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Wednesday
26th May, 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 26th May, 1965

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 Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ 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, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry,
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN
(Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education,
ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
(Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN 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).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

- The Honourable ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P.
(Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T., J.M.K., D.J.M.K. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

- The Honourable DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' 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).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.M.J.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASIL, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' 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).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).

- The Honourable ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
 „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
 „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
 „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
 „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
 „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
 „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
 „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
 „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
 „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).
 „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
 „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
 „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
 „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
 „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
 „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT 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'umkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu pada pagi hari samalam Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri

Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dengan limpah kurnia-nya telah memberi Uchapan di-Raja dalam Parlimen. Saya telah mendapat salinan Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu dan sekarang ini saya arahkan supaya salinan itu di-bentangkan di-atas Meja Meshuarat, demikian juga saya arahkan supaya Uchapan itu di-chapkan di-dalam Perbahathan Parlimen.

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

Beta berasa amat sukachita kerana dapat memberi ucapan kepada tuan²

sakalian pada hari ini dan membuka Penggal Yang Kedua bagi Parlimen sekarang ini. Penggal Parlimen ini adalah mempunyai ma'ana yang istimewa kepada Beta kerana tahun ini ia-lah tahun yang kelima ia-itu tahun yang penghabisan Beta memerintah di-atas takhta Kerajaan sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Beta berasa shukor kerana Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa telah menguatkan semangat kita untuk menentang pencherobohan yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia ka-atas negara kita. Dengan kehendak Tuhan kita telah dapat mematahkan semua serangan² yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia di-Negeri² Borneo dan menawan atau mengesan semua askar² Indonesia yang mendarat di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan Singapura.

Beta berasa bangga kerana dalam ketika yang penoh dengan bahaya ini boleh di-katakan semua ra'ayat Malaysia telah bersatu padu menghadapi pencherobohan dari Indonesia. Beta juga berasa megah kerana sunggoh pun ada anchaman dari Indonesia Kerajaan Beta telah dapat melaksanakan ranchangan kita bagi memperbaiki lagi taraf hidup ra'ayat Beta.

Ada-lah menjadi kewajipan Beta dalam majlis ini mema'alumkan dengan lengkap-nya kepada tuan² dasar Kerajaan Beta bagi tahun yang akan datang dan menyatakan kejayaan² yang telah di-chapai oleh Kerajaan Beta pada tahun yang lalu.

Kerajaan senantiasa hendakkan ke-amanan supaya ia dapat menumpukan segala tenaga-nya untuk memperbaiki lagi keadaan hidup ra'ayat. Kerajaan suka hendak melaksanakan ranchangan² ekonomi-nya dan ranchangan²-nya bagi kebajikan masharakat dengan tiada di-ganggu oleh sesiapa pun. Sunggoh pun demikian bukan-nya pula dengan tidak mengira chara-nya keamanan itu ter-chapai. Kerajaan sentiasa menchari keamanan dengan syarat keamanan itu ter-chapai dengan tiada menjatuhkan maruah Malaysia.

Baharu² ini, Kerajaan Thai dan Kerajaan Jepun telah menawarkan jasa baik mereka dengan berusaha supaya

pemimpin² Malaysia dan Indonesia dapat berjumpa dalam satu Persidangan Kemunchak. Sa-kali lagi usaha² Kerajaan itu telah gagal kerana pehak Indonesia tiada mahu berunding.

Kerajaan Beta telah berusaha hendak mempertahankan diri-nya daripada pencherobohan Indonesia dan dalam hal ini ia telah meminta dan akan senantiasa meminta sokongan semua negara yang bebas dalam dunia ini. Oleh kerana Kerajaan kita menjadi anggota Commonwealth maka sudah patut-lah mula² sa-kali ia meminta sokongan negara² Commonwealth. Perdana Menteri Beta telah mengambil peluang menerangkan kepada rakan sa-jawatan-nya dalam Persidangan Perdana² Menteri di-London pada bulan Jun tahun yang lepas mengenai pencherobohan Indonesia. Ia telah mendapat sokongan daripada mereka dalam perjuangan kita menentang pencherobohan Indonesia.

Apabila orang² Indonesia dapati mereka gagal di-Bangsa² Bersatu maka ahli² diplomat mereka pun telah bertambah giat menjalankan di'ayah mereka di-Afrika. Oleh itu sangat-lah mustahak bagi Malaysia menentang di'ayah bohong yang di-hebahkan oleh Indonesia di-luar negeri. Dalam usaha ini Menteri² Kerajaan Beta telah mengambil peluang sa-berapa boleh melawat beberapa buah negeri di-Afrika untuk menerangkan kepada Kerajaan negara² itu akan kebenaran Malaysia dalam perbalahan dengan Indonesia. Baharu² ini Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah melawat beberapa buah negeri di-Afrika dan sokongan yang di-dapatinya daripada negeri² itu ada-lah memuaskan hati kita. Lawatan-nya sangat besar erti-nya kerana pada masa ini Indonesia sedang menchuba hendak menahan supaya Malaysia tiada di-jemput ka-Persidangan Afro-Asia yang akan di-adakan di-Algiers kemudian kelak dalam tahun ini.

Beta suka juga hendak menyatakan ia-itu dasar Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak berikhtiar supaya Malaysia dapat menjalankan peranan-nya di-kalangan bangsa² Afro-Asia.

Beta suka hendak menyatakan ia-itu pada tahun yang lalu, Beta dengan

Raja Permaisuri Agong telah membuat Lawatan² Negara ka-Negeri Thai, ka-Negeri Jepun dan ka-Negeri² Arab ia-itu Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Republik Arab Bersatu dan Hashimit Jordan untuk mengeratkan lagi tali persahabatan dan perasaan bersafahaman. Beta telah di-sambut di-negeri² itu sa-bagai Ketua Negara Malaysia yang Berdaulat. Beta dan Raja Permaisuri Agong telah di-sambut dengan meriah dan tulus ikhlas. Beta suka hendak menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh khas-nya kapada Ketua² Negara itu dan juga 'am-nya kerana persediaan² sambutan yang indah itu. Beta telah berunding dengan mereka di-atas beberapa perkara yang berfaedah dengan sa-chara 'am dalam suasana yang ikhlas dan mesra. Dalam masa Beta melawat Negara² itu Beta fikir ada-lah menjadi tanggungan Beta mema'alumkan kapada Ketua² Negara itu akan keadaan² dalam negeri kita. Beta berasa senang menyempurnakan tanggungan ini kerana Beta dapat mencheritakan terutama sa-kali hal kemajuan ekonomi kita yang telah kita chapai di-bawah pimpinan Perdana Menteri Beta dan Menteri² yang lain dalam Juma'ah Menteri semenjak kita menchapai kemerdekaan.

Beta dan Raja Permaisuri Agong telah mengambil peluang pada tahun yang lalu melawat Negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Sambutan yang di-berikan kapada Beta berdua ada-lah meriah dan tulus ikhlas. Lawatan itu akan senantiasa menjadi ingatan kapada Beta kerana keriaan mereka ada-lah sama sahaja saperti di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu yang Beta berdua telah lawati dahulu.

Dalam usaha kita mempertahankan Negara kita maka mustahak-lah bagi kita menambah kekuatan pertahanan kita. Ranchangan pertahanan yang mula² di-buat dahulu berdasarkan kapada apa yang perlu bagi kita apabila Malaysia di-tubuhkan, tetapi sekarang oleh kerana pencherobohan dari Indonesia mustahak-lah kita menambah lagi kekuatan Angkatan² Bersenjata kita. Kita terpaksa memperbesarkan kesemua angkatan bersenjata kita ia-itu Tentera Biasa, Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia dan Angkatan

Udara di-Raja Malaysia. Tentera Wataniah telah juga di-perbesarkan supaya menjadi pasokan simpanan tentera yang sempurna. Sa-lain daripada itu ramai pula pemuda² di-dalam Perkhidmatan Setia Negara (National Service) telah di-lateh dan di-jadikan ahli² pasokan simpanan tentera. Akan tetapi usaha memperbesarkan Angkatan² Bersenjata kita itu ada pula had-nya supaya tiada mendatangkan akibat yang burok kapada ekonomi kita. Oleh hal yang demikian terpaksa-lah kita meminta bantuan daripada negara² yang bersahabat dengan kita. Kerajaan British, Australia dan New Zealand bukan sahaja memberi sokongan barang² dan alat kelengkapan tentera bahkan askar² mereka sedang membantu kita mempertahankan negara kita. Kerajaan Beta sangat berhutang budi kapada Kerajaan² ini dan lain² Kerajaan yang telah memberi bantuan kapada kita. Kita akan menerima jika sa-kira-nya negeri² Afro-Asia hendak memberi apa² bantuan bagi mempertahankan negara kita dan kita akan sambut apa² pertolongan yang boleh mereka beri untuk menamatkan keadaan yang mendukachitakan ini.

Beta suka hendak menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kapada ahli² pasokan keselamatan kita ia-itu Pasokan² Bersenjata dan Pasokan Pulis kita sendiri dan Pasokan² Bersenjata British, Australia dan New Zealand. Mereka-lah yang di-hadapan sa-kali menentang pencherobohan dari Indonesia itu dan mereka telah menunaikan kewajipan mereka dengan chemerlang. Tugas mereka menjadi lebeh berat kerana mereka tiada di-benarkan masuk ka-kawasan Indonesia. Tugas mereka hanya-lah bertahan sahaja.

Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia kita telah terbang dua kali di-angkasa wilayah Indonesia. Pada masa penerbangan itu kapal² terbang itu telah menggugorkan berjuta² risalah dengan tujuan hendak menyebarkan perasaan muhibbah dan persahabatan. Dalam salah satu penerbangan itu kapal² terbang itu telah menggugorkan satu utusan yang di-tanda-tangani oleh Lt Soetikno menyatakan kapada ra'ayat Indonesia bagaimana ia dan rakan²-nya telah mendapat layanan yang baik, dan

permusohan antara Indonesia dengan Malaysia itu ia-lah suatu perbuatan yang sia-sia. Pada penerbangan kali yang lain pula kapal² terbang itu telah menggugorkan risalah² mengandongi gambar orang² Indonesia yang tertawan dan utusan yang di-tanda-tangani oleh mereka menguchapkan Selamat Hari Raya 'Aidil Adha kepada kaum keluarga dan sahabat handai mereka. Dalam kedua² penerbangan itu tidak ada kapal terbang atau orang yang mendapat kemalangan, semua-nya kembali dengan selamat sa-telah berjaya menjalankan tugas menyebarkan perasaan keamanan dan muhibbah.

Dalam masa kita menempoh semua dugaan ini jiran kita ra'ayat Negeri Thai senantiasia bekerjasama rapat dengan kita. Baharu² ini Kerajaan negara kita dan Kerajaan Negeri Thai telah bersetuju hendak membaharui samula Perjanjian yang di-ikat dahulu ia-itu hendak bersama² mengambil langkah untuk mencapai keamanan dan keselamatan di-sapanjang sempadan negara kita dengan Negeri Thai.

Dalam masa negara kita dalam keadaan Dzarurat apabila negara kita menghadapi anchaman yang besar dari luar negeri Kerajaan Beta memikirkan mustahak bagi-nya menentang anchaman itu dengan tidak di-ganggu oleh kekacauan dalam negeri. Kerajaan Beta telah terpaksa baharu² ini melarang kaki-tangan dalam perkhidmatan yang penting mengadakan mogok dalam masa negara kita dalam keadaan Dzarurat supaya dapat kita menentang musuh kita dengan segala kekuatan yang ada pada kita.

Sungguh pun kita mesti mengutamakan keperluan² pertahanan kita tetapi mustahak-lah juga kita mengekalkan kemajuan ekonomi kita. Tugas ini ia-lah satu tugas yang besar jika di-tilek akan mustahak-nya di-beri keutamaan kapada hal² yang bersangkutan dengan permusohan Indonesia. Oleh hal yang demikian sungguh pun kehidupan kita sekarang ini sedang di-ancham oleh sa-orang diktator tetapi kita patut-lah bershukor dengan kemajuan ekonomi yang telah kita chapai.

Keluaran barang (output) telah bertambah lebeh kurang 25 peratus di-

antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964 atau mengikut hetong panjang bertambah lebeh dari 8 peratus sa-tahun. Dalam tempoh itu juga penduduk² telah bertambah lebeh kurang 3 peratus sa-tahun. Oleh hal yang demikian keluaran barang di-kira bagi tiap² sa-orang telah bertambah hampir² 5 peratus sa-tahun dalam tempoh itu.

Kerajaan Beta akan terus menjalankan dasar hendak menggalakkan perusahaannya persaorangan dan mengadakan peluang², bagi modal di-dalam dan juga di-luar negeri, untuk menyertai bersungguh² dalam pembangunan negara. Kerajaan Beta yakin bahawa daya dan usaha persaorangan itu hendak-lah digunakan dengan sa-penoh²-nya supaya ekonomi dapat maju dengan chepat-nya.

Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-70 sedang di-sediakan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negara yang bertanggung-jawab mengenai dasar² bagi kemajuan ekonomi. Jawatan-kuasa ini telah di-susun sa-mula supaya ada ahli² dalam Jawatan-kuasa itu yang akan membawa mas'elah² pembangunan dalam Negeri Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura.

Bagi menjalankan dasar Kerajaan hendak mengadakan rumah bagi orang² yang berpendapatan rendah bagi permulaan-nya, wang sa-banyak \$50 juta telah di-sediakan bagi menjalankan peringkat yang pertama suatu ranchangan mendirikan rumah murah yang lebeh besar lagi. Tujuan ranchangan ini yang utama ia-lah mengurangkan bilangan orang² yang tiada berumah di-bandar² yang besar di-Malaysia. Oleh kerana dasar Kerajaan berkehendakkan supaya ra'ayat negara kita yang meng'amalkan demokrasi ini memiliki harta maka perumahan akan menjadi satu perkara yang penting dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama.

Dasar Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak mengambil langkah supaya kema'amoran dapat di-rasai oleh semua orang dan apabila mustahak membantu bumiputera menyertai dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan.

Telah menjadi pengetahuan 'am bahawa ekonomi orang² Melayu dan lain² bumiputera Malaysia ada-lah lemah dan mereka tiada akan dapat mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan ekonomi jika Kerajaan tiada memberi bantuan. Sekarang ini usaha² sedang di-jalankan dengan bersungguh² supaya dapat bumiputera² itu menyertai dengan chergas-nya dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan.

Kerajaan Beta berchadang hendak mengadakan kemudahan² bagi mereka menjalankan perusahaan dan perdagangan. Tujuan-nya yang mu'tamad ialah supaya mereka dapat menjalankan perusahaan dan perdagangan dengan sendiri sa-tanding dengan orang² yang telah jauh maju dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan.

Untok mengetahui apa mas'elah-nya dan menchari jalan yang baik sa-kali untok menchapai tujuan ini, Kerajaan Beta akan menganjorkan satu Kongeres yang akan di-adakan pada 5, 6 dan 7 haribulan Jun, 1965. Kongeres ini akan di-namakan "Kongeres Ekonomi Bumiputera" dan maksud-nya ia-lah hendak memberi peluang kepada semua orang yang faham akan mas'elah² bagaimana chara-nya orang² Melayu dan bumiputera yang lain dapat mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan, membincangkan perkara itu dan juga memberikan buah fikiran mereka.

Berkenaan dengan kemajuan ekonomi pula satu perkara yang penting ia-lah harga getah, satu daripada dua hasil pengeluaran kita yang utama, sa-makin turun oleh kerana ada tandingan daripada getah tiruan. Dengan hal yang demikian sangat-lah mustahak bagi kita membanyakkan lagi jenis hasil ekonomi kita dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh. Kerajaan Beta akan menyelesaikan mas'elah ini dengan menggalakkan kemajuan perusahaan, menanam tanaman yang baharu dan menambah lagi hasil pengeluaran tanaman² yang ada sekarang. Sungguh pun negeri kita terpaksa bergantung kepada getah dan bijeh timah hingga beberapa tahun lagi yang akan datang, Kerajaan Beta bermaksud hendak berikhtiar supaya pada masa yang akan

datang kita akan sa-makin kurang bergantung kepada getah dan bijeh timah, tetapi sa-makin lebeh bergantung kepada hasil² pertanian yang lain dari getah dan hasil² keluaran perusahaan.

Pada 'am-nya kilang² perusahaan yang telah di-bena hingga sekarang ini ia-lah kilang² yang membuat barang² perusahaan yang boleh menggantikan barang² yang kita impot sungguh pun ada juga barang² itu di-eksept. Kerajaan Beta sedang menimbangkan chadangan hendak menggalakkan perusahaan² barang berat (heavy industries) saperti kilang perusahaan besi dan besi waja dan kilang memasang kereta.

Dalam lapangan pertanian pula, Kerajaan Beta sekarang ini sedang menumpukan usaha-nya membanyakkan lagi hasil² pertanian. Padi Malinja ia-titu suatu jenis padi yang banyak buah-nya telah di-bagi²kan beneh-nya untok di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun dalam tahun 1964. Banyak orang yang sukakan beras Malinja dan lagi padi-nya senang di-kilang.

Kilang perusahaan membuat gula pasir telah di-bena di-negeri ini dan Kerajaan Beta sedang menyiasat sama ada boleh-kah atau tidak negara kita mengadakan gula mentah (raw sugar) untok kilang² yang ada sekarang dan kilang² yang akan di-bena kelak.

Bangunan untok Fakulti Perubatan di-Universiti Malaya telah pun siap dan peringkat pertama kerja membena Rumah Sakit Latehan di-Universiti itu telah di-mulakan.

Dalam ucapan Beta pada tahun lalu Beta telah menyebut akan tujuan Kerajaan Beta hendak memberi semua kanak² pelajaran sa-kurang²-nya sa-lama 9 tahun. Perkara ini bukan-nya satu kerja yang mudah jika di-tilek betapa banyak-nya bilangan kanak² yang masok sekolah pada awal tahun ini. Kanak² yang masok tingkatan yang pertama dalam sekolah² menengah rendah pada awal tahun ini adalah 38 peratus lebeh daripada tahun lalu. Dalam Tingkatan Satu sekarang ini ada sa-ramai 60,000 orang murid. Apabila murid² bertambah, bukan

sehaja banyak lagi wang terpaksa di-adakan bahkan banyak lagi bilek² darjah yang hendak di-bena dan banyak lagi guru² yang hendak di-lateh.

Satu perkara yang penting dalam lapangan pelajaran yang di-mulakan pada tahun yang lalu ia-lah mengajar bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil dalam sekolah² yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Inggeris. Perkara ini ada-lah sesuai dengan chita² Kerajaan Beta hendak mengekalkan penggunaan dan pelajaran bahasa kesemua kaum di-negeri ini.

Beta berasa amat sukachita menge-tahu² bahawa kumpulan yang pertama penuntut² dari Sekolah² kebangsaan telah masok belajar di-Universiti Ma-laya beberapa hari yang lalu dalam tahun pengajian sekarang ini. Ini-lah julong² kali dalam sejarah negara kita penuntut² dari sekolah² yang meng-gunakan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa penghantar mendapat peluang masok belajar di-Universiti.

Perbelanjaan negara telah bertambah, terutama sa-kali perbelanjaan mengenai pertahanan dan keselamatan negara. Oleh kerana itu Kerajaan Beta telah terpaksa menaikkan chukai dalam Belanjawan tahun 1965 ini. Sa-bentar tadi, Beta telah mengatakan ia-itu dasar Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak menjalankan terus ranchangan² pembangunan ekonomi walau pun perbelanjaan bertambah bagi pertahanan dan kesela-matan negara.

Keadaan ekonomi negara kita seka-rang sedang tegang dan Kerajaan Beta berchadang hendak menjalankan bebe-rapa langkah bagi menjimatkan perbe-lanjaan dengan chara mengurangkan perbelanjaan biasa tiap² tahun dan dengan mengkaji sa-mula perbelanjaan pembangunan supaya dapat di-jimatkan wang. Kerajaan menjangka bantuan kewangan yang besar akan terus di-dapati daripada Kerajaan² yang ber-sahabat dengan negara kita dan yang telah pun membantu kita, terutama sa-kali bagi pertahanan. Kerajaan Beta juga sedang menjalankan segala usaha menambah pinjaman wang daripada luar negeri atas sharat² yang berpautan dan menggalakkan ra'ayat negeri ini

menyimpan wang lebeh banyak lagi. Satu usaha yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Beta baharu² ini ia-lah mem-be-ri peluang kepada ra'ayat Malaysia membuat sumbangan yang besar dengan membeli Bond² Pertahanan (Defence Bonds) yang di-keluarkan khas. Bond² ini istimewa kerana tiap² orang dapat menyimpan wang untuk masa hadapan bagi faedah diri-nya dan anak²-nya dengan chara yang lebeh baik lagi.

Dengan kelulusan Parlimen Kerajaan Beta telah membuat kenyataan dalam bulan Disember, 1964 hendak meman-sokhkan Perjanjian Mata Wang tahun 1960 supaya Lembaga Mata Wang akan di-bubarkan sa-lepas 18 bulan daripada tarikh tersebut dan Bank Negara bertanggung-jawab mengeluarkan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu. Sunggoh pun demikian Kerajaan Beta sedang berunding lagi dengan Kerajaan Berunai dengan tujuan supaya dapat persetujuan tentang chara mengguna-kan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu itu di-Negeri Berunai ia-itu jika sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Negeri Berunai suka hendak menggunakan mata wang itu.

Lembaga Penasehat Chukai telah pun menjalankan penyiasatan berke-naan dengan 101 jenis barang² kerana hendak memasokkan barang² itu dalam senarai Pasaran Bersama Malaysia (Malaysian Common Market). Laporan² yang di-buat oleh Lembaga Penasehat Chukai itu mengenai barang² ini telah di-terima oleh Kerajaan dan Kerajaan Beta menjangka ia akan dapat mem-buat satu ketetapan yang tegas atas laporan² ini supaya boleh di-tubuhkan Pasaran Bersama itu. Kerajaan Beta berharap akan dapat mengadakan Undang² tidak lama lagi bagi menuboh-kan kawasan² perdagangan yang bebas daripada chukai di-Singapura dan di-tempat² lain di-Malaysia yang di-fikir-kan mustahak. Kerajaan Beta juga berharap Undang² yang di-kehendaki bagi menubuhkan satu kawasan chukai meliputi Malaysia akan di-bentangkan di-Parlimen sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan telah di-lancharkan beberapa minggu dahulu ia-itu pada 28 haribulan April, 1965. Hampir² delapan tahun yang lalu kita

telah memutuskan hendak menjadikan Bahasa Kebangsaan bahasa resmi yang tunggal pada 31 haribulan Ogos, 1967. Kerajaan Beta telah memberi galakan dan beberapa kemudahan kepada tiap² orang warga negara bagi mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Hendak-lah kita senantiasa mengutamakan dalam ingatan kita akan tujuan chita² kita hendak menjadikan Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa resmi yang tunggal. Tujuan-nya ia-lah mengadakan satu alat untuk menyatukan berbagai² kaum di-negeri ini. Kita mesti-lah ada sa-suatu yang boleh menyatupadukan kita. Tidak ada jalan yang lebeh baik untuk menchapai chita² ini melainkan dengan mempunyai satu bahasa umum dan satu dasar pelajaran kebangsaan sahaja.

Dalam Uchapan Beta ini tiada-lah dapat Beta hendak menerangkan satu persatu kejayaan² dan dasar² Kerajaan Beta. Oleh hal yang demikian satu Hujongan Khas telah di-sediakan dan telah di-bahagi²kan kepada semua Ahli² Parlimen. Memadaï-lah Beta menyatakan bahawa kejayaan² yang tersebut dalam Hujongan itu telah di-chapai oleh kerana anjoran yang chemerlang Perdana Menteri kita, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, yang menjadi Ketua Kerajaan Perikatan.

Beta hendak mengambil peluang di-sini menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada tuan² dan puan² sakalian yang menjadi wakil² ra'ayat Beta kerana sokongan dan ta'at setia tuan² dan puan² kepada Beta. Beta sukachita juga hendak menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada sakalian ahli Pasokan² Keselamatan kerana mereka telah menjalankan tugas² mereka dengan mempertahankan negara ini dengan chemerlang-nya dan juga kepada semua pegawai² Kerajaan kerana telah menyokong Kerajaan Beta. Mari-lah kita berdo'a memohon kira-nya di-limpahkan Tuhan rahmat ka-atas roh ahli² Pasokan Keselamatan yang telah gugor mempertahankan negara. Mari-lah kita menguchapkan ta'ziah kepada kaum keluarga mereka atas kehilangan yang tiada dapat di-ganti itu.

Keselamatan negara kita sedang di-ancham dari luar negeri ia-itu dari

Indonesia. Dan lagi negara kita sedang menghadapi juga anchaman dari dalam negeri. Kedua² anchaman itu tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menimbulkan kekacauan. Jika pehak² yang membuat anchaman² itu berjaya, maka huru-hara akan timbul dan demokrasi akan berakhir. Oleh yang demikian mari-lah kita berdo'a ka-hadzrat Allah yang Maha Kuasa mudah²an di-kuatkan-nya semangat dan keazaman kita untok menghadapi anchaman² itu.

The English Translation is as follows:

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

It gives me great pleasure indeed to address you today and to open the Second Session of the present Parliament. This Session is of special significance to me because this is the fifth and last year of My reign as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

I feel grateful to the Almighty because He has given us strength to face Indonesian aggression. With God's will we have repulsed all Indonesian attacks in the Borneo States and accounted for all Indonesian soldiers who landed in the States of Malaya and Singapore.

I feel proud because at this hour of peril, the overwhelming majority of Malaysians have closed ranks in the face of Indonesian aggression. I also feel proud because despite Indonesian confrontation My Government has been able to carry out our plan to improve the standard of life of My people.

On this occasion, it is My duty to outline to you the policy of My Government for the coming year and to state the achievements of My Government for the past year.

The Government has always wanted peace to enable it to devote all its energies to improve the welfare of the people. It wanted to be left alone to carry out its economic and social programmes. The Government wanted peace but not at any price. It will always seek peace provided that it is peace with honour.

Recently, the Thai and the Japanese Governments offered their good services to bring together Malaysian and Indonesian leaders to a Summit Conference. Again, because of Indonesian intransigence, the efforts of both Governments failed.

In its efforts to defend itself against Indonesian aggression, My Government has sought and will continue to seek the support of all the free world. Being a member of the Commonwealth, it is quite natural that the Government first sought the support of the Commonwealth countries. The Prime Minister took the opportunity to brief his colleagues at the Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June last year on Indonesian aggression. He obtained their support in our struggle against Indonesian aggression.

When the Indonesians found that they failed in the United Nations, they increased their diplomatic offensive in Africa. It is, therefore, vital for Malaysia to counter the lies which Indonesia is spreading abroad. To this end, every opportunity is being taken by Ministers of the Government to visit as many countries as possible to explain to the Governments of those countries Malaysia's case against Indonesia. In this respect, the Deputy Prime Minister recently visited a number of countries in Africa and it is heartening to note the support that he has received from these countries. His visit is of particular importance because Indonesia is trying to prevent Malaysia from being invited to the Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers later in the year.

I also wish to add that it is the policy of My Government to ensure that Malaysia plays her part among Afro-Asian nations.

I should like to mention that during the last year, My Consort and I made State Visit to Thailand, Japan and to the Arab Countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to promote better understanding and closer ties. I was received in these countries as the Sovereign Head of State of Malaysia. The welcome that was extended to My Consort and I was

warm and sincere. I wish to thank particularly the Heads of States of the countries we visited and the wonderful preparation made for our reception. We had mutual, frank, useful and friendly discussion with them on various matters in general. I consider it as My paramount duty during the visits to acquaint the Heads of States with conditions in our country. I find this duty a pleasant one because I was able to speak especially about our economic progress since we achieved independence under the leadership of My Prime Minister and his colleagues in Cabinet.

My Consort and I took the opportunity last year to visit our new States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. The welcome that My Consort and I received in these States was warm, spontaneous and sincere. It was indeed a memorable one in that the rejoicings of the people were no different from those in the other States of Malaya which We have visited before.

In our efforts to defend ourselves, it is necessary for us to increase our defence capabilities. The original plan was based on our needs when Malaysia was formed, but in view of Indonesian aggression it is now necessary for us to increase further the strength of our Armed Forces. The expansion is in respect of all the services, i.e., the regular army, the Royal Malaysian Navy, and the Royal Malaysian Air Force. The Territorial Army has also been expanded to form a sound military reserve. In addition, many young men under the National Service have been trained and have been placed in the reserve. There is, however, a limit in our ability to expand our Armed Forces without at the same time causing some adverse effect on our economy. We have, therefore, to seek assistance from friendly countries. In this respect, the British, Australian and New Zealand Governments are not only giving material support but their troops are now assisting us in the defence of our country. My Government, therefore, appreciates with deep gratitude the assistance that these Governments and other friendly Governments have given us. We welcome from Afro-Asian

countries any assistance for the defence of our country and any help that they can give to bring to an end this unhappy state of affairs.

I would like to pay special tribute to our security forces, both our own Armed Forces and the Police, and the British, Australian and New Zealand Armed Forces. They are facing the brunt of Indonesia aggression and they have acquitted themselves extremely well. Their task has been made more difficult because they are not permitted to cross the Indonesian border. Their role has been only to defend.

Our Royal Malaysian Air Force have made two sorties over the Indonesian territory. In the course of these two sorties they dropped millions of pamphlets with the object of spreading goodwill and friendship. In one case they dropped a message signed by Lt. Soetikno telling the Indonesian people how well treated he and his colleagues were and that the confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia is purposeless. On another occasion they dropped pamphlets signed by the captured Indonesians with their photos depicted thereon sending their greetings to their families and friends on the occasion of Aidil Adha or Hari Raya Haji. Both sorties were carried out without any loss to plane or personnel and they returned to base safe and sound having accomplished a very successful mission—a mission of peace and goodwill.

Amidst all these trials, we have continued to receive close co-operation from our neighbour, the Thais. Recently, we have agreed to reaffirm our previous Agreement to take measures jointly with the object of securing peace and security along our common border.

During the duration of the Emergency when the country is facing a serious threat from outside, My Government must feel free to face that threat without being embarrassed by internal struggles. My Government was forced recently to prohibit strikes in certain essential services for the duration of the Emergency.

While first priority must be given to our defence needs, it is equally important that we must maintain our economic growth. This is a big task in view of the fact that priority has, of necessity, to be given to matters connected with Indonesian confrontation. Whilst, therefore, on the one hand our very existence is being threatened by a dictator, we have, on the other hand, cause to be grateful for the economic progress we have achieved.

It is estimated that output has increased by about 25 per cent between 1961-64 or an average rate of increase of over 8 per cent a year. Against this increase, the population for the same period has increased by about 3 per cent per annum. Per capita output, therefore, increased by nearly 5 per cent per year during the same period.

It continues to be the policy of My Government to encourage private enterprise and provide opportunities for both local and foreign capital, to play a vigorous role in the development of the country. My Government believes that individual initiative and enterprise must be utilised to the fullest extent so as to bring about a rapid growth in the economy.

The First Malaysia Development Plan 1966-70 is being prepared by the National Development Planning Committee which is responsible for policies relating to economic development. It has been re-organised so that the problems of development in the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore are reflected in the membership of the Committee.

In keeping with Government's policy to provide housing to the lower income group, an initial sum of \$50 million has been provided for the first phase of an intensified low-cost housing programme primarily aimed at alleviating the acute housing shortage in the main urban centres in Malaysia. As it is the Government's policy to create a property-owning democracy, housing will be an important feature of the First Malaysia Five-Year Development Plan.

It is My Government's policy to ensure that prosperity should be shared

by all and, when necessary, assist the indigenous population to take part in commerce and industry.

It is generally well-known that Malays and other indigenous population of Malaysia are economically weak and they will not be able to participate in the economic life of the country without Government assistance. Active steps are now being taken to enable the indigenous population to take an active part in commerce and industry.

My Government proposes to provide facilities for them to carry out industrial and commercial undertakings. The ultimate objective is to see that they will be able to stand on their own on equal footing with those who are already far advanced in the industrial and commercial fields.

In order to be able to know what the problem is and work out the best method to achieve this objective, My Government is sponsoring a Congress on the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, 1965. This Congress will be called "Congress Ekonomi Bumiputera" and is intended to give opportunities to all those who are familiar with the problems connected with participation of the Malay and other indigenous population in the fields of commerce and industry to discuss the subject and to give their views.

With regard to economic development, one unfortunate factor is the downward trend in the price of rubber, one of our two main products, because of competition from synthetic rubber. It is therefore urgent for us to diversify our economy as soon as possible. My Government is meeting this problem by encouraging industrial development and by introducing new agricultural crops and by increasing the yields of existing crops. Whilst the country will have to depend mainly on rubber and tin for many years to come, it is the aim of My Government to see that we will in future depend less and less on these two commodities and more and more on other agricultural products as well as industrial products.

The factories which have so far been built are mainly for manufacturing import substitution products although

some of these products are being exported. My Government is now giving serious consideration on the proposal to encourage heavy industries such as iron and steel and automobile assembling.

In the field of agriculture, My Government is now concentrating on improving yields. Malinja, a high-yielding variety of padi, was released for double-cropping in 1964. This type of padi is popular to consumers and it has excellent milling qualities.

With the establishment of a sugar refinery industry in the country, My Government is investigating into the possibilities of producing raw sugar to feed the refinery already in operation and others to be built.

The buildings for the Medical Faculty of the University of Malaya have been completed and the first phase of the construction of the University Hospital has started and work is continuing.

In My speech last year, I spoke about the intention of My Government to give at least 9 years of education to all children. This is no small task as evidenced by the enrolment at the beginning of this year. The number of children entering the first year of the lower secondary school at the beginning of this year was 38% more than last year. There are now 60,000 children in Form I. The increase not only means that additional funds have to be found, but it also means that class-rooms have to be built and teachers have to be trained.

One important feature introduced last year in the field of education is in respect of the teaching of Chinese and Tamil languages in English Medium Schools. This is in keeping with the aim of My Government to preserve and sustain the use and study of the languages of the various communities in this country.

In respect of National Schools, I am indeed very happy to note that the first batch of candidates has entered the University of Malaya a few days ago in the new academic year. This is the first time in our history that students

from schools using the National Language as a medium of instruction are able to enter a University.

As a result of the increase of expenditure, chiefly on defence and security, My Government had to impose substantial tax increases in the 1965 Budget. Earlier in My speech, I said that it is the policy of My Government to maintain the momentum of economic development despite the increase in expenditure on defence and security.

We have now entered a period of strain in the economy, and My Government is planning to introduce certain measures to economise expenditure by reducing recurrent expenditure to the very minimum and by scrutinizing development expenditure with a view to effecting economies. It is anticipated that significant financial aid will continue to be received from those friendly Governments already assisting us, especially in the field of defence. My Government is also making every effort to increase foreign borrowing on reasonable terms and to encourage more domestic savings. As part of this effort, My Government has now offered the people of Malaysia an opportunity to make a major contribution to meeting this financial contribution from a special issue of Defence Bonds. These Bonds will be especially designed for the individual saver and will enable him to better provide for his own and his children's future.

With the approval of this House, My Government lodged a notice on the termination of the Currency Agreement, 1960, in December, 1964, so that the Board will be placed in liquidation after 18 months from that date and Bank Negara would become responsible for the issue of the new Malaysian currency. Nevertheless, My Government is continuing negotiations with the Brunei Government with a view to reaching agreement on the use of the new Malaysian currency in Brunei should Brunei wish to use the new Malaysian currency.

The Tariff Advisory Board has already held enquiries in respect of 101 items with a view to their inclusion

in the Malaysian Common Market. The Reports of the Tariff Advisory Board on these items have been received and My Government anticipates that it will be able to reach a firm decision on these Reports so that a start can be made on the establishment of the Common Market. My Government hopes to be able to introduce legislation to provide for the establishment of free trade zones in Singapore and elsewhere in Malaysia where this is considered necessary in the near future. My Government also hopes that the legislation required to provide for the establishment of Malaysia-wide tariff will be presented to Parliament before the end of this year.

The National Language Month began a few weeks ago on the 28th of April, 1965. Nearly eight years have passed since we decided that the 31st of August, 1967, is our objective for the National Language to be the only official language. My Government has given every encouragement and facilities to every citizen to learn the National Language.

We must always place uppermost in our mind our objective of making the National Language as the only official language. The objective is to provide the means to unify the various communities in this country. We must have something in common to bind us together. There is no better way to achieve this than to have one common language and one national education policy.

It is not possible for me in this Address to give you fully the achievements and policies of My Government and hence a Special Appendix has been prepared and distributed to all Members of Parliament. I only need say that the achievements as indicated in the Appendix are due to no small measure to the outstanding leadership of our Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, the leader of the Alliance Government.

I take this opportunity to thank you all, the representatives of My people for the support and loyalty that you have given me. I also wish to express

My gratitude to members of the Security Forces for the fine manner in which they have discharged their duties in the defence of this country, and to thank members of the other public services for the support that they have given to My Government. To all those members of the Security Forces who have fallen, let us pray that all God's blessings be with them. To their families let us extend our condolences to them for their irreparable loss.

We are now facing threats to our security from outside, i.e., from Indonesia. In addition, we are also facing threats from within the country. Both these threats are designed to create trouble. If those concerned achieve their objective, it will mean chaos for us and an end to democracy. Let us therefore pray to Almighty God to give us the strength and determination to face these threats.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima suatu perutusan yang bertarikh 10 haribulan Mach, 1965, daripada 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 passed by the House without amendment:

A Bill to confer the jurisdiction upon Courts constituted under any State law for the purpose of dealing with offences under Muslim law;

A Bill to amend the Penal Code;

A Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code of Singapore;

A Bill to provide for reprinting of certain federal legislation and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

A Bill to vary the laws in force in Malaysia relating to Pioneer Industries;

A Bill to vary the laws in force in Malaysia relating to Estate Duty;

A Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1964 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;

A Bill to amend and extend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1965;

A Bill to authorise the Government of the Federation to guarantee any loan raised by the Government of the State of Singapore or by certain bodies corporate and to provide for matters connected therewith.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah memperkenankan Rang Undang² berikut yang telah diluluskan oleh kedua² buah Dewan Parlimen baharu² ini:

The Supplementary Supply (1964) Bill, 1965;

The Muslim Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) Bill, 1965;

The Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1965;

The Criminal Procedure Code (Singapore) (Amendment) Bill, 1965;

The Reprint of Federal Laws Bill, 1965;

The Loan (Local) (Amendment and Extension) Bill, 1965;

The External Loans (Singapore Government and Bodies Corporate) Bill, 1965;

The Finance (Estate Duty) Bill, 1965;

The Pioneer Industries (Relief from Tax) (Variation) Bill, 1965.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RELEASE OF POLITICAL DETAINEES DETAINED FOR TWO YEARS OR LESS

1. **Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze** asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether political detainees detained for two years or less would be released after the expiry of the terms as stated in the detention orders and, if not, whether they would be tried in a Court of Law.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, the release or otherwise of a detainee at the end of the period specified in his order of detention is dependent entirely upon the detainee himself. If he turns over a new leaf completely and is considered no longer a security risk to be allowed to be at large, he is freed. However, if from observations made during his detention he shows insufficient or no improvement, a fresh order of detention or an order restricting his residence and movements under section 8 (1) (b) of the Internal Security Act, as the case warrants, would be considered against him.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Do we understand from the Minister of Home Affairs that the period specified in a detention order has no significance or meaning whatsoever? Otherwise, would he enlighten this House as to why a period is specified in a detention order?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, the Honourable Member understands me wrongly. The period specified is in accordance with the Internal Security Act.

COMPENSATION TO PARENTS OF WONG NGIAN JIN

2. **Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze** asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether consideration will be given to the question of compensation the parents of Wong Ngian Jin, a political detainee, who was found dead in police custody.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Government is under no legal obligation to compensate the parents of this deceased detainee,

and for that matter, dependants of any detainee who passes away during his term of detention.

Assistance in kind or in money, the form of aid normally extended to deserving destitutes by the machinery of the Welfare Department and public welfare organisations, could be the answer to this particular case and it would be for the parents to make the approach if they consider themselves deserving of such assistance.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Is the Minister aware that in this particular case, the parents of the deceased were in Sareikei, which was some distance away from Kuching; and as the Police authorities had sent for the parents to come to deal with the body, could the Minister say whether or not such expenses could be paid by the Government?

Dato' Dr Ismail: If the detainee's parents would ask for assistance, I am sure it would be considered.

ACTION AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER FOR PERJURY AT INQUEST INTO DEATH OF WONG NGIAN JIN

3. **Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze** asks the Minister of Home Affairs what steps, if any have been taken to deal with the police officer who was found by the Court to have perjured in the Coroner's Court at the inquest into the death of Wong Ngian Jin.

Dato' Dr Ismail: From the report given me, I am satisfied that the circumstances surrounding the issue do not warrant any action beyond a departmental corrective warning against the officer concerned.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Meng-lembu): Surely the Minister is aware that this is a case where a prisoner was found dead in a cell and the Coroner returned an open verdict and the suspicion entertained by the Coroner was that he was murdered by the Police while in custody. Is it then intended to take no action in this matter?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, it was an open verdict.

DETAINEES UNDER INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

4. Enche' Kow Kee Seng asks the Minister of Home Affairs to give the names and the number of political detainees who have been kept in prison without charge or trial for periods over 8 years; for periods over 6 years; for periods over 4 years; for periods over 2 years; and to inform the House where they are being detained in Singapore and the Federation.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The detainees are not political detainees and they are detained under the Internal Security Act which does not provide for their trials in Court.

For security reasons, I cannot disclose to any person besides their wives/husbands, the places where they are being detained.

As the list asked is lengthy, I shall beg leave of you, Sir, to have copies thereof distributed to all Honourable Members of the House.

VISITS TO DETAINees BY THEIR FIANCEES

5. Enche' Kow Kee Seng asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he permits visits to detainees in Singapore and the Federation by their fiancées. If not, why not.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Consideration will be made in accordance with the merits of each case, Sir.

Enche' Lim Huan Boon: Would the Honourable Minister give the reasons why many applications for visiting the detainees in Singapore by their fiancées were turned down by the Government?

Dato' Dr Ismail: It is in my discretion, Sir.

LETTER FROM POLITICAL DETAINees IN CHANGI PRISON, SINGAPORE, RE AT MEETINGS OF REVIEW BOARD

6. Enche' Chia Thye Poh asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he

has received a letter from political detainees in Changi Prison, Singapore, concerning their boycott and refusal to attend the review meetings of the Advisory Board as provided under the Internal Security Act, and their demand for an open trial, and, if so, what is the attitude of the Government on their demand for open trial.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Yes. Whether or not they wish to attend meetings of the Advisory Board held from time to time to review their cases, is strictly their own business.

In regard to their demand for open trial, I have stated before, in this House, that the Internal Security Act does not make provision for the production of detainees detained thereunder in the Court for trial.

7. Enche' Chia Thye Poh asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether the political detainees in Changi Prison, Singapore have sent copies of the same letter to Opposition M.Ps in the Federal Parliament, if so, why have Opposition M.Ps not received these copies of the letter to the Minister.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Yes, Sir. They have made copies thereof for certain Members of Parliament. These have not been forwarded as the contents thereof are considered to be objectionable.

PERKHIDMATAN TALIPON OTOMATIK DI-SABAH; MEMBUBOH MINYAK TAR KAPADA JALAN² RAYA DI-SABAH

8. Enche' Mohamed Arif Salleh bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom:

(a) bila-kah perkhidmatan talipon automatik akan di-perluaskan ka-Sabah, terutama sa-kali di-pendalaman Sabah di-mana hanya talipon melalui Radio sahaja di-gunakan sa-banyak dua kali, sekarang;

(b) bila-kah jalan² raya di-Sabah hendak di-buboh tar, terutama sa-kali di-pendalaman negeri itu.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Tuan Speaker, berkenaan dengan pertanyaan

ini, dukachita Yang Berhormat tidak menyebutkan dengan tepat-nya tempat² di-pendalaman Sabah. Semua talipon di-Sabah ada-lah di-uruskan sa-chara otomatis di-pendalaman kawasan Keningau dan Tenom. Ada dua Ibusawat Otomatik luar bandar. Talian berhubung jauh daripada Ibusawat ini ka-Jesselton ada-lah mengikut saluran radio sa-lama 24 jam sa-tiap hari. Pengantaran talipon yang menggunakan radio di-pendalaman di-Sabah ia-lah di-antara Pejabat² Kerajaan untuk kegunaan mereka sendiri. Sa-benar-nya tidak ada radio talipon yang boleh di-gunakan chuma 2 kali sahaja sa-hari. Di-pusat² yang jauh seperti Pensiangan, Kuala Penyu dan Tambunan, ada-lah di-chadangkan menempatkan perkhidmatan sa-chara panggilan radio yang di-kawal daripada station kawalan di-Keningau. Alat² perkakas telah ditambah dan Perkhidmatan ini di-jangka boleh di-mulakan awal tahun 1966. Dengan jalan ini maka bolehlah orang² 'awam di-tempat² ini membuat panggilan talipon ka-lain² tempat. Ibusawat Otomatik yang ada sekarang ini di-Keningau akan di-perluaskan lagi daripada 100 talian ka-150 talian ia-itu mengikut Rancangan Pembangunan. Ibusawat ini ada dua saluran radio BHF ka-Jesselton dan saluran ini akan di-tambah menjadi 12 saluran pada masa yang akan datang. Pembinaan ini ada-lah bergantung kepada rancangan gelombang micro di-Pantai Timor dengan chara di-ator sa-mula alat² perkakas yang di-dapati daripada rancangan ini.

PELAJARAN PEMBANGUNAN

9. Enche' Mohamed Arif Salleh bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar:

- (a) apa-kah maksud Kerajaan menggalakkan Pelajaran Dewasa, pada hal sekolah² tidak menchukupi bagi anak² kita;
- (b) mengapa Pelajaran Dewasa di-Sabah di-kuasai oleh Menteri Kewangan Negeri dan bukan Menteri Pelajaran;
- (c) mengapa Guru² Pelawat Sekolah Dewasa di-lantek daripada ahli² parti siasah, tidak daripada guru² terlatah.

The Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, menjawab soalan (a) ada pun maksud Kerajaan menggalakkan Pelajaran Dewasa di-Malaysia ini ia-lah sa-mata² dengan tujuan hendak membolehkan ra'ayat, khas-nya di-kawasan luar bandar, menulis dan membacha serta menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan, dan dengan itu ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa mereka akan dapat meninggikan lagi taraf hidup mereka supaya dapat mereka hidup dengan lebeh senang, lebeh terator, lebeh ma'amor dan bahagia daripada apa yang ada pada masa ini.

Soalan (b). Sa-benar-nya pelajaran Dewasa di-Negeri Sabah itu bukan-lah di-kuasai oleh sa-saorang Menteri di-Negeri Sabah, tetapi mengikut dasar Kerajaan Malaysia, ia-nya ada-lah diselenggarakan terus oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar di-Kuala Lumpur dan segala peruntokan bagi-nya ada-lah di-sediakan dan di-belanjakan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa ada-lah satu daripada rancangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-Negeri Sabah.

Soalan (c). Pelajaran Dewasa tidak melantek guru² pelawat sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan di-dalam soalan (c) itu.

PERUNTOKAN BILEK DARJAH DALAM RANCANGAN LIMA TAHUN BAGI KAWASAN KENINGAU, PENSIANGAN DAN SAPULOT

10. Enche' Mohamed Arif Salleh bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran mengapa-kah hanya sembilan bilek darjah sahaja yang di-untokkan dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun bagi kawasan di-Keningau, Pensiangan dan Sepulot, pada hal banchi di-kawasan tersebut menunjukkan sa-ramai 22,481 orang penduduk dan 1,200 kanak² di-lahirkan tiap² tahun; boleh-kah Menteri Pelajaran menimbangkan untok di-perbaiki keadaan ini.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yan di-Pertua, keperluan tempat di-sekolah

di-daerah² tersebut ada-lah di-ranchang-kan menurut bilangan kanak² yang di-jangka masuk sekolah dalam tiap² buah daerah itu. Di-bawah Rancangan Lima Tahun, 13 buah bilek darjah telah di-adakan bagi Daerah Keningau dan 12 bagi Daerah Pensiangan yang akan menerima murid² dari Sepulot juga. Tetapi, kedudukan perkara itu akan di-kaji sa-mula menurut kajian ran-changan itu, khusus-nya jika di-dapati ramai orang masuk ka-dalam Daerah Keningau.

DEVELOPMENT OF DINDINGS DISTRICT INTO INDUSTRIAL AREA

11. Enche' Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Government intends to encourage industrialisation of Dindings District, Perak, which possesses the advantage of a natural harbour at Lumut.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, yes. It is the policy of the Government to promote a balanced industrial development of the country, and the Government has provided various facilities for this purpose. It is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to develop industrial areas in their States and to provide facilities and incentives to attract industries to their industrial areas. The final choice of site for their factories rests with the industrialists themselves. As the Honourable Member is aware, the multi-million dollar Malayan Flour Mill will soon be in production in Lumut.

ASSISTANCE TO BUSINESSMEN IN DINDINGS DISTRICT TO SET UP PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

12. Enche' Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether the Government will assist business people to set up private industries in Dindings District, Perak.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Yes. If industrialists wish to set up private industries in Dindings District, Perak, the Government will do all it can to assist

them, just as much as the Government has assisted the industrialists in other industrial areas.

Enche' Kam Woon Wah: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that the Government has discouraged the setting up of a factory by the Esso Company in Lumut District?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: May I know which Government—Central Government or State Government?

Enche' Kam Woon Wah: I was told it was the Central Government, but I do not know how far it is true. *(Laughter).*

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, that is hearsay.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF TOURISM IN LUMUT DISTRICT

13. Enche' Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the steps the Government has taken to encourage tourism in Lumut District, Perak.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been the Government's policy to encourage the establishment of tourist associations and to urge State Governments to work closely with these associations, so as to develop tourist sites and services, because it is only by co-operation between the Government and private enterprise that the tourist potentials of any area can be successfully developed.

In pursuing this objective, the Tourist Division of my Ministry has advised and assisted in the establishment of the Dindings Tourist Association in 1963. The State Government of Perak has recently established a State Tourism Working Committee, and the Tourist Division of my Ministry is working closely with both the State organisation and the Dindings Tourist Association in the development and promotion of tourism in Dindings.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, did I hear the Minister correctly, when he said that there is a Tourist Association in practically every large town in the Federation, and is he aware

that in most of the large towns even local people, let alone foreigners, find it difficult to move around, because they cannot find somebody to show them around?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: That is totally a statement and not a question!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, is he aware of the total lack of facilities to show local tourists in the large areas? I speak from my experience, Sir, because recently when I went to Kota Bahru, I wanted to have a look at the *batek* factories and the like and I was looking around, but they could not tell me where the Tourist Association or the Tourist Bureau was.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There is no Tourist Association in Kota Bahru!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Then, can he give an assurance that Kelantan will not be neglected in this respect? (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Swee Aun: That has to be worked out with the State Government and the Central Government. If the State Government does not encourage the formation of a Tourist Association, we cannot do anything from the Central Government side. (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: In view of the fact that the Honourable Minister chose to answer that question in very general terms, I would like to refer to the fact that tourism can be divided into two components—tourism from abroad and tourism within the country.

There is quite definitely a certain degree of tourist attraction being encouraged whenever Ministers take their holidays in different places: for example, the fact that Cameron Highlands is chosen as a favourite golf course does make Cameron Highlands in recent years a profitable place. We have an equally nice golf course in Penang, and I would ask the Honourable Minister whether, in considering this development of tourism and the promotion of relationship between tourist associations, a certain degree of co-ordination could be made with the Ministers for visits to appropriate places which the Government considers

proper for development for tourism in future?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, it depends upon the initiative of the local tourist associations. If they would send invitation to Ministers to visit Penang to play golf there, I am sure we will certainly go. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Oleh kerana berkaitan dengan soal Kelantan tadi, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sedar bahawa di-negeri Kelantan sekarang sudah di-tubuhkan sa-buah jawatan-kuasa penaja sementara bagi maksud² pelancongan ini?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I am not aware that he has set up a Committee for Tourism.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adakah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu mengambil satu² langkah unok meng-elokkan tempat pelancongan di-Bachok yang sekarang ini mengatasi Pantai Chinta Berahi di-Kota Bahru? Saya rasa lebeh baik di-Kota Bahru dan saya rasa lebeh baik daripada yang ada di-Pantai Barat. Ada-kah apa² tindakan telah di-ambil?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the development of local tourist sites must depend a lot upon the State Government itself; and if the Honourable member wants to develop Bachok as a holiday site, then I would suggest that the Honourable Member himself form a Tourist Association for that area and get funds also through the State Government.

MELATEH ANAK² MUDA WILAYAH BORNEO JADI CAREER DIPLOMAT

14. Abang Othman bin Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah di-fikirkan Kerajaan akan memberi kemudahan² kepada anak² muda yang terpelajar dari Wilayah² Borneo, Sarawak dan Sabah, di-lateh sa-bagai Career Diplomat di-Kedutaan Malaysia di-luar Negeri.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soalan ini, polisi yang tepat belum lagi di-tentukan, tetapi bagi pihak Kerajaan Pusat ada-lah jikalau sa-saorang dari Sarawak ada kelulusan di-dalam Universiti dengan mendapat Honours Degree atau pun First Class atau Second Class Degree dalam Bar atau pun Third Class Degree atau Pass Degree Universiti Malaya atau Universiti yang di-terima, boleh-lah dapat masuk berkhidmat di-dalam perkhidmatan luar negeri. Jadi itu sementara ini yang saya boleh beri tahu, kerana ada sedikit berlainan berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Sarawak. Kerajaan Sarawak apabila masuk bersatu dengan Malaya menjadi Malaysia ada-lah reserve sedikit tempat atau keadaan-nya mengambil pegawai²-nya sendiri. Jadi dengan kerana itu kita belum dapat membuat satu polisi yang terbuka termasuk pegawai² atau pemuda² dari Sarawak atau Borneo, tetapi bagi pihak saya, bagaimana yang saya katakan, jikalau ada anak² Sarawak yang lulus dalam Degree yang saya sebutkan tadi tentu dapat di-terima masuk berkhidmat dalam perkhidmatan luar negeri.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that not only people from Sarawak and Sabah with the requisite qualifications are anxious to enter the Foreign Service but also people from Singapore? Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that the exclusion of the people from Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore makes a mockery of Malaysia and makes our Foreign Service only a Malayan Foreign Service rather than a Malaysian Foreign Service?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said just now, we have not got a definite policy on Service matters for the whole of Malaysia, because we had on Malaysia Day decided that each State should have its own Service. However, as I said, this matter of uniformity is now being worked out, and I hope in the course of time we will have a definite policy, and other places like Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak will be included in the

Malaysian Civil Service. We have not got a proper Malaysian Civil Service at the moment; we still got our own Malayan Civil Service. But all these things are being worked out, and given time we will be able to put up some sort of paper for consideration of the Cabinet.

TRAINING OF NATIVE PEOPLE IN COMMERCIAL FIRMS

15. Abang Othman bin Haji Moasili asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Government has sought or will seek the co-operation of commercial firms in Malaysia, particularly those in the Borneo territories, to employ more native people as trainees in their firms.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, in the States of Malaya, it has been the policy of the Government to promote and encourage greater Malay participation in commerce and industry and the co-operation of commercial firms towards this end has been sought by the Government. In the case of the Borneo States no similar approach has yet been made as the working arrangement on the subject between the Central Government and these State Governments has not yet been finalised.

As regards Singapore, the State Government there has its own policy on this matter.

LESEN² TEKSI KAPADA BUMIPUTRA SARAWAK

16. Abang Othman bin Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan supaya lesen² teksi itu di-beri juga kepada bumiputra di-Sarawak kerana di-lapangan ini boleh di-katakan ta' ada sa-orang bumiputra pun yang mempunyai lesen tersebut.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan wilayah² Borneo, telah termaktub bahawa sa-puloh tahun sa-lepas pembentokan Malaysia, segala kuasa yang

bersangkut-paut dengan perkara diatas, ia-itu dalam perkara kenderaan, di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan Negeri yang berkenaan. Ini terbukti di-dalam Bab V (5) dan (6) Cheraian 10 didalam Perlembagaan Malaysia. Sa-kali pun begitu, saya sa-bagai Menteri Pengangkutan Malaysia akan menyampaikannya tegoran² ini dan akan menasihatkan Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak supaya menyiasat dan menimbang-kannya perkara² ini.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS WINGS—ESTABLISHMENT OF

17. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bung-sar) asks the Prime Minister whether he had considered recommending to the Cabinet the establishment of an Industrial Relations wing in the Federal Establishment Office to promote better industrial relations in the Government Service.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, according to advice I have received from Government servants, it is considered unnecessary at this moment to set up an Industrial Relations wing in the Federal Establishment Office in order, as put by the Honourable Member, to improve better industrial relations in the Government Service. To this aspect, personal management is already, according to them, adequately covered by the scope and functions of the National Whitley Council, which has been functioning since 1953.

In addition to the National Whitley Council, the larger departments of Government have their own Departmental Joint Councils to promote better staff relations at departmental level; and besides this, the services of the Industrial Relations Division of the Ministry of Labour are always available to the Government whenever required.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST WORK-TO-RULE—WARNING TO MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

18. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to justify his warning to Civil Service unions that the Government "would take proper

disciplinary action" against resort to work-to-rule or non-co-operation which he administered at a Press conference on 1st April, 1965.

The Acting Minister of Labour (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Speaker, Sir, the justification has been clearly explained by the Honourable the Prime Minister in his statement on the 30th March, 1965. Amongst other things, the Honourable the Prime Minister has said that "under the guise of work-to-rule they are, in fact, applying the phrase in reverse; while in office they do not give their time or attention to the normal course of duty; and in consequence they contravene the rules and regulations of service. Every employee is expected to work according to rules and those who have to do more than the normal time are remunerated according to their terms of service."

I.L.O. CONVENTION No. 98 ON RIGHT TO ORGANISE AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

19. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether, in the context of I.L.O. Convention No. 98 on Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, which the Government had ratified, organised workers enjoyed the right to resort to any form of recognised industrial action in furtherance of their objectives.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Convention in question sets out the principle governing the protection of the rights of workers and employers to organise and to collective bargaining. It does not set out specifically the right, to use the expression of the Honourable Member, "to resort to any form of recognised industrial action." However, Mr Speaker, Sir, in furtherance of their objectives, organised workers, and, in fact, organised employers, may resort to such form of industrial action as may be allowed in accordance with the law of the country.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that practically every year for the last few

years the Central Government of Malaysia has appeared before the International Labour Conference at the Palace of Nations in Geneva and has waxed very proud of trade union freedom and rights enjoyed by workers in Malaysia, would the Minister care to state as to what steps, or what exactly the Government representative from Malaysia will say before the I.L.O. Conference in the Palace of Nations in Geneva this year?

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is strictly not a supplementary question. If the Honourable Member would state clearly what the subject is, I may consider what is the proper reply to be given.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, what everybody has in mind is the latest erosion of trade union rights. In what way will the Government justify that erosion of trade union rights before the Palace of Nations in the light of its proud statement about trade union rights in Malaya made in the previous year?

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Sir, this has nothing to do with the original question. According to standing Orders, a supplementary question must relate to the original question, and I am not prepared to answer that without notice.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: May I submit, Sir, that it has a connection with the original question, because the last two lines read as follows, "organised workers enjoyed the right to resort to any form of recognised industrial action in furtherance of their objectives"—and it is these rights which have been eroded. I would like to know what stand the Government is going to take before I.L.O. this year.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: When the time comes, he will know what steps Government will take.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Are we to assume that at the moment the Government has not got the faintest idea as to what it can say about these things?

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: No, Sir. I mean that the supplementary question is not, in fact, a supplementary question within the definition of Standing Orders.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Does the Acting Minister of Labour mean to inform the House that he has got no stand at all concerning the rights

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: That is not so. What I merely said was you could wait until the proper time as to what would happen at the Conference.

GOVERNMENT RICE MILL IN KRIAN DISTRICT

(Date of Completion of Project)

20. Enche' Ramli bin Omar (Krian Darat) asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the target date set by the authority concerned for the completion of the project to build a Government Rice Mill in Krian District.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government envisaged the completion of the project by the end of 1965. However, because of unforeseen difficulties in regard to piling work at the site, the date of completion will now have to be reviewed. It is hoped that work on the building proper will commence as soon as the difficulties are overcome.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu memberitahu bila-kah gamak-nya kilang beras di-Bagan Serai itu akan di-siapkan atau di-jalankan?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Because of piling difficulties there is delay, and we have to review the whole position. We cannot tell when it is going to be finished until the problem of piling is overcome.

