Binatang dan Sarikei.

246. Jalan² besar dan chabang sambongjauh menggunakan radio telah diperbaiki dan di-tambah lagi dengan memasang alat² litar 9—saloran untuk Kuching-Serian, Kuching-Sebuyau-Simanggang, Sibu-Dalat-Kukah, dan Miri-Marudi. Beberapa sambongan saloran tunggal V.H.F. telah di-perbesarkan untuk mengelokkan lagi perkhidmatan² di-luar bandar dalam Bahagian 2, dan litar² tambahan di-pasang di-antara Serian dengan Balai Ringin.

247. Aeradio dan perkhidmatan H.F. kapal laut telah di-perbaiki dengan memasang pemancar² baharu di-Kuching dan Miri, dan sa-buah steshen radio di-Long Semado.

248. Perkhidmatan panggilan radio bagi pelanggan² di-luar bandar telah ditambah lagi dengan membuka sa-buah steshen di-Limbang. 12 pelanggan baharu telah di-terima dalam tahun 1965 menjadikan semua-nya 60 pada penghujung tahun itu.

249. Jabatan Talikom terus menjalankan kerja menyenggara alat² radio Jabatan Polis dan menambah dan menyusun sa-mula rangkaian²-nya. Ranchangan² lengkap telah di-sediakan untuk menggunakan V.H.F. dengan lebih luas lagi dalam Bahagian Yang Pertama, Kedua dan Kelima.

250. Dalam tahun 1966, kerja memajukan lagi perkhidmatan talikom di-Sarawak akan di-teruskan dengan sa-berapa giat yang boleh walau pun ada kerumitan kerana kekurangan kakitangan. Kerja² melateh kakitangan tempatan akan di-jalankan dengan lebih giat lagi dengan menghantar lebih ramai lagi pegawai² ka-Tanah Melayu dan ka-luar negeri, walau pun tindakan ini akan menambahkan lagi kekurangan pegawai² buat masa ini.

251. Kerja memasang sa-buah ibusawat dengan 4,000 talian akan di-mulakan di-Kuching. Kawasan² luar bandar akan mendapat faedah apabila di-besarkan lima buah ibusawat automatik dan di-ganti sa-buah ibusawat bateri pusat dengan ibusawat automatik luar bandar. Empat sekim pembahagian kebel bawah tanah yang baharu telah di-ranchangkan dan kerja² menambahkan lagi kebel² itu akan di-jalankan di-sembilan buah pekan kecil dan tiga buah pekan besar.

252. Hubungan sambongjauh di-dalam dan di-luar negeri ada-lah terhad di-seluruh negeri kerana tidak ada jalan hubungan sambongjauh yang baik. Dari-pada jumlah wang yang terhad maka Jabatan ini berchadang hendak mengelokkan lagi tapak pengulang (repeater site) bagi bahagian jalan sambongjauh antara Kuching dengan Sibu dan memperbaiki perkhidmatan H.F. Kuching-Singapura dengan "aerial" moden yang kuat tenaga-nya.

253. Satu tapak pemancar H.F. yang baharu di-Miri akan di-majukan lagi supaya perhubungan² radio antara kapal² di-laut dengan pantai lebih baik dan satu tapak V.O.R. Suar bagi Lapangan Terbang Kuching akan juga di-majukan. Kemudahan² Telex akan di-tambah lagi dan sa-buah pusat perhubungan akan di-pasang bagi Jabatan Polis di-Kuching.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

254. Sa-lama ini tujuan utama Kerajaan ada-lah meninggikan darjah kesihatan orang ramai. Kementerian Kesihatan bukan sahaja mengambil berat supaya berkurangan orang mati dan penyakit² tetapi juga mengambil berat supaya kesihatan orang ramai sentiasa dalam keadaan yang sa-baik²-nya. Untuk menchapai tujuan ini kerja² memperbaiki dan memperluaskan kemudahan² dalam perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan terus di-titek beratkan.

255. Keadaan kesihatan orang ramai 'am-nya ada-lah bertambah baik. Angka kematian dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah 8.1 bagi tiap² sa-ribu orang penduduk, berbanding dengan 8.9 bagi tahun 1963. Angka kematian kanak² juga telah berkurangan ia-itu 48 bagi tiap² sa-ribu orang kanak² yang lahir hidup dalam tahun 1964, berbanding dengan 57 dalam tahun 1963. Angka bagi tahun 1964 itu ada-lah kurang sa-banyak 34% dan 36%, daripada angka² kematian dalam tahun 1957.

256. Langkah² mengawasi kesihatan dan projek² baharu yang di-lancarkan dalam tahun 1961-65 telah memberi bekas dan menyebabkan keadaan kesihatan di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu bertambah baik. Oleh kerana Kementerian ini telah mengambil langkah² yang sesuai dengan segera maka tiada-lah berlaku wabak² penyakit menjangkit walau pun pada masa kechemasan saperti dalam masa bah di-Pantai Timor pada penghujung tahun yang lalu.

257. Antara penyakit² menjangkit, penyakit taun maseh lagi di-dapati di-Timor Jauh dan Asia Tenggara. Di-Malaysia 16 orang telah mendapat penyakit taun dalam tahun 1965. Sa-orang di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan telah di-nyatakan mendapat penyakit ini. Oleh kerana orang sakit itu lekas di-ubat dan di-asingkan dan oleh kerana langkah² kesihatan dan pendidekan kesihatan telah di-jalankan dengan bersungguh² maka tiada-lah berlaku wabak taun di-Kuala Lumpur.

258. Penyakit batok kering yang pada satu masa dahulu menjadi anchaman yang besar kapada kesihatan orang ramai, sekarang dapat di-kawal dengan terator dan chergas di-bawah Ranchangan Mengawal Penyakit Batok Kering Negara. Kementerian ini menjalankan kempen yang telah di-shorkan oleh WHO ia-itu mengadakan rawatan di-luar rumah sakit, menchuchokkan B.C.G. dan menchari dan merawat mereka² yang berbahaya. Kempen ini di-teruskan dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Pertama dengan mendirikan lagi beberapa buah pusat dan kelinik untuk meluaskan lagi perkhidmatan ini.

259. Di-Malaysia Barat, usaha² bagi kempen ini di-jalankan di-21 buah kelinik batok kering dan 9 pusat batok kering Negeri, di-bawah arahan Pusat Batok Kering Negara di-Kuala Lumpur. Jumlah kakitangan kesihatan, penolong makmal, pekerja² X-ray dan lain² kakitangan dalam kempen ini tidak kurang daripada 1,100 orang.

260. Semenjak kempen ini di-lancarkan pada tahun 1961, tidak kurang daripada dua juta orang telah di-rawat melalui berbagai² usaha-nya. Bagi tahun 1966, sa-banyak 2.7 juta ringgit ada-lah di-sediakan bagi perkhidmatan ini.

261. Kerajaan telah menyempurnakan Ranchangan Panduan Pembasmian Malaria pada tahun 1963. Ranchangan ini memberi Kementerian Kesihatan pengetahuan tentang chara² yang sesuai bagi menjalankan ranchangan negara untuk pembasmian malaria. Walau bagaimana pun ma'alumat² lebih lanjut yang berkehendakkan penyiasatan² mengenai penduduk² dan nyamok² mustahak di-perolehi sa-belum satu kempen dapat di-adakan dengan jaya. Penyiasatan itu di-jangka akan tamat pada pertengahan tahun 1967. Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak telah pun melancarkan ranchangan pembasmian-nya beberapa tahun yang lalu dengan bantuan WHO.

262. Mustahak di-tegaskan bahawa sunggoh pun malaria sudah berkurangan di-kawasan² bandar, penyakit ini maseh menjadi satu soal yang besar di-kawasan luar bandar di-Malaysia Barat. Oleh kerana sedar akan hal ini, maka Kerajaan berchadang hendak membelanjakan wang lebeh banyak lagi untuk membaiki dan membesarkan perkhidmatan² mencheegah malaria. Sa-hingga ini Kementerian Kesihatan membelanjakan lebeh daripada 5 juta ringgit pada tiap² tahun bagi perkhidmatan² mencheegah malaria di-Negeri² Malaysia Barat.

263. Penyakit puru, yang pada suatu masa sangat berluasan di-antara penduduk² di-tepi sungai dan kawasan luar bandar, pada masa ini sudah berkurangan di-sebabkan oleh ada-nya ranchangan kawalan yang sekarang ini sedang di-tamatkan. Dengan penglaksanaan ranchangan kesihatan luar bandar dan pembenaan berbagai pusat kesihatan, gerakan melawan-puru ini akan di-satukan di-bawah perkhidmatan kesihatan luar bandar.

264. Pada 'am-nya usaha mengawal penyakit untut ada-lah memuaskan dan lama kelamaan penyakit ini tidak akan menjadi masalaah kesihatan lagi, walau pun penyakit ini mungkin maseh ada. Berkenaan dengan penyakit gusta, perasingan mereka² yang mengidap penyakit ini dan rawatan di-rumah sakit gusta ada-lah di-titek beratkan, tetapi konsep yang moden ia-lah mengawal penyakit ini sa-bagai satu masalaah kesihatan. Di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Kementerian ini mempunyai ranchangan untuk membuka kelinik² dan kelinik² kechil gusta di-seluruh negeri dengan pertubohan² sukarela memainkan peranan yang penting dalam hal sosial yang berthahit dengan-nya.

265. Kementerian telah memberi perhatian yang istimewa terhadap perkara meninggikan taraf kesihatan orang² luar bandar dalam kedua² Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun yang mula² itu. Dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama lebeh banyak lagi pusat² kesihatan dan kelinik² bidan akan di-dirikan. Sa-jumlah 39 buah Pusat Kesihatan, 125 buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 654 buah Kelinik Bidan telah siap di-bena di-Malaysia Barat di-bawah ranchangan kesihatan luar bandar. Perkhidmatan yang akan di-beri di-kelinik² ini ia-lah untok 3 juta orang di-kawasan luar bandar. Perkhidmatan kesihatan luar bandar memberi rawatan kapada ibu² yang mengandung dan bersalin dan berbagai ranchangan penchegehan, kesihatan di-sekolah, pelajaran kesihatan dan tunjok-ajar makanan berzat dan juga ranchangan² kebersehan dan perbekalan ayer yang berseh dan menchukopi. Sa-lain daripada berbagai langkah mencheegah tadi, perkhidmatan menyembuhkan penyakit² juga di-sediakan dengan mengadakan dispensari² dan rawatan gigi. Kesemua pusat² kesihatan dan kelinik² ini akan di-lengkapkan untok memberi perkhidmatan yang chekap.

266. Di-bawah Ranchangan² Pembangunan Lima-Tahun yang lepas Kementerian ini telah juga memberi perhatian terhadap pembenaan rumah² sakit baharu dan mengganti beberapa buah rumah sakit yang lama. Usaha mem-perbaiki, memperbesarkan dan mengelokkan rumah² sakit di-negeri ini telah juga di-jalankan. Beberapa unit baharu yang istimewa telah juga di-bena. Jumlah katil di-rumah² sakit di-Malaysia Barat telah bertambah daripada 21,000 buah pada tahun 1960 kapada 25,000 buah pada awal tahun 1965. Di-Malaysia Timor pula angka² itu ia-lah 2,147 buah pada tahun 1960 dan 2,898 buah pada awal tahun 1965.

267. Rumah Sakit Umum baharu di-Kuala Lumpur, Rumah Sakit Latehan di-Petaling Jaya, Rumah Sakit Umum baharu di-Seremban dan sa-bahagian daripada Rumah Sakit Umum baharu di-Ipoh di-jangka akan siap di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Rumah² sakit Daerah di-Dungun dan di-Tanjong Karang telah pun di-siapkan dan akan di-buka tiada berapa lama lagi. Sa-buah rumah sakit luar bandar yang mempunyai 50 hingga 60 buah katil di-harap akan di-bena di-Changkat Melintang, Perak, di-bawah Ranchangan

Malaysia Yang Pertama. Lain² pembaikan, pembaharuan dan pembenaan wad² baharu dan lain² unit akan juga di-masokkan ka-dalam ranchangan itu. Perbelanjaan membena rumah² sakit baharu, memperbaiki dan mengelokkan rumah² sakit lama akan berjumlah lebih kurang 111 juta ringgit.

268. Di-Sarawak, enam buah rumah sakit yang kecil akan di-bena dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama sa-lain daripada Rumah Sakit Umum baharu yang mempunyai 570 buah katil di-Kuching. Kerja membena-nya telah pun di-mulakan. Di-Sabah, sa-buah rumah sakit baharu telah di-bena di-Tawau dan empat buah rumah sakit kecil di-harap akan di-bena di-bawah Ranchangan itu. Sa-buah rumah sakit otak telah juga di-masokkan dalam ranchangan untuk Sabah. Jumlah perbelanjaan ia-lah lebih kurang 28.8 juta ringgit.

269. Penduduk² telah sa-makin bertambah sedar akan faedah perubatan Barat. Bukti-nya ia-lah bilangan orang yang datang ka-klinik² dan pusat² kesihatan sa-makin bertambah banyak. Nampak-nya bilangan ini akan terus menerus bertambah. Ini telah menerbitkan masaalah yang besar ia-itu bahagian rawatan luar di-pekan² besar di-Malaysia Barat telah menjadi penoh sesak. Untuk mengurangkan kesulitan ini, di-satengah² bandar² besar akan di-adakan klinik rawatan luar bagi perubatan dan pergigian di-tempat² yang sesuai di-bandar² itu.

270. Sunggoh pun ra'ayat sa-makin sedar akan faedah ubat Barat tetapi Kementerian ini maseh merasa mustahak berikhtiar supaya mereka, terutamanya yang tinggal di-kawasan² luar bandar, menggunakan dengan bersungguh² berbagai² kemudahan dan perkhidmatan kesihatan dan perubatan yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan melalui Ranchangan Pembangunan Negara. Puncta mendapat kesihatan yang lebih baik terletak pada ra'ayat sendiri dan Kementerian ini sedang berikhtiar supaya ra'ayat mengambil bahagian untuk mendapat kesihatan yang lebih baik dengan mengadakan pelajaran kesihatan dan melalui pertubohan² ra'ayat.

271. Kerajaan akan melaksanakan suatu perogoram peranchang keluarga dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama kerana hendak mengurangkan jumlah beranak di-negeri ini. Perkara bilangan penduduk bertambah dengan chepat ada-lah satu faktor yang penting dalam pembangunan ekonomi sa-sabuaah negeri. Oleh itu langkah hendak melaksanakan perogorem peranchangan keluarga ini sudah kena masa-nya. Bagi pehak Kementerian ini, projek ini akan mendatangkan faedah yang besar dari segi meninggikan taraf kesihatan ibu² pada masa hadapan. Tidak shak lagi ranchangan ini akan menjadikan taraf kehidupan ra'ayat lebih tinggi.

272. Dengan bertambah-nya perkhidmatan² dalam Kementerian ini, latehan bagi pegawai telah di-utamakan. Dalam tahun 1958 lebih kurang 800 orang penuntut telah berlateh dalam berbagai² bahagian, sedangkan sekarang ini lebih daripada 2,000 orang penuntut sedang berlateh di-berbagai² sekolah di-seluruh negeri ini. Dalam masa sembilan atau sa-puluh tahun yang telah lalu, lebih daripada 1,000 orang telah pergi ka-luar negeri dengan biasiswa daripada Kementerian Kesihatan untuk mengikuti latehan asas atau untuk mendapat kelulusan yang lebih tinggi.

273. Negeri ini maseh lagi kekurangan doktor walau pun hal ini telah dapat di-atasi sadikit dengan mengambil lebih kurang 40 orang doktor dari Korea Selatan pada penghujung tahun 1965. Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengambil doktor² dari Philipina apabila sahaja perhubungan diplomatik dengan negeri itu puleh sa-mula. Segala usaha ada-lah sedang di-jalankan untuk memperbaiki sharat² perkhidmatan doktor² dan lain² kakitangan perubatan.

274. Fakulti Perubatan di-Petaling Jaya di-jangka akan mengeluarkan doktor²-nya yang mula² pada tahun 1969, dan mula² pada tahun 1972, di-jangka

ia akan mengeluarkan 100 orang pada tiap² tahun. Kementerian ini akan terus menerus berhubung dan bekerjasama dengan Fakulti Perubatan itu. Kekurangan pegawai² pergigian dan ahli² kimia ubat ada-lah perkara yang tegas dan ini mungkin dapat di-atasi dengan jalan mengambil pegawai² dari luar negeri.

275. Dengan tertuboh-nya tidak kurang daripada 20 buah sekolah latehan berbagai jenis dalam tahun² yang sudah, keadaan berkenaan dengan lain² kakitangan perubatan telah bertambah baik. Keadaan ini di-jangka akan terus menerus bertambah baik. Pada masa ini Kementerian ini memberi lebih perhatian terhadap latehan lain² kumpulan kakitangan seperti pembantu makmal.

276. Oleh kerana kekurangan kakitangan pada 'am-nya dan oleh kerana ra'ayat sa-makin banyak yang chenderong hendak mendapat rawatan di-rumah² sakit dan di-klinik², Kementerian ini sedang menempoh beberapa kesulitan. Kakitangan² sentiasa di-ingatkan betapa mustahak-nya mereka ramah mesra dengan orang ramai, tetapi orang ramai juga mesti memainkan peranan yang tertentu supaya salah-faham dapat di-kurangkan. Suatu langkah yang patut diberi perhatian ia-lah pembentokan jawatan-kuasa² muhibbah di-semua rumah² sakit. Sa-takat ini, jawatan-kuasa² muhibbah itu telah dapat menyelesaikan beberapa masaalah dan telah dapat menyelesaikan salah faham dan pertelingkahan² dengan chara yang baik.

277. Negara ini patut-lah menguchapkan terima kaseh atas bantuan² teknik yang berupa pakar², kelengkapan² dan biasiswa yang di-berikan oleh berbagai² pertubohan² antara bangsa dan Kerajaan negeri² asing seperti Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-dunia, Pertubohan Kumpulan Wang Kanak² Bangsa² Bersatu dan Lembaga Bantuan Teknik Bangsa² Bersatu, Kerajaan² Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan dan United Kingdom, dan Republik Jerman, Peace Corps Amerika Sharikat, Care-Medico, Kumpulan Penyelidek Tentera Amerika Sharikat, Hooper Foundation Universiti California, Majlis Penyelidek United Kingdom dan lain²-nya.

KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN

278. Semenjak Malaysia di-tubuhkan, chukai pendapatan ada-lah di-tadbirkan mengikut Undang² Chukai Pendapatan yang berasingan bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak. Dari masa ka-samasa Undang² ini telah di-pinda dan di-sesuaikan. Oleh kerana beberapa sebab yang tertentu, Kerajaan memikirkan ada-lah lebih kemas dan sesuai sa-kira-nya sa-buah undang² sahaja di-gunakan bagi seluroh Malaysia. Kerja menggubal undang² itu ia-lah suatu kerja yang besar dan rumit. Kerajaan berharap undang² itu akan dapat di-kuat kuasakan mula² pada tahun 1968.

279. Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan juga suatu ranchangan untuk membayar faedah penchen kepada pekerja² yang tiada boleh lagi bekerja kerana kechachatan anggota atau yang terchedera tatkala menjalankan kerja mereka. Di-bawah ranchangan ini, Kerajaan menchadangkan kedua² pehak majikan dan pehak pekerja akan membayar charum masing² kepada suatu kumpulan wang penchen. Ranchangan penchen ini akan di-mulakan dengan sa-chara kechil²an sahaja, tetapi apabila bertambah pengalaman dalam pentadbiran-nya, Kerajaan berharap ranchangan itu akan dapat di-luaskan dari samasa ka-samasa, sa-hingga meliputi faedah² bagi pekerja² yang bersalin dan yang sakit. Sa-orang pakar Ranchangan Colombo sedang merangka ranchangan ini, dan Kerajaan berharap ranchangan ini akan dapat di-jalankan pada awal tahun 1967.

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

280. Dalam tahun yang di-kaji ini, Malaysia terus mengambil peranan yang chergas dalam hal ehwal perhubungan luar negeri menurut suatu dasar yang sesuai dengan chita²-nya yang tertentu dan yang di-ketahui umum, ia-itu hidup bersama² dengan aman damai dengan semua negeri yang berbaik² dengan-nya.

281. Malaysia berkali² menyatakan sokongan-nya yang kuat terhadap Pertubuhan Bangsa² Bersatu dan Piagam-nya dan sentiasa menyokong bahawa masaalah² antara-bangsa hendak-lah di-selesaikan menerusi perundingan yang berdasarkan perasaan hormat menghormati kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan satu sama lain. Malaysia menimbangkan tiap² masaalah antara-bangsa dengan bebas dan menurut keadaan-nya masing² dan dalam menchapai satu² keputusan, Malaysia tiada menerima arahan dari mana² pehak atau melebihikan sa-sabuah negara daripada negara yang lain kerana desakan atau paksaan.

282. Masaalah Malaysia yang utama sa-kali ia-lah memelihara kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan-nya serta memajukan kepentingan negara dan menjaga keselamatan-nya.

283. Suatu perkembangan yang penting sekali mengenai perhubungan antara Malaysia dan Indonesia ia-lah iniatif yang di-jalankan untuk menamatkan konferantasi. Iniatif ini telah dapat di-ambil akibat daripada pertukaran pimpinan di-Indonesia. Beberapa perkara yang telah berlaku dalam minggu² yang sudah telah menunjukkan dengan terang-nya bahawa pemimpin² Indonesia ada-lah ikhlas hendak berdamai dengan Malaysia. Kejujoran ini telah di-tegaskan dengan suatu lawatan muhibbah perutusan militar Indonesia ka-Kuala Lumpur dan Alor Star. Lawatan yang bersejarah ini ia-lah satu peristiwa yang berkesan sekali dalam ikhtiar² bagi membentok satu perdamaian buat selama²-nya.

284. Malaysia sentiasa bersedia menchari jalan yang adil dan saksama bagi menyelesaikan pertikaian antara Malaysia dengan Indonesia—satu penyelesaian yang menghormati kedua² pehak dan sa-imbang dengan kedaulatan Malaysia. Dalam perjumpaan damai di-Bangkok pada 31hb Mei, dan 1hb Jun, 1966, kedua² pehak telah menunjukkan kejujoran-nya untuk menchari jalan perdamaian. Kejayaan perjumpaan perdamaian itu akan melahirkan suatu sejarah baharu di-kawasan Tenggara Asia ini. Dengan puleh-nya semula perdamaian antara Malaysia dan Indonesia kedua² negara akan dapat menumpukan segala tenaga mereka untuk menchapai kema'amoran, kebahagiaan dan ketenteraman.

285. Dalam bulan Disember, 1965, ia-itu sa-lepas Tuan Ferdinand Marcos di-pileh sa-bagai Presiden, Filipina telah menyatakan keinginan hendak mengadakan sa-mula perhubungan diplomatik dengan Malaysia. Malaysia telah menyambut baik akan chadangan itu. Pada 3hb Jun, 1966, Malaysia dan Filipina telah mengikat sa-mula tali perhubungan diplomatik dengan pertukaran Nota di-Manila dan menaikkan taraf Konsulat masing² kapada taraf Kedutaan.

286. Perhubungan sa-mula pada sa'at ini sangat-lah tepat masa-nya dan sesuai dengan keazaman antara negara² Asia Tenggara untuk berkerjasama antara satu sama lain. Dengan puleh-nya sa-mula perhubungan antara Malaysia dan Filipina, maka dapat-lah kedua² negara bekerjasama dengan lebeh rapat untuk menchapai keamanan, kemajuan dan kema'amoran untuk kedua² buah negeri. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa kedua² Kerajaan, bersama² dengan Kerajaan Negeri Thai, akan dapat menumpu tenaga mereka untuk menjayakan ASA bagi kema'amoran ra'ayat masing².

287. Pada 5hb Oktober, 1965 Pakistan, sa-buah negara anggota Commonwealth, telah memutuskan perhubungan diplomatik-nya dengan Malaysia. Sebab yang di-berikan ia-lah ucapan Wakil Tetap Malaysia di-Bangsa² Bersatu mengenai masaalah Kashmir itu telah menyebelahi India. Malaysia dukachita kerana langkah

yang tiada seperti-nya itu telah di-ambil sungguh pun Malaysia telah membantah dan menyatakan bahawa dalam pertikaian India dengan Pakistan, Malaysia tiada pernah menyebelahi atau berniat hendak menyebelahi mana² pihak. Langkah memutuskan tali perhubungan diplomatik ini tiada dapat di-terima 'akal terutama sa-kali jika di-fikirkan ia-itu sungguh pun pada masa itu Pakistan sedang berperang dengan India akan tetapi perhubungan diplomatik antara kedua² buah negara itu tidak pernah terganggu.

288. Walau pun demikian Malaysia terus menunjukkan hasrat-nya hendak mengadakan perhubungan berbaik² dengan Pakistan.

289. Putus-nya perhubungan diplomatik antara kedua² buah negara Commonwealth ini tiada pula menyentoh perpaduan negara² Commonwealth dan dengan tertuboh-nya Pejabat Setia-usaha Commonwealth dalam bulan Julai, 1965 perpaduan negara² Commonwealth telah menjadi tegap. Pejabat Setia-usaha ini ditanggung belanja-nya daripada pemberian negara² anggota, dan antara lain² tugas-nya yang utama ia-lah:

- (a) menyebarkan penerangan kepada semua negara anggota mengenai perkara² kepentingan bersama;
- (b) membantu badan² resmi dan yang bukan resmi yang ada sekarang ini bagi mengeratkan lagi tali perhubungan antara negeri² Commonwealth dalam semua lapangan;
- (c) menolong menyatukan dengan kerjasama negara yang menjadi tuan rumah, segala persediaan untuk meshuarat² Ketua² Negara Commonwealth dan jika sesuai untuk meshuarat Menteri² Commonwealth yang lain.

Ibu Pejabat Setia-usaha ini akan bertugas untuk kesenangan semua Kerajaan Negara² Commonwealth dan akan menjadi satu lambang semangat kerjasama yang menghidupkan persatuan Commonwealth itu.

290. Satu persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth telah di-adakan di-Lagos pada 11hb dan 12hb Januari, 1966 dan Malaysia telah turut bersama dalam persidangan itu. Persidangan itu telah menunjukkan kegiatan Persatuan Commonwealth itu. Kenyataan yang di-keluarkan sa-lepas persidangan itu telah meletakkan Persatuan Commonwealth di-hadapan sa-kali di-antara pertubohan antara-bangsa yang mengambil tindakan menentang pemerintahan haram di-Rhodesia itu.

291. Kerajaan Rhodesia dengan sendiri-nya sahaja telah mengishtiharkan kemerdekaan Rhodesia pada 11hb November, 1965. Perishtihaan itu telah ditentang oleh seluruh dunia kerana dengan perishtihaan itu lebih kurang 4 juta orang Afrika telah kehilangan hak² politik dan hak² asasi mereka. Tindakan membeza²kan orang Afrika yang di-lakukan oleh lebih kurang 220,000 orang kulit putih ini telah menimbulkan satu sengketanya buruk dalam sejarah kerajaan yang berdasarkan demokrasi dan memelihara hak² kemanusiaan.

292. Malaysia bersama² dengan negara² Commonwealth yang lain dan negara² anggota Bangsa² Bersatu telah mengutok perbuatan pemerintahan Ian Smith yang haram itu dan telah menyokong usul² Bangsa² Bersatu, yang antara lain²-nya, tidak mengi²tiraf pemerintahan itu dan mengenakan langkah² sekatan ekonomi termasuk langkah tiada langsung membenarkan minyak di-bawa masuk ka-negeri itu. Malaysia sendiri telah mengambil langkah² pertadbiran dalam negeri untuk menjatuhkan pemerintahan Ian Smith, ia-itu langkah² seperti berikut:

- (a) Memutuskan sama sa-kali perdagangan dengan Rhodesia.
- (b) Tidak mengakui paspot² atau visa² yang di-keluarkan oleh pemerintahan Rhodesia dan mengenakan denda ka-atas surat², bungkusan² atau perhubungan yang sampai ka-Malaysia daripada Rhodesia.

- (c) Menjalankan kuat-kuasa langkah² pertukaran wang terhadap Rhodesia.
- (d) Mengawasi supaya tidak ada peniaga² di-negeri ini yang membeli tembakau dari Rhodesia dengan murah sekarang dan kemudian menjualnya dengan mendapat untung apabila pemerentahan yang berperlembagaan kembali sa-mula di-Rhodesia.

293. Malaysia terus bertambah terkenal di-luar negeri, terutama di-negara² Afrika dan Timor Tengah. Beberapa orang Menteri Malaysia telah membuat lawatan muhibbah ka-negara² tersebut untuk memajukan lagi kepentingan Malaysia dan melawan di'ayah² Indonesia terhadap Malaysia. Presiden dan Perdana Menteri Korea dan Perdana Menteri Republik Vietnam, telah melawat Malaysia.

294. Sa-bagai ahli Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu Malaysia telah juga mengambil peranan yang chergas dan penting untuk keamanan dan keselamatan dunia. Sa-lama ia menjadi ahli, Malaysia telah banyak menolong mengurangkan ketegangan dunia di-beberapa tempat yang kachau-bilau.

295. Dengan hal yang demikian nyata-lah bahawa tanggong-jawab² Malaysia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka dalam gulungan negara² dunia telah berlipat ganda. Untuk menyempurnakan tanggong-jawab² ini Kerajaan telah meluaskan perwakilan-nya di-luar negeri sa-bberapa yang dapat untuk menjaga kepentingan Malaysia dengan sa-baik²-nya.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

A. PELAJARAN 'AM

296. Jumlah murid² di-Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah di-seluruh Malaysia dalam tahun 1965 ia-lah 1,725,101 orang dan tambahan murid² bagi tahun 1966 ia-lah lebeh sadikit daripada 9%.

297. Pada tahun 1965 Pepereksaan Masok ka-Sekolah Menengah tidak lagi di-adakan dan sistem pelajaran anika jurusan di-peringkat menengah rendah telah mula di-laksanakan di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan dengan yang demikian tiap² murid berpeluang mendapat pelajaran sa-lama sembilan tahun ia-itu enam tahun pelajaran rendah dan tiga tahun pelajaran menengah rendah di-sekolah² biasa di-dalam lingkungan dasar pelajaran kebangsaan. Mata pelajaran 'ilmu perusahaan, sains, pertanian dan sains rumah tangga telah mula di-ajar di-beberapa buah sekolah pada tahun 1965.

298. Beberapa sekolah dan bilek² darjah telah di-adakan lagi pada tahun lalu untuk murid² yang masok ka-sekolah² rendah dan menengah. Kelas² tingkatan enam telah juga di-tambah. Bagi Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak dasar Kerajaan ia-lah juga hendak meluaskan lagi kemudahan² sekolah rendah dan menengah oleh kerana murid² bertambah ramai.

B. PELAJARAN MENENGAH MELAYU BAGI TIGA TAHUN YANG PERTAMA

299. Pada tahun yang lepas sa-banyak 31 orang penuntut² tingkatan enam aliran Melayu dari Sekolah Alam Shah, Kuala Lumpur telah masok ka-Universiti Malaya untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka hingga ka-Ijazah Sastera. Pada tahun ini bilangan murid² dari aliran Melayu yang akan masok ka-Universiti itu ia-lah 53 orang.

C. PELAJARAN TEKNIK DAN VOKESHEN

300. Kerajaan juga telah menjalankan kajian permulaan berkenaan kemudahan² pelajaran yang di-adakan pada peringkat menengah atas sa-bagai lanjutan kepada sistem baharu bagi pelajaran menengah redah, khusus-nya di-dalam lapangan pelajaran teknik dan vokeshen. Kerajaan bertujuan hendak mengadakan kursus² dalam jurusan pertukangan, perdagangan dan sains rumah tangga di-sekolah² vokeshen peringkat menengah atas.

D. PEPERIKSAAN

301. Ranchangan telah di-buat untuk memulakan chara² peperiksaan bermesin serta ujian² chara objektif di-dalam Peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran. Ini telah dapat di-laksanakan kerana pertolongan dari pihak Yayasan Ford yang telah mendermakan satu mesin hetong (computer) lengkap dengan alat tambahan-nya dan juga telah menolong melatoh kaki-tangan² saperti pengator achara dan pegawai pereksa ujian.

302. Kerajaan juga berchita² hendak memulakan Peperiksaan Masok Tingkatan Enam dalam bahasa Melayu mulai tahun 1967 supaya sa-laras dengan Peperiksaan Masok Tingkatan Enam yang di-adakan dalam bahasa Inggeris. Mulai dari tahun ini kemudahan² telah di-adakan bagi penuntut² bahasa pengantar Melayu untuk mengambil Peperiksaan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan dalam mata² pelajaran yang tertentu.

E. MELUASKAN KEMUDAHAN² PELAJARAN

303. Kerja² membena sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Pertukangan baharu di-Kuantan telah di-mulakan pada tahun 1965 dan di-jangka sekolah itu dapat di-gunakan pada tahun ini. Dua buah Sekolah Menengah Teknik, ia-itu di-Pulau Pinang dan Kuantan, telah siap di-bena pada tahun lepas. Maktab Teknik, Kuala Lumpur telah juga di-perluaskan, terutamanya kemudahan² wokshop dan ma'mal-nya, oleh kerana penuntut² bertambah ramai masok maktab itu. Ranchangan telah di-buat untuk membena dua buah politeknik yang akan mengadakan kursus² dalam mata pelajaran teknik, perdagangan, sains rumah tangga dan lain² mata pelajaran.

304. Kemudahan² pelajaran tinggi telah dan sedang di-perluaskan di-Universiti Malaya oleh kerana tenaga ra'ayat peringkat tinggi sa-makin bertambah banyak di-kehendaki dalam berbagai² bahagian ekonomi negara ini. Sa-buah Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pentadbiran telah juga di-tubuhkan di-Universiti Malaya mulai dari tahun ini. Kerajaan berharap Fakulti baharu ini akan mengeluarkan ahli² ekonomi dan pentadbir² 'awam dengan chukup-nya. Pelajaran tinggi termasuk pelajaran peringkat maktab di-jangka akan di-perluaskan lagi apabila Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pelajaran Tinggi yang telah di-lantek oleh Kerajaan itu, mengemukakan shor²-nya tentang hal meluaskan dan memajukan pelajaran tinggi untuk masa hadapan di-negeri ini.

F. LATEHAN GURU

305. Oleh kerana sistem pelajaran anika jurusan telah di-mulakan, maka perlu di-perbanyakkan lagi guru² yang terlatah di-dalam beberapa mata pelajaran teknik saperti kejuruteraan letrik, kejuruteraan mekanik dan kejuruteraan 'awam, sains rumah tangga, perdagangan, seni musik, seni lukis dan rekabentok. Beberapa hadiah pelajaran dalam mata² pelajaran tersebut telah di-beri kepada chalun² yang telah di-pilih pada tahun lalu. Apabila tamat dan berjaya dalam pengajian mereka nanti mereka akan di-tugaskan menjadi pensharah di-Maktab

Teknik, maktab² latehan guru atau pun sa-bagai guru² siswazah di-sekolah menengah. Pada tahun 1965 sa-banyak 179 biasiswa dan dermasiswa telah di-keluarkan.

306. Sa-buah Maktab Perguruan Menengah telah di-buka di-Johor Bahru pada awal tahun 1965 untuk menggantikan Maktab Perguruan di-United Kingdom yang telah di-tutup pada penghujung tahun 1964.

307. Kerajaan ada-lah menghadapi tugas melateh 6,000 orang guru pada tiap² tahun sa-lama beberapa tahun yang akan datang ini, ia-itu dua kali banyak-nya daripada yang di-keluarkan pada masa ini. Oleh hal yang demikian Kerajaan terpaksa menyediakan wang yang chukup untuk membena bahagian akhir dua buah Maktab Perguruan, mengadakan bangunan² tambahan kapada maktab² yang telah sedia dan memperbaiki kemudahan² di-beberapa buah Maktab dan Pusat Perguruan Harian. Ranchangan telah juga di-perbuat untuk memperluaskan maktab perguruan dan membena maktab² perguruan baharu di-Sabah dan Sarawak.

G. PENGAJIAN 'ILMU KHAS DALAM PELAJARAN

308. Kerajaan juga telah mengadakan hadiah² bantuan bagi pengajian 'ilmu khas dalam pelajaran pada peringkat siswazah lanjutan dalam beberapa lapangan saperti 'ilmu jiwa pendidekan, perkembangan kursus² pelajaran, ujian, dan peranchangan pelajaran.

H. BAHASA KEBANGSAAN

309. Kerajaan telah juga memperhebatkan lagi ranchangan² untuk melaksanakan dasar Bahasa Kebangsaan. Kempen Bahasa Kebangsaan yang telah di-lancarkan sa-lama empat bulan pada tahun lalu, telah mendapat kejayaan yang chemerlang dan ada-lah di-harapkan tiap² ra'ayat negeri ini akan sa-kali lagi memberikan kerjasama mereka dengan sa-penoh-nya kapada Kerajaan dalam kempen tahun ini. Ini sangat-lah mustahak untuk melaksanakan peringkat yang akhir bagi dasar Bahasa Kebangsaan saperti yang termaktub di-dalam Perlembagaan.

310. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka ada-lah badan yang terpenting bagi melaksanakan dasar ini dan berkenaan dengan hal ini dalam tahun 1965 Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka telah menerbitkan 113 buah buku baharu dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan untuk di-gunakan di-sekolah² menengah, kelas² Tingkatan Enam dan Universiti Malaya. Sa-lain daripada itu tidak kurang daripada 10,000 istilah baharu telah di-kumpulkan dalam tahun 1965.

311. Tindakan juga sedang di-ambil untuk menerbitkan sa-buah kamus Bahasa Kebangsaan yang di-jangka akan siap pada tahun 1967, sa-buah atlas kebangsaan, ensaikelopedia perintis dan sa-buah ensaikelopedia sains dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan tidak berapa lama lagi.

I. PENGAJARAN UGAMA ISLAM

312. Kemudahan² bagi pengajaran Ugama Islam di-sekolah² rendah dan menengah telah di-perluaskan lagi dengan pengambilan 227 orang guru² ugama pada tahun 1965. Wang telah di-adakan untuk membena sa-buah bangunan Kolej Islam di-Petaling Jaya. Bangunan itu telah siap pada tahun ini dan di-jangka akan di-buka dengan resmi-nya dalam tahun ini.

J. PERBELANJAAN PELAJARAN

313. Perlu-lah di-sebutkan bahawa perbelanjaan berulang tiap² tahun dan perbelanjaan pembangunan bagi pelajaran sa-makin bertambah dari sa-tahun ka-sa-tahun. Ini berm'aana bahawa Kerajaan terpaksa menchari puncha hasil lagi bagi menchukupkan perbelanjaan pelajaran itu. Pada tahun 1960 perbelanjaan

biasa pelajaran di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu sahaja ia-lah 164 juta ringgit dan perbelanjaan pembangunan pelajaran ia-lah 13.5 juta ringgit dan bagi tahun 1966 perbelanjaan biasa ada-lah di-anggarkan sa-banyak 313.9 juta ringgit dan perbelanjaan pembangunan 80 juta ringgit. Dalam pada itu Kerajaan juga mesti mengadakan wang bagi meluaskan pelajaran di-Sabah dan Sarawak, yang meluas dengan chepat-nya.

314. Perbelanjaan berulang tiap² tahun bagi seluruh Malaysia pada tahun 1966 ia-lah \$352,779,390 ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak 32.5 juta ringgit atau lebih kurang 10% dari jumlah \$320,313,351 yang di-untukkan bagi perbelanjaan biasa pada tahun 1965. Bagi perbelanjaan pembangunan pula sa-jumlah 95,804,467 juta ringgit telah di-sediakan pada tahun 1966 untuk meluaskan berbagai² kemudahan pelajaran dan ranchangan² latehan guru di-seluruh Malaysia.

315. Oleh kerana perbelanjaan pelajaran di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu sa-makin bertambah banyak dan oleh kerana kedudukan kewangan pada masa ini maka Kerajaan Persekutuan terpaksa mengenakan sa-mula chukai pelajaran di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu dalam tahun ini. Pada mengenakan chukai ini Kerajaan ada-lah berpanduan kepada dasar bahawa banyak-nya chukai itu patut di-kenakan hendak-lah mengikut kebolehan membayar dan banyak kemudahan² pelajaran yang ada di-satu² kawasan itu. Kerajaan di-jangka dapat memungut sa-banyak kira² 5.7 juta ringgit dengan chukai pelajaran ini, ia-itu kira² 1.4% daripada perbelanjaan berulang tiap² tahun bagi pelajaran untuk Negeri² Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1966.

K. PROGERAM² DI-BAWAH RANCHANGAN MALAYSIA YANG PERTAMA

316. Di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Kerajaan akan mengokohkan lagi sistem pelajaran kebangsaan untuk mengujudkan perpaduan social, kebudayaan dan politik di-negeri ini. Kerajaan bukan sahaja berchadang hendak memperbaiki mutu pelajaran di-segala peringkat bahkan juga memperbanyakkan jenis kemudahan² pelajaran dan latehan terutama-nya yang berhubung dengan sains dan teknologi.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

317. Tugas dan tanggung-jawab yang besar bagi Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ia-lah menyamakan segala usaha dan kegiatan yang di-tujukan bagi melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Kerajaan. Usaha penyamaan itu ada-lah di-jalankan dengan menggunakan chara "Gerakan". Chara ini ada-lah sangat berjaya bukan sahaja bagi mengecham di-mana terjadi kelambatan² dan kebuntuan dalam pelaksanaan Ranchangan Pembangunan, tetapi juga tersangat berguna bagi menaksir kemajuan sa-suatu ranchangan pembangunan dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

318. Sa-lain daripada menjalankan tugas penyamaan Kementerian ini ada-lah melaksanakan Ranchangan Pelajaran Dewasa dan Pembangunan Masharakat Kerajaan. Kementerian ini juga bertanggung-jawab atas dasar² 'am Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, dan Perbadanan Simpanan Wang Bakal² Haji.

319. Kementerian ini telah berjaya melaksanakan ranchangan kechil Kerajaan dengan kerjasama Kerajaan² Negeri. Sa-bagaimana ranchangan² yang besar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan, ranchangan² pembangunan kechil ada-lah bertujuan untuk memberi kemudahan² kepada penduduk² di-luar bandar termasuk-lah mereka yang tinggal di-dalam kampong² baharu dan kawasan² majlis tempatan.

Ranchangan² kecil itu termasuk-lah pembinaan jalan² kampung, jalan² kaki, bekalan² ayer, perigi², jeti², feri², masjid², surau², sekolah² agama dan rumah² 'ibadat.

320. Dalam tahun 1965 Kerajaan telah membelanjakan lebih kurang \$6,397,863 bagi ranchangan² kecil dan \$12,631,339 bagi pembinaan berbagai² rumah 'ibadat.