PERSONS OF PHILIPPINE NATIONALITY RESIDING IN SABAH

21. Dr Toh Chin Chye asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many persons of Philippine nationality are at present

in Sabah, on what grounds they have been admitted and how long will they be permitted to stay in Malaysia.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, available records show that—

- (i) Since 1958, 840 Filipinos have been granted Entry Permits; and
- (ii) 79 Filipinos are in Sabah on Work Passes/Dependants Passes for which they applied before their entry.

In addition, there are also those who are of Bajau and Ubian race who have for generations been moving across the sea and permitted to enter temporarily as undocumented Philippine workers. Inclusive of their dependants they total 11,791 in all.

These figures which I have given are on immigration records. There are others who entered Sabah before the last war and within the 4-5 years thereafter, and are permanent residents. I regret that due to lack of source of information I am in no position to give the total number of such persons.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Sir, I am rather alarmed to hear from the Minister of Home Affairs of a recorded total of 11,791 persons of Philippine nationality being permitted to visit Sabah on Visit Passes and that his office has been unable to keep a complete record of their movement or their entries. Would the Minister of Home Affairs indicate to the House what would be the policy of the Government *vis-à-vis* these 11,791 visitors from the Philippines, particularly in the light of the statement which has been made by the Director of Immigration at Manila that those Malaysian tourists who visit Manila are there on sufferance and that the Malaysian Consul-General stationed at Manila must guarantee that these Malaysian visitors would leave the Philippines within a specified time?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, this alarming position as mentioned by the Honourable Member is the one that we have inherited. Of course, it is the intention of this Government to take adequate

steps to remedy this alarming situation. As you know, recently the Chief Minister of Sabah had announced an amnesty for those who have entered the State illegally.

Now, on the question of retaliation against the steps taken by the Philippine Immigration Department against our citizens, as the Honourable Member knows, the Prime Minister has made a statement on this and I do not intend to elaborate on it.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Sir, may I quote a statement which had been made by the Minister for Sabah Affairs who was formerly the Chief Minister of Sabah?

Mr Speaker: Is the purpose of your quoting it to clarify your supplementary question?

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Yes, Sir. I am just trying to clarify my supplementary question by making a quotation. This statement was published in the *Straits Times* of 27th February last year, in which he agreed that there was free movement between the southern part of Sulu and the north-eastern part of Sabah. Would the Minister of Home Affairs indicate to the House whether steps have been taken to stop this free movement?

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Honourable Member began his question by saying that he would make a quotation. He has not made that quotation yet. So it is impossible for me to answer his question (*Laughter*).

Dr Toh Chin Chye: May I then ask the supplementary question without citing what has been stated by the Minister for Sabah Affairs. He had said that there was free movement between the southern part of Philippines and Sabah. Will the Minister then indicate whether his Ministry is going to take firm and determined steps to stop this free movement?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Well, Sir, I do not know about this firm and definite stand, but I shall certainly look into the matter.

OFFICIAL INVITATION TO THE SINGAPORE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO ATTEND 18th WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION ASSEMBLY

22. Enche' Yong Nyuk Lin asks the Minister of Health the reason or reasons for Singapore not being officially invited by the Central Government delegation for the 18th World Health Assembly now being held in Geneva.

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: The omission on the part of the Ministry to send an official invitation to the Ministry of Health, Singapore to send a representative as part of the Malaysian delegation for the 18th World Health Organisation Assembly now being held in Geneva was due to an oversight. I would ensure that in future such official invitations will be extended.

Enche' Yong Nyuk Lin: Is the Acting Minister of Health aware of the fact that the Director of Medical Services, Malaya, verbally informed the Director of Medical Services, Singapore, on the 25th of March, 1965 of the possibility of including a Singapore representative in the Malaysian delegation for the 18th World Health Assembly and he was told to send an official letter in this regard, which was not received when the delegation left for Geneva one month later, and that therefore this question of oversight is an highly inappropriate excuse altogether?

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: That is not a question, Mr Speaker, Sir; that is a statement.

Enche' Yong Nyuk Lin: It was definitely a question to ask whether the Minister is aware of this verbal intimation having been made and that a request was made for an official letter to be sent to Singapore.

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: The Ministry of Health was aware.

"HUTANG DARAH" TERHADAP KERAJAAN JEPUN

23. Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah tuntutan "Hutang

Darah" yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Malaysia terhadap Jepun itu berdasarkan tuntutan² semua pehak di-negeri ini termasuk tuntutan² daripada buroh paksa yang di-gunakan oleh pehak yang berkuasa Jepun pada masa perang itu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soalan ini, ia-itu ada-lah tuntutan pehak Malaysia berkenaan dengan "Blood Debt", atau bayaran kerana kedzaliman yang telah di-lakukan oleh Jepun ka-negeri kita dahulu itu, perkara ini bukan-nya yang sa-benar menjadi tuntutan. Apa yang telah berlaku ia-lah pehak Chamber of Commerce daripada Singapura telah menuntut, tetapi saya telah beri faham kepada mereka itu, ia-itu pada tahun 1952 segala tuntutan berkenaan dengan kerugian di-dalam perang dan terpaksa di-bayar oleh negeri² yang kalah di-dalam Perang Dunia Kedua itu telah pun di-selesaikan di-dalam San Francisco Tahun 1952—Perjanjian San Francisco, dan bagi pehak kerugian kita, semua-nya telah pun di-ambil oleh Kerajaan British yang memerintah negeri ini dahulu.

Sekarang ini chuma-nya saya dengan tidak berkehendakkan menjadikan perkara yang boleh berbangkit perasaan berbenchi², atau perasaan marah antara Kerajaan Jepun dengan orang² kita, saya telah katakan tuntutan yang sa-umpama itu mahu-lah di-bawa sa-chara berunding, bukan sa-chara tuntutan, chuma-nya sa-chara bayaran untuk hendak menchuchi segala apa perasaan yang ada kepada orang² kita di-sini terhadap perbuatan Jepun pada masa dahulu itu, dan Kerajaan Jepun pun bersetuju berunding dengan saya di-atas hal ini, dan apabila perundingan telah di-jalankan dan di-dapati Kerajaan Jepun telah pun bersetuju hendak mengeluarkan wang ini, pehak Chamber of Commerce Singapura telah pun menaikkan harga-nya daripada tuntutan yang sedikit, telah menaikkan dekat sa-puluh kali ganda. Jadi, dengan kerana itu, saya ta' mahu-lah masuk champor, kalau hendak main kira tawar-menawar, jual-beli, kerana saya pandang kematian dan kejadian masa perang bukan-lah boleh di-selesaikan dengan bayaran duit. Dengan kerana

itu-lah saya telah berhenti buat sementara dengan meminta Chamber of Commerce fikir sa-mula dan apabila mereka boleh tentukan sa-banyak mana sa-patut-nya Jepun bayar sa-bagai tanda mereka ini dukachita di-atas perbuatannya itu, baharu-lah saya hendak jalankan perundingan lagi.

Jadi, buat sementara itu di-dalam hal² ini, perkara ini belum lagi dapat di-ambil keputusan. Jadi, dengan kerana itu, tidak-lah berbangkit orang² yang bekerja dengan paksa—death railways dahulu itu, dan ada lain² perkara, chuma yang kita ini bukan sa-benarnya tuntutan—permintaan daripada kita untuk hendak selesaikan apa perasaan di-antara Kerajaan Jepun dengan kita, dengan membayar untuk menunjukkan bayaran yang kita katakan muhibbah. Itu-lah yang pembayaran ini akan di-jalankan sa-kiranya Kerajaan Jepun bersetuju dan saya perchaya Kerajaan Jepun bersetuju, sa-kira-nya pembayaran itu tidak-lah melebehi daripada yang patut.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasis Puteh): Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana mengikut kenyataan Perdana Menteri tadi bahawa perundingan berkenaan dengan tuntutan wang, kerana hendak menchari jalan muhibbah ra'ayat di-Malaysia dengan Jepun yang di-lakukan oleh Dewan Perniagaan China Singapura itu tidak termasuk tuntutan daripada buroh² paksa, buroh² keretapi maut di-Thailand yang di-pungut daripada ra'ayat Malaysia ini, maka saya ingin bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri, ada-kah Perdana Menteri kita ini bersedia hendak mengemukakan, baik dengan apa sahaja chara yang menasabah, supaya dapat di-beri pertimbangan yang sama kepada bekas² buroh paksa, atau pun keluarga mereka yang terkorban, kerana paksaan di-zaman pemerentahan Jepun itu.

The Prime Minister: Ini susah saya hendak menjawab-nya dengan tepat, kerana tidak ada sa-orang pun yang menyimpan rekod, berapa orang yang telah kehilangan nyawa di-dalam masa Jepun dahulu itu, baik death railways, atau pun dengan chara lain. Tiap² sa-

orang ada sahaja berkaitan dengan kehilangan anak saudara mereka sakalian. Jadi, dengan kerana itu ta' dapat hendak di-tentukan, tetapi jikalau Kerajaan Jepun boleh membuat satu bayaran, boleh-lah kita gunakan bayaran itu, bukan untok memberi sagu hati kepada barang siapa pun, chuma yang kita boleh buat ia-lah membena college, atau sekolah, atau lain²-nya yang boleh memberi pelajaran, am-nya kepada ra'ayat jelata kita di-sini.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Kalau-lah soal itu dapat di-lakukan saperti demikian, bagaimanakah pada pandangan Perdana Menteri tentang tuntutan daripada pehak Dewan Perniagaan China Singapura itu, tidakkah menasabah kalau dia pun berhasil mendapatkan wang sa-bagai bayaran sagu hati, atau pun sa-bagai-nya, di-jadikan wang itu sama saperti chita² yang baik yang di-nyatakan oleh Perdana Menteri tadi.

The Prime Minister: Wang itu bukan-nya hendak di-serahkan kepada mereka—tidak, chuma-nya untok bagaimana saya katakan ini-lah, chuma-nya saya ta' terima lagi, kerana apa yang tertentu banyak-nya terlampau lebeh sangat daripada yang patut, kerana sa-bagaimana yang saya cheritakan tadi pada tahun 1952 telah pun di-bayar selesai segala kerugian semua-nya.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Berdasarkan kenyataan yang di-beri oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa masaalah tuntutan ini bukan-lah masaalah tuntutan di-antara negara Malaysia dengan Kerajaan Jepun, tetapi ada-lah sa-mata² satu chara hendak menghilangkan rasa tidak puas hati ra'ayat di-sini dengan Kerajaan Jepun yang bererti satu chara muhibbah ada-kah Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa di-dalam golakan ini ada sa-tengah² pehak menggunakan nama baik Tunku Abdul Rahman bahawa tuntutan di-pehak yang bukan Chamber of Commerce, Singapore pun boleh dapat dengan syarat orang itu memberi \$30.00 sa-orang, jadi

ada-kah benda ini sampai ka-pengetahuan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri sendiri.

The Prime Minister: Yang sa-benarnya, saya biasa dengar cerita yang sa-umpama itu dan saya telah pun beritahu pehak Polis dahulu minta report yang mu'tamad, kerana kalau ada sa-benarnya orang² yang hendak menggunakan hal ini untuk menchari keuntongan bagi diri sendiri atau pun hendak menjalankan tipu, maka kita boleh jalankan undang² kepada orang itu, kerana wang ini bukan hendak di-beri kepada mana² pehak pun chuma-nya di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan Malaysia untuk menggunakan wang itu dengan chara yang di-fikirkan berpatutan.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, arising from the point made by the Honourable Prime Minister that the "blood debt" repayment will take the form of financial aid to educational institutions and so on, is it correct that the Penang College, which is designated for Penang, is to some extent to be subsidised or paid for by these funds arising from this "blood debt"?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, that is what we had in mind. On the question of beneficiaries, the sums that I wanted to ask will be given over to Penang to start a technical school in Penang, or the College in Penang and to pay for the running of this College for the next five years.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wonder whether the Honourable Prime Minister is aware of the fact that, although the people in Penang do wish to have a College in the State of Penang, it might be unnecessary to perpetuate this concept of a "blood debt" through a school—these funds for the College in Penang should come from the Federal Government rather than be associated directly with this repayment of a "blood debt" claim.

The Prime Minister: It is true. That is why I said that, if the money is ever paid at all, it will be given over to the Central Government, and the Central Government will then dish it out without mentioning the fact that the

Penang College has been built by this "blood debt". In fact, it is not going to be called "blood debt" at all!

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ada-kah sampai ka-pengetahuan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa orang² yang di-Kelantan pun suka bahawa peruntukan yang akan di-beri membuat kolej di-Pulau Pinang itu dapat di-bawa ka-sana, sebab mula² Jepun serang di-Kelantan, bukan di-Pulau Pinang (*Ketawa*). Ada-kah Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita sedar perkara itu sedang menggelegak sekarang?

The Prime Minister: Saya sedar. Kalau ada permintaan, insha Allah, saya beri Kelantan sama walau pun (*Ketawa*) State itu Kerajaan lain.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa dalam negeri kita sekarang ini telah ada sa-buah pertubohan yang di-daftar (register) ia-itu Pertubohan Buroh² Paksa dan Jalan Keretapi Maut, dan ramai-lah bekas buroh² paksa atau keluarga mereka yang telah terkorban itu telah masok menjadi ahli bagi pertubohan itu dengan suatu tujuan bahawa mereka perchaya dan yakin tuntutan daripada kesatuan itu akan berjaya juga pada akhir-nya yang mereka akan dapat terima sagu hati sa-bagaimana yang di-harap²kan itu. Jadi patut-lah, pada pandangan saya, pehak Kerajaan atau pun pehak Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri dapat ma'aluman sa-chara rasmi supaya sa-siapa² yang masok menjadi ahli pertubohan itu tidak-lah dengan satu maksud atau satu tujuan yang mereka yakin bahawa mereka akan dapat terima wang tunai sa-bagai bayaran sagu hati daripada Kerajaan Jepun itu.

The Prime Minister: Saya sedar ada pertubohan yang sa-umpama itu dan saya sekarang ini akan jalankan tindakan yang boleh membawa mereka juga masok di-dalam hal ini supaya tidak ada salah faham di-atas pendirian mereka dan di-atas apa² sangkaan mereka dan segala²-nya lepas itu, insha Allah saya akan jalankan tindakan itu.

USE OF SINGAPORE MILITARY BASES FOR SEATO COMMITMENTS—PRIOR PERMISSION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state categorically whether it is required of the U.K. Government to seek prior permission from the Central Government for use of Singapore military bases for SEATO commitments.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, the answer is "yes".

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the answer is "yes", is the Minister of Defence aware that the Under Secretary of State for foreign affairs, Lord Walston, has said in a statement that the Singapore bases could be used by Britain for SEATO commitments? If so, what is the attitude of the Central Government?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, it is the clear understanding that, under the mutual Defence Treaty with the United Kingdom, we agreed that Britain should be allowed to maintain their bases and their troops here but that the deployment of these troops must be subject to the convenience of the Malaysian Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Do I take it that, although this clear understanding is written in the original Anglo-Malaya Mutual Defence Treaty, it is also written in the Anglo-Malaysia Mutual Defence Treaty?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes, Sir.

INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF ONE MANJI RANA AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, MALACCA

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether the enquiry into the allegation that a patient named Manji Rana had died at the General Hospital, Malacca, because he was neglected and not even examined from 6.30 a.m., when he was brought to the hospital in a serious condition, till 2.40 p.m. when he died, has been completed, if so, whether the Minister can state the result of the enquiry and

whether he is prepared to implement the recommendations made by the Committee of Inquiry.

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: Mr Speaker, Sir, the enquiry into the death of the patient named Manji Rana at the General Hospital, Malacca, has been completed. The Committee appointed to enquire into the matter reported that although there had been some dereliction of duty and delay on the part of certain officers at the Hospital, the Committee had no grounds to conclude that these factors were responsible, in any way, in aggravating a previously existing cardiac ailment or were responsible for bringing on an acute myocardial infarction leading to sudden death. The Committee also had no reason to believe that had Enche' Manji Rana been re-examined medically on admission to the Hospital Ward it would have led to the establishment of an oncoming heart attack and to preventive treatment being instituted. The Committee further stated that, while it fully sympathised with the son and relatives on the death of Enche' Manji Rana under circumstances which to the lay public, could well appear to be directly due to neglect on the part of the hospital authorities, yet on the basis of the Committee's investigation, they should be persuaded that this was not the case.

The Committee of Enquiry also commented on the staffing position and recommended that the Ministry should do its best to augment the medical staff of the Malacca General Hospital, and avoid depleting its existing staff even for short periods without replacement.

My Ministry accepts fully the findings of the Committee of Enquiry and will do its best to implement the recommendations made.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, although the Committee has admitted that there had been dereliction of duty, may I ask the Honourable acting Minister of Health what action does his Ministry propose to take to see that there is no recurrence of such dereliction of duty, because such dereliction of duty has resulted in death.

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, it is the intention of the Ministry to implement the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry. This will ensure that there will be no repetition of such a case.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Honourable acting Minister of Health what action, if any, does his Ministry propose to take against those responsible for this dereliction of duty?

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: As I said, Mr Speaker, Sir, action will be taken in accordance with the recommendations made and, as the report stated, although there was some dereliction of duty, it was in no way responsible for the death of the patient. As such the Ministry is now taking action.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): The Honourable acting Minister has said just now that action will be taken against those responsible for the dereliction of duty in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee. My supplementary question is: Has the Committee made any recommendation as to what action should be taken against those responsible for the dereliction of duty; if not, what does the Honourable acting Minister mean?

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: The Committee did not give any recommendation as to any specific action to be taken against those officers concerned.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr Speaker, Sir, does the Honourable Minister answering the question not even know the contents of his own report? It is a clear case of an admission of dereliction of duty; and surely, is it not the policy of the Government to take action against those who are found guilty of the dereliction of duty? That is the question to which the Honourable Member or Batu wants a straightforward answer. Is action taken against those who are responsible for the dereliction of duty?

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: Although the death of Manji Rana was not attributable to the dereliction of

duty mentioned, it is the intention of the Ministry that appropriate action will be taken against the officers considered to be guilty of dereliction of duty.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable acting Minister of Health enlighten this House as to what he means by "appropriate action will be taken against the officers responsible"?

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: After investigation, a report will be made to the Public Services Commission and action will be taken by that Commission.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Honourable Minister in his reply has indicated that a case of myocardial infarction did exist, I am really taken aback by the reply that was given. I would like to ask the Honourable Minister whether the Committee in making its report suggested any recommendation for the future handling of cases, which are admitted to the hospital with suspected myocardial infarction, because I am struck by the fact that for eight hours a suspected case of myocardial infarction should be lying in the hospital waiting even for an examination. So, the question I am asking is whether the Committee did make any recommendation as to whether special attention and special provision be made for this type of case.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I am able to enlighten the Honourable Member on this particular matter. This is a matter which has been examined by the Committee set up by the Government, and the Committee has now completed its report which has been sent to the Ministry concerned. However, before any action can be taken against any Government servant, it has to go through the proper machinery; and the question with which the Honourable Member is concerned at the moment is whether this matter will be handed over to this machinery and whether appropriate action will be taken against those responsible. I can assure the House that where there is a case against a Government servant,

the Government will take appropriate action. I think that is about all I need say here. It will not be fair to fire questions at the Honourable Minister, who is acting for the other Minister attending a convention; but I can assure the Honourable Member that if there is any case against any particular Government servant for any dereliction of duty, appropriate action will be taken against him.

Mr Speaker: I must inform the Honourable Member that the time for questions is up. (*Addressing Dr Tan Chee Khoon*) If there are any further questions, will you please put them down in writing and answers will be given to you in writing.

Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens: If the Honourable Member has any more question and if he will put them down in writing, I shall see to it that they are all answered.

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE— DELAY IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF SCIENCE RESULTS

26. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the cause of the delay in announcing the H.S.C. science results of certain schools in Kuala Lumpur; how many students were involved and of these how many passed, how many obtained statements, and how many failed, and whether he is aware that many students have been penalised through no fault of their own.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): (Under S.O. 24 (2)) Mr Speaker, Sir, the delay was caused by the need to investigate and re-check the results of certain Kuala Lumpur Examination Centres. This investigation was carried out upon the request of the examination authority, i.e., the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.

185 pupils were involved and of these 70 passed the examination, 93 passed with statements and the remaining 22 failed.

Some pupils might have been inconvenienced because of this investigation. However, in the interest of public

good, and the maintenance of our high standard of education and the integrity of our examination system such inconvenience appears to be unavoidable.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE CONSTITUTION AND MALAYSIA ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation and the Malaysia Act; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES (REMUNERATION) BILL

Bill to provide for the remuneration of Parliamentary Secretaries; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE TIMBALAN YANG DI- PERTUAN AGONG (REMUNERA- TION) BILL

Bill to amend the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Remuneration) Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE STATISTICS BILL

Bill to revise the law relating to statistics; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE TRUSTEE INVESTMENT BILL

Bill to extend with amendments the operation of the Trustee Ordinance, 1949, to Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore,

to make further provision with respect to investment by trustees and persons having the investment powers of trustees or statutory powers of investment, to validate certain investments made by trustees and to provide for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE COURTS OF JUDICATURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Courts of Judicature Act, 1964; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE CUSTOMS (EXEMPTION AND REMISSION OF CHARGES) BILL

Bill to empower the Federal Minister of Finance to exempt any person from, or remit or refund to any person, any fees payable or paid under any law relating to customs; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Tariff Advisory Board 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 FREE TRADE ZONES BILL

Bill to provide for the establishment of Free Zones in the Federation and for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) (SINGAPORE) BILL

Bill to amend the Customs Ordinance, 1960 (No. 44 of 1960) of Singapore; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE TREASURY BILLS (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1964; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE TURNOVER TAX BILL

Bill to impose a Turnover Tax in Malaysia and for matters connected therewith and ancillary 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 INLAND REVENUE (SARAWAK) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Ordinance, 1960, of Sarawak; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE INCOME TAX LAWS (SINGAPORE AND THE STATES OF MALAYA) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Income Tax Laws of Singapore and the States of Malaya so as to provide for the imposition of a supplementary income tax on tin profits; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH FILM- HIRE DUTY BILL

Bill to regulate the business of the hiring and renting of cinematograph films and to provide for the imposition of a film-hire duty on the renting of such films and the control of charges of admission to a cinema theatre or other place where such films are exhibited; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE RACING CLUB (PUBLIC SWEEPSTAKES) BILL

Bill to empower racing clubs to promote public sweepstakes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY
(1965) BILL**

Bill 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; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE COMPANIES BILL

Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Companies; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

**THE PENANG AND PROVINCE
WELLESLEY JUBILEE FUND
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Penang and Province Wellesley Jubilee Fund Ordinance; presented by the Minister for Welfare Services; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE MALAYSIAN RED CROSS
SOCIETY (INCORPORATION) BILL**

Bill to incorporate the Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society and Branches of the British Red Cross Society in Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore under the name of Persatuan Palang Merah Malaysia (or in English the Malaysian Red Cross Society), for purposes connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Welfare Services; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

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

**THE PORT WORKERS
(REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT)
BILL**

Bill to provide for regulating the employment of port workers; presented

by the Minister of Labour; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL
MARKETING AUTHORITY BILL**

Bill to incorporate the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority to supervise, co-ordinate and improve the marketing of agricultural produce in the Federation; presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES
CHAMBER OF MINES INCORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Federated Malay States Chamber of Mines Incorporation Enactment (F.M.S. Cap. 104); presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE LAND (GROUP SETTLEMENT
AREAS) (AMENDMENT) BILL**

Bill to amend the Land (Group Settlement Areas) Act, 1960, and to extend the operation of that Act to the States of Penang and Malacca; presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

**THE NATIONAL LAND CODE
BILL**

Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to land and land tenure, the registration of titles to land and of dealing therewith and collection of revenue therefrom within the States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu, and for purposes connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Lands and Mines; read the first time; to be read a second time at the next meeting of this House.

THE OFFENCES RELATING TO VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Offences relating to Vehicles Ordinance, 1961, of Singapore; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA (CHANGE OF NAME) BILL

Bill to change the name of the Central Electricity Board of the Federation of Malaya and to provide for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

MOTIONS

ACCESS TO PARLIAMENT

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name. The same motion has been moved many times before at the opening of every session of the House and I have always given the reason for so doing. So, I do not intend wasting the time of the House by repeating the arguments.

Sir, I beg to 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 the House, and that no disorder be allowed in the passages leading to this House, and that there be no annoyance therein and thereabouts; and that the Clerk of the House do communicate this Order to the Commissioner aforesaid.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): May I ask the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, if for this present session this move has been motivated by the fact that perhaps the lawyers in Kuala

Lumpur and Malaya may want to stand up and picket the route to the Parliament House and, perhaps, the trade unionists may want to wear a black band in protest against the "Black Day", May the 13th of this year?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri tidak memberi apa² ulasan berkenaan dengan usul ini, timbul-lah perasaan bermacam² ia-itu kalau-lah ini sahaja tujuan-nya kita hendak menjaga Parlimen kita, saya rasa Menteri yang telah di-beri kuasa sa-bagini besar menjaga keamanan kita ini boleh-lah membuat arahan² biasa sahaja dan tidak-lah mustahak sampai di-bawa dalam Parlimen ini kalau-lah sa-kiranya tidak memberi penerangan bagitu atau pun kalau-lah sa-kiranya ini terpaksa di-bawa ka-dalam Parlimen. Oleh kerana banyak perkara² yang di-bimbangkan sangat, sa-hingga Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri sendiri berasa bimbang patut-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri memberitahu kepada orang lain sama supaya orang lain sama dapat menjaga. Kalau tidak, saya dapat tahu hari ini—saya tidak tahu hendak describe atau menyatakan apa jenis senjata yang amat merbahaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah masok dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini, ia-itu ada satu dangerous weapon saperti machine-gun yang di-bawa oleh sa-orang Ahli. Jadi, ada-kah Ahli dari Ipoh itu membawa satu senjata yang merbahaya (dangerous weapon), maka kita terpaksa mengadakan peratoran yang sa-macham ini? Jadi timbul-lah bermacam² perasaan di-dalam Dewan ini, sa-kurang²-nya ada benda² yang di-bimbangkan oleh Menteri, tetapi beliau tidak mahu mencheritakan kepada Ahli lain, dan Ahli² pun hendak menjaga juga keselamatan-nya. Kalau sa-kira-nya benda itu di-ketahui oleh Ahli², maka bukan sahaja mereka dapat menjaga diri tetapi juga dapat bekerjasama untok mengelakkan perkara² yang di-tudoh itu. Saya berharap kepada Menteri kita dapat men-rangkan sedikit, dan tidak-lah dengan sa-mata² menyebutkan bahawa dia mengemukakan satu usul atas nama-nya dengan tidak ada penerangan langsung.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli dari Bachok membuat hujah² yang sudah di-bawa beberapa kali bila chadangan sa-macham ini di-bawa dalam Dewan ini. Jadi, saya tidak-lah hendak mengambil masa Dewan ini, saya chuma mengshorkan sahaja-lah kepada Ahli dari Bachok itu bacha-lah Proceedings of the House.

In regard to the observation made by the Honourable Member for Batu, I can assure him that no such evil thoughts ever crossed my mind (*Laughter*).

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 be no annoyance therein and thereabouts; and that the Clerk of the House do communicate this Order to the Commissioner aforesaid.

FIRST REPORT OF THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE (FIRST SESSION) OF THE SECOND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Paper No. DR. 2 of 1965)

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion standing in my name. I have nothing further to add to what is already in the report, which I am sure is in the hands of Honourable Members.

Sir, I beg to move,

That the first Report of the Standing Orders Committee (First Session) of the Second House of Representatives, which has been presented to the House as Paper No. DR. 2 of 1965, be adopted with effect from today, 26th May, 1965.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the First Report of the Standing Orders Committee (First Session) of the Second House of Representatives, which has been presented to the House as Paper No. DR. 2 of 1965, be adopted with effect from today, 26th May, 1965.

JAWATAN-KUASA PEMILEH

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan:

Bahawa, menurut perenggan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa mengandongi Yang di-Pertua sa-bagai Pengerusi dan enam orang ahli Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat yang tersebut di-bawah ini, di-lantek jadi Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih:

Timbalan Perdana Menteri
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri
Menteri Kewangan
Menteri Buroh
Enche' S. Rajaratnam
Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah menjadi kebiasaan menurut atoran dan Peratoran Meshuarat ia-itu pada mula² tiap² Penggal Persidangan Dewan ini mustahak-lah Dewan ini melantek satu Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 76.

Jadi, ini-lah tujuan chadangan yang saya kemukakan ini.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua; saya mohon menyokong chadangan ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa, menurut perenggan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa mengandongi Yang di-Pertua sa-bagai Pengerusi dan enam orang ahli Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat yang tersebut di-bawah ini, di-lantek jadi Jawatan-kuasa Pemilih:

Timbalan Perdana Menteri
Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri
Menteri Kewangan
Menteri Buroh
Enche' S. Rajaratnam
Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN

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

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

Standing Order 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.

As Honourable Members will appreciate, the Public Accounts Committee has a vital role to play in ensuring that the Legislature exercises adequate control over the public finances of the country. The duties of the Committee are onerous and in proposing the appointment of Enche' Tan Toh Hong as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, I am confident that he will perform these duties to the satisfaction of this House particularly in view of his professional qualifications and experience. I am glad to inform the House that Enche' Tan has indicated his willingness to serve as Chairman.

My Honourable friend, Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain, has indicated that, owing to pressure of other commitments, he is unable to serve as Chairman again. In the circumstances, on behalf of this House, I would like to take this opportunity to thank him and his colleagues in the previous Committee for their valuable services in this very important field of Parliamentary work during the past session.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

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

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut usul yang ada dengan nama saya, saya pohon menhadangkan bahawa suatu ucapan yang tidak seperti-nya di-persampaikan kepada ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, demikian bunyi-nya:

"Ampun Tuanku,

Patek, Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia di-dalam Persidangan Parlimen, memohon ampun mempersembahkan suatu ucapan yang zalil daripada

Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat mengucapkan berbilang-banyak shukor dan terima kasih kepada Ka-bawah Duli kerana Titah Uchapan Ka-bawah Duli pada masa membuka Penggal Yang Kedua Parlimen Yang Kedua."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dan penduduk² daripada kawasan saya, iaitu Kota Star Selatan, berasa berbangga kerana dapat saya menhadangkan persembahan kepada Ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, suatu ucapan yang telah pun saya sebutkan tadi. Memang-lah menjadi suatu chara dan adat bagi negara kita yang mengamalkan demokrasi berparlimen, ia-itu suatu Titah Uchapan disampaikan kepada Wakil² Ra'ayat oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada tiap² tahun yang mana terkandung di-dalam-nya rancangan² polisi, dan arahan² yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda pada tahun ini. Sunggoh pun kandungan dan isi Uchapan Titah di-Raja amat-lah berharga kepada Wakil² Ra'ayat dan Warga Negara Negeri ini, chara Uchapan Titah di-Raja ini dilafadzkan juga berharga kepada orang² yang menjunjung tinggi perinsip² demokrasi berparlimen di-zaman negara² yang telah munchol daripada penjajahan² yang terta'alok, di-zaman negara² menukar adat² lama dengan chara² baharu, di-zaman yang negara kita menjadi focus kepada negeri² s-adunia. Kita mahu-lah faham dan bersedia mempertahankan chara² yang kita amalkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menumpukan soal chara² ini pada sedikit masa lagi. Sa-belum itu saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia berkenaan dengan pengakuan bahawa Kerajaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda sekarang ini sedang menumpukan usaha-nya membanyakkan lagi hasil² petanian. Saya mewakili satu kawasan yang penduduk²-nya kebanyakan ia-lah petani² dan nelayan². Saya biasa sebut di-dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan perolehan² petani². Saya perchaya bahawa Kerajaan memang sedar

dengan keadaan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Atas kejujuran Kerajaan saya tidak menyoal.

Ranchangan taliayer Sungai Muda telah di-jalankan dengan giat-nya. Ini menunjok bahawa sungguh pun Kerajaan menghadapi pada masa sekarang beberapa kesulitan, Kerajaan maseh juga berusaha supaya perolehan² petani di-kawasan saya dan juga di-kawasan² yang berdekatan di-tinggikan dan sesuai dengan kekayaan negara kita ini. Lagi sa-kali saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyambut Titah Seri Paduka Baginda berkenaan dengan langkah yang Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda telah terpaksa mengambil melarang kaki-tangan Kerajaan dalam perkhidmatan yang penting mengadakan mogok dalam masa negara kita dalam dzarurat. Sebagai Wakil Ra'ayat yang bertanggung-jawab, saya sokong penoh langkah yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I trace briefly the events and the actions that have forced His Majesty's Government to take this step?

Trade unionism in this country became significant only after the last war. Its growth, after shedding communist domination was remarkable, and a liberal Government attitude after Merdeka has encouraged the formation of huge unions with power concentrated among a few elites. Power corrupts, and then irresponsibility sets in. Demands are no longer based on merits but on the strength of the unions. Mr Speaker, Sir, may I illustrate this with some of the actual cases?

Take the dispensers' grouse. They object to working overtime permanently. This is a reasonable grouse provided, of course, that by working overtime they do not mean the few minutes it takes to tie up loose ends before the day's work is done. Should they have to work unreasonably beyond their specified time, they should be compensated. This, again, is reasonable. The solution is to employ more dispensers or to work out a system

whereby they do not have to do overtime. But when this solution was presented, they were not satisfied. All they want is to work overtime and to get extra pay. It is not, as they would have us believe, that we are driving them beyond human endurance, making slaves of them. They would like to work for the extra pay, so that others will remain unemployed.

Then we have the ambulance drivers. The ambulance service is for the sick, so that they may go to the hospital even if they can no longer sit up. But the drivers want to drive the ambulances only on well paved city streets. Their comfort comes first. The service is merely to give them a chance to earn money in comfort. The sick, especially those in the rural areas, do not count at all.

The X-ray Assistants want high ranks but not conditions that go with it. As Division II officers, they cannot get overtime pay. So, they do not want to work overtime, but they would not give this as their reason. They claim that exposure to X-ray causes sterility. I would like to know how many cases of sterility among X-ray Assistants can be traced to X-ray exposure. I would like to know whether the incidence of sterility, cancer, etc., is greater among X-ray Assistants than among ordinary people. I have never noticed any difference. But I know that, despite instructions, X-ray Assistants do not wear the lead apron they are provided with, which protects them from the effects of X-ray.

The Railway Workers' Union is, perhaps, the most arrogant in this country. They are big, they are strong, they are invincible. They have the services of the best lawyers. They can do what they like. If they like to work, they work. If not, they just don't.

Trains are delayed because they feel like it. The Railways never make a profit ever since the strike. Does this matter? No, Sir, it does not. "The Railway Services", says the Union, "exist as a public utility—to provide the public with travelling facilities". Public utilities are not always run at a profit. They just have to be there for the convenience of the public.

May I ask, Mr Speaker, Sir, how working-to-rule convenience the public? The unofficial "go-slow" in February and March this year caught the public unawares. People were stranded in railway stations, relatives waited in vain, next-of-kins were unable to visit their sick or to attend funerals, causing unnecessary heart-breaks. I was at the railway station in Kuala Lumpur waiting for a delayed night mail and I was disgusted to see railway officials strutting about talking only of their Union while the public waited, while children cried, while mothers stretched on wooden benches—completely exhausted.

If it is the duty of the Government to run a public utility for the public convenience, it is also the responsibility of the Union to see that that service is not sabotaged. All the protestations of the Union are mere eyewash. What they mean is that the Government and the public must subsidise workers who do not work for their pay. The Railway must be kept going so that the railway workers can have the good things in life and the Railway Union officials can remain in power.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this story of irresponsible trade unionism in this country is endless. However, I think it is time to deal with the most irresponsible of trade unions in Malaysia—the CUEPACS—the Congress of Union of Employees in Public, Administrative and Civil Services.

When unions were started the basis of membership was similarity of work. However, now unions have amalgamated until the only thing similar about their members is that they receive pay instead of paying the *gaji*. They are unions of wage-earners—no longer labour unions.

As can be expected, this large union of unions have lost touch with their individual members. Indeed, as with the Hospital Assistants in the CUEPACS, the individual members no longer count. The leaders of these amalgamated unions decide and direct the sort of demands that should be made. The individuals within the union represent only the numerical

and actual threat with which each demand is accompanied.

It did not take long before union leaders began to revel in their strength. They began to realise that they could literally force the Government and the people to kneel to their demand. Power corrupts; but power in the hands of those not meant to have power corrupts even more. Is it any wonder, Sir, that faced with these demands from irresponsible Trade Union leaders during a time when the nation is being attacked by foreign forces that His Majesty's Government has decided to ban strikes?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I mentioned just now that the King's Speech is significant not merely for its contents but also for its form. We in this country tend to follow the form of parliamentary democracy to the letter. But is it always to our good?

In the recently independent countries of Africa, parliamentary democracy is practised only when it serves the nation to do so. The moment it ceases to do this it is discarded.

In the Socialist States of Africa, membership of trade unions are conditional upon membership of the party in power. As we know, there is very little labour trouble in these countries. I would like to congratulate the progressive attitude of the Government of Singapore which practises this to a limited extent.

In concluding his speech, His Majesty mentioned the threats from within the country: "Both these threats (i.e. from outside and from within) are designed to create trouble. If those concerned achieved their objectives, it will mean chaos for us and an end to democracy." Mr Speaker, Sir, we know the threats from outside, but the threats from within take many and varied forms. In this context, not only do surreptitious bombings, the subversive propagandas, but also labour trouble and internal struggles for power, constitute threats from within.

Of late, His Majesty's Opposition has once again espoused racialism in a mad desire to overthrow His

Majesty's Government at a time when the Government is embarrassed by Indonesian confrontation. They know very well that racialism can lead to inter-racial conflagration which will only end with the disintegration of Malaysia.

It is a peculiarity of this country that those who openly accept the fact of racial division are the people less prone to racialist politics.

The Alliance is based on racialism where its party structure is concerned, but its decisions are the results of mutual "give-and-take" amongst its constituents and no longer represents a purely racialist stand-point.

On the other hand, the so-called non-communal parties are the most communal and racialist in their attitudes. Basically, they are pure Chinese chauvinists, or they derive inspirations from a common dislike for the Malays.

Let us take the Socialist Front. Ostensibly this is not a communal party. This is a party based on class ideology where the people of all races who subscribe to socialist thinking are supposed to be equal within the party. But does the party fight for the establishment of socialist ideas in Malaysia? No. What does the Socialist Front, and in particular the Labour Party of Malaya, demand? Not socialised medicine, not nationalisation, but Chinese should be the official language of Malaysia, that Malays should be deprived of their so-called privileges, that the Chinese Nanyang University should be recognised, that the Chinese Schools should be accorded the same treatment as the national schools, that we should favour Communist China, that we should be friendly with China's good friend, Indonesia. The whole appeal, Mr Speaker, Sir, is to Chinese chauvinism, to Chinese communal sentiments. At times this will escalate to blatant anti-Malay offensive. Despite obvious evidence to the contrary, the Malays were pictured to the Chinese as a privileged super-race who gets everything, leaving nothing at all for the Chinese. The result of all this is that the Socialist Front of today is

almost purely a Chinese organisation, led and supported by

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—Does the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan realise that almost all the top Malay leaders of the Socialist Front are behind bars?

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I realise that, but I know that there are stooges in every party. *(Laughter)*. May I continue, Mr Speaker, Sir?

Mr Speaker: Yes.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Mr Speaker, Sir, the result of all this is that the Socialist Front is almost—and I repeat almost, not completely—purely a Chinese organisation, led and supported by people whose only reason for associating with

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—I think the Honourable Member is overstepping the limit by very clearly reading out his speech. A Member is not supposed to read his speech.

Mr Speaker: I think the ruling is that if he can refer to his speech and make his speech better it will be better that he does so.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Sir, the result of all this is that the Socialist Front of today is almost purely a Chinese organisation, led and supported by people whose only reason for coming together is their desire to propagate a "Chinese uber-Allies" ideology as against a Malaysian nationalism of the so-called communal Alliance Party.

It is significant that at the Socialist Front demonstration in Kuala Lumpur in February this year, almost all the demonstrators were school children—school boys and school girls—still in the uniforms of Chinese schools. It is significant that the posters, banners and placards were in Chinese. It is also significant that the swearing at the Policemen during that demonstration was also in Chinese.

The Socialist Front claims to be non-communal, but in actual practice it is extremely communal and bases its appeal entirely on Chinese communalism. Anything and everything that appeals to purely Chinese sentiments is exploited by the Socialist Front to gain support. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Socialist Front is communal, the P.A.P. is even more so. It is more sophisticated and more discerning and more able to use the non-communal label. However, behind the veneer of non-communalism is the most rabid form of communalism yet practised in Malaysia.

The P.A.P. has challenged anyone who can prove that it is communal. It is the sort of stance that this Party is fond of adopting: assume a brave front and dare everyone in the hope that it will overawe what it presumes to be the less clever and more timid groups into refusing to rise to the challenge. Perhaps, the strongest indictment against the P.A.P. is that it was founded, gained strength and won control in a City that is almost entirely Chinese and failed in the States of Malaysia where even the Chinese dominated urban areas, where the P.A.P. placed its Chinese candidates, understood the need to co-exist with other communities, and so rejected the purely Chinese appeal of the P.A.P. To this day the P.A.P. has failed outside of Singapore with its consistently anti-Malaya pro-Chinese chauvinistic pose.

The differences between the P.A.P. and the Socialist Front is not the degree of socialism that each professes but that the Socialist Front is merely pro-Chinese and communist orientated, while the P.A.P. is pro-Chinese, communist orientated, and positively anti-Malay. The last item has been kept in the limbo until lately, when for reasons of political strategy and in the attempt to win over the Chinese and foreign countries to its side, the P.A.P. decided to come out in the open with this basic anti-Malay principle. Everyone must have noticed the change in P.A.P. strategy. When the P.A.P. first made overtures to the Central Government on the common market and merger, the UMNO was never attacked. The

Malayan Chinese Association was all the time the target of the People's Action Party. The United Malay National Organisation could do no wrong. Indeed, the leaders have never failed to say out aloud that they have nothing against the UMNO or the Malays, but on the other hand the M.C.A. was pictured to the Malays as a weak, corrupt Kuomintang orientated Chinese chauvinist party.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it was pointed out again and again to the UMNO how much better it would be for the Alliance to get rid of this Chinese racialist party and accept the P.A.P. in its place. The P.A.P., it was emphasised, was non-racial, well organised, strong and Malaysian in outlook. There is no doubt that a few UMNO stalwarts must have wavered, but the top leaders repeatedly insisted in public that the UMNO will stand by the M.C.A., come what may. How wise this was, was shown by the result of the election of 1964. The M.C.A. was far from weak. That it was not rabidly communal was shown by the fact that one candidate in a predominantly Chinese constituency was a Malay, who won with a thumping majority over a Chinese. He was jokingly called the only Malay M.C.A. candidate.

Now, Sir, having failed to woo the Malays with its so called non-communal anti-M.C.A. policy, the P.A.P. has now switched tactics. The M.C.A. must be destroyed. To do this, the P.A.P. decided to expose its true self. It has revealed its Chinese communalist stand and it has played up every communal issue. Worse, it has decided to reveal that it is not merely pro-Chinese but anti-Malay as well.

When the P.A.P. negotiated for merger, their tactic was one alternating between offensive and defensive. When Indonesian opposition came during the course of negotiation, their offensive tactic gained ascendancy, for quite obviously the Central Government must assure the success of Malaysia. Hence, the P.A.P. was able to retain a large measure of control over policies and departments, which should be the sole responsibility of the Central Government. When it is examined carefully,

it will be found that the P.A.P. has retained a hold mainly over matters which will affect the Chinese and their chauvinist ideas.

National language is one of those things which tend to create disaffection among China-orientated Chinese. Playing to chauvinist ideas, the P.A.P. retained multi-lingualism, while paying lip-service to the national language. The target date for accepting the National language is ignored by the P.A.P. The National language is not made a qualification for employment. In some police stations, Chinese is the official language, and statements are taken in Chinese. The impression this creates among non-Singapore Malaysians is that they are in China rather than in Malaysia. Chinese is still the language of the Legislature and no provision is made for doing away with it.

In education, the unifying single education policy of the Central Government is rejected, and the old divisive multi-stream system with emphasis on purely Chinese education is retained. Chinese go to exclusively Chinese school, where the whole atmosphere is anything but conducive to the production of a Malaysian orientated citizen. The National Language schools are the worst treated schools, which until very lately were given only the most primitive facilities.

Exclusively Chinese qualification is acceptable for posts in Government service—a measure calculated to bar the progress of the National language in Singapore.

In industry the P.A.P. policy is to encourage Malays to become labourers only but Malays are not given facilities to invest as well. The result is that a number of companies have decided to have their factories in Singapore, where they can be rid of the obligation to help the Malays along. The socialist P.A.P. objects to a Malay capitalist class but works very hard to create an all-powerful Chinese capitalist class, so that Chinese hegemony in the economic field can be perpetuated. This is, of course, advantageous to a Chinese political party.

The P.A.P. claims that it is non-communal, but its placement of candidates always reflect its faith in communalism. Indeed, at election time, the whole machinery of the P.A.P. is concentrated in utilising Chinese racialist sentiments to the full. But the most telling indictment of the racialist thinking of P.A.P. leaders is the speech by its leader in Seremban in March this year. Choosing the appeal by the Minister of Commerce and Industry to Chinese in Sabah to unite under one party as his theme, he went on to reason as only a pure Chinese communalist can reason.

In asking the Chinese to unite in one party and then form an alliance with other communal parties, the Honourable Minister was, of course, drawing from his experience in the M.C.A. and the Alliance in which it is possible to look after purely Chinese interest while at the same time adjusting to those of other communities. There was no thought of the Chinese dominating the other races.

But, Sir, Mr Lee pointed out that the Chinese of Sabah form only 25 per cent of the population. Being a minority the Chinese could never be the Government, or the dominant race. It is only by putting up a non-communal front as the P.A.P. is doing that the Chinese can manipulate the other races into accepting Chinese leaders. It follows, therefore, that if the Chinese want Chinese leaders to run this country, they must organise like the P.A.P.—talk non-communal and facilitate Chinese communalism. Like Singapore, Chinese interests in politics, business and Government can then be assured and the Malays and indigenous people completely subjugated.

The same mathematics was applied to Sarawak and the States of Malaya by the Honourable Mr Lee Kuan Yew with the same result. Hence, the only hope for a Chinese Malaysia with a Chinese as Prime Minister lies in supporting the P.A.P.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in Sabah today a Chinese is the Chief Minister. He comes from a minority Chinese party. He is accepted by all communities, including the Malays. Thus by an Alliance party

system a Chinese minority can still hope to see a Chinese as premier Minister. This gives the lie to the arguments of the P.A.P. But the difference is that the Chinese in the Alliance, though supposedly communalist, is in fact a true Malaysian, a non-communal politician, who is able to modify his views and interests, so as not to run counter to the interests of the communities represented in his party.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysia must succeed. To succeed it must stand out to the whole world as a truly united nation in which the people of all communities work together, play together, and are prepared to die together in the defence of their country. The Alliance is, therefore, trying to show to the world that this is so, for in fact it is so.

But what does the P.A.P. do? Having made little headway in winning true Malaysians into the P.A.P. camp, the P.A.P. embarked on a most unseemly programme of getting countries friendly to us to use their influence and opinion to change the political adherence of Malaysians. Even neo-colonialism is not rejected as a weapon of the P.A.P. There has been a concerted effort to create the impression that while the ruling Alliance Party is communal, divisive and, above all, incompetent, the P.A.P. is non-communal, enlightened and led by the one and only brilliant politician, the Honourable Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

The P.A.P. leader does not want to be the Prime Minister of Malaysia, unless, of course, it is to the good of Malaysia. And the Honourable Member never misses an opportunity to emphasise that it is to the good of Malaysia that he is the Prime Minister. Already *Time Magazine* has dubbed Mr Lee as the man who will save Malaysia. Other American papers and journals have spoken in like vein. But the Australians and the British, being more knowledgeable or more diplomatic, have not been so open. So Mr Lee embarked on his crusade to the south—to Australia and New Zealand—to garner Anzac opinion. Carefully organised and brilliantly conducted by the maestro himself, the progress of Mr Lee would have made Dr Goebbels

feel like a rank amateur (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear, hear!). There is no doubt that the trip has won a lot of Aussies and Kiwis to the “Mr Lee the best man Club”.

In the P.A.P. camp anything goes in the scramble for power. If the Alliance Government must be smeared, if the character of the Honourable the Prime Minister must be decimated, if Malaysian unity itself must be doubted abroad, then these will be done, for they serve the cause of the P.A.P. (Hear, hear!). The greater interest of Malaysia is forgotten in the total war of the P.A.P., in the disgusting desire to grab power for the P.A.P. and, above all, in the mad ambition of one man to see himself the first Chinese Prime Minister of Malaysia.

On the question of Malay privileges about which Mr Lee made so much play while in Australia and New Zealand, the “saviour” of Malaysia ignored the facts as they really are. We Malays are very sensitive, but this is a total war declared by the P.A.P. and even if it hurts our feelings, it is still wiser to demonstrate that in this land the privileged Malays, Ibans, Dayaks and Kadazans live in huts whilst the under-privileged Chinese live in palaces, go around in big cars and have the best things in life. It is, of course, necessary to emphasise that there are two types of Chinese—those who appreciate the need for all communities to be equally well-off and these are the M.C.A. supporters to be found mainly where Chinese have for generations lived and worked amidst the Malays and other indigenous people, and the insular, selfish and arrogant type, of which Mr Lee is a good example. This latter type live in a purely Chinese environment where Malays only exist at syce level. They have been nurtured by the British and made much of because they helped the British economic empire. They have never known Malay rule and could not bear the idea that the people that they have so long kept under their heels should now be in a position to rule them. They have in most instances never crossed the Causeway. They are in fact overseas Chinese first—more specifically Chinese of the southern

region as in their mind China is the centre of the world—and Malaysians a very poor second—a status so utterly artificial to them that it finds difficulty in percolating through their cranium.

All these need to be aired, to be brutally put forth in the interest of Malaysian unity. The myth of Malay domination that the P.A.P. is building up abroad where people are in no position to know the truth must be destroyed if Malaysia is to maintain its true image (Hear, hear)—a country where the indigenous people have welcomed the Chinese and despite the fact that these Chinese have done so well by themselves have not resorted to the sort of things that indigenous people are wont to do in other South-East Asian countries. Racial harmony, despite the odds against it, exists here and it must be shown to exist. The mad ambition of a typical Chinese must be curbed so that one important threat from within is removed and Malaysia united under His Majesty's Government to face the threat from without and democracy preserved.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan terima kasih kerana memberi peluang saya berucap dan membawa usul yang berbahagia ini ka-dalam Dewan ini.

Dato' Ganie Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri menyokong chadangan ini sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat dari Sabah. Saya berasa sangat bangga sa-kira-nya mendapat kebenaran menjadi penyokong chadangan ini. Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu ada-lah menggambarkan ranchangan yang chemerlang bagi kita di-masa hadapan walau pun kita menghadapi anchaman dari mereka² yang menganggap sa-bagai musuh kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika saya dibenarkan memberi pandangan, bahawa anak kunci bagi kejayaan kita maseh bergantung kepada kerjasama ia-itu kerjasama di-dalam semua negeri² yang menjadi negara ini dan kerjasama di-antara semua kaum² yang menjadi warga negara kita, wajib kita menjunjung Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Raja kita yang di-kasehi. Dengan sa-chara ini saya percaya tiada apa² yang

boleh menakutkan kita. Dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong chadangan ini.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri pada pagi ini bagi memulakan perbahathan yang terbit daripada usul menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang telah menyampaikan Titah Uchapan pada pagi sa-malam. Saya dan bagi pehak kawan² di-sa-belah sini, turut bersama menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang telah menyampaikan ucapan yang boleh di-katakan hampir meliputi semua perkara yang menyentoh soal² hangat yang berlaku pada tanah ayer kita pada masa sekarang ini. Banyak perkara² yang patut mendapat perhatian Dewan yang bertuah ini, tetapi saya akan menyentoh beberapa perkara yang saya pandang mustahak dan perlu di-nyatakan di-dalam Rumah yang mulia pada pagi ini.

Saya tertarik hati benar dengan kandungan Titah Seri Paduka Baginda tentang soal bahasa kebangsaan yang hanya menunggu sa'at dan ketika sahaja akan menjadi bahasa rasmi yang tunggal di-dalam negara kita ini. Sa-bagaimana Titah Baginda—saya petek sadikit, Baginda bertitah:

“Hendak-lah kita senentiasa mengutamakan dalam ingatan kita akan tujuan chita² kita hendak menjadikan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal. Tujuan-nya ia-lah mengadakan satu alat untuk menyatukan berbagai² kaum di-negeri ini. Kita mestilah ada sa-suatu yang boleh menyatupadukan kita. Tidak ada jalan yang lebeh baik untuk mencapai chita² ini melainkan dengan mempunyai satu bahasa umum dan satu dasar pelajaran kebangsaan sahaja.”

Mempunyai satu bahasa umum yang sekarang ini di-kenali sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan dan ini-lah mengikut semangat yang terbit daripada Titah Seri Paduka Baginda bahawa bahasa kebangsaan ini-lah yang merupakan bahasa umum yang sa-lain daripada mengandongi semangat dan chita² kebangsaan, maka ia menjadi alat bagi menchapaikan bersatu paduan di-antara semua penduduk dan ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini sendiri dan kebetulan benar Uchapan Titah Seri Paduka Baginda ini di-lakukan di-dalam sa'at Bula:

Bahasa Kebangsaan sedang berjalan dengan penoh semarak dan penoh semangat, sedang di-sambut oleh seluruh ra'ayat dengan perasaan yang penoh harapan bahawa akan sampailah sa'at dan ketika-nya nanti manakala tahun 1967 menjelang tiba, bahasa ini akan di-rasmikan sa-bagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal. Akan tetapi semangat yang meluap² di-kalangan ra'ayat dan semangat yang di-tunjokkan dalam Titah Uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda ini, pada sa-tengah² kalangan dan gulungan maseh tidak mendapat perhatian yang wajar.

Di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada orang² atau Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang mahir dalam bahasa kebangsaan, ahli dalam bahasa kebangsaan, dan malah lebeh dari itu yang dari kalangan gulungan bangsa yang sentiasa menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa ibunda-nya. Ada di-antara kalangan Ahli² Yang Berhormat seperti ini tidak, atau maseh tidak, mahu menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan itu sa-bagai bahasa yang sa-patut di-tunjokkan semangat pengamalan-nya di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini.

Saya tidak-lah memaksa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari kalangan yang tidak dari gulungan orang² Melayu, yang tidak banyak faham bahasa kebangsaan, tetapi yang saya tujukan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari kalangan bangsa Melayu, atau keturunan orang Melayu sendiri. Kita bersidang pada pagi ini betul² di-dalam sa'at Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan yang di-langsungkan dan baharu sa-bentar ini, Yang Berhormat penchadang dari Alor Star Selatan, telah mengemukakan usul menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Uchapan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang terkandung di-dalam Uchapan Titah itu ia-lah semangat, seruan bagi mengamalkan bahasa kebangsaan dengan sa-penoh-nya, tetapi malang-nya sa-sudah ada hampir² 35% ucapan itu berlangsung di-lalam bahasa kebangsaan, maka lengan tiba² seperti datang ribut terusing steering-nya; ucapan-nya li-pindahkan kepada degree yang a-belakang dan berubah daripada

uchapan bahasa kebangsaan itu menjadi ucapan yang penoh di-dalam bahasa Inggeris. Memang benar ada hak Ahli Yang Berhormat itu beruchap di-dalam bahasa Inggeris, kerana bahasa Inggeris juga sekarang maseh menjadi salah satu bahasa yang rasmi di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini, tetapi seperti yang saya katakan tadi sekarang Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan sedang berjalan dan Titah Uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong menyeru supaya kita menghidupkan, mengutamakan di-dalam ingatan, di-dalam perchakapan, di-dalam semangat akuan bahasa kebangsaan kita ini. Maka sangat-lah di-kesali ucapan yang terbit dari Ahli Yang Berhormat pehak penchadang yang dari kalangan keturunan yang turun-temurun menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan itu, tiba² beliau telah beruchap lebeh daripada 50% di-dalam perchakapan-nya tadi yang tidak di-dalam bahasa kebangsaan, malah menggunakan bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berseru, mengambil sempena Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan yang sedang berjalan sekarang ini dan mengambil sempena Titah Uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya berseru kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia ini, terutama-nya kepada kalangan keturunan orang² Melayu, elok-lah kita mulai dari sekarang ini beruchap di-dalam bahasa kebangsaan dengan sa-berapa daya upaya yang boleh sahingga dia akan benar² dapat menjadi tulang belakang alat negara bagi menyatupadukan dan alat bagi menyampaikan perasaan dan fikiran dengan penoh tanggong-jawab dan penoh sempurna, dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping seruan yang di-hadapkan oleh Titah Uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang saya sebutkan tadi, ada satu perkara yang maseh saya tidak faham-lah dan maseh menjadi tandanya di-dalam ingatan saya ia-lah tentang kenyataan Titah Uchapan Baginda berkenaan dengan lapangan pelajaran, ya'ani mulai daripada tahun yang lalu telah di-mulakan mengajar bahasa China dan Tamil di-dalam sekolah² yang bahasa pengantar-nya bahasa Inggeris, dengan tujuan, kata

Titah itu, ia-lah sesuai dengan chita² Kerajaan hendak mengekalkan penggunaan dan pelajaran bahasa semua kaum di-negeri ini. Dengan tujuan hendak mengekalkan penggunaan berbagai² bahasa, tentu-lah di-dalam melaksanakan dasar untuk mengekalkan penggunaan berbagai² bahasa bahawa penduduk, atau warganegara ini sedikit sa-banyak akan berchanggih dengan chita² dan dasar Kerajaan juga yang hendak menjadikan bahasa rasmi yang tunggal di-dalam negeri ini. Memang tidak ada halangan bagi golongan kaum yang ada di-dalam negeri ini yang hendak mengajar bahasa-nya masing² di-dalam sekolah-nya, dan memang-lah telah wujud di-dalam negeri kita ini sekolah² jenis kebangsaan yang berkenaan dengan bahasa masing².

Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan China, mithal-nya, atau Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil, yang memang di-dalam sekolah itu 100% di-ajar bahasa ibundanya masing², dan bahasa kebangsaan menjadi satu mata pelajaran di-dalamnya. Maka pada pendapat saya tidak ada fasal kenapa pula bahasa ibunda kaum masing², bagi kaum masing² itu hendak di-hidupkan di-dalam Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Inggeris. Apa-kah dengan kerana di-dalam Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Inggeris banyak terdiri daripada anak² warganegara yang berketurunan India, atau pun anak warganegara yang berketurunan China maka mustahak di-beri pelajaran bahasa Tamil, atau pelajaran bahasa China kapada mereka itu? Sa-lagi sikap dan chara saperti ini di-amalkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memandang zaman hadapan perpaduan bagi negara kita ini tidak akan dapat di-wujudkan dengan sempurna.

Di-Philipina sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa dahulu, ada sekolah² yang menggunakan berbagai² bahasa mengikut keturunan, terutama-nya daripada kalangan keturunan orang² China, tetapi pada masa yang akhir²-nya ini usahkan bahasa China hendak di-ajar di-dalam sekolah² Kerajaan, malah perkembangan sekolah² yang di-anjorkan berdasarkan pada perkauman itu, di-sekat dan di-hadkan sa-berapa daya yang boleh, ia-lah dengan tujuan

hendak mewujudkan satu chita² kebangsaan yang tunggal menerusi satu bahasa kebangsaan yang tunggal.

Di-Indonesia, walau pun dia menjadi musuh kita sekarang, kerana konfrontasi-nya, tetapi patut-lah kita sebut sa-bagai satu perkara yang pernah di-amalkan. Sa-belum merdeka, keadaan sistem pelajaran yang berlaku di-seluruh Indonesia, hampir² lebeh kurang kita di-sini, masing² keturunan bangsa berhak dan dapat mendirikan sekolah-nya masing² bagi menghidupkan bahasa dan kebudayaan-nya, akan tetapi sa-lepas merdeka beberapa tahun kemudian, maka sistem pelajaran telah di-ubah dan semua sekolah² yang mengajar sa-lain daripada menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan, maka sekolah itu ada-lah di-sifatkan sa-bagai haram. Langkah yang saperti ini ia-lah satu langkah yang boleh di-katakan terlalu extreme bagi kita di-Malaysia ini.