321. Kementerian ini juga bertanggung-jawab atas pelaksanaan ranchangan² Penempatan dan Pengumpulan Sa-mula di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Semenjak dimulakan ranchangan² itu 3 buah kampung baharu di-Sabah ia-itu di-Bergongsong, di-Tamang dan di-Kuala Merotai, Tawau dan 4 buah kampung² baharu di-Sarawak ia-itu di-Siburan, Beratok, Tapah dan Pandaruan, telah pun di-buka. Kampung² baharu yang telah di-buka itu ada di-beri kemudahan² seperti sekolah², balai² raya, klinik², bekalan² ayer dan lain² kemudahan yang perlu bagi sa-sabua kampung.

322. Dalam bulan Jun 1965 Kementerian ini telah menganjorkan satu Konggres Ekonomi Bumiputera yang bersidang sa-lama 3 hari. Sa-ramai 498 orang peserta dan pemerhati yang terdiri dari Ahli² Parlimen, ketua² Bumiputera, peniaga² Bumiputera, dan wakil² dari Kerajaan² Negeri dan persatuan² Bumiputera telah hadir di-Konggres itu. Sa-lepas mengadakan perbincangan yang panjang lebar sa-lama 3 hari atas chara² hendak menolong Bumiputera² negeri ini mengambil bahagian dengan lebih banyak lagi dalam ekonomi negeri ini, Konggres itu telah membuat dan mengemukakan kepada Kerajaan berbagai² usul.

323. Sunggoh pun chuma satu tahun sahaja telah berlalu semenjak di-adakan Konggres itu, Kerajaan telah pun berjaya melaksanakan 4 usul² yang termustahak ia-itu, Kerajaan telah membentok Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat, Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan, Lembaga Pemulehan dan Penyatuan Tanah² dan Bank Bumiputera. Pembentukan Badan² tersebut akan mendatangkan hasil yang berfaedah kepada pembangunan ekonomi negeri ini.

BAHAGIAN PELAJARAN DEWASA DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASHARAKAT

324. Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa telah di-tubuhkan pada 1hb April, 1961, bagi menjalan dan mentadbirkan ranchangan pelajaran dewasa Kerajaan. Ranchangan pelajaran itu ada-lah di-tujuan bagi membasmi buta huruf, khususnya di-kawasan luar bandar, supaya penduduk² di-kawasan itu dapat mencapai taraf hidup yang sa-tanding dengan taraf hidup penduduk kawasan² bandar.

325. Hingga akhir tahun 1965 sa-ramai 598,163 orang pelajar telah tamat pelajaran mereka sa-lama sa-tahun dalam Kelas² Dewasa. Di-antara bilangan ini sa-ramai 331,005 orang pelajar² telah melanjutkan pelajaran mereka sa-lama tiga tahun. Sa-ramai 127,922 orang pelajar² telah menerima sijil daripada Kementerian ini sa-telah tamat menuntut satu kursus tiga tahun.

326. Bilangan Kelas² Dewasa pada akhir tahun 1965 ia-lah 9,726 buah dengan guru²-nya sa-ramai 6,321 orang. Jumlah penuntut ia-lah 241,292 orang. Kelas² ini termasuk-lah 2,118 buah kelas bagi 52,160 orang pelajar bukan Melayu yang belajar Bahasa Kebangsaan.

327. Sa-lain daripada belajar menulis, membaca dan mengira, pelajar² di-Kelas² Dewasa ada juga di-ajar Pelajaran Agama bagi pelajar² Islam, Ekonomi Rumah Tangga dan perkara² berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan² pemanjangan. Jumlah kelas² dewasa yang memberi pelajaran Agama Islam sekarang ada sa-banyak 6,335 buah dan jumlah pelajar²-nya 150,616 orang. Dalam perkara ini apa yang di-titek beratkan bukan-lah sahaja segi teori Islam bahkan juga 'amalan² yang

di-suroh oleh Ugama dan dengan yang demikian menggalakkan mereka mengambil sikap berkehendakkan kemajuan bagi meninggikan lagi taraf hidup dan masyarakat.

328. Pelajaran Ekonomi Rumah Tangga ada-lah di-ajarkan kepada pelajar² perempuan di-Kelas² Dewasa dengan tujuan hendak memberi kepada wanita² dan ibu² pengetahuan rumah tangga yang berguna terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan zat² makanan, jahit-menjahit, kesihatan dan memelihara anak² kecil. Pada masa ini ada 48,689 orang pelajar dalam 2,103 buah Kelas Ekonomi Rumah Tangga. Guru bagi kelas² itu mendapat latihan khas di-tiga buah Taman Latihan Wanita ia-itu di-Kuala Lumpur, Kepala Batas dan Melaka.

329. Di-Sabah dan Sarawak, Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa telah berjaya membuka 251 buah kelas di-Sabah dan 78 buah kelas di-Sarawak. Ini ada-lah mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak menambah lagi usaha² bagi melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar di-Negeri² itu.

330. Bahagian ini ada-lah juga bertugas menyusun dan menjalankan rancangan Pembangunan Masyarakat yang di-beri nama Gerakan Maju. Gerakan ini di-lancarkan pada 14hb Mach, 1966, dengan tujuan hendak menggalakkan rakyat mengambil bahagian dalam Rancangan² Pembangunan Kerajaan supaya mereka dapat faedah yang sa-penoh²-nya daripada rancangan² itu.

LEMBAGA KEMAJUAN TANAH PERSEKUTUAN

331. Hingga masa ini Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah berjaya mengadakan 62 rancangan tanah—52 rancangan tanah tanaman getah dan 10 rancangan tanah tanaman kelapa sawit. Jumlah yang telah bertanam dan yang di-usahakan ia-lah lebih kurang 140,000 ekar. Sa-jumlah 9,900 keluarga mengandungi 59,400 orang telah di-masokkan dalam rancangan² tanah yang telah siap di-tanam dan di-adakan rumah² sekolah² dan lain² kemudahan². Kesudahan-nya, 62 rancangan ini akan menjadi 266,346 ekar yang di-tanam dengan getah baka yang baik, kelapa sawit dan lain² jenis tanaman yang akan memberi faedah kepada sa-banyak 21,000 keluarga yang mengandungi lebih 120,000 orang.

332. Sa-imbang dengan dasar Kerajaan hendak memperbanyakkan jenis tanam'an, maka Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah memulakan rancangan menanam kelapa sawit bagi pekebun² kecil di-dalam kawasan² yang baharu, yang tanah dan keadaan-nya sesuai bagi kelapa sawit. Hingga penghujung tahun 1965, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah menanam 26,896 ekar kelapa sawit dalam 10 rancangan-nya. Persediaan² sedang di-jalakan supaya 14,000 ekar lagi dalam 10 rancangan dapat di-tanam dalam tahun ini.

333. Semua rancangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan ada di-sediakan dengan kemudahan² seperti jalan raya, kawasan kampung dan dusun, kedai syarikat kerjasama², klinik² perubatan, bekalan ayer, sekolah, talipon, balai raya, tempat ber'ibadat dan lain².

334. Enam rancangan getah—3 di-Negeri Kedah, 1 di-Negeri Kelantan dan 2 di-Melaka telah mula di-turis pokok²-nya manakala 1 rancangan kelapa sawit di-Johor telah mula mengeluarkan hasil. Pengeluaran dan mutu getah dan kelapa sawit itu sangat-lah memuaskan dan peserta² dalam rancangan² ini sudah mula membayar balek wang² pinjaman mereka. Tiga rancangan lagi di-jangka akan dapat mengeluarkan hasil-nya dalam tahun 1966 ini.

335. Chontoh pendapatan kasar tiap² bulan bagi peserta² itu ia-lah pendapatan peserta dalam Rancangan Kemendore dan Rancangan Solok Menggong. Bagi Rancangan Kemendore pendapatan kasar bagi mereka yang berpendapatan

lebih pada sa-bulan, mengikut hetong panjang dari bulan Julai hingga bulan Disember, 1965, ia-lah \$307 dan bagi mereka yang berpendapatan kurang, \$113. Bagi ranchangan Solok Menggong pula ia-lah \$227 bagi mereka yang berpendapatan lebih dan \$43 bagi mereka yang berpendapatan kurang. Pendapatan² ini berbeza² di-sebabkan ia bergantung kepada banyak pokok getah yang boleh di-turis.

336. Berhubung dengan pembukaan Kawasan "Jengka Triangle", kajian dan penyelidikan yang lengkap sedang di-jalankan oleh sa-buah sharikat "consultants". "Master Plan" mengenai Kawasan ini di-jangka siap pada hujung tahun ini. Mengikut kajian² kasar, kira² 150,000 ekar tanah dalam Kawasan itu ada-lah sesuai bagi pertanian. Apabila Kawasan ini sudah chukup di-majukan, 15,000 keluarga mengandongi lebih kurang 90,000 orang boleh menchari nafkah di-sini. Ranchangan² akan mula di-laksanakan dalam tahun 1967.

337. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan akan menjalankan ranchangan² yang berikut bagi tahun 1966 dan 1967:

- (i) menyiapkan kerja memajukan kawasan sa-luas 140,000 ekar yang telah di-tanam sa-belum 1966;
- (ii) meneruskan kerja memajukan perengkat² baharu dalam ranchangan² yang ada, ia-itu berjumlah 32,000 ekar;
- (iii) membuka dan memajukan kawasan² baharu di-beberapa Negeri sa-luas kira² 109,000 ekar.

338. Berhubung dengan usaha-nya di-Sabah dan Sarawak, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan itu sekarang sedang mengkaji kemungkinan membuka tiga kawasan.

339. Di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan merancang hendak menanam 89,000 ekar dengan kelapa sawit, dan hanya 20,000 ekar sahaja dengan getah. Ini ada-lah menurut dasar Kerajaan hendak memperbanyakkan jenis tanaman². Dalam masa Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama di-jangka kira² 21,250 keluarga mengandongi 127,500 orang akan di-tempatkan di-ranchangan² tanah Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan.

340. Usaha Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan tidak-lah terhad kepada menanam getah dan kelapa sawit sahaja. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan ada-lah juga menggalakkan peserta² mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan ekonomi yang lain seperti berternak dan berchuchok tanam. Suatu projek yang besar yang hendak di-usahkan dalam tahun ini ia-lah projek kolam memelihara ikan ayer tawar sa-luas 130 ekar ia-itu menggunakan kawasan² rendah yang tiada sesuai untuk tanam²an.

PERBADANAN WANG SIMPANAN BAKAL² HAJI

341. Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal² Haji ada-lah di-tubuhkan dengan tujuan hendak memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat yang beragama Islam menyimpan wang untuk menunaikan Fardzu Haji. Satu lagi tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menggalakkan pendudok² luar bandar menyimpan wang supaya wang yang mereka simpan itu dapat pula di-gunakan untuk pembangunan ekonomi negara. Ini, sa-chara tiada langsung, ada-lah memberi peluang kepada pendudok² luar bandar mengambil bahagian dalam kegiatan ekonomi dalam negeri ini.

342. Hingga sekarang ini sa-ramai 22,594 orang telah menyimpan wang dengan Perbadanan ini. Mereka itu ia-lah orang² Melayu dan orang² Islam bangsa lain daripada segala peringkat. Jumlah hetong panjang simpanan van² di-terima

oleh Perbadanan ini pada tiap² bulan ada-lah lebeh kurang \$150,000. Jumlah wang simpanan yang telah di-kumpulkan hingga sekarang ini ia-lah \$2,660,722. Wang itu telah di-gunakan sa-bagai modal perniagaan dan perusahaan yang mendatangkan keuntungan yang halal pada Hukum Shara'.

343. Pada tahun 1966 sa-ramai 400 orang yang menyimpan wang dengan Perbadanan telah menunaikan Fardzu Haji. Ini berma'ana orang naik haji tahun ini lebeh 235 orang daripada orang naik haji pada tahun 1965.

MAJLIS AMANAH RA'AYAT

344. Penubohan Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat ada-lah membuktikan keazaman Kerajaan hendak melaksanakan usul² yang telah di-buat oleh Konggres Ekonomi Bumiputera, yang bersidang dalam bulan Jun tahun lalu. Tugas besar Majlis ini ia-lah menjalankan usaha² yang di-ranchangan untuk memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat mengambil bahagian dengan sempurna dalam ekonomi perdagangan dan perusahaan di-negara ini. Untuk menchapai chita² ini MARA akan menjalankan usaha² saperti di-bawah ini:

- (i) Mengadakan Latehan;
- (ii) Mengadakan kemudahan² Berhutang Berkelola;
- (iii) Mengadakan Perkhidmatan² Penasihat dan Pengurus;
- (iv) Menjalankan pengurusan projek² dan mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan; dan
- (v) Membeli saham² yang di-khaskan untuk Bumiputera.

LATEHAN

345. Berkenaan dengan tugas-nya melateh ra'ayat supaya membolehkan mereka memainkan peranan yang lebeh sempurna dalam ekonomi perdagangan dan perusahaan di-negara ini, MARA ada-lah mengambil langkah dengan segera bagi membesarkan Dewan Latehan MARA yang di-Petaling Jaya itu.

346. Sekarang Dewan Latehan itu mengadakan kursus² "Cost and Works Accountancy, Secretaryship, Business Management dan Stenography". Pada masa ini jumlah penuntut ia-lah 226 orang. Apabila telah di-perbesarkan kelak, Dewan Latehan itu akan dapat mempunyai 312 orang penuntut dalam pertengahan tahun ini dan 400 orang pada permulaan tahun 1967.

347. Dalam tahun 1967 MARA berchadang hendak menambah kursus² yang ada sekarang ini dengan kursus² yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

- (a) Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants;
- (b) Institute of Statisticians;
- (c) External Degrees in Arts, Economy and Law;
- (d) Pre-University classes in Science and Arts subjects.

348. Sa-bagai menjalankan keputusan yang di-buat oleh Konggres Ekonomi Bumiputera, MARA ada-lah sedang meranchangkan dengan chergas-nya pembenaan sa-buah Maktab baharu yang berharga berjuta² ringgit bagi pelajaran² perniagaan dan teknik. Maktab ini akan di-bena di-atas tapak 100 ekar luas-nya yang telah di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Selangor di-Batu Tiga, Jalan Klang dan di-jangka akan dapat di-siapkan dalam tahun 1968.

349. Sa-lain daripada mengadakan kemudahan² latehan saperti yang tersebut di-atas, MARA juga mengadakan latehan² bagi Bumiputera dalam bahagian "Financial Management, Stock Exchange, Hotel Management, Commercial Art and Advertising, Rubber Management, Logging and Saw Milling, Radio and Television Repairs". MARA juga mengadakan kursus² bagi pemborong², penganyam pandan dan mengkuang dan peniaga² kechil.

BAHAGIAN PINJAMAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN PENASIHAT

350. Tujuan yang utama bagi Bahagian Pinjaman ia-lah menolong ra'ayat² Malaysia supaya mereka bertambah banyak mengambil bahagian dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan dengan chara membantu pehak² perusahaan yang sederhana memaju dan memperbesarkan perusahaan² mereka. Kegiatan² Bahagian Pinjaman Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat itu telah banyak bertambah jika di-bandingkan dengan tahun² yang lalu. Dalam tahun 1965 sahaja Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat telah mengeluarkan sa-banyak 1,143 pinjaman yang bernilai \$4,000,000 bertambah sa-banyak \$800,000 daripada yang di-keluarkan pada tahun 1964.

351. Untuk menjayakan betul² rancangan pinjaman-nya, Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat ada memberi perkhidmatan² penasihat dan pengurusan. Satu bahagian lain yang di-namakan Bahagian Perkhidmatan Penasihat telah di-tubuhkan oleh Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat dan Bahagian ini mempunyai pakar² dan specialists² yang mahir dalam berbagai² lapangan kegiatan² perdagangan dan perusahaan seperti kejuruteraan, pemasaran, pengurusan perniagaan dan penyimpanan kira². Pakar² dan specialists² ini telah memberi nasihat² dan petunjuk² yang amat berguna kepada peniaga² Bumiputera.

PROJEK² YANG DI-URUS SENDIRI, MEMBELI SAHAM DAN PERUSAHAAN BERSAMA

352. Projek² yang di-uruskan sendiri oleh Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat seperti perkhidmatan² bas ada-lah bertujuan:

(a) hendak mengadakan perkhidmatan² yang mustahak bagi orang ramai; dan

(b) hendak menyerahkan projek² ini kepada Bumiputera atau sharikat² Kerjasama apabila projek itu telah berjalan dengan sempurna-nya.

353. Sa-belum habis tahun 1965 Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat telah menjalankan 68 perkhidmatan bas yang meliputi 1,007 batu jalan-nya. Perkhidmatan² itu menggunakan 150 buah bas dan sa-belum habis tahun 1966 bilangan kenderaan Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat di-jangka akan menjadi 200 buah bus.

354. Lain² projek yang di-uruskan sendiri oleh Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat ia-lah projek² rumah² kedai, projek² membeli barang² mentah, projek Pusat Penjualan Petaling Jaya dan projek Kilang² Getah. Tujuan projek² ini ia-lah terutama-nya untuk memberi perkhidmatan² kepada peniaga² Bumiputera dan penduduk² luar bandar.

355. Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat juga sedang membuka beberapa buah kedai di-Kangar, Perlis, Labuan, Sabah dan di-Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur. Kedai² ini akan di-sewakan kepada peniaga² Bumiputera.

356. Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat juga berchadang hendak membeli saham² yang di-untokkan kepada Bumiputera daripada berbagai² sharikat dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Dengan jalan ini Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat akan dapat memberi peluang kepada Bumiputera untuk menanam modal.

357. Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat juga berchadang hendak mengambil bahagian bersama² dengan sharikat² tempatan dan sa-berang laut dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan dengan tujuan hendak menyerahkan perusahaan² itu kepada Bumiputera dan dengan berbuat demikian Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat berharap akan dapat menolong dan menggalakkan Bumiputera mengambil bahagian dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan.

358. Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat telah mula meluaskan usaha²-nya ka-Sabah dan Sarawak. Di-Sabah Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat sedang mengkaji kemungkinan membuka sa-buah kilang ayer batu, di-Sempurna. Projek ini akan memberi kemudahan² kepada 2,000 orang nelayan.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

359. Sa-panjang tahun yang lepas, Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran telah meneruskan kerja menyusun perhubungan kerja² berbagai² jabatan yang di-bawah kuasa-nya. Beberapa perkhidmatan yang sama dalam jabatan² telah di-satukan dengan tujuan hendak menjimatkan wang dan kaki-tangan. Ada-lah di-harap tidak lama lagi Kementerian ini akan menjadi sa-buah Kementerian yang berchantum dengan sa-penoh²-nya.

360. Kementerian ini akan pindah ka-bangunan-nya yang tetap di-Lembah Pantai pada tahun hadapan apabila bahagian pertama bagi Bangunan Penyiaran di-situ siap kelak.

A. JABATAN PENERANGAN

361. Sa-bagai alat seranta Kerajaan, Jabatan ini telah terlibat dalam tiap² kegiatan Kerajaan dari perengkat negara membawa ka-perengkat negeri dan daerah, sama ada sa-bagai peserta yang chergas dalam projek² dan kempen² atau sa-bagai perkakas menerangkan kepada ra'ayat ranchangan dan tujuan kegiatan² Kerajaan itu.

362. Jabatan ini telah menjalankan tugas membena negara dan menegohkan perpaduan, kemesraan dan persafahaman di-kalangan ra'ayat negeri ini. Bagi menchapai tujuan² ini beberapa banyak kursus tata ra'ayat dan kempen² telah di-anjorkan.

363. Jabatan ini telah memberi perhatian utama kepada usaha menentang konferantasi dan peperangan urat sarap dan tenaga gerakan luar Jabatan ini telah di-gunakan untuk menyokong gerakan² Pasokan Keselamatan.

364. Kursus² ulangkaji yang mengambil masa yang singkat telah di-kelolakan bagi kakitangan² luar supaya mereka dapat menunaikan kewajipan² mereka dengan lebeh chekap lagi.

365. Peringkat pertama dalam pengambilan dan latehan kakitangan luar bagi Sarawak dan Sabah telah di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya. Beberapa pasokan berkereta telah mula menjalankan gerakan di-kedua² buah Negeri itu menjelang akhir tahun lalu. Jabatan Penerangan di-kedua² buah Negeri itu telah menjalankan kegiatan-nya dengan bertambah chepat.

366. Meski pun Bahagian Akhbar dan Perhubungan di-Ibu Pejabat kekurangan kakitangan, namun ia tetap chergas sa-bagaimana yang sudah² pada menguruskan seranta Akhbar bagi semua majlis dan upacara yang penting², mengatorkan pengeluaran siaran² akhbar dan gambar² untuk menunjukkan kepada orang ramai akan kegiatan Kementerian², Jabatan² Kerajaan, Jabatan² sa-paroh Kerajaan dan pertubohan² sukarela. Bahagian ini telah juga menguruskan kemudahan² bagi wartawan² yang datang ka-negeri ini untuk menchari berita lawatan orang² kenamaan dari luar negeri atau berita peristiwa² kebangsaan atau antara bangsa yang penting saperti temasha sukan Semenanjung Asia Tenggara yang ketiga dahulu.

367. Bahagian Seranta Pandang telah menyediakan atau menyusun bahan² untuk di-tunjokkan dalam beberapa pameran yang terpenting antara-nya ia-lah Pameran ECAFE dan pameran² yang di-adakan bagi menyokong Minggu Perpaduan. Sa-lain daripada menyediakan semua karia² seni bagi penerbitan² dan bahan² seranta Jabatan ini, Bahagian tersebut juga telah membantu beberapa buah Jabatan dan pertubohan sukarela menyediakan rekabentok dan rekaletak pelekat² risalah² dan bahan² seranta.

368. Pada penghujung tahun 1965 Jabatan ini telah di-beri tanggung-jawab bagi seranta luar negeri. Bahagian Seranta Luar Negeri sedang di-perkuatkan lagi dengan mengadakan beberapa jawatan baharu. Perubahan² baharu sedang di-buat. Apabila telah di-ambil kakitangan lagi kelak maka kegiatan seranta luar negeri akan bertambah dengan banyak-nya.

B. JABATAN RADIO

369. Radio Malaysia telah menjadi terkenal di-seluruh dunia sa-lepas perkara² yang berlaku di-Indonesia baru² ini. Seluruh dunia bergantung kepada Radio Malaysia untuk mendapat berita² berkenaan dengan kejadian² di-Indonesia. Sharikat² berita antara bangsa yang mempunyai pejabat di-Malaysia telah menggunakan semua berita mengenai Indonesia yang di-keluarkan oleh Radio Malaysia dan telah menyebut Radio Malaysia sa-bagai puncha berita² itu. Radio Malaysia-lah yang menjadi puncha berita² mengenai Indonesia, sa-kurang²-nya sa-lama sa-puloh hari sa-lepas perhubungan rampasan kuasa di-mulakan.

370. Sa-lain daripada membalas di'ayah Indonesia Radio Malaysia telah juga berusaha menentang anchaman daripada di'ayah khianat komiunis dan sabversif komiunis dalam ranchangan²-nya bagi pendengar² dalam negeri dan luar negeri dan akan terus berbuat demikian pada tahun ini.

371. Ranchangan² Radio Malaysia telah di-susun—dan akan terus di-susun—sesuai dengan kesukaan penduduk² Malaysia yang berbagai² keturunan itu. Radio Malaysia, dalam siaran-nya bagi pendengar² dalam negeri dan siaran bagi pendengar² di-luar negeri, telah berjaya menggambarkan rupa chorak Malaysia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang demokratik, maju dan chintakan keamanan. Ranchangan² mengenai pelajaran dewasa, pembangunan negara dan luar bandar, siaran² untuk orang asli dan siaran² mengenai ugama telah di-beri keutamaan, sa-laras dengan Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Kerajaan. Siaran² untuk sekolah telah di-adakan bagi menambah kegiatan² Radio Malaysia mula² daripada bulan Mei tahun ini.

372. Jurutera² dan juruteknik² Radio Malaysia telah menchapai kejayaan yang chemerlang pada tahun yang lalu. Dua buah steshen radio yang lengkap dengan alatan² studio yang moden sa-kali telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya pada tahun dahulu: sa-buah di-Melaka dan sa-buah lagi di-Pulau Pinang. Studio² di-steshen² baharu di-Ipoh dan di-Johor Bahru akan dapat di-gunakan tiada berapa lama lagi.

373. Kerja membena dua buah steshen pemancar di-Pantai Timor, sa-buah di-Kuantan dan sa-buah lagi di-Kuala Trengganu, ada-lah berjalan dengan baik-nya dan akan siap tiada berapa lama lagi. Sa-buah Steshen Pemetik-berita yang memakan belanja lebeh kurang sa-juta ringgit di-jangka akan mula di-gunakan sa-belum habis tahun ini atau pada awal tahun 1967. Tiga alat pemancar gelombang pendek 100 kilowatt sekarang ini sedang di-gunakan untuk memancarkan ranchangan² untuk luar negeri dan ranchangan² telah sedia ada untuk memasang alat² pemancar yang lebeh kuat kuasa-nya bagi mengelokkan dan memanjangkan lagi pemancaran ka-luar negeri.

374. Sa-bagai satu alat yang chergas bagi pembenaan negara, Radio Malaysia ada-lah menimbangkan ranchangan² yang tegas untuk memperbesar dan mengelokkan lagi perkhidmatan-nya dalam tahun ini. Ranchangan² ini termasuk-lah siaran untuk sekolah pada bulan Mei (sa-chara berdikit² pada mula²-nya), beberapa ranchangan lagi yang berchorak Malaysia untuk pendengar² dalam negeri, beberapa siaran² daerah lagi, menggunakan lebeh banyak lagi orang² bukan Melayu dalam ranchangan² Perkhidmatan Melayu, lebeh banyak lagi siaran² daerah dari Melaka dan Kota Bharu mengenai hal² luar bandar, lebeh banyak lagi warta berita dan bahasa yang di-gunakan bagi siaran ka-luar negeri.

Tahun 1965 ada-lah satu tahun kemajuan bagi Radio Malaysia dan juga satu tahun yang membuka jalan bagi Radio Malaysia menchapai kemajuan dengan chepat pada tahun ini dan pada tahun² yang akan datang.

C. JABATAN TALIVISHEN

375. Tahun 1965 ia-lah tahun yang kedua Jabatan Talivishen berjalan di-studio sementara-nya di-Jalan Ampang. Waktu ranchangan telah bertambah dan satu lagi ranchangan pada siang hari telah di-siarkan ia-itu pada petang Hari Juma'at supaya penduduk² negeri yang chuti pada Hari Juma'at dapat melihat-nya.

376. Ranchangan pelajaran jenis pengajaran terus (straight instruction type) telah di-adakan sa-bagai projek permulaan dan bagi kali yang pertama-nya sa-tengah² sekolah telah mengadakan kelas² dengan menggunakan talivishen untuk mengajar. Kementerian Pelajaran telah bertanggung-jawab pada menyediakan ranchangan itu dan membuat persediaan bagi mendengar dan melihat ranchangan itu di-bilek² darjah. Talivishen Malaysia pula membuat persediaan bagi merakam dan menyiarkan ranchangan itu pada waktu yang di-persetujukan. Ranchangan² itu ia-lah dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dan Bahasa Inggeris.

377. Ranchangan² dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dan ranchangan yang mengan-dongi hal² tempatan telah bertambah banyak dan segala usaha sedang di-buat bagi menggalakkan bakat² tempatan mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan hiburan yang menyukakan hati dan drama yang membuat orang berfikir.

378. Siaran talivishen telah dapat di-perluaskan sa-belum hujung tahun yang lalu. Seluruh Pantai Barat dan beberapa tempat di-Malaya Tengah dan Pantai Timor telah mendapat siaran talivishen.

379. Bagi tahun 1966, kemajuan yang penting sekali ia-lah pembenaan studio-nya di-Lembah Pantai. Pembenaan bangunan itu telah di-mulakan pada 1hb September, 1965 dan kemajuan pembenaan ada-lah memuaskan. Ada-lah di-harap bahawa bangunan itu akan siap pada pertengahan tahun 1967.

380. Siaran talivishen ka-lain² bahagian Tanah Melayu sedang di-luaskan dan sa-belum bulan Jun tahun 1966 penduduk² Kota Bharu di-Kelantan dan daerah² yang di-sakeliling-nya akan dapat mendengar dan melihat siaran talivishen dengan terang-nya sa-telah di-pasang alat² pemancar di-Berinchang (Cameron Highlands) dan di-Bukit Bakar (Kelantan). Di-harap apabila siap ranchangan microwave Talikom dan di-pasang alat² pemancar di-Pantai Timor, semua bandar² yang penting di-Pantai Timor akan dapat melihat dan mendengar siaran talivishen.

381. Satu penyiasatan telah di-jalankan di-Sabah dan Sarawak dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan talivishen di-sana dalam masa yang tiada berapa lama lagi. Satu laporan sedang di-buat pada masa ini.

382. Pada tahun ini mutu ranchangan² akan di-perelokkan lagi tetapi ranchangan² harus tiada di-perchayakan kerana kemudahan² yang ada di-Studio di-Jalan Ampang tiada menchukupi. Pada 'am-nya kemajuan talivishen ada-lah baik dan tetap.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

A. JABATAN PENERBANGAN 'AWAM

383. Pada tahun yang lepas sa-buah Lapangan Terbang Antara Bangsa yang baharu telah siap di-bena di-Kuala Lumpur. Dengan ada-nya Lapangan Terbang ini maka sekarang Kuala Lumpur, ia-itu Ibu Kota Negara ini, menjadi tempat singgah pada jalan² kapalterbang antara bangsa. Landasan lapangan terbang

ini ia-lah yang terpanjang sa-kali di-dalam dunia sa-belah sini dan mempunyai alat² penolongan penerbangan sa-baik yang di-perlukan mengikut peratoran antara bangsa. Dengan hal yang demikian dapat-lah di-adakan oleh lapangan terbang itu perkhidmatan yang sama tinggi darjah-nya dengan kebanyakan lapangan terbang antara bangsa di-dalam dunia ini.

384. Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad mengadakan perkhidmatan 5 buah kapal terbang jenis Comet. Dengan perkhidmatan kapal terbang Comet ini perjalanan di-antara negeri² Borneo dengan Malaysia telah dapat di-buat dengan chepat dan selesa dan penerbangan ka-Bangkok dan Hongkong telah bertambah.

385. Kerajaan akan terus menjalankan dasar-nya hendak mengelokkan kemudahan² bagi perjalanan dengan kapalterbang dengan menyediakan lagi alat² yang moden di-udara dan juga di-darat.

386. Semenjak Malaysia di-tubuhkan perjalanan udara dalam negeri² Borneo dan di-antara negeri² itu dengan negeri² luar telah bertambah berlipat ganda. Oleh kerana kekurangan jalan raya, perkhidmatan keretapi dan perhubungan mengikut sungai, perjalanan yang chepat di-dalam negeri² Borneo itu hanya dapat di-buat dengan jalan udara sahaja. Untuk mengadakan perkhidmatan penerbangan yang sempurna dalam Negeri² Borneo dan antara negeri² itu dengan negeri² luar maka dasar² Kerajaan ia-lah hendak menyedia dan mengelokkan padang² kapalterbang dan kemudahan² di-seluruh Negeri² Borneo supaya Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia dapat menggunakan kapalterbang jenis Fokker bagi perjalanan ka-tempat² yang besar di-dalam negeri² Borneo itu dalam pertengahan tahun 1967. Kerajaan juga hendak memperelokkan lagi perkhidmatan talikom, perkhidmatan penolongan penerbangan udara dan kemudahan² bagi penerbangan waktu malam.

387. Sharikat Penerbangan Borneo dan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaya telah di-jadikan satu sharikat pada 1hb April, 1965, bernama Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad. Langkah menyatukan sharikat² itu telah memberi faedah yang amat memuaskan hati dan telah membawa kemajuan yang besar kepada perkhidmatan penerbangan di-dalam negeri² Borneo. Dalam tahun 1965 bilangan penerbangan kapalterbang Comet jenis Jet ka-Jesselton dan Kuching telah ditambah dan ranchangan telah di-susun untuk memulakan perkhidmatan penerbangan kapalterbang jenis Fokker Friendship ka-satengah² tempat yang besar di-dalam Negeri itu pada tahun 1966.

388. Bengkel² kapalterbang baharu di-Jesselton yang di-bena oleh Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam Sabah untuk kegunaan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia telah siap pada 1hb April, 1966. Bahagian Kejuruteraan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia telah berpindah dari Labuan ka-Jesselton pada tarikh itu juga.

389. Alat² lampu lapangan terbang yang kuat telah di-pasang di-Jesselton dan Kuching dan mula di-gunakan dalam bulan Mach, 1966.

390. Pekerjaan membena lapangan terbang Miri telah di-mulakan dalam tahun 1965 dan di-jadualkan siap dalam bulan Jun 1967. Pekerjaan membena sa-mula padang kapalterbang Bintulu telah juga di-mulakan dan padang kapalterbang ini akan siap dalam bulan Jun 1967.

391. Kerja membena padang kapalterbang yang baharu di-Sandakan hampir siap pada penghujung tahun 1965. Landasan baharu bagi padang kapalterbang Sandakan itu mula di-gunakan pada bulan November 1965. Kerja membena sa-mula padang kapalterbang Lahad Datu telah di-mulakan juga pada penghujung tahun itu. Kerja ini di-jadualkan siap dalam bulan Jun 1968.

392. Kerja melengkapkan Perkhidmatan Bomba dan Penyelamat bagi Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam Negeri² Borneo dengan alat² baharu telah banyak yang siap dan demikian juga kerja memperelokkan lagi kemudahan² perhubungan radio dan bantuan radio kepada pelayaran telah banyak yang siap.

B. JABATAN LAUT DAN PELABOHAN

393. Lima puluh peratus daripada pekerjaan bahagian kedua bagi ibu pejabat Jabatan Laut di-Pelabohan Swettenham telah siap. Ranchangan ini di-harap akan siap pada akhir tahun 1966.

394. Sa-buah kapal korek telah di-bena di-Butterworth oleh sa-buah Sharikat tempatan dengan belanja \$1.9 juta dan telah di-gunakan semenjak 4hb Mei, tahun ini.

395. Jabatan Laut telah juga di-beri sa-buah perahu ayer yang berharga \$300,000 dan telah pun di-gunakan pada awal tahun 1965.

396. Kerja membena jetty di-Pulau Langkawi tidak dapat di-sudahkan dalam tahun 1965 dan kerja ini di-sambong hingga tahun 1966.

397. Pekerjaan menambak dermaga dalam di-Butterworth banyak yang siap dalam bulan Ogos 1965. Pekerjaan mendalamkan tempat² menambat kapal di-jangka akan siap pada awal tahun 1966. Semua kerja membuat benteng telah banyak di-siapkan dalam bulan Ogos 1965.

398. Keputusan telah di-buat berkenaan dengan tawaran² membena dermaga dalam pada bulan Jun 1965. Segala pekerjaan permulaan bagi membena dermaga ini telah siap dan kontraktor itu memulakan pekerjaan "piling" dalam bulan Mach 1966.

399. Pekerjaan mendalamkan baki sa-bahagian daripada Pengkalan Weld yang di-jalankan oleh Surohanjaya Lembaga Pelabohan Pulau Pinang telah pun siap. Pekerjaan membena dermaga itu telah berjalan dengan memuaskan hati sa-telah kerja piling di-mulakan dalam bulan September 1965.

400. Kerja membena bangunan Penumpang yang baharu dan Pejabat Pertadbiran telah siap dalam bulan September. Pejabat² Pertadbiran di-tingkat yang pertama dan yang kedua di-bangunan ini telah pun di-dudoki dalam bulan Oktober. Bangunan Penumpang yang baharu ini telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Menteri Pengangkutan pada 30hb Oktober, 1965.

401. Pada bulan Julai 1965 kapal ferry yang keenam bagi Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang telah siap dan di-gunakan. Dengan tambahan ini kapal² ferry sekarang berjalan pada tiap² 10 minit sa-kali pada masa sebak.

402. Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang bersama² dengan Sharikat Perumahan telah mengadakan ranchangan rumah murah di-Bagan Ajam supaya membolehkan kaki-tangan² mereka yang bergaji rendah membeli rumah sendiri. Ranchangan ini mengandongi 98 buah rumah, semua-nya telah di-dudoki oleh kaki-tangan² Surohanjaya itu. Mereka membeli rumah ini dengan wang pinjaman yang di-beri dengan faedah yang rendah.

LEMBAGA PELABOHAN SWETTENHAM

403. Barang dagangan melalui Pelabohan Swettenham sa-makin bertambah banyak. Oleh itu perlu-lah di-tambah berbagai² kemudahan di-Pelabohan ini supaya dapat mengendali penambahan trafik dan kehendak² kawasan perusahaan di-Petaling Jaya dan Klang yang sa-makin bertambah luas dengan chepat-nya. Oleh hal yang demikian, dalam masa di-laksanakan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Lembaga Pelabohan Swettenham berchadang hendak menambah suatu

kawasan berdekatan dengan Pelabuhan baharu Selat Klang Utara dan juga membena dua buah lagi tempat tambatan kapal. Peruntukan tanda sa-banyak \$10 bagi tiap² satu projek itu telah pun di-buat dalam anggaran tahun 1966. Lembaga ini juga sedang meminta nasihat daripada penasihat² kejuruteraan berkenaan dengan masaalah yang berkaitan dengan teknik bagi melaksanakan projek² itu.

404. Atas nasihat jurutera-nya, Lembaga Pelabuhan Swettenham berchadang hendak membena sa-mula dermaga Nombor 4 dan 5 di-pelabuhan lama. Dermaga² ini telah di-bena lebeh 50 tahun dahulu dan sekarang tiada berguna lagi. Peruntukan sa-banyak 4 juta ringgit telah pun di-buat dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama sa-bagai pinjaman. Daripada peruntukan itu sa-banyak 2 juta ringgit akan di-belanjakan dalam tahun 1966.

PELABOHAN² DI-PANTAI TIMOR

405. Kerajaan telah banyak mengambil berat dalam tahun ini mengenai perkara memperelokkan lagi pelabuhan² di-Pantai Timor dan kemungkinan membena sa-buah pelabuhan lautan. Tetapi ada-lah di-katakan dengan berterus terang bahawa perkara memaju dan memperelokkan pelabuhan² di-Pantai Timor adalah perkara yang sukar. Kapal² yang hendak masuk ka-pelabuhan² yang terletak di-muka² sungai itu kena melalui benteng² dan terusan ka-pelabuhan itu hanya dapat di-gunakan jika selalu di-dalamkan dan mendalamkan-nya memakan belanja yang banyak. Sa-buah pelabuhan yang dalam di-Pantai Timor akan memerlukan pembenaan tempat² hempasan ombak yang banyak belanja membuat-nya untuk melindungi pelabuhan itu daripada angin musim gelora. Oleh itu sa-bagai langkah yang pertama, Kementerian Pengangkutan menchadangkan supaya di-dapati nasihat teknik yang bebas, mungkin di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo, atas perkara memperelokkan lagi pelabuhan² di-pantai yang ada sekarang dan faedah² dan kemungkinan dari segi kewangan bagi membena sa-buah pelabuhan lautan.

406. Sa-buah galangan kapal berat 500 tan yang baharu di-Labuan Sabah, telah siap di-bena kechuali hubungan pesawat letrik dan alat² pembahagian. Galangan kapal ini di-bena untuk keperluan kapal² pasokan keselamatan yang berkhidmat di-kawasan ini termasuk-lah kapal² periok api kepunyaan Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia. Galangan kapal ini di-jangka akan dapat di-gunakan pada awal tahun 1967. Tawaran untuk membena sa-buah galangan kapal berat 120 tan di-Sandakan akan di-pelawa tiada lama lagi dan kerja membena-nya di-harap akan dapat di-mulakan. Apabila siap galangan kapal ini kapal² yang berkhidmat di-Pantai Timor Sabah termasuk kapal² pasokan keselamatan, tiada akan banyak di-hantar ka-Labuan untuk di-perbaiki. Dengan jalan ini dapat-lah di-kurangkan masa membaiki kapal² itu dan menambah kecekapan gerakan kapal² itu.

407. Tambatan² telah siap di-bena di-kedua² belah pehak dermaga di-Sandakan. Ini manambah tempat kapal berlaboh dan mengadakan kawasan tepi sa-panjang 950 kaki. Banyak kerja membaiki lagi pelabuhan telah siap di-jalankan dalam kawasan pelabuhan itu dan dengan hal yang demikian barang² dagangan dapat di-punggah dengan lebeh senang lagi.

408. Dermaga baharu akan juga di-bena di-Lahad Datu dan Sempurna. Jalan masuk ka-tempat yang di-chadangkan untuk membena dermaga baharu di-Lahad Datu itu sedang di-bena. Kerja membena dermaga di-Sempurna sedang berjalan dengan baik, dan di-jangka akan siap dalam bulan September tahun 1966. Tujuan membena kedua² dermaga ini ia-lah supaya kapal² dagangan dan penumpang kepunyaan Sharikat Straits Line dan juga kapal² lain yang sama besar-nya dapat berlaboh di-tepi.

409. Tiga buah perahu lancharan baharu yang di-bena di-Sabah dalam tahun 1964 telah di-serahkan dalam tahun 1966, dua buah kapada Jabatan Perubatan dan sa-buah lagi kapada Jabatan Kerja Raya.

410. Tujoh buah kapal sedang di-bena termasuk sa-buah kapal korek, sa-buah kapal membawa alat² perkakas jurutera bagi Jabatan Kerja Raya, sa-buah kapal membawa orang² sakit dan sa-buah kapal lari deras bagi Jabatan Perubatan, sa-buah perahu lancharan penyelamat di-laut bagi kegunaan Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam, sa-buah kapal untuk kegunaan Pertadbiran di-Sandakan dan sa-buah lagi untuk kegunaan di-Pelabohan serta perkhidmatan pemandu kepunyaan Jabatan Laut.

411. Dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama ada di-buat peruntukan bagi menjalankan penyelidikan untuk memajukan lagi dua buah pelabohan besar di-Jesselton dan Sandakan di-mana perdagangan sedang bertambah maju dengan chepat-nya.

412. Pada akhir tahun yang lalu, Jabatan Laut Sarawak telah mendapat dua buah perahu lancharan yang baharu lagi laju dan sa-buah perahu pendarat yang baharu untuk membawa alat² perkakas jentera, untuk mengelokkan lagi jalan² dan padang² terbang. Pasokan Kaji Laut Sarawak telah berkhidmat sa-lama dua bulan bagi pehak Kerajaan Brunei berkenaan dengan usaha hendak membesarkan pelabohan. Kerja menyukat sungai dari Sibu ka-Kanowit telah siap dan satu peta (chart) telah di-terbitkan.