Tetapi jangan-lah—walau pun kita tidak mahu membuat langkah yang sedemikian hebat dan keras, tetapi sa-kurang²-nya—jangan-lah pula kita menjadi pendorong bagi menggalakkan perkembangan bahasa sa-lain daripada bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri ini. Tidak akan ada erti-nya bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri ini walau sa-kali pun sa-sudah tahun 1967 semua pentadbiran dalam negeri ini menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan, sedang anak² dan kanak² warganegara dalam negeri ini maseh lagi di-beri layanan manja bagi mereka mempelajari bahasa ibunda mereka yang asli menerusi dasar pelajaran bagi negeri ini sendiri.

Pada pandangan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Malaysia akan dapat mempertahankan satu dasar pelajaran yang tunggal bagi negeri ini bagi chita² hendak mewujudkan satu bangsa yang tunggal dan bagi mewujudkan satu masyarakat yang harmoni, ia-itu-lah dengan mengadakan satu sistem pelajaran kebangsaan yang tunggal. Walau pun sistem pelajaran kita sekarang ini sudah di-sifatkan sa-bagai sistem pelajaran kebangsaan yang tunggal, tetapi dalam chabang² dan ranting² maseh di-dapati banyak unsur² yang boleh melemahkan kehendak² sistem pelajaran yang tunggal.

Satu, sa-bagai mithal-nya, Kerajaan telah pun menjadikan satu dasar dan satu chita² mengajar bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil di-dalam sekolah yang mengajar menerusi bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Inggeris. Kalau-lah perkara ini tidak begitu penting hanya kerana sa-mata² hendak mengambil hati kalangan keturunan warganegara yang bukan daripada kalangan orang² Melayu, maka apa-kah perlu dan penting-nya hal yang seperti ini terpaksa disebutkan dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda? Apa-kah nilai mengajar bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil dalam sekolah² yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Inggeris itu mempunyai nilai yang tinggi dan yang perlu mendapat tempat di-dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda? Ini-lah perkara-nya yang saya sentuhkan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Boleh jadi kalau di-pandang dari satu sudut sa-mata² orang dengan chepat akan mengambil atau membuat anggapan bahawa di-masokkan hal ini di-dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda ia-lah sa-mata² mempunyai maksud politik. Mempunyai maksud politik, kata saya, ia-lah mempunyai maksud² yang tertentu bagi mengelakkan atau pun bagi mengadakan satu benteng di-atas serangan dan desakan² gulongan² atau puak² yang tertentu yang dengan hebat-nya sekarang ini memperjuangkan berbagai bahasa atau memperjuangkan supaya sa-lain daripada bahasa Melayu menjadi bahasa rasmi, maka hendak-lah di-terima juga bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil menjadi bahasa rasmi. Kalangan² itu bukan sahaja wujud-nya dari pehak Pembangkang—yang bukan PAS—tetapi malah wujud juga dari kalangan Parti pemerintah sendiri. Dari kalangan pemuda² M.C.A. atau dari kalangan orang² tua M.C.A. sendiri pun telah wujud, baik dengan semangat, baik dengan suara, baik dalam meshuarat, desakan² supaya Kerajaan Perikatan ini menjadikan atau menerima bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil sa-bagai bahasa rasmi bersama² dengan bahasa kebangsaan (bahasa Melayu) pada masa akan datang.

Maka boleh jadi-lah termasuk-nya satu paragraph di-dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda yang saya maksudkan

tadi, ia-itu-lah mengajar bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil di-dalam sekolah yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Inggeris ada-lah sa-bagai A.P.C. atau Aspro bagi mengubat pening² kepala pemuda² M.C.A. dan orang² tua M.C.A. yang nampak-nya begitu bergelujah berkehendakkan bahasa-nya masing², bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil, menjadi bahasa rasmi. Dalam hal ini kebimbangan tentu-lah timbul oleh kerana ada persamaan fikiran, persamaan pendapat dan persamaan pandangan antara kalangan warganegara dari keturunan China yang ada dalam Perikatan sekarang ini dengan kalangan warganegara keturunan China juga yang ada dalam parti² lain seperti P.A.P., P.P.P., atau apa "P" lagi ta' tahu-lah, banyak lagi parti yang nampak-nya chuba memperjuangkan chita² yang sangat² bertentang dengan dasar yang di-sebutkan menjadi dasar negara kita sekarang ini tentang bahasa. Saya rasa memberi ubat Aspro atau A.P.C. seperti ini tidak mampan, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab ubat yang seperti ini akan merosakkan bagi orang yang makan-nya sendiri. Bagi kalangan pemuda² M.C.A. yang berkehendakkan supaya bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil di-jadikan bahasa rasmi yang sama dengan bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri ini, ia-itu sama-lah dengan chita² parti Pembangkang yang lain yang berkehendakkan seperti demikian tidak dapat di-ubat dengan chara seperti ini. Pengubatan seperti ini akan merosakkan dasar dan chita² Kerajaan yang juga di-dukong oleh pemuda M.C.A. itu sendiri, kechuali-lah kalau dukongan-nya terhadap Kerajaan ini sa-bagai dukongan bermuka² untuk mendapatkan sa-suatu—itu soal lain-lah—tetapi kalau dukongan-nya benar² terbit daripada rasa setia, rasa kasih, rasa faham bersama dengan orang² UMNO dalam memperjuangkan chita² menegakkan satu bahasa kebangsaan yang tunggal, bahasa rasmi yang tunggal dalam negeri ini, maka tentu-lah ia tidak akan sampai hati-nya membuat desakan² yang begitu menikam hati chita² kebangsaan negeri ini sendiri. Dan pehak Kerajaan tidak-lah perlu memberi hati seperti ini dengan menyediakan ubat hanya sa-kadar Aspro membenarkan mengaiar atau menveru

atau memestikan mengajar bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil di-dalam sekolah yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Inggeris. Satu sikap yang tegas dan jujur ada-lah perlu, Kerajaan mesti-lah tegaskan sekali mengatakan bahawa bahasa Melayu-lah akan menjadi bahasa rasmi yang tunggal, maka sa-genap pelaksanaan yang menuju ka-arrah itu mesti-lah di-lakukan. Sa-barang penyelewengan daripada menuju ka-arrah yang demikian itu ada-lah penyelewengan yang boleh membahayakan dasar negeri ini, dan boleh-lah di-sifatkan sa-bagai suatu pengkhianatan sa-chara langsung atau sa-chara tidak langsung.

Saya kesali benar²-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, termasuk-nya perkara ini dalam Uchapan Titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tertarik hati benar-lah dengan ucapan Yang Berhormat penchadang tadi tentang soal asas² demokrasi yang berjalan dalam negeri ini, dan memang-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sekarang ini mendukung asas demokrasi dan sa-berapa boleh kita terpaksa-lah memelihara asas² demokrasi yang berjalan dalam negeri ini; kalau pun tidak kita menjadi contoh kepada negeri² yang lain, sa-kurang²-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dapat menjadi ma'mum kepada negeri² yang lain yang betul² memegang asas demokrasi.

Demokrasi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya-lah merupakan peratoran² dan etiquette² yang sa-harus-nya di-ikuti terutama sa-kali oleh orang yang memegang, kalangan yang memegang pemerintahan bagi negeri ini. Demokrasi tidak akan dapat di-lakukan oleh kalangan² orang yang kena perintah, demokrasi tidak akan hidup kalau sa-mata² di-lakukan oleh kalangan ra'ayat jelata biasa sahaja, tetapi demokrasi boleh subur dan boleh hidup kalau-lah pemerintah atau Kerajaan sendiri yang menganjorkan-nya, yang menjaga-nya, yang mempertahankan-nya, yang menghidupkan-nya dan menyuborkan-nya.

Dalam hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada beberapa perkara, saya tidak mahu

sebut soal demokrasi, sebab berkali² perkara ini telah di-lafadzkan, telah di-ucapkan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini pada sa-tiap kali sidang saperti ini di-lakukan, tetapi apa yang saya sebutkan ia-lah tentang soal kebebasan berhimpun dan kebebasan menzahirkan fikiran, kebebasan beruchap. Kita tahu bahawa negara kita dalam keadaan bahaya. Konfrantasi dari Indonesia bertambah hebat. Kita tahu semua ini dan kita tahu gerakan subversive maseh bergerak dalam negeri kita dan kita tahu bahawa chita² sa-buah Kerajaan demokrasi, sa-lain daripada memberi kebebasan kepada ra'ayat bertindak dan bergerak mengikut lunas² demokrasi, maka Kerajaan juga faham dan mesti mempertahankan ra'ayat yang hidup dalam negara demokrasi ini dari sa-barang anchaman gerakan subversive atau sa-bagai-nya. Maka satu pehak, Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, menasihatkan kepada Kerajaan PAS, negeri Kelantan, supaya jangan mengadakan perhimpunan ramai pada hari menyambut Awal Muharram di-Padang Merdeka atau Padang Bank Kota Bharu. Dengan alasan² yang di-berikan itu, maka pehak Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan dengan segala senang hati-nya menerima nasihat dan pandangan daripada Pehak Kementerian itu dengan berpegang kepada satu asas bahawa demokrasi perlu di-pertahankan kalau sa-barang gerakan subversive melakukan satu hal dan boleh merosakkan kepada harta-benda dan nyawa orang yang berhimpun, maka tanggong-jawabnya, Kerajaan-lah. Dengan asas itu kita menerima dengan baik, rapat umum tidak sempat di-lakukan, berpindah masjid malah peraduan membacha Quran yang hendak di-lakukan pun di-nasihatkan oleh Kementerian supaya buat dalam masjid-lah, perarakan yang biasa di-adakan tahun² kerana menyambut Awal Muharram di-batalkan terus, kerana itu-lah tujuannya. Kita tidak perlu berdebat, kita tidak perlu mengemukakan alasan demi alasan kerana berkehendakkan hal yang saperti itu supaya dapat di-lakukan. Kita tidak mahu berkelahi dalam hal² yang menyentoh soal keselamatan dalam negeri.

Tetapi apa yang saya hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lepas sahaja daripada pehak Kementerian tidak memberi keizinan kepada Kerajaan, bukan parti, keizinan kepada Kerajaan mengadakan perjumpaan ramai dan menjemput pensharah² yang ahli dalam Islam, pensharah tentang soal hijrah atau sa-bagai-nya bahkan hendak mengadakan peraduan membacha Quran kanak² pun tidak dapat di-Padang Merdeka. Sa-lepas daripada kejadian itu berlaku beberapa rapat umum, sama ada rapat di-anjorkan oleh parti, sama ada rapat umum yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri, sama ada rapat umum oleh Kerajaan Pusat, berlaku pada beberapa kali. Pada hal di-dalam perhubungan sa-chara langsung antara saya dengan pehak Kementerian, tidak payah saya sebutkan siapa dia, telah di-nyatakan bahawa larangan saperti ini tidak sahaja kepada Kerajaan PAS negeri Kelantan di-kenakan malah kepada semua sa-kali. Perhimpunan daripada Parti Buroh, Trade Union hendak menyambut Hari May di-tahan bersamaan juga dengan pertahanan Kerajaan PAS hendak menyambut Awal Muharram, sebab tempoh selang sa-hari, tetapi rapat umum Parti Perikatan, sama ada dengan nama parti, sama ada dengan nama Kerajaan, tidak saya pedulikan, sebab yang tertahan di-Kelantan dengan nama Kerajaan telah di-lakukan.

Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri pergi melawat sa-lama 3 hari ka-Kuantan merasmikan pembukaan Padang Golf baharu, isti'adat melafadzkan ikrar pemuda² UMNO, isti'adat menyampaikan hadiah sa-buah perahu layar mas berharga \$3,000 kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku telah di-lakukan dengan meriah, alhamdulillah meriah itu bagus-lah. Sebab sambutan bagus nampak-nya, konon-nya kata surat khabar 50,000 orang yang hadir dalam rapat umum di-padang, di-padang kata saya, tidak di-dalam stadium, kalau di-Stadium Merdeka mengadakan lafadz ikrar umpama-nya, itu soal lain, sebab Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri mengatakan kalau dalam kawasan yang tertutup atau kawasan yang tertentu yang dapat di-kawal itu tidak apa-lah. Kalau

tempat yang terbuka siapa yang dapat menjamin keselamatan. Maka berlangsung-lah rapat² umum sa-bagai, mithalan, di-bandar Kuantan, lebeh 50,000 orang kata surat khabar, benar tidak, tidak tahu-lah saya, tetapi rapat umum telah berlangsung. Apa-kah rapat umum itu telah mendapat kebenaran Polis atau pun dapat kebenaran daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat atau pun rapat umum yang di-lakukan dengan tidak sa-tahu Kementerian? Kalau di-lakukan tidak sa-tahu Kementerian ada-lah mustahil, sebab yang hadir semua-nya Menteri², Perdana Menteri hadir, Timbalan Perdana Menteri hadir, Menteri² lain tidak tahu-lah, Menteri Keselamatan pun hadir konon-nya, saya ada di-Kuala Lumpur baharu² ini.

Jadi kalau bagini chara-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-mana-kah letak-nya semangat demokrasi dalam negeri ini, dalam sudut ini, banyak sudut lagi boleh di-perkatakan, di-mana letak-nya demokrasi? Kalau Kerajaan Negeri hendak mengadakan, di-fahamkan dengan alasan sebab keselamatan dan pehak Kerajaan Negeri menerima dengan ikhlas alasan itu dan redha tidak jadi berarak, tidak apa-lah. Peraduan membacha Quran pun buat dalam Malaysia, sedangkan sambutan kedatangan Tunku Perdana Menteri, ka-Kuantan mithalan-nya, di-lakukan sa-chara besar²an di-tempat umum, dapat kebenaran atau tidak dapat kebenaran, itu soal lain. Kalau kira-lah dia tidak meminta, sebab itu telah dibuat. Kalau Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan berkehendakkan membuat sa-suatu hal saperti itu dengan tidak mahu memberitahu kepada pehak Kerajaan Pusat, akan di-katakan pula kita melakukan satu pekerjaan dengan tidak mendapat kerjasama dengan pehak Kerajaan Pusat. Pernah baharu ini kami menyambut Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan melafadzkan ikrar di-Padang Merdeka, hadir hampir 5,000 orang. Saya bertanya juga kepada pehak Kementerian, kerana apa baharu kami mengadakan perhimpunan ramai kerana melafadzkan ikrar memulakan chara menyambut Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan tidak di-larang Polis? Maka pehak Kementerian jawab fasal tidak meminta

kebenaran Polis, kalau bagini tentu tidak dapat. Sedangkan di-Kedah pun melafadzkan ikrar di-Tanah Lapang juga. Kerana apa tidak di-sekat?

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bimbang kalau demokrasi ini di-biarkan seperti ini, kalau demokrasi ini di-biarkan, kuman² yang hinggap pada badan saya, saya bimbang nafas demokrasi tidak boleh panjang, umur-nya sengkak, ia akan kena penyakit sakurang²-nya penyakit kerdil. Penyakit kerdil ini tidak akan berkembang, tidak hidup baik, tidak akan subur nanti. Maka saya berseru-lah kepada pehak Kerajaan, terutama-nya sa-kali Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, supaya menghalusi apa yang saya kata itu pada hari ini supaya pada masa² yang akan datang tidak-lah berlaku apa² kejadian yang boleh menyinggong kedudukan demokrasi dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menyentoh sedikit lagi juga tentang soal demokrasi ini—sikit sahaja lagi di-lapangan lain, ia-itu-lah berkenaan dengan tanggung-jawab orang² di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Hal ini pernah saya berucap dahulu, tetapi yang saya hendak berucap hari ini ia-lah perkara yang baharu sedikit, ya'ani perkara kejadian sa-lepas orang² tahanan PAS dari negeri Kelantan yang telah di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan lebeh dari sa-tahun lama-nya, dengan kerana desakan Kaum Ibu UMNO supaya mereka di-tangkap, maka di-tangkaplah mereka itu, sa-tahun lama-nya mereka di-dalam tahanan, kemudian konon-nya dengan desakan mereka juga supaya di-bebaskan maka di-bebaskan-lah—maka di-bebaskan-lah 7 orang itu sa-chara berperingkat²—tiga; kemudian tiga; kemudian satu, sa-hari sa-lepas itu, Soal-nya yang saya hendak sebutkan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah soal mengenakan syarat.

Mereka telah di-dapati tidak bersalah, sebab itu mereka di-bebaskan atau sa-kurang²-nya mereka telah di-dapati yang mereka itu telah menjadi baik, maka mereka di-bebaskan dengan bersyarat. Syarat² yang ketat—yang ketat kata saya, kerana tidak boleh keluar waktu malam antara pukul 8 sampai pukul 6 pagi; tidak boleh ber-

sharah, bercheramah; tidak boleh bergaul² dengan orang² tahanan, atau bekas² tahanan yang lain—banyak-lah perkara² itu yang tidak boleh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Betul-lah di-dalam Undang² Keselamatan, pehak Kementerian ada hak melakukan demikian, tetapi chara melakukan hak itu yang saya tidak faham. Maka boleh-lah pehak Kementerian ini memberi faham kepada Rumah yang bertuah ini, chara itu bagaimana. Saya sebutkan sa-bagai satu cerita. Orang² lain yang di-bebaskan semua itu telah di-minta menanda tangani satu borang mengaku menerima syarat yang saya sebutkan tadi sa-bagai mithal-nya.

Di-dalam jawapan bertulis daripada pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri atas pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Hilir tentang apa-kah syarat yang dikenakan kepada mahasiswa² Nanyang Universiti yang di-bebaskan, kenapakah syarat-nya banyak—lebeh kurang syarat mereka dengan syarat orang² PAS yang di-bebaskan—lebeh kurang.

Ada yang di-tanda tangani pada masa di-dalam tahanan. Ada yang menanda tangani sa-waktu di-bebaskan, dan di-bawa pergi berjumpa dengan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku, sa-lepas itu di-tanda tangani; ada sa-sudah sampai di-rumah, baharu datang O.C.P.D. suroh tanda tangan; ada yang di-jemput ka-balai polis ka-hadapan Special Branch untuk menanda tangani. Ini yang akhir yang di-bebaskan di-Kelantan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-persilakan ia-nya lebeh kurang 10 hari sa-lepas dia di-bebaskan, di-persilakan ia-nya ka-balai polis untuk menghadap Tuan Besar Bahagian Khas, kerana satu hal yang tidak di-sebutkan-nya—di-dalam surat-nya, surat pun di-tulis tangan. Kemudian sa-sudah di-minta penjelasan, rupa-nya untuk menanda tangani, di-suroh bawa jaminan satu orang atau berdua-kah; datang-lah hamba Allah ini yang diberi datang berjumpa dengan pehak Special Branch dengan saksi²-nya, di-kemukakan form—borang, supaya di-tanda tangani. Ini-lah akuan mengaku menerima syarat ini.

Jadi, bekas orang tahanan yang di-bebaskan ini menong. Kata-nya, "Pada

masa saya hendak di-bebaskan daripada tempat tahanan di-Batu Gajah, ta' pernah pun di-sebutkan kepada saya bahawa saya ini di-bebaskan sa-chara bersyarat—ta' pernah di-cheritakan ada sharat² pada saya". Saya kata dia keluar daripada tempat Batu Gajah, dudok tiga hari di-rumah O.C.P.D.-kah—Pegawai Tinggi Polis di-Ipoh, kemudian di-Batu Gajah, kemudian di-pindahkan ka-Ipoh. Daripada Ipoh dia di-hantar naik kapal terbang terus ka-Kota Bharu. Ta' ada siapa pun yang tahu, ta' ada bergaduh lagi, elok-lah macham itu saya puji. Chara membebaskan orang tahanan dengan chara ta' beritahu kepada sa-siapa, bagus benar, sebab ta' ada berebut ta' ada-lah apa²; hendak gosok belakang ta' ada, tetapi dia kata tidak ada janji. Kenapa-lah pada orang ini tuan suroh tanda tangani. Surat mengakui terima sharat. Dia kata ini perintah daripada Kementerian, daripada Kuala Lumpur, daripada Menteri, terpaksa-lah kena sain. "Kalau saya ta' sain bagaimana?" kata kawan ini. "Kalau ta' sain, ter-serah-lah kepada Menteri, dia boleh-lah hendak tangkap balek-kah, atau hendak hantar balek". Ini satu chara yang patut di-perhatikan, boleh-kah orang tahanan yang di-bebaskan, kemudian di-tangkap balek, kerana ta' hendak sain. Baik-lah dia kata, "Saya ta' hendak sain, saya ta' hendak tanda tangani. Saya akan beritahu kepada pehak Kementerian sekarang, dan kalau sa-kira-nya pehak saudara ini kena tangkap balek, lepas-lah tanggong-jawab saya sa-bagai polis—ta' usah salahkan dari pehak polis". Maka berkata orang tahanan tadi, "Saya serah kepada ke'adilan Kerajaan, sebab saya ta' di-beritahu yang saya di-bebaskan ini dengan bersyarat".

Akhir-nya sampai satu jam dia bermenong di-dalam bilek tadi. Pegawai Polis keluar, tinggal dia dengan saksi-nya tadi—bapa saudara dia yang hendak menjamin dia itu. Bermenong dia di-dalam bilek, apa-lah hal-nya dia ini. Satu jam lebeh, tiba² dengan muka yang senyum, datang Pegawai Polis tadi "Khabar baik sampai, Enche'"—bukan main sedap sarjan itu berkata—khabar baik sampai—"di-persilakan tuan berjumpa dengan Tuan Besar

Nombor Dua yang atas sadikit daripada saya, saya hendak sampaikan khabar baik kepada tuan bahawa saya kami baharu dapat message daripada Kuala Lumpur mengatakan tuan ta' payah menyain, ta' ada sharat—tuan bebas tanpa bersyarat, ta' ada sharat". Jadi, hari ini alhamdulillah. Saya puji pehak Kementerian yang telah membebaskan orang yang terakhir itu tanpa bersyarat, sa-sudah dia berjuang sampai begitu hebat—kalau hendak tangkap, tangkap-lah, saya serahkan kepada ke'adilan Kerajaan. Bila sampai sa'at itu satu jam kemudian sampai message konon-nya—ta' tahu-lah saya, betul atau tidak, tetapi pehak polis kata. Tuan ini sudah diketahuⁱ daripada Kementerian, di-bebaskan tanpa bersyarat, dengan tidak bersyarat.

Apa-kah pembebasan dengan tidak bersyarat itu di-putuskan dengan baharu satu jam sahaja di-putuskan, atau pun sharat itu di-kenakan sa-waktu mereka hendak di-bebaskan. Kalau sharat semua sa-kali di-kenakan kepada orang² tahanan bila hendak di-bebaskan, mesti di-sharatkan pada waktu hendak di-bebaskan, termasuklah orang yang di-bebaskan yang terakhir ini, dan kalau sharat itu di-kenakan pada mula-nya, bagaimana tempoh satu jam itu boleh di-tarek balek, dan kalau-lah di-bebaskan tanpa bersyarat semua-nya, chuma sharat datang kemudian di-paksa atau di-suroh menanda tangani supaya menerima sharat itu, maka apa-lah erti-nya chara yang saperti ini?

Maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merayu kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, terus kepada diri beliau sendiri, oleh kerana sudah ada chontoh sa-orang sahaja, sa-orang ahli PAS yang di-bebaskan pada akhir ini—telah di-bebaskan tanpa sharat, maka saya merayu-lah supaya kesemua orang PAS yang di-tahan 7 orang itu tadi yang di-bebaskan itu di-tarek balek sharat-nya—biar bebas tanpa bersyarat semua sa-kali, kalau dia orang jahat kemudian, dia kerja subversive, tangkap, tangkap-lah, kerana keselamatan dalam negeri, tetapi sekarang dia telah berseh. Dalil-nya dia berseh, dia sudah di-bebaskan, maka di-minta-lah pehak

Kementerian, atau pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya menarek balek sharat itu, kalau tidak malu benar-lah; saya pun tumpang malu, Yang Berhormat Menteri pun malu, Kerajaan Perikatan pun malu, seluroh negara kita malu—kesalahan sama, tahan sama, tetapi di-bebaskan selang ber-selang, tetapi yang akhir itu di-bebas-kan tanpa sharat; yang di-bebaskan awal, bersyarat. Kenapa orang ini di-bebaskan akhir, kenapa orang ini di-bebaskan awal, boleh jadi yang di-bebaskan akhir ini, kerana penyakit-nya lebeh sadikit, boleh jadi sebab itu di-bebaskan akhir. Kalau penyakit lebeh sadikit, kenapa dia tidak bersyarat di-bebaskan. Ini-lah masaalah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Biar saya serahkan kepada pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri bagi menim-bangkan perkara ini, sama ada dia hendak terima pandangan saya, dia hendak tolak, dia hendak anggap sepi sahaja, dia hendak jawab balek—itu terpulang-lah kepada Menteri. Saya berkewajipan untuk menyampaikan perasaan saya

Mr Speaker: Panjang lagi?

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Rasa²-nya panjang lagi.

Mr Speaker: Masa sudah chukup. Persidangan ini di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4 petang ini.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Debate resumed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Oleh sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh belum ada dalam Dewan ini, bolehkah saya di-benarkan berchakap dahulu?

Mr Speaker: Boleh!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in rising to speak on the debate on the King's Speech, I am mindful of the fact that my Christian name is David,

and I am also aware that I am in the midst of "Goliaths" all around me—in front of me, on the left of me, on the right of me and behind me. But I wish to remind the House that like David in the biblical story, I am perfectly capable of using verbal slings to topple any Goliath who wishes to tangle with me.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, shall I, first of all, tangle with the Goliath for Kota Star Selatan who is not here now. He has gone at great length to say that the Socialist Front is a communal party. Sir, everybody knows that the Socialist Front is composed of three parties which are all multi-racial in character, and we have a good number of Malay membership. Next, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Kota Star Selatan should take note that during the last Elections we had scrupulously refrained from dabbling into the sensitive issues touching communal interests; nor did we attack the special rights of the Malays. What we did was to explain to the people that these special rights had been exploited by the few in the party in power. Sir, during the last General Elections, more than half the number of the candidates we fielded throughout the country were Malays. As a matter of fact, our Chinese cadres worked very hard for our Malay candidates. Take but two examples. In the constituency of Setapak—it is a predominantly Chinese constituency—we fielded a Malay candidate both in 1959 and in 1964. So much for the communal character of our Party.

Then, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Kota Star Selatan also mentioned the events of the 13th February, 1964. I do not know whether he was here on that day, but I was in the thick of it, and I can assure this House and the Member for Kota Star Selatan that the placards were not—I repeat "not"—written only in the Chinese language but a large number of them were written in bahasa kebangsaan. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the procession on the 13th February, 1965, was held on the second anniversary of the arrest of a leader of the Party, namely, Ahmad Boestamam, a Malay; and we held that rally in protest of a Malay. Now, Sir, for the benefit of the Member for Kota

Star Selatan, who has just come down, those of them who took part in the rally knew very well, and they had been warned, that they would most likely go behind bars and most likely many of them would die. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Chinese cadres are prepared to go behind bars and even to die for a Malay leader. So much again for the communal character of the Socialist Front.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan also mentioned that because the Socialist Front advocated the recognition of the degrees of the Nanyang University we are labelled as communal Chinese chauvinists. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have always maintained in this House, and I do hope enlightened people in this House will agree with me, that the recognition of any university degree must be based on academic standards—whether the degree comes from Timbuctoo, Accra, Taipeh, Seoul, Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard or Yale is a matter for the professional people in the Ministry of Education to assess as to whether the academic standards are right. As such, I do not see how the Socialist Front can be accused of being chauvinistic when we asked for the recognition of the degrees of the Nanyang University. However, Mr Speaker, Sir, if we are guilty of that crime mentioned by the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan, I do say that we are in very good company, because the M.C.A., a partner of the Alliance, has in this House also advocated the recognition of the Nanyang University. So much, again, for our communal angle.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed: On a point of clarification—may I know how the recognition of the Nanyang University constitute a move that is socialistic from their ideology?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I was not talking about whether a university degree is socialistic or capitalistic; I am answering to the charge by the Member for Kota Star Selatan that in advocating the recogni-

tion of the degrees of Nanyang University we are communal. If that charge is so, then my party pleads guilty of being chauvinistic. Let the press publish what I have to say.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Kota Star Selatan also stated that because we advocated the admission of Communist China into the United Nations, therefore we are pro-Chinese, we are communal, we are advocating Chinese chauvinism. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a well-known fact that not only the Labour Party of Malaya but India, Ceylon and Burma also have advocated the admission of China into the United Nations, and can the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan say that India is pro-Chinese? I leave it to him to answer, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that today Malaysia stands at the cross-roads of history. Many of the Honourable Members of this House and many people of this country outside this Chamber have been lulled into a false sense of security and complacency that everything is all right with this country. They rest with the firm conviction, a false sense indeed, that Malaysia is a *fait accompli* and that as Malaysia has the British, Australian, New Zealand and Gurkha troops behind it, nothing in the world is going to unsaddle them from their high horse. In fact, some Members have become so cocky that they are totally indifferent to the problems of this country. It is this cockiness that blinds them to the stark reality of our present situation. It irks me to be repetitive in this House, and I do not want to be a Jonah, but the situation in this region is so grave that I cannot help but to reiterate our stand and our proposal to the Government before the disaster that looms ahead of us overwhelms us.

As I have mentioned before, Malaysia stands at the cross-roads of history. The Alliance Government now faces three sets of confrontation where last year, when we met, there was only one set of confrontation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, let me enumerate the three sets of confrontation. They are:

- (1) That from Indonesia;
- (2) That from the P.A.P. and its cohorts; and
- (3) That from the workers, both in industry and in the Government.

Let me take confrontation from Indonesia first. Mr Speaker, Sir, may I be permitted to reiterate what I have stated last year, that when the Malaysia concept was first mooted by the Prime Minister in May 1961 we welcomed the idea of the closer association of these territories with Malaya; but we warned that this should be done on the basis of the freely expressed will of the people and not on the basis of a secret deal with the former colonial power, i.e. Great Britain, and we have consistently maintained this stand.

The Socialist Front had consistently warned the Alliance Government against the manner and form in which Malaysia has been established. Our warning had not only gone unheeded but we have been branded as traitors; many of our members have gone to jail for their beliefs; four of our branches have been banned and then none other than the Minister of Home Affairs—he is not here this afternoon—has threatened to ban our party wholesale. But despite all these trials and tribulations the Socialist Front has not wavered in its stand.

I have in this House expounded my party's stand and attitude on Malaysia, and today events have proved us right as I shall presently show.

Last year, during the debate on the speech of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, I expounded our party's Five-Point Peace Plan and for my trouble a whole heap of abuse was showered on me and my party.

Mr Speaker, Sir, let me quote just but one example. I quote from the speech of the then Chief Minister of Sabah, now the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, which is

found on page 439 of Volume I No. 3 of the proceedings of this House:

“What the Member for Batu has asked for was not the solution to the Indonesian problem but what amounts to total surrender to Soekarno.”

Continuing he said:

“The so-called five-point peace proposals put forward by the Member for Batu amounted to total surrender to Soekarno.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I be permitted to re-state once again our Five-Point Peace Plan, and I shall show how most of what we have advocated then is now the official policy of the Alliance Government.

- (i) *An immediate ceasefire*—Now I need hardly say it is no secret that the Alliance Government is desperately anxious for a ceasefire. Any further comment on our stand on this is superfluous.
- (ii) *Withdrawal of all foreign troops from Northern Borneo*—This means the British, Australian, New Zealand, Gurkha and Indonesian troops should leave.

We have asked for the promise of a phased withdrawal of the British troops and bases in Malaysia. We have also asked for the replacement of British and Commonwealth troops and their replacement by Afro-Asian troops. When I made this proposal I was ridiculed and scorned at. Whenever the Socialist Front makes his proposal we were branded as traitors and accused of selling out this country to Indonesia.

But today we know that our Government is desperately anxious to get Afro-Asian troops to replace British and Commonwealth troops but it has failed miserably. I shall dwell on the reason why this is so when I touch on Malaysia and Afro-Asia.

But we must recognise that the presence of British bases and of British and Commonwealth troops has been, and still is, the crux of the Malaysia-Indonesia dispute. Let me reiterate that if it is the genuine desire of the Alliance

Government to seek peace with Indonesia, then it should work towards the phased withdrawal of British and Commonwealth troops from Northern Borneo and their replacement by Afro-Asian troops as a peace keeping force.

- (iii) The Socialist Front calls for the supervision of ceasefire, withdrawal of foreign troops, establishment of democracy in Northern Borneo by Afro-Asian personnel and holding of peace talks without pre-conditions.

I have already dealt with the question of ceasefire and withdrawal of foreign troops. It is important that this supervision should be carried out by Afro-Asian personnel. I must point out that at Tokyo the Prime Minister accepted in principal the idea of an Afro-Asian Conciliation Commission to settle the dispute.

We are an Asian country, and a small one at that. As such we must realise that our destiny is intimately entwined with that of Afro-Asia. We cannot adopt an ostrich-like attitude and hope to gain support of our Afro-Asian brothers. However, our pro-West policy has isolated this country from the rest of Afro-Asian countries. Under the Alliance Government, this country has been shunned, despised, spurned and condemned by most Afro-Asian countries. Today, this country is a displaced nation in Afro-Asia.

The Alliance Government must rehabilitate itself in Afro-Asian eyes before it can ask them to take on this important job of supervision of ceasefire and withdrawal of foreign troops.

As for negotiation without pre-conditions, when it was first enunciated by us, we were called traitors, but as I have pointed out in this House during the March session of the Dewan Ra'ayat none other than the Prime Minister himself, even

after the ambush of our troops at Mersing, stated that this country was prepared to negotiate with Indonesia without pre-conditions. Again we have been proved right, though it was not easy for us to have said the right thing at that time.

- (iv) The Socialist Front calls for the release of all political prisoners and the establishment of normal democratic political life.

Under the cover of the Internal Security Act and the Emergency Regulations, the Government has become more and more repressive, intolerant of criticisms and has used these powers to stifle the opposition, in particular the Socialist Front.

No process of ascertainment of the wishes of the people of Northern Borneo is worthwhile, unless a fully democratic political life exists in which all political leaders now under detention can participate. The Alliance Party will have to get used to the idea that its political opponents also have democratic rights. In Borneo, unless this is accepted, no settlement will be possible and nothing we say about the wishes of the people will be valid in Afro-Asian eyes.

- (v) The Socialist Front calls for the implementation of the right of self-determination of the people of Northern Borneo in accordance with the United Committee of Colonialism Resolution 1514.

We believe that the right of self-determination by the people of Northern Borneo should be respected. The people there have the right to have a free choice of their country's destiny.

The elections in Sabah and Sarawak before Malaysia Day were a sham. There was no universal franchise, the electoral registers included only a limited number of the total population, and the four-tiered system was a typical British device which made a mockery of representative government.

It is meaningless to say that by entering the Malaysian fold these people have indirectly achieved independence. What has exactly happened is that the people of Sabah and Sarawak have merely changed masters, from a white master in Whitehall to the Malaysians in Kuala Lumpur. Here, Sir, it was none other than, I think, the Minister of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence who talked about the colonial master in Sabah.

Once it has been established to the satisfaction of the Afro-Asian countries that the wishes of the people of Northern Borneo are being respected, then closer association between us will be welcomed by the Afro-Asian community.

Mr Speaker, Sir, these then are our *Five Points Peace Plan*, and I commend them for the serious consideration of the Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I have the subject of Indonesian confrontation, let me on behalf of the Socialist Front state categorically that we will oppose any attempt to crush our country either from within or from without. And we will rally as patriots to resist any foreign aggression from whatever quarters. We deplore the oft-repeated threats of Soekarno to crush Malaysia by force, and we hope that the Alliance Government will leave no stone unturned to find a peaceful solution to our dispute with Indonesia.

After this I hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, that I do not have to stand up to defend our stand on the question of patriotism and the question of rallying behind the Government in the defence of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall now touch on the second confrontation that faces the Alliance Government. I refer to the feud, and now almost open warfare, between the Alliance on the one hand and the P.A.P. and its cohorts on the other.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister of Singapore, in his address during the debate on the King's Speech last year, stated that the curtain had gone up and we were facing a new era and,

as I shall show later, he went on to say that his Party would co-operate with the party in power, and he also said certain things to those opposite.

Now, Sir, that was Act I, Scene I. Very soon Act I, Scene II, changed in character, and before long we heard stringent voices from the P.A.P. The curtain had come down on Act I with the March session of the Dewan Ra'ayat, and the curtain now rises for Act II, and it will be interesting to see how events unfold, events that are entirely unconnected with the goodwill that was gushed out by the Prime Minister of Singapore. No doubt, this House will be entertained—I do not know whether it will be entertained—to such a spectacle in the next few days.

As Honourable Members are aware, the recent political feud between the UMNO and the P.A.P. has reached such a frenzy that communal politics has once again been revived, and communal fanaticism has reared its ugly head. Hitherto, since independence, our country has more or less experienced quietness on the communal front. We have managed to survive so far on the tricky balance of communal co-existence, and we have done unexpectedly well. For this we give credit to the good sense and sensibility of our people and not to the Alliance Party. But today we note with grave forebodings that the sensitive issues touching on the communal interests of our two major races are being raised by what can be fittingly described as the most irresponsible politicians both in the UMNO and in the P.A.P. There has been no moment in the history of our country when communal arguments have been brought into the open, nor have communal interests been presented in such a blatant and provocative manner. We must arrest this suicidal trend.

At the moment, Mr Speaker, Sir, the UMNO and the P.A.P. are bitterly locked in a struggle for power. This power struggle, we are aware, is not an ideological struggle. The broader interests of the people and the country are not involved in this struggle; nor are basic principles connected with this

quarrel. It is purely a power struggle in its most naked, crude, vociferous and explosive form. Today we see the political bankruptcy of these two parties. Indeed, we can say it is hypocrisy exposed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, both these political parties are birds of the same feather. Where their mutual interests are at stake, they have been ardent bed-fellows, and they were prepared to sail happily together in the same boat, even if it is in the slowly leaking boat of Malaysia. We have seen them together in the same band-wagon when they mooted the great concept of Malaysia; for that matter, the Tunku was happy to share the procreation of Malaysia with Harry Lee. We were give the impression that they were the greatest of pals. Indeed, we thought it was a marriage of brains and popularity. As the Tunku put it then, "I am happy, and I want all the people of Malaya and Malaysia to be as happy as I am and to make this short span of life worthwhile every moment of existence."

Well then, this happiness was definitely short-lived. For no sooner has the Malaysia boat weighed anchor, the petty officer began to challenge the power of the captain, it is mutiny of the highest order. The petty officer, being more intelligent and cunning to wit, is not contented with his limited area of command. With his insatiable appetite for power, he is ruthless, merciless and facist to boot. He is prepared to use whatever weapons available to him to gain control of the whole country. It therefore pays to beware of the "Fox of Singapore".

Mr Speaker, Sir, with the formation of Malaysia, the P.A.P. I believe was offered a seat or two in the Malaysian Cabinet. But, of course, the P.A.P. was not contented with such crumbs from under the table. In April last year they decided to enter the political arena in the mainland with disastrous results. Last year I had described how the P.A.P. circus with their master showman and clown drew large crowds of curious spectators, but got a sound thrashing for their trouble. It was a

spectacle not to be missed by Malaysians.

At that time the P.A.P. unilaterally—as the Member for Kota Star Selatan mentioned—made peace with the UMNO by refusing to put up candidates in constituencies where there were UMNO candidates. They refused to attack the UMNO on their election platforms but they launched a vicious campaign against the M.C.A. and the Socialist Front. The motive was not far to seek. They had hoped to crush the M.C.A. and replace it in the Alliance. If I may be allowed to say so, Mr Speaker, Sir, then the P.A.P. bum-sucked the UMNO (*Laughter*), and they were proud of it! They praised the leadership of the UMNO, but this blatant wooing backfired. The Tunku began to smell a rat and his love for Harry began to turn sour. The rift between the UMNO and the P.A.P. soon widened and turned into an open verbal warfare. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I need not draw to the attention of this House to the fact that when a lover is jilted it has very serious results (*Laughter*). And it has been stated, I know there are a few women in this House, "hell hath no greater fury than a woman scorned" (*Laughter*). When the P.A.P. was scorned they broke out into a rash of invectives, abuse and even blasphemy.

But let me repeat again that the Alliance and the P.A.P. are really birds of the same feather. Both are right-wing parties, because they lack a firm ideology, and they will use any argument, however unprincipled, in their bid for power. Thus the Alliance (which is really the UMNO) is fanning Malay communalism whilst the P.A.P. is endeavouring to be the leader of the Chinese chauvinism. This is a dangerous type of political battle and can bring disaster to our country. It is important that our people should see through them and not to be taken in by these two parties. The people must realise that neither of these parties represents the broad interests of the Malay or Chinese masses but only the narrow interests of the leadership group and their supporters who are

scrambling for power (SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No, No!). The quarrel between the Alliance and the P.A.P. is a case of thieves falling out. Their conflict is not a conflict regarding the interests of the people but only a power struggle. The people must not allow communal antagonism to be roused. They must not allow themselves to be dragged into the power struggle between the Alliance and the P.A.P.

The P.A.P. has the audacity to say that as between the right-wing Alliance and the extreme left, i.e. the Socialist Front, the people should choose the middle-of-the-road P.A.P. This coming from the P.A.P. is the height of impudence. We all know that the P.A.P. is structured along Communist Party lines. In the P.A.P. the leadership picks the cadres and the cadres in turn pick the leadership. This is exactly how the Communist Party is structured and yet the P.A.P. has the effrontery to label the Socialist Front as an extreme left-wing party. The P.A.P. has openly associated and collaborated with the "Plen" and with "Liniaz", who is perhaps today a little more respectable in the eyes of the Government, and its record of double-talk, double-think, double-cross, of treachery, liquidation and purges, is, to say the least, macabre. And it now dares to pose as middle-of-the-road angels (*Laughter*). The P.A.P. say that they stand for "democratic socialism". But let us examine their record in Singapore.

There you have a State Assembly, but it has not met a single time this year so far. Last year, I think it met twice. The P.A.P. only makes use of the State Assembly to legalise its expenditure of public funds. Debating time and question hours have been curtailed. Is that what you call democratic socialism? If that is not fascism, I want to know what it is.

The P.A.P. believes in a single party system, and those of its present comrades, who have outlived its usefulness, will be liquidated the same way that Captain Roehm and General Schleicher were liquidated by Hitler on the "Night of the Long Knives". And the way the P.A.P. had treacherously liquidated its

erstwhile political buddies, namely, Mr Lim Chin Siong and company, by inveigling the Central Government to put them behind bars under "Operation Cold Storage" is still fresh in the minds of the people of this country. And I say to the P.A.P., "Put your own house in order before you export your brand of 'democratic socialism' to the rest of Malaysia".

Here, I want to ask the P.A.P. what it means by "open society" that it has advocated. Does its "open society" mean that its political opponents should be put behind bars as it did in the past with the connivance of its ex-colonial masters and its quondam friends amongst the UMNO before the last General Election in Singapore? Does the Prime Minister of Singapore now realise that under the "closed society" that is now prevailing in Malaysia he has been threatened with arrest by the UMNO—at least, there was a resolution for his arrest at the last UMNO General Assembly—and does he also realise that, perhaps, his name has been placed higher than mine in the list of people slated for arrest? (*Laughter*). I must confess, Mr Speaker, Sir, that I do not grudge him this honour. (*Laughter*). These are but some of the occupational hazards that we, as opposition leaders, must share. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, Mr Lee must now get acclimatised to these new set of conditions. We in the Socialist Front are, perhaps, immunized against such occupational hazards.

Sir, let me quote from the speech of the Prime Minister of Singapore during the debate on the King's Speech last year. On page 410, Volume I, No. 3, he said:

"Mr Speaker, Sir, we share these seats on the Opposition benches with some very curious gentlemen from some very curious parties, and the differences between us and some of those on my right are more abiding than the differences between us and those opposite me in this Chamber. The chasm that divides us from the Socialist Front, Barisan Socialis, S.U.P.P., as parties and not as individuals—because they do not really represent what their Parties mean—is unbridgeable."

Continuing he said:

". . . . So, whatever the party rivalries between the Government benches and us, let us never forget that they fade into

insignificance when we face a common threat from the communists as represented in their open front organisations like the Socialist Front, Barisan Socialis and the S.U.P.P. . .”

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I comment on that? First of all, if this emphasis of the differences between the Opposition side are more abiding than those on the opposite side is not blatant making eyes at the Government Benches, I do not know what it is. They had hoped to be received into the fold of the Alliance. What I have quoted now, Mr Speaker, Sir, coming from one who has openly admitted that he has cohabited with the communists, is the height of hypocrisy and impudence. And, Mr Speaker, Sir, in less than a year, the P.A.P. has found the S.U.P.P. to be a suitable bed-fellow. That is the measure of the political integrity and opportunism of the P.A.P.

Another example of the opportunism and of the dishonesty of the P.A.P. is seen in the debate of the Internal Security (Amendment) Bill. The Prime Minister of Singapore himself in this House said that if the Central Government did not introduce the Bill under the Internal Security Act, the Singapore Government would have enacted a similar piece of legislation in Singapore using their autonomy in education to do so.

What he did not tell this House was that the Singapore Government inveigled the Central Government into introducing this legislation and was consulted all the way. Yet, the Prime Minister of Singapore had the effrontery to come to this House and say that the cynic may say that the Chief Education Officers will become millionaires and, worse still, he asked for a reference back to the Select Committee. At that time I queried what happened during the lunch hour, the Minister of Home Affairs, who is here today, threatened to expose the Prime Minister of Singapore and publish the relevant papers if he did not withdraw the proposition of reference back to the Select Committee. Hence, the spectacle of the open recantation by the Prime Minister of Singapore. Perhaps, as a matter of public interest, the Minister of Home Affairs would like to confirm or deny the truth or otherwise of this version

of the events of that day. Or, perhaps, the Prime Minister of Singapore may have his version of what actually happened. This House will, I am sure, be very glad for elucidation from either of them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if I have criticised the P.A.P. at length, it is only because I wish to put the record straight regarding the reasons for our doubts concerning the P.A.P.'s integrity which are based on its past record. The P.A.P. has repeatedly and viciously attacked the Socialist Front, and I want to show that we are perfectly capable of replying to their abuse and taking care of ourselves.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming back to the confrontation between the P.A.P. and the UMNO, let me say that it takes two to make a quarrel. I am glad that at the recent UMNO General Assembly, the Tunku has advised the UMNO to play down the communal angle. The steady drift of the Alliance Government to the right and towards communalism is causing great anxiety and tension in this country. If the wild men in the UMNO and the Taiwan clique in the M.C.A. are given any rope, then this Government should realise that they will eventually find the rest of the country united against them.

There is no doubt that there are ultras amongst the UMNO and unless both the UMNO and the P.A.P. stop their verbal warfare, then there will be communal strife and there will be no victors but Soekarno. This quarrel between the UMNO and the P.A.P. must stop; and I specifically refer to the P.A.P. as such and to the UMNO as such as well.

Mr Speaker, Sir, despite what the Member for Kota Star Selatan has said, I hope this House, and indeed the whole country, will take serious note that the Socialist Front has scrupulously kept away from this communal power struggle. We abjure communal politics, but it is our duty to warn this country of the dangers that lie ahead if the struggle for power is not stopped, for it will only lead to the self-destruction of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to the third set of confrontation that now faces this Government. I refer to the confrontation between the workers and their employers, whether in the Government or in industry.

The Member for Kota Star Selatan has launched, as typical of him, into an anti-labour tirade. Let me quote what this Special Appendix to the Royal Address. It says:

"In the sphere of industrial relations, a notable achievement is the Code of Conduct drawn up by the employers' and workers' organisations, a Code which sets out measures for the maintenance of industrial peace, particularly during the present period of the National Emergency. Continued efforts have been made to maintain peace in commerce and industry, and employer-employee relationship in the private sector was again, on the whole, fairly cordial. An indication of this state of affairs were the successful conclusions of a large number of collective agreements."

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, whoever was responsible for drawing up that bit of the Speech, I would say to him, "For God's sake, next time if there is a King's Speech to be prepared, please bring it up-to-date." The reason, as we all know, is that the industrial unrest in this country threatens to erupt into something very serious. Mr Speaker, Sir, the industrial unrest prevailing in this country stems from the fact that basically the Government is anti-labour and has chosen to use the mailed fist in its dealing with its employees.

It is undeniable that the Government has dilly-dallied with many of the staff claims for years. Then it procrastinated over the implementation of the Ungku Aziz Award for the postal workers. Next it dropped a bombshell by rejecting that award *in toto*. Then it banned "work-to-rule" and "go-slow" campaigns, both legitimate weapons in the armamentarium of trade unionists, and now we have the crowning folly of using the Emergency regulations to ban strikes and provide for compulsory arbitration in the Essential Services.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the 13th May, 1965, a "black day" indeed for the workers in this country, the Minister of Labour held a Press Conference and he announced the promulgation of two

Emergency regulations banning strikes and all forms of industrial action. As if that was not enough, he also made the following allegations against the trade unionists. They are:

- (a) "That trade unions had tried to disrupt the machinery of the Government and endanger the economy and stability of the nation."
- (b) "That the Civil Service trade unions had brought the public service into disrepute."
- (c) "That trade unions had challenged the ability of the Government to discharge its responsibility for the good of the nation."
- (d) "That the workers' movement contained a combination of people and activities which, if allowed to continue, could threaten the security of the nation."
- (e) "That the workers in the private sector are developing unreasonable antagonism towards the private economic machinery."

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, these allegations coming from the Minister of Labour who should be *amicus labora*, i.e. a friend of labour, is the unkindest cut of all. These allegations are false, unwarranted and totally uncalled for. They are mischievous, malicious and are calculated to damage the high esteem in which the Civil Service and the trade union movement has been held in this country and internationally. The Minister of Labour has patently lost the confidence of the workers of this country, and I will not be surprised if the workers of this country should call for his resignation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, contrast the Minister's vituperation with the praise that has been lavished on the trade union movement in this country. In the opening Address to the Second Session of Parliament in 1961 His Majesty, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, said:

"In the field of labour, the Government will continue to foster the growth and development of a strong, free, democratic and responsible trade union movement for both workers and employers. The object of this is to achieve mutual understanding and co-operation between them. The high esteem

which the movement has earned in international circle is a pride to this country and the Government will spare no effort in ensuring that this position is maintained."

Again, in his message to the 14th Annual Delegates' Conference of the Malaysian Trade Union Congress held on the 11th December, 1964, the Prime Minister said:

"The Government of this country has taken deep interest in the growth of your Congress. Because of your sober and far-sighted policy, we have had industrial peace in this country. The useful role played by the workers and the M.T.U.C. in helping to build up our nation on the path to progress and prosperity is a matter which this nation is justly proud of. You have kept your Congress free from the insidious influence of the Communists. That, in itself, is a very great achievement. Your leaders are capable and dedicated men; many of them have travelled far and wide to learn the operation of the movement in other countries and have introduced what is good here, and as a result we have a trade union movement which is comparable to the best in the world.

I would like the M.T.U.C. to know that the present emergency is not intended to hamper the freedom of action of the trade union movement."

Mr Speaker, Sir, in that same Conference, the Minister of Labour himself sent this message to the M.T.U.C.:

"The Malayan Trade Union movement enjoys considerable prestige and respect in the international field. This is due in no small measure to the leaders of the M.T.U.C. who have been responsible for building up and guiding the various trade unions in the country to function and operate on the basis of unity, freedom and democracy. I am confident that the M.T.U.C. and its leaders will continue to act in such a manner in the momentous times ahead so as to maintain the confidence and respect they presently enjoy."

Mr Speaker, Sir, at the same Conference too, which was declared open by the Deputy Prime Minister, he said:

"The trade union movement in Malaya has established for itself a high reputation of responsibility—responsibility and a sensible and balanced approach towards industrial relations and industrial progress."

"With capable, dedicated and sincere leadership, the Malaysian Trade Union Congress in its various field of activities, both in Malaysia and in international field, has won for itself respect and prestige. I should like to take this opportunity to express the Government's appreciation of the M.T.U.C. for the co-operation given to Government in general, for the contribution as well as constructive criticism made by its representatives sitting on the various Government and Public Bodies and for its continued

support and efforts to help raise the living standard of the workers in Malaysia."

Continuing, Mr Speaker, Sir, he said:

"I am very happy and satisfied with the patriotism displayed by the workers of this country during this national crisis. I know the workers of this country will rise to any occasion in the defence of their country. They did this splendidly during the Emergency. I would like on behalf of the Government to thank the workers of this country for their patriotism and contribution in the defence of Malaysia."

Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the foregoing, I wish to ask the Government what have the workers of this country done to deserve the abuse, vituperation, insinuations and innuendoes that are now heaped on them? Have they now suddenly become villains and traitors to this country and subversive characters to boot? They have now been told in no uncertain terms that they now come under the purview of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the three million workers of Malaysia are up in arms against the Alliance Government for having deprived the workers of the right to strike and take industrial action. The millions of wives and children of these workers of Malaysia too are shocked and aggrieved with the Government, because the workers' future to a richer and fuller life has been destroyed by these two emergency regulations. Sir, more than half of the people of Malaysia are disillusioned with the Government, which is trying to destroy the livelihood of the workers of Malaysia but is doing everything to support and protect the few local and foreign capitalists.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what do the workers of Malaysia want? They are not asking for the moon. All that they ask for is to keep their bellies full and they do not dream of the luxuries that our Ministers wallow in. Contrast this with the luxurious lives that our Ministers lead. Each Minister draws a salary of \$3,000 per month. In addition, nearly all of them have such perks as two house-boys, a gardener, free water and light, and free petrol for their pooled cars.

In addition, let us see what has been spent on the furniture and furnishings of ministerial residences. In the First

Supplementary Estimates of 1964 they spent \$25,000; in the Second Supplementary Estimates, 1964, they spent \$7,000; and in the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1964, they spent \$23,000—a sum total of \$55,000—not to keep their bellies full but on furnishings and furniture. The workers of this country dare not hope to have carpets. As I said, what they want is a full belly.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in addition to all these, the Supplementary Supply Bill before this House seeks permission to spend \$17,500 for the furniture and furnishings of the residences of the following Ministers: Labour, Lands and Mines, Welfare Services, Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, and Assistant Minister for Education—*vide* item 11, page 6, Command Paper No. 21 of 1965.

Then, Sir, in the same Treasury Memorandum, under the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, there is item 69, page 25, where an additional sum of \$10,000 is sought to furnish the residences of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Labour.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—May I ask how much does he spend to furnish the houses which he rents out to diplomats in this country?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, although that is a personal matter, I will answer him: I have spent nothing. That can be checked with the High Commissioner for India.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: How many houses does he rent to diplomats? *(Laughter)*.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If it is the desire of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to needle me, I am quite prepared to tangle with him. The answer is “one”—again, that can be checked with the Income Tax Department. *(Laughter)*.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: How many houses have been rented out and how much does he spend on furnishing his own house?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I have rented out one house. I do not know how

much I spent on furniture. My furniture is more than ten years old.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Is it more than \$17,000?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: It is certainly less than \$17,000. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the sums of \$17,500 and \$10,000 have not been spent but permission is sought for the spending of such sums. It seems that the appetite of Ministers for furniture and furnishings appears to be insatiable. Year in and year out such items appeared in the Supplementary Supply Bills and in the annual Budget. I shall comment on these items more fully when we debate the Supplementary Supply Bill, but all that I will say at this stage is that if there is to be austerity drive, let the Ministers set an example. Let not the workers be the only ones to be asked to tighten their belts.

The Government has chosen to promulgate these two Emergency Regulations to ban strikes and all forms of industrial action for the purpose of freezing wages. It has chosen to rule by decree rather than let Parliament enact such laws. This tendency to rule by decree and by-pass Parliament is a very dangerous trend for it will only lead to totalitarian rule. Hence, on behalf of the workers of Malaysia, I wish to appeal to the Government to use the velvet glove instead of the mailed fist in its dealings with the workers. It is not too late for the Government to withdraw these two iniquitous regulations and restore industrial peace.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in summing up, allow me to emphasise that the three sets of confrontation enumerated by me in the foregoing analysis should be taken as a whole, and not individually. These sets of confrontation are interconnected. Indeed, one can safely say that they are the collateral development as a result of the forced formation of Malaysia. For the benefit of the Prime Minister of Singapore, I mentioned three sets of confrontation: (i) from Indonesia, (ii) from the PAP and its cohorts, (iii) from the workers in Government and in industry.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one cannot fail to find the common denominator that underlines the root cause and origin of these maladies. A simple diagnosis will at once reveal the indecent haste by which the marriage of convenience was pushed through and the gestation period has been a troublesome one. The foetus had hardly taken shape before it was given a forcep delivery. In fact, the baby that is Malaysia was born with only four fingers instead of five. I refer of course, to the last minute withdrawal of Brunei. If I may say so, Malaysia is congenitally malformed and a bastard at that. It is small wonder that its birth has caused so much repercussion and convulsion in this region. It may well be "the baby that launches a thousand rockets" in this press-button age.

Under the stresses and strains that I have enumerated, the question naturally arises, "Will Malaysia survive?" The answer can best be obtained in the utterances of Enche' Lee Kuan Yew and Enche' Tan Siew Sin.

On Friday, 21st May, 1965, Enche' Lee Kuan Yew, addressing a crowd at the Singapore Airport said: "If we must have trouble, let us have it now instead of waiting for another five or ten years. If we find Malaysia cannot work now, then we can make alternative arrangement." This drew an immediate retort from Enche' Tan Siew Sin who, speaking at the Hokkien Huay Kuan dinner, warned the Chinese in Singapore of the futility of seceding from Malaysia; and continuing he said: "I would ask them to remember that Singapore cannot exist by itself. Even secession from Malaysia cannot eliminate the fact that less than 1.5 million Chinese there are surrounded by over 100 million people of the Malay race in this part of the world." These two speeches coming from the two protagonists of Malaysia, to say the least, do not augur well for Malaysia. Any comment from the Socialist Front would be superfluous.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to Malaysia and Afro-Asia. The Socialist Front has consistently in this House warned the Alliance Government not to stray away from the main stream of Afro-Asia but to draw closer to this

new third force in world politics. Whilst the Government is in agreement with us in achieving this, unfortunately its pro-West policy has resulted in us being treated like pariahs by our Afro-Asian brethren.

The mission to Africa led by the Prime Minister of Singapore, and that to Northern Africa by our Deputy Prime Minister, were widely proclaimed to be very successful, but they did not gain the Alliance Party and the People's Action Party admission to the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation Conference in Moshi or to the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Cairo.

Then the recent tour of the Deputy Prime Minister, if we are to believe the sycophantic press reports and Government handouts, has been a resounding and unqualified success. If that were so, how come the Alliance had not gained admission at Winneba? Mr Speaker, Sir, with the rejection of the Alliance Party's and the People's Action Party's applications for membership of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, the rout of the pro-Malaysia parties is complete. To use a biblical quotation, "Many are called but few are chosen." But in this case, many went but their applications were not even discussed at the Winneba Conference.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): On a point of information, if the Honourable Member will give away.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Yes!

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: There was no Alliance Party at Winneba; there was a National Committee from Malaysia. Second, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know what our friend from the Socialist Front has got to say about his colleagues across the Causeway in Singapore, the Barisan Sosialis, whose application was forwarded, advanced and argued for by the Indonesian delegation. What has he got to say as a patriotic Malaysian about them? (*Applause*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On the question of the Alliance Party, my information is only from the press reports. The

press reports definitely mentioned the Alliance Party. The Member for Bungsar also referred to the Barisan Sosialis application—I am not here to defend the Barisan Sosialis—they have three members here and they are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of clarification. I did not ask him to defend anyone. He has not defended the PAP here, he has not defended the Alliance, but what has he got to say about the Barisan Sosialis' application being advanced by the Indonesian? He has got a great deal to say about the Alliance and the PAP. What has he got to say about the Barisan Sosialis?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, again I do not see why I should be interrupted time and again (*Laughter*). I have already stated my party's stand. I am not here to voice the stand of the Barisan Sosialis. I stand here as a representative of the Socialist Front. If the member for Bungsar has anything to say against the Socialist Front, let him say it and I will answer him. I am not here to champion the Barisan Sosialis.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: As a patriotic Malaysian, what have you to say?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: May I continue, Mr Speaker, Sir (*Laughter*).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Yes!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The Malaysian delegation led by the member for Kota Star Selatan had tried desperately to gain admission into that conference. It must have knocked at the door of practically all the delegations there but it must have been rebuffed and spurned at every turn. Contrast this with the application for membership of the Malayan People's Socialist Front. It was decided that its admission into the Organisation would be automatic once the Solidarity Committee of this party is formed. It must be emphasised that the Socialist Front did not send any delegation, nor had any representation been made (*interruption*).