413. Kapal yang besar sa-kali berlaboh di-Kuching dan Sibu, SS Jin An, telah di-bawa oleh pemandu² Jabatan Laut dengan jaya-nya beberapa kali. Berat kapal ini ia-lah 5,300 tan dan panjang-nya 425 kaki.

414. Jabatan Laut Sarawak terus berusaha meninggikan keselamatan perahu² tempatan tetapi keputusan, hendak mengadakan bilek yang tiada boleh di-masok ayer dalam perahu² di-sungai telah di-tanggohkan hingga bulan Jun, 1966.

415. Tugas² Jabatan Pemereksa Kapal ia-lah melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan berkenaan dengan keselamatan nyawa di-laut mengikut Undang² Perkapalan Dagangan dan berbagai² Undang² antarabangsa berhubung dengan keselamatan dan berat muatan.

416. Tahun lepas Malaysia telah menerima "Undang² Antara Bangsa bagi Keselamatan Nyawa di-Laut 1960" dan undang² ini berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya mulai daripada bulan November, 1965.

417. Kerajaan berjanji hendak melaksanakan undang² tersebut dengan sa-penoh-nya dan menentukan bagi keselamatan nyawa supaya kapal² Malaysia dan kapal² lain yang menggunakan Pelabohan Malaysia ada-lah layak untuk menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya.

C. PERKHIDMATAN KAJICHUACHA

418. Perkhidmatan Kajichuacha Tanah Melayu terus memberi perkhidmatan yang sangat tinggi mutu-nya kapada penerbangan 'awam dan penerbangan tentera udara, kapal² dan juga kapada orang² 'awam serta melaksanakan sa-bberapa yang boleh shor² Pertubohan Kajichuacha Sa-dunia, yang mana Malaysia ada-lah menjadi ahli-nya, berkenaan perkara mengadakan pusat² mengkaji chuacha di-bumi dan di-angkasa yang lengkap dan ranchangan² pemerhati menurut kehendak² Antara Bangsa.

419. Projek "radio-sonde" di-Bayan Lepas telah siap dalam bulan April, 1965 dan sekarang di-gunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya. Projek ini telah di-bena sa-bagai sumbangan Malaysia kapada "Indian Ocean Expedition". Tugas-nya ia-lah menyediakan butir² angkasa tinggi yang mustahak untuk menganalisa dan

mengkaji chuacha bagi perjalanan kapal terbang jet antara-bangsa. Belon² penyelidekan angkasa tinggi di-lepaskan sa-tiap hari untuk mengetahui keadaan udara dan menyukat lengkongan kajichuacha saperti hawa, kelembahan dan tekanan udara.

420. Sa-buah setor kajichuacha yang baharu di-Lapangan Terbang Subang telah siap dalam bulan September 1965. Setor ini menjadi pusat setor tempat menyimpan alat² perkakas dan bekalan di-Malaysia seluroh-nya dan juga arkib chuacha tempat menyimpan rekod dan analisa hawa.

D. KESELAMATAN JALAN RAYA

421. Kerajaan sangat mengambil berat tentang masaalah keselamatan jalan raya dan kemalangan² yang berlaku di-negeri ini. Sa-lain daripada mengelokkan lagi jalan² raya, lampu jalan, lampu² isharat terafik dan menguat-kuasakan undang² terafik, Kerajaan akan terus menjalankan kempen keselamatan jalan raya dari sa-masa ka-samasa dengan tujuan hendak memberi kesedaran kepada pengguna² jalan raya tentang akibat kemalangan jalan raya. Dalam kempen² itu perkara yang terutama sa-kali di-tegaskan ia-lah tanggung-jawab pengguna² jalan raya mengikut peratoran terafik dan panduan jalan raya. Buku² kecil, risalah² dan pelekat² berkenaan dengan keselamatan jalan raya di-bahagi²kan kapada orang 'awam. Siaran juga di-buat melalui tayangan filem² keselamatan jalan raya di-panggong² wayang menunjukkan kapada orang² 'awam bagaimana perlu-nya mereka menjaga keselamatan di-jalan raya. Sa-lain daripada itu penerangan juga di-beri melalui talivishen, radio dan redifussion. Dengan kerjasama sa-buah Sharikat Minyak permainan lalu-lintas jalan raya telah di-adakan dari sa-masa ka-samasa bagi mengajar budak² sekolah dalam negeri ini peratoran dan tata tertib jalan raya.

E. PENGANGKUTAN JALAN RAYA

422. Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya terus bertambah besar. Bilangan kereta² yang di-daftarkan hingga 31hb Disember, 1965, ia-lah 395,118 buah, ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak 52,727 buah kereta jika di-bandingkan dengan tahun 1964. Hasil yang di-pungut dalam tahun 1965 berjumlah 108½ juta ringgit berbanding dengan 92½ juta ringgit yang di-pungut pada tahun 1964. Satu peratoran baharu melesen kereta² mengikut besar "cylinder" kereta² itu telah di-adakan pada tahun lalu menggantikan chara lama melesen kereta² mengikut kekuatan kuda. Meshuarat² selalu di-adakan oleh Lembaga Pelesen Pengangkutan Jalan Raya di-beberapa buah negeri untuk menyenangkan pemohon² dan saksi² mereka.

423. Sa-bagai melaksanakan dasar yang di-ishtiharkan Kerajaan, orang² Melayu telah mencapai kemajuan dalam lapangan perusahaan pengangkutan jalan raya dengan beransor² dalam tahun 1965 dan di-harap kemajuan ini akan dapat di-kekalkan dalam tahun ini. Pada 31hb Disember, 1965, negeri² Pulau Pinang, Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan dan Melaka telah mencapai had bilangan lesen² teksi dan kereta² sewa yang di-khaskan bagi orang² Melayu. Di-negeri² lain had bilangan lesen yang di-khaskan bagi orang² Melayu hampir² terchapai. Pada 31hb Disember, 1965, bilangan lesen kereta² pengangkutan yang di-punya² oleh orang² Melayu atau Sharikat yang berkongsi dengan orang² Melayu ia-lah sa-banyak 1,410. Modal orang² Melayu dalam sharikat² bas telah juga bertambah menjadi \$7,521,057 sa-belum habis tahun 1964. Angka² bagi tahun 1965 belum lagi siap tetapi boleh-lah di-anggap bahawa modal orang² Melayu dalam sharikat² bas akan bertambah lagi.

424. Dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama sa-juta ringgit telah di-untokkan kapada Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya untuk membena bangunan² pejabat baharu dan kemudahan² memereksa dan menimbang di-Alor Star,

Kuantan dan Melaka. Pelan² berkenaan dengan bangunan² pejabat baharu di-Petaling Jaya dan kemudahan² memereksa dan menimbang sedang di-siapkan dan di-jangka tawaran² akan dapat di-pelawa dalam bulan Mei 1966. Apabila siap bangunan baharu ini akan dapat mengadakan kemudahan² yang lebih baik bagi menyenangkan orang ramai.

F. PERTADBIRAN KERETAPI

425. Beberapa projek yang mengelokkan lagi perkhidmatan keretapi Tanah Melayu telah siap dalam tahun 1965. Dalam rancangan menggunakan lagi enjin diesel, 15 buah kepala keretapi diesel hydraulic yang baharu dan 15 buah kereta diesel yang baharu telah di-beli. Jalan baharu dari Bukit Timah ka-Jurong telah di-buka bagi faedah "Complex" Perusahaan Jurong di-Singapura. Sambongan jalan dari Prai ka-Butterworth sedang di-bena dan rancangan ini di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1967. Kerja² membenas steshen penumpang yang baharu dan tempat² barang di-Wakaf Baharu, Kelantan telah di-mulakan dan steshen sempadan di-Sungai Golok yang di-punya bersama oleh Keretapi Thai dan Keretapi Tanah Melayu telah siap di-bena sa-mula dengan alat² kemudahan yang baharu. Steshen ini telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya pada bulan April tahun ini.

426. Tahun ini Jabatan Keretapi akan memulakan rancangan² di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Lima-Tahun Yang Pertama dengan mengadakan beberapa projek pembangunan lagi seperti membeli beberapa buah lagi kepala keretapi diesel dan gerabak² dan melengkapkan-nya dengan alat² isyarat yang baharu. Jabatan Keretapi akan terus membuat rancangan bagi memajukan perdagangan dan memperelokkan lagi jalan² keretapi.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

BARANGAN² EKSEPT

427. Dalam bidang barang² eksept, dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak terus menjalankan langkah² bagi menguat dan memperkukuhkan lagi kedudukan ekonomi dan perdagangan di-dalam negeri serta di-luar negeri.

GETAH

428. Dengan harapan penggunaan getah akan bertambah di-seluruh dunia, getah asli mesti-lah di-usahakan supaya ia di-kehendaki dengan sa-banyak²-nya. Oleh kerana ada pertandingan daripada getah tiruan, getah asli hanya dapat di-usahakan dengan menambah daya pengeluaran, mengurangkan harga pengeluaran, memperbaiki chara² membungkus dan memproses serta menggalakkan penye-lidekan untuk menambah hasil dan menjalankan kempen untuk membanyakkan jualan.

429. Rancangan menanam sa-mula yang di-lancarkan dalam tahun 1952, telah mencapai kejayaan yang besar. Pada akhir tahun 1965, ada-lah di-anggarkan bahawa 70 peratus daripada ladang² getah dan 46 peratus daripada kebun² kecil di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu telah di-tanam sa-mula dengan benih getah yang baik mutu-nya. Ini telah mengakibatkan bukan sahaja bertambah-nya pengeluaran tetapi juga bertambah-nya hasil bagi satu² ekar. Dalam tahun 1965 jumlah pengeluaran getah di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu ia-lah 860,000 tan jika di-bandingkan dengan 824,000 tan bagi tahun yang dahulu daripada itu.

430. Usaha² untuk memperbaiki chara memproses dan menyediakan getah asli di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu telah mencapai kemajuan yang besar dalam tahun 1965 dengan membuat "Standard Malaysian Rubber" yang mengasing-asingkan

getah mengikut sifat² teknik-nya bukan-nya melihat dengan mata kepala sahaja. Getah itu di-bungkus berbandela² dan di-balut dengan kertas polythylene dan tidak lagi dalam bandela² yang di-buboh tepong kapor. Usaha² membuat chara² baharu untuk membungkus dan memperkemas getah telah juga di-jalankan. Kerja² ini bukan hanya dapat mengurangkan harga pengeluaran bahkan juga memperbaiki chara membuat getah.

431. Penyelidikan untuk menambah hasil dengan mengeluarkan bahan² tanaman yang lebih baik dan chara² mengerjakan bahan² itu telah juga menunjukkan pendapatan yang menggalakkan. Di-kebun² perhubungan, hasil yang lebih daripada 3,000 paun bagi satu² ekar telah tercapai dan di-ladang² perusahaan hasil telah meningkat dengan cepat dan ada harapan ia-nya akan melebihi 2,000 paun sa-ekar sa-tahun. Dengan ada-nya chara chantum hijau pokok getah dapat di-turis 7 bulan lebih awal daripada chara yang biasa.

432. Dalam lapangan perdagangan dan pemasaran, Kerajaan telah mengkaji sa-mula gerakan² pertubuhan pemasaran dalam tahun 1965 dan langkah² akan di-jalankan untuk menguatkan kedudukan-nya. Satu rombongan Perdagangan Getah telah melawat negara² yang banyak membeli getah di-Eropah dalam tahun 1965 untuk membuat hubungan muhibbah dengan peniaga² dan pembeli² serta membincangkan masaalah untuk memajukan perniagaan getah.

BIJEH TIMAH

433. Kerajaan telah sentiasa mengambil perhatian berat tentang masaalah ekonomi dan perdagangan perusahaan bijeh ia-itu salah satu daripada dua perusahaan yang penting bagi ekonomi negara. Sa-lama tiga tahun yang lalu perusahaan ini telah terganggu. Satu daripada sebab²-nya ia-lah penjualan bijeh yang berlebihan daripada simpanan yang bukan untuk perdagangan. Seperti masa yang sudah² Kerajaan akan sentiasa berusaha dengan tiada berhenti² mencari jalan untuk mengurangkan kesan gangguan tersebut ka-atas perusahaan bijeh melalui Majlis Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa dan saluran² diplomatik yang biasa.

434. Malaysia ia-lah ahli Perjanjian Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa yang Kedua yang akan tamat tempoh-nya pada hujung bulan Jun tahun 1966. Satu Perjanjian yang Ketiga yang di-anjorkan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu telah di-rundingkan dalam bulan Mach/April 1964 dan akan di-kuat kuasakan sa-lepas tarikh tersebut.

NENAS

435. Sunggoh pun ada banyak pengeluar² nenas dalam tin di-pasaran² besar dunia, dalam tahun yang lalu Malaysia telah menambah eksepot nenas dalam tin-nya daripada 2,500,000 kotak dalam tahun 1964 kepada hampir² 3,000,000 kotak. Langkah² telah di-ambil untuk memperkukuhkan lagi kedudukan-nya di-pasaran² besar dunia dengan jalan mengadakan beberapa atoran bagi meng-elokkan lagi sistem pemasaran.

436. Sharikat Mengetin Nenas Tanah Melayu Berhad yang telah di-tubuhkan dalam tahun 1964 dengan modal biasa Kerajaan sa-banyak \$5 juta di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan Tanah Melayu yang Kedua telah memberi jaminan kepada penanam² kecil yang mengeluarkan nenas dalam kawasan itu dan juga memberi peluang bekerja kepada lebih daripada 400 orang keluarga penanam² kecil yang sa-belum daripada itu tiada banyak yang bekerja atau tiada bekerja langsung di-ladang² itu.

437. Pada tahun lepas pengeluaran nenas oleh penanam² kecil telah bertambah sa-banyak 21 peratus ia-itu daripada 183 juta paun dalam tahun 1964 hingga 220 juta paun. Lembaga Perusahaan Nenas Tanah Melayu sedang mengambil berat tentang pengeluaran nenas yang sa-makin lama sa-makin bertambah banyak. Undang² bagi mendaftarkan penanam² nenas telah di-luluskan

oleh Parlimen pada akhir tahun 1965 dan Atoran² untuk menguat-kuasakan pendaftaran ini telah di-terbitkan pada awal tahun ini. Dengan pendaftaran ini, dapat-lah Lembaga Perusahaan Nenas Tanah Melayu memerhatikan keadaan pengeluaran nenas dan mengadakan langkah² yang sesuai untuk menjaga kepentingan penanam² kecil.

KAYU BALAK

438. Undang² bagi menubuhkan sa-buah Lembaga Eksepot Kayu Balak Tanah Melayu untuk mengawal perdagangan eksepot kayu balak telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen pada akhir tahun 1965. Tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya perusahaan kayu balak itu tetap, kukuh dan terator dan pengimpot² dari luar negeri yakin kapada eksepot Tanah Melayu. Penubuhan Lembaga itu sekarang menunggu Kerajaan Singapura meluluskan undang² yang sama seperti itu.

PEMBANGUNAN PERUSAHAAN

439. Kerajaan akan sentiasa berpegang kuat kapada dasar² usaha bebas untuk menggalakkan lebih banyak lagi penyertaan modal tempatan dan modal asing terutama sa-kali dalam perusahaan. Kemajuan perusahaan dalam masa jangka panjang ia-lah satu jalan yang baik sa-kali bagi meluaskan ekonomi Malaysia dan Kerajaan akan sentiasa memberi perangsang dan mengadakan kemudahan untuk memajukan gerakan kemajuan perusahaan. Dalam tahun yang lalu kemajuan yang telah tercapai dalam lapangan ini sangat memuaskan. Sungguh pun ada konferantasi, ekonomi negara ini pada 'am-nya menyenangkan hati dan pembuat² barang² dapat menambah kegiatan² mereka. Pada tahun lepas, Kerajaan telah mengenakan chukai² pelindung ka-atas barang² yang di-impot kerana hendak menjaga perusahaan² tempatan daripada pertandingan barang² yang di-impot. Langkah ini telah membantu perusahaan² tempatan hingga mereka telah dapat menambah pengeluaran. Dan lagi dalam tahun yang lalu juga Persatuan Kastam Malaysia telah di-tubuhkan supaya semua barang² buatan tempatan boleh di-bawa ka-mana² dengan bebas-nya di-seluruh negara. Dengan ada-nya chukai pelindung dan Persatuan Kastam pembuat barang² Malaysia sekarang memperolehi pasaran yang lebih luas untuk barang² mereka, dan mereka dapat mengurangkan harga pengeluaran.

440. Kerajaan telah juga menyatakan terang² bahawa ia akan menggunakan chukai pelindung dengan bijak supaya perusahaan² tempatan boleh hidup. Jaminan ini sa-patut-nya menggalakkan lebih banyak lagi tanaman modal persendirian dalam perusahaan membuat barang².

441. Rancangan perusahaan² taraf perintis telah terus menarek banyak modal tempatan dan asing ka-negeri ini. Sa-takat ini 138 sijil taraf perintis telah di-keluarkan di-Malaysia: 115 sijil di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, 11 di-Sabah dan 12 di-Sarawak. Jumlah modal nama sahaja bagi 138 buah sharikat perintis tersebut ia-lah \$740 juta. Sa-banyak \$244 juta ia-lah modal yang telah di-bayar, ia-itu \$95 juta di-keluarkan oleh pemodal² tempatan manakala \$149 juta oleh pemodal² asing.

442. Tujuh belas buah negara asing telah mengambil kesempatan menanam modal melalui projek² tanggungan bersama dengan pemodal² tempatan di-bawah rancangan taraf perintis. Sa-banyak 104 daripada 138 buah sharikat taraf perintis telah mulai mengeluarkan barang². Ada-lah di-anggarkan apabila semua 138 buah sharikat perintis ini mengeluarkan barang dengan sa-penoh-nya, sa-ramai 16,000 orang akan mendapat pekerjaan.

443. Sa-lain daripada itu taraf perintis telah di-beri, pada dasar-nya, kapada 51 buah sharikat yang mempunyai modal nama sahaja sa-banyak \$146,050,000. Jumlah modal yang telah di-bayar oleh sharikat² ini ia-lah \$55,690,000. Ada-lah di-fikirkan sa-ramai 7,000 orang akan di-ambil bekerja apabila sharikat² ini mengeluarkan barang² dengan sa-penoh-nya.

444. Ranchangan² usaha bersama telah membawa bersama dengan-nya pengetahuan teknik serta bekalan wang yang telah menggiatkan lagi kemajuan perusahaan. Kerajaan yakin penubohan ranchangan² usaha bersama patut digalakkan dengan sa-penoh-nya kerana ranchangan² ini mendatangkan beberapa faedah kepada ekonomi. Akan tetapi jangan-lah di-lupakan pula sumbangan yang di-beri oleh sharikat² bukan bertaraf perintis kepada ekonomi ia-itu dalam lapangan penanaman modal dan peluang² pekerjaan. Kegiatan yang bertambah² dalam urusan² perniagaan dan bank telah juga mengadakan banyak peluang bekerja.

445. Malaysia sekarang mempunyai beberapa banyak perusahaan² kecil yang mengeluarkan barang² kebanyakan-nya untuk pasaran dalam negeri. Oleh sebab Malaysia telah biasa menjadi pengimpot yang besar untuk barang² pengguna, maka penubohan perusahaan² tersebut telah dapat memelihara simpanan wang asing.

446. Sekarang telah sampai-lah masa-nya bagi Malaysia menubuhkan perusahaan² yang lebih berat yang mustahak bagi mengembangkan perusahaan dengan lebih cepat lagi. Ada 'alamat² baik untuk mengembangkan perusahaan pada masa hadapan.

447. Oleh kerana Kerajaan sedar betapa mustahak-nya kemajuan perusahaan dalam ekonomi Malaysia, dalam tahun 1965, Kerajaan telah meminta sa-buah sharikat perunding yang mashhor mengkaji kebolehan² ekonomi negara ini. Rombongan pakar² sharikat ini telah tiba dalam tahun 1965 untuk mengkaji tentang kebolehan menubuhkan perusahaan² yang tertentu, dan telah di-minta membuat shor² mengenai penyiataan-nya kepada Kerajaan. Rombongan ini telah pun menyiapkan kajian-nya dan mengemukakan satu laporan berkenaan dengan perusahaan memasang motokar dan Kerajaan pun telah menggunakan laporan ini sa-bagai dasar untuk menggalakkan penubohan perusahaan ini di-Malaysia. Lain² laporan akan di-terima tidak lama lagi. Pada masa yang telah sudah, ikhtiar dan daya utama bagi menubuhkan perusahaan² datang-nya dari pemodal² sendiri, tetapi, dengan ada-nya laporan² yang di-sampaikan oleh Arthur D. Little, Kerajaan akan dapat memberi peluang menanam modal yang tertentu kepada pemodal². Langkah ini sangat-lah perlu dan menjadi satu chara yang sangat baik bagi memajukan perusahaan.

448. Kerajaan telah mengutamakan penubohan Lembaga Kemajuan Perusahaan Persekutuan. Lembaga ini akan menjadi satu pertubohan yang sangat mustahak oleh kerana tugas²-nya akan termasuk mengkaji kebolehan² ekonomi, menggalakkan kemajuan perusahaan, membena kawasan² perusahaan, menyatukan usaha² memajukan perusahaan dan menimbangkan serta memproses permohonan² taraf perintis. Lembaga ini akan terdiri daripada pegawai² yang berkeelayakan dan kerja²-nya akan di-laksanakan di-seluruh Malaysia.

449. Pusat Piawaian Malaysia atau pun "Standards Institution of Malaysia" telah di-tubuhkan untuk menjaga dan meninggikan mutu barang² buatan Malaysia supaya barang² ini boleh di-pasarkan di-dalam dan di-luar negeri dengan senang-nya, serta boleh bertanding dengan barang² yang di-impot. Pada masa ini sa-orang pakar di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo, berada di-negeri ini untuk menasehatkan dan membantu Kerajaan melancarkan Pusat tersebut. Pemeliharaan atas mutu barang² dan kawalan kualiti oleh Pusat Piawaian ini akan menghapuskan perasangka orang ramai terhadap barang² buatan tempatan.

450. Pada tahun lepas sa-buah jawatan-kuasa khas yang terdiri dari pegawai² tinggi Kerajaan telah di-lantek untuk menyemak dorongan² dan kemudahan² untuk kemajuan perusahaan dan membuat shor² kepada Kerajaan atas langkah² yang patut di-ambil supaya menggalakkan lagi penanaman modal dalam perusahaan.

451. Tujuan Kerajaan ia-lah hendak melipat-gandakan usaha² supaya mempercepatkan lagi kemajuan perusahaan ia-itu satu jalan bagi meluaskan lagi bidang ekonomi negara. Ada-lah di-harap, pada masa yang akan datang dengan ada-nya kemajuan perusahaan yang pesat, keadaan ekonomi Malaysia akan bertambah kukuh dan meninggikan taraf hidup semua ra'ayat Malaysia.

PUSAT DAYA PENGELUARAN NEGARA

452. Dengan usaha² dan sokongan yang lebih meluas daripada pemimpin² perdagangan dan perusahaan serta dengan permintaan daripada pertubuhan² membuat barang² dan lain² perusahaan untuk membanyakkan pengeluaran dan meninggikan taraf hidup, Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara telah mengembangkan ranchangan² latehan-nya ka-negeri Sabah dan Sarawak.

453. Sa-telah di-jalankan penyiasatan pada tahun 1965, enam kursus latehan yang di-bentok khas mengenai pengeluaran telah di-laksanakan di-Sarawak dan Sabah. 154 orang telah mengambil bahagian dalam kursus² itu. Di-Negeri² Barat Malaysia tiga kursus teknik telah di-jalankan untuk 64 orang kontrekter² Melayu. Sa-takat ini 88 kursus latehan telah di-adakan dan 1,521 orang peserta terdiri daripada golongan pengurus², penyelia² dan pegawai² kesatuan sakerja telah di-lateh. Daripada bilangan ini, dalam tahun 1965 sahaja, sa-ramai 544 orang peserta telah di-lateh di-Pusat ini. Berbagai² projek praktik yang pendek di-tempat² kerja, di-kilang² dan di-pejabat² telah juga di-jalankan oleh pegawai² antara bangsa dan tempatan di-Pusat ini.

454. Ranchangan Gerakan untuk menubuhkan Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara telah menyatakan bahawa perjalanan Pusat ini hendak-lah di-semak sa-mula sa-lepas beberapa tahun. Tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak memberi Pusat ini kuasa ber-sendiri yang lebih banyak lagi.

455. Kerajaan telah meluluskan penubuhan Majlis Daya Pengeluaran Negara yang akan mempercepatkan lagi kemajuan perusahaan. Dengan melalui perbadanan ini dan dengan memindahkan sa-bahagian besar tanggung-jawab² pentadbiran dan kewangan Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara itu kepada perusahaan, maka ada-lah di-harap kecekapan dalam bidang perusahaan dan perdagangan akan bertambah dan perusahaan akan bertambah maju di-negeri ini. Kerajaan yakin ranchangan bersama antara Kerajaan dengan perniagaan ber-sendirian ini akan memberi harapan yang baik kepada gerakan pengeluaran pada masa akan datang yang memainkan peranan yang dinamis dalam bidang ekonomi negara.

PERDAGANGAN

456. Dalam lapangan perdagangan, bagi bulan Januari hingga bulan Jun 1965, ada-lah di-dapati kelebihan dalam perimbangan kira² perdagangan sa-banyak \$139.7 juta. Ini berbanding dengan kekurangan dalam kira² sa-banyak \$368 juta bagi tempoh yang sama dalam tahun 1964. Perimbangan kira² ini sangat menggalakkan.

Jumlah perdagangan dalam masa enam bulan hingga Jun 1965 ia-lah sa-banyak \$3,448.5 juta mengandongi barang² ekseptot berjumlah \$1,794.1 juta dan impot yang berharga sa-banyak \$1,654.4 juta.

457. Oleh kerana kema'amoran Malaysia sa-bahagian besar-nya bergantung kepada perdagangan terutama sa-kali perdagangan ekseptot, Kerajaan telah terus menerus menjalankan suatu dasar yang bertujuan hendak menambah lagi ekseptot keluaran mentah getah dan bijeh dan juga barang² keluaran kilang saperti nenas dalam tin, kain², "veneer" dan kayu lapisan (plywood). Kerajaan sentiasa menghantar wakil²-nya ka-foram² antara-bangsa dan bersama² dengan wakil² negeri yang sedang maju, ia terus menerus berjuang untuk mendapatkan bahagian yang lebih besar lagi dalam perdagangan dunia dan juga untuk mendapat harga yang lebih baik bagi ekseptot barangan² mentah negeri ini.

458. Pada tahun lepas ada di-sebutkan tentang penubuhan Perkhidmatan Pesuruhjaya² Perdagangan yang di-harapkan oleh Kerajaan bukan sahaja untuk mengekalkan tingkatan perdagangan Malaysia di-saberau laut yang ada sekarang ini bahkan juga meluaskan-nya lagi. Kerajaan telah pun mula mengambil pegawai² untuk perkhidmatan ini dan pegawai² ini akan di-hantar untuk berkhidmat di-negeri² sa-berang laut yang ada hubungan perdagangan yang banyak dengan negeri ini, sa-lepas sahaja mereka mendapat latehan yang pendek di-negeri ini.

459. Untuk meluaskan perdagangan dalam negeri pula, Kerajaan telah mengadakan beberapa Pameran Perdagangan, satu daripada-nya ia-lah Pameran Barang² Buatan Malaysia. Pameran yang ketiga dalam siri ini telah di-adakan di-Kuala Lumpur dalam bulan Ogos tahun lepas. Sa-lain daripada hendak meluaskan perdagangan dalam negeri, tujuan Pameran Barang² Buatan Malaysia itu ia-lah hendak menggalakkan orang ramai menggunakan segala jenis barang² yang pada masa ini di-keluarkan oleh kilang² dalam negeri ini. Ada-lah dasar Kerajaan hendak mengadakan pameran seperti ini sa-kurang²-nya sa-kali sa-tahun dan untuk tahun ini pula ranchangan² sedang di-buat untuk mengadakan satu Pameran Perdagangan Malaysia di-atas kapal. Kapal itu akan di-hantar untuk mempertunjukkan barang² itu ka-pelabohan² di-Malaysia Barat dan juga di-Malaysia Timor. Tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menggalakkan lagi ra'ayat Malaysia membeli dan menggunakan barang² buatan negeri mereka sendiri. Dan lagi ra'ayat di-Malaysia Timor pun dapat membeli barang² buatan Malaysia yang murah kerana barang² yang di-bawa masuk ka-Sabah dan Sarawak tiada kena membayar cukai.

460. Dengan tujuan hendak menggalakkan persefahaman antara bangsa dan mengekalkan perhubungan baik dan tegoh dengan negeri² yang ada hubungan perdagangan dengan Malaysia Kerajaan telah membuat keputusan hendak mengambil bahagian dalam Pameran Perdagangan Asia yang akan di-adakan di-Bangkok pada bulan November tahun ini. Ini boleh-lah di-anggap sa-bagai satu langkah yang sangat mustahak dalam usaha hendak menggalakkan negara² lain di-Asia membeli barang² buatan Malaysia. Langkah ini ada-lah di-fikirkan mustahak juga kerana Kerajaan yakin bahawa dengan jalan yang demikian dapat-lah di-adakan kerjasama dalam lapangan perdagangan, teknik, kebudayaan dan masharakat.

461. Kerajaan juga berharap akan dapat memulakan perkhidmatan Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan Malaysia dalam tahun ini. Penyata sa-buah jawatan-kuasa khas yang mengkaji penubuhan sharikat itu tidak berapa lama lagi akan di-sampaikan kepada Kerajaan dan tiada-lah shak lagi bahawa shor² jawatan-kuasa itu akan di-timbangkan dengan segera oleh Kerajaan kerana memikirkan betapa mustahak-nya memulakan sharikat perkapalan Malaysia untuk kepentingan perdagangan dan ekonomi negara ini.

PELANCHONGAN

462. Kerajaan yakin bahawa pelanchongan akan terus maju sa-bagai satu unsur yang penting bagi mendapat wang asing. Pada tahun lepas pelanchongan telah berjaya menambah 13 peratus lagi dalam hasil pelanchongan, dan dengan yang demikian telah mengkayakan ekonomi negara sa-banyak lebih kurang 15.9 juta ringgit. Perhatian yang lebih berat akan di-beri kepada usaha menambah kemudahan² pelanchongan dalam negeri ini dan sa-terus-nya wang sa-banyak \$2 juta telah di-untukkan dalam anggaran Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama bagi projek² yang di-ranchangkan di-Negeri Trengganu dan di-Negeri Selangor. Dan lagi Kerajaan akan sentiasa menggalakkan perniagaan² bersendirian untuk menanam modal dalam kawasan² yang belum di-buka lagi tetapi mungkin sesuai untuk di-jadikan tempat pelanchongan dengan mendirikan bangunan² hotel yang baik dan mengadakan hubungan² pengangkutan.

463. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-ketahui pelanchongan ia-lah satu chara yang berkesan bagi menyebarkan gambaran Malaysia yang sa-benar-nya di-luar negeri. Ini sangat-lah mustahak dalam masa negara ini sedang menentang musuh² dari luar yang mungkin memburok-burokkan hal ehwal negara kita di-luar negeri. Untok mengatasi anchaman² ini Kerajaan sedang meranchangkan kempen² seranta yang lebeh dainamis di-luar negeri dengan menggambarkan Malaysia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang maju, aman dan ma'amor serta mempunyai penduduk² yang berbilang bangsa dan kebudayaan. Lebeh kurang sa-tengah juta nashkah bahan² seranta ini telah di-bahagi²kan hampir² ka-serata tempat dalam dunia pada tahun lepas.

PERBEKALAN² LETRIK

464. Lembaga Letrik Negara telah menchapai beberapa kemajuan yang besar lagi dalam tahun yang lalu.

465. Di-Cameron Highlands dan kawasan Batang Padang kemajuan yang baik telah di-chapai berikutan dengan pemberian berbagai² konterek yang berkenaan dengan kerja² 'awam yang besar dan perbekalan serta pemasangan alat² perkakas jentera dan letrik yang berkaitan dengan empangan² dan Steshen Janaletrik bawah tanah Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Batang Padang di-Woh. Ada harapan Steshen Janaletrik bawah tanah di-Woh itu dapat di-jalankan pada tarikh yang di-jadualkan ia-itu pada hujong tahun 1967.

466. Berkenaan dengan penyiasatan Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Ulu Perak, sa-kumpulan kakitangan orang Canada sa-ramai sembilan orang daripada Sharikat Kejuruteraan Shawinigan bersama² dengan 90 orang Malaysia yang terdiri dari kakitangan teknik dan kakitangan jurusan lain telah bertugas sepanjang tahun menjalankan kerja² sukat dan penyiasatan kajibumi di-tiga tapak empangan. Penyiasatan kajibumi itu termasuk-lah gerak intan sa-dalam 9,355 kaki; chontoh² tanah telah di-kaji di-Ma'amal Kajian Tanah Jabatan Kerja Raya. Kajian haidero telah di-jalankan untuk memberi anggaran aliran ayer sungai yang dapat di-gunakan dan untuk menyelidek masaalah buangan lumpur di-kolam ayer.

467. Kerja sukat dan penyiasatan tapak dua Ranchangan Letrik Haidero yang kechil di-Sungai Perting dan Sungai Benus dekat Bentong, Pahang telah di-sempurnakan dalam tahun ini.

468. Satu laporan tentang kebolehan ekonomi beberapa chara untuk mengeluarkan tenaga letrik Haidero Sungai Sia, Liang dan Sempam di-Jajahan Raub telah di-siapkan oleh Jurutera² Lembaga. Laporan itu memutuskan bahawa tenaga Letrik Haidero ketiga² buah sungai ini boleh di-keluarkan dengan belanja yang murah dan akan dapat mengeluarkan kira² 175 juta unit pada tiap² tahun.

469. Berkenaan dengan Steshen Janaletrik Setim di-Port Dickson yang di-ranchangkan untuk mempunyai keupayaan mu'tamad 480 Megawatt itu, penyiasatan yang mula² ka-atas tanah lapisan bawah dan pemeriksaan tapak telah di-jalankan dan persiapan jenis alat² janakuasa dan alat² lain yang berkaitan dengan-nya sedang di-selenggarakan oleh Perunding² Lembaga.

470. Di-Prai, pembenaan Steshen Janaletrik Setim yang baharu itu telah berjalan dengan memuaskan sunggoh pun kerja 'awam mengenai asas bangunan-nya telah tergendala sa-lama kira² tiga bulan di-sebabkan oleh perselisihan buroh. Ada-lah di-jangka Steshen itu akan dapat di-jalankan pada bulan Oktober, 1966.

471. Di-Melaka, konterek bagi kerja² 'awam bersangkutan dengan pemasangan Janarus Ulangalek Terbin 10 Megawatt yang ke-empat dan alat² perkakas dandang yang berkaitan dengan-nya telah sempurna di-selesaikan pada bulan Mach, 1965. Ada-lah di-jangka jentera baharu itu akan dapat di-jalankan pada pertengahan tahun 1966.

472. Di-Johor, kerja² 'awam berkaitan dengan sambongan pertama bagi Janarus Ulangalek Terbin 30 Megawatt serta alat perkakas dandang yang berhubung dengan-nya di-Steshen Janaletrik Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru telah di-mulakan. Tarikh yang di-jadualkan bagi memulakan perjalanan jentera itu ia-lah pada bulan Mach, 1967.

473. Kemajuan yang besar telah di-chapai oleh Lembaga Letrik Negara dalam peringkat akhir Ranchangan Perbekalan Letrik Luar Bandar Lembaga di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Kerajaan Yang Kedua 1961-65. Sa-banyak 422 buah kampung telah mendapat bekalan letrik di-bawah Ranchangan tersebut dengan jumlah belanja kira² \$16 juta. Lembaga telah menyedia serta menyampaikan kepada Kerajaan chadangan² bagi Ranchangan Perbekalan Letrik Luar Bandar-nya di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-70 yang di-anggarkan akan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$15 juta dan akan dapat memberi bekalan letrik kepada 343 buah kampung lagi di-seluruh Negeri² Tanah Melayu.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

A. TENTERA BIASA

GERAKAN TENTERA

474. Tentera Darat Malaysia telah berjaya dalam segala gerakan keselamatan menentang musuh² negara. Kerajaan chukup sedar tentang anchaman ka-atas negara kita di-sebabkan oleh saki baki pengganas² kominis yang maseh ada di-kawasan² sempadan Malaysia/Negeri Thai. Dalam hal ini Perjanjian Sempadan dengan Kerajaan Thai telah menimbulkan kerjasama yang rapat antara pasokan² keselamatan Malaysia dengan pasokan² keselamatan Thai bagi menjalankan dengan lebeh sempurna lagi gerakan² bersama menentang kominis di-kawasan² sempadan itu.

475. Kerajaan Malaysia sangat berhutang budi kepada negara² sahabat ia-itu Kerajaan British, Australia dan New Zealand, yang telah memberi bantuan tentera dan alat kelengkapan. Kerajaan yakin bahawa bantuan akan di-perolehi lagi daripada negara² sahabat, jika di-kehendakki untuk pertahanan.

PEMBESARAN

476. Pada tahun ini Tentera Darat telah memulakan satu ranchangan pembesaran yang mengambil masa sa-lama 5 tahun. Tujuan ranchangan ini ia-lah herdak membesarkan Angkatan Tentera Malaysia untuk menentang apa² anchaman pencherobohan dari luar dan sabversif dari dalam negeri. Segala usaha sedang di-jalankan untuk menjadikan Tentera Darat sa-buah Pasokan yang kuat dan sa-imbang supaya ia dapat menjalankan tugas² dan peranannya dengan sempurna. Kerajaan British telah menubuhkan 2 Batalion Renjer dan kedua² Batalion ini telah di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan Malaysia pada akhir tahun lepas. Kerajaan British sedang menubuhkan satu batalion lagi ia-itu Batalion Renjer Ketiga yang akan di-serahkan juga kepada Kerajaan Malaysia pada akhir tahun ini.

MENGGANTIKAN PEGAWAI² DAGANG DENGAN PEGAWAI² MALAYSIA

477. Ranchangan menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² Malaysia dalam Tentera Darat telah berjalan dengan memuaskan sunggoh pun ada beberapa kesulitan yang di-sebabkan oleh pembesaran Tentera Darat itu.

ALAT KELENGKAPAN

478. Tentera Darat sentiasa mengkaji sa-mula dasar-nya mengenai alat kelengkapan dan usaha² sedang di-jalankan untuk mengekalkan perkara menyediakan sa-mula senjata² dan alat kelengkapan moden sesuai dengan peranan yang akan di-mainkan-nya untuk mempertahankan Malaysia.

B. TENTERA WATANIAH

479. Tentera Wataniah dan Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan sedang di-perbesar-kan mengikut ranchangan-nya. Pada masa ini sa-bahagian daripada pasokan ini telah di-panggil berkhidmat untuk membantu Tentera Darat menghadapi ancaman Konferansi. Kejayaan Tentera Wataniah dan Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan dalam tugas²-nya sangat menggalakkan. Ranchangan² sedang di-buat untuk menubuhkan Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak untuk menjaga tempat² penting dan bangunan² yang mustahak.

C. PASOKAN SETIA NEGARA

480. Mula²-nya Kerajaan telah membuat keputusan hendak menubuhkan sa-buah pusat latehan dalam tiap² negeri dalam Malaysia. Akan tetapi oleh kerana kekurangan pegawai² tentera yang akan bertugas di-pusat² latehan itu maka tiada-lah dapat hendak di-laksanakan keputusan itu dengan sa-kali gus. Kemudian telah di-putuskan bahawa tujuan itu boleh di-chapai dengan mengambil tindakan yang lain ia-itu membesarkan kelima² buah pusat latehan yang ada sekarang ini. Perkara ini boleh di-laksanakan dengan belanja yang tiada banyak dan bilangan pegawai² yang kurang.

481. Hingga sekarang ini sa-ramai 6,266 orang ahli Pasokan Setia Negara telah tamat latehan sa-lama dua bulan. Tidak kurang daripada 40,000 orang pemuda telah di-pereksa doktor. Mereka akan di-hantar ka-pusat² latehan di-seluruh Malaysia untuk mendapat latehan.

D. ANGKATAN LAUT DI-RAJA MALAYSIA

482. Pembesaran Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia telah di-teruskan pada tahun lepas. Bilangan anggota-nya telah banyak bertambah. Jumlah anggota-nya sekarang ia-lah empat kali lebeh banyak daripada bilangan pada Hari Kemerdekaan.

483. Pada 1hb April tahun ini Angkatan Laut telah menyempurnakan hari perondaan-nya yang ke-1,000 kali berturut-turut untuk menahan penyusupan dari Indonesia dan rompakan di-laut. Beberapa pertemporan telah berlaku dalam tahun lalu dengan pehak Angkatan Laut beroleh kejayaan. Tugas² meronda akan terus di-jalankan di-perayeran Malaysia Barat dan Timor sa-lagi mustahak.

484. Pengkalan Tentera Laut peringkat pertama di-Singapura dan Pengkalan besar di-Malaysia Timor telah pun siap di-bena. Kerja sudah pun di-mulakan untuk membena sa-buah Pengkalan Tentera Laut yang besar di-Tawau.

E. ANGKATAN UDARA DI-RAJA MALAYSIA

485. Dalam tahun lepas Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia terus di-gunakan terutama sa-kali untuk pengangkutan udara termasuk gerakan² helikopter. Angkatan Udara di-Raja sedang memainkan peranan penting memberi bantuan

kapada Pasokan Keselamatan di-serata Malaysia menjaga keselamatan negara. Kumpulan² Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia di-tempatkan di-Malaysia Timor dan Barat bagi menjalankan tugas tersebut dan antara tugas² yang di-jalankan mereka tiap² hari ia-lah mengangkut ahli² tentera, menggugurkan dari udara dan membawa turun barang² perbekalan dan kelengkapan untuk askar di-barisan hadapan, memindahkan orang² yang mati dan terchedera, menjalankan ronda² peninjauan dekat pantai bagi membantu Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia dan tugas² perhubungan. Dan lagi pasokan pengangkutan yang boleh terbang sederhana jauh-nya membawa polis, askar, alat kelengkapan dan perbekalan mengikut jadual² yang di-tetapkan di-seluruh Malaysia.

486. Tugas² lain yang sangat penting yang di-jalankan oleh Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia termasuklah mengambil gambar dari udara bagi tujuan membuat peta dan pembangunan luar bandar, mengangkut kakitangan dan barang² ka-kawasan² yang terpenchil untuk membantu kerja pembangunan dan mengangkut orang² sakit untuk mendapat rawatan perubatan bagi menyelamatkan nyawa mereka itu.