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: On a point of clarification.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Do you give way?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am willing to give way any time.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the member for Batu is only speaking from what he reads in the papers. I was there myself, and I can say that the Socialist Front and the Barisan Sosialis in Singapore—it is very confusing because if you translate Barisan Sosialis into English you end up with Socialist Front (*Laughter*)—in any case, there were three parties which were sponsored by Indonesia. So, even though the Socialist Front did not send any representative; they did have somebody there who was willing to sponsor them and Indonesia fought very hard for the acceptance of the Barisan Sosialis of Singapore, the Party Rakyat of Malaya and the Socialist Front of Malaya. These organisations were asked to go back and form a united front before they can again be considered. It is very interesting, of course, to note that Indonesia is so very keen to have these people in the Solidarity Organisation.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: This is the version of the Member for Kota Star Selatan who was there, and also we heard the Member for Bungsar. We were not there, but I can say this—that the Socialist Front did not ask Indonesia to do anything for it (*Laughter*).

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): *Rises.*

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I have been interrupted long enough (*Laughter*) and I don't wish to take a longer time than is necessary.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: You do not give way?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Is it the Socialist Front or Soekarno's Front?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, these three parties that have been mentioned by the member for Kota Star Selatan have been accorded recognition by virtue of their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist stand. This definitely

gives ample testimony to the correctness of their foreign policies, and may well serve as a lesson for the Malaysian Government to take heed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysia has gone into all expenses to beg for recognition, but has returned empty handed, which prompted the Tunku to label the organisation as being a front of the Communists. If this is true as the Tunku claims, why then did the Special Branch permit two of the top-notchers in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to go in the first place? Is not this a case of sour grapes? And who paid for the expenses of this trip if it was a party affair?

Then we had the spectacle of the PAP joining in the band-wagon. They attempted to put up a respectable front by sending one of their ex-detainees. Even this could not convince the rest of Afro-Asia that they are genuine anti-colonialists. Their debacle at Moshi was once again repeated at Winneba.

With this total rejection, the Alliance and the People's Action Party can no longer fool the people into believing that they have the sympathy of fellow Afro-Asians. On the contrary, they have unwittingly unmasked their neo-colonialist core in their vain attempt to gate-crash into the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference. According to reports, Malaysia has been placed on probation. It has been advised to align itself with the aspirations of the rest of Afro-Asia if ever it is desirous to be reckoned as one of the family, and if it is to gain admission at Havana next year. It is revolting to think that as Asians, Malaysia has to prove its credentials as being one.

By this rejection, Malaysia's admission into the Algiers Conference seems doomed to failure. So far not a single Afro-Asian nation has publicly stated that it is prepared to sponsor the admission of Malaysia. What has become of the much vaunted junket of the recent Razak mission? It is hoped that the Prime Minister would not be reckless enough to label the Algiers Conference as Communist-inspired; otherwise it would be a slight to all

Afro-Asian countries, including the fellow Muslim Arab nations.

What are the causes of the fiasco at Winneba? The reasons are not far to seek. One look at the badge of subservience which our delegates wear is sufficient to make the other Afro-Asian delegates sick in the stomach, I refer to the Anglo-Malaysian Mutual Defence Treaty of which the Malaysian Government is so proud of and which it flourishes for the world to see whenever Soekarno makes too much noise.

Here, Mr Speaker, Sir, I must warn the Government not to place too much reliance on the British bayonets to prop up Malaysia. The British have a genius of muddling through every war. Let us take World War I. The British with their experience of open warfare in South Africa thought that it would be a war of movement, and the French with their background of the Franco-German war of 1870 also thought that it would be a war of movement. The Germans, using a modification of the Schlieffen Plan swept through the low countries, and it was only the troops ferried by the taxi-cabs from Paris sent by General Gallieni that stopped the Germans at the Battle of the Marne. Thereafter, the war got stuck in the mud fields of Flanders.

Now, what happened in World War II? In World War II, the French, with the experience of World War I, built the Maginot Line and they thought they were secure behind the Maginot Line and that it would be a war of position, but we know, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Germans, again using a modification of the Schlieffen Plan, the Panzer divisions led by Manstein and Guderian smashed through the Ardennes and divided the Anglo-French forces into two, and France collapsed in a few weeks and the Maginot Line was taken from behind without firing a shot. It was the stupidity of Hitler that allowed the Miracle of Dunkirk to occur.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have gone into some details into the strategic considerations of World Wars I and II just to show that the British have lost many battles at the beginning but

it is true that they always have won the wars at the end.

But we are living in a press-button and a nuclear age, and we cannot afford to make mistakes and muddle through. One nuclear war-head launched from a Polaris submarine will reduce Singapore or Kuala Lumpur to ashes in a matter of minutes. Despite the display of British might in this area, let us not place too much reliance on it, but let us find a solution to our dispute with Indonesia through the good offices of Afro-Asian nations.

The Socialist Front has always maintained that unless and until we discard the stigma of subservience to the West, as represented by the Anglo-Malaysian Mutual Defence Treaty, we will be regarded as lepers and be abhorred and shunned by the Afro-Asians.

Another obvious reason for our debacle at Winneba was our open support for the American naked aggression in South Vietnam and, in particular, for their systematic butchery of the Vietnamese people. Our blatant material aid to the puppet regime in South Vietnam in their persecution of the Vietnamese and our whole-hearted support for the indiscriminate bombing of North Vietnam make us an accomplice of the first degree in the American criminal acts in Vietnam. This certainly deserves the down-right condemnation of Afro Asian countries. It is no wonder that we are branded as American stooges and rightly so.

Then, there was no need for us, Mr Speaker, Sir, to hug the South Korean bear, nor for the Prime Minister to accept an honorary degree at Seoul.

Finally, the Formosan Consulate has blossomed forth into such proportions that a number of our Ministers and others have made their pilgrimage to Taipei.

The Socialist Front has time and again pointed out that unless and until we cast off this badge of subservience and change our foreign policy radically, we will not be accepted into the community of nations in Afro-Asia. And no amount of junketing through Asia and Africa by our Ministers, or the

opening of diplomatic missions will gain us admission into the Algiers Conference unless we re-orientate our foreign policy. Malaysia has not yet receive an invitation to attend the forthcoming Conference at Algiers. Let not the Government presume that an invitation will be forthcoming, in view of our total rejection at Winneba. The Prime Minister has already expressed his determination to attend this Conference at Algiers. But let the Socialist Front first warn the Prime Minister, "Remember the fate of Tshombe at Cairo." Let it serve as a warning to this country if ever it tries to gate-crash into the Algiers Conference as an uninvited guest. Let it not be said that the Alliance Government has not been warned.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, this House at its present session, has been showered with about thirty Bills, and we are told that these thirty Bills involve the alteration of about three hundred laws in this country. This morning, we heard the presentation of all the Bills. I wish to make a plea with the Government that they should not rush through all the Bills that have been read for the first time this morning. Many of them are very controversial and, quite rightly, the Government has, I believe, stated that one of them will be considered at another session of this House. I do wish to commend to the Government that they should give the Opposition Benchers, Opposition parties, the people of this country, time to consider the implications of these Bills that are now before this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has taken, I think, about three to four years to draw up the Land Development Code. It now seeks to push through this Bill in this session of the House. It has taken three to four years and it now wants to push it through—correct me, if I am wrong.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Land Code Bill has only been introduced for the first reading at this meeting of the House.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: So, I do not think it will be pushed through in all three stages at this meeting?

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

If he were present here this morning, he would have heard me saying that it will be read a second time at a subsequent meeting. Perhaps, he was not here at that time this morning.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am grateful for the elucidation from the Honourable Minister of Lands and Mines. I only wish to plead to the Government Bench that if the Government seeks to bulldoze all these Bills now before this House, (as it can, we know) then we will find the Opposition Benchers, despite all our differences, will be solidly united against the Government as had happened when we debated my motion on the Postal Workers Award. Thank you.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak mengambil peluang menyokong usul yang dikemukakan oleh saudara saya pagi tadi untuk menyebarkan terima kasih kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda di-atas Titah Uchapan di-Raja-nya. Kita semua berasa gembira dan berperangsang serta senang hati kerana mendengar ia-itu walau pun negeri ini masih menghadapi konfrantasi daripada kuasa luar dan ancaman dari dalam negeri, namun bagi pehak Kerajaan berazam akan terus-menerus menjalankan ranchangan² pembangunan untuk meninggikan taraf hidup orang² kita di-dalam Malaysia ini. Al-hamdu-lillah, kita telah dapat melihat dengan mata kepala kita sendiri bagaimana banyak-nya ranchangan² pembangunan yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dan bagaimana banyak-nya wang yang telah di-belanjakan bagi ranchangan² ini. Tetapi kita tahu masih ada dari kalangan orang² kita sendiri, khas-nya dari kalangan puak² daripada Singapura dengan sengaja menutup mata dan telah melimparkan beberapa banyak kechaman dan membuat kenyataan² yang tidak benar terhadap perkara² yang telah di-jalankan oleh pehak Kerajaan. Mereka suka melihat perubahan di-structure social, di-structure politic and economy di-jalankan oleh pehak Kerajaan dengan serta-merta di-dalam satu hari satu malam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mesti-lah ingat ia-itu negeri seperti Malaysia kita ini di-mana kita dapati banyak kaum² yang berbilang bangsa, tiap² satu perkara dan tiap² satu perubahan yang hendak di-buat oleh pehak Kerajaan mesti-lah berjalan daripada satu langkah ka-satu langkah, ia-itu maksud saya tidak dengan tergesa². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau satu² perubahan itu di-laksanakan oleh pehak Kerajaan, baik di-structure social mahu pun di-structure economy, maka akibat-nya akan menjadi burok terhadap ra'ayat jelata seperti yang kita telah lihat di-satengah² tempat di-mana rusohan² berlaku dan perkelahian kaum berbangkit. Baharu² ini kita dapati sa-tengah² puak daripada Singapura menimbulkan perkara² dan membangkitkan hal² seperti hak istimewa orang Melayu, membilang² angka peratus kaum² yang ada di-Malaysia ini dan mengecil²kan penganjor² Melayu serta bertanya² siapa dia bumiputera di-Malaysia dan siapa yang bukan bumiputera di-Malaysia ini. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah kita beri amaran dan beri ingatan kepada mereka ini, ia-itu ini-lah satu²-nya tajok yang sangat merbahaya yang mungkin menyebabkan perpechahan perpaduan yang ada di-antara kaum² di-Malaysia ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak mahu dan kita tidak suka melihat negeri Malaysia ini menjadi Cyprus yang kedua di-mana berlaku-nya perkelahian kaum yang sangat dahshat dan negeri. Jangan-lah pula di-salah fahamkan ia-itu sa-kira-nya ada penganjor² daripada UMNO sendiri memberi penerangan membetulkan kenyataan² yang di-buat oleh sa-tengah² golongan daripada P.A.P., daripada Singapura mengenai perkara² tajok yang saya sebutkan tadi. Tujuan, saya perchaya, penganjor UMNO membuat kenyataan² dan penjelasan² itu sa-mata² untuk memelihara kepentingan negara, keselamatan dan kesejahteraan bangsa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang kita tahu ada orang yang mengatakan ia-itu demokerasi di-negeri ini tidak lama lagi akan lenyap dengan ada-nya had² dikenakan terhadap kebebasan sa-tengah² pegawai Kerajaan atau kaki-tangan

Kerajaan. Di-sini saya suka mengatakan ia-itu sangat mustahak dan perlu Kerajaan Perikatan mengambil tindakan, menjalankan tindakan, seperti yang telah Kerajaan kenakan bagi samata² kepentingan negara dan kepentingan bangsa kita. Ada-lah menjadi tugas Kerajaan, kita semua ketahui, menjaga dan memelihara hamoni di kalangan semua kaum yang ada di-Malaysia ini dan memelihara kepentingan bangsa dan kepentingan negara, hendak-nya jangan-lah kebebasan dan demokrasi di-salahgunakan oleh sa-tengah² puak kerana kepentingan diri sendiri, berchakap dengan tidak menghiraukan apa akibat akan berlaku. Dan saya kata perbuatan ini sangat-lah tidak baik dan mereka patut di-beri peringatan dari sa-masa ka-samasa, khas-nya di-sa'at ini waktu mana negara kita sedang menghadapi penche-robohan dari luar dan ancaman dari dalam negeri, ia-itu chakap² yang di-keluarkan dan yang di-buat oleh penganjor² mesti-lah tidak akan menyebabkan perpechahan perpaduan kaum yang ada di-Malaysia ini. Senang sahaja bagi sa-tengah² puak berkata: "baik kalau aku berchakap yang berlawanan dengan undang², sila-lah Kerajaan tangkap aku." Mereka ini patut sedar ia-itu pehak Kerajaan suka menjalankan ke'adilan dalam pemerintahan-nya dan Kerajaan mesti berpautan (sound) dan berpandangan jauh serta bijak di-dalam segala perbuatan dan amalan-nya dan, melainkan perlu, tidak-lah suka menangkap sa-siapa atau pun menahan sa-siapa walau pun sedikit sa-banyak kata² dan kenyataan² mereka membawa kesan burok kepada perpaduan dan kepada kesejahteraan serta keselamatan dalam negeri. Saya juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka menganjor dan suka menggesa tiap² sa-orang warganegara yang setia di-Malaysia ini membenamkan dan menghapuskan perasaan perselisihan faham di-antara satu dengan lain demi untuk keba-jikan, kebaikan dan kejayaan Malaysia ini.

Dalam perhubungan ini patut juga pehak musuh, baik di-dalam negeri mahu pun di-luar negeri, mengambil ingatan ia-itu walau pun boleh jadi ada perselisihan sedikit sa-banyak di-

antara parti² politik, ahli² parti politik yang ada di-negara Malaysia ini tetapi buat mereka tidak boleh memainkan kita. Apakala datang kepada sa'at menahan dan memelihara kedaulatan bangsa dan kedaulatan negara, kita semua akan bersatu padu menentang-nya sa-hingga ka-titisan darah kita yang akhir.

Saya juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka menyatakan ia-itu Congress Bumiputra yang di-chadangkan oleh pehak Kerajaan itu di-sambut baik oleh ra'ayat di-Malaysia ini, khas-nya bumi-putra sendiri. Ada-lah menjadi tugas sa-suatu Kerajaan dan kewajipan sa-suatu negara menolong, membantu satu² pehak, satu² kaum yang mundur sedikit di-dalam lapangan ekonomi dan dengan jalan itu baharu-lah boleh kita berharap dengan chepat kita dapat menubuhkan satu masyarakat yang sehat dan subur menuju ka-arrah mengadakan satu bangsa yang kuat di-Malaysia ini. Kita tahu Kerajaan Perikatan suka mengambil sikap progressive, sikap maju dan chergas di-dalam segala² lapangan jua.

Mengenai pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, al-hamdulillah, kita dapat lihat di-dalam masa yang sengkat sahaja sa-lepas merdeka, Kerajaan telah dapat mencapai kejayaan yang tinggi di-lapangan pelajaran. Kita berharap juga tidak berapa lama lagi apakala ada peluang dapat-lah negeri² seperti Trengganu merasai pula Tingkatan VI—Form VI—supaya dapat mengatasi kesukaran murid² di-sana untuk mendapat pelajaran di-dalam Tingkatan VI itu.

Mengenai pertanian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun kita telah ada banyak pakar² atau expert daripada luar negeri di-negeri kita pada hari ini, saya suka-lah menggesa pehak Kerajaan supaya berikhtiar mendapat lebeh banyak lagi expert²—pakar²—dari luar negeri untuk menolong kita di-dalam penyiasatan² di-lapangan perusahaan dan pertanian dan sa-boleh-nya saya suka menggesa supaya beberapa expert² ini di-hantar ka-Negeri² untuk menolong Kerajaan Negeri mengator ranchangan² mengenai pertanian dan perusahaan mereka.

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

Dr Toh Chin Chye (Singapore): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu has mentioned that Government faces three sets of confrontation: (i) from Indonesians, (ii) from the P.A.P., and (iii) from the workers. The Member for Batu, however, has appeared to have committed an act of omission. The Socialist Front is in the Opposition; it sits on the opposition benches and yet it is not confronting the Government. The P.A.P. sits on the opposition benches and, therefore, confronts the Government. However, the desire of the Socialist Front to be absolved, or rather the Member for Batu to be absolved from having to confront the Government is quite understandable, because after all it was some time at the last meeting of Parliament that the Member for Batu did admit to the House that he had neither the stomach, nor the belly, nor the spirit to oppose.

I noted the great relief he showed just now that the Prime Minister of Singapore is now No. 1 on the list of arrest, but not himself. The Member for Batu has one purpose for seeking to bring the P.A.P. into this debate, and that is to create difficulties between us in the P.A.P., who also form a State Government, and the Central Government. He has, however, forgotten the slogan of his Party. The slogan is "Crush Malaysia" and, therefore, I would extend the list of confrontation which the Government faces to the Socialist Front and group the Parties who are confronting the Government as being divided into two groups: (i) the Indonesians, using the Socialist Front, and (ii) the P.A.P. together with the workers.

Sir, the Member for Batu claims to know nothing about the Indonesian attempt to sponsor his party for admission into the Conference at Winneba. The trouble with the Member for Batu is, of course, he knows very little of what is going on in his party. He does not know whether any communication has been made by other activists in the Socialist Front with the Indonesians, so he says. He does not claim that the

Socialist Front is responsible, or that he is responsible for the Socialist Front organised riot in Kuala Lumpur on February the 13th this year. Neither does the Member for Batu claim to know anything about the activities of the list of detainees which the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs handed to the House this morning, and the detainees come largely from the Socialist Front. I fully understand the anger and frustration of the Member for Batu. He himself perhaps is an honourable man, but the trouble is this: he is caught up in a gang who are by half too clever for him. We on our part are willing to work with the Member for Batu as an individual, in his own personal capacity, and the Member for Batu really need not take on the role of a woman who has been scorned because the National Solidarity Convention has not approached the Socialist Front to join us.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are more important matters which are graver than has been indicated in the speech of the Member who proposed a Vote of Thanks to the King's Speech, or even in the diversion created by the Member for Batu. We are all concerned with the stresses, and strains which not only the Government is facing but also the people are facing in encountering Indonesian confrontation. We fully understand the pressures which the Alliance Government faces, but at the same time it is difficult indeed to comprehend the measures which the Government has been adopting in order to counter not only Indonesian confrontation but also to solve problems of this country.

Under the Constitution, local government elections would ordinarily be held this year, but, under the excuse of the Emergency, the Government has invoked the Emergency (Suspension of Local Government Elections) Regulations to postpone the elections *sine die*. The Prime Minister made a statement to this effect to the House. But on an important issue which involves the basic rights of the citizens in a democracy, surely the correct procedure would be for the Government to move a motion calling for the suspension of

the local government elections and the House would then have the opportunity to debate on it and to consider whether the reasons for the suspension as put forward by the Government really justify the withholding of elections. This was, however, not done and the whole country had to accept what really amounted to rule by decree.

Now, because on that particular day when the Prime Minister made his statement in this House the House was slow to censure the Government on the arbitrary postponement of local government elections, the Government has been further emboldened to by-pass Parliament more recently. The Central Government, again invoking Emergency powers, forbade trade unions to take industrial action even in labour disputes, question which involve employer/labour relationships and had nothing to do with Indonesians or Indonesian confrontation. To make it even worse, the Minister of Labour did not have the decency to inform Parliament, although Parliament was scheduled to meet in less than a fortnight's time. Instead he made his announcement on the prohibition of industrial action to a meeting of about 30 people, half of whom were his Ministry officials. Was this, Mr Speaker, Sir, a matter of life and death for the country that the Minister of Labour could not wait for Parliament to meet? Or was it not a growing tendency for the Government to avoid Parliament and to fall into the habits of guided democracy. Although Government leaders have been so contemptuous and disparaging about guided democracy across the Straits of Malacca, they themselves are now falling into the ways of autocratic rule, perhaps in the false belief that Government by decree can solve the problems of the country. Our fears that the fundamental rights of citizens in a democracy are further being restricted and corroded away were heightened this morning by the introduction of the Courts of Judicature (Amendment) Bill in spite of the protests of Bar Committees in all States and other organisations throughout Malaysia. We have for decades been accustomed to legal and

constitutional disputes being treated with justice and equity and any tampering with the procedures of the judiciary can only give rise to grave misgivings and forbodings for the future.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the conditions under which Singapore agreed to merge in the Federation of Malaysia were put to a referendum in Singapore and accepted by the people of Singapore. These conditions included autonomy in Labour and Education and have been embodied in the Malaysia Agreement and guaranteed in the Constitution, Clause 161H. Let me refresh the memories of those involved in the Malaysia Agreement with the contents of this particular clause, Clause 161H (1) reads:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution without the concurrence of the Governor if the amendment is such as to affect the operation of the Constitution in relation to Singapore as regards any of the following matters—

(a)	x	x	x	x
(b)	x	x	x	x

(c) the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State may (or Parliament may not) make laws, the executive authority of the State in those matters, the borrowing powers of the State and the financial arrangements between the Federation and the State;"

Sir, Ministers who are now in the Central Government were co-signatories to this Agreement. I ask them to state clearly whether it is the intention of the Central Government by dubious ways and means to prevent Singapore from exercising these autonomous rights, whether using Indonesian confrontation as a pretext and behind a facade of legality the Central Government by invoking these Emergency Regulations to prohibit strikes seeks to interfere in the field of Labour in Singapore? The State Government, i.e., the Singapore Government, first knew about the proposed regulations to ban strikes after the Minister of Labour in Kuala Lumpur had announced it. We were naturally perturbed in case the regulations were made applicable to the State. Accordingly the Singapore Minister for Labour contacted the Minister of Labour in the Central

Government who gave an assurance that Singapore would not be affected and that he would confirm this in writing. When the regulations were forwarded to Singapore, all that the accompanying letter stated was, I quote, "that the matter had been discussed between your Minister and my Minister over the telephone and the position is as agreed between them." However, when the regulations were made public, there were official Central Government pronouncements that Singapore was not affected but it was hoped that Singapore would follow suit. And a few days later the Minister of Labour prior to his departure for Africa informed the Press that Singapore was legally bound and Singapore's autonomy was secondary.

Sir, we have not made any accusations of bad faith, but good faith must be demonstrably shown; and the way the Minister of Labour has publicly equivocated can only create apprehension that there are evil designs to interfere in the field of labour and, perhaps, at a later stage even in education where Singapore's autonomy has been guaranteed. Reading the Regulations as they stand, there is no doubt that they extend throughout Malaysia as Singapore is not expressly excluded. If it is the position then that Singapore is legally bound by the Regulations but that the Central Government does not intend to enforce this law in Singapore, I would urge the Central Government to amend the Regulations by expressly excluding Singapore, otherwise confusion must arise. If the Regulations are not amended, then it is made clear that this is an attempt by the Central Government to infringe on the autonomous rights of the State in labour using as an excuse the state of emergency. We, in Singapore, feel confident that we can deal with our labour problems in a democratic way through the labour legislation and the arbitration machinery that we already have. I do not think the people of Singapore will sit idly by and watch the very basis, on which Singapore voted to join Malaysia, being subverted by the pronouncement of the Emergency Regulations.

Sir, the speed with which the Bills introduced in this House become laws, probably, breaks the record of any Legislature, but public, to which we are responsible and by whom we are elected, have no opportunity to know the nature and implications of these Bills before they become laws. Certainly, a change in Standing Orders is necessary in order to provide that the Bills must be gazetted for a certain period before they are allowed to be brought into the House for second reading.

I would urge the Government to submit controversial Bills to Select Committees, where public representations can be made and, if necessary, amendments to the Bills can be made in order to take into consideration the views of the public whenever possible. It is only by acceptance of public opinion can parliamentary democracy work. It is no credit, Mr Speaker, Sir, to the Alliance Government, and a shame to Parliament, that in the history of Parliament since 1959 only one Bill has been submitted to Select Committee and that was the Minor Offences (Amendment) Bill, which refers to compensation to postmen beaten by dogs.

Bills involving changes in the Constitution and other major pieces of legislation which evolve the whole nation, however, become laws literally overnight. Such practices, Mr Speaker, Sir, can only weaken parliamentary democracy. Taking also into account the measures which the Central Government has recently imposed and the increasing intolerance shown by some Members in the Alliance ruling party, the nation indeed has real reasons to fear that democracy is gradually being substituted by autocracy.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan, bersama² dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat penchadang, terima kaseh yang tinggi kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-dalam Titah Uchapan-nya yang telah di-sampaikan di-dalam Dewan ini pada hari kelmarin. Pada keseluruhan ucapan Seri

Paduka Baginda itu, kita dapat mengambil satu kesimpulan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan ini ia-lah sa-buah Kerajaan yang kokoh, mempunyai dasar² dan peratoran² mengikut had yang telah di-berikan kepada Kerajaan ini melalui pilehan raya yang telah sudah. Sa-kali pun Kerajaan kita—Kerajaan Perikatan—sedang menghadapi anchaman² daripada luar—daripada Indonesia, Soekarno dan kominis—P.K.I. di-Indonesia namun demikian kegiatan² Kerajaan di-dalam membena negara ini menjadi sa-buah negara yang ma'amor, 'adil dan berperikemanusiaan, berjalan dengan terus.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tertarek hati benar kepada ucapan yang terakhir daripada ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Titah Baginda—saya petek di-sini:

“Keselamatan negara kita sedang di-ancham dari luar negeri ia-itu dari Indonesia. Dan lagi negara kita sedang menghadapi juga anchaman dari dalam negeri. Kedua² anchaman itu tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menimbulkan kekacauan. Jika pehak² yang membuat anchaman² itu berjaya, maka huru-hara akan timbul dan demokrasi akan berakhir.”

Itu-lah Uchapan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia di-penggal akhir sa-kali daripada ucapan Baginda itu dan ini-lah yang menarek perhatian saya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jelas dengan ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu menyatakan satu kegembiraan yang jelas di-dalam negara kita ini bahawa negeri kita ini menghadapi dua anchaman yang datang dari luar, dan yang datang dari dalam. Bagi saya sendiri, yang datang dari dalam itu ada terbahagi kepada beberapa bahagian pula yang, mahu tidak mahu, kita terpaksa menghadapi-nya. Di-antara anchaman² yang datang dari dalam, saya nampak anchaman yang datang dari dalam ini satu hal tidak boleh kita biarkan dan tidak boleh kita diaman dengan menutup mata kita sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada terbacha sa-buah buku waktu saya sekolah dahulu mencheritakan satu kejadian di-dalam sa-buah negeri, konon-nya bahawa di-dalam negeri itu ada orang sembahyang memakai bangkai tikus

di-gantongkan di-leher-nya, dan memegang tongkat di-tangan-nya. Kejadian aneh ini di-lakukan oleh orang Islam. Tidak pernah kita berjumpa satu hukum dalam Islam membenarkan orang sembahyang dengan menggantongkan bangkai tikus di-leher-nya, dan tidak pernah pula kita berjumpa di-dalam hukum Islam menyuroh orang sembahyang memakai tongkat. Sa-orang guru 'alim telah pergi ka-negeri itu dan telah menyelideki apa-kah sebab-nya maka berlaku peristiwa sembahyang dengan memakai bangkai tikus. Oleh kerana kesabaran to' guru ini,—dia tidak chepat merampus dan tidak lekas panas hati—dia telah menyiasat dari mana perkara ini timbul. Sa-telah di-siasat-nya beberapa lama, dia berjumpa satu kitab tua umor-nya dan di-dalam kitab itu di-tengok-nya satu ayat di-dalam bahasa Arab. Minta ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sebutkan: “Sallu bil fa'ri wal khasabah”, erti-nya “sembahyang-lah dengan bangkai tikus dan kayu”.

Jadi to' guru itu pasang chermin mata; boleh jadi ayat itu salah. Sa-telah di-selideki-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rupa-nya ada suatu chachat dalam kitab itu, chachat-nya ada berlubang². Kemudian di-ambil-nya kitab lain di-bandingkan-nya. Dalam kitab yang lain itu, berkata—“Sallu bil waqa-ri wal kho-shirah”—sembahyang-lah bil waqa-ri—dengan tundok dan khushu' serta dengan patoh kepada Tuhan, tetapi ada suatu binatang yang telah memakan *wau* di-dalam ayat itu dan memakan titek *kaf* serta titek *ya* menjadi *ba*, jadi berbunyi-lah “Sallu bil fa'ri wal khasabah”, ma'ana-nya “sembahyang-lah dengan bangkai tikus dan kayu” dan ini-lah yang di-gunakan oleh ulama di-tempat itu. Dengan kesabaran sa-orang 'alim dapat di-betulkan-nya kesilapan ini.

Bagini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu kesah—entah betul entah tidak—tetapi ini satu kesah—kesah chelaka bahaya tikus yang kechil² yang menchuba hendak membetulkan suatu benda yang memang sudah betul. Sa-buah kitab yang benar kedudukan-nya, tetapi dengan membiarkan sa-ekor tikus kesturi masuk menyeludup ka-dalam

tempat kitab² itu, maka dia telah mengubah keseluruhan isi kitab yang saya sebutkan itu. Ada-kah tikus yang seperti ini kita boleh biarkan membuat kerosakan kepada kitab itu begitu lama, begitu panjang, sa-hingga hukum² kitab itu akan berubah. Ini suatu masalah. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bawa cerita ini ka-dalam Dewan ini supaya kita dapat mengambil suatu i'tibar daripada-nya, bahawa kita telah dengar di-dalam Dewan ini, sa-belum dari itu di-luar Dewan ini, di-dalam surat-khabar, radio, talivishen, terutama-nya talivishen di-Pulau Singapura, dia mengatakan chuba membuat dan membetulkan sa-suatu perkara yang betul, sa-hingga perkara yang betul itu sudah jadi tidak betul, sa-rupa-lah macham tikus yang hendak membetulkan kitab tadi yang sudah bengkok pergi-nya sampai sembahyang dengan bangkai tikus.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, anchaman yang ada dalam negeri kita telah-lah kita tahu—anchaman itu dari Indonesia—kita menghadapi anchaman itu dari luar, tetapi anchaman dari dalam. Sa-belum daripada Malaysia ini lahir dan sa-sudah Malaysia ini lahir satu dua bulan dan sa-tahun, kita tidak pernah mendengar suatu chabaran terhadap kedudukan keistimewaan dan peranan yang di-ambil oleh orang² Melayu dalam negeri ini sendiri. Kita belum pernah mendengar chabaran itu, hatta Inggeris sa-kali pun belum pernah chuba dengan chelapar mulut-nya mengatakan “bahawa kamu, hai orang Melayu, tidak berhak dalam negeri ini”. Tidak pernah kita dengar. Tetapi kita dengar dari orang Singapura, dari P.A.P., dari Harry Lee Kuan Yew, yang mengatakan orang Melayu tidak boleh mengangap diri-nya bumiputra dalam negeri ini. Mana-kah lebeh bahaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, daripada British dahulu? British tidak pernah berchakap seperti itu, dan oleh kerana British tidak pernah berchakap seperti itu dia dapat menguasai negeri ini hampir² 100 tahun. Tetapi, sa-telah dia membawa suatu undang² negeri dengan apa yang di-namakan Malayan Union yang hendak menghapuskan hak ketuanan orang Melayu dan hendak meletakkan kedudukan Duli² Yang

Maha Mulia Raja² Melayu sa-bagai Kadhi untok mengkahwinkan sa-orang laki² dengan sa-orang perempuan, timbul-lah perasaan berontak daripada orang Melayu; timbul-lah perasaan hendak melawan dan dengan tidak ada satu organisasi waktu itu dan tidak ada satu pertubohan yang kuat, maka lahir satu kongeres bangsa Melayu yang akhir-nya melahirkan parti UMNO dengan tujuan hendak mempertahankan hak² dan kedaulatan orang Melayu di-tanah ayer-nya. Bila masa-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Sa-telah 100 tahun hampir British menguasai negeri ini. Tetapi baharu belum sa-tahun jagong Harry Lee Kuan Yew berkuasa di-Singapura, dia berani berkata orang Melayu bukan anak bumiputra negeri ini. Orang Melayu yang dudok dalam P.A.P. sa-bagai tool sa-bagai sampah (*Tepok*) di-dalam P.A.P. yang bersama² gelak dan senyum mengatakan “awak tidak berkuasa dalam negeri ini”. Besar calibre orang Melayu yang dudok dalam P.A.P.—calibre hantu yang kita kenal, pengarang hantu raya dalam *Utusan Melayu* dahulu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini bahaya yang ada dalam negeri ini yang sedang kita hadapi. Kenapa masalah ini timbul sekarang? Kenapa masalah mengganggu kedudukan orang Melayu: awak 40 peratus, awak 20 peratus, awak 50 peratus—kenapa sekarang ini mesti di-bangkitkan? Pernah-kah orang Melayu dalam negeri ini membangkitkan masalah—hai awak ada 80 peratus ekonomi di-tangan awak? Adakah orang Melayu membangkitkan masalah ini? Orang Melayu tidak membangkitkan perkara ini. Orang Melayu dengan senyum menerima sakalian keturunan dudok menjadi warga-negara negeri ini dengan syarat bahawa mereka tidak mengganggu kedudukan kita dan kita tidak mengganggu kedudukan mereka itu. Dan inilah satu kejayaan daripada Perikatan sejak dia di-lahirkan untok merapatkan perhubungan persaudaraan dengan ertikata kewarga-negaraan di-dalam negeri ini supaya jangan timbul orang China mempunyai perasaan hendak menelan orang Melayu dan orang Melayu mempunyai perasaan hendak

menyingkir orang China. Hanya Perikatan sahaja berjaya mengatasi masalah ini, sa-hingga M.C.A. dan M.I.C. yang mewakili tiap² mereka itu telah dapat menunjukkan kerjasama-nya dengan UMNO di-dalam membendong perasaan dan semangat kesatuan di-dalam membena sa-buah negara yang aman, ma'amor dan kekal di-dalam kemerdekaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang sangat di-takuti oleh British sewaktu hendak memberikan kemerdekaan kepada ra'ayat Malaya ia-lah bahawa kemerdekaan Malaya ini akan menjadi suatu api yang bernyala sa-sudah dia menchapai kemerdekaan dengan memandang bahawa kedudukan Malaya ini berlainan benar dengan kedudukan negara² jajahan-nya yang lain, dan Malaya mempunyai kedudukan yang sangat berasingan. Apa yang di-takuti oleh British ia-lah adanya perlawanan perkauman, ada-nya pertumpahan darah yang terbit daripada rasa shak di-antara satu kaum dengan satu kaum yang lain yang akan timbul sa-sudah merdeka. Tetapi pemimpin Perikatan yang di-ketuai oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri telah memberi jaminan bahawa kemerdekaan Malaya ini tidak akan menchachat chederakan kehamonian hidup di-antara beberapa kaum yang ada dalam negeri ini, sa-hingga-lah kita kekal di-dalam kemerdekaan kita sudah 8 tahun. Sa-telah 8 tahun ini-lah baharu kita chuba menghadapi masalah ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ada di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat tadi berchakap, kata-nya orang Melayu ini takut hendak masok jail, yang berani masok jail ia-lah orang² China dan Socialist Front, bagitu dan bagini. Saya tidak mahu hendak berchakap dengan perasaan di-dalam Dewan ini tetapi jangan-lah ada satu daripada Parti Pembangkang dalam Dewan, baik dari P.A.P., P.P.P., Socialist Front, U.D.P. yang menchabar kesetiaan orang Melayu kepada negeri ini. Jangan-lah ada di-antara mereka ini menchabar bahawa orang Melayu ini dengan tabi'at yang lemah-lembut itu akan dapat di-perkudakan, akan dapat di-permainkan, akan dapat di-jual, akan dapat di-beli dan akan dapat

di-laga²kan. Orang Melayu di-dalam negeri ini tahu bahawa hanya negeri ini sahaja negeri dia, negeri lain tidak ada. Ini-lah sahaja negeri-nya, ini-lah Tanah Melayu, Malaysia ini sahaja negeri-nya. Lee Kuan Yew berkuasa di-Singapura oleh kerana sudah menjadi ekor tikus, usahkan orang Melayu di-Singapura, orang Melayu di-Singapura sudah-lah hanyut, di-hanyut oleh penjajah dan kemudian di-tekan dengan halalantar daripada udara yang di-bawa oleh P.A.P.

Saya dapat tahu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana orang Melayu itu di-tekan daripada sudut kehidupan-nya di-Singapura umpama-nya oleh P.A.P., barangkali Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Singapura sa-bagai boneka²-nya tentu akan menafikan soal ini kerana P.A.P. ada di-sini. Bagaimana kedudukan orang² Melayu di-Pulau² Selatan, kehidupan mereka itu sekarang ini dan tersepit oleh kerana konfrontasi. Bagaimana layanan yang di-buat oleh Menteri Kebajikan Masharakat Singapura terhadap orang Melayu di-Singapura yang dudok di-pulau² yang hidup-nya menchari ikan. Menchari 10, 20 sen satu hari yang sebab akibat konfrontasi, apa layanan yang di-buat kepada orang Melayu Singapura dan bagaimana layanan yang di-buat kepada ahli² P.A.P. di-Singapura, saya mendapat tahu orang Melayu yang menentang P.A.P. di-Singapura mendapat \$6.00 sa-bulan. Tetapi kalau ada di-antara mereka menunjukkan kartu P.A.P., ahli keanggotaan P.A.P., dia mendapat \$35.00 sa-bulan. Ke'adilan socialis yang mana-kah yang hendak di-tunjokkan oleh boneka² P.A.P. dalam Dewan ini? Ini-lah kedudukan orang Melayu tetapi orang Melayu yang saperti ini maseh diam, enam ringgit, enam ringgit-lah, tidak apa-lah, lain orang dapat \$35.00 tidak apa-lah. Bagini tabi'at orang Melayu, sampai soal ekonomi kita hendak menyama ratakan hidup di-Singapura hendak bawa satu perubahan angin, perubahan yang baharu di-lanyak-nya kawasan itu dengan bulldozer, hendak membangun satu perubahan baharu. Tetapi orang Melayu pun tidak apa, sabar, diam. Sa-sudah itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-atas kesabaran ini semua baharu² ini kita dengar sa-suatu

pukulan martol di-atas kepala sa-tiap orang Melayu yang mengatakan “Engkau, engkau wahai orang² Melayu tidak boleh menganggap sa-bagai bumiputra di-dalam negeri”. Suatu penghinaan yang belum pernah kita terima dan kita dengar sejak Malaya ini, dunia ini bernama Malaya dan bernama Malaysia. Ini baharu kita dengar, baharu orang Melayu kita bangun mempertahankan hak, mempertahankan kepunyaan, mempertahankan apa yang ada pada-nya, di-jamin oleh Perlembagaan, tetapi manakala kita mempertahankan hak kita itu, kita di-tudoh sa-bagai perkauman. Kalau benar P.A.P. memandang bahawa konfrontasi adalah lebeh penting kita hadapi daripada masaalah² yang lain, kerana apa dia menimbulkan kekacauan ini di-dalam masyarakat, kerana apa dia timbulkan masaalah yang menchuit hati tiap² orang Melayu kechuali orang yang berkalibar hantu raya di-dalam P.A.P. sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, “hantu” chakap Melayu, kalau kita pinjam chakap Arab “Shaitan atau Iblis”.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keselamatan negara,—keselamatan negara ini terletak di-atas bahu tiap² pemimpin politik yang ada dalam negeri ini. Pilehan Raya tahun 1969 jauh lagi, 4 tahun, tetapi P.A.P. sudah mempunyai perediaan bagaimana dia hendak membelah, terutama sa-kali orang² pengikut UMNO supaya berbalah dengan M.C.A., M.C.A. dengan M.I.C., dia pechahkan semua sa-kali kemudian di-atas perpechahan ini dia dapat untong. Dia sudah menjalankan role yang saperti ini. Dia ingat kita buta, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak buta dan kita chelek, kita nampak ka-mana dia hendak pergi itu, kita tahu. Dia ingat kita bodoh, rupa-nya dia pun lebeh daripada kita juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perpechahan yang di-kehendaki oleh P.A.P. di-dalam keutuhan negara sa-bagai ra'ayat yang menumpukan ta'at setia yang tidak berbelah bagi kepada negeri ini nampak jelas dengan tektik² permainan² yang di-permainkan oleh ketua² P.A.P., tetapi ada tukang chanang, tukang trumpet di-dalam P.A.P., bila Harry berchakap, trumpet kata-nya bukan,

saya menafikan. Harry berchakap bahawa orang Melayu hanya 20 peratus, tidak mempunyai hak bumiputra, trumpet berbunyi, saya menafikan. Inilah kedudukan orang Melayu sa-kadar menjadi trumpet yang dudok di-dalam P.A.P. di-Singapura. Orang ini suka melihat pertumpahan darah berlaku di-negeri ini. Orang ini yang menimbulkan apa yang kita katakan di-dalam ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia yang di-sebutkan ini bahawa kita menghadapi anchaman dari dalam. Bagi saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, anchaman daripada Kesatuan sa-Kerja. Ini mudah. Buat satu Undang², haramkan mogok, habis itu tidak ada chakap banyak. Hendak parti politik lain kena daftarlah, boleh terima kalau tidak boleh terima, tidak apa-lah. Hendak masok politik yang ada sekarang ini, sila-lah, kita hadapi-lah, itu mudah. Kesatuan sa-Kerja di-Jabatan Keretapi, Jabatan Pos hendak mogok. “Stop”, kita kata itu jangan, sabar-lah tuan. Dia tidak mahu sabar, tidak usah-lah buat, dia tidak mahu juga, dia hendak lawar juga. Haram tidak boleh mogok. Tetapi bukan sa-lama hari kiamat, sampai kiamat, tidak, sementara sahaja. Fasal apa kita ada pengharaman pemogokan, fasal apa kita adakan hak pengharaman ini. Oleh kerana kita memandang kepentingan negara dan kepentingan masyarakat lebeh kita utamakan daripada kepentingan chaching yang ada di-dalam perut kita. Kepentingan negara dan kepentingan masyarakat, kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini, kita utamakan lebeh dahulu daripada kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini, kita utamakan lebeh dahulu daripada kepentingan² yang lain.

Kalau ada satu kesatuan sa-kerja chuba hendak mengugut Kerajaan—dia sa-bagai orang kita, kita stop-lah, kunchi sadikit mulut-nya. Kita kunchi mulut-nya, ini bukan bererti bahawa kita menjalankan apa yang di-namakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi itu sa-bagai dasar dictator, atau autocracy. Ini bukan autocracy. Ini ia-lah untuk menjaga keselamatan, menjaga kepentingan yang besar di-dahulukan daripada kepentingan yang kechil, menjaga kepentingan negara di-utamakan daripada menjaga kepentingan peribadi.

Di-atas asas ini kita tidak boleh didudoh bahawa kita menggunakan kuasa kita mengikut kehendak² kita sendiri.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana P.A.P. telah menjalankan autocracy di-Singapura? Bagaimana dia telah menggunakan cadre² yang dahulunya, yang sekarang ini menjadi satu parti yang baharu bernama Barisan Sosialis, bukan-kah dia tokoh² P.A.P.? Bukan-kah cadre² dia dahulu? Bukan-kah orang ini yang mengeluarkan orang² itu daripada tahanan, tetapi manakala orang² ini sudah nampak hendak meninggikan, hendak melebehan kebolehan orang² ini, maka orang ini dengan kuasa dia, dia chuba menyingkirkan orang² ini, dan hari ini sa-telah di-singkirkan orang² ini, dia meminta, dia minta tangan Kerajaan Persekutuan menempelengkan kawan² dia sendiri. Dia sendiri tidak berani—dia sendiri tidak berani hendak menempeleng, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

P.A.P. ta' berani menempeleng orang² itu, sebab itu kawan dia, tetapi dia gunakan kita sekarang, tetapi demi kepentingan negara, dan keamanan. Kita sanggup menerima-nya. Ini-lah chara kominis, tektik kominis yang ada di-dalam P.A.P. tetapi dia itu lari-nya 60—Barisan Sosialis lari-nya 80. Jadi, nampak-nya Barisan Sosialis itu lebeh kominis daripada P.A.P. Di-dalam hendak menghilangkan bahawa dia itu juga boneka² faham kominis, dia berkata: Kami bukan kominis. Kami ialah orang² yang bukan kominis. Yang kominis ia-lah Sosialis—Barisan Sosialis—itu yang kominis, kami tidak. Sampai Harry Lee berchakap di-Burma, di-negeri yang baharu di-lawati-nya baharu² ini. Harry Lee Kuan Yew berchakap, kata-nya Malaysia non-Communist. Kuasa apa yang dia berani berchakap macham itu. Dia berlagak keluar: "Aku Perdana Menteri", tetapi "Singapura" dia tidak sebut. Ini chara tektik P.A.P.; permainan P.A.P. di-luar dan permainan P.A.P. di-dalam. Kemudian di-chari-lah sa-orang yang memang anti-Melayu, semenjak dari mula-nya, yang bernama Alex Josey yang chuba hendak menghanchorkan orang² Melayu; di-ekor-nya, di-berinya di-belakang dengan rantai, di-berinya garpu emas, makan dengan sudu,

tidor bersama², kemudian orang ini yang menjadi—chakap Melayu-nya "Tali Barut" untok menerangkan dasar P.A.P. di-luar negeri. Ini-lah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, pada fahaman saya, bahaya yang di-buat oleh P.A.P. sama ada di-dalam negeri atau di-luar negeri, merupakan ta' lebeh dan ta' kurang daripada apa yang kita hadapi konfrontasi dari Indonesia. Indonesia, konfrontasi-nya dari segi ekonomi, politik luar negeri dan senjata—tembak, hantar tentera²—askar, tetapi P.A.P. menggunakan politik perkauman untok menimbulkan kekacauan di-dalam negeri ini. Kalau kita hendak menghukum dari sudut ilmu pengetahuan ugama, apa hukum-nya orang ini menolong orang yang membuat jahat—mengachau negeri ini, apa-kah hukum-nya? Hukum-nya, dosa-nya sa-rupa macham orang yang buat jahat.

Kalau Indonesia kita menghadapi konfrontasi itu dengan kegagahan semangat, keperwiraan, ketenteraan, maka kita daripada Kerajaan ini mesti berani menghadapi P.A.P. dengan kekuatan dan dengan semangat keperwiraan kita sa-bagai ra'ayat yang mempunyai hak di-dalam negeri ini. (*Tepok*).

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya P.A.P. ini garang-nya lebeh, bunyi-nya lebeh besar. Kalau dia betul² dapat di-terima oleh ra'ayat, ta' kan sa-orang yang terchuit² daripada Bungsar ini menang. Tentu-lah dia banyak boleh menang. Ini menunjokkan bahawa P.A.P. tidak mempunyai kuku di-dalam negeri ini—tidak ada tempat. Dia sudah gelisah sekarang ini, gelisah sunggoh² bagaimana hendak buat.

Baharu² ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, satu apa yang di-namakan di-dalam P.A.P. "Malay Bureau" telah menerima doctrine daripada dua orang tokoh² Melayu di-dalam P.A.P. Di-antara-nya dia kata: "Perchaya-lah tuan²! Hai orang² Melayu"—dia berchakap dengan orang² Melayu dalam Singapura—"sa-lagi Lee Kuan Yew tidak menjadi Perdana Menteri Malaysia, negeri ini tidak akan aman." Siapa yang chakap? Orang Melayu di-dalam P.A.P. Nama-nya, Othman Wok, satu orang; dan Rahim Ishak. Ini-lah

orang²-nya yang memasokkan satu doctrine baharu kepada tiap² orang Melayu yang hendak di-beli-nya di-Singapura. Sa-lagi Lee Kuan Yew tidak menjadi Perdana Menteri Malaysia, Malaysia tidak jadi aman. Sa-akan²-nya mereka ini memuja Lee Kuan Yew sa-bagai Nabi yang kedua agak-nya bagi mereka. Nampak ini semua, dia berchakap di-Singapura, kita dengar di-sini. Bila kita dengar di-sini, kita ganyang dia di-dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak bahaya yang di-timbulkan oleh P.A.P. ini kepada keharmonian hidup bangsa² di-tanah ayer kita ini sudah sa-demi-kian meluas, sa-hingga dia sudah kehilangan arah, dia sudah hendak menjadi hero di-dalam Barisan Pembangkang di-dalam Dewan ini; hendak mengadakan satu Barisan Pembangkang yang syarat-nya tidak perkauman dan menyokong Malaysia. Apa sudah jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Kita tengok dia panggil P.P.P. menjadi kawan dia; satu parti yang nombor satu menentang Melayu—perkauman. U.D.P. satu parti yang menentang bahasa kebangsaan yang bersifat perkauman. S.U.P.P. satu parti yang mempunyai tektik kominis menentang Malaysia—wujud-nya Malaysia, satu parti yang telah menchuba mengadakan satu tunjok perasaan kepada satu Surohanjaya (Commission) untuk menengok benar atau tidak-nya yang Malaysia ini di-persetujui oleh ra'ayat² di-Sarawak, atau Sabah, maka S.U.P.P.-lah yang menimbulkan penentangan-nya anti-Malaysia. Ketiga² parti chorak ini-lah yang menjadi kawan kepada P.A.P.—Socialist Front, out; ta' boleh masok, sebab dia kata dia anti-Malaysia, tetapi S.U.P.P. di-terima. Kenapa? Sebab boleh jadi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu terlalu keras untuk di-telan oleh Lee Kuan Yew dari Singapura.

Saya menguchapkan tahniah kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu, jadi-lah batu dan kalau di-telan oleh Lee Kuan Yew jadi-lah bom untuk meletupkan perut Lee Kuan Yew sendiri, dan hari ini kita sudah tengok bagaimana ranchak-nya kilat yang telah di-permainkan oleh ketua pehak yang berdekatan ini di-dalam Dewan ini. Ada pun PAS tidak sebut langsung,

sa-kali pun PAS mempunyai kedu-dokan yang kuat di-dalam Dewan ini dari sudut parti Pembangkang, dia-lah anggota yang terbanyak, tetapi kenapa Lee Kuan Yew dengan P.A.P.-nya tidak menjemput PAS duduk di-dalam barisan pembangkang ini, kenapa? Katakan dia perkauman tetapi U.D.P. dan P.P.P. juga perkauman kenapa di-terima, kenapa PAS tidak di-terima? Oleh kerana dia tahu kekuatan PAS ada di-dalam Dewan ini lebeh jumlah keanggotaan-nya daripada jumlah Petir itu sendiri. Ketua PAS tentu tidak mahu di-bawah Lee Kuan Yew sedang-kan di-bawah Tunku Abdul Rahman pun dia tidak hendak, apa lagi di-bawah Lee Kuan Yew (*Ketawa*). Hendak bergabung dengan kita pun dia tidak mahu, fasal apa? Fasal Tunku menjadi ketua, fasal itu dia tidak hendak. Tunku Abdul Rahman pun orang Islam—orang Melayu, itu pun dia tidak hendak, apa lagi di-bawah Lee Kuan Yew Na'u zubillah-lah, kata dia. Akan sanggup-kah Lee Kuan Yew bertolak ansor memberikan kerusi ketua pembangkang itu kepada ketua PAS? Akan jatoh-lah pula calibre besar Lee Kuan Yew itu sa-bagai tokoh international, akan jatoh-lah calibre-nya, akan naik-lah hantu raya. Ini-lah masaalah-nya maka PAS di-ketepikan dan Socialist Front di-ketepikan, di-chari orang yang cadre politik-nya di-dalam Dewan ini untuk hendak di-telan oleh dasar P.A.P. Tetapi sedar-kah mereka ini atau tidak sedar, tidak-lah kita tahu.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah berlaku soal ini ma'ana-nya barisan pembangkang itu ada di-dalam Dewan ini, orang ini akan menyuarakan soal daripada orang yang ramai daripadanya ia-itu mengemukakan masalah perkauman, lebeh besar daripada masaalah national. Baharu² ini kita mendengar satu istilah politik yang baharu dari Lee Kuan Yew, dengan istilah Malaysian Malaysia. Erti-nya Malaysian ini untuk ra'ayat Malaysia bukan untuk ra'ayat di-luar Malaysia, baharu agak-nya dia sedar sa-telah dia menjadi anggota Dewan Ra'ayat di-dalam Dewan ini, sa-telah Singapura di-terima masok menjadi Malaysia baharu dia sedar bahawa Malaysian

untuk Malaysia. Kita pun tahu sa-bagaimana sa-belum kita hendak buat apa² bahawa kita hendak jadikan Malaysia ini untuk bangsa Malaysian, bukan untuk orang lain. Kalau kita hendak mengatakan bahawa Malaysia ini atau sa-bahagian daripada negeri kita ini untuk dunia luar, sudah lama kita tidak terima P.A.P. dan Singapura masok ka-dalam Malaysia. Sebab kita tahu bahawa Singapura dengan pimpinan P.A.P. bukan untuk ra'ayat Singapura tetapi untuk jagoh² yang ada di-luar negeri daripada Peking dan lain². Sebab dia dapat pelajaran dari Moscow, dari Peking dan negeri² yang lain bagaimana hendak menjadikan Singapura itu Cuba kepada Tanah Melayu. Dan oleh kerana kita hendak menarek orang itu supaya mereka itu menjadi Malaysian yang ta'at-nya tidak berbelah bagi kepada negeri ini maka kita berani menghadapi masalah ini dan kita terima.

Kalau sa-kira-nya kita menganggap bahawa Malaysia ini bukan untuk ra'ayat Malaysia, tentu-lah Borneo itu kita tidak hendak terima, biar-lah Indonesia ambil. Atau siapa hendak ambil, ambil-lah, tetapi oleh kerana kita sedar bahawa ra'ayat Borneo, ra'ayat Sabah, ra'ayat Sarawak supaya mereka itu menjadi keluarga kita di-dalam Malaysia, kita sanggup berhadapan dengan Indonesia yang sa-keturunan darah dengan kita sa-mata² kerana Malaysia, kerana Singapura, kerana Sabah, dan kerana Sarawak, kita telah membayar harga Malaysia ini dengan nyawa askar² kita, patut-kah kita sedar bahawa Malaysia ia-lah untuk ra'ayat Malaysia. Kenapa hari ini Lee Kuan Yew baharu hendak beri doctrine baharu ini, bodoh sangat-kah kita?

Tetapi saya harap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahaya yang sedang ada dalam negeri ini—bahaya yang sedang mengancam keselamatan negeri ini, bahaya yang sedang mula hendak mara—hendak marak di-dalam negeri ini, kita yakin tidak akan mati dengan sendiri kalau sa-tiap warga-negara, sa-tiap orang² Melayu, sa-tiap orang² China, sa-tiap orang² India, faham bahawa negeri ini-lah satu tempat yang dia hendak menumpukan ta'at setia-nya, hendak menchari hidup, hendak mati,

hendak hidup dan hendak mati, hendak berjuang di-sini dengan tidak ada ragu² dan shak, maka saya rasa insha Allah itu di-kabulkan Tuhan bahawa Lee Kuan Yew mempunyai angan² lapok sahaja untuk memerintah dan menguasa negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam masalah mempertahankan negara kita daripada luar—daripada anchaman luar, daripada konfrantasi Indonesia, wakil daripada Batu telah menyebutkan bahawa oleh kerana kita tidak menerima lima rukun dia-lah maka berlaku apa yang berlaku sekarang. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu dan kita mengerti, sa-tiap orang mengerti bahawa kemerdekaan kita ini ada-lah kemerdekaan yang sunggoh². Perjanjian Pertahanan dengan British, sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan berkali² itu, merupakan suatu perjanjian sementara yang kalau sampai waktu dan sa'at-nya kita mempunyai keutuhan kekuatan sendiri, kita akan sanggup mengkaji sa-mula Perjanjian itu.

Tetapi di-sa'at kita lemah seperti ini, kekuatan angkatan darat, laut dan udara kita lemah, tidak mempunyai daya yang boleh melawan kekuatan² tentera Indonesia yang sudah lama terbena, kalau kita menerima *kadza* dengan *kadar* sahaja melawan Indonesia ini, maka kita akan di-tenggelamkan-lah oleh kekuatan tentera Indonesia. Sebab itu, mahu atau tidak mahu, Perjanjian Pertahanan dengan British dan dengan negara² Commonwealth itu terpaksa kita terima. Bukan kita ini sa-bagai boneka kepada imperialis kerana menjaga kepentingan² British di-dalam negeri ini, tetapi yang penting-nya ia-lah menjaga kepentingan² ra'ayat dan kedaulatan negara kita yang utama. Tetapi Socialist Front kata, halau British ini keluar dan kita panggil tentera² dari Afro-Asia untuk menggantikan.

Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri sudah-lah berjalan meninjau fikiran orang² di-Afrika dan membuka tangan kalau² ada negara² Afrika yang sanggup memberi bantuan bagi menjaga keselamatan dan kedaulatan kita dan kita terima pada hari ini bahawa kita menerima bantuan

daripada negara² sahabat, tetapi, sapatah kata daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, syarat bagi membolehkan keamanan di-antara kita dengan Indonesia, mesti berbaik dengan kominis! Itu tidak-lah! Erti-nya akan jadi menerima kominis menjadi syarat untuk berbaik dengan Indonesia—tidak! Kita tetap menghadapi satu masaalah dunia di-sabelah sini, menghadapi suatu perkara ideology ia-itu masaalah kominis yang kita tidak terima fahaman-nya itu. Kita tidak menentang fahaman-nya, tetapi kita tidak menerima fahaman-nya itu sebagai satu fahaman yang boleh diamalkan dalam negeri ini oleh kerana kita sudah mengalami 12 tahun fahaman kominis berleluasa dalam negeri ini, keganasan berlaku di-negeri ini. Ini satu pelajaran kepada kita. Kenapa kita tidak mahu menerima? Kalau Indonesia dengan kekuatan P.K.I.-nya untuk menekan kita menerima Mao Tse Tung, menerima fahaman kominis dalam negeri ini, maka kita tidak-lah sanggup menerima.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana itu-lah saya tertarik benar dengan bahagian yang terakhir dari Titah Seri Paduka Baginda ini dan sa-bagai hasil dari semua ucapan pembangunan negara, bahasa kebangsaan, bagitu dan bagini, yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli² yang sa-belum daripada saya bergantung—semua-nya ini, sama ada pembangunan negara atau tidak pembangunan negara atau yang lain²—kapada kedudukan kekuatan politik negara, kekuatan kita di-dalam dan kekuatan menghadapi masaalah ini. Oleh hal yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perlumbaan di-dalam menchari pengaruh, terutama oleh P.A.P. sekarang di-tanah ayer kita ini, hendak-lah kita pandang sa-bagai suatu keharusan di-dalam amalan politik kita sendiri. Kita memberi kebebasan kepada mereka itu hendak buka mana² chawangan, tetapi kita minta supaya di-dalam hendak mengembangkan perasaan P.A.P. di-Tanah Melayu atau di-mana juga, percentage ra'ayat di-tanah ayer ini jangan di-bangkit²kan, dan akibat-nya orang² P.A.P. akan terima sendiri. Sebab saya katakan ini, kerana kita mahu menjaga kedudukan

kebaikan permaufakatan hidup yang telah berkurun² ada di-tanah kita ini dan kita hendak memelihara-nya hidup di-dalam sa-buah negara yang dinamakan Malaysia penoh dengan aman dan di-dokong oleh semua ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini. Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menyokong Uchapan Titah Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya suka membacha sadikit Uchapan daripada Titah Kebawah Duli:

"Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan telah dilancarkan beberapa minggu dahulu ia-itu pada 28 haribulan April, 1965. Hampir² delapan tahun yang lalu kita telah memutuskan hendak menjadikan Bahasa Kebangsaan bahasa rasmi yang tunggal pada 31 haribulan Ogos, 1967. Kerajaan Beta telah memberi galakan dan beberapa kemudahan kepada tiap² orang warga negara bagi mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sahabat saya tadi telah menerangkan telatah Lee Kuan Yew hendak memecah-belahkan orang² Melayu dengan orang² China dalam tanah ayer kita dengan menjalakan tuduhan² di-hadapkan kapada orang Melayu. Tujuan dia tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah supaya orang Melayu dalam tanah ayer ini panas hati dan marah; dengan jalan itu pergaduhan perkauman akan berlaku, tetapi bagi pehak orang Melayu tidak mudah hendak menjalankan apa yang telah dibuat oleh Lee Kuan Yew itu.

Jadi, saya berharap bagi pehak saudara² orang China juga akan mengikuti langkah orang² Melayu kerana Lee Kuan Yew akan menjalankan perkauman pada perengkat yang kedua, ia-itu dengan menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan ini akan menghanchor-leborkan perpaduan orang Melayu dengan orang² China pada masa hadapan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Lee Kuan Yew dan P.A.P. ini saya berharap-lah berfikir panjang satu² perkara yang hendak di-buat-nya dalam keadaan tanah ayer kita menentang konfrantasi Indonesia pada masa ini.

Saya tidak-lah hendak mengulang² ucapan daripada rakan² saya yang telah beruchap, saya berpendapat Lee

Kuan Yew ini hampir kehabisan modal seperti Allahyarham Dato' Onn dahulu. Dato' Onn chita²-nya hendak menghancurkan Kerajaan Perikatan dibawah pemimpin Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, tetapi niat kotor dan hati yang busok daripada Dato' Onn dahulu tidak berjaya hendak mengalahkan Parti Perikatan. Pada mula-nya Dato' Onn hendak menghancurkan Perikatan sa-rupa-lah apa yang telah di-buat oleh Lee Kuan Yew pada hari ini, ia-itu dengan membangga²kan parti Dato' Onn, I.M.P., bukan parti perkauman, tetapi apabila dia tidak berjaya dia mengalahkannya pula menubuhkan satu parti lain ia-itu Parti Negara yang tulen² parti perkauman. Jadi, Lee Kuan Yew sekarang sedang hendak melancarkan sa-buah parti perkauman seperti yang di-bayangkan oleh sahabat saya tadi. Saya berharap bagi pehak saudara² orang China tidak akan terjerumus berchampur dengan penganjor yang sa-rupa ini yang hendak memecah-belahkan kehidupan kita yang telah beribu² tahun dari datok nenek kita yang baik dudok berchampur-gaul di-tanah ayer kita ini. Saya teringat perchamporan orang Melayu dengan orang China ada sejarah-nya di-Bandar Melaka sa-hingga Kerajaan Melaka menghadiahkan sa-buah Bukit untuk menjadi sejarah kapada orang² China ia-itu "Bukit China" yang ada sekarang ini. Balasan daripada Kerajaan Negeri China, Tuan Putri Hang Li Poh kapada Sultan Negeri Melaka pada masa itu. Jadi hendak-nya janganlah ada penganjor² pada masa sekarang menjalankan api perkauman ini dinyala²kan untuk membakar tanah ayer kita. Patut-lah kita membuat perpaduan pada masa sekarang lebeh² kuat lagi bagi menentang konfrantasi Indonesia ini.

Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam Titah Uchapan Yang di-Pertuan Agong akan di-rasmikan dalam tahun 1967. Ini telah pun di-suarakan daripada sedikit² ra'ayat negeri ini yang tidak mempunyai ta'at dan setia kapada tanah ayer kita ini hendak menimbulkan bermacam² hal supaya bahasa kebangsaan ini tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan rasmi-nya dalam tahun 1967. Jadi ini-lah harapan kita di-dalam Dewan ini supaya dapat

memberikan pandangan kapada ra'ayat oleh sebab negeri ini di-dudoki oleh berbagai² bangsa, orang berbagai² bahasa, berbagai² ugama, tidak ada lain jalan perpaduan negeri ini akan di-chapai dan kekal buat sa-lama²-nya melainkan kita berkehendakkan mempunyai satu bahasa rasmi.

Jadi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap sangat ini tekanan saya, jangan-lah Lee Kuan Yew apabila kita tidak berjaya menggunakan hati orang Melayu supaya marah dengan uchapannya yang di-buat daripada dalam dan luar negeri ia-itu menidakkan hak² orang Melayu di-tanah ayer-nya sendiri dia akan menggunakan pula bahasa kebangsaan ini menjadi matalamat yang kedua untuk menggunakan pula orang China supaya menjadi pergadohan di-tanah ayer kita.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam Titah Uchapan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya suka-lah menyentoh apa yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Wakil Batu. Saya dapat chatitkan sedikit berhubong dengan dia berbalek² mengatakan UMNO berebutan² kuasa dengan P.A.P. Ini tidak payah di-jawab kerana sahabat saya telah menjawab tadi. UMNO hanya menerangkan sahaja atas tudohan² yang di-buat oleh Lee Kuan Yew kapada hak keistimewaan orang Melayu dan yang berhubong dengan orang Melayu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sungguh dukachita Wakil Batu tadi ada berkata dia berharap supaya pengharaman mogok ini dapat di-batalkan kerana tujuan pekerja² atau buroh² hanya berkehendakkan rumah baik, makan chukup sahaja. Jadi Wakil Batu menganggap ahli² Kesatuan Sekerja yang ada di-seluruh tanah ayer ini sa-bagai bukan orang agak-nya, dia chuma hendak dudok rumah, hendak makan chukup. Pada hal pekerja² ini manusia, sama² ada politik. Jadi jangan-lah pehak Wakil Batu menganggap yang buroh² atau pekerja² itu sa-bagai orang yang tidak ada otak atau manusia yang tidak berotak hendak suroh dia, hendak mem-bela dia, kerana hendak suroh buat rumah, beri makan chukup,—ini sahaja. Pada hal buroh², pekerja² ini juga,

sama² bertanggung-jawab kepada negara. Itu-lah sebab-nya Kerajaan Perikatan menjalankan Undang² supaya pekerja² ini sama² bertanggung-jawab, jangan buat kekacauan dalam negeri ini dalam masa kita menentang konfrantasi Indonesia.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam Titah Uchapan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, ada menyebut berhubung dengan tugas², kerja² yang telah di-buat oleh Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan. Saya suka-lah merayu kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan, kalau dalam bandar² yang besar seperti di-Kuala Lumpur ini dan di-tempat² lain dapat Kementerian itu membangunkan rumah² untuk ra'ayat, saya berharaplah ada satu chadangan daripada Menteri ini dapat membangunkan rumah² murah di-bandar Melaka, kerana negeri Melaka ini sangat kecil tetapi ra'ayat-nya makin bertambah terutama sa-kali di-bandar Melaka. Pekerja² di-bandar Melaka susah hendak menyewa rumah, umpama kakitangan hospital.

Jadi, saya harap supaya dapat Kementerian yang berkenaan ini membangunkan rumah² murah untuk pekerja² yang bergaji murah. Saya nampak kalau hendak tanah, ada tanahnya. Itu terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan. Bukan sahaja pekerja² daripada Jabatan Hospital, banyak kaki²tangan lain yang bergaji kecil hari ini susah hendak mendapat rumah di-dalam bandar Melaka. Dahulu saya telah berchakap, merayu kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan dan Menteri telah menjawab, itu terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Melaka membuat permintaan kepada Kerajaan Pusat. Balek saya ka-Melaka, saya telah bertemu dengan Yang Berhormat Ketua Menteri Negeri Melaka. Dia telah menerangkan kepada saya, kata-nya, permohonan meminta supaya Kerajaan Pusat membuatkan rumah murah di-bandar Melaka, tiga tahun dahulu telah di-hantar. Itu dalam tahun 1964. Ini saya berharap mendapat perhatian sunggoh² daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan kerana memandangkan keramaian penduduk dalam bandar Melaka itu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan Kementerian Pelajaran, saya suka memberi satu pandangan kepada

Kementerian yang berkenaan, ia-itu ada pegawai² pelajaran di-tiap² Negeri yang telah di-beri kursus, di-hantar pergi berkursus ka-England dalam berbagai² chawangan ilmu. Satu perkara telah terjadi. Pegawai ini pergi belajar ka-England sa-lama enam bulan, diberi-lah tambang, layanan dan lain², tetapi gaji sa-lama enam bulan itu dipotong oleh Kerajaan. Jadi, saya berharap, Kementerian ini dapat menyasat hal ini, apa sebab-nya sa-orang pegawai yang telah di-hantar pergi berkursus menuntut ilmu untuk hendak memberi pelajaran kepada anak² kita di-seluruh tanah ayer, tetapi kita beri pula dia susah dengan tidak di-beri gaji yang penoh kepada-nya, pada hal dahulu daripada tahun 1961 pegawai² yang pergi belajar ka-England dapat menerima gaji yang penoh.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan bahasa kebangsaan tadi, patut-lah Kementerian Pelajaran membuat satu keputusan bagi memberi penilaian, atau pun ekonomik value berhubung dengan bahasa kebangsaan, sama ada di-beri satu keputusan sijil² tertinggi yang akan di-keluarkan, hendak-lah satu daripada-nya lulus dalam bahasa Melayu, atau pun orang² yang lulus dalam bahasa Melayu ini mendapat gaji yang lebeh tinggi daripada orang² yang tidak tahu bahasa kebangsaan. Sa-lagi Kerajaan, sa-lagi Kementerian yang berkenaan, tidak menaikkan penilaian ekonomik bahasa Melayu ini, sa-lagi itu-lah orang² lain akan memandang rendah bahasa Melayu ini.

Saya tidak-lah sayang memberi chon-toh mengapa banyak orang² yang bukan Melayu masok ugama Christian, kerana orang yang masok ugama Christian itu di-beri layanan, dan kerja yang baik oleh Kerajaan British pada masa itu. Mengapa kita memerintah dan kita Kerajaan Perikatan sudah membuat keputusan bahasa Melayu menjadi bahasa rasmi yang tunggal di-tanah ayer kita ini. Kita tidak menaikkan penilaian ekonomik bahasa kebangsaan. Saya berharap pada Menteri yang berkenaan dapat menimbangkan hal ini, kerana masa-nya telah hampir—dalam tahun 1967 bahasa Melayu menjadi bahasa rasmi di-tanah ayer kita.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sungguh berasa sedih apabila membaca didalam akhbar berhubung dengan 100 orang penuntut² Universiti Malaya—penuntut² Melayu yang harus tidak mendapat meneruskan persekolahannya, kerana duit tidak ada. Saya tidak pernah mendengar daripada orang Socialist menyuarakan apabila tertimpa nasib orang² Melayu, jerhina, terlanjar—orang Socialist yang membela orang² ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap sangat², Kerajaan akan dapat memberikan semua penuntut² yang ada sa-ramai 100 orang yang ta' dapat melanjutkan pelajaran-nya, kerana ta' ada wang ini agar dapat di-terima balek dan di-beri biasiswa dengan apa chara sa-kali pun, dengan kuasa Kerajaan kita yang ada pada hari ini untuk menunjukkan yang anak² Melayu yang tinggi pengetahuan, yang ada pengetahuan, tetapi tidak ada wang.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan Kementerian Pelajaran juga, saya sungguh bersimpati dengan keadaan guru² ugama yang ada di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini. Dalam Perlembagaan kita telah terchatit, ugama Islam ada-lah menjadi ugama rasmi di-tanah ayer kita, tetapi guru² ugama yang mengajar ugama rasmi di-tanah ayer kita ini di-beri gaji hanya \$80 atau \$90 satu bulan. Jadi, dengan sendiri-nya Kerajaan kita sa-olah² merendahkan pengakuan, atau nilai pelajaran ugama Islam yang di-agongkan menjadi ugama rasmi di-tanah ayer kita. Ini patut-lah mendapat timbangan yang istimewa daripada Kementerian Pelajaran.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan pembangunan negara dan luar bandar, di-dalam Titah Uchapan Kebawah Duli Yang di-Pertuan Agong, kita tidak boleh menapikan yang Kerajaan Perikatan telah membuat berbagai² ranchangan kemajuan berhubung dengan tanah dan lain² hanya saya berkata di-sini supaya kita dapat meneliti lagi, umpama-nya dalam kawasan saya, Melaka Selatan. Dalam beberapa estate Asahan di-sana, ada banyak orang² India. Kalau orang² India yang menjadi kuli di-dalam estate ini di-

buang kerja oleh taukeh² dia, mereka ta' ada haluan hendak pergi. Jadi, patut-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan, kalau boleh memberi peruntokan untuk mengambil tanah² itu untuk di-jadikan ranchangan tanah bagi kawasan orang² Melayu, bagi kawasan orang² China—berilah pula peruntokan kepada orang² India.

Saya tahu dalam Ranchangan F.L.D.A. dan lain² ada di-masokkan orang² India, tetapi sa-takat ini maseh banyak lagi orang² India ini tidak mendapat sa-penoh-nya, tidak mendapat sa-bagitu banyak dalam apa yang saya katakan ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Ini satu Kementerian yang penoh dengan hendak menyelamatkan negara ini untuk ra'ayat daripada kelaparan dan lain². Saya suka-lah membawa perhatian kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, kerana saya ta' tahan lagi, dapat menerima berhubung dengan hal² yang bersangkutan dengan Kementerian Perdagangan.

Di-Melaka ada sa-buah persatuan sharikat kilang padi kerjasama² yang telah meminta wang Kerajaan sa-banyak \$1 juta untuk membeli padi² daripada petani² dan di-kilangkan untuk di-jadikan beras, kemudian dijual kepada Kerajaan. Pada tahun yang sudah pehak Kementerian Perdagangan, Menteri Kewangan telah mengishtiharkan harga padi hendak-lah di-beli dengan harga \$16 sa-pikul. Jadi, kita telah membeli dengan harga \$16 satu pikul, dan Kerajaan mengambil beras dengan harga \$430 satu ton. Kalau sebelum harga padi ini naik harga-nya \$16 Kerajaan membayar \$430 satu ton—sudah naik \$16; Kerajaan bayar juga \$430 satu ton—untung atau rugi? Jadi, tetap Persatuan Kilang Padi sama ada di-Melaka, di-Tanjong Karang dan di-Kelantan menempah kerugian.

Ini saya ma'alumkan kepada Kementerian Perdagangan. Yang menyusahkan hati saya lagi apabila bagi pehak Persatuan Kilang Padi berjumpa dengan pegawai² yang berkenaan di-Kementerian Perdagangan—ada dia punya list-nya sa-kali. Di-Tanjong

Karang harga-nya \$430 satu ton dengan tambahan \$8 satu ton, kerana tambahan menghantar beras itu ka-gudang. Di-Melaka harga-nya \$430 satu ton, Kerajaan ambil tambahan \$2 satu ton, kerana menghantar ka-gudang Kerajaan. Di-Kuala Lumpur daripada Petaling Jaya—saudagar punya—harga-nya \$430 satu ton dengan tambahan \$24 satu ton yang Kementerian ini bayar.

Terang² Kementerian ini menolong orang tengah yang hendak menjatuhkan sharikat kerjasama². Saya berharap pehak Menteri dapat mengambil perhatian yang berat di-atas hal ini, kerana Menteri² yang berkenaan melong²kan sharikat kerjasama² ini akan menyelamatkan ekonomi ra'ayat di-luar bandar tetapi tekanan ini hendaklah di-jaga. Baharu² ini Kesatuan Kilang Padi di-Melaka telah membeli 7,000 pikul pulut hitam dengan persetujuan Kerajaan negeri Melaka dan lebih \$114,000 duit Kerajaan di-beli-kan kerana hendak menolong petani². Kerajaan negeri Melaka telah pun bersetuju meminta kepada Kerajaan Pusat supaya membenarkan permintaan untuk hendak menghantarkan beras pulut hitam ka-Singapura. Apa sudah jadi, Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan tahan, pulut hitam itu tidak boleh di-hantar ka-Singapura. Saya perchaya Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan tidak takuan hal ini. Kalau dia tahu, tolong-lah timbangkan sebab kami berniaga itu dengan duit Kerajaan \$1 juta.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Kerajaan selalu saya dengar ada menyebutkan hendak menubuhkan bank ra'ayat. Saya berharap-lah pada pehak Kabinet memikirkan hal ini. Saya telah berkata dahulu, kalau Menteri yang berkenaan sendiri menyebut sharikat kerjasama² ini ia-lah hendak menyelamatkan ekonomi orang luar bandar, maka sa-buah bank kerjasama² sudah pun mula dibangunkan di-Jalan Ipoh yang memakan belanja \$450,000 duit sahaja hendak jadi, bank biasa belum ada lagi. Mengapa Kerajaan tidak berani—tidak sanggup, tidak mahu hendak memberikan pendahuluan wang sa-lain daripada kita mengumpulkan wang sendiri untuk hendak menjalankan bank sharikat

kerjasama² seperti yang telah berjalan di-India dan lain² negeri yang telah maju di-dalam dunia ini. Jadi, saya merayu-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan chuba-lah awasi betul², kalau hendak menolong ra'ayat di-luar bandar ini, saya nampak bank sharikat kerjasama²-lah yang boleh menyelamatkan ra'ayat di-luar bandar. Hanya minta sokongan daripada Kerajaan supaya dapat bank ini bergerak berjalan dengan sa-benar² sa-chara bank biasa seperti yang ada di-lain² bank yang ada di-tanah ayer kita ini.

Harus ada sa-tengah² menjawab ya'ani bank sharikat kerjasama² *flop*, juga perkauman untuk orang² Melayu sahaja. Itu saya tidak tahu-lah, sebab sharikat kerjasama² ada mengandungi semua orang dan saya tidak hendak menyentoh bank² yang lain—Indian Overseas Bank, Chinese Bank, kita chuma sharikat kerjasama², mengapa Kerajaan tidak mengambil perhatian hal ini.

Berhubung dengan sharikat kerjasama², Bertam Estates telah di-beli dengan nama sharikat kerjasama² di-anjorkan oleh Bank Kesatuan Seberang Perai. Hari ini Bank Kesatuan Seberang Perai ada berhutang—Bank Agong ada berhutang dengan *Polis* satu juta sa-tengah ringgit wang. Saya berharap pehak Kementerian Sharikat Kerjasama beri-lah sokongan wang, beri-lah pinjaman wang untuk mengembalikkan hutang² yang saya sebutkan itu dan dapat menyenangkan lebih kurang 3,000 orang—orang Melayu, orang China dan orang India yang ada di-kawasan saya menjadi kumpulan sharikat kerjasama², patut-lah kita bangga Bertam Estates ini dapat di-beli dengan nama sharikat kerjasama². Ini pun telah saya suarakan selalu tetapi tidak mendapat perhatian. Saya berharap sa-kali lagi untuk perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan kilang kertas. Kilang kertas sharikat kerjasama² telah pun di-dirikan di-Tiang Lahat bukan batu nesan, di-Seberang Perai, sudah ambil contract daripada Jepun, hanya hendak meminta sokongan daripada Kerajaan. Ini juga saya merayu supaya dapat

perhatian daripada Kerajaan dengan nama sharikat kerjasama² hendak membangunkan sa-buah kilang kertas. Saya tidak-lah hendak mengulang macham mana helah² yang telah di-lakukan hendak menggagalkan apabila sharikat kerjasama² menganjorkan satu² perkara yang besar saperti menubuhkan kilang kertas ada-lah halangan². Jadi, janganlah chuba memainkan peranan yang sa-rupa ini, mari-lah supaya dapat kita menyokong, kerana kilang kertas ini akan memberi guna kepada seluruh ra'ayat di-tanah ayer kita, dan kita tidak ada chan rugi semua menggunakan kertas. Tetapi ada pula pakau² bukan pakar², mengatakan kalau kilang kertas sharikat buat rugi, kalau saudagar pula buat tidak rugi. Ini-lah supaya dapat perhatian daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pengangkutan. Satu sahaja saya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, sama ada beliau telah tahu atau pun tidak, umpama saya beri pandangan sharikat² kerjasama yang dapat sa-batang jalan atau pun kampeni kechil orang Melayu-lah dapat sa-batang jalan baharu daripada pekan Merlimau sampai ka-Sungai Rambai yang jauh-nya 7 batu. Jadi, bas ini bertolak daripada bandar Melaka sa-jauh 20 batu sampai ka-pekan Merlimau tidak boleh ambil passenger, jalan-lah kuntung-kanting sampai pekan Merlimau pergi ka-Sungai Rambai baharu boleh ambil passenger. Balek bagitu juga daripada pekan Sungai Rambai sampai pekan Merlimau boleh ambil passenger, tiba daripada pehak Merlimau terus sampai ka-bandar Melaka sa-jauh 20 batu jangan ambil passenger, kerana road ini kata-nya ada kampeni yang punya, pada hal bayar chukai sama, 27 batu punya kira². Perkara ini saya harap mendapat pertimbangan daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya jangan-lah besok kata sharikat kerjasama kampeni orang Melayu berniaga rugi, tetapi di-buat rugi dan di-buat kira² itu dengan chara rugi. Ini permintaan saya. Terima kaseh.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar):
Mr Speaker, Sir, when the historians of the future come to write about the speeches made in this hall, I am afraid

they must inevitably decide that the nonsense spoken in this House will far outweigh the sense that has been spoken. Many of the extraordinary things that have been said, Sir—astonishing things—will inevitably be dismissed by the intelligent public as rantings and ravings from backbenchers who ought to know better. Unfortunately, Sir, some of the things which have been said may get across and may be believed in by people in this country who have no access to better information.

One of the dangerous things, allegations which have been made, is that the Malays in Singapore have been repressed, oppressed, suppressed and altogether badly treated by the Government of Singapore. Sir, that is a very serious charge which has got to be taken very seriously by the Government of Malaysia, because if in the Malaysian State any group of people in any community is really repressed, suppressed and oppressed by other communities, then that goes against the fundamental spirit of the Constitution of Malaysia; such charges must be either proved or disproved for the good of Malaysia. Sir, I believe—and not only do I believe but I know for a fact—that these charges which have been levelled against the Government of Singapore about the treatment of the Malays are wrong and not worthy of any credence whatsoever. However, that is what I say as an individual and, Sir, the only way in which the people at large can be satisfied that this is not so would be for the Central Government—and I make this invitation not only on my own behalf but also on behalf of my colleagues—to appoint an impartial and judicial Commission of Inquiry to go into these allegations, and that is the only way in which all these political speeches can be disproved so that the people of this country may become wiser and more on their guard against such dangerous and utter nonsense.

Sir, the stupidities from the Government backbenchers have been balanced today by the stupidities which we heard from the Honourable Member for Batu. Sir, I think the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs, who knows about

these things, will bear me out, when I say that the current analysis of the Malayan Communist Party of the political situation in this country is that of the classic, typical Marxist-Leninist analysis and, that is, that the reactionaries have developed contradictions among themselves. The reactionaries, of course, are the neo-colonialist P.A.P. and the neo-colonialist Alliance. All pro-Malaysian parties are the reactionaries and the communists look at the situation and say, "The contradictions are developing between these reactionaries. Come on boys, let us step in and exploit these contradictions." Sir, I do not for one moment say that the Honourable Member for Batu is a communist. The Socialist Front is a fairly respectable Front but, Sir, what we are interested in is not the Front so much as the communist posterior of the Socialist Front. The analysis given by the Honourable Member for Batu is precisely the analysis—of course, in typical Marxist-Leninist phraseology—by the people who stand behind it, that is, to exploit the contradictions which have developed among the reactionaries and the reactionaries are, of course, all the pro-Malaysia groups in this country—and the progressives, of course, are all Soekarno's boys in the country.

Sir, listening to the Honourable Member for Batu, I could not but recall the skill of the communists in putting forward as their front men people who, if the communists ever come into power, would be liquidated: the skill of the communists in putting as their front man a God-fearing Methodist like our Honourable friend from Batu. (*Laughter*). Sir, it is this policy of the M.C.P. which people, intelligent politicians, who are aware of the forces that work in our society, should never forget when they talk about their separate ways and means of establishing a free democratic and prosperous Malaysia, that, as far as the enemies of Malaysia and the pro-Communists of Malaysia are concerned, their analysis can only lead them to one conclusion—that is, exploit the differences, the contradictions, as they call them, which are developing between the forces and groups in this country who are pro-Malaysia.

Sir, coming to His Majesty's Speech to this House, all Malaysians have a right to expect that the speech made in support of a Government Motion of Thanks to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong would stress the unity of all Malaysians, irrespective of race, colour or creed, on the basis of the fundamental political rights guaranteed in the Constitution to all Malaysians. But, Sir, instead of that, I was very much saddened, when we were treated to a basically communal speech which will only serve to incite one group of Malaysians against all other groups. We were treated, Sir, to a speech which would only spread alarm and despondency among tens of thousands of Malaysians, whose exertions and efforts also contributed to the creation of Malaysia, and who came into Malaysia on the basis of the fundamental and political rights guaranteed to Malaysians by the Constitution. In short, Sir, we listened to a speech which was completely subversive, in my submission, of the spirit and intention of the Constitution: and let us not forget that the Sabahans, the Sarawakians and Singaporeans came into Malaysia, because they believed that the conduct of Malaysian affairs would be governed by the Constitution—in the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Constitution has nowhere stated that Malaysians belong to one special community have a special right, or very special right, to rule Malaysians of all other groups, or any other group. Sir, when we talk about respect for the Constitution, let me emphasise that we also respect the special rights accorded to the Malays and the indigenous people—"the Malays and the indigenous people", the phrase used in the Constitution. Let me remind this House that the indigenous people of Malaysia are not only found in Malaya but also in Sabah and Sarawak—the Dayaks, the Ibans, the Muruts and the Dusuns are also the indigenous people of Malaysia.

Sir, my colleagues and I will give full support to any move aimed at increasing the incomes and economic opportunities of the people in the rural areas, whether they be Malays, Dayaks,

Muruts, Dusuns, Chinese or Indians. We do not discriminate between the Malay "have-nots" and "have-nots" belonging to the other communities. For us all "have-nots", whether they be Malays or not, deserve equal attention as Malaysian "have-nots".

Sir, let me say this: let the Government introduce a crash programme to improve the lot of all "have-nots" in all parts of Malaysia, and as we know the "have-nots" are really concentrated in the rural areas, to spread social and economic benefits all round, and the Government will not find enthusiasm lacking on our part. But, Sir, we reserve the right to criticise as unenlightened, short-sighted, and reactionary, moves to create what has been before referred to in this House as an "Ali Baba" economy, based on an alliance of Chinese and Malay capitalists. The problem, as we see it, is not to create more capitalists, whether Malays, Chinese or indigenus, but to raise the standard of livelihood of the people as a whole. Social and economic development programmes will not benefit the Malays, nor for that matter anybody else, if they are based on purely communal considerations. The slogan should be "Malaysian 'have-nots' of all communities, Unite!" and not "Create more Malay capitalists!" so that Malay, Chinese and Indian capitalists may unite against the Malaysian "have-nots" of all races.

Sir, the speech made by the Honourable Member who moved the Motion of Thanks to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his Gracious Speech contains slanderous statements against the people of Singapore. He has remarked in the course of his speech that the Singapore Chinese, for instance, regard themselves as overseas Chinese with loyalties to Peking and that they do not regard themselves as Malaysians. Sir, are memories so short that Malaysians have forgotten how not so long ago these same people in Singapore had to fight at one time, with practically their backs to the wall, for Malaysia against forces, enemies of Malaysia, who made brazen appeals to communalism and to sentiments of Chinese chauvinism? Are memories so short

that people have forgotten that the people of Singapore, overwhelmingly of Chinese origin, fought back against those forces in our State—communists, friends of Soekarno, who made brazen appeals to Chinese chauvinism? And not only did they support the forces which argued for Malaysia on the basis of acceptance of the Constitution of Malaysia, these were the people, Sir, who triumphed against the anti-Malaysia forces. It is painful in the extreme for one, who participated in that fight in Singapore, to be told now that my supporters largely have their loyalties to Peking and that they regard themselves as overseas Chinese. These, Sir, are statements which are patently false, wrong and can do no good for Malaysia and can only re-strengthen the hands of forces in our country who argued against Malaysia, who did their very best to stop Malaysia from coming about because they wanted this country to go to the dogs and ultimately to Soekarno and to the Communists.

Sir, on foreign policy, first of all, may I refer to some of the observations put forward by the Honourable Member for Batu. One might get the impression, Sir, that the whole of Afro-Asia supports Communist causes. And that is not so. Afro-Asia, Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu should know, also has countries like the United Arab Republic, whose President Nasser has no qualms whatsoever about locking up Socialist Front counterparts in his country. But coming to the Government, Sir, I am glad that the Government has shown in the last year more consciousness of the need to cultivate Afro-Asian opinion in favour of Malaysia. The missions which have gone, the Deputy Prime Minister's mission and other missions, are all signs that the early indifference and aloofness towards Afro-Asia is no longer there. But the point I would like to make with great force, Sir, is this: that we are still insufficiently conscious of the ways and means in which we can make an effective appeal to Afro-Asian opinion.

Sir, there are some newspapers in this country which tend to dismiss Afro-Asia as just a conglomeration of

nations who have nothing in common politically, ideologically, and that is quite true, Sir. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference which some of us at Winneba revealed quite a lot of Afro-Asian conflicts and at some stages it almost became not an Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference but an Afro-Asian Conflict Conference—the Indians versus the Chinese; the Indians versus the Pakistanis; the Somalense versus the Kenyans and the Somalense versus the other people and so on—and it is quite true that there is no political consensus. But, Sir, as my friends and I from Malaysia discovered for ourselves in Winneba, there was quite definitely an emotional consensus when it came to certain basic matters like colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and so forth and that basic emotional consensus manifested itself again on the issue of the American bombardment of North Vietnam. It is on this issue, Sir, that nations which we might expect to befriend us, Shastri's India—and nobody can accuse Mr Shastri, Sir, of being a pro-Chinese Communist—Shastri's India, Nasser's United Arab Republic, Ben Bella's Algeria and Nkrumah's Ghana, practically the whole lot of the Afro-Asian States, found common ground. Of course, they stated their stands differently: some deplored—some of them deplored strongly, others deplored mildly—while many of them condemned. And, Sir, we do not make our mark in Afro-Asia or show that we are qualified to belong to the Afro-Asian fraternity if our Government comes out as a solitary exception to the general attitude on the American bombardment of North Vietnam and that, Sir, I must say, upset many of my friends and many of our friends in Afro-Asia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, our friend from Batu has given an account, i.e. from their point of view—he is not a Communist, he is a God fearing Methodist—he has manifested, Sir, the Communist's approach to this, and that is, "Malaysia rejected at Moshi. Malaysia rejected at Winneba. Why? Because it is neo-colonialist," quite forgetting, Sir, that these are the people—they may not be neo-colonialists but let us

find a new name for them—they are the neo-imperialists, the apologists of the neo-imperialism of Soekarno.

Mr Speaker, Sir, let me make clear that this account of "outright rejection" and so on is wrong, and there is no doubt, and I think on this possibly my Honourable friend Dr Mahathir who was in Winneba will endorse this view (because we have got very little common ground on other matters), that the Indonesian image in Afro-Asia has definitely suffered. The U.A.R. delegates told me that the Indonesian image was much stronger at Moshi two years ago. Generally people tend to dismiss Soekarno as a madcap who tries to sustain a revolution not on the basis of any economic progress but on the basis of slogans. But that is no consolation to us, because even though the Indonesian image has suffered in Afro-Asia, the Malaysian image has not improved and some of the things which have been done and said on Afro-Asian problems by the Central Government have not helped at all to improve the Malaysian image. At Moshi, Sir, even though we did not secure admission, when the Indonesians had advanced a very vitriolic anti-Malaysian resolution, that resolution, it will be recalled, was considerably watered down, simply because then the Indian delegation, the U.A.R. and the Tangkanyikans had stood up in the political committee and had taken a stand against the Indonesian resolution. But this time, Sir, the tragedy was that these delegations which at Moshi had attempted to support our case kept absolutely mum and their attitude was, "Let Malaysia stew its own juice this time."

Sir, I want to emphasise very, very strongly that Malaysia can put across its case in the Afro-Asian world, but we must identify ourselves, establish our case to belong to the Afro-Asian fraternity and not take postures and attitudes on international matters which put us completely out of that fraternity. That, Sir, I believe can be done provided the leaders of our Government develop a consciousness of what the concept of Afro-Asian fraternity requires. It does not require that we

seek ideological conformity with Afro-Asia. There is no such thing as ideological conformity in Afro-Asia. But there are certain basic moves and attitudes which we must not counter and we will only counter those attitudes at the risk of Malaysia.

The Honourable Member from Batu seems to think that the presence of the British bases here is a great disadvantage to Malaysia—spoils the image of Malaysia. I beg to differ from him, because I found that bilateral defence arrangements are not common among the Afro-Asian nations, and we can make the point that the defence bases are here by a bilateral arrangement and that the British base in Singapore is quite unlike the American base in Cuba or in the Philippines, where they have extra-territorial rights, but the British base here is by consent and we can tell them to go tomorrow. If the British bases continue to be here, then it is Soekarno who is to blame and the basic arithmetic of the case—10 million people with an army of 10,000 faced with 100 million people with an army of 400,000. Who is encircling whom? We do not like British bases. Let there be security in South-East Asia and respect for Malaysian territorial integrity, then we do not want to have British bases, and that argument does go down well.

Mr Speaker: It is time now. You may continue tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menhadangkan ia-itu Majlis ini di-tangohkan sekarang.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Saya sokong.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

PORT FACILITIES AT PORT SWETTENHAM

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, on Port Swettenham. Importers and exporters are the physical users of the Port. Several importers and exporters happen to be my constituents, and they have complained to me about the

various defects and shortcomings in the services provided by the Port Authority.

It will be recalled, Sir, that on 22nd March, 1965, I submitted the complaints of the consignees to the Honourable Minister of Transport and requested that an investigation be instituted into these complaints with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Port. These complaints received some publicity in the press. Some time later, the Minister was duly conducted round the Port by the Port Administrators, and they announced through the press that everything was honky-dory at the Port. The public were given to understand that no shortcomings and defects existed and that criticisms against the Port were not conducive to the economic development of the country and so on and so forth. I can assure the Minister, Sir, that the criticism I make is not to prejudice the economic development of the country.

Sir, we were left to assume that the Minister's announcement was the result of his investigations into the complaints forwarded to him by me on behalf of the consignees. As it transpired, the investigations were confined to going round the Port in the company of the Port's Administrators. There was no report about the Minister having discussed the complaints with the actual users of the Port who have made these complaints—the consignees—and this, I would suggest to the Minister, was a glaring omission. In other words, instead of conducting himself as the Minister in charge of the Port Authority, responsible to this House and to the public at large for the proper functioning of the Port and, therefore, investigating the complaints at their source, the Minister allowed himself to act as defence counsel for the Port administration. Subsequent to the complaints which were forwarded, Sir, I received a number of letters from consignees of goods who confirmed the complaints already made and added some of their own.

Sir, in my letter to the Honourable Minister, I stated that the complaints came essentially from consignees of perishable and non-perishable goods,

sundries and provisions. And the complaints, Sir, may be listed as follows:

- (1) The Port Authority's liabilities are defined by legislation which enables the Port Authority to successfully resist all claims by consignees arising out of frequent short-deliveries, damage and pilferage. This does not serve to increase the confidence of consignees in the services provided by the Port Authority. If consignees cannot be compensated for short-deliveries, damage and pilferage, then there is no incentive or inducement for the Port Authority to take effective measures to ensure that such short-deliveries, pilferage, and so on, do not occur. As things are, the consignees tell me that their consignments get to them, if at all, reduced or damaged, and this is particularly so in the case of perishable goods.
- (2) The Port Authority does not maintain an independent tally of goods discharged from sheds.
- (3) The present system of counter-signing tally-sheets by a Port Authority clerk without an independent wharf-side tally, causes considerable difficulties to consignees in effecting prompt clearing of goods from the Port area.
- (4) Importers have to look for their own goods in the sheds, and very often the Port Authority does not know itself where the goods are kept. An adequate system of stacking goods in sheds does not exist. Consignees are made to pay warehouse rent on area occupied when left-over goods are subsequently traced and finally delivered to them. This appears patently unfair, Sir, since consignees claim that they are not responsible for the delays in the delivery.
- (5) Charges are on the high side and generally the services are poor in comparison.

Sir, if these complaints are true—and I have no reason to disbelieve them at this point of time—then it must be clear that the nature of the services

provided by the Port Authority to consignees must come in for careful scrutiny and examination and necessary overhaul. The users of the Port have a right to expect that their complaints are investigated properly and rectified and that the services provided by the Port Authority are made more efficient.

In view of the importance of the Port for commercial activities and economic development, I would seriously urge the Minister not to take these complaints lightly and would suggest that he consider the institution of a Commission of Enquiry to examine the complaints made and listen to the consignees' case, to the importers and the exporters, and not merely to the Port Administration. After all, it is the Port Administrators against whom the complaints are made. And this re-examination, Sir, would, I submit serve the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Port to the actual users of the Port.

In conclusion, Sir, I might refer the Minister to a report in the *Malay Mail* of Monday, 26th April, 1965, which quoted shippers as saying that fewer ships call at Port Swettenham and that it was cheaper to unload at Malacca or Singapore. I will not waste the time of the Minister by reading out those reports, but I would ask him to comment on those reports if he feels so. And all these charges and complaints only further strengthen the request for a Commission of Enquiry to be instituted without delay to examine all charges and complaints about the Port Authority and to make recommendations for more efficient servicing for the users of the Port. Thank you.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sure the House has listened with great interest to the speech made by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. As Minister of Transport, charged with the responsibility for Malayan ports, I find it very difficult to reconcile what the Honourable Member for Bungsar has said with the hard facts of the situation.

The House will recall that the new wharves at the North Klang Straits were

brought into operation at the beginning of January, 1964. At the same time, radical alterations were made in the system of working in that the double shift system for Port employees was introduced, thereby eliminating the excessive duty hours put in under the old system, and the new wharves were mechanised to the maximum possible extent.

I do not deny that, as was naturally to be expected, there were teething troubles in the port when the Port Swettenham Authority started, but I assert that these teething troubles have been energetically tackled by the Port Authority and by the port management, with the result that the efficiency of the port and of port services, both to ships and traders, has enormously improved. Less than 18 months ago, it was no uncommon thing for ships to lie idle at Port Swettenham for four or five days. I can now assure the House that these delays have been eliminated, and the turn-round of ships has been greatly improved. The speed of work has been practically doubled and is comparable with any port in South-East Asia.

This improvement in service has been reflected both in the number of ships calling and in the total tonnage handled. Comparing the first three months of this year with the corresponding period of 1963, the number of ships calling has increased from 392 to 492 or by about 20 per cent, while tonnage handled has increased from 450,000 tons to nearly 600,000 tons, an increase of over 30 per cent. Additional ships and additional lines are now calling at Port Swettenham and the House will no doubt be aware that the P. & O. mail ships now make regular calls at the Port.

I will now deal specifically but briefly with the points raised by the Honourable Member for Bungsar.

The Honourable Member states that Port Authority's clerks do not sign tally sheets, hence causing considerable difficulties to importers. I assert that this statement is entirely incorrect. I have here in my hand copies of tally sheets used at Port Swettenham, all of

which have been signed jointly by the Port Authority's clerk and the ship's tally clerk. These are for the Honourable Member's perusal and inspection if he wishes to after the sitting.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar also asserts that importers have to look for their own goods in the sheds and very often the Port Authority itself does not know where the goods are stored and no proper records are kept. Mr Speaker, Sir, I again assert that the Honourable Member for Bungsar is mistaken. Each of the bays in the sheds at Port Swettenham is numbered and lettered and proper records are kept. When importers call at the port to take delivery of their cargo, the Port Authority's staff arrange delivery to the consignee's vehicles.

The third point made by the Honourable Member for Bungsar is that charges are on the high side and the services are poor in comparison. Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree that the charges at Port Swettenham are somewhat higher than in Singapore and Penang, but there are two reasons why this is so. First, at Port Swettenham, port employees and port labour enjoy higher rates of pay and better conditions of service than other ports in Malaysia. Secondly, the new wharves the North Klang Straits cost approximately \$40 million for which loans were obtained from the Federal Government. These loans have to be repaid and bear interest charges and the new capital assets have to be depreciated. These financial obligations cost the Port Swettenham Authority about \$2.5 million per annum or just over \$2 per ton of cargo. In making comparisons with the other two ports in Malaya, the Honourable Member for Bungsar should take all relevant facts into account.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar makes a further point that consignees are made to pay warehouse rent based on area occupied when leftover goods are subsequently traced and delivered to consignees. This is quite incorrect. The storage charges are not recovered in the occasional case where goods cannot immediately be located.

As regards the liability of the Port Authority, Honourable Members will be aware that Port Swettenham is a scheduled port under the Port Authority's Act, 1963. There is not a single clause in this Act which in any way limits the liability of the Port Authority as bailees of cargo. The Port Authority is, however, authorised by Section 29 to make regulations defining its liability and so far as this particular aspect of port working is concerned, these regulations were published in *Gazette* Notification No. L.N. 127 of 1965. The position at Port Swettenham is the same as in any other major ports throughout the world and the by-laws made by the Authority are no more protective or onerous than those which exist elsewhere.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar asks that the Government should consider instituting a Commission of Inquiry to go into complaints about the administration of the port and to make recommendations for more efficient servicing for the users of the port.

I submit, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Honourable Member for Bungsar, has not made out a case for the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry. The proper place, as I have pointed out to him quite often about this complaint, to raise the matters he has dealt with is the Port Authority's Consultative Committee, which comprises all sections of business and shipping interests in Central Malaya and which has been established under Section 7 of the Port Authority's Act.

I am very happy to look into the other matter about perishable goods. I would like to appeal to my friend, the Honourable Member for Bungsar, that if he can find time, to bring all his complainants to the Manager of the Port; and if I can find time, I will invite the Honourable Member to go with me together to the port and settle this matter once and for all. What we want is result, instead of wasting time especially on comments in newspapers. Thank you, Sir.

THE POLICE AND PRESSMEN (INCIDENT AT MacDONALD HOUSE, SINGAPORE)

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the power of the Police, which deserves the attention of all of us who value our fundamental liberties and those in their hearts of hearts wish to see that their cherished liberties to remain inviolate.

In the past, in this very House, I have accorded praise to the Police for their courage and devotion to duty. However, it is most disturbing to note that the Police should get away scot-free from the manhandling of a newsman at the MacDonald House during the bomb incident.

In the face of evidence which weighs heavily against the Police, one fails to comprehend the justice of it all. Do I take it that a different standard of justice is taken for the Police and another for the ordinary *ra'ayat*? Where then is equality before the law?

Let us examine the sequence of ministerial statements. On the 17th March, 1965, at a News Conference, the Minister of Home Affairs promised that the guilty Policeman would be punished. He said, "At any rate, the Police have no business to misbehaviour or manhandle any one, let alone the Press".

Then on the 22nd April, 1965, the Minister of Home Affairs said that he was satisfied that the Police have no intention to discriminate between local and foreign journalists and that there would be no action taken against the Police. He further added that the Inspector-General of Police, Dato' C. H. Fenner, would issue a detailed statement.

Finally, on the 11th May, 1965, the Minister of Home Affairs stated that he was satisfied that the Police had not used unnecessary force. He said that he was fully satisfied that there was no intention on the part of the Police officers on duty at MacDonald House to discriminate between local and foreign Press representatives. He

further added that the Inspector-General of Police, Dato' C. H. Fenner, would not be issuing a statement on the Police Departmental inquiry.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to judge on this matter. But the photograph which appeared in the press cannot be disputed, that the fact is an authenticity. It clearly showed that the Police officer concerned was committing a crime of battery against an unarmed newsman. The grimace on the reporter's face is a clear indication of the use of force sufficient to inflict pain. Yet the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs has declared that no action would be taken against the Police officer concerned. His theory that the Police officer, like the others on the scene, lost his head is completely unacceptable. Whatever the situation may be, one would expect the Police to remain cool, calm and collected. Surely the rough treatment meted out to a non-violent newsman is really in excess of the Police officer's line of duty. This is indeed inexcusable.

The Police are the custodian of peace and the law. It is their duty to ensure the observance of the law. As a matter of fact, they should, first and last, set better examples to others. Certainly, they are not above the law?

Then there was the discrimination against the local press: why were foreign newsmen allowed into MacDonald House, when all the local ones were barred from getting in? If this is not blatantly a form of aggression, what is? The complaint raised by the Journalists' Union was not based on a single incident. From what I understand, their complaint arose from an accumulation of incidents over a period of time. That surely merits a more thorough investigation than the one that was carried out by the Police themselves.

In the first place, the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged discrimination against local newsmen should not have been in the hands of the Police themselves. The whole proceeding was tainted with bias *ab initio*. Instead, the proper and fair way is to leave the inquiry in the hands of an indepen-

dent body or a High Court Judge. Why was this not done? The public are concerned over the reluctance on the part of the Government to take disciplinary action against the culprit in the face of such overwhelming evidence of criminal action being perpetrated.

Sir, if the Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs has nothing to hide and if he says that the Police are not wrong, then I would ask him to publish in full the report of the Police Inquiry, so that the press and the country can judge whether the Police action was justifiable or not. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, in replying to the speech by the Honourable Member, I would like to go from the specific to the general.

The first specific observation was the manhandling of local newsmen. He has given his version of this incident, and this is the Police version. The police version of this incident is that reporter Tan Chee Liat was one of a group of pressmen standing within the cordon which was being established by the Police outside MacDonald House. This group was asked by Inspector Daryan to move outside the cordon. The pressmen argued against this, because they claimed that foreign correspondents were already in MacDonald House. While this argument was in progress, reporter Tan Chee Liat started to cross the road towards MacDonald House. Inspector Daryan grabbed him by the left arm and pulled him back. The photographs taken by the *Nanyang Siang Pao* reporter Ong Chee Yong are quite consistent with Inspector Daryan's account of what took place. Had the pressmen complied with the request to leave the area instead of arguing about discrimination, this incident would not have occurred. Unfortunately, Sir, there are no impartial witnesses to this incident.

Now, Sir, the second observation is in respect of discrimination against local pressmen. This is the first time that I have heard that the press has a lot of grievances against the Police

in regard to discrimination. What was brought to my notice was the specific instance of discrimination. Sir, in this case, it may have seemed to local reporters that they were prevented from going into MacDonald House and that there was discrimination in favour of foreign correspondents. In fact, one of the foreign correspondents was in a dental clinic inside MacDonald House when the explosion took place and at least three local pressmen also managed to get into MacDonald House before the Police arrived and established a cordon.

The Union complained that the Police insisted on clearing the local journalists while foreign correspondents were not asked to leave. It would have been more accurate to say that the Police prevented local correspondents from approaching MacDonald House. The Police, at the time in question, were intent on establishing a cordon and preventing more people from getting into MacDonald House. When the cordon was complete, then only were the people already inside MacDonald House asked to leave. The point to be borne in mind is that a large number of Europeans were among the employees of various firms and agencies occupying MacDonald House, and it was not immediately possible to distinguish between Europeans with the right to be there and foreign correspondents who are not so well known to the Police as are the local pressmen. It is not accepted, therefore, that there was, in fact, any discrimination, and certainly there was no intention on the part of the Police to discriminate between local and foreign pressmen.

Now, Sir, in regard to my press statements which the Honourable Member seems to think were conflicting with one another, I made it quite clear in my statement to the press that the first time I spoke was off the cuff; and in my letter to the press correcting the report which was attributed to me, I did say that I was speaking off the cuff, and I did not mention any particular Police officer. I think there is no need for me to read all the statements that I made to the Press. All I would like to say is that the first one was made off the cuff and the second one was a correction.

Sir, the only thing I would like to comment on is my statement that Inspector-General Dato' Fenner would issue a statement. I did ask the Inspector-General to issue a statement, but he told me that it was not right for him to issue the result of the inquiry, because if he were to do so as Inspector-General of Police, he would be accused of being biased. It was on that ground that I issued the result of the inquiry.

Now, Sir, as regards the question of the publication of the report of the Police inquiry, I think we should agree that it is not in the public interest to continue this argument in the press. I think, in the main, the Police/Press relations have been good and to maintain this state of affairs requires an effort from both sides. All future action, therefore, should be designed to improve the relations and not exacerbate them by further fruitless arguments.

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 8.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Trawler Fishing

1. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama, memandang bahawa Kerajaan telah mengishtiharkan supaya di-halalkan pukat tunda mengikut syarat² yang tertentu dan dengan kerana perusahaan pukat tunda ini ia-lah suatu perusahaan yang sangat maju, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak memberi galakan dan bantuan kepada nelayan² Melayu bagi mengusahakan pukat tunda pula supaya kehidupan mereka akan terjamin.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Kementerian saya memang menggalakkan nelayan² Melayu supaya menggunakan Pukat Tunda sebagai alat menangkap ikan yang maju dan satu ranchangan untuk membantu nelayan² termasuk nelayan² Melayu untuk menggalakkan mereka menggunakan pukat tunda ini sedang di-susun oleh Kementerian saya.

Co-operative Societies

2. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state:

- (a) how much money did the Government spend on the development and maintenance of co-operative societies in the years 1963, 1964 and 1965;
- (b) how many co-operative societies are there today; and
- (c) how many of these societies are financially stable, and how many of them have failed and have had to be closed down in the years 1963, 1964 and 1965.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The Government spent the following sums in the maintenance and development of Co-operative Societies:

1963 ...	\$3,796,520
1964 ...	\$3,925,406

The Government has also provided under the 1965 estimate a sum of \$4,556,540 for the same purpose.

At present there are 2,997 registered Co-operative Societies. In addition there are some 500 societies still under formation. These registered societies are considered financially stable. Those which are not financially stable are liquidated. The number liquidated is 40 for 1963, 57 for 1964 and 17 up to 1st May, 1965.

Cold Storage facilities for fishermen

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether he is aware that there is a need for a cold room for the storage of salt fish in Kuala Trengganu, if so, what steps has he taken to provide such storage facilities for the fishermen in Kuala Trengganu.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: I am fully aware of the need for cold storage facilities to store not only salt fish but also fresh fish. For this reason, a cold storage plant has been erected in Kuala Trengganu with the help and assistance of the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. It is proposed to expand this plant in the near future to meet the increasing demand for such facilities.

Assistance to fishermen

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what assistance, if any, has the Fisheries Department in Kuala Trengganu given to the fishermen in that area.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The Fisheries Department has provided cold storage facilities to the fishermen in the Kuala Trengganu area. In addition, a sum of \$120,000 has been given as loan to the East Coast Fishermen Transport and Marketing Union for the construction of an ice plant. This plant has a capacity of ten tons a day and is now in operation. Landing and packing facilities have also been provided by the Department at Pasir Panjang.

Marketing Board

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what progress has been made to set up a Marketing Board for the fishing industry in Kuala Trengganu.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: As the Hon'ble Member is aware, a Bill to establish a Marketing Authority is being introduced at this session of Parliament. The main function of this Authority will be to look into the setting up of marketing schemes for agricultural products which include fish. As soon as the law is passed and the Marketing Authority is established the Authority will look into the question of marketing of fish not only in Kuala Trengganu but also other parts of the country.

Padi Farmers Income

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether he is aware of the reported loss of \$2 million income among the padi farmers in the Kedah and Perlis areas in the recent harvest due to mismanagement of the co-operatives, and what remedial steps he has taken, or intends to take, to prevent future losses.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: I am unable to understand the Hon'ble Member's question. My Ministry has never received any such reports mentioned by him.

Trawler and Inshore Fishermen

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether he is aware of the increasing hostility between the trawler fishermen and the inshore fishermen, and what steps he has taken, or intends to take, to resolve their differences.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives is aware of the differences of attitude between the trawler fishermen and the other fishermen. As a means of resolving their differences, a decision was made on 27th April, 1965, that trawling will not be permitted anywhere in waters off the coast of States

of Malaya of less than twelve miles from the shore of fifteen fathoms deep, whichever is further, except with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives. This decision has been taken, in order to safeguard the interests of both the trawler fishermen and also of the inshore fishermen. For those who wish to trawl in waters beyond the twelve miles or fifteen fathoms depth the following conditions, apart from others that may be imposed, must be strictly observed:

- (i) boats of less than fifty tons will not be allowed to operate except with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives;
- (ii) boats of between fifty and one hundred tons must be operated through Co-operative Societies or Fishermen's Associations;
- (iii) boats of over one hundred tons can be operated by any individual, organisation or firm;
- (iv) trawling operations will not be permitted within one mile of any stationery fishing gear.

To ensure more effective supervision and control of fishing operations and enforcement of Fisheries Law and to safeguard the interest of fishermen who do not wish or could not convert to trawling, the Ministry has taken steps to establish a Fisheries Enforcement and Protection Branch within the Division of Fisheries.

Colleges of Agriculture

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether he is aware of the lack of accommodation at the Serdang College of Agriculture. If so, whether his Ministry would consider building more Agricultural colleges to overcome such shortage.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: It is appreciated that there is a shortage of accommodation at the College of Agriculture, Serdang. Before the Second Five-Year Development Plan there were places only for 70 students at the College. Under the

Second Five-Year Development Plan a new hostel for 120 students was constructed and is now being used. Further expansion is now being considered under the 1st Malaysia Plan. Consideration is also being given for the establishment of another College of Agriculture.

River Erosion in Teluk Anson

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what steps have been taken to prevent river erosion in Teluk Anson, and whether plans have been made to re-settle people affected by the erosion.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji

Jawi: The Drainage and Irrigation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives has carried out hydrological, topographical and soil surveys in the affected area. The data are being forwarded to the Hydraulics Research Station at Wallingford, England, where the services of a Consultant has been made available by the British Government under the Colombo Plan. Model investigations are now being carried out at the station to ascertain the cause of the erosion and to find a way of reducing or eliminating it. Concurrently with the model work, a soil stability analysis of the river banks is being undertaken to ascertain the effect of drawdown and to establish whether this is one of the factors causing erosion of the banks near the town. The investigation is scheduled for completion this year.

The question of re-settling the affected people is the responsibility of the State Government of Perak which it is believed is looking into the problem.

Bridge at Serom Empat

10. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ada-kah Kementेरian-nya mengetahui ia-itu dengan sebab lambat dan chuai-nya pehak Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri Johor membena sa-buah jambatan baharu yang merentangi Sungai di-Serom Empat, ia-itu di-jalan antara Serom dan Belemang, maka baharu² ini telah berlaku suatu kemalangan di-jambatan

yang amat burok itu di-mana dua orang kanak² China telah terbunuh. Jika ada, bila-kah lagi jambatan burok ini akan di-ganti dengan sa-buah jambatan baharu; dan ada-kah pehak Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer telah membayar apa² pampasan kapada keluarga kanak² China yang malang itu.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji

Jawi: Ada-lah tidak benar bahawa ada kelambatan atau kechuai-an di-atas membena jambatan baharu ini. Kerja membena jambatan baharu ini ada-lah bergantung kapada kerja meluaskan sungai di-Serom Empat. Pada masa ini kerja meluaskan sungai ini belum lagi sampai ka-jambatan tersebut dan oleh itu jambatan baharu belum lagi boleh di-bena. Walau bagaimana pun tawaran (tender) membena jambatan ini telah di-keluarkan dan apabila kerja meluaskan sungai itu sampai ka-tempat jambatan tersebut maka kerja membena jambatan baharu akan di-mulakan. Ada-lah di-jangkakan kerja ini akan di-mulakan tidak lama lagi.

Jambatan yang ada sekarang telah di-bena oleh orang² kampung sendiri dengan bantuan wang dari Pejabat Pegawai Daerah dan dari itu jambatan yang ada itu bukan-lah tanggung-jawab Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer. Oleh itu bermaana-lah Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer juga tidak bertanggung-jawab atas kemalangan yang telah berlaku.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Consumer Associations

11. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry, with reference to the Prime Minister's announcement recently that the Government will provide assistance and financial aid to help the establishment and development of Consumer Associations, to state the nature of this assistance and how much financial aid does the Government intend to provide for these Associations.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): The Government supports the formation of Consumers Associations in this country as such organisation have an important

part to play in protecting the consumers. In a country like Malaysia where industrialisation is making rapid progress and more varieties of consumer goods are being offered in the market, consumers should urgently get together to protect their interests. By forming into an association, consumers can protect themselves, not only against unfair prices but also against goods of inferior quality.

In as far as the Government is concerned, the formation of Consumers Associations or Organisations is in itself a welcome move. It enables consultations between Government and the consuming public through a recognised representative body as opposed to individuals.

The Government, therefore, would where possible give assistance in the form of advice. Financial assistance, however, is a matter which is still under consideration. So far no association has written to the Government for financial aid and in the absence of such a request and any details regarding the activities of any association Government is not in a position to say how much aid should be given. Each Association should help itself before asking for assistance from other quarters.

Cost of Living in Sabah

12. Enche' Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what counter-measure is the Government proposing to take in order to deal with the urgent problem of high cost of living in Sabah.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: One of the contributory factors to the present high cost of living in Sabah is the acute shortage of labour in that State. The Central Government and the State Government of Sabah are now considering measures to overcome this problem. Measures to deal with other factors will be taken accordingly as soon as they are ascertained.

Electricity Supply to Muar Utara

13. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan bekalan letrik ka-kampong² dalam kawasan

Muar Utara, jika ada, berapa-kah jumlah peruntukan untuk melaksanakan rancangan ini dan bila-kah kerja² melaksanakan-nya akan di-mulakan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Chadangan² untuk membekalkan kuasa letrik kepada kampong² di-Utara Sungai Muar ia-itu kampong² yang berikut ini, telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Rancangan Pertama Malaysia, 1966-1970:

1. Tanjong Agar
2. Parit Bunga
3. Sungei Mati
4. Rawang
5. Bukit Kangkar
6. Batu 10
7. Serom 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
8. Kg. Belemang
9. Parit King
10. Parit Pulau
11. Simpang 5
12. Parit Kassan
13. Sungei Bilah
14. Bukit Gambir
15. Sengkang Batu 19
16. Sengkang Batu 20
17. Gersek
18. Sawah Reng
19. Parit Bengkok
20. Rendah Ulu.

Ada-lah di-anggarkan bahawa wang sa-banyak \$2,936,000 akan di-kehendaki bagi membekalkan kuasa letrik ka-kampong² ini. Oleh chadangan² tersebut ada-lah di-masokkan ka-dalam Rancangan Lima-Tahun Malaysia yang Pertama, maka wang belum di-untokkan lagi.

Soft Drink Factories

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the number of factories manufacturing soft drinks that have been closed down since January, 1965 and what steps his Ministry has taken to assist these manufacturers in distress.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has not received any representation from any source regarding the closure of factories manufacturing soft drinks since January, 1965.

Pioneer Certificates

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry the number of Pioneer Certificates that have been issued since Malaysia Day, 16th September, 1963. Of these how many have been awarded to industries in Singapore; what is the total value of capital investment of these pioneer industries.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: After Malaysia Day, 16th September, 1963, 47 applications for Pioneer Certificates have been approved for the whole of Malaysia. Of these 11 had been approved for Singapore. The nominal capital of these 47 companies is about \$117 million and their paid-up capital is about \$49 million. Similar figures for the 11 Singapore companies are \$22 million and \$10 respectively.

National Shipping Line

16. Enche' Wan Hasan Wan Daud bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sa-jauh mana-kah sudah tercapai kemajuan bagi menubuhkan Sharikat Perkapalan yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Kerajaan telah membentok sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa yang bernama Jawatan-kuasa untuk menubuhkan sa-buah Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan dalam bulan Ogos, 1962, dengan tujuan hendak menimbangkan semua chadangan² bagi menubuhkan sa-buah Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan yang di-kemukakan kepada Kerajaan. Jawatan-kuasa ini di-pengerusikan oleh Y.M. Raja Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman, Setiausaha Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Dalam tahun 1962 dan 1963, Jawatan-kuasa ini telah menerima dan menimbangkan 5 chadangan. Satu daripada chadangan² ini telah di-persetujui pada dasar-nya oleh Jawatan-kuasa dan kemudian-nya oleh Kabinet, sa-bagai asas bagi menubuhkan Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan itu. Kabinet sa-lanjut-nya mengarahkan Jawatan-kuasa supaya mengkaji chadangan itu dengan lebeh dalam lagi.

Jawatan-kuasa selesai menimbangkan chadangan ini pada bulan Oktober,

1964, dan telah membuat penyata-nya untuk di-serahkan kepada Kabinet.

Akan tetapi dengan terbentok-nya Malaysia dan dengan ada-nya wakil Kerajaan Singapura dalam Jawatan-kuasa itu, pehak² perkapalan tertentu di-Singapura yang berminat meminta supaya mereka di-pertimbangkan dalam Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan yang akan di-tubuhkan itu. Jawatan-kuasa kemudian-nya telah menerima dua chadangan mengenai penubuhan Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan daripada kumpulan² perkapalan di-Singapura yang berminat. Jawatan-kuasa telah sempurna menimbangkan dua chadangan dari Singapura itu pada hujung bulan Februari, 1965. Jawatan-kuasa sudah pun mengkaji chadangan² Singapura itu bersama-sama dengan satu chadangan yang mula² tadi dan sekarang hampir siap menyediakan penyata dan shor²-nya bagi di-serahkan kepada Kabinet.

Jika shor² yang terkandung dalam penyata Jawatan-kuasa itu di-terima oleh Kabinet, maka ada-lah di-jangka ia-itu Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan ini akan dapat di-tubuhkan tidak lama lagi.