487. Beberapa buah helikopter lagi telah di-dapati dalam tahun 1965. Angkatan Udara baharu sahaja menerima 4 buah kapal terbang pengangkutan jenis Caribou. Kapal terbang ini ia-lah pemberian daripada Kerajaan Canada. Kapal² terbang baharu ini akan menambah lagi kekuatan Angkatan Udara.

488. Pembangunan bandar Labuan sa-bagai Pengkalan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia yang terbesar di-Malaysia Timor telah berjalan terus dan tidak lama lagi akan sampai ka-peringkat yang akan membolehkan Angkatan Udara menambah gerakan²-nya lagi. Padang kapal terbang di-Kuantan sedang di-elokkan juga sa-bagai satu projek yang di-utamakan. Padang kapal terbang ini akan menjadi pengkalan yang besar bagi kapal² terbang pejuang yang telah di-tempah baharu² ini untuk membantu pertahanan negara.

489. Pada tahun lepas Sekolah Latehan Terbang di-Alor Star dan Sekolah Latehan Teknik di-Kinrara terus memainkan peranan yang penting melateh pemandu² kapal terbang tempatan dan juru² teknik bagi Angkatan Udara yang sedang di-perbesarkan itu. Ahli² Pasokan Sukarela Simpanan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia terus berkhidmat dengan sa-penoh masa. Mereka di-tugaskan membantu menjaga keselamatan pengkalan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia daripada pengkhianat².

490. Ranchangan² telah di-buat untuk membeli beberapa buah lagi kapal terbang pengangkutan dan helikopter dalam masa 2 hingga 3 tahun yang akan datang supaya Angkatan Udara boleh menjalankan tugas²-nya yang sa-makin bertambah dengan chepat-nya itu.

F. PENTADBIRAN

491. Pentadbiran Angkatan Tentera Malaysia sedang berjalan dengan memuaskan hati. Perkhidmatan Perubatan Angkatan Tentera terus di-perluaskan lagi supaya ia boleh menyempurnakan keperluan yang di-sebabkan oleh pembesaran Angkatan Tentera. Pada masa ini perkhidmatan ini maseh lagi kekurangan doktor². Angkatan Tentera tiada dapat hendak menchari doktor yang suka hendak berkhidmat dengan Angkatan Tentera. Oleh kerana kekurangan doktor² tentera sa-makin menjadi² maka ada-lah di-fikirkan mustahak mengerah doktor² 'awam supaya berkhidmat dengan tentera. Ini sahaja-lah langkah yang praktik di-ambil dalam masa Konferantasi ini.

492. Ada-lah di-harapkan doktor² muda yang baharu tamat pengajian akan tampil ka-hadapan untuk berkhidmat dalam Angkatan Tentera Biasa atau pun dalam pertubohan² tentera sukarela saperti Tentera Wataniah.

G. BANTUAN PERTAHANAN

493. Kerajaan menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kasih kepada Kerajaan² United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada dan Amerika Shariat kerana telah memberi bantuan pertahanan dan menolong membesarkan Angkatan Tentera Malaysia untuk menentang ancaman Konferansi Indonesia.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA

494. Dasar Kementerian Pertanian dan Shariat Kerjasama ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (i) hendak membanyakkan lagi bahan² makanan yang mustahak dan mengelakkan lagi mutu-nya supaya boleh mencukupi untuk keperluan sendiri dengan chara yang murah mengikut kadar yang patut;
- (ii) hendak memaju dan menggunakan sumber² pertanian dengan sa-habis² banyak dan menggalakkan pertanian berbagai² jenis untuk meninggikan pengeluaran bahan² bagi perusahaan dan eksept. Dengan demikian akan meninggikan lagi ekonomi negeri ini;
- (iii) hendak mengadakan chara² pasaran yang sempurna. chara² pinjam-meminjam yang mudah dan lain² usaha yang berguna bagi mendatangkan ka-untungan yang sa-tinggi²-nya kepada pengeluar² bahan² itu;
- (iv) hendak menggalakkan gerakan² kerjasama dan lain² badan di-kawasan² luar bandar untuk meninggikan ekonomi dan taraf hidup pengeluar² bahan² mentah; dan
- (v) hendak menggalakkan penyelidikan dan menyebarkan 'ilmu pertanian kepada seluruh ra'ayat, dan mengelakkan lagi serta mengembangkan latihan pertanian supaya dapat di-gunakan dengan sa-baik²-nya tenaga dan teknik tiap² orang untuk mendapatkan kemajuan yang sempurna dalam pertanian.

A. JABATAN PERTANIAN

495. Gerakan² utama yang di-lakukan oleh Jabatan Pertanian dalam tahun 1965 ia-lah dalam bidang penyiasatan dan penyelidikan, penambahan, pendidekan, pembangunan dan memperjeniskan pertanian. Kemajuan² yang memuaskan telah di-chapai dalam semua bidang tersebut, sa-terus-nya memberi berbagai² sumbangan untuk memperbaiki ekonomi negara ini.

496. Penyelidikan dan pengeluaran padi telah lebih di-utamakan dari bidang² lain pada tahun lalu. Pengeluaran beras dalam musim 1964/65 menchapai 571,000 tan, paling tinggi dalam sejarah dan telah melebihi sa-banyak 77,000 tan dari keluaran tahun yang paling baik ia-itu dalam musim 1961/62. Kawasan padi dua kali sa-tahun telah bertambah kerana sistem taliayer telah bertambah baik. Perkara ini-lah yang memberi sumbangan utama dalam usaha menambahkan pengeluaran padi. Kawasan dua kali sa-tahun telah meningkat dari 59,000 ekar dalam tahun 1964 kepada 87,000 ekar dalam tahun 1965.

497. Penggunaan jenis padi yang tinggi pengeluaran-nya dan penggunaan baja yang banyak ada-lah unsur² yang menambah pengeluaran padi. Sekim Bantuan Baja Padi telah membahagikan 12,460 tan baja dan mengeluarkan 80,800 gantang benih padi dalam tahun 1965 sa-lain daripada jumlah yang di-bahagikan di-masa yang lalu.

498. Benchana 'alam telah menimpa petani² negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu pada musim 1965/66. Sa-lepas kemarau panjang tahun 1963/64, banjir besar

telah menimpa dua negeri Pantai Timor itu dan memusnahkan padi pada musim 1965/66. Penaksiran sedang di-jalankan untuk mengetahui kerugian tanaman dan ternakan dan gangguan kepada masyarakat.

499. Rancangan memperbaiki jenis padi telah di-perbesarkan untuk meliputi kebanyakan jenis padi tempatan dan jenis luar negeri yang di-ambil dari Pusat Penyelidikan Padi Antara Bangsa, dan menyelideki dengan chermat semua jenis padi yang tahan daripada serangan penyakit padi (blast). Keutamaan yang di-beri kepada menambah dan memilih jenis padi dua kali sa-tahun telah di-perhebat dan di-perbesarkan lagi memandang kepada kemudahan² yang akan di-perolehi dari Rancangan Sungai Muda dan Rancangan Taliayer Kemubu.

500. Dalam bahagian agronomi pula, penyiasatan telah di-tumpukan kepada penggunaan baja di-pusat² penyelidekan Kerajaan dan tanah² pesawah. Tujuan utama dalam penyiasatan ini ia-lah untuk menetapkan champoran baja yang lebeh berkesan dan murah. Kajian lain yang penting juga ia-lah kajian atas tanaman jangka pendek di-luar musim padi untuk menubuhkan satu sistem pusingan tanaman (crop rotation) dan satu chorak baharu dalam pertanian di-dua kawasan taliayer yang besar dan yang sedang di-usahakan sekarang ini.

501. Sa-laras dengan perkembangan perusahaan kelapa sawit negara ini, Jabatan ini telah mengelokkan lagi rancangan pembiakan kelapa sawit dan pengeluaran benih kerana pokok² yang baik sangat² di-kehendaki oleh rancangan² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan orang² persaorangan. Oleh kerana kelapa sawit telah terbukti sa-bagai pokok yang sangat sesuai dan yang ekonomi dalam usaha memperjenis pertanian, perchubaaan luar telah di-selenggarakan di-berbagai² jenis tanah untuk mengkaji baja yang di-kehendaki dan untuk memperluaskan penanaman-nya kepada sa-berapa banyak jenis tanah yang boleh.

502. Sementara kelapa sawit di-dapati sesuai untuk memperjenis pertanian (agricultural diversification) sa-chara besaran, pemulehan dan penanaman sa-mula kelapa ada-lah satu chara praktik dalam tujuan memperjenis ekonomi desa. Kerja mendaftar rancangan perchubaaan pertama sa-luas 1,800 ekar di-Johor telah selesai dalam tahun 1965 dan kerja yang sama di-Perak maseh berjalan. Dalam tahun itu juga kerja telah di-mulakan dalam dua rancangan baharu, satu di-Johor dan satu di-Kelantan. Semua-nya 5,140 ekar kebun kechil kelapa dalam negeri Johor, Perak dan Kelantan yang sedang di-tanamkan sa-mula atau di-pulehkan.

503. Dalam Rancangan Pemulehan dan Penanaman Sa-mula Kelapa, pekebun kechil telah di-beri panduan menanam di-antara barisan kelapa tanaman yang mengeluarkan hasil makanan. Dengan chara ini pekebun² kechil boleh mendapat pendapatan sementara sa-belum kelapa itu mengeluarkan hasil.

504. "Tahun Buah" yang di-lancharkan pada tahun 1964 telah terus di-jalankan dalam tahun 1965 sa-bagai satu projek lanjutan Rancangan Pemulehan Buah di-bawah Rancangan Lima Tahun Kedua. Sambutan dari pekebun² kechil sangat menggalakkan dan pada penghujung tahun 1965 8,700 ekar dusun atau 72 peratus dari luas dusun yang di-chadangkan telah di-tanam sa-mula atau di-pulehkan dengan jenis² buah yang lebeh elok.

505. Satu lagi langkah memperjenis pertanian negara ia-lah chadangan menanam tebu di-tanah besar Malaysia. Pakar² Rancangan Colombo Australia telah mengeshorkan beberapa daerah yang sesuai bagi perusahaan tersebut. Sementara itu penyelidekan sedang di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Pertanian pada beberapa jenis tebu tempatan dan yang di-impot untuk mengetahui persesuaian-nya. Kerja mengambil sa-mula tanah baharu di-kawasan² yang di-shorkan itu sedang di-jalankan untuk menjalankan perchubaaan luar ka-atas tanaman ini.

506. Dalam lapangan sains kaji makanan dan teknik, kemudahan² ma'amal telah di-perbesarkan dan pegawai² di-tambah untuk menilai dan memperoses lebih banyak jenis tanaman makanan, ternakan dan perikanan. Di-peringkat antara bangsa Projek Wang Kumpulan Khas Sains Kajimakanan dan Teknik Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu telah di-terima oleh Majlis Pemerintah P.B.B. untuk di-lancarkan.

507. Gerakan pemereksaan tanah di-teruskan di-sapanjang tahun dan mencapai kemajuan yang memuaskan. 4.7 juta ekar (14 peratus) telah di-pereksa tahun lalu di-bandingkan dengan 3.1 juta ekar (10 peratus) dalam tahun 1964. Jumlah tanah yang di-pereksa hingga sekarang ini ia-lah 24.2 juta ekar ia-itu 76 peratus dari jumlah luas tanah sa-banyak 31.4 juta ekar.

508. Pergerakan² yang di-jalankan oleh Persatuan Peladang dalam membentok pimpinan perengkat desa dan tindakan berperatoran di-kalangan penduduk desa terus menerus berjaya mengelokkan chara berchuchok tanam dan menambahkan pengeluaran hasil. Sa-makin banyak petani sedar betapa perlu-nya tindakan berperatoran di-kalangan mereka dan peranan yang di-mainkan oleh persatuan peladang dalam memperbaiki ekonomi desa. Sampai masa ini ada sa-banyak 778 persatuan peladang yang berdaftar dan ahli²-nya sa-banyak 40,413 orang.

509. Sa-telah persatuan² peladang di-tubuhkan dan perkhidmatan² penambahan pertanian di-titek-beratkan petani² telah menunjukkan minat dan keinginan mereka untuk memajukan chara pertanian mereka dan mempelajari lebih banyak lagi teknik² pertanian chara baharu. Untuk memenohi kehendak² ini, enam buah lagi pusat latehan pertanian luar bandar telah di-buka dalam tahun 1965. Sa-banyak 20 pusat latehan yang ada di-sekitar tanah ayer memberi 196 kursus (lebih kurang satu sa-bulan) dalam tahun lalu untuk 3,730 petani dewasa dan pemuda pemudi. Sa-bagai tambahan kapada latehan² di-pusat² itu, pendidekan pertanian dan penambahan pertanian telah di-jalankan oleh unit² yang bergerak. Unit² ini telah membuat 1,550 lawatan ka-kawasan pendalaman.

510. Ranchangan yang akan datang yang akan di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Pertanian ia-lah membantu usaha memajukan ekonomi luar bandar yang menjadi satu daripada tujuan² utama Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Memandang kapada pertalian yang erat di-antara ekonomi dan masyarakat luar bandar dengan pengeluaran pertanian, peranan Jabatan Pertanian di-jangka akan di-tumpukan untuk menambah pengeluaran di-perengkat persaorangan dan perengkat negara. Ranchangan di-masa depan Jabatan itu terbahagi kapada empat bahagian, ia-itu penyelidekan, pendidekan, penambahan dan bantuan.

511. Penyelidekan padi sa-chara meluas akan di-jalankan dalam bahagian jenis² padi dua kali sa-tahun. Pembiakan dan pemilehan jenis² yang banyak pengeluaran, tahan dari serangan penyakit dan yang lebih di-kesani oleh baja akan di-utamakan. Kemudahan² menjalankan perchubaan ka-atas tanaman² makanan jangka pendek di-luar musim padi di-ladang yang tidak sesuai bagi padi dua kali sa-tahun untuk mengetahui persesuaian dari segi keuntungan, agronomi dan ekonomi telah di-tambah. Pada bahagian penyelidekan bersama untuk menyelesaikan soal rumit padi merah di-daerah Krian, Perak, Bahagian Pertanian dan Pusat Penyelidekan Padi Antara Bangsa akan bekerjasama.

512. Ranchangan penyelidekan di-bidang pembiakan dan pemilehan benih yang banyak mengeluarkan minyak dan kajian baja telah di-buat untuk memenohi kehendak perusahaan kelapa sawit yang sedang pesat bergerak maju. Ranchangan untuk mendirikan satu pusat baharu sa-luas sa-ribu ekar di-tanah pantai di-Selangor bersama dengan dua pusat yang sudah ada di-Serdang dan Jerangau ada-lah di-jangka dapat memenohi kehendak penyelidekan kelapa sawit untuk beberapa tahun yang akan datang. Ranchangan untuk bekerjasama

dengan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dalam menjalankan penyiasatan luar di-ranchangan² kelapa sawit Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah pun di-sediakan.

513. Penyelidikan kelapa akan terus di-jalankan di-dua pusat yang besar di-daerah Telok Anson dan Parit Botak, di-Barat Daya Johor. Di-Pantai Timor penyiasatan di-atas tanaman ini di-jalankan di-pusat Sungai Baging, Pahang. Pemilihan beneh² yang banyak mengeluarkan minyak ada-lah kerja jangka panjang dan kerja di-bidang ini mesti-lah di-teruskan jika beneh yang tinggi mutu-nya mahu di-adakan bagi penanam² kelapa. Serentak dengan Ranchangan Tanam Sa-mula Kelapa, perchubaaan baja telah di-jalankan dan perchubaaan tanaman untuk jualan akan di-perbesarkan di-pusat Parit Botak.

514. Kajian teknik makanan akan di-perhebatkan apabila Pusat Sains dan Teknologi Makanan di-bawah Projek Wang Kumpulan Khas Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu di-tubuhkan untuk mengelokkan jenis makanan ra'ayat dan juga mengukuhkan kedudukan perusahaan memperoses makanan negara ini. Sementara itu jenis² makanan dan buahan tempatan akan lebeh banyak digunakan apabila penyelidikan di-bidang ini di-perhebatkan.

515. Pemereksaan tanah sedang berjalan dengan memuaskan dan kerja ini akan di-teruskan untuk menyiapkan Tinjauan Pemereksaan Besar Negeri² Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1967. Kerja menyama pemetaan tanah dan mengkaji tanah dengan lebeh teliti lagi akan di-jalankan di-kawasan² yang sudah di-pereksa.

516. Untuk memenohi kehendak segera pendidekan pertanian, Kerajaan telah melancharkan pendidekan pertanian sa-chara besar²an dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Ranchangan Yang Pertama itu telah membuat per-untokan bagi menambahkan lagi dengan segera-nya pendidekan pertanian dari perengkat Universiti sampai ka-perengkat petani. Jabatan Pertanian, dalam persediaan-nya untuk usaha ini, sekarang ini mempunyai 103 orang pegawai dan penuntut² biasiswa yang sedang berlateh dalam Universiti. Di-perengkat maktab, peruntokan sudah di-sediakan untuk memberi biasiswa kapada 85 orang dalam tahun 1966 dan ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa di-masa hadapan biasiswa² sa-banyak itu juga akan dapat di-beri dalam beberapa tahun yang akan datang hingga bilangan pegawai² yang terlatah yang sangat² di-kehendaki oleh Jabatan Pertanian itu dapat di-adakan.

517. Pegawai² Pertanian Muda—pegawai² yang hari² berhubong dengan petani²—lebeh² lagi di-kehendaki. 3,550 orang pegawai saperti itu di-anggap mustahak untuk memenohi kehendak perkhidmatan penambahan pertanian, menguruskan pusat penyelidikan pertanian dan ma'amal dan menyeliakan perchubaaan² luar. Untuk menchapai maksud ini 6 atau 8 buah sekolah pertanian yang tiap² sa-buah boleh menerima 120 orang pelatah sa-tahun akan di-bena untuk membantu empat buah sekolah pertanian yang melatah semua pelatah² sekarang ini.

518. Persatuan² peladang ada-lah satu chara yang baik untuk memajukan pertanian. Sa-hingga sekarang ini, persatuan² peladang telah menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan dan telah menjadi tempat permulaan yang berguna untuk pembanguan luar bandar. Langkah² yang mustahak sedang di-jalankan untuk pertubohan² ini supaya boleh kembang dengan sendiri-nya dan boleh memainkan peranan yang di-harapkan di-masa hadapan dalam ekonomi luar bandar. Keutamaan akan di-bagi kapada usaha menggalakkan persatuan² peladang supaya membantu khidmat penambahan pertanian yang ada sekarang ini.

519. Satu projek baharu yang akan di-jalankan bagi kali yang pertama dalam kerja penambahan pertanian ia-lah pelajaran mengurus ladang. Walau pun pelajaran mengurus ladang ini sudah menjadi perkara biasa dalam perusahaan pertanian di-negeri yang sudah maju, perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara baharu

bagi peladang² kecil di-negara ini. Untuk permulaan, beberapa ranchangan panduan akan di-jalankan untuk mengadakan perhubungan dan pertunjukan di-kawasan² pertanian yang di-pilih dengan tujuan menambahkan pengeluaran pertanian dari puncha² yang ada sekarang ini. Ranchangan jangka panjang ia-lah untuk menjadikan tiap² ladang mengeluarkan hasil yang banyak, sama ada dengan chara menggunakan tenaga yang ada di-ladang itu atau pun menambah apa² yang mustahak di-mana² yang kurang.

520. Dalam sekim bantuan, Jabatan Pertanian mempunyai 15 sekim bantuan² di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, 7 daripada-nya ia-lah sekim lama yang sedang di-jalankan dan 8 lagi ia-lah yang baharu. Semua sekim itu berasaskan kepada kehendak mengembangkan perjenisan pertanian bagi peladang² kecil. Bantuan itu, kebanyakan dengan mata-benda ada-lah di-anggap mustahak untuk mengukuhkan semangat peladang² pada permulaan projek mereka dan untuk meneruskan usaha mereka dalam memperjenis ekonomi mereka.

521. Dalam sekim² baharu itu termasuk-lah tanam²an seperti jagong, kacang tanah, limau, nanas, pisang, kopi dan lain² yang mustahak dari segi ekonomi dan senang di-tanam dalam keadaan kebun² kecil. Tujuan sekim bantuan ini ia-lah untuk menchukupi sa-takat yang terdapat kehendak² sendiri dalam beberapa jenis tanaman yang di-antara-nya memakan banyak pertukaran wang luar negeri untuk mengimpot-nya.

B. PARIT DAN TALIAYER

522. Dengan tamat-nya Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua dalam tahun 1965, Jabatan Parit dan Taliayer telah melaksanakan 121 sekim taliayer. Luas tanah yang dapat di-beri kemudahan taliayer ia-lah 192,416 ekar dan 105,107 ekar daripada-nya ia-lah untuk menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Kawasan padi yang baharu di-buka ia-lah 21,000 ekar. Dalam tahun 1965, lima sekim taliayer telah di-siapkan dan luas tanah yang di-majukan dengan taliayer ia-lah 153,715 ekar, 31,273 ekar daripada-nya boleh di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun, dan 8,947 ekar ia-lah tanah padi yang baharu di-buka.

523. Di-bidang parit, 42 sekim telah di-siapkan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, memberi kemudahan parit kepada 210,759 ekar tanah yang sudah di-tanam. Dalam tahun 1965, hanya satu sekim sahaja yang telah di-siapkan dan tujuh hampir² siap, semua sekali memberi faedah kepada 55,273 ekar. Dalam tahun ini ia-itu tahun pertama dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, lebih daripada \$56 juta akan di-belanjakan untuk sekim² parit dan taliayer dalam Malaysia, \$52 juta dari peruntukan itu akan di-belanjakan untuk Negeri² Tanah Melayu, \$1.5 juta untuk Sabah dan \$2 juta untuk Sarawak. Antara projek² itu, 30 sekim taliayer ia-lah kerja lanjutan dan 12 ia-lah sekim taliayer baharu yang akan memberi faedah kepada 381,330 ekar sawah, 358 ekar daripada-nya boleh di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

524. Dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu, Projek Taliayer Sungai Muda akan di-mulakan tahun ini. Bank Dunia telah memberi pinjaman sa-banyak \$135 juta untuk projek itu dan konterek untuk membena ampangan ayer telah di-beri kepada satu syarikat Jepun, sa-telah tender antara bangsa di-keluarkan. Kerja akan juga di-mulakan membuat taliayer² besar dan taliayer² bahagian dalam. Satu rombongan dari Bank Dunia baharu sahaja selesai mengkaji Sekim Taliayer Kemubu untuk menimbangkan satu pinjaman, keputusan-nya belum lagi di-dapati. Dalam Negeri Perak, 2,500 ekar tanah paya hutan akan di-majukan di-bawah Sekim Taliayer Trans-Perak Peringkat IV dan akan boleh di-tanam padi tahun ini. Sekim Sungai Lemal di-Kelantan akan siap dan baki 5,000 ekar tanah itu akan mendapat faedah taliayer; Sekim Taliayer Nerus di-Trengganu akan memberi faedah taliayer kepada 2,740 ekar dan Sekim Pekula di-Kedah akan memberi faedah taliayer kepada 3,900 ekar. Sekim²

taliayer yang baharu dan yang akan di-mulakan tahun ini di-Kedah ia-lah Sekim Padang Chempedak yang akan memberi faedah taliayer kapada 1,063 ekar, Sekim Penarek-ayer Pulau memberi faedah taliayer kapada 680 ekar, Sekim Sidim Kiri dan Sidim Kanan memberi faedah taliayer kapada 2,350 ekar; di-Pahang Kerja² Kechil akan memberi faedah taliayer kapada 2,450 ekar; di-Negri Sembilan Sekim Kampong Bangkakulu akan memberi faedah taliayer kapada 187 ekar, Sekim Sungai Layang akan memberi faedah taliayer kapada 610 ekar, Sekim Ulu Jempol akan memberi faedah taliayer kapada 1,300 ekar dan Sekim Sungai Lenggang akan memberi faedah taliayer kapada 620 ekar. Empat projek taliayer ia-itu projek Assam Bubok di-Johor, projek Besut Perengkat II di-Trengganu, projek Alor Pasir dan projek Tumpat Pengkalan di-Kelantan, telah di-masokkan ka-dalam senarai projek² untuk pertimbangan Kelab Bantu Malaysia. Kelab ini akan menimbangkan kemungkinan memberi bantuan untuk sekim² itu.

525. Di-Sabah, taliayer² akan di-adakan untuk 22,500 ekar tanah. Di-masa ini ada 6 sekim lanjutan dan satu sekim baharu. Sekim² lanjutan itu ia-lah di-Bendau, Kudat, Kota Belud, Luham dan Apin². Sekim baharu itu ia-lah di-Pantai Kesang.

526. Di-Sarawak, satu sekim taliayer, Sekim Hilir Sibuti untuk 8,000 ekar tanah akan di-adakan. 1,000 ekar daripada-nya akan mendapat taliayer pada tahun ini

527. Dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu, 23 sekim lanjutan dan 16 sekim parit yang baharu untuk 65,500 ekar tanah telah di-masokkan dalam ranchangan Jabatan ini. Sekim² yang besar ia-lah Trans-Perak Perengkat II untuk memajukan 12,000 ekar tanah paya di-Perak; Sekim Serom untuk 3,600 ekar tanah yang sudah di-tanam, Sekim Pinggan untuk 2,200 ekar, Sekim Peserai untuk 3,800 ekar semua-nya di-Johor; Sekim Merbau Berdarah untuk 900 ekar, Sekim Dengkil untuk 200 ekar dan Sekim Jalan Kebun 2,200 ekar semua di-Selangor; Sekim Kampong Paya untuk 150 ekar dan Sekim Lukut untuk 300 ekar di-Negri Sembilan ada-lah sekim yang telah di-masokkan dalam ranchangan tahun ini. Dua projek ia-itu projek Parit dan Taliayer Sungai Prai di-Pulau Pinang dan projek lanjutan Krian Perengkat II di-Perak, telah di-masokkan ka-dalam senarai sekim² yang sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kelab Bantu Malaysia untuk mendapat bantuan.

528. Di-Sabah, satu sekim lanjutan parit ia-itu, Sekim Pembangunan Kelapa Sawit Klias telah di-adakan. Di-Sarawak telah ada 3 sekim lanjutan, ia-itu Sekim Kabong/Nyabor Perengkat I untuk 1,800 ekar, Sekim Mid-Sadong Perengkat I untuk 1,200 ekar dan Sekim Bukit Aup untuk 450 ekar. Beberapa sekim parit yang tidak di-tentukan nama-nya berjumlah lebih kurang 500 ekar telah juga di-masokkan dalam ranchangan itu.

C. PERKHIDMATAN HAIWAN

529. Kemajuan² besar yang di-chapai oleh Bahagian Perkhidmatan Haiwan dalam tahun lalu ia-lah dalam hal² yang berthabit dengan mengadakan satu perkhidmatan kesihatan haiwan yang lengkap dan chekap bagi negara ini, melateh pegawai² Bahagian ini mengenai kesihatan haiwan dan pengeluaran haiwan, mengajar ra'ayat mengenai chara² yang betul bagi mengeluarkan, memelihara dan mengurus ternakan dan yang terutama sa-kali ia-lah berthabit dengan zat² makanan, menternak, memilih dan meninggikan mutu ternakan² tempatan.

530. Tambahan kapada bangunan Pusat Penyelidikan Haiwan, Ipoh telah siap di-bena dalam tahun 1965 untuk memberi kemudahan² yang di-kehendaki untuk mengeluarkan ubat suntak (vaccines) dan juga bagi mengadakan bahagian² baharu di-Pusat itu saperti Bahagian Pathology, Bahagian Biochemistry, Bahagian Parasitology dan Bahagian Nutrition. Pusat Penyelidikan dan Menternak Ayam

Itek di-Johor Bahru terus menjalankan kajian mengenai menternak² zat² makanan, memelihara dan mengurus ayam itek. Ranchangan penyelidikan di-pusat ini telah di-susun dan di-jalankan untuk mengeluarkan ayam yang banyak bertelor dan ayam untuk makanan yang boleh hidup subur dalam suasana dan keadaan tempatan. Bahagian ini terus menjalankan kerja mengawasi penyakit² ternakan melalui 35 Pusat Haiwan dan Pusat Kechil Haiwan yang di-tubuhkan dalam kawasan² yang banyak ternakan di-beberapa tempat dalam negeri ini.

531. Di-bidang pendidekan, Pusat Latehan Haiwan yang di-tubuhkan dalam kawasan Pusat Ternakan Haiwan Kluang yang luas-nya 4,000 ekar itu telah melanjutkan kursus-nya dari satu tahun kepada dua tahun mulai tahun 1965, dengan tujuan memberi latehan kepada pegawai² Penolong Haiwan mengenai mengawasi penyakit dan chara mengurus dan menternak yang lebeh baik. Satu pusat tambahan saperti yang ada di-Port Swettenham, Selangor, untuk melateh ra'ayat telah siap di-bena dalam tahun 1965 di-Ayer Kroh, Melaka. Tiap² satu pusat ini boleh melateh sa-banyak 240 orang sa-tahun.

532. Kerja dalam teknik permanian beradas untuk memperchepatkan kerja memperbaiki jenis ternakan tempatan telah di-perhebatkan. Penyelidikan dalam semua hal² mengenai permanian beradas sedang di-jalankan di-Pusat Permanian Beradas, di-Paroi dengan tujuan mengadakan perkhidmatan chekap dalam kerja permanian beradas bagi babi dan lembu kerbau.

533. Kemudahan² di-pusat² ternakan Persekutuan telah di-tambah supaya pusat² itu dapat mengeluarkan ternakan² yang baik mutu-nya dengan lebeh banyak lagi untuk di-bahagikan ka-kawasan² luar bandar. Kerja memberi sa-chara pawah lembu, kerbau, kambing dan babi di-seluruh negara di-teruskan dan di-dapati berjaya. Tujuan projek ini ia-lah untuk membantu menambahkan pendapatan keluarga penduduk² luar bandar dan untuk menggalakkan ternakan dalam kawasan² yang kurang ternakan.

534. Dua pusat ternakan, satu di-Pantai, Negri Sembilan dan satu lagi di-Batu Arang, Selangor, telah di-tubuhkan dalam tahun lalu. Tujuan ranchangan ini ia-lah untuk menempatkan penternak² dalam satu kawasan supaya satu sistem kerjasama dalam usaha mengeluarkan susu yang berseh dan pemasaran susu pasteuran boleh di-jalankan di-bawah jagaan Bahagian ini, sa-kurang²-nya di-perengkat² permulaan.

535. Dalam kerja meranchang dan mengator projek² di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Bahagian ini terus menghebatkan gerakan²-nya berkenaan dengan menambah dan mengelokkan lagi pengeluaran ternakan², sentiasa menjaga kesihatan ternakan, dan mengembangkan lagi perusahaan susu, daging kerbau lembu, daging kambing, daging babi dan ayam itek dan mengajar orang² kampong berkenaan dengan teknik yang baik bagi menternak dan melateh orang supaya mahir dalam perusahaan menternak dan memberi nasihat² dengan perchuma kepada penternak².

D. PERKEMBANGAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA²

536. Kerajaan terus menggalakkan perkembangan Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama² untuk menjadi satu alat bagi meninggikan ekonomi ra'ayat istimewa yang tinggal di-kawasan² luar bandar. Pergerakan ini telah berjaya juga mengadakan bantuan wang dan lain² bantuan saperti nasihat dan panduan bukan sahaja dalam pekerjaan pertanian bahkan juga dalam pemasaran-nya. Bantuan² saperti itu amat-lah berfaedah kepada petani² dan nelayan².

537. Dalam tahun 1965, usaha² Bahagian Perkembangan Sharikat Kerjasama² telah terus di-tumpukan kepada menyatu dan memajukan sharikat² kerjasama yang ada sekarang ini. Dalam tahun yang lalu sharikat² ini telah membantu ahli²-nya dengan wang sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$60,000,000. Di-kawasan² luar

bandar bantuan² telah di-beri bagi maksud mengerjakan tanah sawah, mengilang padi dan pemasaran-nya serta membeli alat² pertanian dan alat² menangkap ikan. Di-dalam kawasan bandar bantuan telah di-beri bagi maksud membeli rumah dan bagi perbelanjaan pelajaran.

538. Apex Bank Sharikat Kerjasama² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah memberi pinjaman musim untuk menchegeh "Padi Kuncha" sa-banyak \$827,739 dan pinjaman wang bagi sekim² pemasaran berjumlah \$5,707,000.

539. Sharikat² Kerjasama² di-kawasan² dalam bandar, terutama sa-kali Sharikat² Jimat Chermat dan Perumahan mempunyai harta lebeh daripada \$150,000,000 dan telah dapat membantu ahli²-nya dengan pinjaman wang sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$50,000,000 sa-tahun. Pada tahun lalu Sharikat Kerjasama² Perumahan telah mendapat membena lebeh kurang 2,000 buah rumah dengan harga lebeh \$40,000,000. Sharikat Kerjasama Insurance Tanah Melayu semenjak di-tubuhkan telah mengeluarkan lebeh kurang 35,000 polisi insurance nyawa yang berharga lebeh kurang \$135,000,000.

540. Beberapa Sharikat Kerjasama² telah masok bergerak dalam pekerjaan membekalkan jentera tertentu untuk berladang dan membahagikan baja berasaskan kerjasama². Gerakan² ini telah menambahkan pendapatan ahli²-nya.

541. Dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama dari tahun 1966 hingga tahun 1970, Bahagian Perkembangan Sharikat Kerjasama² telah menyediakan projek² dan sekim² untuk membantu Sharikat Kerjasama² luar bandar khas-nya dan pergerakan Kerjasama² 'am-nya. Wang yang di-untokkan bagi sekim² ini ia-lah berjumlah \$31,000,000. Projek² yang besar dalam Ranchangan itu termasuk-lah satu peruntokan sa-banyak \$5.7 juta sa-bagai wang pinjaman musim untuk menchegeh "Padi Kuncha" dan sa-banyak \$9.8 juta untuk membeli padi. Peruntokan² bagi projek² ini telah di-buat lebeh banyak daripada tahun² yang lalu kerana hendak mengadakan wang untuk menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun dalam kawasan² baharu yang termasuk dalam projek Sungai Muda dan Kemubu. Wang sa-banyak \$1,000,000 telah di-untokkan kepada Sharikat² Kenderaan Luar Bandar. Dengan peruntokan ini dapat-lah Sharikat² itu menjalankan perkhidmatan² teksi dan lori. Wang sa-banyak \$2.2 juta telah di-peruntokkan sa-bagai wang bantuan kepada Sharikat² Perikanan. Dengan ada-nya peruntokkan ini dapat-lah Sharikat² dalam sekim² menempatkan sa-mula nelayan² meminjam wang. Satu projek yang di-tunggu² oleh ahli² Sharikat Kerjasama² di-luar bandar ia-lah projek pinjaman wang jangka sederhana untuk membeli atau menebus kebun². Lain² projek di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama termasuk-lah projek² pemasaran getah, pemasaran kopi, pemasaran nenas, dan wang untuk berkedai barang² keperluan dan jua mengganti perkakas² kilang padi. Untuk melaksanakan sekim² ini dengan jaya-nya usaha² sedang di-lipat gandakan dalam bidang pelajaran dan mengadakan kemudahan² latehan kepada ahli² sharikat kerjasama² supaya mereka dapat dengan senang-nya faham dasar² dan perjalanan Sharikat² kerjasama dan supaya pegawai² Sharikat² Kerjasama dapat mempelajari dan menggunakan chara² dan teknik² pengurusan, kira² dan sa-bagai-nya yang moden.

E. PERIKANAN

542. Dalam tahun 1965 kejayaan terus di-chapai dalam usaha menangkap ikan dengan menggunakan chara² yang lebeh baik, umpama-nya pukat terkawal. Dalam tahun 1965 dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu pendapatan ikan laut telah bertambah sa-banyak 3.2 peratus daripada dalam tahun 1964. Jumlah penangkapan ikan pada tahun 1965 ia-lah sa-banyak 198,377 tan yang berharga lebeh kurang \$168 juta. Dalam tempoh Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua pengeluaran ikan laut di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu telah bertambah sa-banyak 31.6 peratus ia-itu dari sa-banyak 150,650 tan dalam tahun 1961 menjadi 198,377 tan

dalam tahun 1965. Untuk mengekalkan pengeluaran sa-banyak yang bertambah itu Kerajaan telah mengadakan banyak kemudahan angkat-mengangkat, punggah-memunggah dan pemasaran ikan² di-pusat² perikanan. Sa-lain daripada itu untuk mendapatkan harga yang patut kepada nelayan², Bahagian ini telah menggalakkan nelayan² itu bersatu mengadakan sharikat bekerjasama² supaya mereka boleh menjual tangkapan mereka itu dengan chara besar²an dan juga supaya mereka dapat tawar menawar dengan penjual² ikan. Menerusi sharikat bekerjasama², makin bertambah banyak nelayan mempunyai perahu dan alat menangkap ikan sendiri dan membangunkan dan mengurus tempat² penyejok-nya sendiri.

543. Sa-lain daripada menubuhkan sharikat² bekerjasama² Kerajaan juga bermaksud hendak menubuhkan persatuan² nelayan sa-rupa chara-nya dengan persatuan² peladang. Melalui persatuan² itu Kerajaan berharap akan dapat menjalankan dengan lebih berkesan lagi bantuan² teknik dan ranchangan lanjutan-nya. Melalui persatuan² itu nelayan² boleh mengetahui mengenai kemajuan² di-lain² daerah dalam negeri ini atau kemajuan di-negeri² lain dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah mereka menghargai usaha² yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan bagi memodenkan perusahaan perikanan.

544. Sa-makin banyak nelayan membeli dan memasang enjin baharu kepada perahu² mereka dan ada pula yang mengganti enjin² lama dengan enjin² yang lebih kuat dan baik. Daripada sa-banyak 22,958 buah perahu menangkap ikan yang berlesen dalam tahun 1961 dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu, 42.1 peratus mempunyai enjin—21 peratus mempunyai enjin dalam perahu dan 21.1 peratus mempunyai enjin sangkut. Dalam tahun 1965 bilangan perahu menangkap ikan yang berlesen telah kurang, hanya 21,888 buah sahaja. Walau bagaimana pun 53.5 peratus daripada-nya mempunyai enjin—35.9 peratus mempunyai enjin dalam perahu dan 17.6 peratus mempunyai enjin sangkut. Satu perkara yang menarik perhatian ia-lah tentang kegemaran nelayan² menggunakan enjin dalam perahu. Dengan menggunakan enjin² itu perbelanjaan sa-makin kurang dan perahu² mereka dapat belayar lebih jauh lagi.

545. Dalam bahagian pelajaran perikanan Sekolah² Perikanan Laut di-Pulau Pinang dan di-Trengganu dalam tahun 1965 telah melateh sa-jumlah 148 orang nelayan, termasuk mereka yang datang dari Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Dari tahun 1961 hingga tahun 1965 sa-jumlah 723 orang nelayan telah di-lateh dalam kedua² buah sekolah itu. Ada-lah di-anggapkan bahawa sekolah² ini telah menunaikan kewajipan-nya dan Kerajaan pada masa ini sedang menyemak sa-mula ranchangan² latehan-nya. Untuk melateh pegawai² teknik perikanan yang lebih tinggi, Kerajaan telah pun membuat di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama satu chadangan hendak mengadakan sa-buah Maktab Perikanan di-Pulau Pinang.

546. Kursus menternak ikan darat bagi penternak² terus di-jalankan di-Pusat² Menternak Ikan di-Enggor dan di-Tapah dalam Negeri Perak. Dalam tahun 1965, 18 kursus telah di-adakan dan 163 orang penternak telah menghadziri-nya. Sa-banyak 663 orang penternak ikan telah menghadziri kursus² dari tahun 1961 hingga tahun 1965. Sunggoh pun kemajuan perusahaan ikan laut di-utamakan dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua dan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama tetapi kemajuan perusahaan ikan darat terutama sa-kali di-luar² bandar tidak pula di-lupakan. Luas-nya kolam ikan darat dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah 2,434 ekar dan telah bertambah menjadi 2,958 ekar dalam tahun 1965. Anak ikan yang di-bahagi²kan telah bertambah daripada 1,643,327 ekor dalam tahun 1964 menjadi 2,440,000 ekor dalam tahun 1965.

547. Dalam tahun 1966 dan sa-panjang tempoh Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Bahagian Perikanan akan terus menumpukan usaha-nya supaya puncha² perikanan yang boleh di-dapati akan di-guna dan di-usahakan. Tujuan

ini akan di-laksanakan dengan mengadakan ranchangan melateh nelayan² menjadi chekap membaiki kedudukan ekonomi dan social-nya memajukan penye-lidekan dan pemasaran supaya tidak membazir, dan memperelokkan mutu² ikan dengan mengadakan bilek sejok dan lain² lagi.

F. PERANCHANGAN DAN PENYELIDEKAN

548. Dalam tahun lalu Bahagian Peranchangan dan Penyelidekan Kementerian ini telah selesai membuat dua penyelidekan ekonomi yang penting dan hasil²-nya sedang di-analisakan. Satu daripada-nya ia-lah penyelidekan ekonomi penge-luaran kelapa oleh pekebun² kecil untuk mendapatkan dengan sa-penoh-nya ma'alumat² berkenaan dengan pengeluaran kelapa dan hal² yang kena mengena dengan-nya. Ma'alumat² ini akan menjadi panduan untuk membuat dasar dan ranchangan gerakan berkenaan dengan pemulehan perusahaan kelapa. Yang lagi satu ia-lah penyelidekan pemasaran ikan bagi mendapat ma'alumat mengenai kegunaan ikan dan chara² pasaran-nya di-negeri ini. Ma'alumat² itu akan membolehkan Kerajaan membuat ranchangan² bagi perkembangan pemasaran ikan yang terator supaya nelayan² akan mendapat hasil yang lebih banyak dan pem-beli² boleh mendapat ikan² yang baik dengan harga yang murah dan tetap.

549. Kementerian ini sedang mengukuhkan unit perangkaan-nya yang telah di-tubuhkan dalam Bahagian Peranchangan dan Penyelidekan untuk menyatukan pemungutan perangkaan pertanian yang berthabit dengan pekerjaan bahagian teknik Kementerian itu. Semua perangkaan pertanian yang telah di-pungut dan di-terbitkan berasing²an oleh berbagai² bahagian Kementerian telah di-kumpul-kan dalam "Statistical Digest" yang mula di-terbitkan dalam tahun 1965.