Malay Workers in Pioneer Industries

17. Enche' Mustafa bin Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa-kah bilangan pekerja² Melayu yang bekerja dalam Kilang² Perusahaan Taraf Perintis bagi tahun 1962, 1963 dan 1964, satu persatu-nya.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Angka² bagi tahun 1962 tidak ada. Berkenaan dengan tahun 1963, penyata² yang di-kirimkan oleh Sharikat² Perintis dalam Negeri² Malaya menunjukkan bahawa daripada 7,000 orang yang bekerja dengan sharikat² itu, lebeh kurang 3,000 atau 43% daripada jumlah itu ia-lah orang² Melayu. Orang² yang di-ambil bekerja dalam tahun 1964 di-anggarkan berjumlah di-antara 9,000 hingga 10,000 orang. Di-harapkan kadar jumlah orang² Melayu yang di-ambil bekerja akan kekal lebeh kurang sama sahaja. Perkara mendapat pekerja daripada orang² Melayu ada-lah terpelihara dengan ada-nya syarat bahawa

sharikat² perintis mesti mengambil sabilangan yang besar daripada pekerja² mereka daripada orang² Melayu.

Anggaran² bagi Singapura tidak dibuat tetapi syarat mengambil pekerja² Melayu telah juga di-kenakan baharu² ini di-Negeri itu.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Indian Volunteers

18. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan adakah telah di-terima tawaran Kerajaan India atau Ra'ayat India yang hendak mengirinkan Sukarelawan²-nya ka-Malaysia, bagi membantu kita mempertahankan Kemerdekaan yang sedang di-cherobohi oleh Indonesia.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tidak ada.

Defence Treaty

19. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri benarkah Kerajaan sedang berchadang hendak mengkaji balek teriti Perjanjian Pertahanan dengan Kerajaan Inggeris, supaya memberikan peluang kepada tentera daripada Negara Afro-Asia, mengambil tempat Tentera Commonwealth itu dan kalau benar setakat ini apakah langkah² permulaan-nya sedang di-jalankan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Teriti Pertahanan itu boleh di-kaji balek pada bila masa jua pun. Kita ada-lah di-choroboh oleh Indonesia dan ta' dapat tidak kita berkehendakkan pertolongan daripada Kerajaan Inggeris dan Commonwealth untuk mempertahankan negara kita. Pertolongan daripada Negara² Afro-Asia ada-lah di-sambut dengan sa-tinggi²-nya dan teriti pertahanan itu tiada-lah payah di-kaji semula untuk menerima pertolongan itu. Sa-hingga hari ini Negara Afro-Asia itu belum lagi menegaskan bahawa mereka bersedia akan memberi pertolongan kepada kita.

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence whether it is the official policy of the Central Government to retain British, Australian and New Zealand troops and bases on Malay-

sian soil for the sole purpose of countering Indonesian military confrontation, if so, whether the Government would ask these forces to withdraw as soon as confrontation ceases, and, if not, what is the purpose of the presence of these forces and bases on our soil.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The British, Australian and New Zealand Forces are stationed here solely for the purpose of assisting us in the defence of our territory from external aggressions from wherever sources. The Treaty is subject to review at any time.

Afro-Asian Military Aid

21. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state clearly the exact nature and magnitude of Afro-Asian military aid that the Central Government is seeking, and to what purpose this aid is to be used.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I made a statement in Africa that Malaysian Government would welcome assistance from Afro-Asian countries for the defence of our country against Indonesian aggression. The assistance can be either in the form of men, equipment or money. We need soldiers and equipments for defence of our borders, money to expand our own Armed Forces.

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence whether Afro-Asian military aid is to be sought only from Afro-Asian countries which are within the British Commonwealth.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The aid would be welcome from any Afro-Asian country whether within or without the Commonwealth.

Deputy Prime Minister's Visit to Africa

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Deputy Prime Minister the :

- (i) total number of countries, by names, he visited during his March-April mission to Africa;
- (ii) countries that issued joint communiqués in support of Malaysia;
- (iii) countries that officially support Malaysia's participation in the

forth-coming Afro-Asian Conference;

- (iv) countries that officially condemn Indonesia's policy of confrontation against Malaysia; and
- (v) countries that are prepared to give military aid to Malaysia, if requested.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The countries are:

- (i) (a) India;
- (b) Pakistan;
- (c) Lebanon;
- (d) Sudan;
- (e) Ethiopia;
- (f) Kenya;
- (g) Somalia;
- (h) Tanzania;
- (j) UAR;
- (k) Uganda;
- (l) Ceylon.
- (ii) Tanzania and Uganda.
- (iii) All the leaders of these countries whom I have met have reiterated their recognition of Malaysia as a sovereign and independent Asian country. As such they recognise our right to attend the forth-coming Afro-Asian Conference at Algiers.
- (iv) These leaders have also expressed disfavour for the use of force as a means of settlement of disputes. It should be noted that one of the guiding principles of the O.A.U. as written in its Charter prohibits the use of force as a means of solving international dispute. This in diplomatic language means the condemnation use of force.
- (v) None of these countries have yet made any response to our declared intention in welcoming the Afro-Asian military and other assistance in the defence of our country against external aggression.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Educated Unemployed

24. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Education to state the number of

"educated unemployed" which the Government expects to produce each year and what plans does the Government have to try and reduce this number of "educated unemployed" from the point of view of providing better educational facilities.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): The Hon'ble Member should not be unduly concerned with "overproduction" in our educational system. The education programmes at present carried out have not as yet attained saturation point nor has it resulted in the production of "educated unemployed". There is admittedly occasional unemployment here and there but this is merely transitional.

As for the future, with the expansion in the economy of the country, the implementation of the secondary education reorganization programme recently introduced will be geared closely to the manpower requirements. In fact the Higher Education Planning exercise currently undertaken by the Ministry of Education takes into consideration the present and foreseeable demands for manpower in the professional fields. So will be the case in regard to the supply of skilled and semi-skilled personnel by the upper secondary vocational and technical schools. A further evidence of the Government's intention and plan is the establishment of a Manpower Division attached to the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department. In providing educational facilities the Ministry of Education will closely cooperate with this body.

Schools for Sabah

25. Enche' Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Education what are Government's plans to build more schools in Sabah, provide more teachers and also to introduce free primary education in Sabah.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Education has always been a priority subject of the Central Government and all available financial resources have been

diverted to provide facilities for education. Amongst these, provision of school buildings and teachers are essential and the Central Government will do its best to assist Sabah accordingly. Plans are being and will be considered as education expands in the State.

The subject of free primary education in Sabah is still under consideration and therefore it is not possible for me to elaborate any further on this matter at this juncture.

State Schools

26. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah benar bahawa Kementerian ini berchadang hendak meletakkan sa-mula semua Sekolah² Negeri, di-bawah kuasa Kerajaan Pusat.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Samenjak 1hb Januari, 1958 bersesuaian dengan perubahan Perlembagaan Negara 1957, semua sekolah² yang di-bantu Kerajaan, melainkan sekolah² ugama, telah di-ambil alih daripada Kerajaan Negeri menjadi sekolah² di-bawah kawalan Kerajaan Pusat. Jadi-nya keadaan yang di-nyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah pun berkuat kuasa samenjak 1958 di-bawah susunan pelajaran kebangsaan kita.

L.C.E. Examination results of Schools in Kampong Kuantan and Tanjong Karang

27. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the number of students who sat for the L.C.E. for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 from Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan at Kampong Kuantan and Tanjong Karang and Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) at Kampong Kuantan. Of those who sat how many passed, how many obtained statements and how many failed.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The details required are as follows (Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan referred to without being qualified by the word "Inggeris" is taken to mean Malay

medium Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan):

SEKOLAH MENENGAH JENIS KEBANGSAAN AT KG. KUANTAN (MALAY MEDIUM) SIJIL RENDAH PELAJARAN				
Year	Sat	Passed with Promotion	Passed with Certificate	Failed
1960	}	No candidates for the above examination.		
1961				
1962				
1963	34	19	12	3
1964	32	30	1	1

SEKOLAH MENENGAH JENIS KEBANGSAAN AT TANJONG KARANG (MALAY MEDIUM) SIJIL RENDAH PELAJARAN				
Year	Sat	Passed with Promotion	Passed with Certificate	Failed
1960		No candidates for the above examination.		
1961	41	16	11	14
1962	37	14	15	8
1963	29	21	5	3
1964	46	37	9	Nil

SEKOLAH MENENGAH JENIS KEBANGSAAN (INGGERIS) AT KG. KUANTAN (ENGLISH MEDIUM)—LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION				
Year	Sat	Passed with Promotion	Passed with Certificate	Failed
1960	43	22	6	15
1961	67	43	10	14
1962	108	54	16	38
1963	149	69	28	52
1964	135	56	27	52

Sixth Form Classes in Teluk Anson

28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education whether he intends to start Sixth Form classes in Teluk Anson in view of the existence of four secondary schools in the area.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I have received representations on this matter from the Member of Parliament representing the area and also from various interested bodies and persons and have given them due consideration. As the number of pupils in that area qualifying each year for the Sixth Form is comparatively small in relation to the demand in other parts of the country it is not intended for the time being to start such classes. However, the matter will be reviewed from time to time.

Fees for Examinations

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education what are the justifications for raising the fees for the Overseas School Certificate and the Malaysia Certificate of Education examinations, and whether he is aware that the fees are too high and will the Government assist poor students who cannot afford to pay such high fees.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The raising of the fees was made by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as a result of increased costs in the conduct of the examinations especially as the direct result of the increase in examiners' fees, postage, wages and salaries, costs of materials and equipment.

The Ministry is aware that the fees are high compared to what they were previously and the Ministry has in fact made representations to the Syndicate.

At present the Government is not in a position to assist poor students directly in the payment of such fees; but indirectly it has approached and encouraged parents' bodies and School Boards to help such needy pupils out of the schools' own private funds.

L.C.E. Examination—Number of Entrants and Results

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students (including private candidates) taking the Lower Certificate of Education in the official language media for the years 1957 to 1964 (inclusive); of these how many passed, obtained statements and how many failed.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of pupils taking the Sijil Rendah Pelajaran/the Lower Certificate of Education Examination and the details requested are as follows:

MALAY MEDIUM (SIJIL RENDAH PELAJARAN)				
Year	Sat	Passed with Promotion	Passed with Certificate	Failed
1957	}	No examination—first introduced in 1960.		
1958				
1959		Trial test		
1960	1,106	170	516	420
1961	3,048	1,299	886	863
1962	4,678	835	2,094	1,749
1963	7,904	3,576	2,006	2,322
1964	10,305	5,498	2,610	2,197

ENGLISH MEDIUM (LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION)

Year	Sat	Passed with Promotion	Passed with Certificate	Failed
1957	16,333	7,183	3,987	5,163
1958	22,014	7,455	5,961	8,598
1959	22,436	7,967	5,472	8,997
1960	27,999	11,116	6,828	10,055
1961	34,049	11,062	9,379	13,608
1962	39,651	12,604	8,169	18,878
1963	48,184	15,782	10,650	21,752
1964	57,857	18,501	15,085	24,271

Delay in Payment of Allowances

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware that in Johore certain teachers were not getting their subsistence and travelling allowances regularly on time. If so, whether he will look into this matter and take immediate steps to prevent future recurrence.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: There are only a small number of teachers concerned in the delay in settlement of such claims in Johore. The outstanding claims in question refer only to February and March of this year and action has been taken to settle payment.

Half-pay Leave to Teachers taking University Courses

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware that the National Union of Teachers have asked for teachers to be given half-pay leave to attend university degree courses and, if so, have their applications been approved; if not, what are the reasons for rejecting their applications.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: This matter has been discussed in the National Joint Council of Teachers which is the recognised national negotiating body dealing with terms and conditions of service of teachers including the question of study leave. As a result of the discussions some of these teachers have been given the necessary leave.

Teacher-Trainer Courses

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education:

- (i) how many qualified teachers were sent to the United Kingdom to undergo teacher-trainer

courses at the Malayan College, Kirkby in 1961 and 1962;

- (ii) what did it cost the Malayan Government to give these teacher-trainers specialised training in the United Kingdom;
- (iii) how many of these "teacher-trainers" were asked to perform the duties (to train teachers for Secondary Continuation Schools) for which they were specially selected to undergo overseas training;
- (iv) how many of these teacher-trainers have been selected to instruct or lecture in the new Regional Training Centre group;
- (v) how many of the teacher-trainers selected to instruct or lecture in Regional Training Centres are:
 - (i) Malays (ii) in possession of the Cambridge Higher School Certificate or higher basic academic qualifications; and
- (vi) if he will give an assurance in this House that these so-called "teacher-trainers" will be allowed to be transferred back to their schools from which they were originally appointed, if they desire to do so on completion of their present contracts.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (i) 1961 ... 135 teachers
1962 ... 270 teachers
- (ii) The costs to Malayan Government including staff salaries and maintenance of buildings and costs of sending teachers, etc., were—

1961 ...	\$ 685,858.74
1962 ...	1,395,253.81
- (iii) 1962 95
1963 147
1964 145
1965 119
- (iv) 64;
- (v) It is regretted that as a matter of policy the Ministry is unable to provide figures according to racial breakdown as requested by the Honourable Member;

- (vi) The terms under which these teacher-trainers were recruited to serve in this Special Training Programme permitted these teacher-trainers to be transferred back to posts in schools when the period of the bond had been completed. These Secondary Continuation Schools had all been reverted into the normal Secondary Schools and the re-posting of teacher-trainers to their old schools will, depending upon the exigencies of the department, be considered.

Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education how many Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong there are in Malaya, what did it cost the Government to build the schools which were completed during the past three years and what is the enrolment in these new schools.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: There are 18 Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong in Malaya. It cost the Government about \$5.5 million during the last three years to build such schools. The enrolment of the newly-built schools is 3,085 with a further year's intake yet to come in 1966 to make up for the full enrolment.

Perak Education Department

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the complaints of favouritism practised in the Perak Education Department as regards the appointments of Heads of Comprehensive Schools, inter-school transfers and selection for attendance at in-service and other courses; and, if so, whether he will take steps to rectify the situation.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am not aware of such complaints. If the Hon'ble Member can supply me with specific details, I shall cause an investigation to be made.

School-Leavers

36. Enche' Muhamad Fakhruddin bin Hj. Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) berapa-kah jumlah murid² menurut bangsa, yang berhenti

kerana tamat pelajaran dan yang berhenti kerana tidak mampu bayar perbelanjaan sekolah bagi tahun 1962, 1963 dan 1964;

- (b) berapa peratus-kah murid² dalam (a) di-atas yang tamat belajar, mendapat pekerjaan.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) bilangan murid² yang berhenti sekolah sa-telah tamat pelajaran mereka pada tahun 1962, 1963 dan 1964 ada-lah seperti berikut—

Sekolah Rendah

1962	...	...	105,755
1963	...	...	91,014
1964	...	...	79,190

Sekolah Menengah

1962	...	...	7,614
1963	...	...	10,740
1964	...	...	10,780

Dukachita tidak ada butir² berkenaan murid² yang terpaksa berhenti sekolah disebabkan tidak mampu membayar perbelanjaan sekolah.

Kementerian juga berdukachita kerana tidak dapat memberikan pechahan angka² yang tersebut itu mengikut bangsa.

- (b) Kementerian tidak dapat memberikan ma'alumat tentang peratusan murid² yang berhenti sekolah yang telah mendapat pekerjaan.

Christian Mission Schools

37. Enche' Muhamad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah jumlah wang bantuan yang di-beri kepada sekolah² Keristian bagi tahun 1962, 1963 dan 1964.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Kalau dengan istilah "Sekolah Keristian" maka Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memaksudkan kepada sekolah² yang mengajar Ugama Keristian maka saya suka menyatakan Kerajaan tiada mem-

bantu sa-buah pun sekolah² demikian. Tetapi-nya kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat memaksudkan Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan kepunyaan Badan Penyar Ugama Keristian maka Kerajaan memang ada membantu sekolah² demikian dalam usaha-nya menyampaikan pelajaran sa-lain daripada ugama. Di-sebabkan kesuntokan masa tidak-lah dapat angka² bantuan demikian di-kumpulkan dari seluroh negara.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

East African Countries Diplomatic Missions

38. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan berura² hendak mengadakan hubungan diplomatik dengan Negeri² Afrika Timor bagi merapatkan lagi hubungan Malaysia dengan negara² tersebut; jika sa-kiranya benar, bila-kah rancangan ini akan di-laksanakan dan ada-kah Kerajaan dapat meletakkan wakil²-nya ka-semua negeri² Afrika Timor.

Perdana Menteri: Suatu perwakilan Malaysia Tingkatan Kedutaan Besar telah pun di-tubuhkan di-Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, pusat Pertubohan Negara² Afrika Bersatu (OAU). Kerajaan telah pun membuat keputusan akan memulakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan negara² lain di-Afrika Timor melalui chara Perwakilan Selari (Concurrent Accreditation). Dengan chara ini Duta Besar kita di-Ethiopia akan juga menjadi Duta Besar di-beberapa negeri lain di-Afrika Timor. Pada masa ini, Kerajaan tidak dapat menubuhkan Kedutaan di-tiap² negara di-Afrika Timor.

Defence Aid

39. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ia-itu berkenaan dengan pengumuman Kerajaan hendak menerima bantuan pertahanan daripada negeri² Afrika Timor untuk menentang konfrontasi Indonesia, adakah mana² negeri di-Afrika Timor yang telah menawarkan bantuan pertahanan itu.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan belum lagi menerima tawaran dari Kerajaan² negeri Afrika Timor untuk memberi bantuan kepada Malaysia.

Detention of Malaysian Fishermen

40. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ada-kah benar bahawa 9 buah perahu² nelayan Malaysia dengan 79 orang anak kapal-nya telah di-tahan oleh Kerajaan India di-kawasan Perayeran India, ia-itu berdekatan dengan Pulau Andaman dan Pulau Nikobar. Jika benar, sudah-kah nelayan² tersebut di-lepaskan; dan berapa orang-kah daripada mereka yang berbangsa Melayu dan berapa orang yang berbangsa China.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan telah membuat kenyataan yang 79 orang nelayan dalam 9 buah tongkang telah di-tahan oleh pihak² yang berkuasa di-India bila mereka di-dapati di-dalam kawasan perayeran India di-kepulauan Andaman dan Nikobar. 71 orang nelayan itu dan 8 buah tongkang telah pun di-bebaskan dan sekarang berada di-Singapura. Lapan orang nelayan belum lagi pulang. Di-beritakan tongkang mereka SMF 477 telah tenggelam di-perayeran Pulau Andaman. Surohan-jaya Tinggi kita di-India telah di-perintah menanyakan di-mana-kah orang² ini sekarang ini dan memberikan pertolongan untuk membebaskan mereka.

Mr G. Svirin

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether the visit of the Russian newsman, Mr G. Svirin, to this country had the full endorsement of the Central Government, if so, what were the special reasons for extending such an unprecedented gesture.

The Prime Minister: The visit of Mr Sergei G. Svirin, Tass Correspondent in Bangkok, was with the full knowledge and approval of the Central Government. Mr Svirin applied for permission to visit Malaysia in the normal way through the Malaysian Embassy in Bangkok. Approval was given as it was thought that the visit would give him the opportunity to see

for himself the development and the general progress in the country not in the Communist orbit.

There is nothing unprecedented in the gesture as other journalists had made visits before him. Since his visit, another Russian newspaperman has been permitted to come for a visit to this country.

Malaysian Visitors to Philippines

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of External Affairs whether he is aware of the recent flood of complaints of the scandalous ill-treatment accorded to Malaysians by the Philippine Immigration authorities and, if so, whether the Government has made any protest against such treatment to the Philippine Government and what is the result of such protest.

The Prime Minister: The Minister of External Affairs is very aware of the recent flood of complaints regarding Philippine requirement that Malaysians seeking legal entry into the Philippine be submitted to fingerprinting. H.M.M. Consulate had made strong protests to the Philippine authorities on every occasions that such complaint was received. As a result of these protests and a recent statement made by Government, the Philippine authorities have notified the Malaysian Government that they had decided to waive this requirement and the Government is now studying the terms for this exemption.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Loan for Public Housing Projects

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance whether efforts have been made to negotiate for a loan in the London Market for the purpose of financing Public Housing Development projects; if so, what has been the outcome of these negotiations.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): During February 1965 a senior officer of the Treasury was sent to London to negotiate for a loan of \$150 million which could be used for the financing of housing projects both for members of the public and Government servants.

An offer was received but the terms were considered unattractive as the period of the loan was short in relation to the needs of a housing project, and the rate of interest was high.

The Government has appointed a well-known merchant banker in London to act as its agent for the raising of loans in Europe.

Efforts continue with a view to raising a loan on suitable terms in Europe, but any loan raised will be for development purposes generally rather than for housing, although part of such loans could be used to finance projects for public housing.

Smuggling and National Security

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware (a) that on 9th April, 1965, at about 12 noon a lorry containing bags of tin, tobacco, etc., was taken in by the police at the road block at Telok Datoh; that a report on this detention of the lorry was published by the *Sin Chew Jit Pao* and *The China Press* on 19th April, 1965, which stated that the goods came from Indonesia, if so, what are the results of the police investigations, and whether those responsible will be brought to court; and (b) that smuggling threatens the security of this country and will he take steps to stamp out this smuggling.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) I am aware that such an incident, as described, did take place. However, the matter is *sub judice* and it is not right for me to reveal more at this juncture.
- (b) It is not considered that smuggling is taking place to an extent which would threaten the security of the country. Steps are, however, constantly being taken to prevent and detect smuggling. Preventive Branches of this department have been set up in various parts of the country, equipped with speed boats and other necessary weapons to counter smuggling activities. The Government is spending about \$2½ million

annually to maintain these Branches. The problem of smuggling from Penang Island is particularly acute and in view of the continued abuse of the free port status of Penang Island, Government is considering its early modification.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Dermatologist for Sarawak

45. Penghulu Jinggut Anak Attan bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan bila-kah perkhidmatan sa-orang pakar penyakit kulit akan di-adakan di-Sarawak.

Pemangku Menteri Kesihatan (Dato' Donald Stephens): Perkara mengadakan jawatan² baharu bagi pegawai² pakar mustahak-lah di-buat mengikut asas yang mana-kah patut di-utamakan dahulu. Di-Sarawak, pada masa ini ada tujuh pegawai² pakar, tiga dalam bahagian belah-membelah (surgery), dan satu dalam tiap² bahagian ini, ia-itu bahagian ubat² (medicine), ilmu penyakit² (pathology), ilmu mata (ophthalmology), dan ilmu jiwa (psychiatry). Ada-lah patut jika di-adakan dahulu jawatan² pakar dalam ilmu kebidanan (obstetrics), juga dalam ilmu menchegeh penyakit dalam masa mengandung (gynaecology), ilmu kesihatan kanak² (paediatrics), ilmu X-ray (radiology), ilmu bius membius (anaesthesia) sa-belum hendak di-adakan jawatan pakar penyakit kulit.

Bagaimana pun, suatu jawatan Pegawai Perubatan ada di-untukkan dalam Peranggaran tahun ini, untuk mengendali kerja² perubatan penyakit kusta di-Sarawak. Pemegang jawatan ini ada-lah di-jangka sa-orang yang mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik dalam soal² penyakit kulit pada 'amnya dan boleh pula memberi nasihat² bagaimana hendak mengubat penyakit² kulit.

Typhoid in Malacca

46. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan:

- (a) Berapa ramai-kah penduduk Kampong Payamas, Tangkak, yang di-serang oleh penyakit demam kepialu, baharu² ini;

- (b) Berapa ramai yang meninggal dunia;
- (c) Butirkan usaha yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian bagi mencegah penyakit ini; dan
- (d) Dari apa-kah punca-nya penyakit ini merebak, hingga begitu ramai.

Dato' Donald Stephens:

- (a) Jumlah penduduk² Kampong Payamas, Tangkak, yang diserang oleh demam kepialu baru² ini ia-lah 60.
- (b) Yang meninggal dunia tidak ada.
- (c) Usaha² yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian bagi mencegah penyakit ini ia-lah seperti berikut:
 - (i) Mengasingkan dan memberi rawatan di-Rumah Sakit bagi semua mereka² yang mengidap dan mereka² yang di-shakki mengidap penyakit demam kepialu;
 - (ii) Memberi pemereksaan dan perhatian yang rapi bagi mereka² yang bergaol dengan pengidap²;
 - (iii) Memberi suntikan kepada semua penduduk² Kampong Payamas; dan
 - (iv) Memperhebatkan kempen² pelajaran kesehatan dengan menitek beratkan kebersehan diri, rumah tangga dan kampong halaman.
- (d) Punca merebak-nya penyakit ini belum dapat di-pestikan. Ada kemungkinan punca merebak-nya itu ia-lah ayer sungai yang di-gunakan oleh penduduk², oleh kerana telaga² tempatan kering.

Eye-clinic, General Hospital, Ipoh

47. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of:

- (i) the congestion of space and accommodation; and
- (ii) the lack of trained eye nurses;

at the Eye-clinic, General Hospital, Ipoh; if so, what steps does he intend to take to remedy these shortages.

Dato' Donald Stephens:

- (i) Planning of the modernisation and enlargement of the General Hospital, Ipoh, is well in hand. Included in this plan are additional ward accommodation and more spacious clinic for the Eye Department.
- (ii) Four locally trained assistant nurses and two hospital assistants, of whom one was trained in the United Kingdom, are at present working in the Eye unit. They are specifically posted to this unit. Having regard to our various priorities this number is considered adequate to man the Eye unit. Arrangements are being made to train additional nursing staff for service in the Ophthalmology unit particularly in view of the extension proposed.

Ban on Cigarette and Tobacco Advertisements

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether, in view of the reported high incidence of cancer among cigarette-smokers, he would consider banning the advertisement of cigarettes and tobacco products in all media.

Dato' Donald Stephens: It has not been conclusively proved that cigarette smoking directly causes lung cancer. There is divided opinion on this matter among world experts. In view of this it is premature at this juncture to consider the banning in this country of advertisement of cigarette and tobacco products in all media.

Decentralisation of Health Responsibilities to State Governments

49. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he would consider the recommendations of the President of the Malayan Medical Association to decentralise health responsibilities to State Governments and Local Authorities, if not, to state the reasons.

Dato' Donald Stephens: My Ministry is not convinced that decentralisation

of health responsibilities to State Governments and Local Authorities would be in the interest of the nation. Among others, decentralisation would mean that the less developed States of Malaya would, for instance, have to compete with the more developed States for the services of doctors, dental officers and scarce para-Medical staff. In such a competition the less developed States are bound to suffer in that they would only be able to offer less attractive pay and other terms and conditions of service and other amenities than the developed and richer States. In consequence the uneven rate of development, standard and pattern of Medical and Health Services in between the States would tend to be accentuated rather than corrected. The uneven pattern, rate of development of the Medical and Health Services in between the richer and the poorer States in the past, when responsibilities for Health were decentralised, amply support this opinion.

Inducement to Doctors in rural areas

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he would introduce added inducements such as proper housing and monetary awards, to attract doctors to practise in the rural areas.

Dato' Donald Stephens: My Ministry is of the view that there is no justification on the part of Government to offer any housing or monetary inducements to induce private Medical practitioners to practise in the rural areas.

Appointment of Medical Officers and Nurses

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the delay in the appointments of Medical Officers and Nurses due to official red tape; if so, whether he would take steps to ensure that the delays cease forthwith.

Dato' Donald Stephens: There is no delay at present in the appointment of qualified Medical Officers and Nurses into the service. The power to appoint Medical Officers on a temporary month to month basis for a period of one year and the availability of additional posts

for Nurses have enabled action to be taken in the matter expeditiously.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KOTA BHARU

Medical Superintendent

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that the General Hospital at Kota Bharu has never had a Medical Superintendent, if so, when he proposes to appoint one.

Dato' Donald Stephens: An officer has reported for duty as Medical Superintendent at the General Hospital, Kota Bharu, with effect from 11th May, 1965.

Matron

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that there is a need for a Hospital Matron for the General Hospital, Kota Bharu, and, if so, whether he proposes to appoint one as early as possible.

Dato' Donald Stephens: With only one large and one small hospitals in Kelantan the State Matron, whose office is located in the General Hospital, Kota Bharu, has been able to discharge the functions of the Hospital Matron as well. With the posting about two years ago of a Health Matron to Kelantan the State Matron had been able to devote closer attention to the General Hospital, Kota Bharu. The Ministry would consider the posting of a Hospital Matron to the General Hospital, Kota Bharu, if the position warrants it.

Laboratory Assistants

54. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that there is a grave shortage of laboratory assistants for the General Hospital at Kota Bharu, if so, when does he propose to appoint more laboratory assistants for that hospital.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The need for posting additional laboratory assistants to the General Hospital at Kota Bharu and many other hospitals in the country is well appreciated. According to the Ministry's training programme fifteen laboratory assistants will be

completing their training in July and available for posting to the various hospitals.

Health Officer for Kelantan

55. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that there is no Health Officer for the State of Kelantan, and if so, when does he propose to appoint a Health Officer for that State.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The Ministry of Health is aware of the position and appreciates the need for a Health Officer for the State of Kelantan. A Health Officer will be posted to Kelantan as soon as one is available.

Typhoid and Poliomyelitis

56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state the incidence of typhoid and poliomyelitis in the States of Malaya and Singapore, State by State, for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The incidence of typhoid and poliomyelitis in the States of Malaya, State by State, for the years 1960 to 1964 are as under:

TYPHOID

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total
Perlis	52	19	12	3	4	90
Kedah	178	134	125	102	97	636
Penang	106	34	29	39	42	250
Perak	264	167	117	224	285	1,057
Selangor	116	90	91	64	49	410
Negri Sembilan	64	73	83	86	49	355
Malacca	59	55	98	63	35	310
Johore	105	94	207	137	170	713
Pahang	100	120	68	65	62	415
Trengganu	25	25	10	19	21	100
Kelantan	80	60	98	50	58	346
Total	1,149	871	938	852	872	4,682

POLIOMYELITIS

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kedah	2	4	5	7	—	18
Penang	14	19	2	7	20	62
Perak	8	17	4	8	33	70
Selangor	25	69	13	15	62	184
Negri Sembilan	10	12	3	2	31	58
Malacca	18	27	3	30	18	96
Johore	7	7	3	12	7	36
Pahang	3	4	12	1	3	23
Trengganu	—	—	8	—	1	9
Kelantan	—	—	3	6	2	11
Total	87	159	56	88	177	567

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state the incidence of typhoid and poliomyelitis in the States of Malaya and Singapore, State by State, for the months of January, February and March 1965, whether he is aware there is an increase of these two diseases recently in certain States, and, if so, what steps he has taken to deal with such increase.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The incidence of typhoid and poliomyelitis in the States of Malaya, State by State, for the months of January, February and March 1965, are as under:

TYPHOID

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
Perlis	—	1	1	2
Kedah	4	7	5	16
Penang	3	3	7	13
Perak	13	13	21	47
Selangor	4	3	5	12
Negri Sembilan	4	3	3	10
Malacca	6	4	9	19
Johore	17	41	81	139
Pahang	1	5	11	17
Trengganu	1	4	3	8
Kelantan	2	6	16	24
Total	55	90	162	307

POLIOMYELITIS

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
Perlis	—	—	—	—
Kedah	—	2	8	10
Penang	7	8	13	28
Perak	23	25	55	103
Selangor	10	10	7	27
Negri Sembilan	2	4	4	10
Malacca	4	4	7	15
Johore	2	—	1	3
Pahang	—	1	—	1
Trengganu	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	1	3	4
Total	48	55	98	201

An increase in the incidence of typhoid has been observed in Johore as a result of the 122 cases recently reported in Tangkak. Among the steps taken are:

(a) The isolation and treatment of all positive or suspected cases of typhoid;

- (b) Inoculation of the people in the affected areas;
- (c) The dissemination through Health Education of advice and information on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

The incidence of poliomyelitis has shown a slight increase in Kedah, Penang, Selangor and Malacca and a marked increase in Perak. Among the steps taken are the isolation and treatment of all positive and suspected cases and the intensification through Health Education campaigns of the dissemination of information on preventive measures.

Poliomyelitis in Perak

58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the reported increase of cases of poliomyelitis in Perak, and of the shortage of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine in that State. What steps has his Ministry taken to curb this disease in that State.

Dato' Donald Stephens: As evident from the following figures the number of polio cases notified in the State of Perak is to-day back to normal:

Month (1965)	Number of cases notified
January	23
February	25
March	55
April	45
1st to 15th May ...	3

Seven Pharmaceutical suppliers were licensed by the Ministry to store and supply anti-poliomyelitis vaccine to those who need them. No shortage of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine is reported.

Known cases of poliomyelitis were isolated and in the intensified health education campaigns the people were advised on preventive measures. A committee of specialists appointed to examine the position advised that a mass anti-polio vaccination campaign was not indicated.

Health Centres

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health the number of

Health Centres and Sub-Centres, State by State, that have been built in the States of Malaya by the end of 1964; of these how many are not being used at all because of shortage of staff and whether he is aware that many Health Centres are not used by the Medical Department but by other departments.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The number of Health Centres and Sub-Health Centres built in the States of Malaya, State by State, by the end of 1964, is as under:

State	Total	
	Main Health Centres	Sub-Health Centres
Perlis	1	4
Kedah	3	18
Penang	1	3
Perak	5	13
Selangor	7	10
Negri Sembilan ...	2	9
Malacca	2	6
Johore	4	16
Kelantan	3	8
Trengganu	4	5
Pahang	6	15
Total	38	107

None of them is not being used at all because of shortage of staff or otherwise, and none is being used by other Government departments except that some less urgently needed quarters are loaned, as a temporary measure, for occupation by officers of certain departments serving in the rural areas.

Native Arsenic Preparations

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that native "medicine" containing arsenic has been manufactured and sold in the States of Malaya, especially in Kota Bharu, and, if so, what steps has his Ministry taken to stamp out this malpractice.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The Ministry of Health is fully aware of the position. It is presumed that the native "medicine" under reference is Medicine Muttiara Powder which the Ministry of Health in 1964 caused to be analysed and was found to contain arsenic. Action was taken by the Police

against the distributor who was in Kota Bharu.

The Ministry, through the Department of Information, has warned the public that it is an offence under the Poisons Ordinance, 1952, to sell medicine containing scheduled poisons without licence. More officers of the Ministry of Health have been appointed under and vested with the powers contained in Sections 26 (1) and (2) of the Poisons Ordinance, 1952.

**Sungei Buloh Leprosarium—
Orthopaedic Surgeon**

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the need for an orthopaedic surgeon at the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium for corrective surgery and, if so, whether he would consider posting an orthopaedic surgeon there.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The Ministry of Health is aware of the need to post an orthopaedic surgeon at the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium. However, due to the limited number of orthopaedic surgeons available it is not possible to do so at present. The position will be alleviated when the three officers who are now under training in the United Kingdom return to this country on the completion of their training.

Occupational Unit

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the need for an occupational unit to teach basketry, carpentry, book-binding, hand-bag making, etc., at the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium, and, if so, when does he propose to set up such a unit.

Dato' Donald Stephens: An occupational unit under the charge of two fully qualified and experienced occupational therapists, has for the last ten years been functioning in the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium. Among the crafts taught are:

- Wood work and carpentry,
- Sewing and embroidery,
- Weaving,
- Basketry,
- Hand-bag making, and
- Metal work.

**Accident Insurance for Medical Department—
Drivers**

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he would consider introducing a scheme whereby drivers in Government hospitals and clinics would be insured against accidents in the course of their duty, so as to enable them to receive adequate assistance when they are involved in litigations arising from accidents in the course of their duty.

Dato' Donald Stephens: General Order 26, Cap. D, contains provisions whereby Government officers are enabled to seek legal aid, where justified, from Government. It is therefore not considered necessary at present to consider introducing a scheme whereby drivers in Government hospitals and clinics would be insured against accidents in the course of their duty.

Recruitment of Australian-trained Nurses

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that there were a number of Australian-trained nurses who, when they applied for jobs with the Government, had to wait for a few months before they got a reply from the Ministry; if so, what were the reasons for this undue delay, and whether these nurses have been recruited into the service.

Dato' Donald Stephens: I am aware of the delay in the appointment of certain Australian-trained nurses into the service. Delays have in certain cases occurred on account of the limited number of vacancies available at the end of last year and the fact that some of the applicants were not registered under the Nurses Registration Ordinance, 1950, when they applied for appointment into the service.

With the availability of additional posts for nurses it is now possible to appoint qualified applicants into the service expeditiously.

With the exception of four Australian-trained nurses whose applications for appointment were received subsequent to 4th March, 1965, all Australian-trained nurses, who qualified for appointment under the Scheme of Service, have been appointed.

Payment for Part-time Medical Officers

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that Honours graduates are paid \$15 an hour for teaching in Further Education Classes and, if so, would he consider paying doctors on an hourly basis at the rate of \$15 per hour for part-time work at Government hospitals and clinics.

Dato' Donald Stephens: The rate of \$15 per hour is payable to teachers who teach Form VI in the Further Education Classes subject, however, to a limit of only four hours a week or a maximum payment of \$240 a month. Other teachers are paid varying rates ranging from \$5 to \$10 per hour.

Part-time Medical Officers are paid at the rate of \$25 per day for a two-hour session, subject to a proposed maximum payment of \$400 a month. It is therefore not proposed at present to consider payment of a higher rate per hour to Medical Officers.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Duration of stay in Sabah by Malaysian Visitors

66. Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri apa-kah sebab-nya Kerajaan Sabah menghadkan lawatan Warga Negara Malaysia ka-Sabah kepada masa yang singkat ia-itu sa-lama sa-minggu sahaja pada hal Sabah sudah menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Kangsar sila ambil perhatian bahawa menurut Sekshen 5 dan 6 dalam Undang² Imigreshen tahun 1963, Pehak Berkuasa Negeri Sabah (Ketua Menteri) berkuasa berkenaan dengan perkara keluar masuk warga negara Tanah Melayu ka-dalam negeri-nya.

Ada-lah tidak benar jika di-katakan bahawa had masa sa-lama²-nya sa-minggu biasa di-kenakan atas lawatan² yang di-buat ka-negeri Sabah oleh warga² negara Malaysia. Pada tiap² kali-nya, had masa bergantung kepada tujuan lawatan dan jangka masa

untuk tinggal dalam negeri itu, yang di-anggap berpatutan. Sunggoh pun bagitu, Pehak Berkuasa Negeri itu tidak akan membenar di-keluarkan Pas Lawatan untuk lebeh daripada sa-bulan tetapi jika keadaan memaksa, boleh juga di-timbang melanjutkan permit itu.

Detained Nanyang University Students

67. Enche' Muhamad Fakhruddin bin Haji Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah pembebasan ka-atas orang² Tahanan dari Mahasiswa Nanyang Universiti baharu² ini di-kenakan syarat² yang tertentu, jika ada, maka apa-kah syarat² itu.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Kedua² orang mahasiswa itu telah di-bebasikan dengan bersyarat apabila Perintah² Tahanan mereka yang saya keluarkan mengikut sekshen 10 dalam Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri telah di-hentikan. Syarat² yang di-kenakan ka-atas mereka ada di-beri di-bawah ini dan syarat² ini ia-lah menurut kehendak sekshen 10 dalam Undang² tersebut :

(A) LIM CHOON HIANG (Perempuan)
Dalam Perintah menggantong-kan Tahanan :

- (i) Bahawa dia hendak-lah tinggal di-No. 3 Chitty Road, Singapura, dan tidak boleh pindah dari 'alamat ini tanpa mendapat kebenaran bertulis diperoleh terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;
- (ii) Bahawa dia hendak-lah tinggal di-dalam rumah sa-tiap hari antara pukul 6.00 petang dengan pukul 6.00 pagi kechuali jika kebenaran bertulis telah di-dapati terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;
- (iii) Bahawa dia tidak akan berjalan keluar dari sempadan² Singapura dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran bertulis terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;

- (iv) Bahawa dia tidak boleh jadi sa-orang ahli atau mengambil apa² bahagian atau dengan chara apa jua pun membantu dalam pergerakan² parti² politik, kesatuan² sekerja, persatuan² bekas² penuntut, dan pertubohan² petani, penuntut dan kebudayaan, dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran bertulis terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;
- (v) Bahawa dia sendiri hendak-lah melaporkan diri kepada Pegawai Penjaga, Bahagian "B", Balai Polis, Kandang Kerbau, Singapura, pada 1hb dan 15hb tiap² bulan;
- (vi) Bahawa dia tidak boleh dengan sengaja bercham-por atau berhubong dengan sa-siapa jua yang sedang di-tahan atau yang sudah di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Memelihara Keselamatan 'Awam, 1955 (Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, 1955) atau Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960 (Internal Security Act, 1960).

dan (B) LOH KIM SIONG

Dalam Perintah menggantong-kan Tahanan :

- (i) Bahawa dia hendak-lah tinggal di-No. 44 Brockhampton Drive, Serangoon Gardens, Singapura, dan tidak boleh pindah dari 'alamat ini dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran bertulis terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;
- (ii) Bahawa dia hendak-lah tinggal di-dalam rumah sa-tiap hari antara pukul 6.00 petang dengan pukul 6.00 pagi kechuali jika kebenaran bertulis telah

di-dapati terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;

- (iii) Bahawa dia tidak akan berjalan keluar dari sempadan² Singapura dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran bertulis terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;
- (iv) Bahawa dia tidak boleh jadi sa-orang ahli atau mengambil apa² bahagian atau dengan chara apa jua pun membantu dalam pergerakan² parti² politik, kesatuan² sekerja, persatuan² bekas penuntut, dan pertubohan² petani, penuntut dan kebudayaan, dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran bertulis terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua, "Special Branch", Singapura;
- (v) Bahawa dia sendiri hendak-lah melaporkan diri kepada Pegawai Penjaga, Bahagian "F", Balai Polis Paya Lebar, Singapura, pada 1hb dan 15hb tiap² bulan;
- (vi) Bahawa dia tidak boleh dengan sengaja bercham-por atau berhubong dengan sa-siapa jua yang sedang di-tahan atau yang sudah di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Memelihara Keselamatan 'Awam, 1955 (Preservation of Public Security, 1955) atau Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960 (Internal Security Act, 1960).

Detainees

68. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have completed their sentences for offences relating to the Emergency of 1948/1960 and are still in custody and the number, by year, of those who have completed their sentences.

Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): The number of persons who have completed their sentences for offences relating to the Emergency of 1949-1960 and still in custody, is 6.

<i>Years of completion of sentences</i>	<i>Still in custody</i>
1957 ...	2
1959 ...	2
1964 ...	1
1965 ...	1

These six persons are detained on Warrants of Arrest and Detention issued against them under the Banishment Ordinance.

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the total number of persons from Singapore, by year of detention, who are still being detained since their arrest before 1961.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name and Number</i>	<i>Date of Arrest</i>
1956 ...	1. Low Tai Tong— Singapore/70	27-10-56
1957 ...	1. Lim Cheng Joe— Singapore/183	22-8-57
	2. Watt Chee Meng— Singapore/185	22-8-57
	3. Koo Her Lee— Singapore/188	25-9-57

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who were detained without trial, by year, from 1948 to 1957. Of these how many, by year, are still under detention.

Dato' Dr Ismail:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of persons detained</i>	<i>Still in detention</i>
1948 ...	5,984 ...	Nil
1949 ...	9,785 ...	Nil
1950 ...	6,260 ...	Nil
1951 ...	4,773 ...	Nil
1952 ...	2,705 ...	Nil
1953 ...	1,588 ...	Nil
1954 ...	1,095 ...	Nil
1955 ...	846 ...	Nil
1956 ...	568 ...	Nil
1957 ...	331 ...	Nil

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Radio and Television Fees

71. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting whether he is aware that \$6 million a year is lost through the evasion of payment of licence fees for radio and television sets, if so, what steps does he propose to take to stop this annual loss of revenue.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): I am not prepared to agree with the categorical statement of the Hon'ble Member, although an estimate prepared sometime ago by the Methods and Organisation Adviser's Department believes that theoretical loss of revenue to Government through the evasion of payment of licence fees for radio and television sets could amount to a similar sum.

This does not, however, mean that my Ministry is not aware of the present position regarding the evasion, against which a country-wide campaign is already under way. The Licensing Division of my Ministry which carries out inspection of Radio and Television licences has only a staff of 12 inspectors, located in the States of Malaya. As their number is quite inadequate for tackling the job, proposals are being forwarded to the appropriate authorities both to strengthen this Division and to introduce other steps towards the prevention of this practice. My Ministry is also at the moment actively planning for the improvement of legislation to cater for the present day requirements of Radio and Television licensing so as to make it more effective.

I can hence assure the Hon'ble Member that Government is fully aware of the present position obtaining in this country and elsewhere and that all possible steps are being taken to put a stop to the evasion of licence fees on Radio and Television receivers.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Late Mr C. A. Fredericks

72. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if he is satisfied

with the "Open Verdict" returned at the inquest on the late Mr C. A. Fredericks when the driver of the lorry which collided with the late Mr C. A. Fredericks's car did not turn up at the inquest. If not, what steps will he take to see that justice is done to the family of the late Mr C. A. Fredericks.

The Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): As soon as an arrest has been made the driver of the lorry will be charged in court. In the meantime this matter is *sub-judice* and I wish to say no more on the subject.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Educated Unemployed

73. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Labour to state:

- (a) whether he is aware of the potential increase in the number of "educated unemployed" and, if so, whether he is co-operating with the Minister of Education to try and find suitable employment for this category of unemployed; and
- (b) the number of "educated employed" in relation to the general unemployment figures for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam):

- (a) I am aware of the potential increase in the number of "educated unemployed". My Ministry has always co-operated and will continue to co-operate with the Ministry of Education to try and help the "educated unemployed".
- (b) The figures asked for are not available.

Labour for Sabah

74. Enche' Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Labour what is the policy of Government regarding the recruitment of labour for Sabah where labour cannot be obtained from within Sabah itself.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Every effort is being made to recruit labour from the other States of Malaysia.

Wages Council for Cinema Workers

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the reasons for the delay in completing the report of the seven-man Commission of Inquiry to find out whether a Wages Council should be set up for cinema workers in Malaya, and whether the Minister is aware of the need of such a Wages Council, if so, whether he would take steps to see that there is no undue delay in the Commission of Inquiry completing its work.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: There has been some delay in the Commission completing its work due to some members being unable to attend meetings owing to their temporary absence from the country. The members are now available and a meeting has already been fixed.

Borneo Company, Kuala Lumpur

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware that there have been off and on strikes or walk-outs of the employees of the Borneo Company in Kuala Lumpur and, if so, what were their causes and what efforts, if any, were made by his Ministry to settle the strike or walk-out.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am aware of certain action by employees of the Borneo Company in Kuala Lumpur and this arose out of a dispute in an associate company. That dispute was, however, resolved with the assistance of the Ministry and action by the employees of the Borneo Company also ceased.

Berjantai Tin Dredging Ltd

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware of the strike by mining workers at the Berjantai Tin Dredging Ltd; if so, what are the causes of the strike and what steps has his Ministry taken to settle the dispute.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am aware of the strike by mining workers of the Berjantai Tin Dredging Ltd and this arose out of a dispute over termination of employment of 4 workers.

Through the intervention of the Ministry, the parties agreed to refer the dispute to an independent umpire and the strike was called off.

Estate Hospitals

78. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state:

- (i) the number and names of all the estate hospitals in Perak, Negri Sembilan and Malacca, giving the names State by State separately;
- (ii) the bed capacity of each estate hospital in Perak, Negri Sembilan and Malacca;
- (iii) the number of patients admitted to each hospital in Perak, Negri Sembilan and Malacca; giving the figures for each State separately;
- (iv) the money spent on each estate hospital for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964—giving the figures for each year separately;
- (v) the money spent on drugs for each estate hospital in Perak, Negri Sembilan and Malacca for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964—giving the figures for each year separately;
- (vi) the name of the visiting medical officer or the medical officer in charge of each estate hospital in Perak, Negri Sembilan and Malacca.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: As this question requires a certain amount of time for collection and collation of the information required, Hon'ble Member would be given the particulars when ready.

Kelantan Malay Labourers in Sabah

79. Enche' Mustafa bin Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa buroh² Melayu yang di-bawa dari Kelantan ka-Sabah untuk bekerja sa-bagai penoreh getah di-sana telah di-bayar upah yang tidak cukup untuk membeli keperluan harian kerana harga barang² di-sana tinggi, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Saya sedar bahawa ada perasaan tidak puas

hati berkenaan bayaran gaji di-Sabah, dan Kementerian Buroh sedang memerhatikan keadaan ini dengan amat teliti supaya apa² tindakan yang perlu dapat di-ambil bagi membaikinya.

80. Enche Mustafa bin Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa buroh² Melayu yang tersebut telah membuat rayuan supaya mereka di-hantar balek segera ka-Malaya, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Saya tidak tahu pekerja² ini telah merayu supaya di-hantar balek ka-Malaya. Walau bagaimana pun, sharat² konterek mereka ada menguntokkan tambang² balek.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Land

81. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Lands and Mines:

- (a) to give figures of how much land in Malaysia is now under cultivation and how much is potentially cultivable but has not yet been opened up and developed;
- (b) how much of the undeveloped land does the Government plan to alienate and allocate to the citizens of Malaysia in 1965; and
- (c) what is the basis of this alienation and allocation of such land.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):

(a) The figures required are approximately as follows:

	<i>Under Cultivation (Acres)</i>	<i>Potentially Cultivable (Acres)</i>
Malaya ...	5,500,000	8,000,000
Sarawak ...	1,728,000	} Not available
Sabah ...	418,000	
Singapore ...	40,000		Nil

The figure for Sarawak does not include areas under shifting cultivation which amounts to 5,568,000 acres approximately.

(b) Since alienation of land is a State subject, the complete figures for the whole of Malaysia are not available.

However, insofar as State Schemes financed from Federal funds and F.L.D.A. Schemes are concerned, the figures for the States of Malaya are as follows:

- (i) State Schemes ... 4,591 acres approx.
- (ii) F.L.D.A. Schemes 31,373 ..

For Sarawak the State plans to alienate approximately 50,000 acres in 1965.

(c) For the same reason stated in answer (b) above, the complete information for the whole of Malaysia is not available.

In respect of the States of Malaya the basis of alienation is governed by the National Land Council policy whereby 1st priority is given to the landless people and those who own uneconomic holding, while those who already have adequate land or other resources are not given consideration.

In the State of Sarawak, all new land will be alienated in lots of economic size and priority given to F.L.D.A. type Schemes for landless of all races and replacing land held under Native Customary tenure by land under title recognising Native Customary Rights as ownership.

Alsagoff Estates

82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines what is the outcome of the negotiation between the Central Government and the trustees of the Alsagoff estates over the purchase of the latter's estates in Singapore and whether the purpose of this purchase is to help only UMNO members in Singapore to own houses.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The Central Government has not come to any decision concerning the Alsagoff Estate.

The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Overseas Tours for Study of Housing Projects

83. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing:

- (a) the total expenses incurred by the Hon'ble Minister's various fact-finding tours overseas in connection with the study of housing projects;
- (b) in what manner these fact-finding tours have boosted the Government housing projects; and
- (c) how many housing projects are under construction in the Federal Capital at the moment.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh):

- (a) It is not possible to state at this stage the precise expenses incurred by the Minister in respect of his tour of certain European countries in connection with housing, as his claims have not been finalised. It is estimated that the total amount will not exceed \$12,000;
- (b) It is too early to judge the effects of his tour on low cost housing in Malaysia since he completed his tour of France only a few weeks ago. The main purpose of his tour was to make an on-the-spot study of industrial housing systems in countries where such systems have proved successful, with a view to their introduction in this country to supplement the conventional methods in measures to overcome the housing shortage in the quickest possible time. Consideration is being given for a pilot project using the industrial building process in Federal Capital in the near future;
- (c) At present two schemes are under construction in the Federal Capital—
 - (i) The 2nd phase Low Cost Housing Scheme at Kampong Pandan for 396 units;

- (ii) The 3rd phase Loke Yew Road Flats for 240 units.

These schemes are expected to be completed by the end of this year. Planning in respect of 2,844 units in the Jalan Pekeliling scheme is in its final stages and it is hoped that construction will commence within this year.

Detailed planning has also commenced on three other major projects for the Federal Capital with an estimated total number of 35,000 units.

Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota

84. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether the terms and conditions of service of the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur, have been settled; if not, to state the reasons.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: As the post of Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur is filled by an M.C.S. Officer by secondment, the terms and conditions of service which would apply are the same as for an M.C.S. Officer of equivalent grade. The officer seconded, however, while holding this appointment, enjoys additional privileges attached to the post.

85. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the basic pay of the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur, is \$1,670 per mensem, while that of each of his six Heads of Departments is \$1,700; if so, when does he propose to take immediate steps to rectify this anomalous situation.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister is aware of this. The six Heads of Departments mentioned are the employees of the Federal Capital and belong to a closed service. The officer seconded to the post of Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota is in Superscale "D" of the Malayan Civil Service, and his basic salary is \$1,670 per month. As he is in the Superscale "D", he has prospects of further advancement in the Malayan Civil Service. As such the question of anomaly does not arise.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FLDA and RIDA in Sarawak

86. Penghulu Jinggut Anak Attan bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar:

- (a) Bila-kah ranchangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan akan di-mulakan di-Negeri Sarawak; dan
- (b) Sudah-kah di-timbang hendak meluaskan Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan ka-Sarawak bagi membantu anak-anak bumiputra di-sana.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Abdul Razak):

- (a) Satu Pejabat bahagian L.K.T.P. telah pun di-buka di-Kuching pada 1hb Mei, 1965. Ranchangan L.K.T.P. akan di-mulakan di-Sarawak apabila Kerajaan Negeri dapat menhadangkan sa-suatu kawasan yang sesuai untuk di-buka.
- (b) Pertimbangan untuk melanjutkan RIDA ka-Sarawak telah diperbuat dahulu dan pada masa sekarang satu pejabat telah pun di-buka di-Kuching pada 18hb Mach, 1965.

MINISTRY FOR SABAH AFFAIRS AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Air Raids

87. Enche' C. V. Devan Na'ir asks the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence what concrete steps he has taken to prepare the people of this country in the event of sudden air raids.

The Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence (Dato' Donald Stephens): The following steps have been taken:

- (1) 200,000 pamphlets as to the action to be taken in the event of an air raid have been printed in four languages and distributed to all the States in the country. Publicity has also been given through the media of the Radio, the Television, the Press and the Information Services.

(2) A film is also being made by the Ministry for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence which will be shown in Cinemas and by Information Units soon. It will depict the action to be taken in the event of an air raid.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Lumut Harbour

88. Enche' Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Transport whether the Government has received any advice or report on the development of Lumut Harbour, and if so, will the Minister make a statement on the advice or report.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): The Government has not yet received an advice or report on the development of Lumut Port. However, the Ministry of Transport is in the process of preparing a Paper on the port development at Lumut.

89. Enche' Kam Woon Wah asks the Minister of Transport to state who are the members of Lumut Harbour Advisory Board and how were they appointed.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: There is no Lumut Harbour Advisory Board, but there is a committee known as the Lumut Port Control Advisory Committee set up since 1961 which consists of the following members:

Chairman ... Secretary to the Ministry of Transport.

Members ... State Secretary, Perak or his representative;
District Officer, Dinding;

Representative of Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Director of Marine, States of Malaya.

The Committee also has power to co-opt both State and Federal Officers having regard to the nature of the business under discussion.

The Committee was appointed, by administrative action, by the Minister

of Transport in agreement with the State Government of Perak, having regard to the constitutional position regarding executive authority over waters falling within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Industrial Relations Officer

90. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport if the services of the Industrial Relations Officer, Malayan Railway could not be put to more effective use of bringing about better relations between the Railway Administration and the Railwaymen.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Industrial Relations Officer, Malayan Railway has been most conscientious in discharging his duties. He has spared no efforts to help improve industrial relations in the Railway. I may point out that this officer was once a President of the Malayan Trade Union Congress and therefore has a thorough knowledge and a wealth of experience on trade union matters.

Air-Services with Communist Countries

91. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia berchadang hendak mengadakan hubungan perkhidmatan udara dengan Negara² Kominis dan jika ada, apa-kah perundingan² telah di-buat setakat ini.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saperti yang sudah terma'alom oleh Yang Berhormat kita tidak mengi'tirafkan mana² negeri kominis. Oleh itu soal perundingan untok mengadakan hubungan perkhidmatan udara dengan negara² tersebut tidak-lah timbul.

Kuala Lumpur International Airport

92. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport whether he is aware of the inadequate facilities in the new Subang International Airport; if so, whether his Ministry would consider bringing the airport up to international standard and requirement.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am satisfied and I have the assurances of representatives of airlines

who plan to use the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport that the facilities to be provided are adequate. The airport when complete will stand comparison with any other airport in this part of the world.

I shall be pleased to arrange for the Honourable Member for Batu and any other members of this House who are interested to visit the airport and see for themselves what has been accomplished.

Road-Deaths

93. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state the predominant causes of death on the roads and what steps has his Ministry taken to minimise road fatalities other than by exhortation and warnings and whether his Ministry would consider making it compulsory for motorists to use safety-belts, and crash-helmets for motor-cyclists and pillion-riders.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The predominant causes of deaths on the road resulting from road accidents are as follows:

(1) *Road-users Faults*—

- (a) Driving and riding without due care and attention, i.e.
 - (i) Cutting in and out.
 - (ii) Negligent signalling.
 - (iii) Carelessness with doors.
- (b) Dangerous driving and riding such as speeding and exceeding speed limits.
- (c) Driving and riding on wrong side of the road.
- (d) Jay-walking and crossing roads without due care by pedestrians.

(2) *Vehicle Faults*—

- (a) Mechanical faults of motor vehicles such as steering and brake faults.

(3) *Road Faults*—

- (a) Slippery conditions of roads and uneven road surface.

The approach to the problem of road accident prevention can be divided into three sphere of activities:

- (1) Engineering among which are road construction, widening and road improvement, provision of street lighting, etc. You are aware that the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecoms and the local authorities in the various States have done a lot to widen, straighten and improve the Federal Highways, the State Roads and roads in the rural areas to facilitate safer driving and smooth flow of traffic.
- (2) Educating the road users to make them realise the consequences of road accidents and to behave properly on the road. This is being done by the Road Safety Council of my Ministry, the various similar Councils in the States with the co-operation of the Police, the Ministry of Education the oil companies and the organisations that are prepared to help. In this respect the Council has stepped up campaigns including among others the showing of films, screening of cinema slides, lectures to the public and schools issuing of road safety pamphlets, booklets and posters and issuing letter of appeal to new holders of driving licence.
- (3) Enforcement of Road Traffic Laws by the Royal Malaysia Police.

In addition to these, as a road safety measure, my Ministry had introduced the Speed Limit Rules restricting the speed limits of certain types of vehicles, introduced speed limits on certain parts of the road where fast driving is considered dangerous, introduced rules for Government vehicles to take out vocational driving licence, and had amended the Road Traffic Rules to make it compulsory for bicycles to install red rear light when ridden at night.

My Ministry has no intention at present of making it compulsory for motor-car drivers and passengers to use safety-belts nor it is the intention

at present to make it compulsory for motor-cyclists and pillion-riders to use safety-helmets, but the Ministry is at the moment considering legislation to have motor-cars and certain types of vehicles to be fitted with safety-belts for the drivers and front-seat passengers as standard equipment.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Booths

94. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Posts, Works and Telecommunications what steps he has taken to remedy the situation created in Petaling Jaya by unserviceable telephone booths.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Action has been taken to renovate the telephone kiosks in Petaling Jaya. There has been some delay due to the fact that the Telecommunications Department is experimenting with new materials such as the use of plastic sheets wooden louvres and wire grills instead of glass, in order to reduce damage due to vandalism.

Work has already started on telephone booths in other parts of Kuala Lumpur and some of the booths in Petaling Jaya should be renovated by the end of this month. However, it is pointed out that there are three telephone booths which have been withdrawn from service because of repeated damage caused to the telephone mechanism by unknown members of the public. Two of these are being re-sited, but the third, which is located in a central area is not being considered for re-siting since this would inconvenience the public, will have to remain out of service for a further period. We hope that this vandalism is a temporary phase and at a suitable time we will restore the third booth to service again.

Post Office at Bukit Gambir

95. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, ada-kah Kementerian-nya mengetahui akan kesulitan²

yang di-hadapi oleh penduduk² Bukit Gambir oleh kerana tiada-nya Pejabat Pos di-situ dan jika ya, bila-kah Kerajaan akan mendirikan Pejabat Pos di-pekan Bukit Gambir itu.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Rancangan mendirikan sa-buah Pejabat Pos di-Bukit Gambir telah di-chadangkan di-dalam Malaysia Plan Yang Pertama, pada tahun 1966.

Temerloh Bridge

96. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications the number of times the Temerloh Bridge has broken down and the cause of these breakdowns, also the cost of building the bridge, and the cost of each repair.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Temerloh Bridge only broke down once when it was just completed in December 1960 and 3 piers and 4 deck spans of 40 ft each were washed away. A Bailey bridge was slung across and the bridge was opened to traffic soon after. There have been no other occasions when the bridge has broken down.

Cost of the Temerloh Bridge	\$1,102,259
Cost of slinging Bailey and improvements to approaches	80,000

Kuala Lumpur-Kuantan Road

97. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that the Kuala Lumpur-Kuantan Road from Maran to the 30th Mile is in a bad state of repair, if so, when does he propose to turn that stretch into a first class road.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: This particular stretch of road is on Route II where extensive improvements have been undertaken during the past few years. This particular stretch has been entered in the First Malaysia Plan and land acquisition is in hand.

Bridge at Losong

98. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications when the bridge at Losong,

Kuala Trengganu will be ready for traffic and the cost of building that bridge.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The bridge will be completed by August 1965. The cost is \$1,050,000.

Tennis Court, Istana Negara

99. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications what was the cost of lighting the tennis court at the Istana Negara; who were the contractors, and whether the money spent was the usual cost of lighting such a tennis court.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The cost of lighting the tennis court at Istana Negara was \$9,385. The contractors were Messrs Hup Heng Electrical Contractors who obtained this contract because they offered the lowest tender.

Fly-overs at Federal Highway Junctions

100. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether he is aware that the traffic lights in the Federal Highway at its junction with Jalan University and Jalan Utara have been condemned as death traps. In view of the impending opening of the Subang Airport, thereby increasing the flow of traffic along the Federal Highway, will he consider building fly-overs at these junctions.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: There have been hasty judgements on the traffic lights at Jalan Utara and Jalan University. With experience on the use of these lights, traffic has tended to move with greater efficiency. The need for fly-over has been envisaged and has been included in the First Malaysia Plan.

Kuala Lumpur-Kepong Road

101. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether he is aware that many fatal accidents have occurred at the bridge near the 5th mile Kuala Lumpur-Kepong Road. If so, when will he straighten the road there and build a new bridge as well.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Northern Thru' Route for Kuala

Lumpur will be completed in 1967. The bridge in question will be on a cul-de-sac. Thus traffic will be practically nil.

Kuala Lumpur-Batu Village Road

102. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications when will the new Kuala Lumpur-Batu Village road be completed.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: In 1967.

Malayan Times Ltd

103. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether the Malayan Times Limited did owe any money to the Telecommunications Department for any of the months of 1964, and, if so, what were the sums involved and what steps taken by the Telecommunications Department to recover the money.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Malayan Times Telephone and Telegraph accounts in 1964 were running arrears of account covered by an approved Bankers Guarantee. These arrears at no material time exceeded the amount of the Bankers Guarantee.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Hansards

104. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Prime Minister to inform the House why there is so much delay in the publication of the "Hansard" (parliamentary proceedings) whether he is aware that there is great public interest in these publications, and that the full proceedings of the first meeting of the first session of this House one year ago has not yet been brought out, and in view of the fact that an essential facet of sound parliamentary democracy is dependent upon the prompt issue of the proceedings of the Dewan Ra'ayat, whether he will assure this House that Government will try to expedite all future issues of the proceedings of this House, and if necessary to provide more funds so that such publications

can be made daily during the meetings of the Dewan Ra'ayat.

The Prime Minister: The Government is fully aware of the need to have the Official Reports of this House circulated to Members as early as possible. As a result, an establishment for 14 reporters (7 Malay Reporters and 7 English Reporters) was approved by the Government for the new Parliamentary Service. Unfortunately, when the report of the Parliamentary Advisory Committee relating to the Parliamentary Service as a whole was scrutinised, it was found that there were omissions which would result in some technical impediments in the implementation of the recommendations as contained in the Report. It was therefore necessary for the Committee to submit a second report. In the meanwhile, action was taken by the Office of Parliament to recruit additional reporters to fill all the posts as provided in the new establishment. But the response from suitable candidates has been most disappointing. Of the 18 applications received only 3 were from suitably qualified candidates.

Presumably, the main reason for this poor response was that the scheme was not considered attractive enough by those who had the necessary qualifications. The simplest course to adopt would be merely to raise substantially the salary scale of these reporters. In view of the fact that the sitting hours of this House are very limited, it is felt that there is very little justification in adopting this course. It may also be pointed out that even if all the 14 posts in the establishment were filled, it is physically impossible to publish the official reports daily as facilities for printing Parliamentary papers at the Printing Department are not unlimited, taking into consideration the Department's other responsibilities.

As the sitting hours of the House do not extend to more than three months in one year the setting up of a separate printing division for Parliament cannot be justified. Serious consideration is now being given by my Department as well as the Office of Parliament to the

question of employing additional reporters on part-time basis and publishing the draft official reports on stencil forms. It is hoped that the Office of Parliament would be in a position to employ these part-time reporters before the next meeting of Parliament.

Judge for Malacca

105. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware of the need of a High Court judge in the State of Malacca; if so, whether the Government intends to appoint a judge there.

The Prime Minister: There is no need for a High Court Judge in Malacca. At the moment the Judge in Seremban deals with all the cases in Malacca and as there are not many cases he is well able to handle all of them.

Appointment of Additional Judges

106. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware of the backlog of civil cases in the High Courts; if so, what steps he has taken to deal with this backlog, and whether the Government would consider appointing more High Court judges in view of the increase in civil litigations.

The Prime Minister: Consideration has been given to the appointment of more High Court Judges and as soon as a reply has been received from the Rulers steps will be taken to appoint them.

Singapore Riots

107. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister why the Commission of Inquiry into the Singapore Riots last year has not started work yet.

The Prime Minister: The Commission of Enquiry into the Singapore disturbances has started its enquiry with effect from 19th April, 1965.

Deputy Federal Secretary

108. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware of the accusation by the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence that

the Deputy Federal Secretary "behaved like a colonial governor", if so, whether he has instituted inquiries into the allegation, what is the outcome of his investigation and if the charge is false, whether he will clear the name of the former Deputy Federal Secretary.

The Prime Minister: I have been aware that the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence has stated, according to newspaper reports, that a Federal officer was behaving like a colonial governor; no mention has been made of the Deputy Federal Secretary. This matter is considered as closed.

Malayan Technical Services Union

109. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister what is the outcome of the pay claims and negotiation of the Malayan Technical Services Union with the Government.

The Prime Minister: No pay claims have been received from and therefore no negotiations have been carried out with the Malayan Technical Services Union.

The following claims in respect of Technical Services were however received from the Staff Side, National Whitley Council (Div. I-IV):

- (i) revision of salary for Technical Assistants and Agricultural Assistants;
- (ii) revision of salary for Technical College Lecturers.

Both the above-mentioned claims have been negotiated with the Staff Side, National Whitley Council (Div. I-IV) and offers of revision of salaries have been made, effective from the first of the month following acceptance of the offer by the Staff Side.

The Staff Side has not accepted the offers but has requested that they be further improved. The request is now under consideration.

National Library

110. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether the Government recognises the urgent need for a National Library; if so, when does the Government propose to establish the National Library.

The Prime Minister: This subject is under study. The Government is examining a suitable site for this National Library.

Malayan Civil Service

111. Enche' M. Daud bin Abdul Samad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Sudah-kah quota bagi orang² Melayu dalam jawatan² M.C.S. itu di-penohkan;
- (b) Sebutkan jumlah pegawai² M.C.S. yang Melayu dan bukan Melayu.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Belum;
- (b) Jumlah pegawai² M.C.S. yang Melayu dan bukan Melayu adalah seperti berikut—

Pada 31-8-1957

Melayu	...	...	132
Warga Negara yang bukan Melayu	...	...	18
Dagang	...	...	189

Pada 1-5-1965

Melayu	...	...	325
Warga Negara yang bukan Melayu	...	...	47
Dagang	...	...	3

HUJONGAN KHAS

KAPADA
TITAH UCHAPAN

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen pada hari Thalatha, 25 haribulan Mei, 1965

Kertas ini ia-lah Hujongan Khas kepada Titah Uchapan yang di-lafadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen pada hari Thalatha, 25 haribulan Mei, 1965 yang mengandongi lain² penerangan yang lengkap.

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

Pada tahun yang lalu beberapa masa-alah yang besar² terpaksa di-hadapi. Yang amat penting antara-nya ia-lah permusohan dari Indonesia. Sa-lain daripada itu ada pula beberapa masa-alah dalam negeri yang rumit; kebanyakan-nya timbul oleh kerana permusohan dari Indonesia.

Permusohan dari Indonesia

2. Permusohan Indonesia terhadap negeri ini telah sa-makin sa-hari sa-makin bertambah hinggakan Kerajaan memikirkan mustahak seluroh negeri ini di-ishtiharkan dalam Keadaan Dzarurat. Pada masa dahulu Indonesia hanya menyerang Negeri² Borneo sahaja tetapi pada masa sekarang mereka telah menambah perbuatan² mencheroboh mereka ia-itu dengan mendarat di-Semenanjung Tanah Melayu. Mereka menghantar pula ejen² mereka ka-Semenanjung Tanah Melayu. Kebanyakan daripada perbuatan² mereka ia-lah perbuatan² khianat dan perbuatan² yang menchemaskan orang ramai.

3. Kerajaan telah juga berpendapat ia-itu pilihan² raya bagi Majlis² Mesuarat Tempatan mustahak di-tanggohkan dalam masa Dzarurat ini. Pilihan² raya itu di-tanggohkan bagi sementara waktu sahaja dan akan di-adakan sa-mula apabila sahaja Indonesia memberhentikan pencherobohannya. Jika sa-kira-nya ada tempat sa-bagai ahli Majlis² Tempatan itu menjadi kosong dalam masa pilihan²

raya itu di-tanggohkan Parti ahli yang mengkosongkan tempat itu akan diminta memilih chalun bagi mengisi tempat itu.

Perhubungan dengan Kerajaan² Negeri

4. Kerajaan Pusat sentiasa berniat hendak bekerjasama dengan semua Kerajaan² Negeri termasuk Kerajaan² Negeri yang bukan-nya di-pegang oleh Parti Perikatan.

Negeri² Baharu

5. Kerja menyatukan Negeri² baharu Malaysia ia-itu Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura dengan Negeri² Tanah Melayu maseh berjalan terus. Lawatan Sambil Belajar telah di-atorkan bagi penduduk² Sabah dan Sarawak melawat Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan penduduk² Semenanjung Tanah Melayu melawat Sabah dan Sarawak. Tujuan lawatan² ini ia-lah supaya mereka itu mengetahui akan keadaan² di-negeri ini dan dengan yang demikian dapat mereka faham akan masa-alah² dan hasrat² ra'ayat Malaysia keseluruhan-nya. Menteri² dan pegawai² Kerajaan ada-lah di-galakkan melawat Negeri² baharu itu supaya mereka dapat mengetahui lebeh dalam lagi masa-alah² dan hasrat² penduduk² Negeri² itu. Oleh kerana Semenanjung Tanah Melayu terletak-nya jauh dari Negeri² yang baharu itu maka dua orang Menteri telah di-lantek untuk memberi nasihat kepada Kerajaan Pusat berkenaan dengan perkara² yang berhubung dengan Negeri² itu. Mereka ia-lah Menteri bagi Hal Ehwal Sarawak dan Menteri bagi Hal Ehwal Sabah dan Pertahanan 'Awam.

6. Ada-lah juga menjadi dasar Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan orang² dari negeri² luar melawat Malaysia supaya mereka dapat mengetahui lebeh dalam lagi perihal negara ini. Dasar ini sedang di-jalankan dan pelawat² dari luar negeri terutama dari negara² Afro-Asia telah sa-makin ramai mengunjongi Malaysia.

7. Dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu ini Lawatan² Sambil Belajar telah di-ator supaya ra'ayat Malaysia dapat melawat negara² tetangga. Dasar ini akan terus berjalan.

Pembangunan

8. Kejayaan yang di-chapai dalam lapangan ekonomi dan masyarakat patut sangat mendapat perhatian; inilah satu kejayaan yang negara kita ini, yang baharu merdeka dan kechil ini, boleh berbesar hati.

9. Keluaran barang² (output) dalam negeri yang sa-makin bertambah berganda² itu menunjukkan kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam lapangan ekonomi. Keluaran barang² telah di-taksirkan telah bertambah sa-banyak 25 peratus di-antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964 atau pukul rata bertambah lebeh daripada 8 peratus sa-tahun. Penduduk² negara ini telah bertambah ramai hampir² 3 peratus banyak-nya sa-tahun ia-itu satu daripada tambahan yang tertinggi sa-kali dalam dunia ini dan oleh itu keluaran barang² telah bertambah pukul rata bagi tiap² sa-orang hampir² 5 peratus banyak-nya.

10. Tambahan pendapatan (income) pukul rata bagi tiap² sa-orang kurang daripada tambahan keluaran barang² (output) kerana harga getah asli telah sa-makin lama sa-makin turun. Taksiran permulaan menunjukkan ia-itu pendapatan dalam negeri telah bertambah kira² 6 peratus sa-tahun antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964. Tambahan ini menunjukkan pendapatan pukul rata tiap² sa-orang bertambah sa-banyak 3 peratus sa-tahun.

11. Kemajuan negara kita yang berjalan dengan lancar-nya itu sangat nyata daripada penanaman modal pehak Kerajaan dan pehak bersendirian yang telah bertambah sa-makin hari sa-makin banyak. Jumlah penanaman modal di-taksir telah bertambah hampir² 15 peratus sa-tahun antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964. Apabila penanaman modal itu di-kira sa-bagai sa-bahagian daripada pendapatan negara (national income), maka bahagian penanaman modal itu telah bertambah daripada lebeh kurang 17 peratus dalam tahun 1961 kepada lebeh sedikit daripada 21 peratus dalam tahun 1964. Lebeh kurang 70 peratus daripada wang penanaman modal itu datang-nya dari dalam negeri ini sendiri.

12. Dalam hal kemajuan penanaman modal, perkara yang penting ia-lah penanaman modal pehak Kerajaan dan pehak bersendirian telah bertambah². Kerajaan akan terus menjalankan dasar hendak memberi kemudahan² dan peluang² kepada pehak² bersendirian, baik dalam negeri ini atau pun yang datang dari luar negeri, untok mengambil bahagian dengan bersungguh² dalam usaha hendak memajukan negeri ini. Kemajuan akan dapat di-chapai dengan segera hanya jika sa-kira-nya ikhtiar bersaorangan itu dapat berjalan dengan sa-penoh²-nya. Penanaman modal bersendirian yang datang dari luar negeri akan terus di-sambut dengan baik dan di-galakkan kerana perannya untok menambah modal pehak bersendirian yang sedia ada dalam negeri ini dan juga kerana akibat² lain yang meninggikan taraf dan mutu teknologi dalam perusahaan negeri ini.

13. Tiap² Negeri di-Malaysia pada masa ini sedang melaksanakan ranchangan² pembangunan masing², ia-itu Tanah Melayu melaksanakan Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua 1961-65; Sabah melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan 1965-70; Sarawak melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan 1964-68; dan Singapura melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Yang Pertama 1961-65. Penanaman modal Kerajaan dalam tahun 1961-64 di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua Tanah Melayu berjumlah \$2,143 juta. Jumlah ini ia-lah lebeh 70 peratus daripada jumlah yang di-ranchangkan ia-itu sa-banyak \$2,953 juta. Dalam tahun ini, sa-bahagian daripada tambahan pendapatan kita terpaksa di-untukkan bagi kegunaan pertahanan. Oleh kerana ranchangan kita boleh diubah² maka dapat-lah peruntukan ini di-buat dengan tiada mengganggu perjalanan usaha hendak memajukan ekonomi dan masyarakat. Kerajaan berasa puas hati dengan kemajuan penanaman modal pehak bersendirian. Penanaman modal yang di-khendaki ia-lah \$2,900 juta. Daripada tahun 1961 hingga tahun 1964, lebeh daripada 90 peratus daripada penanaman modal ini telah terchapai.

14. Rancangan Pembangunan 1959-64 bagi Sabah telah di-selesaikan dengan jaya-nya pada tahun 1964 dan satu Rancangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun, 1964-68, yang baharu bagi Sarawak telah di-mulakan dengan sempurna-nya pada tahun 1964 juga. Rancangan Pembangunan Yang Pertama bagi Singapura 1961-65 sekarang ini hampir² siap.

15. Tujuan Kerajaan menjalankan semua rancangan itu sekarang ini ialah hendak meninggikan kebolehan mengeluarkan barang dalam ekonomi negeri² itu masing², meninggikan pendapatan dan barang² yang di-keluarkan oleh tiap² sa-orang penduduk negeri² itu, memberi pekerjaan kepada buroh² yang sa-makin hari sa-makin bertambah banyak itu dan membolehkan pendapatan tiap² ra'ayat makin sama banyak-nya. Semua rancangan² itu mempunyai maksud hendak membena sa-mula ekonomi negeri² itu. Di-Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak membanyakkan lagi jenis barang² yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri² itu dengan menggalakkan kerja memajukan lain² barang² pertanian yang sesuai sa-lain daripada getah dan memberi galakan kepada usaha hendak mengembangkan perusahaan yang di-fikirkan berpatutan. Di-Singapura pula, tujuannya ia-lah hendak melebuhkan usaha² memajukan perusahaan: pada masa yang lalu Singapura ma'amor kerana ia menjadi pusat perdagangan ekseptot dan impot.

Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, 1966-70

16. Bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi dan semua Kementerian² Persekutuan dan Jabatan² Negeri telah mula menjalankan kerja menyediakan Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-70. Dalam pada itu Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negara telah di-susun sa-mula supaya ia dapat menggunakan buah fikiran dan pengalaman Negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura masa menimbangkan masalah² negara. Sa-lain daripada itu sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat kepada Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negara mengenai kemajuan perusahaan bersendirian sedang di-

tubuhkan. Wakil² daripada pehak perusahaan bersendirian dan pehak Kerajaan akan menjadi ahli Jawatan-kuasa itu. Tugas-nya ia-lah memberi nasihat tentang hal² berkenaan dengan kemajuan 'am-nya dan kemajuan perusahaan bersendirian khas-nya. Kerajaan berharap deraf Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu akan sempat di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen sa-belum di-adakan persidangan belanjawan yang akan datang.

17. Sunggoh pun ada permusohan dari Indonesia dan sunggoh pun pertahanan Malaysia terpaksa diperkokohkan lagi, Kerajaan ber'azam tidak akan menanggohkan usaha-nya hendak memajukan ekonomi dan masharakat. Oleh hal yang demikian Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu sekarang ini sedang di-gubal dengan maksud supaya ia menjadi suatu rancangan yang mengandongi chita² yang tinggi tetapi munasabah. Maksud Kerajaan membuat rancangan yang baharu ini ia-lah hendak mengukuhkan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai oleh Malaysia pada masa² yang lalu dan hendak mendatangkan beberapa kemajuan lagi. Semua usaha² ini akan di-jalankan dengan tujuan hendak men-chapai kemajuan ekonomi di-seluruh Malaysia dengan chepat-nya terutama sa-kali di-Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak, mengurangkan perbezaan pendapatan penduduk² dan mengadakan perkhidmatan² masharakat dan kemudahan² kebudayaan dengan chukup-nya supaya darjah kehidupan semua penduduk Malaysia bertambah tinggi. Tujuan Kerajaan membuat rancangan ini yang terutama sa-kali ia-lah hendak men-chuba menggunakan kemajuan ekonomi dalam masharakat sa-bagai satu alat untuk menyatu padukan ra'ayat negara yang baharu ini.

Membanyakkan Jenis Pertanian

18. Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negara (NDPC) telah menjalankan usaha-nya hendak mengka² bersama² dengan Jabatan² yang berkenaan akan kemungkinan² supaya pertanian dapat maju dengan chepat-nya dengan membanyakkan jenis pertanian dan juga hendak mengadkan rancangan² yang sesuai bagi

di-masokkan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Kerajaan sedang memberi lebih perhatian kepada kemudahan² bagi mempelajari ilmu pertanian. Peluang² untuk mencapai kemajuan dalam lapangan pertanian dalam masa yang pendek ada banyak, akan tetapi sama ada kemajuan pertanian akan terus dan kekal majunya bergantung-lah kepada boleh atau tidak di-adakan banyak ahli² pertanian yang terlatah dalam berbagai² peringkat latehan untuk menjalankan penyelidekan² yang mustahak dan untuk memberi jaminan supaya hasil² penyelidekan yang telah lalu, yang sedang di-jalankan pada masa sekarang, dan yang akan di-jalankan pada masa yang akan datang disampaikan kepada petani² seluruhnya. Kemudahan² pelajaran pertanian mustahak-lah di-tambah lagi; tidak kurang daripada 6,000 orang pembantu muda pertanian, 1,500 orang ahli² pertanian yang berdiploma dan 750 orang ahli pertanian yang berkelulusan Universiti hendak-lah di-adakan dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang. Langkah² sedang di-jalankan bagi menambah kemudahan² yang sedia ada sekarang ini dan bagi mengadakan kemudahan² yang baharu supaya ahli² pertanian yang terlatah sa-banyak yang di-kehendaki itu dapat di-adakan.

Peranchang Tenaga Ra'ayat

19. Kerajaan mengambil perhatian berat atas bilangan pekerja² yang semakin bertambah ramai-nya itu dan masaalah yang timbul daripadanya ia-itu bagaimana hendak mengadakan pekerjaan bagi mereka. Oleh kerana itu satu bahagian peranchang tenaga ra'ayat telah di-adakan dalam Bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi untuk mengetahui dan menyatukan kerja mengadakan rancangan tenaga ra'ayat dan menyusun rancangan² yang mustahak bagi melaksanakan tujuan² Kerajaan—(i) hendak memberi peluang yang chukup untuk mendapat kerja kepada orang² menganggor dan kepada orang² muda yang makin banyak menjadi pekerja pada tiap² tahun; (ii) hendak mengadakan rancangan² pelajaran dan latehan untuk mengadakan pekerja² yang berkepandaian yang chukup bilangan-nya bagi menjalankan

kemajuan ekonomi dan juga untuk mengadakan kumpulan orang² yang cherdek pandai dalam perkara² teknik, dan orang² yang pandai mengurus perusahaan dan perdagangan supaya pembangunan negara dapat di-jalankan terus dengan chepat-nya. Pada masa ini satu penyiasatan tenaga ra'ayat (manpower survey) yang lengkap sedang di-jalankan. Penyiasatan ini ia-lah suatu langkah untuk membolehkan suatu dasar dan rancangan yang sesuai bagi tenaga ra'ayat dapat di-adakan. Jika Jabatan Perangkaan dan Kementerian Buroh berupaya menjalankan penyiasatan ini, Kerajaan berharap hasil² penyiasatan itu akan dapat di-siapkan tidak lama lagi.

Hadiah² Latehan di-bawah anjoran Rancangan Colombo

20. Kerajaan telah terus mengambil peranan yang lebih besar lagi sa-bagai negara penderma (donor country) dalam Rancangan Kerjasama Teknik (Technical Co-operative Programme) di-bawah Rancangan Colombo. Setelah Malaysia di-tubuhkan, Kerajaan telah bersetuju mengambil aleh tanggung-jawab kewangan mengenai hadiah² latehan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Singapura dalam Rancangan Colombo itu. Oleh kerana Majlis Rancangan Colombo telah membuat keputusan hendak mengadakan Latehan Bantuan Teknik Antara Kawasan (Intra-Regional Technical Assistance Training) bagi juru² teknik, maka Malaysia akan mengadakan banyak lagi jenis² latehan dan pengajian bagi negeri² tetangga pada tahun ini dan pada tahun² yang akan datang. Bahkan hadiah² latehan telah di-berikan bukan sahaja kepada Negeri² tetangga saperti Burma, Brunai, Nepal, Pakistan, Filipina dan Negeri Thai, tetapi juga kepada Negeri² lain saperti Mauritius. Hadiah² latehan yang di-adakan itu ia-lah dalam berbagai² lapangan ia-itu daripada lapangan pelajaran Ijazah Universiti kepada lapangan kursus² latehan dalam Pertanian, Kastam, Pergigian, Chukai Pendapatan, Penanaman Getah, "Agronomy" Padi, Kesihatan Luar Bandar, Talikom dan Ilmu Haiwan.

Menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² Malaysia dalam Perkhidmatan 'Awam

21. Pekerjaan menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² tempatan dalam perkhidmatan 'awam sudah hampir siap di-uruskan. Pada akhir bulan Mach, 1965, sa-banyak 95.46 peratus daripada jumlah pegawai² yang berhak (entitled officers) dalam perkhidmatan 'awam telah bersara atau sedang berchuti sa-belum bersara. Sa-belum daripada 1 haribulan Julai, 1965 sa-banyak 59 orang pegawai² dagang lagi akan berhenti. Kebanyakan Pegawai² dagang yang maseh berkhidmat lagi ia-lah bekerja dalam Jabatan Polis. Mereka maseh di-kehendaki berkhidmat lagi oleh kerana permusuhan Indonesia terhadap Malaysia.

Tuntutan Kaki-tangan Kerajaan

22. Baru² ini beberapa Kesatuan Pekerja dalam perkhidmatan 'awam telah mengancham hendak mengambil tindakan perusahaan. Ada daripada-nya telah menjalankan dasar "kerja-perlahan²" dengan berpura² mereka itu ia-lah "bekerja-mengikut-peratoran". Satu bahagian telah diadakan dalam Pejabat Perjawatan Malaysia bagi menguruskan tuntutan² Pehak Kaki-tangan Kerajaan dalam Majlis Whitley yang belum selesai. Tugas bahagian ini ia-lah untuk mengelolakan semua tuntutan Pehak Kaki-tangan (Staff Side) dalam Majlis Whitley supaya gaji dan syarat² perkhidmatan mereka di-semak sa-mula.

23. Apabila menimbangkan tuntutan² daripada kaki-tangan-nya, Kerajaan sangat mustahak memikirkan bukan sahaja kepentingan kaki-tangan-nya, tetapi Kerajaan terpaksa juga memikirkan kepentingan negara seluroh-nya dan kedudukan kewangan bagi membayar tuntutan² itu. Sekarang ini jika gaji banyak sangat naik-nya maka Kerajaan tidak akan dapat membayarnya, kechuali di-naikkan chukai.

Surohanjaya Gaji

24. Kerajaan juga telah melantek satu Surohanjaya Khas Gaji yang di-pengerusikan oleh Tuan Hakim Suffian

bagi mengkaji sa-mula seluroh susunan gaji kaki-tangan Kerajaan dalam perkhidmatan 'awam.

KEMENTERIAN BUROH

25. Kerajaan terus menjalankan dengan giat-nya dasar yang telah di-ishtiharkan bagi memperbaiki kebajikan pekerja dan untuk mengelokkan lagi syarat² pekerjaan serta meninggalkan lagi taraf hidup mereka. Kerajaan juga amat mengambil berat dalam perkara memberi segala pertolongan kepada orang yang menganggor supaya mendapat pekerjaan, dan melateh belia² dalam berbagai² jenis kepandaian bukan sahaja kerana hendak menolong mereka mendapat pekerjaan bahkan kerana menambah bilangan pekerja² yang berkepandaian yang sangat² di-kehendaki dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan yang semakin bertambah banyak di-negeri ini.

26. Kerajaan sedar betapa mustahak-nya di-adakan suatu ranchangan yang lengkap bagi menjamin nasib pekerja². Oleh sebah itu Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan satu ranchangan penchen bagi orang yang tiada berdaya membuat kerja lagi dengan sa-berapa segera-nya. Dan juga Undang² akan diadakan tiada berapa lama lagi untuk mengelokkan lagi keadaan rumah² yang di-sediakan bagi pekerja², menentukan syarat² mereka bekerja dan menjaga keselamatan pekerja yang berumur di-antara 14 dengan 18 tahun yang bekerja di-tempat² hiburan orang ramai.

27. Kerajaan sedia ma'alum ia-itu pekerja² yang berkepandaian mustahak di-tambah bilangan-nya. Oleh sebab itu satu daripada usaha² Kementerian ini ia-lah melateh pelateh² di-bawah Ranchangan Perlatehan Kebangsaan. Ranchangan ini telah di-mulakan pada tahun 1957 dan pada masa ini terus berjalan dengan jaya-nya. Pelateh² yang mengambil bahagian dalam Ranchangan ini telah bertambah ia-itu daripada 70 orang pada masa Ranchangan ini di-mulakan telah bertambah menjadi 769 orang pada akhir tahun 1964. Hal yang demikian menunjukkan betapa penting dan majunya Ranchangan Perlatehan ini.

28. Dalam tahun 1964 telah banyak di-jalankan usaha² bagi memperbaiki perhubungan pekerja² dengan majikan. Kerajaan menjunjong tinggi ikrar Majlis Pertubohan² Majikan Tanah Melayu dan Kongres Kesatuan Sakerja Malaysia mengaku ta'at setia dan menyokong Kerajaan dalam masa Indonesia melakukan konfrantasi dan pencherobohan. Kerajaan berasa amat gembira menerima ikrar² ta'at setia ini dan ikrar² ini amat-lah penting kapada Kerajaan.

29. Peratoran tata-tertib yang telah di-buat bersama² oleh pertubohan majikan² dengan pertubohan pekerja² ada-lah satu bakti yang chemerlang dalam perkara perhubungan pekerja² dengan majikan². Peratoran itu menetapkan langkah² bagi mengekalkan keamanan perusahaan, terutama sekali dalam masa negara ini dalam keadaan Dzarurat. Usaha² telah di-jalankan terus bagi mengekalkan keamanan dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Perhubungan antara majikan dengan pekerja dalam perusahaan yang di-jalankan oleh pehak bersendirian pada 'am-nya baik. Bukti yang menunjukkan demikian ia-lah pehak majikan dan pehak pekerja telah berjaya mengikat beberapa banyak perjanjian.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

Faham Kominis dan Gerakan² Sabversif

30. Faham Kominis dan gerakan² sabversif terus menjadi satu anchaman kapada keselamatan negara dan chara hidup kita. Kerajaan sedar terhadap anchaman² Kominis dan gerakan² sabversif ini dan bersedia menentang dan mengawal anchaman² tersebut. Demokrasi berparlimen ada-lah menjadi satu perinsip Kerajaan dan Kerajaan akan mempertahankan susunan pemerintahan dan keperchayaan-nya ini sampai ka-akhir. Orang² Kominis yang telah gagal dalam perchubuan mereka untuk merampas kuasa dan mena'alok negara ini dengan kekerasan, bergiat dan chergas pula di-bidang sabversif. Kegiatan sabversif ini ada-lah di-tumpukan dan di-tujukan katas badan² belia, persatuan² buroh dan parti² politik.

Konfrantasi

31. Konfrantasi Indonesia terhadap Malaysia sudah masuk dua tahun. Konfrantasi di-mulak di-bidang² kebudayaan, ekonomi dan politik dan kemudian-nya di-perluaskan ka-bidang² ketenteraan dan gerakan² sabversif dan sekarang ini sudah pula berubah chorak. Konfrantasi dalam bidang ketenteraan yang dahulu-nya di-hadkan kapada pencherobohan di-negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak, sekarang ini diperbesarkan untuk meliputi Semenanjung Tanah Melayu. Indonesia sekarang ini dengan tidak segan² lagi mempergunakan anggota² biasa Angkatan Bersenjata untuk melakukan pencherobohan. Pencherobohan ini ada-lah pendaratan² yang di-lancarkan dari udara dan dari laut di-Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan ada-lah penchabulan terhadap kedaulatan negara ini. Keterangan yang menunjukkan pencherobohan dan penyusunan Indonesia hingga masa ini ada-lah saperti berikut:

Negeri² Tanah Melayu—(a) Pendaratan dari laut ia-lah sa-banyak 13, termasuk tiga pertemporan di-perayeran Malaysia; dan (b) satu pencherobohan dari udara ia-itu di-Labis.

Negeri² Borneo—(a) Dari darat—42; (b) Dari laut—13; dan (c) Dari udara—48.

32. Gerakan² sabversif yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia maseh di-teruskan. Dalam Titah Di-Raja pada tahun lepas telah di-terangkan bahawa ada-lah menjadi tujuan utama Indonesia untuk menggulingkan Kerajaan Malaysia yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat dan menggantikan-nya dengan satu Kerajaan yang menyokong Kerajaan Indonesia yang akan menjadikan Malaysia satu wilayah ta'alokan segala yang mungkin dan boleh di-pergunakan; dan Kertas Puteh yang di-terbitkan baharu² ini yang di-beri tajok "Pakatan Khianat Pechah" mencheritakan satu pakatan khianat oleh ahli² politik yang kechewa dan yang menyokong Indonesia untuk menggulingkan Kerajaan kita yang di-pilih mengikut perlembagaan. Dengan terbongkar-nya pakatan khianat ini maka negeri ini telah terpelihara dari satu suasana yang memalukan.

33. Untuk menjayakan pencherobohan bersenjata dan gerakan² sabversif di-Malaysia, Indonesia telah memperhebatkan lagi perbuatan² pengkhianatan untuk menimbulkan huruhara dan perasaan gempar di-kalangan ra'ayat jelata. Perchubaan² pengkhianat² ini sa-takat ini tidak-lah berapa berat akibat-nya; tetapi perbuatan² meletupkan bom di-MacDonald House di-Singapura itu jelas-lah bahawa perbuatan² pengkhianat² Indonesia itu akan mendatangkan bahaya yang besar. Amat-lah tidak bijak untuk kita memperkecil dan mempersandakan musuh kita; kita patut-lah sentiasa bersedia dan berwaspada dan terus bekerja sama dengan pemerintah untuk menghapuskan musuh yang berada di-kalangan kita. Kerajaan sedar terhadap bahaya dari pehak musuh yang di-timbulkan oleh konfrantasi dan segala yang perlu akan di-pergunakan untuk menentang bahaya ini.

34. Sa-lain daripada gerakan² ketenteraan Kerajaan telah juga mengambil langkah² lain untuk mengawal bahaya² yang di-timbulkan oleh pengkhianat² Indonesia. Salah satu daripada langkah² ini ia-lah menubuhkan satu Jawatan-kuasa Pusat Sasaran Penting yang mempunyai jawatan²-kuasa kecil di-tiap² negeri. Kewajipan Jawatan-kuasa ini ia-lah untuk menimbang dan memeriksa segala perkara yang bersangkutan dengan chara² dan langkah² menentang perbuatan² pengkhianatan merosakkan sasaran² penting. Jawatan-kuasa ini telah pun memilih segala tempat² dan bangunan² mustahak dan penting sa-bagai Sasaran Penting. Sasaran Penting ini ada-lah di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai Kawasan² atau Tempat² Larangan dengan tujuan supaya boleh di-buat langkah² keselamatan khas dan dengan tujuan untuk mengawal orang keluar masuk dan gerak geri orang² di-kawasan² atau tempat² itu.

35. Satu lagi langkah yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah memulakan dan melaksanakan Pendaftaran Penghuni² Rumah. Tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya pehak berkuasa boleh mengawal dan memerhatikan jejak langkah anasir² Indonesia dan Kominis di-negeri ini. Langkah ini di-jalankan mengikut Pe-

ratoran² Dzarurat Pendaftaran Penghuni² Rumah tahun 1965, dan di-dasarkan pada Undang² yang sama yang terpakai dalam masa Dzarurat dahulu.

36. Di-bawah kuat-kuasa Peratoran² ini ada-lah menjadi suatu kewajipan tiap² Penghuni Rumah menyimpan satu daftar nama orang yang diam di-dalam rumah dan bangunan-nya. Ada-lah menjadi kewajipan-nya juga untuk menchatitkan keterangan mengenai tiap² orang yang datang dan meninggalkan rumah-nya. Ia hendak-lah mengeluarkan daftar itu apabila di-minta oleh orang² yang di-beri kuasa berbuat demikian.

Pasokan² Pengawal Kampong

37. Kenyataan² yang di-buat oleh pengkhianat Indonesia yang telah ditangkap berikutan dengan gerakan² sabversif dan pengkhianatan² di-pertengahan tahun 1964 menunjukkan, di-antara perkara² lain, bahawa pencherobohan² Indonesia yang datang dengan perahu² kecil mudah sa-kali mendarat di-pantai barat Tanah Melayu dan juga di-satengah² tempat di-Pantai Timor dengan syarat chuacha baik.

38. Memandang kapada keadaan yang demikian, maka ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa pehak Angkatan² Bersenjata dan pehak Polis sahaja tidak mungkin dapat menjalankan kerja mengawal penyusupan² itu dengan sempurna, kerana untuk berbuat demikian berkehendakkan anggota² yang lebeh ramai dan ini akan menghalang mereka dari menjalankan tugas²-nya yang biasa. Dalam keadaan negara menghadapi anchaman ini ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa patut benar ra'ayat jelata yang ta'at setia membantu Kerajaan menjaga negeri ini menentang penyusup² dan pencheroboh² itu. Satu badan sukarelawan yang di-panggil Pasokan Kewalan telah di-tubuhkan dengan tujuan untuk memberi tahu Kerajaan apa² juga yang di-dengar dan di-lihat-nya tentang gerakan penyusup² Indonesia.

39. Pasokan Kawalan ini terdiri daripada sukarelawan² daripada semua kaum dari Kampong² dan Bandar²

yang akan meronda dan mengawal kawasan² yang tertentu. Yang bertanggung-jawab ka-atas pasokan ini ia-lah Pegawai² Daerah di-tiap² daerah yang pula bertanggung-jawab kepada Setia-usaha Kerajaan Negeri. Walau bagaimana pun, untuk menjalankan dan mentadbir pasokan ini sa-bagai satu badan, sa-orang Pengarah Pasokan Kawalan telah pun di-lantek. Amat-lah menggalakkan bahawa pasokan kawalan ini ada-lah di-sokong oleh ra'ayat dan pada masa sekarang ini lebeh kurang 900,000 orang telah pun bertugas dengan sukarela, dan ramai lagi di-jangka akan memasoki pasokan kawalan ini.

40. Sa-bagai sukarelawan ahli² Pasokan Kawalan tidak-lah di-beri apa² gaji untuk khidmat² mereka. Mereka hanya-lah di-beri barang² yang di-perlukan, saperti baju hujan, lampu pichit, tongkat² dan wisel. Pasokan² Kawalan ini telah menunjukkan kejayaan-nya bila kita mengingatkan bahawa banyak kejayaan menghapuskan musuh kita ada-lah hasil dari ma'alumat² yang di-beri oleh Ahli² Pasokan Kawalan itu. Bukan sahaja mereka telah menolong dan membantu Pasokan Keselamatan untuk menangkap dan menghapuskan pencheroboh², tapi juga mereka dengan sa-chara tidak langsung, menerusi kawalan² mereka di-kampong² telah menghindar kejadian jenayah daripada berlaku dengan banyak-nya di-seluruh negeri.

Pertubohan Penganas² Kominis di-Utara Malaya

41. Walau pun perkara yang utama ia-lah menentang konfrantasi dari pehak Indonesia, Kerajaan tidak-lah pula berdiam diri daripada menjalankan ikhtiar hendak menghapuskan saki baki ahli² Pertubohan Penganas² Kominis di-kawasan Sempadan Thai/Malaysia. Pasokan Keselamatan kita, dengan di-bantu oleh Pasokan Keselamatan Thai dari masa ka-semasa telah menjalankan gerakan² bersama menentang dan memburu Penganas² Kominis. Pasokan Keselamatan Malaysia telah bekerjasama dengan pehak Thai dengan erat-nya; baharu² ini Kerajaan telah menanda tangani satu Perjanjian Sempadan dengan pehak Kerajaan

Thai, yang membolehkan kedua² pehak bekerjasama dengan lebeh erat lagi untuk menghapuskan saki baki Penganas² Kominis.

Pasokan Polis di-Raja Malaysia

42. Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia sa-takat ini dapat menghadapi cha-baran² dan anchaman² dengan menggunakan ahli² dan alat² yang ada sekarang, tetapi untuk melengkapkan diri bagi melaksanakan tugas² yang bertambah, perlu-lah pasokan ini diperbesarkan. Lebeh daripada 3,000 orang telah di-ambil berlateh pada tahun yang sudah. Dengan tujuan supaya taraf dan kecekapan Pasokan Polis ini terpelihara maka kursus² latehan dan kursus ulang-kaji telah di-uruskan. Di-tiap² Sekolah Latehan pelateh² baru dari tiap² negeri di-Malaysia telah di-beri kesempatan berchampur gaul di-antara satu dengan lain dan ini telah mendorong perasaan yang mereka itu satu bangsa. Kerajaan terus menjalankan dasar melateh anggota² polis di-luar negeri dan beberapa orang pegawai telah di-hantar keluar negeri untuk mendapat latehan.

43. Pembaharuan dan pembesaran Pasokan Polis Laut telah di-jalankan terus.

44. Kerajaan maseh terus mengambil perhatian berat terhadap kebajikan Anggota² Pasokan Polis, terutama sekali mata² biasa. Di-dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun yang sedang di-jalankan sekarang ranchangan untuk mendirikan rumah² kediaman untuk anggota² polis biasa telah di-ranchangkan. Ada-lah di-harapkan menjelang akhir tahun 1965 ini apabila Rancangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun ini berakhir, 1,454 buah rumah² kediaman akan siap.

45. Sa-lain daripada rumah² ini bangunan² Polis saperti di-sebutkan di-bawah ini telah juga di-dirikan: 14 buah Balai Polis kecil; 3 buah Balai Ibu Pejabat Daerah; 2 buah Ibu Pejabat Lengkongan Polis; dan 1 buah Ibu Pejabat Kontingen. Sa-banyak 10 buah lagi Balai Polis kecil di-jangka siap pada hujung tahun ini. Kerja² mendirikan bangunan Ibu

Pejabat Pasokan Polis Hutan di-Tanjong Rambutan sedang di-jalankan dan pada masa ini 600 buah rumah quarters sedang di-dirikan.

Pasokan Senoi Pra'aq

46. Sa-bagai suatu pasokan yang bertugas seperti angkatan tentera yang terdiri dari orang² asli, Pasokan Senoi Pra'aq ini telah menjalankan tugasnya dengan cekap dan bersungguh². Kerajaan telah lama memikirkan tentang masa hadapan anggota² Senoi Pra'aq. Kerajaan telah memutuskan hendak menjadikan Pasokan Senoi Pra'aq satu pasokan dalam Angkatan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia mulai 1hb Januari, 1966, dan sa-belum di-buat demikian, syarat² perkhidmatan dan tangga-gaji mesti-lah di-tetapkan.

Jabatan Kimia

47. Jabatan Kimia dengan makmal² penyelidekan-nya di-Petaling Jaya, Pulau Pinang dan Kuching menjalankan usaha memberi huraian dan nasihat kepada jabatan² Kerajaan yang lain yang ta' mempunyai kemudahan seperti itu. Untuk meluaskan perkhidmatan yang di-sediakan, Kerajaan berchadang hendak mendirikan cabang makmal² penyelidekan di-Johor Tengah, di-Pantai Timor Malaya dan di-Sabah. Jabatan ini akan selesai di-Malayanisakan sa-belum bulan Jun, 1965.

Pejabat² Perchetakan Kerajaan

48. Chawangan Perchetakan di-Ipoh telah siap dalam tahun 1964 dan bersama² dengan chawangan² Perchetakan yang lain di-Johor, Kedah dan Trengganu, pekerjaan perchetakan telah boleh di-buat sendiri. Oleh yang demikian dapat-lah Pejabat Perchetakan menyelenggarakan segala chetakan Kerajaan yang dahulu-nya di-buat dengan kontrek.

49. Di-Sarawak, Pejabat Perchetakan terpaksa mengalami pekerjaan² yang sesak kerana keperluan² Pejabat Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Jawatan-kuasa Keselamatan Dalam Negeri untuk perchetakan beberapa surat² siaran, poster² dan berbagai² siaran penerangan yang lain. Jika keadaan ini terus berlaku, Pejabat

Perchetakan terpaksa di-besarkan dan amat-lah di-harapkan pekerjaan meluaskan Pejabat ini akan di-selenggarakan di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

Pejabat Penjara

50. Dengan tertuboh-nya Malaysia kuasa pentadbiran Jabatan Penjara Malaysia dalam segala bentok telah di-ambil alih oleh Surohanjaya Penjara, Malaysia, yang berpusat di-Taiping.

51. Dengan tujuan hendak menyesuaikan pentadbiran tempat² tahanan dengan kehendak² moden, pemulahan peribadi penjenayah ada-lah di-utamakan. Dengan tujuan yang demikian perusahaan² Penjara telah di-kembangkan untuk memberi lebeh ramai orang² salah Latehan² dalam perusahaan supaya, apabila mereka di-bebaskan, mereka tidak akan melakukan jenayah untuk menchari nafkah hidup mereka.

52. Dengan tujuan supaya Jabatan Penjara maju, sesuai dengan kaedah² dan pendapat² moden mengenai pentadbiran tempat² tahanan, maka Kerajaan memberi peluang menghantar Pegawai² Penjara keluar negeri untuk belajar di-bawah Rancangan Colombo dan Biasiswa² Bantuan Latehan. Pegawai² Penjara telah mengikuti kursus² latehan sa-lama tiga bulan di-Pusat Menchegah Jenayah dan Pembaikan Akhlak Pensalah², di-Fuchu, Tokyo, yang di-anjorkan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu bagi kawasan Asia dan Timor Jauh.

53. Dengan ada-nya konfrantasi dan oleh kerana gerakan² sabversif gulongan² dan orang² yang pro-Indonesia maka penjara² dan khemah² tahanan telah penoh dengan orang² tahanan. Oleh hal yang demikian maka khemah² tahanan baharu perlu di-dirikan di-Jesselton dan Kuching, dan sa-buah lagi di-chadang hendak di-bena di-Taiping.

54. Sekolah Laki² Henry Gurney di-Telok Mas telah sesak; dan keadaan ini maseh lagi merupakan suatu kekurangan walau pun ia telah agak di-kurangkan dengan tertuboh-nya sa-buah lagi sekolah yang sa-rupa

di-Melaka. Usaha telah di-jalankan untuk mendapat suatu tempat yang sesuai untuk memberi pengajaran dan latihan praktikal dalam bidang pertanian.

Jabatan Penchegeh Rasuah

55. Segala usaha telah di-jalankan untuk menchegeh rasuah, dan untuk matlamat ini, Bahagian Jenayah Khas, Polis dan Jabatan Penchegeh Rasuah telah mengambil segala langkah² yang boleh untuk menchegeh rasuah. Dalam tahun 1964, sa-banyak 42 perkara rasuah telah di-bawa ka-Mahkamah, sa-ramai 23 orang di-hukum dan 6 orang di-bebas; 13 perkara rasuah lagi maseh menunggu pengadilan.

56. Pengarah Jabatan Penchegeh Rasuah dengan mengikut sharat² didalam Piagam-nya telah memereksa kembali susunan dan pentadbiran Jabatan ini. Beliau telah membuat beberapa shor dan shor² itu ada-lah di-dalam pertimbangan pada masa ini.

Jabatan Imigeresen

57. Kemajuan telah di-buat untuk menchapai persamaan dalam pelaksanaan dasar imigeresen sa-luruh Malaysia. Kemajuan besar yang di-chapai oleh Jabatan ini ia-lah mengeluarkan Passport Malaysia yang baharu.

Pejabat Besar Pendaftaran

58. Berikutan dengan penubohan Malaysia, maka sistem pendaftaran di-Singapura dan Sarawak yang maseh menggunakan Kad Pengenalan Kertas, telah di-kaji dengan tujuan supaya di-samakan dengan sistem di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, ia-itu dengan menggunakan Kad Plastik yang berlainan warna.

Kewargaan Negara

59. Dalam tahun 1964 berikutan dengan penubohan Malaysia, persiapan² telah di-atorkan bagi menjalankan pendaftaran warga negara di-Sarawak dan Sabah, di-mana di-jangka permintaan² menjadi warga negara akan di-terima dengan banyak. Pegawai² dari Tanah Melayu telah melawat ka-Sarawak dan Sabah untuk

mengatorkan persiapan² dan pegawai² kanan dari kedua buah negeri itu telah di-bawa ka-Pejabat Pendaftaran Warga Negara di-Petaling Jaya untuk menerima latihan.

60. Jumlah penduduk² yang telah di-luluskan sijil warga negara-nya dalam tahun 1964, ia-lah sa-banyak 45,853 orang, dan dengan ini jumlah penduduk² yang telah menerima sijil warga negara sejak hari Merdeka telah menjadi 1,681,683 orang. Daripada jumlah 45,853 orang yang di-luluskan sijil warga negara dalam tahun 1964 itu, lebeh kurang 63 peratus ia-lah kanak² kapada warga negara yang telah berdaftar di-bawah perkara 15 (2) atau 15 (3) Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

61. Semenjak hari Malaysia, hingga akhir tahun 1964 sa-ramai 466 orang penduduk² Singapura yang menjadi warga negara Singapura telah di-luluskan menjadi warga negara Malaysia.

Perkara menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² anak negeri dalam lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan

62. Kerajaan amat sedar tentang keperluan untuk menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² anak negeri dalam lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, terutama memandangkan bahawa lebeh ramai warga negara² negeri ini mendapat kelulusan² yang di-kehendaki untuk mengisi jawatan² kosong dan mengambil tempat² pegawai dagang yang sudah pun memegang jawatan² yang tinggi. Kerajaan tahu masa'alah ini dan suatu Jawatan-kuasa Khas Kabinet telah dilantek untuk memereksa kemajuan dan mengambil langkah untuk menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² anak negeri dalam lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dengan sa-chara beransor².

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL SABAH DAN PERTAHANAN 'AWAM

63. Kementerian Hal Ehwal Sabah dan Pertahanan 'Awam telah di-jadikan sa-bagai satu Kementerian yang berasingan mula² daripada pertengahan bulan Februari 1965. Pada masa yang lalu Pejabat Pertahanan

'Awam ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan.

64. Sa-belum bulan Mach tahun 1964, jabatan Pertahanan 'Awam chuma mempunyai dua buah bahagian/sahaja, satu di-Kuala Lumpur dan satu lagi di-Pulau Pinang. Kedua² bahagian ini mempunyai ahli² sukarela yang berjumlah 1,500 orang. Mengikut keputusan Juma'ah Menteri pada bulan Mach tahun 1964, pertubohan Pertahanan 'Awam telah di-perluaskan ka-seluruh Malaysia. Pada masa sekarang anggota Pasokan Setia Negara dan ahli² sukarela dalam pertubohan ini berjumlah 15,000 orang dan lebeh ramai lagi orang 'awam akan dipanggil berkhidmat dalam pertubohan ini mengikut Undang² Tenaga Ra'ayat.

(A) Latehan dan Penyatuan

65. Latehan² telah di-jalankan di-semua bahagian dan juga di-bahagian² kecil bagi ahli² pertubohan ini. Di-bahagian² yang besar seperti bandar Kuala Lumpur dan Pulau Pinang, latehan ini telah pun selesai dan lain² latehan pula sedang di-jalankan lagi. Di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, latehan ini di-adakan di-Sekolah Kampong Pandan dan juga di-Ibu Pejabat Pertahanan 'Awam di-Jalan Padang Tembak.

66. Latehan berasingan yang sa-rupa ini telah di-adakan baharu² ini di-Sekolah Pusat Latehan Bomba Gombak untuk Penolong² Jurulateh dengan bertujuan mengadakan satu latehan yang sama di-seluruh negeri. Di-daerah² yang telah mempunyai pertubohan² Pertahanan 'Awam Jawatan-kuasa² telah di-tubuhkan. Jawatan-kuasa ini terdiri dari pegawai² Perkhidmatan², Perubatan dan Bomba, Kebajikan Masharakat, Pertubohan Sukarela seperti St. John Ambulance dan Palang Merah dan juga lain² Jabatan Kerajaan bagi mengadakan peratoran dalam menjalankan gerakan².

(B) Rancangan Pertahanan Tanpa Gerakan

67. Ada empat buah rancangan tanpa gerakan pertahanan untuk di-laksanakan dan rancangan² ini adalah seperti berikut: (i) memindahkan

orang² yang hilang rumah; (ii) menyekat penggunaan lampu; (iii) menjaga apa di-bangunan; dan (iv) Perkhidmatan Bomba Tambahan.

68. Rancangan² ini sedang di-jalankan sekarang di-tingkat bahagian sahaja. Pusat² pertolongan chemas dan pusat rehat akan juga di-adakan di-tiap² bahagian. Kesemua rancangan ini akan di-selenggarakan dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Bandar Kuala Lumpur mempunyai 100 buah pusat wadan dan pusat pertolongan chemas dan juga pusat² sambutan dan berehat. Kira² 1,000 orang ahli yang telah dipanggil berkhidmat di-bawah Undang² Tenaga Ra'ayat sedang menjalani latehan sa-bagai Ahli² Bomba Tambahan.

(C) Amaran Serangan Udara

69. Rancangan Amaran Serangan Udara dan sekatan cahaya lampu sedang di-jalankan sekarang dan semboyan² telah pun di-pasang di-Singapura dan Kuala Lumpur. Beberapa buah semboyan lagi akan di-pasangkan di-merata tempat di-seluruh negara.

70. Kerajaan telah juga memutuskan bahawa penggunaan semboyan sa-masa keadaan dzarurat ini akan di-haramkan kechuali oleh pehak polis, ambulance, pasokan bomba, pertahanan 'awam dan lain² pehak yang telah di-benarkan oleh Menteri.

(D) Perkakas Latehan dan Kelengkapan Diri

71. Kebanyakan daripada perkakas latehan dan kelengkapan diri telah pun di-bahagi²kan kepada semua ahli² dalam pertubohan ini. Semua anggota Perkhidmatan Negara dan Sukarela telah di-lengkapkan dengan pakaian seragam dan di-benarkan menggunakan perkakas yang perlu sa-masa mereka berlateh dan mereka ini semua di-bayar elaun. Pertubohan Pertahanan 'Awam di-Kuala Lumpur ini ada-lah menjalankan kawalan 24 jam dan pusat kawalan-nya di-Jalan Padang Tembak sentiasa bekerja siang dan malam.

72. Dalam titah Seri Paduka Baginda pada tahun yang lalu berkenaan

dengan undang² dan ke'adilan, Baginda telah menyebut berkenaan dengan tugas menyemak undang², yang pada masa itu baharu sahaja di-mulai. Semenjak itu kerja bagi mengubah segala undang² Malaysia supaya undang² itu dapat di-sesuaikan dengan Perlembagaan Persekutuan telah hampir siap dan banyak kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam kerja menyemak undang² yang terkanun.

73. Suatu kumpulan penggubal undang² telah memeriksa segala undang² yang berkaitan yang ada terkanun diseluruh Malaysia—lebeh kurang 1,700 undang² semua-nya—pertama-nya, bagi menentukan mana daripada undang² ini ada-lah undang² persekutuan dan, kedua-nya, bagi menentukan mana daripada-nya patut di-kekalkan, mana daripada-nya patut di-mansokhkan dan di-ganti, dan mana daripada-nya patut di-hapuskan kuatkuasa-nya dengan jalan di-mansokhkan langsung.

74. Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengemukakan dalam persidangan Parlimen yang sekarang ini undang² (sa-tengah-nya telah pun di-gubal) bagi memansokhkan undang² yang telah menchapai maksud²-nya atau yang kerana sebab² lain tidak lagi di-kehendaki—lebeh kurang 300 semua-nya.

75. Sa-belum hujung tahun ini ada-lah di-jangka bahawa Pesuruhjaya² Chetakan Sa-mula yang di-lantek di-bawah Undang² Chetakan Sa-mula Undang² Persekutuan, 1965, yang di-luluskan dalam bulan Mach yang lalu mungkin telah mengusahakan supaya di-terbitkan chetakan² sa-mula bagi sa-bagian besar daripada undang² yang berjalan kuatkuasa-nya di-segala bahagian Malaysia, supaya chetakan² yang kemas dan lengkap hingga tarikh yang terakhir bagi undang² ini dapat di-adakan untuk semua orang yang berkehendakkan-nya.

76. Suatu Rang Undang² bagi menyatukan undang² tanah bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu akan di-kemukakan dalam persidangan Parlimen sekarang ini.

77. Sa-orang Pakar Rancangan Colombo akan terus berkhidmat di-Jabatan Peguam Negara bagi mem-

bantu dalam hal melateh pegawai² baharu dalam bahagian penggubal undang². Sa-bagai suatu langkah menyusul rancangan latehan ini, rancangan² telah di-buat bagi menghantar dua orang pegawai undang² ka-Australia bagi mempelajari chara menggubal undang².

78. Kerja² menterjemahkan undang² ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan. Terjemahan Kanun Keseksaan dan Kanun Peratoran Jenayah telah pun siap dan akan di-chetak tidak berapa lama lagi. Perlembagaan Malaysia sedang di-terjemahkan sekarang. Bahagian 3 dalam Perlembagaan, ia-itu undang² berkenaan dengan kewarganegaraan Malaysia dan Atoran² yang di-buat di-bawah-nya telah pun di-terjemahkan dan di-chetak oleh Penchetak Kerajaan dalam sa-buah buku yang di-namakan "Kewarganegaraan Malaysia". Segala Borang yang di-tetapkan oleh undang² berkenaan dengan kewarganegaraan telah di-terjemahkan ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Bahagian Penterjemah Jabatan ini ada-lah juga menterjemahkan berbagai² Borang yang di-tetapkan oleh undang² dan berbagai² dokumen² undangan yang lain, perisytiharan, dan sa-bagai-nya.

79. Dalam tahun 1964, Jabatan Kehakiman telah menchapai kemajuan lagi tentang soal Malayanisation. Sa-orang Hakim dagang telah bersara dan dua orang ra'ayat Malaysia ia-itu sa-orang daripada Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan dan sa-orang lagi daripada Pegawai Undang² Tempatan (Local Bar) telah di-naikkan pangkat ka-Jawatan Hakim.

80. Dasar menghantar lebeh banyak lagi pegawai² yang sedang berkhidmat ka-United Kingdom untuk mengambil kelayakan² yang tertentu untuk menjawat jawatan dalam Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan sedang di-jalankan. Empat orang Pegawai yang sedang berkhidmat ia-itu tiga orang Pengadil dan sa-orang Pendaftar, Mahkamah Tengah telah di-beri Biasiswa Kehakiman bagi tahun 1964 untuk menuntut 'Ilmu Undang² di-United Kingdom dengan tujuan untuk

di-panggil ka-English Bar. Lima orang Malaysia yang telah menerima Biasiswa Kehakiman telah balek dari United Kingdom sa-lepas lulus dalam Peperiksaan Bar Final dan telah pula di-lantek ka-Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan. Sa-lain daripada itu tujuh orang yang berkelulusan 'Ilmu Undang² telah juga di-lantek ka-Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan.

81. Mahkamah Tinggi, Kuala Lumpur telah di-perbaiki di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan untuk mengadakan satu tambahan Bilek Mahkamah dan satu pejabat Pendaftaran Persekutuan, Mahkamah Tinggi, Malaysia. Bangunan Mahkamah Baharu di-Klang telah siap di-bena dan telah di-resmikan pembukaannya oleh D.Y.M.M. Sultan Selangor pada 3hb April, 1965. Bangunan Mahkamah Baharu di-Kuala Trengganu sekarang sedang di-bena dan akan di-jangka siap dalam bulan Mei tahun ini. Keperluan untuk menggantikan sa-bilangan daripada Bangunan² Mahkamah ada-lah sedang di-usahakan dan chadangan² mengenai hal ini telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Rancangan Pembangunan yang kedua.

82. Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah sedang di-gunakan sa-luas²-nya di-Mahkamah² Rendah jika kedua² pehak itu berbahasa Melayu.

83. Pada tahun ini satu chawangan pejabat yang di-ketuai oleh sa-orang Penolong Amanah Raya telah di-buka di-Melaka dan pada tahun hadapan satu chawangan lagi akan di-adakan di-Seremban.

84. Sharahan² berkenaan dengan tugas jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya dan Pegawai Muflis telah di-adakan juga seperti tahun yang lalu dan mendapat sambutan yang memuaskan hati. Oleh kerana jabatan ini ada-lah menuntut bayaran yang rendah bagi perkhidmatannya kepada orang 'awam maka tiada-lah dapat bagi-nya membayar perbelanjaannya bersendirian.

85. Pada akhir tahun yang lepas Pemegang Amanah Raya telah di-hantar ka-Wellington, New Zealand di-bawah anjoran Rancangan Colombo sa-lama enam minggu untuk melihat keadaan di-Pejabat Pemegang Amanah Raya disitu.

KEMENTERIAN KEBAJIKAN 'AM

86. Keperluan gulungan² yang tertentu dalam masharakat seperti mereka yang serba kekurangan fakir dan miskin, anak² yang dalam tanggungan, orang yang chachat chedera, anak² yang berakhlak burok dan orang² tua, telah terus mendapat perhatian Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am. Perkhidmatan bagi gulungan² ini telah berkembang maju.

87. Perkara yang penting dan menarek hati ia-lah chara² yang telah digunakan untuk mengatasi masalah² yang di-hadapi oleh berbagai golongan masharakat yang di-sebutkan tadi, dengan tujuan hendak memulehkan sa-mula diri sa-sarong supaya akhirnya dapat ia mengambil tempat yang sewajar-nya dalam masharakat sa-bagai sa-orang ra'ayat yang berguna kepada negara dan bangsa.