550. Dalam tahun lalu Kementerian ini telah giat berusaha menyediakan ranchangan berkenaan dengan sistem pemasaran hasil pertanian dalam negeri ini. Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan telah di-tubuhkan pada penghujung tahun lalu di-bawah Undang² Parlimen (Bilangan 49 tahun 1965) dan bergelar "Undang² Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan". Tugas² Pehak Berkuasa itu ada-lah seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

- (a) menyatukan gerakan² berkenaan dengan pemasaran hasil pertanian yang di-jalankan oleh beberapa orang atau kumpulan orang (sama ada per-tubohan atau tidak, dan sama ada dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan atau tidak) yang ada kena mengena atau mungkin ada kena mengena dengan hal² pemasaran hasil pertanian;
- (b) menimbang dan memajukan apabila mustahak dan patut jalan² dan chara² yang pemasaran hasil pertanian dapat di-perelokkan, dan menchari dan memajukan pasar baharu untuk hasil² pertanian itu;
- (c) bekerjasama dengan orang² atau kumpulan orang² (sama ada pertubohan atau tidak dan sama ada dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan atau tidak) untuk memajukan pemasaran hasil² pertanian yang chekap dan berkesan.

The English translation is as follows:

**SPECIAL APPENDIX TO THE ROYAL ADDRESS BY
HIS MAJESTY THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG AT
THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT ON TUESDAY,
JUNE 14, 1966**

The following additional information is issued herewith as a Special Appendix to the Royal Address given by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the Opening of Parliament on Tuesday, June 14, 1966

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

SEPARATION OF SINGAPORE

Last year records a painful event in the history of Malaysia—the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Right from the beginning of Malaysia the Singapore State Government created conditions which were harassing to the Central Government so much so that it was quite impossible to find a solution whereby the Central and the State Governments could work together in the interest of the Nation. It was, therefore, resolved, with utmost reluctance, that the best solution to the problems was to let Singapore part from Malaysia.

2. The Government is fully aware of the necessity for co-operation, particularly in defence, trade, and commerce between Malaysia and Singapore in view of the many things in common between the two countries and their peoples. The Separation Agreement contains provisions for close co-operation between the two countries and the Government has time and again reiterated its desire to co-operate and work closely with Singapore for mutual benefit.

NATIONAL MOSQUE

3. The National Mosque was completed last year and declared open on 27th August, 1965. Costing approximately \$10 million, it took five years to complete and was made possible by the generous contributions of Malaysians of all communities, the State Governments and the Federal Government. Located on a prominent site in the heart of the Federal Capital, it stands as a symbol of the unity, faith, and aspirations of the people of this country.

TRANSLATION OF THE QUR'AN

4. The Government has long been aware of the need for a translation of the "tafsir" to the Qur'an in the National Language. Last year the Conference of Rulers gave its concurrence for the Federal Government to undertake this work. It is hoped that it will be completed within two years.

ACCIDENT BENEFITS

5. The Parliament last year passed an amending enactment which provides for payment of accident benefits to Members of Parliament including Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries who suffer serious injuries as a result of accidents or to their dependants if they die as a result of accidents.

STUDY TOUR

6. It is the Government's policy to send various groups in this country for study tours within Malaysia and abroad to enable them to observe and study the economic, social and political developments of this and other countries. Various groups from other countries were also invited to Malaysia for the same reason.

7. In 1965 about 1,400 persons participated in the tours. This included 1,170 persons taking part in domestic tours, 150 persons going abroad and 80 persons who were invited to visit this country.
8. A greater proportion of the study tour vote was used to make Malaysia known abroad. To this end foreign editors, correspondents and reporters, especially from Afro-Asian countries, were invited to visit this country.
9. Editors, Trade Union leaders, Members of Parliament and athletes from Malaysia sent abroad under the Study Tour Scheme were no less active in making Malaysia known to the world.
10. Domestic study tours included tours by groups from Sabah and Sarawak to Malaya and vice-versa and from the East Coast to the West Coast and vice-versa.

NATIONAL MONUMENT

11. The National Monument at Bukit Perwira, Kuala Lumpur, which took about 5 years to build was officially declared open by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 8th February, 1966. Among the distinguished guests who witnessed the colourful ceremony were H.E. President Chong Hee Park of the Republic of South Korea and Madam Park. The National Monument stands as a symbol of victory of the people of Malaysia over the forces which try to destroy Malaysia.

RELATIONS WITH BORNEO STATES

12. The Malaysia Affairs Division continued the policy of establishing and maintaining smooth relationship between the Central Government and the Borneo States. Efforts were made to streamline administration and promote greater integration between Federal Ministries and the Borneo State Governments.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

13. The year 1965 was a fitting climax to the successful conclusion of the Second Five-Year Plan for the States of Malaya. It marked the end of another important phase of economic and social development and a record of all-round achievement not only for the States of Malaya but also for Sabah and Sarawak.
14. The output of the Malaysian economy as a whole grew at the impressive rate of 7% during 1965, a rate which was higher than the average growth of 6.2% attained between 1960 and 1964. The gross national product grew at the still higher rate of about 9%, reflecting an increase in export receipts from improved prices and higher export volume.
15. Cross capital formation rose steadily and maintained itself at a level of 19% of gross domestic product. Real consumption *per capita* rose at slightly more than 3% during 1965. This highly satisfactory increase in living standards was achieved despite rapid growth of the population and the high level of capital formation which the economy achieved.
16. Exports showed further improvement in 1965. This was due to increased production of all major export production, along with continued strengthening in the price of tin, a higher price for rubber than that obtained in 1964 and improvement in the prices of timber and palm oil. The total value of merchandise exports more than regained the level reached in 1960, although it had been below this level between 1961 and 1964. In contrast to the large deficits in each of the years 1962-64, the balance of payments current account returned to a surplus position in 1965.

17. Despite the improvement in exports, the value of exports as a proportion of gross domestic product declined. This came about as a result of the fast-expanding role of production for the domestic market. Between 1960 and 1965 exported output grew at 2.8% annually as compared to output for domestic use which grew at 9.2%. As a result, exports fell from 55% to 49% of gross domestic product over this period. The growth in production for domestic use was largely accounted for by the rapid rate of public investment as a result of the urgency attached by the government to raising productive capacity in the rural areas and to providing the basic infrastructural facilities for private industries to flourish. Private investment, which grew at a rate of more than 5% per annum, will be encouraged to play an even greater role in the years ahead.

THE TASK AHEAD

18. While Malaysia has been able to achieve a high and satisfactory rate of development in the past, the tasks and problems for continuing a high rate of development in the future are immense. The next few years will be crucial to the attainment of long-run economic progress and stability.

19. Much of the Government's efforts will be directed toward making a reality of the broad targets and programmes outlined in the First Malaysia Plan. Education and training programmes are being accorded high priority so as to create the skilled manpower needed for the attainment of social and economic progress. Their successful implementation will not only require great efforts on the part of the Government but also the enlightened support of parents to see that their children make good use of the opportunities offered.

20. A start has been made in promoting industry and agricultural diversification but much remains to be done. The Government is conducting comprehensive investigations to determine which crops and which industrial products are best suited for emphasis in the future. Research, extension and advisory services are also being expanded so as to bring the best possible technical information into the hands of the agricultural and industrial producer. Special emphasis is being given to providing improved information, equipment and facilities to producers in the relatively underdeveloped parts of Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak and the East Coast States of Malaya. These programmes will enable farmers and industrialists in these areas to increase their productivity. This in turn will raise their income levels substantially and bring extensive benefits to the majority of Malaysians who still live in the rural areas.

21. Time is not on Malaysia's side in this effort to promote new and improved lines of production. Yet through determined efforts Malaysia can and must succeed. The Malaysian economy must continue to progress satisfactorily, despite problems of declining rubber prices and diminishing tin reserves, if Malaysia is to meet the pressing need for higher living standards for the growing Malaysian population.

22. Next to Time is Money. The need to build up Malaysia's defence capability has diverted a large and growing amount of resources away from development uses. In addition there has to be some redistribution of resources from the relatively developed States of Malaya to less developed Sabah and Sarawak to assist the latter in their development endeavour. The First Malaysia Plan has, therefore, placed heavy emphasis on raising internal sources of funds and applying greater efforts to obtain a larger inflow of external assistance than has been obtained before. At the same time, an Economy Drive has been instituted to ensure that strict economy is applied in the use and disbursement of public expenditures. Certain measures have already been introduced to cut down recurrent and development expenditures without, however, sacrificing speed and efficiency in administration and implementation of development projects.

23. An important aspect of Plan implementation concerns the preparation of appraisal briefs on all projects which are deemed to lend themselves to foreign financing. With the assistance of experts from the World Bank, the Economic Planning Unit in co-operation with Ministries and Departments has prepared a first list of project briefs for consideration of external financing by the Aid to Malaysia Consultative Group convened in London on 17th and 18th May, 1966. The Consultative Group meeting was participated by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and the World Bank. Representatives of the I.M.F. and observers from the U.N. Development Programme, O.E.C.D. and the Reconstruction Loan Corporation of West Germany also attended. The members of the Group agreed that the contents of the First Malaysia Plan accorded with justifiable needs and that achievement of the Plan objectives would require a significant increase in the volume of external assistance. Representatives of the member countries indicated that they would give sympathetic consideration to the aid requests presented by Malaysia and to this end direct bilateral discussion would be held between Malaysia and the respective governments.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

24. The preparation of projects for external financing, the need to implement development projects in a shorter time and the necessity to get greater value for the money spent on development represent a major challenge. Projects must be more carefully conceived, more systematically planned and more expeditiously executed if development goals are to be achieved. To this the Economic Planning Unit will direct its attention to project management for the improvement of project management technique throughout the Government.

25. A Standards and Costs Committee has been set up to scrutinise and rationalise all plans and designs of development projects on the basis of functional needs, standards and minimum costs. The Committee will also ensure that specifications and designs of engineering works and equipment are prepared in such a manner as to allow for wider international tendering in order to utilise the credit/loans offered by member countries of the Aid Malaysia Consultative Group.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION UNIT (DAU)

26. The performance of the civil service at all levels is vital to the successful implementation of the growing tasks of the government in the years ahead. It is of vital importance that the capacity of the civil service to plan, initiate and undertake imaginative, constructive and bold action programmes speedily and at minimum administrative costs be further improved. For this purpose, a Development Administration Unit (DAU) has been set up in the Prime Minister's Department. This Unit which will be staffed by trained management analysts, will be responsible for planning and implementing the major programmes of administrative improvement. It will focus on improving Government procedures involving personnel and career development, budgeting and expenditure control, procuring and contracting. It will also help Ministries and Departments to plan and implement their own management improvement activities.

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

27. Planning in future can be guided by sound principles of land use potential. This will be made possible as and when the results of the land capability classification project become available. The work of preparing land capability classification maps is being undertaken in a section of the Economic Planning Unit on the basis of natural resource information on mineral, soil, forest and water potentials provided by the technical departments concerned. Not all the

natural resource information has yet been gathered or is available to a degree of accuracy and scale required for this exercise. As land capability maps are being prepared for certain areas, natural resource surveys are being undertaken to fill gaps of information in respect of other areas. The Canadian Government is assisting in this programme in carrying out an aerial photographic survey of forest potential.

28. Land capability maps have been completed for the districts of Kuantan, Temerloh and Bentong. It is expected that mapping of the entire States of Malaya will be completed in two to three years time. It is also intended that this effort will be extended to cover Sabah and Sarawak.

MALAYSIAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

29. A centre for development studies and research has been set up for the purpose of organising and conducting seminar-type of discussions on economic, social and political developments, with particular reference to Malaysian experience, for senior representatives of Afro-Asian countries. The Centre aims to provide an important forum for an exchange of views and experience and promote better and deeper understanding with Afro-Asian countries on development matters. Work is now underway to get the first course organised and started as soon as possible.

MANPOWER PLANNING

30. With the projected establishment of the Employment and Training Department in the Ministry of Labour, which will be responsible for employment exchanges, labour market information and job training, the Government's machinery for dealing with manpower problems will be much improved. Meanwhile a programme for development of skills by means of a national training programme to be financed partly by the employers who will benefit from the programme is being considered. It is hoped that measures now under discussion between the Ministry of Labour and the Sabah State Government to achieve a much-needed transfer of labour from the States of Malaya to Sabah will be finalised for implementation as soon as possible.

31. The returns from the manpower survey undertaken in 1965 jointly by the Statistics Department, Ministry of Labour and the Economic Planning Unit, covering both the private and public sectors in the States of Malaya are being processed and analysed. The result will provide a basis for estimating the training requirements of the economy and will help in formulating plans for education and vocational counselling. The preliminary results indicate a serious shortage of trained manpower in agriculture, health and education.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

32. Outside assistance continued to play an important role in the development of the country. The First Malaysia Plan will rely to a greater extent on technical assistance. Efforts will continue to be made to ensure that technical assistance is properly utilised and maximum benefit derived. Only requests related to the needs of the First Malaysia Plan will be considered for foreign assistance.

33. In view of the above, closer co-ordination will be made between planning and technical assistance functions. In this respect the machinery for organising and implementing technical assistance programmes will be further strengthened and streamlined and a Technical Assistance Sub-Committee to the NDPC will be formed to formulate policies on technical assistance in relation to planning and training functions of the Government. With the increasing volume of technical assistance being received an evaluation exercise will be undertaken to ascertain the results of technical assistance and the manner technical assistance can be made more effective.

34. Malaysia has received substantial assistance in the form of volunteers from various countries. The U.N. and its specialised agencies, Colombo Plan countries and private agencies, such as the Ford Foundation, continued to provide assistance and experts in various fields. Recently, countries such as Germany, France and the Netherlands have also entered into the field of providing technical assistance to Malaysia.

MALAYANISATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

35. The Malayisation of the public service has almost completed. As on 1st March, 1966, 98.34% of the total number of entitled officers in the public service have retired. The few entitled officers who remained are mostly from the Police Department where their services are still required.

SCHOLARSHIP AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

36. Since the objective of training local officers to fill posts previously filled by expatriates has been achieved the scholarship and training programme is now focussed on increasing the number of qualified candidates for the expanding public service. More scholarships and bursaries are awarded to those with the necessary educational qualifications to enable them to qualify for admission into the public service. In addition serving officers are given the opportunities to undertake approved training courses abroad in order to widen their experience and knowledge. In the allocation of scholarships and training awards Sabah and Sarawak are treated more favourably from the States of Malaya as their needs are greater.

TRAINING AWARDS

37. As a donor country under the Colombo Plan, the Government continues to offer training facilities whenever such requests are received. Apart from this, the Government will be making several offers of training to African countries under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. The courses offered will be similar to those under the Colombo Plan ranging from University degree to local training courses.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE CLASSES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

38. As there are still a number of non-Malay Government servants who are not able to use the National Language in their official duties, the Government has decided to establish National Language classes in Ministries and Departments during office hours. The classes are held between 4 p.m.-5 p.m. twice a week so that as little office hours as possible are utilised. No fees are charged for attending the classes and the allowance of teachers is paid by the Government. It is hoped that by giving this facility all Government servants will be able to use the National Language in their official duties when the Government decides to make Malay the sole official language in 1967.

STAFF CLAIMS

39. All claims from the Staff Side for revision of salaries received prior to 1st January, 1963, have been settled and claims received on or after that date are being dealt with by the Special Commission on Salaries. Pending the review of the salaries of the public service by the Special Commission on Salaries and in order to alleviate the hardship of the lower income group the Government has approved special allowances at the rate of 5% of basic salary subject to a minimum of \$12.50 per mensem to the Division IV staff and employees of the Industrial and Manual Group with effect from 1st January, 1965.

EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS BETWEEN BORNEO STATES AND STATES OF MALAYA

40. A scheme for the exchange of administrative officers between the Borneo States and the States of Malaya has been worked out and implemented. Under the scheme officers from the territories are exchanged to fill posts in the districts so that they can acquire a first-hand experience of the conditions and problems prevailing in these districts and thus appreciate the task of developing a Malaysian outlook. Officers in the States of Malaya are also being sent to the Borneo States to fill posts where local personnel of the right calibre and experience are lacking. This is only a temporary measure until such time as local officers in the Borneo States are able to take over from the Malayan officers. In certain cases Sabah and Sarawak officers are being sent to the States of Malaya for the necessary training and experience.

STATISTICS

41. During the year 1965, the Department of Statistics accomplished a number of new statistical tasks. One of the significant achievements of the year was the successful completion of the Census of Manufacturing Industries covering some 14,000 manufacturing establishments. This census was undertaken in conjunction with the World Programme of Industrial Censuses. A Report on the Census of Manufacturing Industries affords a warehouse of detailed information about the economic characteristics of the manufacturing sector and therefore serves as an invaluable frame for formulating industrialisation policies.

42. With the assistance of an U.N. expert, work was completed on a comprehensive padi survey undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives for the crop season 1964/1965. This survey would provide much needed reliable estimates of padi yields. Under the guidance of the same expert a Manpower Survey to obtain information on the manpower resources of the nation and to estimate its future requirements was also successfully completed. The results of the survey were made available to the Economic Planning Unit for purposes of drafting the First Malaysia Plan.

43. The Department was severely handicapped by the lack of professionally trained staff in Sabah and Sarawak. Nevertheless, despite the lack of adequate resources, the Department as a token measure of rendering statistical assistance to the Borneo States, produced the annual statistical bulletin for each of the Borneo territories as well as one for Malaysia as a whole. The compilation and publication of the above-mentioned statistical bulletins can be conceived as a first step in the statistical integration of Malaysia.

44. It was soon becoming apparent that with the existing volume of work that was being handled, the existing punch-card equipment had become inadequate. Approval was, therefore, obtained for the purchase of an electronic computer. Tenders were called and evaluated and a fully comprehensive report was submitted to the Treasury after the Tenders Board had met.

45. One of the major steps forward in statistical development was the inauguration of a training seminar organised for the participation of professional Statisticians of the Department in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The seminar had got off to a flying start, thanks to the active interest taken by ECAFE. The need for instituting such a training programme had been long felt, in particular the need to rectify a situation in which the Department has been confronted for several years, namely: its inability to spare its young professionals on overseas post-graduate courses due to the acute staffing position in the Department. During the period the seminar has been underway, the Department's Statisticians have had the benefit of participating in the discussions and lectures delivered by subject-matter experts drawn from such specialised agencies as the ECAFE., ILO., WHO., etc.

46. The Department of Statistics has been allocated a sum of \$6 million during the First Malaysia Plan 1966/1970 to undertake a number of statistical tasks. These would include, amongst others, the conduct of the decennial censuses of population and agriculture scheduled for 1970.

47. The Department intends to carry out a comprehensive bench-mark survey to obtain information on attitudes to and practices of family planning. This project is to be undertaken in collaboration with a team of Ford Foundation experts. It may be recalled that the Government has recently agreed to the establishment of a Family Planning Board.

48. In June of this year the Department will be launching its annual employment and unemployment survey in respect of the five principal towns on the mainland. Preliminary work on the execution of a nation wide employment and unemployment survey to be undertaken in 1967 will be initiated this year. The Department also plans to undertake exploratory studies on the proposed land utilisation survey in the States of Malaya during 1966.

49. The Department will also have an electronic computer installed at the end of the year. Staff will be sent overseas for training to be subsequently appointed as systems analysts and programmers.

50. The services of a Colombo Plan Adviser on Distribution Statistics has been made available to the Department through the kind courtesy of the Australian Government. To date no statistical collection has been carried out in the economically important field of distributive trades. The absence of sound information in this area adds considerably to national accounting problems and a hindrance to various aspects of economic analysis. In an effort to remedy this situation preparatory work will be undertaken with a view to conducting an initial enquiry early in 1967.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

51. The National Archives Bill which, when enacted, shall provide legal authority to the functions of the National Archives of Malaysia, as in many other independent and progressive countries, has been circulated to all State Governments and their observations received. Steps are now being taken to present it to Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

52. One major development of the National Archives is the completion towards the end of last year of a new Records Management Centre building in Petaling Jaya. It is now in full operation and has enabled the National Archives to have an up-to-date inter-mediary records repository with all the essential features for such a special purpose. Non-current records of the Government are transferred for storage to this building pending a decision as to which of them should be permanently preserved as archives and the rest destroyed as being of no lasting value. The building, costing \$373,000 and equipped with modern mobile shelving, is capable of housing 15,000 linear feet of records.

53. Another major development of the National Archives concerns the Preservation of Books Act which has recently been passed. This Act has the dual aim of widening the application of the old Ordinance, which was enacted before Merdeka in 1950, to cover the whole of Malaysia, and also of bringing up to date the old provisions by remedying certain flaws consonant with our national interest. Books and other publications will continue to be received under this Act by the National Archives for the time being, until a National Library is established in the Federal Capital.

54. Last February the Government formed a Committee to advise on and prepare for the establishment of the proposed National Library and it is expected, that in the course of its work other major steps will be taken in this matter. For the time being the nucleus National Library has been established in the sister Department of the National Archives.

55. In the course of 1965 Government departments and research workers made an increased use of the facilities offered by the National Archives. 26 Government Departments, both Federal and State, transferred their non-current records, the most important single accession being 215 linear feet of Kelantan State records dating from 1910. There were 789 research workers from this country as well as abroad who consulted the archives. This was an increase of 99 over 1964 and it is expected that the figure will be higher this year as the existing facilities are improved and the holdings of research material increased.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

56. The Government will continue to attach great importance to its policy of promoting the welfare of workers as a vital aspect of the overall plans for economic and social development of the nation, in an atmosphere of stability, confidence and co-operation.

57. The Essential Regulations concerning trade disputes, though not entirely satisfactory to some sections of the trade union movement and employers, have enabled the settlement of some of the more difficult disputes in the vital sections of the economy, without recourse to severe and damaging industrial action. Despite some initial misgivings and apprehensions early in 1965, trade unions and employers have, by and large, accepted the manner of implementation of this policy.

58. The Industrial Arbitration Tribunal heard 11 disputes referred to the Tribunal while 4 disputes reported to the Minister, under these Regulations, were settled through conciliation in 1965.

59. There was evidence of growing confidence and willingness among trade unions and employers to make use of the voluntary arbitration facilities offered under the Industrial Courts Ordinance, 1948. In the face of continued trade union growth and increasing intensity of trade union activity, these were indeed encouraging signs.

60. The past Session of Parliament also saw the passage of some important pieces of labour legislation—the Port Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1965, the Workers' (Minimum Standards of Housing) Act, the Children and Young Persons Act and the amendments to the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959, and the Industrial Courts Ordinance, 1948.

61. The Government plans further important legislative and other measures during this Session of Parliament. In this exercise, the situation in the Borneo States will receive increasing attention. Consultations have already been initiated on the standardisation of the provisions of the Labour Laws between the various States of Malaysia and a planned and organised method of transferring both skilled and unskilled workers to the labour-short Borneo States will be put into operation in the near future.

62. The Malayan labour statutes themselves will receive close scrutiny in a comprehensive exercise of review and revision. Important amendments are envisaged in the provisions relating to factory safety and health, employment injury, and employment conditions.

63. The Government is aware of the need for a planned and co-ordinated approach on the problem of employment and training. The Government will, therefore, shortly established a new Department of Employment and Training, as envisaged in the First Malaysia Plan. With international assistance, especially from I.L.O., in personnel and planning, this Department will cope with the three related aspects of employment information and research, training and placement. New training centres will be established, while existing programme of apprenticeship is to be further extended.

64. In the field of Social Security the Government expects to introduce a scheme to cater for employment injury and permanent invalidity. Studies and plans will also be made for the extension of the scheme to cater for such other fields of social security as may be feasible here, and for their integration into a comprehensive whole.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

COMMUNISM AND SUBVERSION

65. The two-pronged communist attack against Malaysia by subversion and terrorism continues undiminished and the security of the country remains threatened. There is evidence to indicate that the communists are attempting to enlist international support in their armed struggle to achieve a Southeast Asian revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

66. In the field of subversion, the Communist United Front has been engaging in an agitation campaign with the object of subverting the people.

67. The Government is aware of these threats and appropriate measures are being taken to counter them.

COMMUNIST TERRORISTS ORGANISATIONS IN NORTH MALAYA

68. In the last Royal Address mention was made of the very close co-operation and liaison with Thailand. This co-operation continues to be the distinctive feature in the joint efforts to eliminate the Communist Organisation in the Thai/Malaysia border area.

69. Of late there are signs which indicate that the Communist Party of Malaya will return to their erstwhile policy of an armed struggle against the lawfully constituted Government of Malaysia believing that the Indonesian confrontation would provide the opportunity to do so. The failure of the communist coup and, following in its train, the banning of the Communist Party in Indonesia tend to have a disruptive effect on the Communist Party of Malaya. The Government is giving very close attention to the situation.

ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE

70. The Royal Malaysian Police, as the nation's guardian of law and order, continues to make progress and the high reputation which the Police enjoys in this part of the world can be seen from the fact that a total of 662 Police Officers from Brunei, Burma, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam attended various training courses at the Police Training Schools. To maintain the high standards and efficiency of the Police Force, the policy of giving overseas training to Police Officers is being pursued and in 1965 a total of 35 officers attended courses overseas.

71. The Government's policy to improve the standard of living of the members of the rank and file of the Police continues to take priority. During the Five-Year Plan 1961-1965 within the States of Malaya 1452 quarters for subordinate officers and Constables and 15 for Inspectors were built.

72. In Sarawak 544 quarters for subordinate officers and Constables, 31 quarters for Inspectors and 6 quarters for Gazetted Officers were built.

73. In Sabah 120 quarters for subordinate officers and Constables were completed.

74. In addition to quarters, 31 minor Police Stations or Police Posts and 6 Headquarters buildings for larger Police Formations have also been built in the States of Malaya together with 7 minor Police Stations in Sarawak.

75. Within the First Malaysia Plan 1966-1970 it is hoped to complete more than 5,000 quarters for subordinate officers and Constables, 300 quarters for Inspectors and more than 50 quarters for Gazetted Officers, together with some new Police Stations of various sizes.

76. The Government is pleased to record that under the Commonwealth Defence Aid the Police Force has been the recipient of defence equipments. Motor cycles have already been received from Canada and arms and ammunition from Australia and New Zealand and further quantities of these equipments will be forthcoming in future. The Government is very grateful to these countries and would like to take this opportunity to express thanks for the material assistance rendered to Malaysia.

SENOI PRA'AQ

77. The Senoi Pra'aq, a para-military Unit, continues to play its role effectively. In 1965 its establishment was increased by 9 personnel. The unit made available to the Commonwealth Jungle Warfare School, Johore, a team to demonstrate the art of jungle survival and tracking.

VIGILANTE CORPS

78. The Vigilante Corps which was set up on a voluntary basis at the end of 1964 has demonstrated its efficiency as the eyes and ears of the Government when the Indonesians committed acts of blatant and naked aggression by landing troops on Malaysian soil. Information given by members led to the capture or elimination of the enemy. With a view to increasing further vigilance and to regulating the activities of the Vigilante Corps the Government has introduced the Essential (Pasokan Kawalan) Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

79. The Department of Chemistry with its laboratories at Petaling Jaya, Penang and Kuching provides analytical and advisory service to all Government Departments that need its assistance. Its activities have been further extended by the setting up of a sugar laboratory where humidity and temperature are controlled to standards as recommended by the International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis.

80. Under the First Malaysia Plan it is proposed to construct laboratories in the East Coast and in Central Johore so as to enable the Department to cope with the ever increasing demand for its services.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICES

81. Branch Presses in Ipoh, Johore, Kedah and Trengganu as well as the Headquarters Office in Kuala Lumpur are now equipped with up-to-date machines for printing in the National Language. The Printing Department is now in a position to cater for all Government printing which in the past was given out on contract.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

82. The policy of sending officers abroad so that Prison Officers will keep abreast with modern methods of penal administration is being continued. Officers were sent to undertake training courses at the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo, as well as in the United Kingdom.

83. Prison Industries were expanded to provide industrial training for prisoners. Adequate land has been made available to the Henry Gurney School and it is now possible to teach the boys in the school the various methods of farming, planting and other practical aspects of agriculture.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY

84. The Government is very conscious of the dangers of corruption. Both the Anti-Corruption Agency and the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Police have been active. In 1965, 22 cases involving 35 persons were investigated and 15 cases have already been taken to Court, all resulting in convictions. 7 cases are pending trial.

85. A Cabinet Sub-Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs to review the present set up of the Anti-Corruption Agency with a view to strengthening it so that it can deal more effectively with cases of corruption.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

86. The Headquarters of the Department of Immigration was moved from Penang to the Federal Capital on 1st April, 1965 and this was done in order to cope with the ever-increasing work and to achieve greater efficiency in the day-to-day administration of the Department.

87. A secretariat under the charge of the Controller-General, Immigration, has been set up. This secretariat provides the Government with a machinery to ensure that the staff of the commercial and industrial organisations are Malayanised within a reasonable period. This is in conformity with the Government's declared objective of giving more employment opportunities to qualified Malaysians as more and more of them enter the employment market after graduating from institutions of higher learning at home and abroad.

88. In this connection, the Government has set up a Standing Committee (under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs) which processes all proposals made by firms and commercial and industrial organisations. The Government is pleased to note that firms and commercial and industrial organisations are conscious of the need to Malayanise progressively their executive staff. So far 139 Malayanisation proposals have been considered by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REGISTRATION

89. Since the formation of Malaysia, the policy of the Government has been to bring about, as far as possible, a uniform system of registration of identity cards, births and deaths in Sabah and Sarawak. Steps have already been taken

to introduce the States of Malaya Identity Card system into Sarawak and this will be followed in Sabah. Consideration is also being given to the extension of the Malayan legislations relating to registration of marriages and adoption to the two States.

90. In the States of Malaya, in the year 1965, a total of 46,312 persons were granted citizenship. This figure brings the total of citizenship certificates issued since 31st August, 1957 to 1,730,196. From Sabah and Sarawak a total of 46,966 applications were received (Sabah 17,752 and Sarawak 29,214) and 38,347 citizenship certificates were issued (Sabah 16,315 and Sarawak 22,032).

MINISTRY OF SABAH AFFAIRS AND CIVIL DEFENCE

91. The Ministry has directed its efforts towards the expansion and consolidation of the Civil Defence Organisation and bringing about Civil Defence awareness amongst the public. Personnel and training equipment have been diverted to the Borneo States.

92. The Ministry has also set up the Organisation of the Auxiliary Fire Services Section. Auxiliary Firemen are being trained in all the Civil Defence Establishment in the country. \$1.9 million worth of equipment for fire fighting has been bought by the Ministry.

93. Air Raid Warning Schemes for the States of Malaya and the Borneo States have also been finalised. The Schemes will be implemented once they are approved by the Cabinet.

94. Civil Defence Co-ordinating Committees have been established at State, Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

A. SURVEY DEPARTMENT

95. The year 1965 has been another year of progress in the field of mapping. The establishment of a Directorate of National Mapping, Malaysia, was approved by the Government during the year. The Directorate which consists of a military as well as a civilian element has already started functioning with a small nucleus of staff. The acquisition of another two-colour printing press, coupled with the continued assistance of British mapping agencies in the Borneo States, has enabled the Directorate to meet the demands not only of the security forces, but also of national and rural development. Some 1,259,205 maps were printed during the year.

96. The separation of Singapore from Malaysia has not relieved the pressure on mapping. All topographical and town maps of Singapore required for Combined Operations continued to be drawn and printed by the Directorate.

97. In order to achieve maximum co-operation in mapping and survey operations over the Malaysia/Thailand border, a bilateral Map Exchange Agreement was signed by the Director, Royal Thai Survey Department and the Director of National Mapping, Malaysia.

98. On the cadastral side, the Department has always kept pace with the demands of national and rural development. The total number of lots surveyed in 1965 was 53,677.

99. The Department will continue with the survey of State Land Development Schemes both as carry-over from the second Five-Year Plan as well as for the First Malaysia Plan. The Federal Land Development Authority has indicated that there will be an increase of some 8,000 acres in their 1st Malaysia Plan over their second Five-Year Plan but the Department is confident of being able to cope with this.

100. It is the policy of the Department to build up further its mapping potential to enable it to accept full responsibility for Malaysia by 1970. More photogrammetric and printing equipment will be purchased in the next five years. The Canadian Government is now assisting in the re-flying of air photography for the whole mainland of Malaya. With this assistance, the production of topo maps to complete the whole mapping programme of Malaya would be speeded up considerably and will give the Department an excellent opportunity to bring up-to-date some maps which are about ten years old. The National Map and Air Photo Library and the Central Map Store are now being planned to meet both military and civil requirements for many years to come.

101. On the subject of Malayanisation, with the exception of two time-scale contract expatriate officers, the Department has been completely Malayanised. One will go at the end of this year and the other at the end of next year.

B. MINES DEPARTMENT

102. The production of tin—the country's most important mineral product—reached the record figure of 63,670 tons for 1965, the highest since 1941. The achievement of this record figure was mainly due to the continued favourable tin price which encouraged the opening up of many small mines and also rendered the working of marginal and sub-marginal grounds economical. It is expected that the level of production will be maintained in 1966 if the tin price remains at the same level.

103. The production of iron ore for 1965 showed an increase of 6.3% from 6.4 million tons in 1964 to 6.9 million tons. This was due to better demand by buyers in Japan, resulting in the increase in the number of mines in operation, i.e., 27 units at the end of 1965 as compared to 23 in 1964.

104. The production of bauxite showed an increase of 81.8% from 463,829 tons in 1964 to 843,172 tons in 1965 which is the highest ever recorded. This was due to the increased demand by overseas purchasers resulting in the opening up of 2 mines. The trend of production for the coming years will be downward; however, it is expected that production of about 500,000 tons per year will be maintained for some years to come.

105. The production of crude oil in 1965 from the Miri Oilfields in the State of Sarawak decreased very slightly from the 1964 total. The oil reserves of these fields have been declining year by year. Prospecting in the offshore areas within this vicinity during the last few years continued.

106. During 1965, the Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit continued with the task of scout prospecting of Malay Reservations in Perak, Selangor and Pahang. Some encouraging results have been obtained, and it is expected that those areas already proved to contain economic tin value will shortly be developed by Malay Companies/individuals. Provision has also been made in the First Malaysia Plan to help Malays to develop land in Malay Reservations for mining purposes.

107. Increased interests have also been shown in the offshore areas of Malaysia during 1965. Investigations for oil in the offshore areas of Sabah and Sarawak have started, whilst applications for the prospecting of tin and oil over the offshore areas of the States of Malaya are being considered. With regard to

petroleum mining policy and legislation, the Cabinet has appointed an *ad-hoc* committee to study the report and recommendations submitted by an international firm of oil consultants with a view to drafting a Petroleum Mining Enactment which would apply uniformly throughout Malaysia.

C. COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, STATES OF MALAYA

108. The National Land Code was passed by Parliament during the Budget Meeting at the end of last year. It was put into force on the 1st of January, 1966. The Code applies to the States of Malaya only, the Borneo States having their own Land Codes. The Code replaces the various cumbersome and out-moded system of land laws.

109. Although the Code introduced many important changes in substance, the principles of the repealed land laws have remained largely unchanged. Certain new innovations have been introduced, the important one being titles to flats. This particular provision has been welcomed by all concerned.

110. Courses at State level to acquaint land officers with the new Land Code had been held. Explanations of the provisions of the Code had been given by the Federal Lands Commissioner and his deputy to the Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Collectors of Land Revenue and their assistants. It is fully realised that some difficulties might arise in the implementation of the Code and in order to overcome these difficulties frequent visits would be made by the Federal Lands Commissioner and his deputy to the various Land Offices to ensure the smooth administration of the Land Code.

111. A Register of all Federal lands vested in the Federal Lands Commissioner is being maintained in the office of the Commissioner of Lands. At the end of last year, 338 titled lots and 2,224 lots of Federal Reserves comprising a total area of approximately 11,538 acres of land had been investigated and demarcated by the four Settlement Officers attached to this Department. These lands have been recorded in the Land Register.

112. Satisfactory progress continued to be maintained in establishing Torrens Titles based on accurate survey in the Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme and the Perlis Land Administrative Scheme which are directly under the control of the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya. In the Kelantan Scheme started in 1956, a total of 89,805 cases had been settled; 73,322 lots had been surveyed and of these 61,195 titles had been issued by the end of 1965. Under the Perlis Scheme launched in 1960, a total of 8,398 lots had been investigated on the field, 6,085 blank titles had been received from the Survey Office, and of these 3,069 titles had been issued by the end of 1965.

D. FOREST DEPARTMENT

113. The progress of work attained in the field of forestry for the year 1965 is very encouraging. Being the final year of the 2nd Five-Year Development Plan, most of the projects started during the period of the Plan were completed. These include the extension of the Forest Research Buildings, a new Forestry School and a new Chemistry Laboratory. At State level a new Forest District Office at Gua Musang, Kelantan, has been completed and the Teak Plantation in North Kedah has been successfully expanded.

114. The production of timber from the forests in the States of Malaya in 1965 came to 2,331,876 tons which compared favourably with the production obtained in 1964 which was 2,105,168 tons. The amount of revenue obtained by way of royalty on the amount of timber produced came to \$26.6 million.

115. In the field of export, the tonnage of timber exported in 1965 was 325,871 tons which exceeded the timber exported in 1964 and brought in \$58.7 million in foreign exchange. So in both production and export of timber the progress has been most satisfactory.

116. Likewise the utilization of timber, and the advance made in the timber industry have been impressive. In 1965, there were 447 sawmills in operation as against 426 in 1964. The increase is largely due to the advent of plywood-cum-sawmills, which is a progressive step in the utilization of timber of the country.

117. In 1965 full Malayanisation of the Department was achieved. The last expatriate officer in the Forest Research Institute left the country on Malayanisation in September, 1965. This achievement in Malayanisation posed staffing problems because the Department has been short of qualified Malaysian Officers. Although the gap is being gradually closed by Malaysian Officers returning from overseas—8 officers in 1964 and 1 officer in 1965—the shortage is still acute. It is envisaged that, at the present rate of qualified officers returning from overseas, the Department will not attain its full complement of officers until 1972, unless a vigorous recruitment campaign is made.

118. In the field of research, several investigations have been carried out, notably in the Forest Resources Reconnaissance Survey, where forest survey in several States have been carried out. In the Chemistry Section, investigation on the manufacture of pulp and paper has been vigorously pursued.

119. The participation of Bumiputera in the timber industry has made good progress. The increase is shown in the number of licences issued to them, which has increased from 413 licences in 1964 to 567 in 1965. It is also noted with interest that a number of Sharikat Bumiputera have expanded their activities and are making excellent progress. It is expected that further progress will be achieved by them in the not too distant future.

120. It is noted, with concern, that the rate of exploitation of forests has been stepped up to the extent that it may endanger the forest resources of the country in the future. The Federation Forest Policy is now under review to safeguard the forest resources of the country.

121. Fully aware of the diminishing forest areas of the country and also of the pressure to open the lowland forests for agriculture, the Department will study the potentiality of the hill forests, and embark on reafforestation with quick growing species in poor forests areas. The project of planting conifers on plantation scale has been approved by the Government in the first Malaysia Plan and steps are being taken to seek aid from the United Nations Special Fund for the project. The aim of the project is two-fold; to provide timber for the nation at reduced rotation and to provide material for the manufacture of pulp and paper to meet the nation's requirements.

E. DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINES

122. In the Rural Development programme for the Orang Asli, 15 Pattern Settlements have now been established in the various States, each with new dwelling houses, balai raya, access roads and other facilities. In addition, a number of minor agricultural projects have been implemented including the provision of live-stock, seedlings and construction of fish ponds.

123. In 1964, there were 64 special schools for the Orang Asli children. At the end of 1965 the number had increased to 74, and together with the normal Malay medium and English medium schools they cater for over 3,600 children. In addition, 3,426 Orang Asli are attending Adult Education Classes.

124. Medical facilities for the Orang Asli have been greatly expanded. In 1964 there were 87 medical and evacuation posts. At the end of 1965 the "Flying Doctor Service" covered 111 medical and evacuation posts. This means, in practice, that modern medical facilities are now available to all Orang Asli groups in the jungle. The hospital in Gombak has been enlarged and can now accommodate 300 patients.

125. At the end of 1965, the Department launched a Crash Development Programme. To implement this programme two teams of Orang Asli Construction Corps consisting of Orang Asli carpenters and builders were established. The objective of the Construction Corps was to lead the Orang Asli villagers in "gotong royong" efforts to build houses, schools, clinics, balai raya, water supplies, etc.

126. The Government will continue to promote the social and economic welfare of the Orang Asli particularly through more intensive rural development, education and health programme. The First Malaysia Plan 1966-70 gives priority to economic programme which will include mainly the opening up of lands for rubber, oil palm and fruit. There is no doubt that the steadily rising standard of living of the Orang Asli will result in their gradual integration with the national community.

F. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

(a) STATES OF MALAYA

127. In the course of the past year Geological Survey field parties have been active in many of the States of Malaya carrying on with the routine field mapping on which depends the accurate assessment of the country's mineral resources. In addition, much time has been devoted to assisting consulting engineers on major civil engineering schemes, in particular the Upper Perak hydro-electric feasibility study and, currently the Kuala Lumpur water supply scheme.

128. The policy of Geological Survey remains unchanged which is to provide the maximum possible assistance in the development of the country, both in the rural and in the industrial fields. This is achieved by means of long term systematic mapping and prospection of various rock formations, and by short term investigation into specific problems of mineral resources, land use, engineering foundations, and water supplies (including hydro-electric and irrigation schemes in addition to underground sources). It thus involves the non-spectacular accumulation of scientific information concerning rock and mineral occurrences and the steady collection and co-ordination of facts to serve as a guide for future exploration and development.

(b) BORNEO STATES

129. The Geological Survey, Borneo Region, has continued its programme of economic investigation and basic geological research during the past year despite serious staff shortage. The most important development was the discovery of a large porphyry copper deposit in Sabah, east of Kinabalu, by a United Nations Special Fund team in co-operation with the Department. This deposit was immediately mapped in detail by the Department and is now being evaluated by scout drilling.

130. The high level of activity of the Geological Survey, Borneo States, is reflected in its record of scientific publication, and during the past year six major publications have been issued, as well as several shorter reports and geological maps.

131. The year saw the completion of the regional geological reconnaissance survey of the two States, and detailed mapping, which had already been started in Sarawak, was extended to Sabah. Attention in Sarawak has been focussed on the Bintulu Coalfield, where prospecting by pitting and drilling has been carried out, and in the southern part of the Bau Coalfield, where a thorough survey is being conducted. Meanwhile in Sabah good progress has been made in mapping an area of economic potential in the lower part of the Labuk Valley.

132. The department has also undertaken many minor investigations and has given advice in connection with development requirements, mainly in relation to constructional materials, water supplies, dam, bridge, and building foundations.

133. The Department maintained its policy of co-operation with the University of Malaya and with the several oil and mining companies operating in Eastern Malaysia. Five oil companies are now engaged in exploring the coastal areas and continental shelf off Sarawak and Sabah, and other mining companies have interests in developing coal, fireclay, glass sand, bauxite, and copper deposits.

G. GAME DEPARTMENT

134. The conservation of wild life and its control continue to be the main concern of the Game Department. In the past year one new Game Reserve was created in Pahang and many more in various parts of the country are being planned.

135. As a result of the improvement of accommodation and other facilities in the Taman Negara there has been an increase in the number of tourists, both foreign and local, to the Park.

136. A sum of \$750,000.00 will be spent over the next five years for further development of the Taman Negara; more facilities and accommodation will be created in order to meet the requirements of an increasing number of visitors.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

137. During the year 1965 Parliament passed 14 Statute Law Revision Acts repealing over 300 Federal Laws which had become obsolete. The Laws repealed included Enactments of the former Federated Malay States and of the five other Malay States, Ordinances of the former Straits Settlements and the Malayan Union, and a number of proclamations of the British Military Administration that still survived though spent or redundant.

138. Under the Malaysia Act two Orders were made declaring 120 Sabah Laws and 108 Sarawak Laws to be Federal Laws. In consequence of these Orders and of the Reprint of Federal Laws Act, 1965, an assistant to the Reprint Commissioner was appointed in Sarawak to reprint certain declared Federal Laws in the Borneo States. In addition 63 Modification Orders and 13 Reprints of States of Malaya Laws were published.

139. A Colombo Plan expert will continue to serve the Jabatan Peguam Negara to assist in the training of new recruits to the Drafting Section. Although during the middle part of last year the Drafting Section suffered a serious set-back as a result of resignation of a number of legal officers, Acts and subordinate legislations drafted by this Section have by no means diminished but have instead increased. One legal officer who was sent out to Australia last year to

be trained as legal draftsman has now come back and this Section has profited a good deal from his experience and knowledge acquired during his training there.

140. The translation of the laws into the National Language is carried on steadily. Translation of the Penal Code is completed and is now in the course of printing. Translations of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Ordinance and the Constitution of Malaysia are in the final stage and it is expected that by the end of this year they will be printed.

141. The Translation Section of these Chambers have made much progress in fixing legal terms in the National Language and in translating various forms prescribed by law. During the last Session of Parliament a number of important Bills were translated into the National Language and presented in Parliament together with their English version.

142. During the period under review the progress by the Judicial Department is as follows:

- (a) One expatriate Judge went on retirement and three Malaysians, two from the Federation Legal Service and the other from the Local Bar were elevated to the Bench.
- (b) Three serving Magistrates were awarded Judicial Scholarships for the year 1965 to study law in the United Kingdom with a view to being called to the English Bar.
- (c) The new Court House, Kuala Trengganu, a project under the Second Five-Year Development Plan (1961-1965) was completed and officially declared open by His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu on 14th August, 1965.
- (d) Plans for the construction of Court buildings in Kota Bharu and Kuala Selangor are being drawn up and it is anticipated that construction will commence in 1966.
- (e) Provision for replacing a number of Court houses throughout the country has been made under the First Malaysia Development Plan (1966-1970).
- (f) Full use of the National Language is made in the Subordinate Courts where Malay is the language spoken by the parties.

143. The Trustee Ordinance, 1949, has been extended to the Borneo States in June, 1965, and branch offices of the Public Trustee have been opened in Sabah and Sarawak. It is also intended to extend the Probate and Administration Ordinance, 1959, to those States in the near future.

144. The new Companies Act for Malaysia has been passed by Parliament.

145. Action is being taken to extend the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1959, to Sabah and Sarawak. A new Bankruptcy Act and Bankruptcy Rules for Malaysia are now in draft and receiving the attention of the Government.

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES

146. The Government will continue to provide for the improvement and enhancement of welfare services for the people so that the socially dislocated may enjoy social justice and economic well-being.

147. Significant progress can perhaps be recorded in the areas of service to the disabled. The Rehabilitation Centre for the physically handicapped at Cheras has taken in orthopaedically handicapped persons to offer them treatment and training for their ultimate rehabilitation in society.

148. Beggars, vagrants and decrepits will continue to receive the attention of the Ministry. Consequent to the promulgation of the Vagrancy Act, eleven institutions have been designated under the Act for the purpose of receiving and rehabilitating destitutes. These institutions will be expanded to provide for additional facilities.

149. Reformatory services for juvenile delinquents will be further expanded this year. Two Remand Homes/Probation Hostels are being built in Penang and Trengganu. A new Approved School specially designed to provide training facilities for juvenile delinquents from the rural sector is in the early stage of planning in Pahang.

150. Services for juvenile delinquents will be expanded both in Sabah and Sarawak. In Sabah a nucleus of a Probation Service will be started this year to be followed by the establishment of reformatory institutions. In Sarawak the facilities in the existing Approved School will be expanded.

151. Services for children in need of care and protection are also being expanded. A new Children's Home, designed to serve Kedah, Perlis and Penang, is being built in Penang for dependant children.

152. Continued attention will also be given to women and girls who are exposed to moral danger. A new Rehabilitative Institution, designed to provide rehabilitation facilities for such women and girls is being built in Kuala Trengganu.

153. A new service for chronically ill patients will be undertaken by the Ministry in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. The service will establish Homes specially designed for the care, and medication of chronically ill patients in order to ease congestion and enhance the turnover in hospitals. Work on the first Home will commence this year.

154. Continued attention will be paid to in-service training of the staff so that an improved service for the people can be provided. Work on an up-to-date Training Centre will commence this year.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

A. GENERAL

155. In 1965, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports continued to rely on the assistance of officers of the Welfare Department in its work in the States and in the Districts in so far as the subject "youth" is concerned. In regard to culture and sports, the Ministry is very much handicapped due to lack of staff. It is hoped that in 1966 the situation will improve and that the Ministry will be able to have its own officers at State and District levels. It is also hoped that in 1966, the Ministry will be able to start constructing the multipurpose centres in some of the States under the First Malaysia Development Plan.

B. CULTURE

156. The activities of the Ministry in regard to culture were very much restricted. However, during the year, the Ministry was successful in organising Malay Cultural Dance Courses which were attended by more than 250 persons of various races living in and around Kuala Lumpur. In addition, Drama Courses were also held at the Youth Training Centre, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu for youth leaders from the various parts of the country.

157. During the year, the Ministry was also made responsible for organising cultural shows at various State functions such as Malaysia Day Celebrations, Birthday and Installation Celebrations of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

158. The National Art Gallery and the Arts Council of Malaysia continued to hold several Art Exhibitions throughout the year.

159. During the year the Ministry in conjunction with the National Art Gallery and the Malaysian Arts Council participated in the Commonwealth Festival of Art held in Edinburgh, Dublin and London. Altogether about 100 paintings and 24 sculptures were exhibited.

160. Two Cultural Agreements were signed by Malaysia during the year. The first agreement was with the Republic of South Korea signed on 30th September, 1965, and the second with the United Arab Republic signed on 11th November, 1965. By these agreements there will be exchange of books, radio and T.V. programmes, scholars and sportsmen between Malaysia and the two countries.

161. The Ministry has also started research into Malaysian games and it is hoped that this work will be completed by 1966.

C. YOUTH

162. During the year about 111 new Youth Clubs were formed bringing the total to 1,122 clubs in Malaya alone. In order to co-ordinate the work of the various youth clubs and organisations, 44 District Youth Standing Conferences or District Youth Co-ordinating Bodies were formed.

163. Twenty-nine courses of three weeks duration were conducted at the National Youth Training Centre, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu. 638 youth leaders from all over the country including 20 youth leaders from Sabah and Sarawak attended the courses. Local weekend courses were also conducted in some of the States.

164. In order to improve the planning and the development of youth work in the States of Malaya and to enable better co-operation between the various youth organisations a seminar was held at the National Training Centre, Kuala Kubu Bharu in December, 1965. Altogether 70 youth leaders from the various youth organisations and clubs attended the seminar. Several important recommendations were made and these are now being considered by the Ministry.

165. A ten-day Goodwill and Study Tour to Thailand by 26 Malaysian voluntary youth leaders was organised by the Ministry. The youth leaders were drawn from all parts of the country. This tour was carried out under the ASA arrangements with Thailand and was a great success.

D. SPORTS

166. The Ministry conducted a special course for coaches in athletics in preparation for the SEAP Games in December, 1965. In addition, the Ministry also obtained the services of a German soccer coach to train the national soccer team as well as holding coaching courses throughout the country.

167. In December, 1965 Malaysia was host for the SEAP Games which were a tremendous success and Malaysia came out second in the placing of the participating countries.

F. MUSEUM

168. The number of visitors to the National Museum continued to rise and during the year 712,505 persons visited the Museum as compared to 663,554 last year.

169. Seven exhibitions were held during the year two of which were travelling exhibitions. One entitled "Vanishing History" was sent to the Malacca Museum. The other was a collection of photographs of birds personally taken by the late Dato' Loke Wan Tho and this was sent to the Penang State Museum. Temporary exhibitions were also held at the International Airport at Subang and the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station.

170. A Special exhibition was held in connection with the Third SEAP Games. This exhibition was a special presentation of Fine and Decorative Arts of Malaysia and this was a joint effort of MARA, the Specialist Teachers College, the National Art Gallery and the National Museum.

171. The development of the gallery for the National History Division on the second floor of the National Museum is nearing completion. Work in collecting and preparing specimens is well under way, and close contact is maintained by the Natural History Division of the Museum with the Games Department, the National Zoo and the Malayan Nature Society.

172. With the departure of the expatriate Chief Taxidermist on the expiry of his contract in September, 1965, the Museum Department is now completely Malayansed.

173. 236 articles were acquired during the year, out of which 40 works were donated by members of the public.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

174. The town planning services have been further expanded towards the latter part of last year with the opening of an independent joint State Department of Town and Country Planning for the States of Kedah and Perlis. The Department was able to second an experienced officer to take charge of this office, so that planning in these two states could be as efficient and up to date as that provided by its counterparts in the other States.

175. The planning of the Federal Capital has now been entrusted to the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning which has provided a capable and efficient service to the Commissioner of the Federal Capital on day to day development control and the preparation of development plans.

176. A master plan for the Federal Capital is now nearing completion and it is hoped that in the later part of the year, it can be opened to the public for inspection and representation according to present legislation. The master plan will guide future development of the Federal Capital in a rational manner.

177. Considerable research has been done by the Department on planning legislation. It is hoped that a streamlined and modern planning law will be introduced in the near future.

178. The Department of Town and Country Planning has, in consultation with the Housing Trust, selected sites and generally planned for the provision of low-cost housing in different parts of the country. Siting of low-cost projects has been examined with regard to the social and economic well being of the intended inhabitants. In the laying out of housing estates, the Department has assisted in obtaining the most modern concepts in site planning, orientation of buildings, convenient school sites and safe and pleasant playgrounds.

179. In the Federal Capital, the Department in consultation with the Municipal Architects' Department, is now investigating various sites suitable for implementing public housing projects for the middle income group. Statistics are being compiled and examined to gauge the extent of shortage of middle income housing in the Federal Capital.

180. A pilot scheme has been prepared for the urban redevelopment of the city centre of Kuala Lumpur. A site has been selected comprising 80% State land. Such a scheme plans for the comprehensive rebuilding to a compact scale of an absolute area. This scheme is now under examination by the Federal Capital Commission.

181. In the sphere of rural development, co-operation is extended to the consultants working on the most extensive land development scheme today, i.e., the Jengka triangle in Pahang. The Department is also planning for village settlements within the Kulai Complex in Johore. This scheme aims at creating five well planned village settlements for 2,000 families. The Department has achieved substantial progress in helping the F.L.D.A. in its review of existing land development and in formulating revised development standards and operating procedures. To date the Department has completed 61 well planned settlements within F.L.D.A. projects in Malaya.

FIRE SERVICES

182. The Inspectorate of Fire Services in conjunction with the Department of Civil Defence has organised an Auxiliary Fire Service in all the States of Malaysia to augment the regular fire services particularly for the purpose of extinguishing fires which may be caused by civil disasters and enemy action. Auxiliary Fire Services personnel are being trained by the regular fire service personnel and have now reached a high standard of efficiency. The Auxiliary Fire Service has been equipped with command cars and fire engines which are supplementary to those of the regular fire services.

183. The Inspectorate is taking action to provide a modern Fire Training School with up to date facilities for training fire personnel of all categories throughout Malaysia. A site has been obtained for this purpose and plans are now being drawn up. The school will also provide for the training of employees in big industrial concerns so that factories will have a trained body of people able to utilize efficiently fire-fighting equipment provided for their protection.

HOUSING

184. The year 1965 has been a momentous year for low-cost housing in that it saw the end of a limited programme commenced in 1960, and the beginning of an upsurge in housing development. A new and vigorous programme has been drawn up, wider in scope, austere in concept but not lacking in architectural refinements, and calculated to absorb the demand where it is greatest. During 1965/1966, 52 projects were approved in principle involving 24,351 units and an investment of over \$114 million. The projects range from 4,838 units for the 1st phase project in Wardieburn Estate to 25 units in Bukit Kepong in Muar. This may be regarded as the 1st phase development of the Malaysia's intensified programme. During the year 1965 up till early 1966, 8,472 units of housing financed directly and indirectly by the Government were completed which was in keeping with the pace of development envisaged.

185. The bulk of the new programme is centred in Kuala Lumpur. A notable feature of the programme is the proposed introduction of Industrial Housing techniques, as opposed to conventional building methods, in three pilot projects. The main objective is to revolutionize the building industry, since the use of such techniques elsewhere has proved that multi-storey flats can be erected more

speedily and that costs can be reduced by about as much as 20% in the long run. Concurrently, with what has been approved, the Ministry has under consideration several other projects, the details of some of which are being studied and some awaiting to be received from State Governments.

186. The main aim of the Government is to create eventually a property-owning democracy from the humblest and lowest income group upwards. One of the notable features of the Government's programme is the establishment of a chain of fishermen resettlement schemes along the coastal areas throughout Malaysia. One such scheme has been completed in Telok Bahang, Penang which now serves as a model for such scheme. Several schemes have been approved in Trengganu and other States.

187. The Ministry has also embarked on a New Deal for Workers in Housing. The proposal is to demolish the old and substandard labourers quarters and to build in their stead modern multi-storey flats to house both the workers and the public. These flats will be self-contained and incorporate all the features of modern life. The aim of this New Deal is three-fold in that valuable land will be put to much better economic use, providing adequate and modern housing for the labourers of Government and Public Authorities and also accommodate members of the public in the lower income group. The first of such projects has been commenced in Shaw Road, Kuala Lumpur, and it is hoped to undertake another two projects in Bungsar and Sentul. A Committee is being appointed to go into this matter further with a view to establishing similar projects to embrace other Ministries in Kuala Lumpur and elsewhere in the States of Malaysia.

188. The legislative programme has seen the passing of the Housing Developers (Control and Licensing) Bill. Another Bill is in the offing, which will establish a Central Housing and Development Authority as a more effective and efficient instrument for the implementation of the housing programme. Before long it is hoped to produce a report spelling out the minimum standards which will be adopted by Government in low-cost house construction.

189. The long-term objective is to achieve a position whereby the Housing Authority need not depend entirely on the Government as a source of funds for the promotion of housing but to find other sources as well as to discover other methods of financing. This is being studied at present.

190. Apart from the low-cost housing, the Ministry channelled a loan of \$10 million to the Government Officers Housing Co-operative Society to assist in their housing programme and advanced \$425,000 of a loan of \$4 million to the Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Kebangsaan, Singapore for the purchase of flats in Singapore. The latter of course took place when Singapore was part of Malaysia. This is a modest beginning in the field of middle or lower middle cost housing and much ground remains to be broken.

191. The Ministry is responsible mainly for low-cost housing but should not be regarded as the only attempt by the Government to build houses. The F.L.D.A. builds a large number of houses in the land development schemes. The M.B.B.S., the leading lending agency under the aegis of the Government, made loans totalling \$21.61 million in 1965 as a measure to assist the middle income group to purchase houses.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

192. Local Government administration in the States of Malaya has not been functioning as it should be and it is with the view to effect improvements as and where considered necessary that a Royal Commission of Enquiry has been

appointed to investigate and make recommendations thereon. It is hoped that the Commission would be able to submit its report and recommendations before the end of this year.

193. A Commission of Enquiry set up by the Negeri Sembilan State Government under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950, to investigate into alleged maladministration and malpractices in the Seremban Town Council established that there had been such instances. As such, the State Government has taken over control and is administering the Town Council until such time as the recommendation of the Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the workings of Local Authorities is known or the suspension of local government elections is lifted, whichever is the earlier. The report of the Commission was in fact tabled at a meeting of Parliament during the last session.

194. The Johore State Government has set up a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into any incidents of maladministration or malpractices in the Johore Bahru Town Council since it became a financially autonomous Council on 1st January, 1957. Pending the Commission's report and recommendations, the State Government has taken over the administration of the Johore Bahru Town Council with effect from 17th April, 1966.

195. The Johore State Government has also taken over the administration of the Batu Pahat Town Council with effect from 4th May, 1966. This course of action was necessary because of the inability of the Council to conduct its normal day-to-day administration efficiently as a result of the resignation of some Councillors from the Council Committees and the reluctance of the others to fill the vacancies so created. The State Government will continue to run the Council at least until the report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the workings of Local Authorities is known or the suspension of Local Government Elections is lifted, whichever is the earlier.

DEVELOPMENT AND MINOR WORKS IN LOCAL COUNCIL AREAS

196. To assist Local Councils in their development, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing gave grants to the various Local Councils for carrying out minor projects in their Council areas. Deserving projects especially those for water supply, health services, roads, markets and community halls are given due consideration.

COMMISSIONER FOR FEDERAL CAPITAL

197. Considerable attention was given over the past year to develop the Federal Capital in order that it will be the source of national pride, and worthy of being the Federal Capital of Malaysia.

198. Large sums of money were spent on improving the road system and within the next 5 years approximately \$25 million will be spent to alleviate the traffic problem.

199. Extensive works have also been carried out to extend the sewered area to more parts of the Federal Capital.

200. A high standard of health was maintained and no outbreaks of any epidemics was experienced.

201. To overcome the acute hawkers problem in Kuala Lumpur, the Commissioner of the Federal Capital has undertaken to build Emporia for hawkers. Two of these are to be constructed this year, one at Jalan Sekolah which will incorporate a bus station, the other at Jalan Haji Hussein which is purely for hawkers.

202. In the field of low-cost housing six hundred and seventy-four units of low-cost housing were completed. Plans are now being prepared to build low-cost housing at Jalan Shaw, Wardieburn Estate, Jalan Sungai Besi, Jalan Cheras, Jalan Pekeliling, Jalan Loke Yew, Jalan Bungsar and Jalan Sentul. A total of 14,987 units of low-cost flats are to be built at an estimated cost of \$80,590,000.00 within the 1st Malaysia Plan during 1966-1970.

203. In this connection a survey is being carried out on squatters within Kuala Lumpur. This is significant because it is the first of such a survey made on the employment, income, housing and a host of other particulars relating to such squatters.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

204. The Department has by the close of 1965 carried out successfully the programmes under the Second Five-Year Development Plan. Another noteworthy achievement was the complete Malayanisation of the Department.

205. During 1965, the length of new roads constructed was approximately 235 miles bringing the total of rural roads constructed during the 1961-1965 Plan to approximately 2,080 miles. Improvements to roads were also carried out as and when warranted by increase in traffic density.

206. On the East Coast, the last of the ferries at Kuala Trengganu was replaced by a permanent reinforced concrete bridge. The new permanent bridge at Prai was completed and opened to traffic. Work on the Batu Pahat and Muar bridges and Juru dam is well in hand and should be completed by next year. Work on the new through route for Kuala Lumpur progressed satisfactorily, and during the course of this year it is expected that the dual carriageway from the Swettenham Road/Parliament Road roundabout to Maxwell Road and Segambut will be opened to traffic.

207. At Subang, work on the construction of the New International Airport which has the longest runway in Southeast Asia was completed and services commenced in September.

208. Three new major schemes, namely, the Damansara Water Supply, Sabak Bernam Water Supply, the supply for the International Airport were completed during the year, and work proceeded satisfactorily on 9 other major schemes in Alor Star, Dindings, Lower Perak, Kinta, Seremban, Temerloh, Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Selangor and Semenyih.

209. Permanent treated water supply was made available to 8 F.L.D.A. schemes, and investigations were carried out for new sources of water supply for Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

210. The Education Development Programme, continued from 1964, amounting to \$68.2 million, was completed in 1965. In addition, satisfactory progress was achieved in carrying out the new 1965 Programme of \$46.59 million, the bulk of which was for the provision of Lower Secondary (Comprehensive) Schools.

211. In addition to the maintenance of military establishments, the Department implemented urgent and operational defence projects in the States of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. The end of 1965 marked the completion of an Engineer Squadron Complex and storage accommodation at Batu Cantonment,

Kuala Lumpur and the provision of further technical and domestic accommodation at Taiping, Mentakab, Sungei Besi, Port Dickson Garrison, Majidee Barracks in Johore and R.M.N. Base in Singapore. The first phase of the Rangers Depôt at Kuching and a Naval Complex at Labuan were virtually completed.

212. Housing completed was 761 units principally housing for workmen and officers of the lower income group. For the Medical Department, 70 Midwives Clinic-cum-Quarters, 11 Rural Health Sub-Centres and 3 Outpatients Departments were completed.

213. A general Post Office and Divisional Headquarters at Kuala Trengganu and 5 other small Post Offices were also completed for the Postal Service.

214. In Kuala Lumpur, 6 blocks of offices were completed, which greatly helped to ease the shortage of office accommodation in the capital.

B. POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

215. The Postal Services Department has played and will continue to play its part in meeting the increasing demand from the public for expansion of postal facilities. In 1965, three new Post Office buildings were constructed and opened for business at Ringlet and Benta in Pahang and Pantai Remis in Perak and a Post Office was established at the new International Airport in Subang, Selangor. In addition to this, construction of 6 new Post Office buildings commenced at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman in Trengganu, Bota and Manong in Perak, Masjid Tanah in Malacca and Johol in Negeri Sembilan. These six new Post Offices will be completed and opened for business this year.

216. In 1966, construction work on 7 new Post Offices will commence. These Post Offices are at Klang North, Kapar, Sungei Buloh and Jalan Semangat, Petaling Jaya in Selangor, Kuala Perlis in Perlis, Ulu Tiram in Johore and Sungei Patani in Kedah. It is also hoped to make a start on the new General Post Office and Divisional Headquarters, Seremban and carry out major alterations and additions to 2 existing Post Offices.

217. Forty Postal Agencies were also established in various parts of the country in 1965 and another 5 Mobile Post Offices were put into operation. Four additional Mobile Post Offices will be purchased to extend Postal Services to the rural areas and thirty Postal Agencies will be established in various parts of the country.

218. By the end of 1966, it is expected that 233 Post Offices, 60 Mobile Post Offices and 548 Postal Agencies will be in operation in the States of Malaya.

C. TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

219. The Government will continue to expand telecommunications services not only in Malaysia itself but also with other countries. The SEACOM cable has now been extended from Hong Kong to Guam. Preparations are now being made to extend it from Guam to Cairns in Australia. This cable will provide adequate high-grade telephone and other circuits between Malaysia and Australia and thence to countries in the West.

220. The survey for the installation of a microwave link from Kuala Lumpur to Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu has been completed and the first phase of the equipment between Kota Bharu and Kuantan has been indented. Development of hill sites has also started.

221. The television service has been extended with permanent television bearers from Johore Bahru to Kangar. This service will be extended to the East Coast as soon as the East Coast Microwave Scheme has been completed.

222. Plans for the conversion of the major manual exchanges in the East Coast i.e., Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu, have been completed.

223. The installation of 11,000 lines of exchange equipment in Kuala Lumpur exchange area started in 1965 and is expected to be completed early this year. This will enable the Department to clear the long waiting list in Kuala Lumpur exchange area. The extension of a number of main automatic exchanges in the country, i.e., Penang, Malacca, Sungei Patani and Kuala Lumpur main exchanges, has been completed.

224. Improvement of telecommunications facilities between Eastern Malaysia and Western Malaysia is in hand. The Department has completed the survey of the possibility of having a troposcatter system between Gunong Pulai in Johore and Bukit Serapi in Kuching. The results obtained from the survey were promising and it is proposed to proceed with this scheme so as to enable good quality speech and telegraph circuits to be established between Sarawak and Malaysia.

D. POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, EASTERN MALAYSIA

POSTAL SERVICES

225. Thirteen Postal Agencies were established in rural areas during the year. Fifteen Agencies were actually set up, but the Agents at Mesopol and Sepulut withdrew their agreement to undertake the work, before the opening dates. Six other Postal Agencies were in various stages of being set up at the close of the year.

226. A new Post Office was established in the Airport Terminal Building at Jesselton and was opened on 3rd January, 1966.

227. Two new Mobile Post Offices were obtained, and one was put into service at Sandakan towards the end of last year, while the other vehicle was put into service at Jesselton on 3rd January, 1966.

228. Construction of a new Post Office at Tanjong Aru, Jesselton was in an advanced stage at the end of last year.

229. Eight additional Postmen's deliveries were established; four in Jesselton suburbs, one town delivery and one suburban delivery in Sandakan, and two combined town and suburban deliveries in Tawau.

230. The hours of public business at Jesselton Post Office were increased from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

231. The issue and payment of Malaysian Postal Orders and the issue of Commonwealth and International Reply Coupons were introduced at all Post Offices and at certain Postal Agencies.

232. Extensive structural modifications were made to the Jesselton Post Office with the objects of providing the maximum possible space for the accommodation of units of private letter boxes, and increased space for the handling of large parcel mails from Overseas.

233. Steady progress continues to be made in the Postal Department of Sarawak. In 1965 two new Post Offices were established, one at Ng Medamit, 4th Division and one at Padungan, Kuching and a new building for the Post Office and Auto Exchange was completed in Simanggang. In the rural areas 31 Postal Agencies were opened and 10 additional stamp vendors appointed. Airmail services to northern Sarawak have improved considerably since the introduction of daily flights by MAL.

234. In 1966 it is proposed to extend services further in the rural areas by appointing additional Postal Agencies, and to improve delivery services in urban areas by recruitment of more staff. Two new Post Office/Exchange buildings are planned for Lawas and Lundu.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

235. Installation and commissioning of a new 2,000 line exchange at Sandakan has been completed and detailed planning finished on the specification for a major extension to the Labuan Exchange. Sites for new exchanges have been acquired at three major towns and the architectural work for the buildings has progressed satisfactorily. Two new rural automatic exchanges were brought into service at Abaca and Tenom and extensions were completed and put into service at 3 other rural automatic exchanges. Installation has been started on two 200 line P.A.B.X.'s at Labuan and Tawau.

236. Improvements have been made to the existing main trunk route in Sabah by increasing the power of the radio transmitters and installing low loss feeders. Specifications have been completed and tenders called for a micro-wave route survey to link the major towns in Sabah. The planning, tendering and ordering of a cable ropeway were completed to provide access to the Department's main repeater station on Mount Kinabalu at 7,500' which is due for completion towards the end of 1966. A new terminal radio station has been completed in Jesselton which will accommodate the equipment on the major trunk routes in Sabah. Detailed planning has been completed for the installation during 1966 of an improved trunk scheme to the major towns using S.H.F. and V.H.F. techniques. Several single channel V.H.F. links have been installed in the Sandakan area. The Kuching/Jesselton HF ISB circuit has been put into round the clock operation.

237. The telegraph services in Sabah have been improved by the installation of a new telegraph office in Jesselton and centralising all circuits in this office. Additional V.F.T. channels have been provided on several routes and all HF receivers have been renewed with modern equipment. The ship to shore service in Jesselton has been put on a 24 hour basis. A Telex service has been started in Jesselton and there is every indication that the service will expand during 1966.

238. Detailed planning and ordering of materials has been completed for distribution cable schemes at Jesselton and Sandakan and small extensions to existing schemes have been completed in minor and major exchange areas with small plastic cables.

239. Large quantities of HF equipment have been ordered for planned schemes for the Police, Security, Aeradio facilities and the Department's Radio Call Service in Sabah. Land is being acquired to develop a new HF transmitting site 20 miles outside Jesselton. A new locator beacon has been put into service at Sandakan for the Department of Civil Aviation.

240. Additional overseas circuits were put into service from Jesselton Exchange to Hong Kong via the SEACOM cable and the growth in traffic indicates that further circuits will be required on this route in the not too distant future.

241. A new Central Workshop has been planned for Jesselton and has reached the tender stage. This central workshop will enable the Department to maintain its services more efficiently and is expected to be operational during 1966.

242. The amount of installation work effected in the field during 1965 has not been great due to slow deliveries of equipment now on order but it is expected that there will be approximately \$3.0 million worth of new equipment to be installed during 1966. The general effect of this will be to improve the major and minor trunk routes in Sabah and increase the exchange capacity in the major centres where the bulk of the telephone subscribers are to be found.

243. Staff still remains a pressing problem and will still remain so for the foreseeable future at both engineering and technician level. The Department has started a local training school for junior staff at low levels whilst the technician training is now being carried out in Kuala Lumpur at the Telecommunications Training School and the Technical College.

244. Future policy and development as envisaged in the First Malaysia Development Plan will perforce be governed by the availability of finance.

245. In Sarawak construction work on a new 3 storey exchange building in Kuching was started. Automisation of telephones in the rural areas continued during 1965 with the completion of a 500 line exchange at Sarikei, two 100 line rural exchanges at Bau and Serian, and two 20 line exchanges at Sebuyau and Siburan (18th Mile). A 200 line PABX was also installed at Kuching Airport, and the first stages of subscriber trunk dialling introduced for Sibu, Kanowit, Binatang and Sarikei.

246. Radio trunk and junction routes were improved and extended by the installation of 9 channel circuit equipment for Kuching—Serian, Kuching—Sebuyau—Simanggang, Sibu—Dalat—Kukah, and Miri—Marudi. Several single channel VHF links were re-developed to improve rural services in the 2nd Division, and additional circuits installed between Serian and Balai Ringin.

247. Aeradio and ship HF radio services were improved by the installation of new transmitters in Kuching and Miri, and a radio station at Long Semado.

248. The radio call service for outlying rural subscribers was extended by the opening of an additional base station at Limbang. 12 new subscribers joined the service in 1965 bringing the total at the end of the year to 60.

249. The Department continued to carry out extensive work for the Police in maintenance of existing radio facilities and in expanding and re-organising their HF networks. Detailed planning was completed for an extensive VHF coverage in 1st, 2nd and 5th Divisions.

250. In 1966, development of telecommunications in Sarawak will be continued as rapidly as possible although hampered by the desperate shortage of staff. The training of local staff will be accelerated by sending more officers to Malaya and overseas, even though this will accentuate the immediate staff shortage.

251. Installation of a 4,000 line exchange at Kuching will be started. Rural areas will benefit by extensions to five automatic exchanges and replacement of one Central battery exchange by a rural automatic exchange. 4 new underground cable distribution schemes are planned and extensions will be carried out in 9 small and 3 major towns.

252. Overseas and internal trunk traffic is severely restricted throughout the country by the lack of a high grade main trunk route. Within the restricted funds

available it is proposed to proceed with repeater site development for the Kuching to Sibü section of the main trunk route, and to improve the Kuching to Singapore HF services with modern high performance aërials.

253. A new HF transmitter site in Miri will be developed to improve ship to shore radiocommunications, and a VOR beacon site for Kuching Airport will also be developed. Telex facilities will be extended and a new communications centre installed for the Police in Kuching.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

254. It has always been the primary objective of the Government to raise the standard of health of the people. The Ministry of Health is not only concerned with reducing the number of deaths and the incidence of diseases but also with the attainment and the maintenance of optimum health by the people. Towards this end, emphasis continues to be placed on improving and expanding facilities in the medical and health services.

255. There has been a further improvement in the general health of the population. The death rate in 1964 stood at 8.1 per thousand population as against 8.9 in 1963, while the infant mortality rate decreased to 48 per thousand live births in 1964 as against 57 in 1963. The figures for 1964 showed a reduction of 34% and 36% respectively when compared to those in 1957.

256. Health measures and new projects which have been undertaken during the period 1961-1965 have made some impression and have contributed to the steady improvement in health conditions in all the States of Malaysia. Proper and quick preventive measures have prevented outbreaks of infectious diseases even in emergencies such as the monsoon floods in the East Coast late last year.

257. Of the major infectious diseases, Cholera EI Tor is still prevalent in the Far East and Southeast Asia. In Malaysia, in 1965, however, 16 cases were recorded. A solitary case was reported in the Federal Capital. With prompt treatment and isolation together with active health measures and adequate health education, Kuala Lumpur was free from an outbreak.

258. Tuberculosis which has been a major public health problem is now being systematically and actively pursued under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme. The Ministry is adopting the World Health Organisation recommended programme of domiciliary treatment, B.C.G. immunisation, and the search for, and the treatment of, those at risk. The campaign is continued into the First Malaysia Plan with the building of more centres and clinics to cover a wider field.

259. In West Malaysia the programme activities are now being carried out in 21 Tuberculosis Clinics and 9 State Tuberculosis Centres under the overall direction of the National Tuberculosis Centre in Kuala Lumpur. The number of health personnel, laboratory assistants, x-ray operators and other related staff totals not less than 1,100 in this national project.

260. Since the launching of this campaign in 1961, not less than two million people have been dealt with under its various activities. In 1966, \$2.7 million has been set aside for this service.

261. The Government completed the Malaria Eradication Pilot Programme in 1963. The scheme provided the Ministry with the suitable technical knowledge and methods necessary for a national eradication programme. However, further

information necessitating various surveys involving the population and mosquitos are still required in order that a successful campaign could be established. The pre-eradication survey is expected to be completed in mid 1967. Sarawak and Sabah had already embarked on an eradication programme with the assistance of W.H.O. many years ago.

262. It has to be emphasised that, whilst malaria is at a minimum in urban areas, it is still a serious problem in rural areas of West Malaysia. Conscious of this fact, the Government plans to spend more money to improve and expand anti-malarial services in the rural areas. Hitherto, the Ministry spent over \$5 million annually on anti-malarial services in the States of Western Malaysia.

263. Yaws, which at one time was common among the inhabitants of riverine and rural areas, is now a disease of little importance as a result of the mass control programme which is now tailing off. With the implementation of the rural health programme and the formation of various health centres, this anti-yaws activity will be integrated into the rural health service.

264. The general situation in filariasis control is satisfactory and this disease will become less and less of a public health problem although elephantiasis cases may still be common. On leprosy, emphasis has always been on isolation and treatment in leprosaria, but the modern concept is towards the control of this disease as a health problem. In the First Malaysia Plan, the Ministry has a programme of establishing leprosy clinics and sub-clinics throughout the country with voluntary associations playing a big role in the social aspect of this condition.

265. The Ministry has placed particular emphasis towards improving the health of the rural people in the first two Five-Year Development Plans. More health centres and midwives clinics are scheduled in the First Malaysia Plan. In the rural health programme in West Malaysia, a total of 39 main centres, 125 sub-centres and 654 midwives' clinics have been completed, and the services provided by these units will cover about 3 million people in the rural areas. The rural health service provides maternity and infant care, various immunisation programme, school health, health education and nutrition demonstrations as well as a programme of environmental sanitation and adequate and wholesome water supplies. In addition to these various preventive measures a curative service in the form of dispensaries as well as dental care and treatment are also included.

266. Under the previous Five-Year Development Plans, the Ministry also paid attention to the construction of new hospitals and the replacement of many old hospitals. Extensive improvements, extensions and renovations to all hospitals in the country were also accomplished. Special new units have been established. As an index of progress, the total bed-strength in West Malaysia rose from 21,000 in 1960 to 25,000 in early 1965. In East Malaysia, the corresponding figures were 2,147 as compared to 2,898.

267. The new General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur, the Teaching Hospital at Petaling Jaya, the new Seremban General Hospital, and a portion of the new General Hospital in Ipoh are expected to be completed under the First Malaysia Plan. The District Hospitals at Dungun and Tanjong Karang have been completed and are to be opened for service in a short time. A rural hospital with 50 to 60 beds is expected to be built at Changkat Melintang, Perak under the First Malaysia Plan. Further improvements and renovations and the construction of new wards and other units have also been included into the Plan. The total cost of building new hospitals, improvements and renovations of old hospitals will be about \$111.0 millions.

268. In Sarawak, six small local hospitals will be built under the First Malaysia Plan in addition to the new 570 bed General Hospital at Kuching, the construction of which has started. In Sabah, a new hospital has been built at Tawau, and four other small hospitals are expected to be built under the Plan. A mental institution has also been included in the programme for Sabah. The total cost comes to about \$28.8 million.

269. The population has become more and more aware of the benefits of Western curative medicine as evidenced by the ever increasing number of attendances at all clinics and health centres. The trend is that these attendances will continue to rise. One of the problems arising out of this increased demand is the heavy congestion at outpatient departments in the large towns of West Malaysia. To alleviate this inconvenience, some of these large towns will be provided with medical and dental outpatient clinics suitably located in various parts of these towns.

270. In spite of the increasing awareness by the people of the advantages of Western curative medicine, the Ministry still feels the necessity of making them, particularly those in the rural areas, use fully and effectively the various health and medical facilities and services provided by the Government through its National Development Programme. The key to better health lies with the people themselves and the Ministry is finding ways and means to get community participation for better health through health education and community organisation.

271. The Government will be implementing a family planning programme under the First Malaysia Plan in an effort to reduce the persistently high birth rate in the country. Rapid population growth is an important factor in the economic development of a country, and this move is timely. As far as this Ministry is concerned, this project will bring in large dividends in terms of improvement of mothers' health. Undoubtedly it will reflect in higher living standards of the nation as a whole.

272. With the expanding services in the Ministry, a high priority has been placed on the training of personnel. Where about 800 students were under training in 1958 in various categories of services there are now over 2,000 under training in various schools throughout the country. In the last nine or ten years, over 1,000 persons have gone overseas on scholarships from the Ministry of Health either for basic training or for post-graduate qualifications.

273. The shortage of doctors is still acutely felt although this has been relieved to a certain extent by the recruitment of about 40 Korean doctors late in 1965. It is proposed to recruit 45 doctors from the Philippines as soon as diplomatic relation with that country is resumed. Every effort is being made to improve the conditions of service of the doctors and para-medical staff.

274. The Medical Centre at Petaling Jaya is expected to produce its first graduate in 1969, and by 1972 an annual output of 100 can be expected. The Ministry will continue to liaise and co-ordinate its activities with those of the Medical Centre. The shortage of dental officers and pharmacists is real, and this could perhaps be solved through recruitment from abroad.

275. The situation regarding para-medical staff is more satisfactory now after the establishment of not less than twenty training schools of various types in recent years. It is expected that the situation will continue to improve. There remains, however, certain groups of personnel such as laboratory assistants, whose training is being given more attention.

276. Because of the general staff shortage and the increasing awareness of the people for treatment in hospitals and clinics, the Ministry has been placed in an unenviable position. The staff is regularly being reminded of the necessity for

good public relations, but the public also has a definite role to play in order that misunderstanding can be minimised. A measure worthy of note is the formation of goodwill committees in all hospitals. So far, these goodwill committees have resolved various problems, and they have brought about amicable settlement of differences and misunderstandings.

277. Acknowledgment must be recorded of the invaluable technical assistance by way of experts, equipment and fellowships granted by various international organisations and friendly foreign Governments such as the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, the Australian, Canadian, Indian, Pakistan and the United Kingdom Governments through the Colombo Plan, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States Peace Corps, Care/Medico, the United States Army Research Unit and the Hooper Foundation of the University of California, the United Kingdom Research Council and others.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

278. Since Malaysia Day the administration of income tax in Malaysia has been governed by the separate Ordinances of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. These Ordinances have been modified and harmonised from time to time, but for various reasons it is considered desirable that a unified law be enacted to cover the whole of Malaysia. The work of drafting such unified legislation is now in progress and although the task is a formidable one it is hoped that it can be introduced and implemented by 1968.

279. The Government has, at present, under consideration a scheme for the payment of pension benefits to employees who are permanently incapacitated from work or suffer injuries in the course of their employment. Under the scheme, it is proposed that the employer and the employee will contribute towards a pension fund. This pension scheme will be started on a limited scale but it is envisaged that it will be expanded from time to time as more experience is gained on its operation so as to cover maternity and sickness benefits as well. A Colombo Plan expert is now working on the draft of the scheme and it is hoped that it will be possible to introduce such a scheme by early 1967.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

280. During the year under review, Malaysia continued to be active in the field of foreign relations pursuing a policy consistent with her established and publicly known desire to co-exist in peace and harmony with all friendly countries.

281. Malaysia reiterated her strong support of the United Nations and its Charter and continued to uphold that international issues should be settled through peaceful negotiations on the basis of respect for independence and territorial integrity of each country. She considered every international issue independently and on its own merits and in reaching decisions she would not accept dictation from any quarter, nor would she favour one nation to another under pressure or force.

282. Her primary consideration is the preservation of her territorial integrity and sovereignty and the furtherance of her national interest and security.

283. With regard to Malaysia's relations with Indonesia, the most significant development has been the initiative taken to end confrontation. The move has been made possible by the change of leadership in Indonesia. Events in recent weeks have clearly indicated the sincerity of the Indonesian leadership to have peace with Malaysia. This genuine desire to end confrontation is shown by the goodwill visit of an Indonesian military mission to Kuala Lumpur and Alor Star. The visit was indeed a historic event and a significant milestone in the efforts to secure a lasting peace.

284. Malaysia is always anxious to find a fair and honourable solution to the problems between Indonesia and Malaysia—a solution which is acceptable to both sides and consistent with Malaysia's sovereignty. At the Bangkok peace talks held from the 31st of May to the 1st of June, 1966, both sides showed a sincerity of purpose in the desire for peace. The success of the talks will usher in a new era in this region of Southeast Asia. With the restoration of peace between Indonesia and Malaysia, both nations can look forward to a period of prosperity, happiness and progress.

285. In December, 1965, with the election of Mr Ferdinand Marcos as President, the Philippines expressed her desire to normalise relations with Malaysia. Malaysia responded positively to this desire. On 3rd June, 1966 Malaysia and the Philippines resumed full diplomatic relations elevating their existing Consulates to Embassy level with a formal exchange of Notes in Manila.

286. The resumption of full diplomatic relations at this juncture is most timely and consistent with the growing awareness among Southeast Asian countries for closer co-operation. With the normalisation of diplomatic relations, Malaysia and the Philippines can look forward to closer co-operation for peace, progress and prosperity of both countries. It is hoped that the two Governments, together with the Government of Thailand, will now be able to intensify their efforts within ASA for the common good of their respective peoples.

287. On 5th October, 1965, Pakistan, a member of the Commonwealth, severed diplomatic relations with Malaysia on the ground that the speech of the Malaysian Permanent Representative to the United Nations on the Kashmir issue favoured India. Malaysia regretted that this unprecedented step was taken despite her protestations that she had never taken, nor intended to take, sides in the dispute between India and Pakistan. Severance of relations could not be justified especially when Pakistan's relations with India, against whom she was at war, was never affected.

288. Malaysia however continued a posture of cordiality and good intention towards Pakistan.

289. The break in relations between the two Commonwealth countries, Pakistan and Malaysia, had not affected the solidarity of the Commonwealth which was put on a firm foundation by the formation of the Commonwealth Secretariat in July 1965. This Secretariat was financed by contributions from member countries and among its main functions are:

- (a) to disseminate factual information to all member countries on matters of common concern;
- (b) to assist existing agencies both official and unofficial in the promotion of Commonwealth links in all fields;
- (c) to help to co-ordinate, in co-operation with the host country, the preparations for future meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government and, where appropriate, for meetings of other Commonwealth Ministers.

The Secretariat would be at the service of all Commonwealth Governments and would be a visible symbol of the spirit of co-operation which animates the Commonwealth.

290. The Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference of 11th and 12th January, 1966 in Lagos in which Malaysia participated has helped to project the viability of the Association. The Communiqué which ensued has placed the Commonwealth in the fore-front of international organisation in so far as action against the illegal regime in Rhodesia was concerned.

291. The unilateral Declaration of Independence by the Rhodesian Government was made on 11th November, 1965. This declaration in the face of world-wide opposition had deprived approximately four million Africans of their political and basic rights. This serious discrimination against the Africans by some 220,000 whites had left a deep scar in the history of democratic government and the protection of human rights.

292. Malaysia together with other Commonwealth countries and member countries of the United Nations had condemned this act of the illegal Smith regime in Rhodesia and had supported various United Nations resolutions which, *inter alia*, had withheld recognition of the regime in addition to imposing world economic sanctions including a total oil embargo. Following these, Malaysia herself had taken the following internal administrative measures to help unseat the Smith regime:

- (a) Imposing a total trade ban with Rhodesia.
- (b) Not recognising passports or visas, issued by the regime and sur-charging letters, parcels or any other communications arriving into Malaysia from Rhodesia.
- (c) Enforcing exchange-control measures against Malaysia.
- (d) Ensuring that no speculators in this country buy the Rhodesian tobacco crop cheaply at present and selling it subsequently at a profit when constitutional rule returns to Rhodesia.

293. Malaysia's image abroad continued to improve particularly in Africa and the Middle-east. Several Ministers made goodwill visits to various Afro-Asian countries in order to further Malaysian interests and to counter anti-Malaysia propaganda spread by Indonesia. The President and the Prime Minister of Korea and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam visited Malaysia.

294. On the larger issue of world peace and security, Malaysia, as a member of the Security Council had played a positive and active part. During her term of office, Malaysia had contributed in no small measure to the lessening of world tension in many troubled spots of the world.

295. It can be observed that Malaysia's responsibilities as an independent nation in a community of nations have grown manifold. In order to cope with these increased commitments, the Government has therefore expanded its representation overseas in as wide a distribution as possible and in a manner that would best serve Malaysia's interests.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

A. GENERAL EDUCATION

296. The total enrolment in primary and secondary schools in Malaysia in 1965 was 1,725,101 and the increase in their enrolment for 1966 is slightly over 9%.

297. The year 1965 witnessed the abolition of the Malayan Secondary School Entrance Examination and the implementation of the comprehensive system of education at the lower secondary level in the States of Malaya whereby every

child is given the opportunity to receive nine years' education, i.e., six years' primary education and three years' lower secondary education, in regular schools within the framework of the national education policy. The teaching of industrial arts, agricultural science and home science was also introduced in a number of schools in 1965.

298. Additional school and class room facilities were provided during the year to accommodate the additional intake of pupils in both primary and secondary schools. The number of Sixth Form classes has also been increased. In the case of Sabah and Sarawak the policy of the Government has also been to expand the primary and secondary school facilities to cope with the increase in enrolment.

B. MALAY MEDIUM TERTIARY EDUCATION

299. Last year the first batch of 31 students in the Sixth Form Malay medium stream from Sekolah Alam Shah, Kuala Lumpur, entered the University of Malaya to pursue studies leading to the Arts degree. This year the student intake into the University from the Malay stream is 53.

C. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

300. The Government also made a preliminary review of the educational facilities provided at the upper secondary level as a follow-up of the new system of lower secondary education particularly in the field of technical and vocational education. It is the intention of the Government to provide courses in trade, commerce and home science in the upper secondary vocational schools.

D. EXAMINATIONS

301. Plans have been made to introduce from 1967 mechanised examination techniques and objective type tests in the Lower Certificate of Education Examination. This has been made possible by the generous assistance of the Ford Foundation which donated a computer and its auxiliary equipment and assisted in the training of such personnel as programmers and test developers.

302. It is also the intention of the Government to introduce Sixth Form Entrance Examination in the Malay medium from 1967 so as to be in line with the Sixth Form Entrance Examination in the English medium. From this year onwards facilities are available for Malay medium students to sit for the Higher School Certificate Examination in a few subjects.

E. EXPANSION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

303. Work on the construction of a new Secondary Trade School in Kuantan was started in 1965 and it is expected that the school will function some time this year. New secondary Technical Schools in Penang and Kuantan were completed last year. The Technical College, Kuala Lumpur, has also been expanded, in particular the workshop and laboratory facilities, to cope with the increased student enrolment. Plans have been made for the construction of two polytechnics which will provide courses in technical, commercial, home science and other subjects.

304. The expansion of higher educational facilities at the University of Malaya has been and is being carried out to cope with the ever increasing demand for high level manpower in the various sectors of the country's economy. A new Faculty of Economics and Administration has also been established at the University of Malaya with effect from this year. It is hoped that this

new Faculty will be able to produce sufficient economists and public administrators. Further expansion in higher education including college level education is envisaged when the Higher Education Planning Committee, appointed by the Government, submits its recommendations on the future expansion and development of higher education in this country.

F. TEACHER TRAINING

305. With the introduction of the comprehensive system of education and the need for more trained teachers of various technical subjects such as electrical, mechanical and civil engineering, domestic science, commerce, music, art and design, a number of study awards in these subjects were given to selected candidates during the previous years. On successful completion of their studies, they will be posted either as lecturers in the Technical College, teacher training colleges or as graduate teachers in secondary schools. In 1965 a total of 179 scholarships and bursaries were awarded.

306. A new Secondary Teacher Training College was started at Johore Bahru at the beginning of 1965 to replace the Training College in the United Kingdom which was closed towards the end of 1964.

307. The Government is faced with the task of training 6,000 teachers annually for the next few years, i.e., double the present annual output of teachers. It is, therefore, necessary for the Government to set aside adequate funds to meet the cost of building the final phase of two Teacher Training Colleges, of carrying out major extensions to existing colleges and of improving the facilities at some of the existing Day Training Colleges and Centres. Plans have also been made for the expansion of teacher training colleges and the construction of new ones in Sabah and Sarawak.

G. SPECIALISED STUDIES IN EDUCATION

308. The Government has also been providing awards for specialised studies in education at post-graduate level in such fields as educational psychology, curriculum development, testing, and educational planning.

H. NATIONAL LANGUAGE

309. The Government has also intensified its programme to implement the National Language policy. The National Language campaign, which was launched for a period of four months last year, was highly successful and it is expected that every citizen in this country will once again give his or her fullest co-operation to the Government in this year's campaign. This is necessary in view of the implementation of the final stage of the National Language policy as enshrined in the Constitution.

310. The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka is also instrumental in implementing this policy and in this connection it had in 1965 published 113 new books in the National Language for use in secondary schools, Sixth Form classes and the University of Malaya. In addition, no less than 10,000 new terms have been compiled during 1965.

311. Action is also being taken to publish a National Language dictionary which is expected to be ready by 1967, a national atlas pioneer encyclopaedia and a science encyclopaedia in the National Language in the near future.

I. MUSLIM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

312. Facilities for Muslim religious instruction in assisted primary and secondary schools have been expanded by a further recruitment of 227 religious teachers in 1965. Funds were provided for the construction of a new Muslim College building in Petaling Jaya, which was completed some time this year and it is expected that the new building will be opened officially this year.

J. COST OF EDUCATION

313. It is important to mention that the annual recurrent and development expenditures on education have been increasing from year to year. This means that the Government has to find additional sources of revenue to meet the increasing cost of education. In 1960 the ordinary and development expenditures on education in the States of Malaya alone were \$164 million and \$13.5 million respectively and for 1966 the ordinary expenditures are estimated at \$313.9 million and development expenditures at \$80 million. The Government has at the same time to provide the necessary funds for a similar rapid expansion in education in Sabah and Sarawak.

314. Taking Malaysia as a whole, the total annually recurrent expenditure for 1966 is \$352,779,390 which represents an increase of about \$32.5 million or about 10% over the sum of \$320,313,351 which was provided for ordinary expenditure during 1965. As for the development expenditure a sum of \$95,804,467 million has been set aside in 1966 for the expansion of various educational facilities and teacher training programmes throughout Malaysia.

315. In view of the increasing cost of education in the States of Malaya and the present financial position, the Government has to reimpose education rate in the States of Malaya during the current year. In levying this rate, the Government is guided by the principle that it should be imposed in proportion to ability to pay and the provision of educational facilities in a particular area. It is estimated that the Government may be able to collect about \$5.7 million in the form of education rate, which represents only about 1.4% of the total annually recurrent expenditure on education for the States of Malaya for 1966.

PROGRAMMES UNDER THE FIRST MALAYSIA PLAN

316. Under the First Malaysia Plan the Government will consolidate further the national educational system in order to promote social, cultural and political unity in this country. It is also the intention of the Government not only to improve the standard of education at all level but also to diversify the educational and training facilities especially those relating to science and technology.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

317. The main function and responsibility of the Ministry of National and Rural Development is to co-ordinate all efforts and activities directed towards the implementation of the Government's Development Plan. The co-ordination exercise is carried out with the use of "Operations" technique. This technique has proved successful not only in detecting delays and "bottlenecks" in the implementation of the Plan but also in assessing the progress of a development project from time to time.

318. In addition to carrying out co-ordination work, this Ministry is implementing the Adult Education and Community Development Programme of the

Government. It is also responsible for the general policy aspects of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat, the Federal Land Development Authority, and the Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation.

319. With the co-operation of State Governments, this Ministry has successfully implemented the Government's Minor Rural Development Schemes. Like the major development projects of the Government, the minor schemes are designed to give better amenities and facilities of life to the rural people including those in the new villages and the local council areas. These schemes include the construction of rural roads, footpaths, water supplies, wells, jetties, ferries, mosques, suraus, religious schools and other places of worship.

320. In 1965 the Government spent approximately \$6,397,863 on minor works and a further sum of \$12,631,339 on the construction of various places of worship.

321. This Ministry is also responsible for the implementation of the Emergency Development and Re-housing Schemes in Sabah and Sarawak. Since the inception of the Schemes in those two States, 3 new villages in Sabah, i.e., at Bergongsong, Tamang, and Kuala Merotai, Tawau, and 4 new villages in Sarawak at Siburan, Beratok, Taph and Pandaruan, have been established. These new villages are well provided with amenities such as schools, community centres, clinics, water supplies, and other amenities normally required by a community.

322. In June 1965 the Ministry organised a three-day Economic Congress known as the "Konggeres Ekonomi Bumiputra." 498 participants and observers including Members of Parliament, Bumiputra leaders, businessmen and representatives from the State Governments and Bumiputra Organisations attended the Konggeres. After three days of exhaustive deliberations on ways and means of helping the Bumiputra of this country increase their effective participation in the economic life of the country, the Konggeres adopted and submitted to the Government various resolutions.

323. Although only a year has elapsed since the convening of the Konggeres, the Government has been able to implement four major resolutions of the Konggeres i.e., the Government has set up the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat, the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority, the Federal Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority and the Bank Bumiputra. The establishment of these organisations will no doubt bring far-reaching results to the economic development of this country.

ADULT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

324. The Adult Education Division was established on 1st April, 1961. Its main purpose is to implement the adult education programme of the Government. The programme is aimed at the elimination of illiteracy especially in the rural areas so as to enable the rural people to attain a standard of living comparable to that of the people in the urban areas.

325. Up to the end of 1965, 598,163 adults have completed their one-year course in Adult Education Classes. Of the total, 331,005 people have been given extension of their course to two years, and 227,130 to three years. 127,922 people have since been given certificates issued by the Ministry at the successful completion of a 3-year course.

326. By the end of 1965 there were 9,726 Adult Education Classes with an enrolment of 241,292 students and a teaching staff of 6,321. The figures included 2,118 classes of 52,160 non-Malay students learning the National Language.

327. Besides learning the 3Rs in the National Language, the students (the Muslim students) of the Adult Education Classes are taught basic Islamic knowledge, Home Economics and subjects on extension services. The total number of Adult Education Classes receiving religious instruction is 6,335 and the total enrolment is 150,616 pupils. Emphasis is given also to the practical aspects of the religion with a view to fostering and promoting progressive attitudes for the betterment of life and society.

328. Women students in the Adult Education Classes are given instruction in Home Economics with a view to giving them useful and functional knowledge in house-keeping, especially in the fields of nutrition, sewing, health and child care. Up-to-date, there are 48,689 students in 2,103 Home Economics Classes. The teachers for the Home Economics Classes have been given special training in the three Women Training Centres in Kuala Lumpur, Kepala Batas and Malacca.

329. In Sabah and Sarawak, the Adult Education Division has successfully set up 251 classes in Sabah and 78 in Sarawak. This is in pursuance with the Government's policy to intensify efforts to implement National and Rural Development Schemes in the two States.

330. The Adult Education Division also deals with the organisation and implementation of Community Development programme termed under "Gerakan Maju" (Operation Progress). This Operation was launched on 14th March, 1966. It aims at mobilising the participation of the people so that they get the fullest benefit from the Government's Development Plan.

FEDERAL LAND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

331. To date the Federal Land Development Authority has successfully developed 62 schemes—52 with rubber and 10 with oil palm as the main crops. The total area planted and under active development is approximately 140,000 acres. A total of 9,900 settlers with an expected population of 59,400 people have been settled in schemes where planting, housing, schooling and other amenities have been completed. Eventually the present 62 schemes will represent the development of 266,346 acres planted with high-yielding rubber, oil palm and other crops for the benefit of over 21,000 settler families with an expected population of over 120,000 people.

332. In keeping with the Government's crop diversification policy, the Authority has embarked on a programme of planting oil palm as a major crop for small-holders in new areas where the soil and other conditions are found suitable. Up to the end of 1965 the Authority has planted 26,896 acres with oil palm in 10 schemes whilst an area of approximately 14,000 acres in 10 schemes is being prepared for field planting during the current year.

333. All schemes under the Federal Land Development Authority are serviced by good access roads, village and agricultural areas, co-operative shops, medical clinics, water supplies, schools, telephones, community centres, places of worship and other amenities.

334. Six rubber schemes—3 in Kedah, 1 in Kelantan and 2 in Malacca—are being tapped while the first oil palm scheme in Johore has commenced to yield fruit bunches. The output and the quality of rubber and oil palm from these schemes have been most gratifying and it is encouraging to note that the settlers in these schemes have started to repay the consolidated charges. It is expected that 3 more schemes will come under tapping during 1966.

335. The extent of monthly gross earning of the settlers may be illustrated by the following 2 schemes—Kemendore and Solok Menggong Land Development Schemes. In the case of Kemendore the average gross monthly income

for the month of July to December 1965 was \$307 in the higher income group, and \$113 in the lower income group. As for Solok Menggong it was \$227 in the higher income group and \$43 in the lower income group. The income of each settler varies because it depends upon the number of tappable trees per acre.

336. As for the Jengka Triangle, intensive and detailed surveys are being carried out by a firm of consultants. The Master Plan of the area is expected to be ready by the end of this year. It is estimated that the land suitable for agriculture covers an approximate area of 150,000 acres. When this area is fully developed, it is estimated to be able to support 15,000 settler-families with a total population of 90,000 people. The actual development of the area will commence in 1967.

337. The agricultural development plans of the Authority for 1966 and 1967 are briefly:

- (i) to complete development of about 140,000 acres planted before 1966;
- (ii) to carry on the development of new phases of existing schemes totalling 32,000 acres;
- (iii) to carry out the development of entirely new areas in the various States involving a total acreage of 109,000 acres.

338. With regard to its operation in Sabah and Sarawak, the Federal Land Development Authority is currently studying the possibility of opening up 3 schemes.

339. Under the First Malaysia Plan, the Federal Land Development Authority plans to plant 89,000 acres with oil palm and only 20,000 acres with rubber. This is in compliance with the Government's policy of crop diversification. The total number of settler-families expected to be settled during the Plan period is in the region of 21,250 with an expected total population of 127,500 people.

340. The Authority's tasks are not confined to the development of rubber and oil palm only. Settlers in the Federal Land Development Authority's schemes are encouraged to participate in other economic projects ranging from livestock to the planting of vegetables and other agricultural products. A significant project that is being undertaken this year is the development of 130 acres of fish-ponds—thus utilizing the low-lying areas of the Authority's schemes which are found to be unsuitable for other agricultural crops.

THE MUSLIM PILGRIMS SAVINGS CORPORATION

341. The establishment of the Corporation is for the main purpose of giving opportunities to Muslim citizens of this country to save money in order to enable them to fulfil their "Fardzu Haji." It is also aimed at mobilising the savings of the rural people for economic development of the country. This indirectly gives the rural people opportunities to participate in the economic life of the country.

342. Up to date 22,594 people have opened saving accounts with the Corporation. The depositors belonging to the Malay and other Muslim communities come from all walks of life. The average monthly collection of the Corporation is approximately \$150,000. The total amount of savings up to date is \$2,660,722. This amount has been invested in profit making ventures which do not conflict with "Hukum Shara'".

343. In 1966, 400 depositors of the Corporation have gone to Mecca to fulfil their "Fardzu Haji". This figure represents an increase of 235 over that of 1965.

MAJLIS AMANAH RA'AYAT

344. The establishment of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat is a tangible proof of the Government's determination to implement the resolutions of the Konggeres Ekonomi Bumiputra held in June last year. The prime function of the new organisation is to carry out activities designed to give the ra'ayat opportunities to participate effectively in the economic, commercial and industrial life of the country. To achieve this main objective, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat is undertaking the following broad categories of activities:

- (i) Provision of training;
- (ii) Provision of Supervised Credit facilities;
- (iii) Provision of Management and Advisory Services;
- (iv) Carrying out Direct Management of projects, and participating in joint-ventures; and
- (v) Purchasing Shares reserved for Bumiputra.

TRAINING

345. With regard to its function to train the ra'ayat with a view to enabling them to play a more effective role in the economic, commercial and industrial life of the country, the immediate step undertaken by the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat is the extension of the present Dewan Latehan at Petaling Jaya.

346. The College is currently providing courses in Cost and Works Accountancy, Secretaryship, Business Management, and Stenography. It has a student population of 226. The extension of the College when completed will increase the student population to 312 by the middle of 1966 and to 400 by the beginning of 1967.

347. In 1967, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat intends to cater for the following courses in the College:

- (a) Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants;
- (b) Institute of Statisticians;
- (c) External Degrees in Arts, Economics, and Law;
- (d) Pre-University classes in Science and Arts subjects.

348. Consequent upon the resolution of the Konggeres Ekonomi Bumiputra, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat is actively planning the establishment of a new multi-million-dollar College of business and technical studies. This new college will be erected on a hundred-acre site already approved by the State Government of Selangor at Batu Tiga, Jalan Klang and is expected to be completed by 1968.

349. Apart from providing the above training facilities, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat is also providing training for the Bumiputra in the fields of Financial Management, Stock Exchange, Hotel Management, Commercial Art and Advertising, Rubber Management, Logging and Saw Milling, Radio and Television Repairs. It is also providing training courses for contractors, pandan and mengkuang weavers and for small businessmen.

CREDIT FINANCE AND ADVISORY SERVICES

350. The main objective of the Credit Finance programme is to help the ra'ayat of Malaysia to increase their participation in commerce and industry by assisting small and medium-sized commercial and industrial enterprises to develop and expand. The activities of the Credit and Finance Division of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat have increased considerably as compared with those of the past years. In 1965 alone, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat issued 1,143 loans valued at \$4,000,000 an increase of \$800,000 over that of 1964.

351. In order to maximise the effectiveness of its loan programme, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat is bolstering the programme with professional and advisory services. The Majlis has now created a separate Advisory Services Division staffed with competent experts and specialists in various fields of commercial and industrial activities such as Engineering, Marketing, Business Management and Book-keeping. These experts and specialists have been providing valuable advice and guidance to Bumiputra businessmen.

DIRECTLY-MANAGED PROJECTS, PURCHASE OF SHARES AND JOINT-VENTURES

352. The main objectives of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat directly-managed projects such as bus services are:

- (a) to provide essential services for the public; and
- (b) to hand over these projects (when they have become sufficiently viable) to the Bumiputra or co-operative societies.

353. By the end of 1965, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat was operating 68 bus services over a total mileage of 1,007 miles. 150 buses were involved in the operation and by the end of 1966, it is expected that the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat would operate about 200 buses.

354. Other directly-managed projects of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat are the shop-houses projects, raw materials procurement projects, the Petaling Jaya Sales Centre project and the Rubber Factories project. These projects are principally for the purpose of providing services to Bumiputra businessmen and the rural people.

355. The Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat is also engaged in setting up several shop-houses in Kangar, Perlis, Labuan, Sabah and at Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur. These shop-houses will be let out to Bumiputra businessmen.

356. The Majlis also proposes to purchase shares reserved for Bumiputra from various companies from time to time. In this way, the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat would be able to secure investment opportunities for the Bumiputra.

357. The Majlis also proposes to take part in Joint-ventures with local or overseas groups in commercial and industrial activities with a view to handing over such ventures to the ra'ayat and by so doing the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat hopes to facilitate and stimulate the ra'ayat to participate in commerce and industry.

358. The Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat has started to extend its activities to Sabah and Sarawak. In Sabah, the Majlis is studying the possibility of setting up an ice factory in Sempurna, Sabah. This project will provide facilities for 2,000 fishermen.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

359. During the past year, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting continued with the work of co-ordinating the working of the various departments under it. Certain common user services were integrated with a view to saving money and manpower. It is hoped that before long the Ministry will be a fully integrated one.

360. The Ministry will move to its permanent home in Pantai Valley some time next year when the first phase of the Broadcasting Complex is completed.

A. DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

361. As the publicity agent of the Government, the Department was involved in every Government activity from national to state and district level, either as an active participant in projects and campaigns or in the ancillary role of explaining to the people the plans, and the objectives of these activities.

362. The Department was engaged in the task of Nation building and the promotion of unity, harmony, understanding and solidarity among the people of the country. In pursuance of these objectives numerous civics courses and campaigns were organised.

363. Counter-confrontation and psychological warfare were given priority attention, and the Department's field resources were deployed in support of Security Forces operations.

364. Short-term refresher courses were organised for the field staff in order that they may carry out their duties in the field more efficiently.

365. The first phase in the recruitment and training of field staff for Sarawak and Sabah was carried out smoothly. Several mobile units have commenced operations in both States by the end of the year. In both States the Departments have increased their tempo of activity considerably.

366. Despite staff shortage, the Headquarters Press and Liaison Division remained as active as before handling Press publicity for all important functions, arranging the issue of Press statements, and photographs to publicise the activities of Ministries, Government Departments, quasi-Government Departments and voluntary organisations. This Division also arranged facilities for visiting journalists covering the visits of foreign dignitaries or important national and international events such as the III SEAP Games.

367. The Visual Publicity Division prepared or collated display material for several exhibitions, the most important being the ECAFE Exhibitions, and those in support of Solidarity Week. In addition to preparing all the art work of the Department's publications and publicity material, the Division also assisted several Departments and voluntary organisations in preparing the design and lay-out for their posters, booklets and publicity material.

368. Towards the end of the year, the responsibility for external publicity devolved on the Department. The External Publicity Division is being strengthened considerably with the creation of new posts. Major changes are under way. When the additional staff are recruited, external publicity will be stepped up considerably.

B. DEPARTMENT OF RADIO

369. Radio Malaysia moved into a position of considerable prominence throughout the world following the recent events in Indonesia. Because of the situation in Indonesia, the whole world relied on Radio Malaysia for news coverage on developments in that country. International news agencies based in Malaysia used Radio Malaysia's entire news output on Indonesia and gave it full credit. Radio Malaysia was the sole source of news on Indonesia for at least ten days after the start of the coup.

370. Besides Indonesian propaganda, Radio Malaysia also strived to counter the menace of insidious communist propaganda and subversion in its programming both for domestic consumption and for overseas listeners and will continue to do so this year.

371. Radio Malaysia's programmes were geared—and will continue to be geared—to suit the tastes of Malaysia's multi-racial society. The picture of Malaysia as a democratic, progressive and peace-loving nation had been successfully projected in the domestic as well as foreign broadcasts. Programmes relating to adult education, national and rural development, broadcasts to aborigines and also religious broadcasts were given special emphasis, in line with the Government's Five-Year Development Plan. Schools Broadcasts have been added to the multifarious activities of Radio Malaysia from May this year.

372. Radio Malaysia engineers and technicians have made tremendous strides last year. Two regional stations, with the latest in studio facilities, were officially opened last year: one in Malacca, the other in Penang. The studios in the new regional stations at Ipoh and Johore Bharu will be operational soon.

373. Work on two transmitting stations in the East Coast, one in Kuantan and the other in Kuala Trengganu, is well under way and will be completed in the very near future. A central Monitoring Station costing about a million dollars is expected to be in service by the end of this year or early 1967. Three powerful 100 kilowatt shortwave transmitters are now in service beaming programme overseas and plans are in store to install higher-powered units to improve and extend overseas coverage.

374. As a dynamic tool of nation-building Radio Malaysia entertains concrete plans for expansion and improvement in its service this year. These include Schools Broadcasts in May (on a limited scale initially), more local programme with a Malaysian flavour, more regional programme elements, the use of more non-Malays in Malay Service programme, more regional broadcasts of rural interest from Malacca and Kota Bharu, more bulletins and more languages in the Overseas Service. 1965 has been a year of marked progress for Radio Malaysia, paving the way for accelerated development this year and the years to come.

C. DEPARTMENT OF TELEVISION

375. The Department of Television was in the second year of operation in 1965 in their temporary studios at Jalan Ampang. There has been an increase in programme time and an additional day programme was telecast for Friday afternoons to enable those states that observe Friday holidays to enjoy this amenity.

376. Educational programme of the straight instruction type was also introduced as a pilot project and for the first time some schools had organised classes using television as a means of instruction. The Ministry of Education was responsible for the preparation of the programme and for the reception in the classrooms. Television Malaysia provided the service of making and taping the programme and telecasting them at agreed times during the day. The programme were both in the National Language and in English.

377. National Language programme and programme of local content show an increase and every effort is being made to encourage local talents both in the field of light entertainment and serious drama.

378. Television coverage was considerably expanded by the end of last year. The whole of the West Coast and some parts of Central Malaya in the East Coast States were receiving television telecast.

379. For 1966, the most important progress is the construction of permanent studios at Pantai Valley. Work commenced on the building on 1st September, 1965 and progress has been good. It is anticipated that the project should be completed and ready for occupation by the middle of 1967.

380. Television coverage to other parts of Malaya is being extended and by June 1966, Kota Bharu and its surrounding districts should receive good signals with the installation of transmitters in Brinchang (Cameron Highlands) and Bukit Bakar (Kelantan). It is hoped that with the completion of the Telecommunications microwave scheme and the setting up of transmitters in the East Coast all the important East Coast towns will receive television coverage.

381. A survey has been conducted in Sabah and Sarawak with a view to introducing television there in the near future. A report is now being prepared.

382. There will be a consolidation and improvement of programme quality for this year but there is unlikely to be an expansion in programme due to the limited facilities now available at the Jalan Ampang Studios. All in all progress in television has been good and steady.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

A. CIVIL AVIATION

383. The past year saw the completion of the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport which has now put Kuala Lumpur, the nation's capital, on the international routes of the world. With a runway that is the longest in the region and the provision of navigational aids up to international requirements, it will provide services of an equal standard to most international airport in the world.

384. The introduction of the five Comet aircraft by Malaysian Airways Ltd. has provided a fast and comfortable means of travel between the Borneo States and the mainland and has also increased the number of flights to Bangkok and Hong Kong.

385. The Government will continue its policy to improve facilities for air travel by providing more modern equipment both in the air and on the ground.

386. The growth of air travel, both domestic and international, in the Borneo States has gained impetus with the birth of Malaysia. Owing to the lack of adequate road, rail and river communication in these States, internal travel can only be speedily increased by air travel. In order to provide an efficient air service, both internally and internationally, the Government's policies in respect of the Borneo States are to provide and improve aerodromes and associated facilities throughout the States in order to permit Malaysian Airways to operate all main internal routes with Fokker Friendship aircraft by mid-1967, and to continue to improve the telecommunication services, radio navigation services and night flying facilities in these States.

387. The Borneo Airways was merged with the Malayan Airways on 1st April, 1965. The new company, known as the Malaysian Airways, has proved to be most satisfactory and has greatly assisted in the development of public air transport services in the Borneo States. During 1965, the number of Comet jet services to Jesselton and Kuching was increased and plans were developed to introduce Fokker Friendship services on some of the main internal routes in 1966.

388. The new aircraft hangars at Jesselton built by the Department of Civil Aviation for the use of Malaysian Airways, were completed on 1st April, 1966. On this date, the Malaysian Airways Engineering Base moved from Labuan to Jesselton.

389. High intensity aerodrome lighting systems were installed at Jesselton and Kuching and both systems have been operating since March, 1966.

390. Work started in 1965 on the new aerodrome at Miri and good progress was made during the year. The target date for completion is June, 1967. Work also started on the reconstruction of Bintulu Aerodrome which will be completed by June 1967.

391. The construction of new aerodrome at Sandakan was almost completed by the end of the year. The new runway, taxi-way and apron were brought into use in November 1965. Work on the reconstruction of Lahad Datu aerodrome has also commenced and some progress had been made by the end of the year. The target date for completion is the end of June 1966.

392. Considerable progress has been made in re-equipping the Department's Fire and Rescue Services and in improving radio communication facilities and radio aid to navigation.

B. DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND PORT SERVICES

393. Fifty per cent of the work on the second stage of the new headquarters for Seawall and Hard at Port Swettenham has been completed. It is hoped that the whole project will be completed by the end of the year.

394. A new dredger has been constructed at Butterworth by a local firm at a cost of \$1.9 million and has been put into service since 4th May this year.

395. The Marine Department, States of Malaya, acquired a new water boat at a cost of \$300,000 and was put into operation in early part of 1965.

396. Work on the landing jetty at Pulau Langkawi could not be completed in 1965 and is carried on to 1966.

397. The reclamation of the site of the deep water wharves at Butterworth had been substantially completed in August, 1965. Dredging of the berths is expected to be completed early in 1966. All bund works were also substantially completed in August 1965.

398. Tender for the construction of the wharves and access bridges was awarded in June 1965. Preliminary site works have been completed and the contractor has commenced piling in March 1966.

399. Dredging work carried out by the Penang Port Commission for the development of the remaining section of Weld Quay was completed. The actual construction of the wharf progressed satisfactorily, with the commencement of piling in September, as was originally planned. The main reclaimed area had been prepared as a precasting area and the precasting work is proceeding as scheduled.

400. The construction of the new passenger terminal and administrative office building was completed in September and the administrative offices on the 1st and 2nd floor of the building were occupied in October. The new terminal building was officially opened by the Hon'ble the Minister of Transport on 30th October, 1965.

401. The Commission's sixth ferry vessel was completed and put into service in July 1965 and with the addition of this new ferry vessel, the ferry service is now running at 10-minute intervals during busy periods of the day.

402. The Low Cost Housing project at Bagan Ajam, which the Commission undertook in conjunction with the Housing Trust in order to assist its lower income group employees to purchase their own houses, was completed. All the 98 houses constructed were occupied by employees who were granted loans to purchase the houses at a very low rate of interest.

403. *Port Swettenham Authority.* Tonnage through Port Swettenham continues to grow. It is essential that port facilities keep pace with the increase in traffic and the requirements of the rapidly expanding industrial area at Petaling Jaya and Klang. It is accordingly intended during the First Malaysia Plan to reclaim an area adjacent to the new port in the North Klang Straits and to construct two more ocean berths. A token provision of \$10 for each project is accordingly included in the 1966 Estimates. Consultants' advice is being obtained as to the technical problems involved.

404. The Port Swettenham Authority also proposes, on the advice of its consulting engineers, to rebuild wharves Nos. 4 and 5 in the old port which were constructed over 50 years ago and which have now reached the end of their useful lives. A sum of \$4 million is provided in the first Five-Year Malaysia Plan as a loan, of which it is planned that \$2 million will be spent in 1966.

405. *East Coast Ports.* Considerable interest has developed during the year regarding the improvement of the coastal ports in the East Coast and the possibility of constructing an ocean port. It must be said straight away, however, that port development and improvement on the East Coast are very difficult problems. Access to the ports at the mouths of the rivers involved crossing sand bars and the approach channels can only be kept open by expensive dredging. A deep sea port on the East Coast would involve the construction of expensive breakwaters to protect the port against the North East Monsoon. As a first step, therefore, the Ministry of Transport proposes to seek independent technical advice, possibly under the Colombo Plan, both as to the improvement of existing coastal ports and the practicability and the economics of constructing an ocean port.

406. The construction of the new 500-ton slipway at Labuan, Sabah, has been completed except for electrical connections and distribution board. This additional slipway is designed to cope with all craft engaged in security operations in this area which will include coastal minesweepers of the Royal Malaysian Navy. Operation date is expected to be in early 1967. Tenders for the construction of the new 120 ton slipway at Sandakan will be called shortly and it is hoped that this project will be started soon. This slipway will minimise the need for craft operating on the East Coast, including security patrol craft, to come around to Labuan for slipping. It will, therefore, reduce considerably the period of time taken to refit and will increase the operational efficiency of the craft operating in that area.

407. In Sandakan, the construction of dolphins at each of the main wharf has been completed. This has increased the berthing space available and providing a total frontage of 950 feet. A considerable amount of port improvement work has been completed in the port area, thus easing the flow of cargo through the port.

408. Lahad Datu and Semporna will have new wharves soon. Road access to the site of the proposed new wharf for Lahad Datu is already under construction. The construction of the wharf at Semporna is progressing and it is expected to be completed in September, 1966. This wharf is designed to permit the regular Straits Line passenger and cargo service and all other vessels of a similar size to berth alongside.

409. The three new launches constructed in 1964 locally were delivered in 1965, two for the Medical Department and one for the Public Works Department.

410. Seven vessels including a dredger and a plant transporting craft for the Public Works Department, an ambulance launch and speed boat for the Medical Department, one air/sea rescue launch for the department of Civil Aviation and one for the Administration in Sandakan, and one harbour/pilot launch for the Marine Department are under construction.

411. Provision has been made in the First Malaysian Development Plan for Consultants' investigations into the development requirements of the two major ports of Jesselton and Sandakan where rapid trade expansion is taking place.

412. The Department of Marine, Sarawak, obtained two new fast launches and a new landing craft for transporting plant and equipment for road and airfield development work, at the end of last year. Two months' work was carried out by the hydrographic unit, Sarawak, on behalf of the neighbouring Government of Brunei in connection with port development. The survey of the river from Sibu to Kanowit was completed and a chart published.

413. The largest vessel ever to call at either Kuching or Sibu, the s.s. Jin An was successfully handled in and out of each port on a number of occasions by Marine Department pilots. This ship is 425 feet in length and 5,300 tons gross registered tonnage.

414. Continued progress was made by the Marine Department, Sarawak, in increasing the safety and other standards in local vessels, but a decision to extend watertight subdivision in river craft was postponed until June 1966.

415. The functions of the Marine Surveys Department is to implement the policy of the Government with regard to safety of life at sea in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Ordinance and Acts and various International Conventions regarding safety and loadlines.

416. Last year Malaya accepted the International Convention for safety of Life at Sea 1960, the provisions of which became effective in November last.

417. The Government undertakes to give the Convention full and complete effect so as to ensure, from the point of view of safety of life, that Malaysian and other ships which use Malaysian Ports are fit for the service for which they are intended.

C. METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

418. The Malayan Meteorological Service continued to maintain a very high standard in its provision of meteorological services to both civil and military aviations, shipping, and members of the public, and to implement as far as possible the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organisation of which Malaysia is a member, in respect of the establishment of a comprehensive network of surface and upper-air observation stations and observation programme in accordance with International requirements.

419. The radio-sonde project in Bayan Lepas was completed in April, 1965 and is now in full operation. This project, established as Malaysia's contribution to the Indian Ocean Expedition, provides important upper-air data for weather analysis and prognosis for international jet-aircraft operations. High-altitude sounding balloons are released daily to probe the upper atmosphere up to the stratospheric level measuring meteorological parameters like temperature, humidity and pressure.

420. A new meteorological store at the Subang Airport was completed in September, 1965 to serve as a central store for meteorological instruments and supplies in Malaysia, and also as a meteorological archive of climatological records and analysis.

D. ROAD SAFETY

421. The Government is much concerned with road safety problem and occurrences of road accidents in the country. Besides the engineering aspects in the form of road improvement, improvement of street lighting and installation of more traffic signs and enforcement of traffic laws, the Government will continue its road safety campaigns from time to time to educate road-users on the consequences of road accidents. In the campaigns, special emphasis is being made on the responsibility of road-users in obeying the road traffic rules and the highway code. Booklets, pamphlets and posters on road safety are being distributed to the public and road safety films and cinema slides are being shown to the public to remind them the importance of road safety. In addition, publicity on road safety is being made through popular public media such as television, radio and rediffusion. With the co-operation of an oil company, road traffic games have been organised from time to time to educate the school children in the country to develop good road sense and courtesy.

E. ROAD TRANSPORT

422. The Road Transport Department continues to expand. The total number of motor vehicles registered up to 31st December, 1965 was 395,118 an increase of 52,727 motor vehicles compared to the previous year. Revenue collected during the year 1965 totalled nearly 108½ million dollars compared to 92½ million dollars for the previous year. A new system of licensing of motor vehicles based on the vehicles' cylinder capacity was introduced last year superseding the out-moded system based on horse-power. Regular meetings were held by the Road Transport Licensing Boards in the various States for the convenience of applicants and their witnesses.

423. In pursuance of the Government's declared policy, progress in the field of Malay participation in the road transport industry has been steadily maintained during the year 1965 and it is expected that this progress will continue to be maintained during the current year. On 31st December, 1965 the target percentage for Malay taxi cabs and hire car licences was achieved in 6 States, namely Penang, Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca; in the other States, the target has nearly been achieved. As on that date the total number of Carriers' Licences for goods carrying vehicles held by Malays or joint Malay Companies is 1,410. The extent of Malay capital in bus companies has also increased to \$7,521,057 by the end of 1964. Figures in respect of 1965 have not been completed but a further increase in Malay capital in bus companies can definitely be anticipated.

424. Under the First Malaysia Plan a sum of \$1 million has been allocated for the Road Transport Department for the purpose of constructing new office buildings, inspection and weighing facilities in Alor Star (Kedah), Kuantan, and Malacca. Building plans in respect of new office buildings, inspection and weighing facilities at Petaling Jaya are being finalised and it is expected that tenders will be called in May, 1966. This new building when completed, will provide better facilities for the convenience of the public.

F. RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

425. In the Malayan Railway a number of modernisation projects were completed during 1965. In the continuing programme of dieselization, fifteen new diesel hydraulic main line locomotives were received and fifteen more

diesel cars were purchased. A new line from Bukit Timah to Jurong has been opened to serve the Jurong Industrial Complex in Singapore and by the end of the year the extension of the main-line from Prai to Butterworth was in full swing and the project is expected to be completed in 1967. Construction works on the new passenger station and goods terminal facilities at Wakaf Baharu in Kelantan had started whilst the border station at Sungei Golok jointly owned by the Thai State Railway and the Malayan Railway had been completely reconstructed with modern facilities and was officially opened in April this year.

426. This current year sees the Railway entering the First Five-Year Malaysia Plan with further development projects such as the purchase of more diesel locomotives and wagons, equipping itself with modern signalling equipment and continuing its programme of commercial development and permanent way improvements.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

EXPORT COMMODITIES

427. In the field of export commodities, it is the policy of the Government to continue to pursue measures to strengthen and consolidate the economic and commercial position internally, as well as overseas.

RUBBER

428. With the prospect of expanding world consumption of rubber, natural rubber must endeavour to gain as big a percentage of total demand as possible. In the face of competition from synthetic rubber, natural rubber can only do so if it increased its productivity, reduced its cost of production, improved its method of packing and processing, promoted research to improve yields and embarked upon a sales campaign.

429. The replanting programme which was launched in 1952 has been a tremendous success. By the end of 1965, it is estimated that 70% of the rubber estates and 46% of the smallholdings in the States of Malaya have already been replanted with high-yielding trees. This has resulted not only in increased production but also in improved yields per acre. In 1965, total rubber production in the States of Malaya was 860,000 tons as compared with 824,000 tons in the previous year.

430. Efforts to improve the processing and presentation of natural rubber produced in the States of Malaya made significant progress in 1965 with the introduction of the Standard Malaysian Rubber which classified rubber according to its technical properties rather than by visual means. Such rubber is packed in bales wrapped in polythylene instead of being bale-coated with powder. Work has also been carried out on new methods of processing and packing which will help not only to reduce the cost of production but also to improve its presentation.

431. Research into improving yields through producing improved planting materials and exploitation methods has also shown encouraging results. On experimental plots, yields which give more than 3,000 lbs per acre have been achieved and in commercial plantings the yield per acre has risen fast and promises to exceed 2,000 lbs per acre per annum. The introduction of green budding technique enables rubber trees to be tapped 7 months earlier than under conventional budding.

432. In the field of trade and marketing, the Government in 1965 conducted a review of the operations of the marketing organisation and measures are in hand to strengthen its position. A Rubber Trade Mission visited the main consuming countries in Europe in 1965 to establish contact and goodwill with overseas traders and consumers and to discuss matters for the improvement of the rubber trade.

TIN

433. The Government has continued to pay serious attention to the economic and the commercial problems of the tin industry, one of the two major props of the national economy. For the past three years the industry has been affected by uncertainties on the market caused, *inter alia*, by the disposal of surplus tin from non-commercial stockpiles. The Government, as in the past, will continue its relentless endeavour through the International Tin Council and through normal diplomatic channels to mitigate the effects of such disturbances on the tin industry.

434. Malaysia is a member of the Second International Tin Agreement which will expire at the end of June 1966. A Third Agreement which was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations in March/April 1964, is due to come into force after that date.

PINEAPPLE

435. In spite of fierce competition overseas, exports of canned pineapples during the past year increased from 2.5 million cases in 1964 to nearly 3 million cases. Measures were taken to further consolidate their position in the overseas markets through the introduction of regulations to improve marketing systems.

436. The Pineapple Cannery of Malaya Ltd. which was set up in 1964 with Government equity participation of \$5 million within the framework of the Second Malayan Development Plan has provided an assured outlet for the smallgrowers' fruit in the area and has given opportunities for employment to more than 400 members of smallgrowers' families who have before that been under-employed or unemployed.

437. Last year, production of smallgrowers' fruit increased by 21%, from 183 million lbs in 1964 to 220 million lbs. The problem of increasing production of smallgrowers' fruit is receiving the serious attention of the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board. Legislation to register pineapple growers was approved by Parliament at the end of 1965 and Regulations to enforce the registration were published early this year. With the registration, the Board will be able to watch the trends of fruit production and to introduce suitable measures to ensure that smallgrowers' interests are safeguarded.

TIMBER

438. Legislation for the establishment of a Malayan Timber Export Board to regulate the timber export trade with the aim of putting the timber industry on a sound, stable and well-organised basis in which overseas importers will have confidence in Malayan exports, was passed by Parliament at the end of 1965. The establishment of the Board is now awaiting the passing of similar legislation by the Singapore Government.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

439. The Government will continue to uphold the principle of free enterprise to encourage greater local and foreign capital participation in industry. Industrialisation in the long-run provides one of the best avenues for diversifying the Malaysian economy and the Government will therefore continue to provide

generous incentives and facilities in order to accelerate the rate of industrial growth. During the past year the progress of the manufacturing sector as a whole has been very satisfactory. The economy was generally buoyant and, despite confrontation, the manufacturing sector was able to expand its activities. The past year witnessed the introduction of a number of protective duties on imports to safeguard local industries against foreign competition. This measure has helped our industries to expand their production capacities. At the same time, the Malaysian Customs Union was formed which permitted the free flow, within Malaysia, of almost all locally manufactured products. With the existence of tariff protection and the Customs Union, Malaysian manufacturers were able to enjoy larger markets for their products and would, therefore, be able to lower costs of production.

440. The Government has declared that it will use protective tariffs judiciously to enable local industries to grow. This assurance should stimulate more private investment in manufacturing industry.

441. The pioneer industries programme has continued to attract substantial local and foreign capital. To date, 138 pioneer certificates have been issued in Malaysia: 115 in Malaya, 11 in Sabah and 12 in Sarawak. The nominal capital of these 138 pioneer companies is \$740,000,000. A total of \$244,000,000 have already been paid up with \$95,000,000 being subscribed by local investors and \$149,000,000 by foreign parties.

442. Seventeen foreign countries have taken advantage of the favourable investment climate in Malaysia by actively participating in joint-ventures under pioneer status. Out of a total of 138 companies which are granted pioneer certificates 104 are already in production. It is estimated that when all the 138 companies are in full production they will provide employment to 16,000 persons.

443. At the same time pioneer status, in principle, has been granted to 51 firms in Malaysia involving a total nominal capital of \$146,050,000. The total paid up capital of these firms is \$55,690,000. It is envisaged that a total of 7,000 persons will be employed in these firms when they are in full production.

444. The inflow of technical and financial resources as a result of the establishment of joint-ventures has speeded up the industrial pace of the nation. It is the Government's conviction that the establishment of industrial joint-ventures should be encouraged to the fullest extent because of the many benefits they bring to the economy. It must not, however, be forgotten that non-pioneer manufacturing firms have also contributed significantly to the economy in terms of investment and employment. Increased trading and banking activities have also created considerable employment opportunities.

445. Malaysia has now an impressive network of light consumer goods industries which produce products mainly for the domestic market. As Malaysia has traditionally been a very large importer of consumer goods, the establishment of such industries has resulted in considerable savings in foreign exchange.

446. Malaysia has now reached a stage when she can embark upon the establishment of more heavy industries which are essential for more rapid industrial growth. The prospects for long-term industrialisation are extremely bright with the present rate of growth.

447. Conscious of the growing importance of industrialisation in the Malaysian economy, the Government in 1965 enlisted the services of a well-known consultant firms to undertake economic feasibility studies. Its team of experts arrived in 1965 to study the feasibility of establishing specific industries and was required to make recommendations on its findings to the Government. The

team has already completed its survey and has submitted a report on the motor vehicle industry which the Government has used as the basis to encourage the establishment of assembly plants in Malaysia. Other reports are expected to be received shortly. In the past the initiative for establishing industries came from the investors themselves but, with the reports to be submitted by Arthur D. Little, the Government will be able to offer specific investment opportunities to investors. This is highly desirable and will serve as one of the most effective means of industrial promotion.

448. The establishment of the Federal Industrial Development Authority has been given top priority by the Government. The Authority will be a very important organisation as its functions will include the undertaking of feasibility studies, industrial promotion, development of industrial sites, co-ordination of industrial development efforts and evaluation of pioneer status. It will be staffed by competent officers and its activities will extend to all the States of Malaysia.

449. In order to enable local products to find acceptance in the local market as well as overseas a Standards Institution of Malaysia has been established. A Colombo plan expert is now in the country to advise and assist the Government to launch the Institution. The insistence on standardization and quality control by the Institution should remove prejudice against local products.

450. During the past year a special Committee comprising top Government officials has been appointed to examine the present incentives and facilities for industrial development and to make recommendations to the Government on specific measures that should be taken to induce more rapid and balanced development in industry.

451. It is the Government's intention to do everything it can in order to speed up the nation's industrial development in order to help to diversify the economy. It is hoped that, in the years to come, with rapid industrial development, the economy of Malaysia will be more stable and a higher standard of living will be achieved for all Malaysians.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTRE

452. With a widening field of endeavour, support from leaders of Commerce and Industry and demand from manufacturing organisations and others towards higher productivity and standard of living, the National Productivity Centre extended its training activities to the States of Sarawak and Sabah.

453. In 1965, as a result of a preliminary survey, 6 specially designed productivity courses were conducted in Sarawak and Sabah for 154 participants. In the Western States 3 courses were conducted for 64 Malay contractors. To date, 88 training courses have been held in which 1521 participants, comprising managers, supervisors and trade union executives have been trained. Of this number, in 1965 alone, 544 persons took part in the Centre's training courses. Various short term practical projects in plants, workshops and offices have also been carried out by the Centre's international and local staff.

454. The Plan of Operations for the establishment of the National Productivity Centre provides for a review of the status of the Centre after the initial years, with a view to an increased measure of autonomy.

455. The Government has approved the formation of the National Productivity Council to accelerate the pace of industrial development, and to increase the efficiency in the industrial and commercial sectors and also the rate of industrial expansion in the country by transferring to industry a substantial share of the responsibility for the National Productivity Centre's administration

and finance. The Government is confident that this joint project between the public and the private sectors should augur well for the future of the productivity movement which will continue to play a dynamic role in our economy.

TRADE

456. In the field of trade, it is encouraging to note that for the period January to June 1965 there was a favourable balance of \$139.7 million when compared with an unfavourable balance amounting to \$368.0 million during the same period in 1964. Total trade for the six months to June, 1965 stood at \$3,448.5 million consisting of exports totalling \$1,794.1 million and imports valued at \$1,654.4 million.

457. As Malaysia's prosperity depends to a large extent on trade, particularly export trade, the Government has continued to pursue a policy aimed at increasing the export of both primary products—rubber and tin—as well as manufactures—canned pineapples, textiles, veneer and plywood. The Government continues to be represented in international forums where, in conjunction with other developing countries, it carries on the fight for a larger share of the world trade and for fair treatment of Malaysia's export of primary commodities.

458. Last year, reference was made to the establishment of the Trade Commissioners' Services which the Government hoped would contribute not only towards maintaining the present level of Malaysia's overseas trade but also of expanding this still further. The Government has already begun the recruitment of officers into the Service and these Trade Ambassadors would soon, after having completed a short period of training in this country, be assigned to their posts in overseas countries with whom Malaysia has important trade relationship.

459. In order to promote internal trade, the Government has held several Trade Fairs, the most important of which was the Made-in-Malaysia Trade Fair. The third in the series of such trade fair was held in Kuala Lumpur in August last year. In addition to the objective of increasing trade, the Made-in-Malaysia Trade Fair was intended to popularise the types and range of goods that are at present being manufactured in this country. It is the policy of the Government to hold such a fair at least once annually and for this year plans are already underway for the staging of a floating Made-in-Malaysia Trade Fair. The floating fair will visit ports in Western as well as in Eastern Malaysia. The object is to encourage still further all Malaysians to buy Malaysian products. It is also directed at the idea of supplying Eastern Malaysia with cheaper goods now that Malaysian manufactures enter the two East Malaysian States without duties.

460. To promote international understanding and the maintenance of stable and friendly trade relations the Government has decided to participate at the forthcoming Asian Trade Fair to be held in Bangkok in November this year. This can also be regarded as a very significant step in the attempt to popularise Malaysia's manufactured goods among countries of this region. This participation is also of significance because of the Government's belief in regional co-operation in the field of trade as well as in technical, cultural and social fields.

461. The Government also hopes that this year will mark the beginning of the Malaysian National Shipping Line. The report of a Special Committee to study the question is shortly to be submitted to the Government and there is no doubt that the recommendations of the Committee will be urgently considered in view of the longfelt need to start a Malaysian shipping line in the interest of Malaysia's trade and economic survival.

TOURISM

462. The Government is confident that tourism will continue to grow as an important foreign exchange earner. Last year, tourism achieved a further increase of 13% in tourist revenue, thereby enriching the national economy by an estimated \$15.9 million. Greater attention will be given to the development of additional tourist facilities in this country and consequently a sum of \$2,000,000 has been provided in the First Malaysia Development estimates for projects planned for Trengganu and Selangor States. The Government, at the same time, will continue to encourage private enterprise to invest in areas which are yet unopened but have the right tourist potentials, by building first class hotels and maintaining transport links.

463. It is also a known fact that tourism is a powerful means of projecting a favourable picture of Malaysia abroad which is particularly necessary in these troubled times when confronting enemy forces may have blurred Malaysia's fine image overseas. In order to counteract any adverse effects of confrontation, the Government is planning more dynamic publicity campaigns abroad and portraying Malaysia as a happy, progressive and prosperous country with a colourful multi-racial populations and a rich indigenous culture. Half a million copies of publicity materials were distributed to almost all parts of the world last year.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

464. The National Electricity Board has made further significant progress during the past year.

465. In the Cameron Highlands and Batang Padang area, good progress has been made following the awards of the various contracts in connection with the main civil works and the supply and installation of mechanical and electrical plant associated with the dams and Woh underground Power Station of the Batang Padang Hydro Electric Scheme. There is every prospect that the target date for the commissioning of the Woh underground Power Station by the end of 1967 will be realized.

466. In connection with the investigation of the Upper Perak Hydro Electric Scheme, a staff of nine Canadians from the Shawinigan Engineering Company together with 90 Malaysian technical and other personnel were engaged throughout the year on survey work and geological investigations at three dam sites. The geological investigation included 9,355 feet of diamond drilling; soil samples were analysed in the Soils Laboratory of the Public Works Department. Hydrological studies were made to estimate available riverflow and to examine the reservoir siltation problems.

467. Site surveys and investigations of two small Hydro Electric Schemes on the Perting and Benus rivers near Bentong, Pahang, were completed during the year.

468. A report on the economic feasibility of a number of alternative methods of developing the hydro electric potential of the Sia, Liang and Sempam rivers in the District of Raub was prepared by the Board's Engineers. The report concluded that the Hydro Electric resources of these three rivers could be developed economically and would be capable of producing about 175 million units per year.

469. With regard to the Port Dickson Thermal Power Station which is planned to have an ultimate capacity of 480 MW, preliminary sub-soil investigation and exploration of the site were carried out and preparation of the specifications for the generating and ancillary equipment are being prepared by the Board's Consultants.

470. At Prai, construction of the new Thermal Power Station has progressed satisfactorily although civil work on the foundations was delayed by about three months due to a labour dispute. It is anticipated that the Station will be commissioned in October 1966.

471. In Malacca, the contract for the civil works in connection with the installation of the fourth 10 MW Turbo-Alternator and associated boiler plant was successfully completed in March 1965. It is expected that the new plant will be commissioned in the middle of 1966.

472. In Johore, the civil works in connection with the first extension of a 30 MW Turbo-Alternator and associated boiler plant at Sultan Ismail Power Station, Johore Bahru, have commenced. The target date for the commissioning of the new plant is March 1967.

473. Considerable progress has been made by the Board in the last phase of the Board's Rural Electrification Programme under the Government's Second 5-Year Development Plan. Altogether 422 villages have received electricity supply under this Plan at a total cost of approximately \$16 million. The Board has prepared and submitted to the Government, proposals for its Rural Electrification Programme under the First Malaysia Plan 1966/70 which it is estimated will cost \$15 million and will provide electricity supply to a further 343 villages throughout the States of Malaya.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

A. THE REGULAR ARMY

OPERATIONS

474. The Malaysian Army has been successful in all spheres of operations against the enemies of the State. The Government is fully aware of the threat to the country posed by the remaining communist terrorists in the Malaysia/Thai border areas. In this respect, the Border Agreement with the Thai Government resulted in close co-operation between the Malaysian and the Thai security forces in carrying out effective combined operations against the communist terrorists in the border areas.

475. The Government is grateful for the contribution of men and materials which have been provided willingly by Malaysia's allies, the Governments of Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The Government is confident that additional assistance, if required, will be forthcoming from Malaysia's friends for her defence.

EXPANSION

476. This year the Army embarked on a plan of expansion covering the next five years. This plan is aimed at building up the Malaysian Armed Forces to meet any threat of external aggression and subversion from within. All efforts are now being made to make the Army a strong and balanced force in order that it can effectively fulfill the roles and the tasks which it has been given. The British Government has raised two Ranger Battalions which were handed over to the Malaysian Government at the end of last year. The British Government is now raising a third Ranger Battalion which will be handed over to the Malaysian Government at the end of this year.

MALAYSIANISATION

477. The Malaysianisation programme of the Army has been progressing satisfactorily inspite of difficulties caused by the rapid expansion.

EQUIPMENT

478. The Army is constantly reviewing its policy on equipments and efforts are being made to maintain a progressive resupply of modern weapons and equipments consistent with the role it has to play in ensuring the ground defence of Malaysia.

B. THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

479. The Territorial Army and the Local Defence Corps are continuing their expansion according to plan. At present, part of these forces have been mobilised to assist the Regular Army. Their performance in their task is encouraging indeed. Plans are now being made to raise Local Defence Corps units in Sabah and Sarawak for the task of guarding important key points and installations.

C. THE NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

480. The Government originally decided to establish a training centre in every State. However, in view of the shortage of army personnel who would be required to give army training at these centres, it has not been possible to implement the above decision all at once. It has since been decided that the same objective can be achieved by taking the alternative action of expanding the existing five centres which can be done with less expense and personnel.

481. Up to date 6,266 National Servicemen have completed their two-month military training. Not less than 40,000 young men had been medically examined. They will be sent for military training at various stages in the various centres throughout Malaysia.

D. THE ROYAL MALAYSIAN NAVY

482. The expansion of the Royal Malaysian Navy continued during the past year. The number of personnel has increased. The total manpower is now four times the strength on Merdeka Day.

483. On 1st April this year the Navy completed the 1,000th day of consecutive patrolling to stop Indonesian infiltration and piracy. A number of successful actions have been fought during the past year. These patrols will be continued in the waters around West and East Malaysia as long as they are necessary.

484. The first phase of the Naval Base in Singapore and the main Base in East Malaysia have now been completed. Work has also started on an advance Naval Base in Tawau.

E. THE ROYAL MALAYSIAN AIR FORCE

485. During the past year the Royal Malaysian Air Force continued to be employed principally in the tactical transport support role including helicopter operations. The Air Force is playing a vital part in assisting the ground Security Forces throughout Malaysia to maintain the security of the country. Units of the RMAF are based in East and West Malaysia for these purposes and their daily tasks include transport of troops, airdropping and airlanding of supplies and equipment to forward troops, casualty evacuation, reconnaissance including offshore reconnaissance patrols in support of the Royal Malaysian Navy, and communications duties. Additionally, the medium range air transport force flies police, troops, equipment and supplies on regular schedules throughout the country.

486. Other tasks of considerable importance undertaken by the RMAF include photographic survey for map making and rural development, transport of personnel and equipment to remote areas to assist in development work, and aeromedical evacuation flights to save life.

487. Additional helicopters were procured during 1965, and the first four Caribou tactical transport aircraft which have just been received are gifts from the Canadian Government. These additions to the RMAF Order of Battle will significantly increase the capacity of the Force.

488. The development of Labuan as the main Air Force Base in East Malaysia has continued steadily and is nearing the stage when its operational capabilities can be greatly increased. The airfield at Kuantan is also being developed, as a high priority project, as the main base for the strike fighter force which has recently been ordered for introduction into the service to assist in national defence.

489. During the past year, both the Flying Training School at Alor Star and the School of Technical Training at Kinrara continued to play their vital role of producing locally trained pilots and technicians for the growing Air Force. Members of the RMAF Volunteer Reserve continued to serve on a full-time basis, playing their part in maintaining the security of the country by assisting in the defence of RMAF airfields against possible sabotage.

490. Plans have now been made for procuring more transport aircraft and helicopters over the next two to three years to meet the rapidly growing tasks of the Air Force.

F. ADMINISTRATION

491. The administration of the Malaysian Armed Forces is being carried out very satisfactorily. The Armed Forces Medical Services continue to expand to meet the requirements brought about by the expansion of the Armed Forces. At present it is still hampered by a shortage of medical officers. It has not been possible to obtain medical officers by means of voluntary recruitment. Because of the acute shortage of military officers, it was considered necessary to call-up civilian doctors for compulsory military service. This was the only practical step to take during this period of confrontation.

492. It is hoped that young medical graduates will voluntarily come forward for service either in the regular Armed Forces or in the volunteer military organisation like the Territorial Army.

G. DEFENCE AID

493. The Government recognises with deep gratitude the defence aid and military assistance given by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States of America to assist in the expansion of Malaysian forces and to help meet the threat of confrontation.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

494. The policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives can be enunciated as follows:

- (i) to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of essential foods in order to achieve as near self-sufficiency as is economically feasible and desirable;
- (ii) to develop and exploit agricultural resources to the maximum and to intensify diversification of agriculture in order to provide suitable raw materials needed for industrialisation and for export, thus broadening the base of the country's economy;

- (iii) to provide satisfactory marketing arrangements, credit facilities and other effective measures in order to secure for the primary producers maximum returns for their produce;
- (iv) to promote co-operatives and other rural institutions as effective instruments for improving the economic and social status of the primary producers; and
- (v) to promote agricultural research, to foster agricultural education at all levels, and to improve and expand agricultural training to enable the utilisation to the maximum advantage of the human resources and techniques for sound agricultural development.

A. DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

495. Agricultural research and investigations, extension, education, development and diversification continued to be the main activities of the Division of Agriculture in 1965. Satisfactory progress has been achieved in all these fields, thus contributing, in diverse ways to the improvement of the rural economy of the country.

496. Padi production and research was given top priority in last year's activities. Production in terms of milled rice in the 1964/65 season reached 571,000 tons, the highest on record and this figure exceeded the 1961/62 season which was the best production year by 77,000 tons. A very significant contribution to increased padi production was the expansion of double-cropping brought about through improvement in irrigation facilities. In 1964, the acreage double-cropped was about 59,000 and in 1965 a record acreage of 87,000 acres was planted.

497. Other contributory factors to higher padi production were the greater use of fertilisers and of the high yielding selected seeds. Under the Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme 12,460 tons of fertilisers were distributed and some 80,800 gantangs of Government seeds were released in 1965 in addition to the amount distributed previously.

498. The weather has again been unkind to the padi planters, especially, those in Kelantan and Trengganu during the 1965/66 season. After the severe drought of the 1963/64 season widescale flooding in the two East Coast States has brought about untold damage to the 1965/66 padi crop. A survey is now being undertaken to assess the damage to crops and livestock and the disruption to rural life.

499. The padi improvement programme was greatly expanded to include the testing of a large number of local and imported varieties from the International Rice Research Institute, and the comprehensive screening of all varieties resistant to padi blast disease. The emphasis given to breeding and selection of short maturing varieties for double-cropping was intensified and expanded *vis-a-vis* the anticipated provisions of irrigation facilities by the Muda River Project and the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme.

500. In the field of agronomic investigations, work was mainly concentrated on padi fertiliser trials on Government experiment stations and farmers' lands. The main object of these trials was to formulate a more effective and cheaper fertiliser mixture. Equally relevant and important studies were made on the cropping of short-term crops other than padi on padi land during the off-season with the object of evolving a system of crop rotation and a new pattern of agriculture in the two major irrigation projects now under development.

501. In keeping pace with the country's expanding oil palm industry, improvement in the Division's oil palm breeding and seed production programme was carried out in order to meet the greater demand for better planting material

by the various F.L.D.A. schemes and the private sector. Since oil palm has established itself as the most suitable and economic crop for agricultural diversification, field trials have been laid down on different types of soil to study its fertiliser requirements and to expand its range of cultivation to as many soil types as possible.

502. Whilst oil palm is an alternative crop for diversification on estate scale, the replanting and rehabilitation of coconut small-holdings under the Coconut Replanting Scheme have brought about a practical approach towards the diversification of the rural economy. Registration of the first pilot scheme in Johore involving 1,800 acres was completed in 1965 and that in Perak is still in progress. In the same year two new schemes, one in Johore and the other in Kelantan, were brought into operation. Altogether 5,140 acres of coconut smallholdings in Johore, Perak and Kelantan are under different stages of replanting or rehabilitation.

503. A very significant supplementary role which the Coconut Replanting Scheme is contributing towards the economy of coconut smallholders participating in the Scheme is the conditional intercropping of foodcrops under the young or rehabilitated palms. Through this means the smallholders are in the position to stay viable from income derived from the cash crops while waiting for their coconuts to come into bearing.

504. The "Fruit Year" launched in 1964 remained operative in 1965 as a continuation project of the Fruit Rehabilitation Scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan. Response from smallholders has been very encouraging and at the end of 1965, 8,700 acres or 72% of the target acreage of fruit holding were replanted or rehabilitated with improved fruit varieties.

505. In other fields of agricultural diversification another step forward has been made in the possible introduction of sugarcane cultivation in mainland Malaysia. In their report the Australian Colombo Plan experts have recommended certain areas to be developed for this crop. At the same time research on the performance of many local and imported sugarcane varieties is being carried out by the Division of Agriculture. New land in the recommended areas are being acquired to carry out field trials of this crop.

506. In the field of food science and technology laboratory facilities have been expanded and additional staff recruited to undertake the evaluation and processing of a wider range of foodcrops and livestock and fish produce. At the international level the United Nations Special Fund Science and Technology Project has been accepted for implementation by the U.N. Governing Council.

507. Soil survey activities were well maintained during the year and continued to make satisfactory progress. A total area of 4.7 million acres (or 14%) were surveyed during the year compared to 3.1 million acres (or 10%) in 1964. To date, a total area of 24.2 million acres or 76% of the total land area of 31.4 million acres have been completed.

508. Satisfactory progress in farmers' association activities aimed at building up rural leadership and organised effort among rural community, continued to show cumulative results in the improvement of farming practices and greater farm output. More and more farmers are conscious of the need for organised effort among themselves and the role that farmers' associations play in the improvement of their rural economy. The latest position of farmers' associations shows that there are 778 such registered organisations with a membership of 40,413.

509. Associated with the establishment of farmers' associations and the intensification of other agricultural extension services, there has been encouraging demand and interest shown among the rural people themselves to improve their agricultural skills and to learn more about the advanced techniques of modern farming. To cater for this increasing need, six new rural agricultural training centres were put into operation in 1965. The present chain of 20 training centres throughout the country conducted 196 courses (averaging one month in duration) during the year for the benefit of 3,730 adult farmers and farm youths of both sexes. In addition to the "school" type of training given at the training centres, "at home" agricultural education and extension were carried out by the mobile extension units which made 1,550 visits to the more remote rural communities.

510. With regard to the future programme of the Division of Agriculture it will be the task of the Division to assist in the improvement of the rural economy which is one of the basic objectives of the First Malaysia Plan. As rural economy and sociology are basically linked with agricultural production, the role which the Division of Agriculture is expected to play will centre mainly on greater farm productivity at the individual farmer's level and at the national level. The future programme of the Division's activities will be based on a four-pronged approach, that is, research, education, extension and subsidies.

511. The major field of padi research will be the continual breeding and selection of high yielding and disease resistant varieties suitable for double-cropping and capable of greater response to fertilisers. Trials have also been further extended to ascertain the agronomic and economic feasibilities of growing profitable short-term foodcrops on padi land not suitable for double-cropping during the off-season. In the field of co-operative padi research, further trials into the complex problem of "penyakit merah" in the Krian District of Perak will be laid down jointly between the Division of Agriculture and the International Rice Research Institute.

512. To meet the rapid progress in the development of the oil palm industry further research in the breeding and selection of high oil yielding seed and fertiliser studies have been programmed. With the proposed establishment of a new one-thousand acre station on the coastal soils of Selangor and the two existing stations at Serdang and Jerangau, oil palm research should be adequately catered for many years to come. Plans have also been drawn up to carry out co-operative field investigations of this crop with the Federal Land Development Authority in the Authority's development schemes.

513. Coconut research will continue to be conducted at the two major stations, one in the Telok Anson area and the other in Parit Botak in South West Johore. In the East Coast, investigations on this crop are mainly confined to the bris station at Sungei Baging, Pahang. The selection of high yielding seednuts is a long-term process and work in this field has to be continued if suitable high yielding planting materials are to be made available to the coconut industry. Associated with the Coconut Replanting Scheme, trials on fertiliser requirements and the inter-cropping of cash crops will be expanded at the Parit Botak Station.

514. Food technological studies will be intensified with the setting-up of a Food Science and Technology Centre under the United Nations Special Fund Project to improve the diet of the people and to strengthen the position of the food processing industry. At the same time, wider utilisation of local food products and fruits are envisaged through expanded research in this field.

515. Soil survey is already progressing satisfactorily and this work will be maintained in order to complete the Board Reconnaissance Survey of the States of Malaya by 1967. In addition land classification and more detailed soil studies will be carried out as a follow-up of the areas already surveyed.

516. To meet the pressing need for agricultural education the Government has launched a massive agricultural education programme in the First Malaysia Plan. The Plan has made provisions for the rapid expansion of agricultural education from the university down to the farmers' level. The Division in preparation for its expansion, now has 103 serving officers and scholarship students undergoing university training. At the college level, funds are available to offer 85 scholarships in 1966 and it is hoped that a similar number of scholarships will be awarded for the next few years until the pressing need for college trained personnel by the Division of Agriculture is satisfied.

517. The need for Junior Agricultural Assistants—officers who are in daily contact with the farmers—is even greater. 3,550 such officers are deemed necessary to fulfil the requirements of an adequate agricultural extension services, the management of agricultural research stations and laboratories and the supervision of field experiments. Towards this end 6 or 8 new schools of agriculture, each with an annual intake of 120 trainees will be built to relieve the pressure of training now undertaken by the four existing schools.

518. Farmers' associations serve as an effective means to bring about agricultural improvement. Up to now, farmers' associations have made a satisfactory progress and have proved a useful starting point for rural development. Necessary steps are being prepared to enable these organisations to undergo their natural and logical growth and the future role they are expected to play in the rural economy. Emphasis will be given to the encouragement of farmers' associations to supplement the extension services now being provided.

519. A new project to be introduced for the first time in agricultural extension work is farm management studies. Although farm management is an established machinery in the agricultural industry of advanced countries, it is entirely a new introduction to the smallholding agricultural practices in this country. For a start, a series of pilot projects will be carried out to conduct trials and demonstrations in selected agricultural areas with the view to increasing farm production from existing farm resources. The long-term objective is to make every farm holding as viable as possible, either through the proper mobilisation of available resources on the farm, or through supplementing whatever essential needs are lacking.

520. With regard to subsidies the Division of Agriculture has under the First Malaysia Plan a total of 15 subsidy schemes, of which 7 are continuing schemes and 8 new ones. All the schemes are based on the need to extend agricultural diversification to the smallholders. The subsidies, mainly in the form of material assistance, are considered essential to give the farmers a confident start in their projects and to sustain their efforts to diversify their economy.

521. The new schemes cover crops such as maize, groundnuts, citrus fruits, pineapple, banana, coffee, etc., which are of economic importance and can be easily grown under smallholding conditions. The eventual aim of the subsidy schemes is to create a fair degree of, if not complete, self-sufficiency in these crops, on some of which, a considerable amount of foreign exchange is spent annually on their imports.

B. DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

522. With the ending of the 2nd Five-Year Plan in 1965, the Division of the Drainage and Irrigation had completed 121 irrigation schemes. The acreage provided with irrigation facilities was 192,416 acres of which 105,107 acres were

for double cropping. Newly converted padi land was 21,000 acres. In the year 1965, five irrigation schemes were completed and the acreage improved with irrigation was 153,715 acres, of which 31,273 acres were capable of double cropping, while 8,947 acres were newly converted padi land.

523. On land drainage, 42 schemes were completed under the Second Five-Year Plan, providing drainage facilities to 201,759 acres of cultivated land. In 1965, only one scheme was completed, and seven in advanced stage of completion, altogether benefiting 55,273 acres. This year, the first year of the First Malaysia Plan, over \$56 million will be spent on drainage and irrigation schemes in Malaysia, of which \$52 million will be expended in the States of Malaya, \$1.5 million in Sabah and \$2 million in Sarawak. Among the projects, there will be continuation work on 30 irrigation schemes and 12 new irrigation schemes which will benefit 381,330 acres of sawah, out of which 358 acres are capable of double cropping.

524. In the States of Malaya, the Muda Irrigation Project will be commenced this year. The World Bank has provided a loan of \$135 million for the project and the reservoir contract has been awarded to a Japanese firm, after competitive international tenders. Work will also commence on the main canals and the internal reticulations. A Mission from the World Bank has just appraised the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme for the consideration of a loan, the result of which is still pending. 2,500 acres of the swamp jungle under the Trans-Perak Irrigation Scheme Stage IV will be made cultivable this year; the Sungei Lemal Irrigation Scheme in Kelantan will bring in the last 5,000 acres under irrigation; the Nerus Irrigation Scheme in Trengganu will provide 2,740 acres with irrigation and Pekula in Kedah for the irrigation of 3,900 acres. The new irrigation schemes to be started this year in Kedah will be the Padang Chempedak benefiting 1,063 acres, the Pulai Pumping Scheme benefiting 680 acres and the Sidim Kiri and Sidim Kanan benefiting 2,350 acres; in Pahang, minor works will benefit 2,450 acres; and in Negri Sembilan the schemes are the Kampong Bangkakulu benefiting 187 acres, the Sungai Layang benefiting 610 acres, the Ulu Jempol benefiting 1,300 acres and the Sungai Lenggang benefiting 620 acres. Four irrigation projects, namely the Assam Bubok of Johore, the Besut Stage II of Trengganu, the Alor Pasir and the Tumpat Pengkalan of Kelantan, have been included in the list of projects for the consideration of the Aid Malaysia Club, which will consider the possibility of providing aid to them.

525. In Sabah, irrigation works for 22,500 acres will be provided. There are 6 continuation schemes and one new scheme. The continuation schemes are situated in Bendau, Kudat, Kota Belud, Luham and Apin². The new scheme is situated in Pantai Kesang.

526. In Sarawak, one irrigation scheme, the Lower Sibuti Scheme benefiting a gross area of 8,000 acres will be provided. Of this area 1,000 acres will be irrigated this year.

527. In the States of Malaya, 23 continuation and 16 new drainage schemes which will benefit 65,500 acres are included in the Division's programme. The major drainage schemes are the Trans-Perak Stage II for the reclamation of 12,000 acres of swamp land in Perak; the Serom for the benefit of 3,600 acres of cultivated land, the Pinggan for 2,200 acres, the Peserai for 3,800 acres all in Johore, the Merbau Berdarah for 900 acres, the Dengkil for 200 acres and the Jalan Kebun for 2,000 acres all in Selangor, the Kampong Paya benefiting 150 acres and the Lukut benefiting 300 acres in Negri Sembilan are included in this year's programme. Two projects, namely, the Drainage and Reclamation of Sungei Prai in Penang and the Krian Extension Phase II in Perak, are being included for consideration of aid by the Aid Malaysia Club.

528. In Sabah, one continuation drainage scheme, the Klias Oil Palm Development Scheme, is provided. In Sarawak there are 3 continuation schemes, namely, the Kabong/Nyabor Stage I for 1,800 acres, the Mid-Sadong Stage I for 1,200 acres and the Bukit Aup for 450 acres. Several unspecified new drainage schemes aggregating to about 500 acres are also included in the programme.

C. VETERINARY SERVICES

529. The areas of significant progress accomplished by the Veterinary Services Division in the past year were related mainly with the provision of a viable and efficient animal health service for the country, the training of in-service personnel on animal health and animal production, the education of the ra'ayat on correct methods of livestock production, husbandry and management and more particularly, the nutrition, breeding, selection and upgrading of local livestock.

530. A new wing was completed in 1965 as an extension to the Veterinary Research Institute, Ipoh, in order to provide more room and facilities needed for the production of vaccines as well as the establishment of new sections to the Institute, like Pathology, Biochemistry, Parasitology and Nutrition. The Poultry Research and Breeding Station at Johore Bahru continued to carry out studies on poultry breeding, nutrition, husbandry and management. The research programmes at this station have been geared toward producing for the poultry industry efficient layer and broiler birds which would thrive well under local conditions and environment. The Division continued to maintain constant vigilance over the outbreaks of livestock diseases through its thirty-five Veterinary Centres and Sub-Centres established in the producing areas located in the various parts of the country.

531. In the field of education, the Veterinary Training Centre established within the four thousand acre confine of the Central Animal Husbandry Station, Kluang, extended its course from one to two years from 1965, designed to cater for the in-service training of Veterinary Assistants on disease-control work and improved methods of livestock management and husbandry. An additional centre similar to the one at Port Swettenham, Selangor, for the training of the ra'ayat was completed in 1965 at Ayer Kroh, Malacca. Annually, each of these centres can train up to 240 persons.

532. The work on the technique of artificial insemination for quicker methods of upgrading of local livestock was intensified. Research on all aspects of artificial insemination was being conducted at the artificial insemination centre at Paroi designed to implement an efficient pig and cattle artificial insemination service.

533. Facilities at the various federal livestock stations were increased so that they could multiply better quality stock in greater numbers for distribution to rural areas. The operation of cattle, buffalo, goat and pig pawah schemes throughout the country continued and the results achieved were satisfactory. The aim of this project was to assist in raising the income of the rural family and to encourage the rearing of livestock in areas where the livestock population was low.

534. Two dairy colonies, one at Pantai, Negeri Sembilan and the other at Batu Arang, Selangor, were established in the past year. The object of this scheme was to resettle local cow keepers within a definite confine so that a co-operative system of clean milk production and marketing of pasteurised milk could be commenced under close supervision by the Division, at least in the initial stages.

535. In programming and phasing the projects under the First Malaysia Plan, the Division continues to intensify its activities with regard to quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production, constant maintenance of animal

health service, further development in the dairy, beef, mutton, pork and poultry industries, education of the rural population on improved techniques of livestock rearing and the training of technicians specialised on animal production for the livestock industry and the provision of an efficient free advisory service to livestock owners.

D. CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

536. The Government has continued to foster the development of the Co-operative Movement as a vehicle for the economic uplift of the people, particularly those in the rural areas. The Movement has achieved a certain degree of success in making available financial and also other assistance in the form of advice and guidance, not only in the cultivation of agricultural produce but also in its marketing. Such assistance and advice are of immense benefit to the agriculturists and fishermen.

537. In 1965, the efforts of the Co-operative Development Division were again mainly directed towards consolidating and improving existing societies. During the past year these societies had assisted their members financially to the extent of approximately \$60,000,000. In the rural areas assistance was given for the purpose of padi cultivation, milling and marketing of padi and purchasing of agricultural and fishing equipment. In the urban areas assistance given was for the purpose of purchasing houses and for educational expenses.

538. The Federation of Malaya Co-operative Apex Bank granted seasonal loans to combat the "Padi Kuncha" menace to the extent of \$827,739 and loans for padi marketing schemes totalling \$5,707,000.

539. Co-operative societies in the urban areas, mainly the thrift and loan and housing societies, own assets totalling more than \$150,000,000 and have been able to continue to assist members with loans amounting to about \$50,000,000 per year. Last year, the Co-operative Housing Societies were able to construct about 2,000 houses costing over \$40,000,000. The Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society has since its formation issued about 35,000 life insurance policies worth approximately \$135,000,000.

540. Some co-operative societies have undertaken certain aspects of farm mechanisation and fertiliser supplying activities on a co-operative basis. These activities have helped to further increase the income of their members.

541. In the First Malaysia Plan, 1966-1970, the Co-operative Development Division has drawn up projects and schemes designed to assist the rural Co-operative Societies in particular and the Co-operative Movement in general. Sums allocated for these schemes amount to about \$31,000,000. The major projects under the Plan include a provision of \$5.7 million as seasonal loans to fight "Padi Kuncha" and \$9.8 million for padi purchase. Provisions for these projects have been greatly increased over the previous years in order to provide funds for new double cropping padi areas which will come under the Muda River and the Kemubu Projects. A sum of \$1,000,000 has been allocated for Rural Transport Societies which will enable them to undertake taxi and lorry services. A provision of \$2.2 million has been included for financial assistance to Fisheries Societies, which will also provide credit for societies in fishermen's resettlement schemes. A project which is eagerly awaited by rural co-operators is the medium term credit for the purchase and redemption of holdings. Other projects under the First Malaysia Plan include the marketing of rubber, coffee, pineapples, and funds for consumer shops and for replacement of rice mills. In order to implement these schemes successfully efforts are being intensified by way of education and providing training facilities to co-operative members to facilitate proper understanding of co-operative principles and practice and to enable officials of Co-operative Societies to learn and adopt modern methods and techniques in management, accounting, etc.

E. FISHERIES

542. The year 1965 continued to show steady progress in marine fish landings through adoption of better methods of fishing (e.g. controlled trawling). In the States of Malaya, there was an increase of 3.2% in marine fish production in 1965 over that of 1964. The total production in 1965 was 198,377 tons valued approximately at \$168,000,000. During the period of the 2nd Five-Year Plan marine fish production in the States of Malaya had increased by 31.6% from 150,650 tons in 1961 to 198,377 tons in 1965. To take care of such increase the Government has provided several fish handling, landing and marketing facilities at the main fishing centres. Further, to ensure fair returns to fishermen the Division has encouraged them to organise themselves into co-operatives so that they can market their catches in bulk and also place themselves in a better bargaining position with fish dealers. Through the co-operatives, more and more fishermen are able to own fishing boats and gear and to build and run their own ice plants.

543. Apart from the formation of co-operatives it is the Government's intention to establish fishermen's associations on similar lines as the farmers' associations. Through the fishermen's associations, it is hoped that Government's technical assistance and extension programme can be more effectively implemented. Fishermen can also become better informed through fishermen's associations of progress in other areas of the country or of progress in other countries and thus be more appreciative of the measures taken by the Government in its efforts to modernise the industry.

544. More fishermen are installing new engines into their fishing boats or are replacing their old engines with better engines. Out of 22,958 fishing boats licensed in 1961 in the States of Malaya 42.1% had engines—21% with inboard engines and 21.1% with outboard ones. In comparison the number of fishing boats licensed for operation in 1965 had declined to 21,888. Of these, however, 53.5% were powered—35.9% by inboard engines and 17.6% by outboard engines. A trend for particular mention is the increasing preference for inboard powered craft over outboard powered ones. This means that operational costs are becoming lower and that the range of operation of these boats has improved considerably.

545. In the field of technical fisheries education the two Marine Fisheries Schools in Penang and Trengganu trained a total of 148 fishermen including those from Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore in 1965. Up to the end of the period 1961-1965 a total of 723 had been trained in these two schools. It is felt that these schools have served their purpose and the Government is now reviewing their training programmes. For the training of more advanced fisheries technicians the Government has already included in the 1st Malaysia Plan a proposal for the establishment of a Fisheries College in Penang.

546. Courses in freshwater fish culture for fish farmers continued at Enggor and Tapah Fry Breeding Stations in Perak. In 1965, 18 courses were held attended by 163 farmers. A total of 663 fish farmers had attended the courses up to the end of the 1961-1965 period. Although in the 2nd Five-Year Plan and in the 1st Malaysia Plan, emphasis has been placed on marine fisheries development, the role of inland fisheries particularly in the form of fish culture in the rural areas has not been neglected. The acreage of fish ponds in the States of Malaya has increased from 2,434 in 1964 to 2,958 in 1965. Fly production and distribution has also increased from 1,643,327 in 1964 to 2,444,000 in 1965.

547. For 1966 and the whole of the 1st Malaysia Plan period, the Fisheries Division will continue to direct its efforts to ensure further exploitation and rational utilisation of all available fisheries resources. These will be achieved

through the provision of supporting educational programme to train fishermen to be more competent, the improvement of their socio-economic position to sustain their economic viability and productivity, the development of supporting biological, technological and economic research programme, the organisation of satisfactory marketing facilities and the improvement of the marketing system to ensure minimum wastage, minimum costs and maximum returns, and the improvement of fish quality through better handling, preservation, and processing methods.

F. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

548. During the past year, the Planning and Research Branch of the Ministry completed two important economic surveys and the results are being analysed. One of them is a survey on the economics of smallholders coconut production to provide reliable and comprehensive information on coconut production and production factors. This information will provide the Government with the necessary guidance for the broad formulation of policies and action programme concerning the rehabilitation of the coconut industry. The other is a fish marketing survey to show the pattern and trend of fish consumption and the structure of fish marketing in the country. The information will enable the Government to formulate plans for the orderly development of fish marketing so as to ensure that fishermen get a greater return and that consumers are able to procure better quality fish at cheaper and stable prices.

549. The Ministry is in the process of strengthening its Statistical Unit which has been set up in the Planning and Research Branch to co-ordinate and standardise the collection of agricultural statistics relating to all the work of the technical divisions of the Ministry. The bulk of the agricultural statistics that are collected and published individually by the various divisions in the Ministry have been compiled and presented in the "Statistical Digest" which was first produced in 1965.

550. The Ministry has been actively engaged during the past year in finalising plans with regard to the agricultural marketing system in this country. The Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority was established towards the end of last year under an Act of Parliament (No. 49 of 1965) called "Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority Act". The functions of the Authority are as follows:

- (a) to co-ordinate the activities in respect of the marketing of agricultural produce, of the various persons or bodies of persons (whether incorporate or unincorporate and whether in the public services or otherwise) which are or might be concerned with any aspect of the marketing of agricultural produce;
- (b) to consider, and to promote where necessary and desirable, ways and means by which existing markets and methods of marketing of agricultural produce might be improved, and to seek and promote new markets and outlets for agricultural produce; and
- (c) to collaborate with persons or bodies of persons (whether incorporate or unincorporate and whether in the public services or otherwise) to promote efficient and effective marketing of agricultural produce.