88. Dalam tahun lepas empat buah ranchangan besar telah di-siapkan, ia-itu sa-buah Rumah Kanak², sa-buah Rumah Orang² Tua, sa-buah Pusat Pemulehan untuk Perempuan² dan Gadis² yang mengalami kerosakan akhlak dan sa-buah Pusat Pemulehan bagi Orang² Chachat Anggota. Pusat Pemulehan Orang² Chachat Anggota itu ia-lah sa-bahagian yang penting daripada ranchangan Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am untuk merawat dan melateh orang² yang chachat anggota dan tidak lama lagi ia akan mengambil pelateh² yang mula² sa-kali dan di-sana mereka akan menerima rawatan yang membena dan latehan pekerjaan dalam pertukangan tangan dan sa-bagai-nya supaya mereka boleh menjadi ra'ayat yang boleh berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri.

89. Pehidmatan untuk budak² nakal dan juga untuk perempuan² dan gadis² yang rosak akhlak, akan di-perluaskan lagi tahun ini. Sa-buah lagi Asrama/ Tempat tahanan bagi budak² nakal dan juga sa-buah Pusat Pemulehan sedang di-bena untuk melindungi, menjaga dan memberi tempat tinggal kepada perempuan² dan gadis² yang terdedah kepada bahaya² kerosakan akhlak.

90. Kemudahan² latehan dalam pekerjaan yang di-selenggarakan oleh

Kementerian ini bagi Pegawai profesional telah di-lanjutkan ka-Sabah dan Sarawak dan Pegawai² daripada kedua² negeri itu telah pun mengambil peluang menggunakan kemudahan² ini.

91. Dalam perkara mengatasi masalah² pengemis² dan orang² merambu, undang² baharu yang di-namakan "Undang² Orang Merambu" telah pun di-mashhorkan mulai awal tahun ini. Undang² ini menunjukkan chara yang berperi kema'anusiaan dalam usaha menerima dan memberi perlindungan kepada pengemis² dan orang² merambu dan tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak memulehkan kesihatan mereka, menjaga maruah mereka dengan lebeh baik dan membolehkan mereka menchari nafkah. Dan lagi undang² ini membenarkan chara² menghapuskan dan mengawal pengemis² yang mungkin mengganggu dan menyusahkan orang ramai.

92. Sokongan, nasihat dan bantuan wang telah dan akan terus di-berikan kepada pertubohan² sukarela yang berkhidmat dalam lapangan kebajikan masyarakat, dan usaha² akan terus di-jalankan bagi menyatukan kerja² pertubohan² itu supaya tidak membazir membelanjakan wang.

KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN, BELIA DAN SOKAN (A) 'Am

93. Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan telah di-tubuhkan pada 16hb Mei, 1964. Oleh kerana Kementerian ini ada-lah satu Kementerian yang baharu maka sa-bahagian besar daripada usaha² yang di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 ada-lah berkenaan dengan mengator dan menyusun Kementerian ini; dan menggubal satu dasar yang lengkap supaya tujuan hendak mengembangkan kebudayaan, belia dan sokan itu dapat di-laksanakan dengan jaya-nya.

(B) Kebudayaan

94. Sa-belum Kementerian ini di-tubuhkan hal ehwal kebudayaan pada 'am-nya tidak-lah di-selenggarakan oleh sa-suatu Kementerian yang tertentu. Dengan sachara tidak resmi Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran telah menjalankan gerakan² kebudayaan saperti tarian² dan bunyi²an.

95. Dalam tempoh 16hb Mei tahun 1964 hingga akhir tahun itu Kementerian ini telah menghantar satu rombongan mengandongi 28 orang pelatoh daripada Pusat Latehan Belia Kementerian ini di-Kuala Kubu melawat ka-beberapa bandar di-Sabah dan Sarawak bagi menunjokkan tarian² Kebudayaan Asli Melayu. Lawatan² ini sangat-lah berjaya sa-hingga beberapa permintaan telah di-terima oleh Kementerian ini supaya menghantar satu lagi rombongan ka-sana.

96. Dalam bahagian seni lakun, Kementerian ini telah menunjokkan satu lakunan cherita sejarah bernama "Laila Sari" yang telah di-pentaskan oleh ahli² Kumpulan Drama Maktab Perguruan Bahasa. Pementasan ini telah di-saksikan oleh Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong dan jua Perdana Menteri Malaysia dan isteri-nya. Pendapatan daripada pementasan² ini telah di-dermakan kepada Tabong Pertahanan Negara dan juga Tabong Kebudayaan Kementerian ini.

97. Balai Seni Lukis Negara dan juga Majlis Kesenian Malaysia (Act Council Malaysia) telah mengadakan beberapa Pameran Senia dalam tahun 1964.

98. Lembaga Amanah yang baharu bagi Balai Seni Lukis Negara telah mula menjalankan tugas-nya pada 1hb Mei, 1964 dan telah mengadakan meshuarat-nya yang pertama pada 21hb September, 1964. Meshuarat itu telah di-buka oleh Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan. Tanah tapak bagi Balai Seni Lukis Negara telah didapati di-Kawasan Kebun Bunga Kuala Lumpur dan tempat itu telah pun di-persetujui oleh Perdana Menteri yang juga menjadi Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan.

99. Oleh kerana Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan berbagai² kaum di-Malaysia ini bersatu padu maka Kerajaan meranchangkan supaya dalam tahun 1965 Kementerian ini akan dapat menghidupkan sa-mula Tarian² dan Bunyi²an Asli Malaysia dengan tujuan hendak menanam dalam hati ra'ayat Malaysia akan perasaan sayang kepada Kebudayaan Malaysia.

(C) Belia

100. Pusat Latehan Belia Kebangsaan di-Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri pada 29hb November, 1964. Satu lagi Pusat Belia untuk berbagai² kegunaan telah di-buka pada 10hb April, 1964 di-Kampong Pandan. Pusat ini ia-lah bagi faedah Belia khas-nya yang tinggal di-bandar Kuala Lumpur dan di-sekeliling-nya dan 'am-nya yang tinggal dalam Negeri Selangor. Di-harapkan beberapa buah Pusat lagi akan dapat di-adakan di-Negeri² lain di-Malaysia ini.

101. Di-dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu sahaja 46 Kelab² Belia telah di-tubuhkan dalam tahun 1964. Oleh hal yang demikian jumlah Kelab² Belia yang telah di-tubuhkan di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu ia-lah 1,011 buah. Pada 'am-nya bertambah ramai orang yang tertarek hati kepada kerja² mengenai Belia dan Kelab² Belia dan pertubuhan² Belia Kebangsaan telah bertambah maju dan kuat.

102. Kerajaan mengutamakan kerja² berkenaan dengan belia dan dengan yang demikian memberi lebeh banyak lagi galakan dan perhatian kepada usaha² mengembangkan lagi perkhidmatan belia melateh orang² muda membuat sa-suatu kerja supaya lebeh banyak lagi peluang bagi mereka mendapat pekerjaan; dan melateh mereka menjadi pemimpin untuk menanam semangat bertanggung-jawab kepada masharakat kepada belia negeri ini supaya dengan yang demikian dapatlah mereka mengambil peranan yang tegas dalam pembangunan dan kehendak² negara. Untuk mencapai tujuan yang tersebut, ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa satu Pasokan Pelupor Belia dapat di-tubuhkan dan satu perkemahan latehan tempat menjalankan latehan² kilat istimewa dapat di-adakan.

(D) Sokan

103. Perbinchangan² telah di-adakan dengan badan² sokan dan Kerajaan² Negeri untuk menchari jalan yang baik sa-kali bagi Kementerian ini menjalankan usaha-nya hendak menggalakkan gerakan² sokan dan meninggikan lagi

mutu sokan pada 'am-nya. Antara beberapa gerakan yang telah di-jalankan oleh badan² Sokan Kebangsaan yang terkemuka sa-kali ia-lah perlawanan Olah Raga Seluruh Malaysia yang telah di-adakan di-Seremban pada bulan Ogos, 1964 dan di-buka oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong; Pertandingan Bola Sepak Malaysia; menghantar satu pasokan mengandongi 109 orang peserta mewakili Malaysia ka-Tokyo Olympic dan jua menghantar satu pasokan mengandongi empat orang peserta mewakili Malaysia ka-Pertandingan Golf Piala Eisenhower di-Rome.

104. Kementerian ini jua telah membolehkan Majlis Kebajikan dan Sokan Anggota² Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengadakan Johan Tahunan Olah Raga yang kedelapan dan juga menjalankan segala ranchangan²-nya bagi tahun 1964. Di-antara ranchangan² lain majlis ini ranchangan perumahanlah yang termustahak sa-kali.

(E) Perumahan

105. Dengan tujuan supaya semua anggota Kerajaan di-segala tingkatan boleh mempunyai rumah-nya sendiri, maka Majlis Kebajikan dan Sokan Anggota² Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini telah mula mendirikan sabanyak 277 buah rumah di-Padang Tembak dan di-Diana Estate dalam Negeri Selangor. Bagi menjayakan ranchangan ini dengan lebeh tegas lagi maka Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Pegawai² Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu Berhad telah di-tubuhkan dan Sharikat ini telah pun membuat ranchangan² untuk membena lebeh kurang 2,611 buah rumah di-Johor Bahru, Sungei Way di-Selangor dan di-Pulau Pinang. Sharikat ini berchadag hendak menjalankan juga ranchangan²-nya di-Negeri² lain dalam Tanah Melayu ini dalam tahun 1965.

(F) Muzium Negara

106. Muzium Negara terus menjadi tempat yang menarek sa-kali bagi pelawat² ka-Kuala Lumpur. Sa-hingga akhir tahun 1964 tiada kurang daripada 663,554 orang terdiri daripada ra'ayat Malaysia dan jua pelanchong²

dari negeri² asing yang melawat-nya ia-itu hetong panjang 55,296 orang sabulan. Kebanyakan-nya daripada pelawat² ini ia-lah kanak² sekolah. Chadangan hendak mengadakan Perkhidmatan Pinjaman Sekolah ia-itu meminjamkan kepada sekolah² pameran bagi mengajar sejarah dan kebudayaan Malaysia tiada dapat di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 kerana kekurangan wang. Walau bagaimana pun ranchangan ini akan di-utamakan dalam ranchangan Muzium dan akan di-jalankan apabila sahaja wang bagi-nya di-dapati.

107. Oleh kerana hendak menarek perhatian orang ramai kepada kerja² yang di-jalankan oleh Muzium itu maka beberapa² pameran sementara telah di-adakan. Di-antara-nya ia-lah "Pameran Kain² Lama dari India", "Pameran Tawarikh yang telah ghaib" dan "Pameran Persekutuan Kajian Samula Jadi Tanah Melayu".

108. Usaha² bagi memajukan bahagian Kajian Sa-mula Jadi telah tergendala dalam tahun 1964 tetapi usaha² ini akan di-lipat gandakan dalam tahun 1965. Dalam pada itu pun Bahagian ini telah giat berusaha mengumpul dan menyediakan barang² yang akan dipamerkan di-dalam Bahagian itu. Bahagian ini juga sedang berhubung rapat dengan Jabatan Margastua, Taman Haiwan dan Persatuan Kajian Sa-mula Jadi Tanah Melayu, kerana kerja badan² ini dan kerja Bahagian ini ada kena-mengena.

109. Bagi pertama kali-nya dalam sejarah Jabatan Muzium sa-orang Pegawai Malaysia telah di-lantek memangku jawatan Pengarah Muzium. Sa-orang lagi pegawai Malaysia telah di-lantek memegang jawatan dalam Bahagian Barang² Purba. Kedua² pegawai ini mempunyai kelulusan yang chukup sa-telah mereka mendapat ijazah dari England. Walau bagaimana pun bilangan kaki-tangan yang terlatah dalam bahagian teknik tiada-lah mencukupi tetapi sungguh pun begitu kaki-tangan² yang ada sekarang sentiasa sebok mengelokkan lagi pameran barang² yang ada sekarang dan menyediakan barang² baharu bagi ditambah dalam semua bahagian.

110. Sa-jumlah 307 barang² telah di-dapati dalam tahun 1964, 23 daripadanya telah di-dermakan oleh orang ramai. Di-harapkan banyak lagi orang ramai akan mendermakan barang² kebudayaan dan bersejarah kepada Muzium ini. Barang² purba telah di-jumpai di-dua tempat; di-Selangor kepala gong Gangsa Dong'son dan manek² telah di-jumpai dalam tanah dan di-Muar Johor serpehan² tembikar Ming telah di-jumpai.

111. Jabatan Muzium juga telah membantu Muzium Negeri Sembilan dan Muzium Negeri Kedah merancang pameran² mereka dan mengator barang² pameran itu supaya lebeh elok di-pandang. Muzium Pulau Pinang yang di-buka pada bulan April tahun 1965 telah juga di-bantu tentang bagaimana hendak mengator barang² pameran.

112. Satu Jema'ah Penyelenggara Yang Kehormat telah di-tubuhkan. Ahli-nya terdiri daripada beberapa orang kakitangan Universiti Malaya, daripada beberapa orang pegawai Pusat Penyelidikan Perubatan dan beberapa orang daripada sharikat² perniagaan yang chenderong dan chergas dalam lapangan² yang tertentu sa-umpama malakologi, numismatics, barang² purba dan kajian sa-mula jadi. Persatuan Muzium Malaysia yang di-tubuhkan itu memberi peluang menjadi ahli-nya kepada mereka yang chergas bekerja dengan Muzium² dan mereka yang sentiasa mengikut dengan penoh minat apa² lapangan yang di-usahakan oleh Muzium.

KEMENTERIAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN DAN PERUMAHAN

Peranchang Bandar dan Kampong

113. Pada awal tahun ini Chawangan Peranchang Bandar bagi Negeri Kedah/Perlis telah berpisah daripada Pejabat Pulau Pinang dan berpindah ka-Pejabat baru-nya di-Alor Star. Dengan pembukaan-nya, maka Jabatan ini telah menghampiri matalamat-nya menubuhkan pejabat-nya di-tiap² negeri di-seluruh Tanah Melayu.

114. Salah satu daripada peranan² baru Jabatan ini ia-lah untok mengadakan

suatu Pelan Besar mengenai Penggunaan Tanah Negara di-Tanah Melayu dengan tujuan lama kelamaan mengadakan Pelan seperti itu untuk seluruh Malaysia. Langkah utama bagi mencapai maksud ini telah pun dijalankan dalam tahun ini dengan mengadakan rangka Pelan² Pembangunan Negeri bagi tiap² negeri. Chadangan² telah di-buat untuk menyusun sa-mula Jabatan ini dengan mengadakan Jabatan Negeri/Kawasan bagi memudahkan kerja membuat Pelan² Pembangunan Negeri yang lengkap. Pada akhir-nya pelan² ini akan di-satukan untuk di-jadikan Pelan Besar mengenai Penggunaan Tanah Negara.

115. Shor² bagi mengadakan undang² peranchang telah di-kemukakan bagi mengatasi kelemahan² yang ada di-dalam undang² yang ada sekarang ini. Salah satu daripada shor² itu ialah mengadakan syarat supaya Kerajaan² Negeri itu di-jadikan pehak² yang berkuasa mengenai peranchangan dan bertanggung-jawab menyediakan dan menggubal Pelan² Pembangunan Negeri mereka sendiri sa-laras dengan dasar² Kerajaan Pusat. Undang² juga akan di-buat untuk menchegeh perbuatan menjual-beli tanah dengan maksud hendak menchari untong besar.

116. Suatu contoh pelan mengenai penempatan bagi Kawasan Lembah Klang, sa-buah kawasan yang paling mustahak dalam negeri ini, dalam mana terletak Ibu Kota Negara telah di-persetujui oleh Jawatan-kuasa Kawasan Lembah Klang. Untuk memudahkan kerja² peranchangan Ibu Kota, Pejabat Peranchang Perbandaran Ibu Kota telah di-gabungkan dengan Jabatan Peranchang Bandar dan Kampung (Ibu Pejabat) pada awal tahun ini. Kerajaan berharap bahawa Pelan Besar bagi Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur akan dapat di-adakan untuk menggantikan Pelan Perbandaran yang lama yang telah di-ishtiharkan pada tahun 1939.

117. Pada akhir tahun yang lalu dengan bantuan dari luar, suatu pengukoran kawasan dan pelan-nya telah dapat di-selesaikan bagi kawasan Pulau Pinang dan Butterworth. Langkah untuk menyediakan pelan² ini telah

kena pada masa-nya untuk memberi panduan dalam ranchangan pembenaan Pelabohan Butterworth.

118. Dalam bidang pembangunan luar bandar, Jabatan ini telah memberi kerjasama-nya dengan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan bagi menaksir dan menilai chadangan² yang di-buat oleh Pakar² untuk mengadakan suatu Pelan Besar bagi ranchangan kawasan yang mustahak di-Jengka Triangle di-Pahang. Bantuan Peranchang telah juga di-beri seperti biasa kepada Lembaga ini dalam berbagai² ranchangan-nya yang lain di-seluruh negara.

Perkhidmatan Bomba

119. Memandang kepada keadaan dzarurat sekarang ini, Jabatan Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba berserta dengan Pasokan² Bomba Negeri dan Perbandaran telah mengkaji akan kesanggupan-nya untuk menghadapi tindakan musoh seperti kebakaran yang di-lakukan oleh penyusup² pehak musoh atau pun serangan udara sa-chara besar²an. Oleh itu adalah perlu menambah lagi bilangan anggota biasa serta alat² kelengkapan. Di-samping itu Jabatan ini telah juga meranchang hendak menubuhkan satu pasokan sukarela bomba sa-bagai satu pasokan dalam pertahanan 'awam. Kira² 1,000 orang Setia Negara sedang mendapat latehan² chara² menggunakan alat² pemadam api dari Jabatan ini. Peruntukan wang telah di-sediakan bagi Jabatan ini untuk membeli alat pemadam api yang sesuai untuk di-gunakan dalam menghadapi keadaan berperang.

120. Jabatan ini telah juga meneruskan usaha menchegeh kebakaran dan memereksa Bangunan² Kerajaan Persekutuan dan memberi nasihat chara² hendak menjauhi kebakaran di-projek² baharu Kerajaan Persekutuan. Pemereksaan juga telah di-lakukan kepada 104 buah pasokan (unit) tentera. Jabatan ini telah memberi nasihat kepada Kerajaan Negeri untuk melengkapkan sa-mula Pasokan Bomba Negeri. Tindakan sedang di-ambil sekarang bagi menyusun sa-mula Sekolah Pusat Latehan Bomba dan

mendapatkan jurulatih² yang berkelayakan untuk mengajar di-Pusat Latehan itu. Jabatan ini berchadag hendak mengkaji dan mengujudkan suatu susunan perkhidmatan baharu bagi Perkhidmatan Bomba.

Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota

121. Majlis Perbandaran Ibu Kota sentiasa memberi perkhidmatan² yang chukup baik kepada orang ramai di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-mana² yang boleh keadaan²-nya ada-lah di-perbaiki lagi dari masa ka-samasa. Orang ramai telah bertambah² banyak menggunakan ke-enam² buah Klinik Kesihatan bagi Ibu² dan Kanak² yang di-bena di-Ibu Kota itu. Oleh sebab ada-nya keadaan kesihatan yang baik, maka penyakit malaria telah tidak terdapat lagi.

122. Pada tahun 1963 suatu badan pakar² penasihat lalu-lintas telah dibentok untuk mengkaji keadaan lalu-lintas di-Ibu Kota dan kajian ini telah pun selesai dalam tahun 1964. Tujuan kajian ini ia-lah untuk melegakan keadaan sibok di-jalan² raya dan memperbaiki lagi peratoran lalu-lintas jalan raya. Shor² dari penyiasatan itu yang menggunakan perbelanjaan yang kecil telah di-laksanakan. Oleh sebab ranchangan² yang besar itu memakan belanja yang besar, maka pehak Majlis Perbandaran Ibu Kota sedang membuat ranchangan yang lengkap untuk menyelenggarakan-nya dalam tempoh 20 tahun.

123. Ranchangan saloran membuang najis sedang di-perluaskan, sa-takat ini paip saloran sa-panjang 50 batu telah pun terpasang dengan menelan belanja kira² \$20,000,000.

124. Di-antara ranchangan² yang di-laksanakan oleh Perbandaran Ibu Kota ini terdapat dua buah ranchangan yang patut sa-kali di-beri pujian ia-itu pembenaan Pasar Borong di-Jalan Maxwell dan Kolam Mandi di-Jalan Weld. Perbelanjaan bagi membena semua bangunan yang baharu ini berjumlah \$2,881,000.

Ranchangan Perumahan

125. Untuk permulaan Kerajaan telah menguntokkan wang sa-banyak \$50 juta bagi menjalankan dasar Kerajaan me-

nyediakan rumah² bagi orang² yang berpendapatan kecil dan pada 'am-nya dengan tujuan hendak melegakan masaalah kekurangan rumah. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah menggalakkan supaya semua lapisan ra'ayat dapat mempunyai rumah² mereka sendiri. Dengan berasaskan kepada dasar ini maka ranchangan perumahan akan menjadi satu daripada ranchangan pembangunan yang mustahak dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Lima Tahun Yang Pertama.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

A. Jabatan Kerja Raya

126. Pada tahun yang lalu Jabatan Kerja Raya telah mencapai kejayaan yang chemerlang dalam melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan berkenaan dengan kemajuan. Sa-kali lagi Jabatan ini mengusahakan dan menyempurnakan beberapa banyak kerja dalam ranchangan kerja raya sungguh pun tenaga²-nya berkurang.

127. Dalam tahun 1964 jalan² luar bandar yang di-bena dalam tahun² yang lalu telah di-elokkan lagi, ia-itu sa-tengah daripada-nya telah di-tambak dan banyak lagi jalan² baharu telah di-bena.

128. Satu usaha yang besar bagi mengelokkan jalan antara Slim River dengan Trolak telah di-siapkan. Di-Pantai Timor, semua feri, kechuali yang di-Kuala Trengganu telah digantikan dengan jambatan² kekal daripada simen berikat besi. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa satu jambatan simen berikat besi akan siap di-bena di-Pulau Rusa, Kuala Trengganu dalam beberapa bulan lagi.

129. Dalam tahun yang lalu kontrek² telah pun di-beri untuk membena jambatan² di-Prai, Batu Pahat dan Muar dan Empang Ayer di-Juru. Kerja² membena jambatan² dan empangan itu sedang di-jalankan.

130. Satu jalan besar yang menyimpang dari Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin dan lalu di-belakang Bangunan Persekutuan hingga ka-jalan berkeliling Jalan Swettenham/Jalan Parlimen telah

di-siapkan dan di-buka pada penghujung tahun lalu. Jalan ini ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada Jalan Terus baharu bagi Kuala Lumpur.

131. Di-Subang, kerja pembenaan Lapangan Terbang baharu, ia-itu satu projek yang terbesar yang di-usahakan oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya, sedang berjalan dengan baik-nya dan di-jangka Lapangan Terbang itu akan dapat digunakan lewat pada tahun ini.

132. Rancangan² besar bagi bekalan² ayer yang dalam pembenaan pada tahun yang lalu termasuk rancangan² di-Alor Star, Krian, Dindings, Perak Selatan, Damansara, Sabak Bernam, Seremban dan Kuala Lumpur dan antara-nya rancangan Bekalan Ayer Krian telah di-siapkan pada akhir tahun yang lalu. Dalam tahun 1964 ayer yang chukup di-champorkan dengan ubat telah di-adakan bagi 14 buah rancangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan yang berubat sa-paroh sahaja bagi 3 rancangan dan dalam pada itu siasatan dan rekaan telah juga di-usahakan untuk memberi ayer paip kepada rancangan² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan yang lain.

133. Sa-lain daripada rancangan² bekalan ayer yang telah di-laksanakan itu, siasatan² untuk mengetahui berapa banyak ayer yang di-perlukan dan mengetahui berapa banyak puncha² ayer yang ada di-dapati di-Negeri Selangor dan Negeri Melaka telah di-jalankan.

134. Dalam tahun 1964 Bahagian Kerja² Pelajaran dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya telah menyiapkan 1,053 buah bilek² darjah Sekolah dan 350 buah rumah guru² sekolah kawasan luar bandar. Dalam pada itu kerja membena Sekolah Teknik Yang Kedua di-Pulau Pinang dan 3 buah Sekolah Pertukangan Teknik di-Pahang telah banyak maju. Belanja membena sekolah² teknik itu berjumlah \$5,600,000.

135. Pada akhir² tahun yang lalu 86 projek² Sekolah Anika Jurusan yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$21,900,000 telah di-lancharkan sa-bagai rancangan tergepar dan kerja membena sekolah² itu telah banyak maju.

136. Bahagian Kerja² Angkatan Bersenjata dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya, sa-lain daripada bertanggung-jawab bagi melaksanakan rancangan kerja² raya Kementerian Pertahanan dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu, ada-lah juga bertanggung-jawab pada melaksanakan projek² sa-umpama itu di-Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak dengan pertolongan daripada Jabatan Kerja Raya di-Negeri² ini.

137. Dalam tahun ini antara kerja² dalam rancangan yang di-usahakan bagi Angkatan Bersenjata termasuk mengadakan bangunan² teknik dan rumah² kediaman umpama-nya Sekolah Latehan Penerbangan di-Alor Star dan menyiapkan Sungei Besi Cantonment dan memulakan pembenaan Pengkalan Angkatan Luat di-Singapura.

138. Bagi Jabatan Perubatan, Jabatan Kerja Raya telah mengusahakan berbagai² rancangan pembenaan yang besar. Antara-nya yang patut di-sebut ia-lah Ma'amal Kimia Ubat dan Setor Besar Perubatan di-Petaling Jaya yang memakan belanja \$5,000,000.

139. Bangunan² Pejabat Kerajaan Federal di-Kota Bahru, Alor Star dan Kangar telah di-siapkan dan dengan siap-nya bangunan² itu tiada-lah susah sangat lagi menchari tempat untuk pejabat² di-bandar² ini.

140. Lain² projek² pembenaan yang telah di-siapkan termasuk bangunan Jabatan Chetak Kerajaan di-Ipoh, Pusat Latehan Pimpinan Belia Negara di-Kuala Kubu Bharu, bangunan baharu bagi Pejabat Laut di-Port Swettenham, bangunan baru bagi Pejabat Ukor di-Kuantan dan bangunan² Pejabat Pos di-Kangar, Pekan, Rasa dan Penggarang.

B. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos

141. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu terus meningkat maju. Dalam tahun 1964, empat buah bangunan baharu bagi Pejabat Pos telah siap dan di-buka, ia-itu di-Rasa, Penggarang, Kangar dan Pekan. Sa-buah Pejabat Pos telah pula di-buka di-Pulau Carey. Empat puloh dua buah Wakil Pos telah di-buka dan lima buah

lagi Pejabat Pos Bergerak di-adakan untuk berkhidmat di-kawasan² luar bandar. Juga sa-buah Wakil Pos Sungai telah di-buka.

142. Dalam tahun 1965 ini, tiga buah Pejabat Pos baharu yang mula di-bena pada tahun 1964 akan siap tidak berapa lama lagi. Lapan belas buah lagi Pejabat Pos ada-lah di-ranchangkan hendak di-bena dalam tahun ini. Bagi kawasan² luar bandar pula, ada-lah di-ranchangkan hendak membuka 40 buah lagi Wakil Pos dan menambah lima buah lagi Pejabat Pos Bergerak.

143. Usaha memajukan Perkhidmatan Pos di-Negeri Singapura ada-lah berasaskan kepada Ranchangan Pembangunan Empat-Tahun bagi tahun 1961 hingga 1964.

144. Dengan siap-nya Ranchangan itu dalam tahun 1965 ini, Negeri Singapura akan mempunyai 42 buah Pejabat Pos, 24 buah daripada-nya ada-lah Pejabat² Pos Penyampai. Buat tahun 1965 pula, ranchangan telah pun di-ator untuk membuka lagi Wakil² Pos tetapi pelaksanaan ranchangan ini bergantung-lah kepada dapat atau tidak-nya orang² yang sesuai untuk menjadi Wakil² itu.

C. Jabatan Talikom

145. Pada tahun yang lalu telah dapat di-saksikan kemajuan yang besar di-Malaysia dalam lapangan perhubungan talipon antara bangsa.

146. Titah Uchapan di-Raja dalam Parlimen pada tahun yang lalu menyebutkan bahawa satu daripada kemajuan² besar yang akan di-chapai dalam lapangan talikom ia-lah hal melancarkan sistem SEACOM (South East Asia Commonwealth Telephone Cable) di-antara Singapura dengan Jesselton dan Hongkong.

147. Bagi bahagian Singapura-Jesselton kabel ini telah pun di-lancarkan mulai daripada 15 haribulan Januari, 1965 dan bahagian Jesselton-Hongkong pada 31 haribulan Mach, 1965. Dengan siap-nya bahagian Singapura-Jesselton itu pertalian di-antara Timor dengan Barat Malaysia telah menjadi kuat lagi dan perdagangan akan mendapat faedah yang besar. Bagi baha-

gian Jesselton-Hongkong akan di-adakan jenis Serkit Talipon yang tertinggi di-antara Malaysia dengan Hongkong. Ini sa-benar-nya ada-lah satu langkah yang besar dalam usaha kita hendak mengelokkan lagi perhubungan talikom antara bangsa.

148. Satu lagi kemajuan yang besar dalam perhubungan talikom antara bangsa ia-lah pembelian harta² Sharikat Cable dan Wireless Berhad di-Singapura oleh Kerajaan. Sharikat Cable dan Wireless Berhad dahulu-nya telah menjalankan segala serkit² taligerap dari luar negeri yang penting ka-Singapura dan daripada Negeri Singapura ka-luar negeri sa-belum 1 haribulan Januari, 1965 dan ada-lah mustahak bagi kepentingan Negara semua perkhidmatan² luar negeri itu di-letakkan dalam kawalan Kerajaan betul².

149. Kemudahan² talikom dalam Malaysia telah bertambah maju. Kemajuan telah juga di-chapai pada mengelokkan lagi perhubungan talipon di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Ranchangan² kemajuan bagi mengelokkan lagi perhubungan² talipon di-Sabah dan Sarawak telah pun di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan. Ranchangan² ini akan memakan belanja berjuta² ringgit dan akan membolehkan Kerajaan mengelokkan lagi perhubungan² talipon dalam negeri di-Negeri Sabah dan Negeri Sarawak khas-nya di-bandar² besar seperti Sandakan, Tawau, Sibu, Miri dan lain². Bantuan telah juga di-beri kepada Negeri² di-Malaysia Timor dengan mengadakan pakar² Bangsa² Bersatu dan pegawai² Jabatan daripada Tanah Melayu yang di-hantarkan ka-Negeri² itu untuk melaksanakan projek² khas.

150. Di-Malaysia Barat, dasar Kerajaan ada-lah sentiasa hendak mengelokkan lagi kemudahan² talikom di-kawasan yang kurang maju. Dengan tujuan ini satu ranchangan microwave sedang di-adakan untuk perhubungan antara Negeri² di-Pantai Timor dengan Negeri² di-Pantai Barat. Perhubungan microwave ini akan mengadakan jenis serkit² talipon yang tertinggi.

151. Ibusawat² yang beroperasi di-Negeri² Pantai Timor, dan juga di-Negeri² Pantai Barat akan di-jadikan

otomatik. Dengan yang demikian National Subscriber Trunk Dialling Scheme akan dapat di-pakai di-seluruh negeri.

152. Kemajuan telah banyak juga di-chapai dalam lapangan talivishen. Sekarang penuntun² talivishen di-Pantai Barat Tanah Melayu dari Singapura dan Johor Baharu hingga-lah ka-Kangar dapat melihat ranchangan² siaran talivishen. Ada-lah menjadi tujuan Kerajaan hendak menyampaikan perkhidmatan talivishen ka-Pantai Timor dengan sa-berapa segera; sedikit sa-banyak kemajuan mengenai projek ini akan di-chapai sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

D. Jabatan Kawasan, Malaysia Timor

153. Jabatan Pos dan Talikom di-Malaysia Timor terus berjalan dengan maju-nya. Di-Negeri Sarawak khas-nya telah mula di-dapati hasil² daripada usaha² membuat ranchangan pada tahun² yang lalu. Ranchangan Kemajuan telah di-mulakan di-Negeri itu pada tahun 1964. Peranchangan bagi tahun² yang lalu sedang mendatangkan hasil²-nya. Di-Negeri Sabah pula, usaha² membuat ranchangan di-jalankan pada tahun 1964 dan Ranchangan Kemajuan mula di-jalankan dalam tahun 1965.

154. Beberapa projek yang telah di-siapkan pada tahun yang lalu menunjukkan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai. Tiga buah bangunan Pejabat Pos dan Ibusawat Talipon Otomatik dan juga tujuh buah lagi yang kecil telah di-siapkan. Lapan buah Ibusawat Talipon Luar Bandar telah siap dan di-jalankan dengan bersambungan dengan tiga buah Ibusawat yang besar. Kabel² dalam tanah berkaitan dengan Ibusawat² baharu itu telah siap dipasang di-enam tempat dan juga alat² cabang radio baharu yang akan mengelakkan lagi perhubungan pada empat jalan yang berkait dengan usaha memajukan tiga buah steshen pengulang baharu di-kemunchak bukit.

155. Barangkali kemajuan yang paling besar dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah penyediaan South East Asia Commonwealth Cable yang menyambung

Ibusawat di-Jesselton dengan Singapura dan Negeri² Tanah Melayu.

156. Meskipun kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam tahun 1964 tetapi masalah yang besar maseh ada ia-itu kekurangan kaki-tangan di-semua peringkat dan keadaan ini ada-lah bertambah rumit oleh sebab Perkhidmatan² Talikom makin bertambah dan oleh sebab perkhidmatan² yang mustahak dalam masa Dzarurat.

157. Bagi melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan yang telah di-tetapkan pada tahun yang lalu hendak meluaskan kemudahan² talikom yang ada sekarang di-Barat Malaysia ka-Negeri² Borneo, maka suatu ranchangan kemajuan bagi mengadakan kemajuan talikom dan pos yang memakan belanja hingga \$26,000,000 telah di-susun di-Sabah bagi tempoh 1965 hingga 1970 yang hendak di-masokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia tahun 1966-1970. Bagitu juga di-Sarawak telah di-buat shor² yang di-chadang hendak di-masokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia tahun 1966-1970 dan shor² itu akan di-kaji dengan menimbangkan seluruh Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia itu.

158. Bagi Wilayah² Borneo telah di-chadangkan hendak mengadakan perhubungan panggilan jauh yang bermutu tinggi untuk memajukan asas sistem yang boleh di-perbesarkan supaya semua pusat² talipon boleh di-sambungkan kepada Kabel SEACOM dan Malaysia Barat.

159. Bersama² dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan perhubungan panggilan jauh itu Ibusawat² besar dan kecil akan di-majukan lagi dan peringkat² pertama akan di-mulakan.

160. Ada-lah di-jangka Perkhidmatan² Pos akan maju sa-bagaimana Perkhidmatan² Talikom juga dan Pejabat² Pos baharu telah di-ranchangkan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendakki. Perkhidmatan Pos di-luar bandar akan di-majukan terutama sa-kali dengan mengadakan Wakil² Pos baharu sa-berapa yang dapat sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendakki dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

161. Ikhtiar² menchegeh penyakit dan memperbaiki lagi keadaan kesihatan penduduk² pada 'am-nya akan terus di-beri keutamaan dalam Kementerian ini. Sa-kali pun begitu usaha memperbaiki, memperluas dan menambah kemudahan² mengubati penyakit² di-rumah² sakit akan juga di-teruskan.

162. Keadaan kesihatan orang ramai sa-makin bertambah baik. Angka kematian dalam tahun 1963 ia-lah 89 orang bagi tiap² 10,000 orang penduduk, berbanding dengan 93 orang bagi tiap² 10,000 orang dalam tahun 1962. Angka kematian kanak² telah juga berkurangan ia-itu 57 orang bagi tiap² 10,000 kanak² yang lahir hidup dalam tahun 1963, berbanding dengan 59 orang dalam tahun 1962. Bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 1957, angka kematian tersebut itu bagi tahun 1963 telah kurang 28 peratus bagi orang² dewasa dan 24 peratus bagi kanak².

163. Langkah² mengawas dan mengawal masok-nya penyakit² berjangkit saperti penyakit chachar, wabak ta'un, dan sa-umpama-nya ka-negeri ini ada-lah di-jalankan dengan bersungguh². Sa-kali pun di-jalankan langkah² tersebut, Malaysia telah diserang oleh wabak ta'un saperti juga dengan beberapa buah negeri lain di-Asia Tenggara ini, semenjak bulan Mei, 1963.

164. Wabak muntah chirit yang telah berlaku di-Kedah dan Perlis dalam bulan Disember 1963, telah dapat di-kawal dengan penoh-nya dalam bulan Jun 1964, dan negeri² ini telah di-ishtiharkan bebas daripada wabak tersebut. Kesemua-nya sa-kali ada 111 kejadian orang terkena penyakit itu dan 18 orang telah mati kerana-nya. Dalam bulan April 1964 wabak muntah chirit telah juga berlaku di-Negeri² Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang, melibatkan sa-jumlah 409 orang terkena penyakit dan 127 orang mati. Angka²-nya ada-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

	Orang terkena penyakit	Kematian di-Rumah Sakit	di-Kam- pong	Jumlah
Kelantan ...	69	2	19	21
Trengganu ...	297	21	80	101
Pahang ...	43	2	3	5

165. Di-beberapa kawasan, lebeh² lagi di-Negeri Trengganu, oleh sebab ke-jahilan dan keengganan orang datang berubat di-rumah sakit, ramai pen-duduk² telah tidak melaporkan berlaku-nya penyakit ta'un di-kampung² atau di-rumah² mereka itu dan dengan demikian tergendala-lah ikhtiar menga-wal dan menchegeh wabak ta'un itu, lebeh² lagi pada awal-nya. Dengan demikian beberapa kejadian penyakit telah tidak di-ketahui, dan bilangan ini tidak-lah terkandung di-dalam angka² di-atas itu. Kematian² yang berlaku di-kampung² ia-lah di-antara mereka yang tidak menerima rawatan, dan mereka di-dapati mengidap penyakit muntah chirit itu hanya-lah sa-lepas mayat mereka di-periksa Negeri² di-Pantai Timor ini telah di-ishtiharkan bebas daripada wabak penyakit muntah chirit itu dalam bulan Januari, 1965.

166. Usaha mengembangkan per-khidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan di-kawasan² luar bandar telah men-chapai kejayaan yang sangat² memuaskan. Bilangan Pusat² Kesihatan dan Kelinik² yang telah siap di-bena pada akhir tahun 1964 di-bawah Rancangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar, telah melebihi bilangan banyak-nya Pusat² dan Kelinik² yang telah di-ranchangkan pada asal-nya dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Yang Kedua itu dengan sa-banyak 63 buah. Pada akhir tahun 1964, 665 projek pembenaan telah siap ia-itu mengandongi 30 buah Pusat Kesihatan Daerah, 99 buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 536 buah Kelinik² Bidan. Dengan yang demikian jumlah projek² pembenaan yang siap semenjak di-lancharkan Rancangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Yang Per-tama ia-lah 38 buah Pusat Kesihatan Daerah, 170 buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 562 buah Kelinik² Bidan. Sa-banyak 164 buah lagi projek² lain ada-lah dalam pembenaan.

167. Beberapa projek untuk memper-baiki rumah² sakit yang ada telah juga di-laksanakan. Sa-lain daripada mem-bena beberapa buah bahagian² perubatan baharu, maka wad², bahagian² pesakit luar, bilek² belah, bahagian² X-Ray, Ma'mal dan lain²-nya telah

juga di-perbaiki, di-perluas dan ditambah bilangan-nya. Dapor² chara lama telah di-ganti dengan dapor² moden dan di-beberapa buah rumah sakit, jamban² lama yang menggunakan tong, telah di-gantikan dengan jamban pump yang moden. Dengan demikian, rumah² sakit pada hari ini ada-lah mempunya² kemudahan² yang lebeh banyak dan lebeh lengkap untuk berkhidmat kepada orang ramai, yang sentiasa bertambah bilangan-nya dan yang pada hari ini sangat² sedar betapa penting-nya memelihara kesihatan mereka.

168. Fakulti Perubatan di-Universiti Malaya, telah siap dan ada-lah bergerak chergas menjalankan peranannya. Pembinaan bahagian pertama Rumah Sakit Universiti bagi melateh doktor itu ada-lah juga sedang dilaksanakan dengan lancar-nya. Rumah Sakit Universiti ini hendak-lah di-siapkan untuk memberi latehan Klinik kepada penuntut² perubatan yang mula² mengambil kursus pada awal tahun 1966.

169. Rancangan bahagian pertama membena Rumah Sakit Besar Kuala Lumpur, yang mengandongi wad² yang mempunya² 600 buah katil², bahagian radiotherapy, dan asrama jururawat² pelateh, telah hampir² siap. Tender² bagi bahagian pertama ini akan di-keluarkan pada akhir tahun ini. Juga usaha menyediakan kawasan dan tapak bangunan Rumah Sakit Besar baharu di-Seremban telah juga siap dan tender untuk menjalankan pekerjaan piling ada-lah sedang ditawarkan. Pelan bagi membena Rumah Sakit daerah di-Klang ada-lah sedang di-buat dan pembinaan Rumah² Sakit daerah di-Dungun dan di-Tanjong Karang ada-lah sedang dilaksanakan, dan di-jangka akan siap pada akhir tahun ini. Jumlah katil² di-rumah² sakit telah bertambah daripada 20,337 buah dalam tahun 1957 menjadi 25,575 buah pada akhir tahun yang lepas.

170. Kempen mengawal penyakit batuk kering, yang di-lancharkan di-dalam tahun 1961 itu, sa-takat ini telah mencapai kemajuan yang memuaskan. Dengan tamat-nya perengkat pertama atau perengkat "latehan" lebeh dari-

pada 900 orang jururawat dan pegawai² kesihatan, pembantu ma'mal, pekerja² X-Ray dan kaki-tangan² lain telah di-beri latehan di-dalam berbagai bahagian mencheegah penyakit batuk kering. Dengan demikian, kempen ini telah masok ka-perengkat kedua atau perengkat "menyerang" yang meliputi usaha² memberi suntekan B.C.G. kepada orang² yang di-anggap senang di-hinggapi penyakit itu, dan menchari orang² yang baru terkena penyakit dengan jalan mengadakan X-Ray bagi orang ramai di-ikuti dengan penyiasatan kuman² sa-kira-nya perlu. Orang² yang sakit-nya terok atau menjangkit ada-lah di-beri rawatan di-rumah² sakit, dan pengidap² Tibi yang tidak merbahaya ada-lah di-beri rawatan luar sa-hingga-lah mereka semboh. Sa-ramai 432,603 orang telah di-beri suntekan B.C.G. dan sa-ramai 624,160 orang telah di-X-Ray.

171. Satu bahagian mengawal penyakit demam malaria telah di-tubuhkan di-Kementerian Kesihatan. Dengan tamatnya Rancangan Panduan Membasmi Malaria, satu rancangan baru Permulaan bagi Membasmi Malaria telah di-lancharkan dalam bulan Julai, 1964. Penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan untuk menentukan kemungkinan menghapuskan demam malaria bagi seluroh Tanah Melayu.

172. Pengidap² penyakit puru di-Pantai Timor ia-itu di-Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang sangat kechil bilangan-nya sekarang, dan dengan demikian ikhtiar mencheegah penyakit puru di-kawasan² ini telah di-serahkan kepada Perkhidmatan Kesihatan tempatan sa-bagai tugas biasa. Kempen² mencheegah penyakit ini ada-lah sedang di-tumpukan di-kawasan² kechil yang maseh menjadi pusat² penyakit ini di-Negeri Kedah dan Perak.

173. Begitu juga usaha² mengawal penyakit untut ada-lah sedang di-tumpukan sa-mata² di-kawasan² kechil yang maseh mengandongi penyakit ini ia-itu di-Sungai Pahang, di-kawasan² pantai Negeri Kedah dan di-kawasan² hilir Sungai Perak dan Sungai Bernam.

174. Kejayaan usaha memperbaiki dan memperluaskan perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan ada-lah memberi

menafa'at kepada penduduk² negeri ini yang sa-makin ramai bilangan-nya. Semenjak tahun 1957 bilangan mereka yang di-rawat di-pusat² kesihatan dan kelinik² telah sa-makin bertambah. Dalam tahun 1964 lebeh daripada 12,200,000 orang telah menerima rawatan di-bahagian pesakit luar rumah² sakit, di-gedong² ubat, di-kereta² ubat serta juga di-pusat² kesihatan. Kelinik pergigian yang telah bertambah bilangan-nya dengan sa-jumlah 41 bahagian² baru, telah merawat sa-ramai 925,498 orang dalam tahun 1964. Bilangan mereka yang di-terima masok berubat dalam rumah² sakit telah juga bertambah menjadi sa-ramai 399,874 orang dalam tahun 1964.

175. Bilangan doktor² dan doktor² gigi serta ahli² kimia ubat maseh lagi kurang. Sa-balek-nya, usaha tegas melateh kaki-tangan² perubatan yang lain ada-lah menchapai kejayaan, dan dengan demikian kekurangan di-antara gulongan kaki-tangan² di-atas sedang di-atasi dengan beransor². Sa-ramai 1,059 orang jururawat pelateh, 436 orang pembantu jururawat pelateh, dan 309 orang bidan pelateh ada-lah sedang di-beri latehan. Usaha chergas melateh kaki-tangan² ini akan di-teruskan bagi beberapa tahun lagi sa-hingga masaalah kekurangan kaki-tangan ini dapat di-selesaikan dan keperluan perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan yang sentiasa bertambah besar itu dapat di-penohkan.

176. Pada hari ini lebeh kurang 110 orang doktor dan doktor² pergigian bangsa Malaysia, yang sedang berkhidmat di-Kementerian Kesihatan ada-lah mempunyai kelayakan pakar dalam berbagai² jurusan perubatan, pergigian dan penyiasatan. Dalam tahun 1957 bilangan pegawai² pakar chuma ada 43 orang dan daripada mereka itu hanya 12 orang sahaja bangsa Malaysia. Sa-lain daripada itu 38 orang doktor dan doktor pergigian ada-lah juga sedang mengambil kursus tertinggi di-luar negeri.

177. Di-antara ranchangan² yang akan siap pembanaan-nya dalam tahun 1965 ia-lah: Sekolah Latehan Jururawat Pergigian, Pulau Pinang; Pusat Kesi-

hatan 'Awam, Kuala Lumpur; Pusat Tibi Negara, Kuala Lumpur; Sekolah Latehan Kesihatan Luar Bandar, Rembau; Asrama Penuntut Jururawat, Johor Bahru; Bangunan Tambahan Sekolah Latehan Kesihatan Luar Bandar; Jitra. Bangunan² projek yang enam buah ini akan memakan belanja lebeh daripada \$5,000,000.

178. 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 saperti Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-dunia, Pertubohan Kumpulan Wang Kanak² Bangsa² Bersatu dan Lembaga Bantuan Teknik Bangsa² Bersatu, Kerajaan² Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan dan United Kingdom melalu² Colombo Plan, Kerajaan 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

179. Dengan persetujuan Dewan Ra'ayat Kerajaan telah membuat satu perishtiharan dalam bulan Disember tahun 1964 memansokhkan Perjanjian Mata Wang tahun 1960, supaya Lembaga Pesurohjaya Mata Wang di-bubarkan sa-lepas 18 bulan daripada tarikh tersebut, dan Bank Negara Malaysia akan bertanggung-jawab mengeluarkan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu. Walau bagaimana pun, Kerajaan terus menjalankan rundingan dengan Kerajaan Negeri Brunei untok menchapai persetujuan mengenai chara menggunakan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu di-Negeri itu, jika sa-kiranya Kerajaan Brunei bersetuju menggunakan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu itu.

180. Pengerusi Lembaga Penasihat Chukai telah di-lantek dalam bulan Jun, 1964, Lembaga itu telah pun mengadakan penyiasatan berkenaan dengan 101 jenis barang² untok dimasokkan ka-dalam Pasaran Bersama Malaysia. Penyata² Lembaga Penasihat Chukai mengenai jenis barang² ini telah di-terima. Kerajaan berharap satu

keputusan yang mu'tamad akan dapat di-ambil mengenai Penyata² ini supaya boleh di-mulakan langkah menubuhkan Pasaran Bersama.

181. Kerajaan telah mengadakan perbinchangan yang panjang dengan Kerajaan Negeri Singapura berkenaan dengan perkara mengadakan satu kawasan perdagangan yang bebas di-Singapura dan perkara meranchangkan kawasan tersebut telah pun di-jalankan. Kerajaan berharap akan dapat mengadakan satu undang² bagi menubuhkan kawasan² perdagangan yang bebas di-Singapura dan di-lain² tempat dalam Malaysia yang di-pandang mustahak di-masa hadapan. Kerajaan juga berharap bahawa undang² bagi mengadakan chukai² di-seluruh Malaysia akan di-bentangkan di-Parlimen sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

182. Kerajaan sedar ada sa-tengah ahli² perniagaan dan perusahaan yang tiada puas hati kerana terlambat menghapuskan halangan² kepada perdagangan dalam wilayah² di-Malaysia ini. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak memajukan perdagangan dalam negeri. Kerajaan berharap kemajuan yang besar akan dapat di-chapai dalam tahun ini apa-bila di-terima penyata² Lembaga Penasihat Chukai mengenai jenis barang² yang akan di-masokkan kadalam Pasaran Bersama Malaysia.

183. Dalam pada itu hendak-lah di-sedari ia-itu peratoran² yang ada sekarang ini untuk membahagi²kan hasil Persekutuan antara Kerajaan Pusat dengan Kerajaan² Negeri menjadikan usaha hendak memajukan Pasaran Bersama bertambah sulit dan hendak-lah di-fikirkan perkara mengubah peratoran² itu jika hendak di-majukan Pasaran Bersama itu dengan segera.

184. Dalam Anggaran Belanjawan tahun 1965, Kerajaan telah memikirkan mustahak mengadakan tambahan² chukai yang banyak. Kalau tambahan² chukai ini tidak di-adakan, Kerajaan terpaksa mengendalikan Negara dengan "kekurangan wang". Ini akan menimbulkan perasaan bimbang bagaimana chara-nya hendak mengukuhkan keadaan kewangan sekarang ini. Sebab yang besar menimbulkan masalah

kewangan ini ia-lah kerana mustahak menambah perbelanjaan pertahanan dan keselamatan untuk menentang anchaman pencherobohan dari luar negeri. Dalam pada itu pula, Kerajaan telah ber'azam hendak meneruskan ranchangan² pembangunan yang telah pun berjaya di-negeri² Tanah Melayu dan Singapura dan juga hendak men-chapai kejayaan yang sama saperti itu di-negeri² Borneo.

185. Maka nyata-lah bahawa kita telah masok ka-zaman yang genting yang akan menimbulkan masalah kewangan yang lebih rumit daripada yang pernah kita 'alami dahulu. Kerajaan sedang membuat ranchangan hendak mengambil langkah² pentadbiran yang menjimatkan wang dan yang akan menolong mengurangkan perbelanjaan berulung², dan menentukan ia-itu tiap² sa-ringgit yang di-belanjakan kepada pembangunan akan mendatangkan faedah yang sa-baik²-nya. Kerajaan berharap bantuan kewangan yang banyak akan terus di-terima daripada Kerajaan² yang bersahabat dengan kita dan yang telah pun membantu kita, terutama dalam lapangan pertahanan. Kerajaan juga menjalankan sa-daya upaya-nya hendak meminjam wang dari luar negeri lebih banyak lagi dengan syarat² yang berpatutan dan menggalakkan simpanan wang dalam negeri lebih banyak lagi. Satu daripada usaha² yang di-jalankan ia-lah Kerajaan akan memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat Malaysia membuat sumbangan yang besar dalam hal menyelesaikan masalah kewangan ini dengan jalan membeli Bond² Pertahanan yang di-keluarkan khas. Bond² ini sangat sesuai bagi penyimpan² wang dan dengan membeli-nya sa-saorang menyimpan wang akan dapat membebankan wang dengan chara yang lebih baik bagi diri-nya dan anak²-nya di-masa hadapan. Wang² yang di-dapati daripada penjualan Bond² itu akan menolong menambah kekuatan tentera yang sedang di-bena untuk menjamin keselamatan kita. Mari-lah kita sakanian menanam modal untuk menjamin keselamatan dan nasib Malaysia di-masa hadapan supaya kekal menjadi sa-buah negara yang bebas lagi ma'amor.

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

186. Berkenaan dengan perhubungan luar negeri, dasar Kerajaan terus menegaskan asas² Piagam Bangsa² Bersatu dan mengekalkan suatu dasar luar negeri yang tegas lagi bebas sesuai dengan chita² dan hasrat negara² Afro-Asia dan Commonwealth.

187. Kerajaan telah berusaha dengan bersungguh² mengukuhkan kerjasama di-antara negara² sa-daerah sambil memelihara perhubungan persahabatan dengan semua negeri yang sedia berbuat demikian. Sesuai dengan dasar-nya hendak menyokong dan menggalakkan negara² yang terjajah menchapai kemerdekaan, Malaysia telah mengalu²kan kemerdekaan negara² Gambia, Zambia, Malta dan Malawi sa-bagai anggota² baharu dalam kumpulan negara² bebas dan juga sa-bagai anggota² Commonwealth. Dengan kemasokkan negara² ini, keluarga Commonwealth telah bertambah kuat. Dalam tahun yang lalu meshuarat² permulaan telah diadakan bagi menubuhkan sa-buah Pejabat Setia-usaha Commonwealth dan sekarang chalun² sedang di-chari untuk menyandang jawatan Setia-usaha Agong-nya.

188. Angka permusohan dari pehak Indonesia telah bertambah hebat pada tahun lepas. Sungguh pun pada awal tahun itu terbayang kemungkinan menchapai perdamaian akan tetapi oleh kerana Indonesia tiada mahu bertolak ansor maka tiada-lah berhasil perdamaian itu. Dalam bulan Jun, 1964, Perdana Menteri telah menghadziri satu persidangan kemunchak di-Tokyo antara Ketua² Kerajaan Indonesia, Philipina dan Malaysia. Dengan desakan Presiden Macapagal dan dengan tujuan yang bersungguh² hendak menchapai keamanan di-kawasan ini, Perdana Menteri bersetuju supaya rundingan di-mulakan walau pun Indonesia telah tiada menunaikan janji-nya hendak mengundorkan tentera-nya dari wilayah Malaysia sa-belum di-mulakan rundingan. Perdana Menteri, dengan tulus ikhlas telah bersetuju hendak berunding bersama² tetapi dalam perbincangan yang berikut-nya Indonesia telah menunjukkan sikap-nya yang

tiada jujur dan tiada mahu bertolak ansor dan itu-lah yang menyebabkan rundingan itu gagal.

189. Dalam keadaan yang bertambah genting ini Perdana Menteri telah bertolak ka-London pada 29hb Jun, 1964 untok menghadziri Persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth. Perdana Menteri telah memberi laporan kepada Persidangan itu dan telah mendapat jaminan dari Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth yang mereka akan terus menjalankan ikhtiar mengurangkan perselisihan antara-bangsa. Mereka juga bersimpati dengan Malaysia dan menyokong usaha²-nya mengekalkan kemerdekaan-nya yang berdaulat dan kehormatan negara-nya.

190. Dalam minggu yang ketiga bulan Julai, 1964, sa-lepas menghadziri Persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth, Perdana Menteri telah bertolak ka-Amerika Sharikat atas jemputan Presiden Amerika Sharikat. Di-Washington, Presiden Amerika Sharikat telah menyatakan bahawa negara-nya menyokong Malaysia yang bebas lagi merdeka dan menyokong usaha² Malaysia menjaga keselamatan-nya, memelihara kedaulatan-nya dan meneruskan ranchangan² pembangunannya dalam suasana aman dan damai. Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat telah juga bersetuju memberi latehan tentera kepada ahli² angkatan bersenjata Malaysia dan menimbangkan kemudahan meminjamkan wang untok membeli alat kelengkapan tentera.

191. Pada akhir bulan Julai, 1964 Perdana Menteri telah berlepas ka-Canada dan di-sana beliau telah berunding dengan Perdana Menteri Canada. Berikutan dari lawatan ini, Canada telah membuat tawaran hendak melateh ahli² Angkatan Udara Malaysia, menyediakan kemudahan² wang untok membeli kapal²terbang Canada dan menambah lagi bantuan² Canada kepada Malaysia mengikut Ranchangan Colombo.

192. Dalam pada itu pencherobohan Indonesia telah bertambah hebat. Pada 17hb Ogos Indonesia telah melakukan pendaratan yang mula² sa-kali di-Pontian Johor. Kerajaan Malaysia

memberitahu akan hal pencherobohan ini kepada Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu. Pada tengah malam 1/2 September kapal² terbang Indonesia telah menggugurkan askar² payong terjun di-daerah Labis di-Johor, mula²-nya di-jangka sa-ramai 40 orang, tetapi kemudian di-sahkan sa-ramai 96 orang. Kerajaan Indonesia mula²-nya menafikan yang ia bertanggung-jawab tetapi apabila di-tunjukkan bukti² dalam Meshuarat Majlis Keselamatan dalam bulan September tahun 1964 ia terang² mengaku bahawa pengguguran askar² payong terjun itu di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia.

193. Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu telah mengundi 9 suara lawan 2 mengenai satu ketetapan mengutok kejadian 2hb September itu, tetapi ketetapan itu tidak di-luluskan kerana Soviet Union telah menggunakan kuasa Veto-nya. Sunggoh pun demikian Malaysia telah mendapat kemenangan moral yang besar kerana mendedahkan pencherobohan Indonesia yang terang² dan tidak boleh di-ma'afkan itu.

194. Sunggoh pun Indonesia telah mendapat kekalahan yang besar di-Bangsa² Bersatu ia telah menjalankan serangan diplomatik-nya pula terhadap Malaysia di-Persidangan Negara² Berkechuali yang kedua yang telah di-adakan di-Kaherah dalam bulan Oktober, 1964. Malang-nya Malaysia tidak di-jemput kerana Indonesia telah menggunakan peratoran persetujuan sa-bulat suara (unanimity rule) untuk menghalang kehadiran Malaysia, sunggoh pun Malaysia memenohi syarat² sa-bagai sa-buah negara berkechuali. Dalam Persidangan itu Presiden Sukarno telah memperjuangkan dasar "no peaceful co-existence" yang di-anut oleh Peking. Tetapi anchaman kepada dasar berkechuali ini telah di-kalahkan oleh suara ramai. Ketetapan akhir Persidangan tersebut telah di-keluarkan pada 10hb Oktober dan membayangkan perasaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Perdana Menteri India dalam ucapan-nya di-Persidangan itu tatkala ia mengeshorkan bahawa "perdamaian ada-lah berlainan daripada pertentangan (konfrantasi)" dalam perhubungan

antara-bangsa. Sementara itu perchubaaan Indonesia hendak menyebarkan propaganda anti-Malaysia di-luar persidangan itu telah di-gagalkan oleh Kedutaan Malaysia di-Kaherah.

195. Dalam tahun ini pencherobohan Indonesia terus berlaku lagi dengan tiada kurang. Indonesia telah menambah dan memperkuatkan lagi angkatan senjata-nya di-sempadan Malaysia Timor ia-itu di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Penyusupan terus berlaku di-Malaysia Timor dan melarat pula ka-Semenanjung Tanah Melayu. Gerakan² sabersif sedang menjadi² dan perbuatan khianat telah berlaku di-Tanah Melayu dan Singapura. Pada awal tahun ini Malaysia telah mengambil tempat-nya dalam Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu dan Indonesia menarek diri dari Pertubohan Dunai itu sa-bagai membantah terhadap langkah menerima Malaysia menjadi anggota Majlis itu. Perbuatan Indonesia menarek diri itu sama sa-kali tiada mengganggu kedudukan Malaysia di-kalangan antara-bangsa atau pun keanggotaan Malaysia dalam Majlis Keselamatan. Akan tetapi, sa-bagaimana yang tiada di-sangka di-Jakarta, penarekan diri itu telah menjadi satu pukulan yang hebat kepada kedudukan Indonesia terutama sa-kali di-kalangan Negara² Afro-Asia.

196. Malaysia menganggap perkara ia di-terima menjadi anggota dalam Majlis Keselamatan itu ia-lah kerana ia patoh kepada dasar² dan tujuan² Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu. Malaysia telah mengeshorkan supaya peratoran persetujuan sa-bulat suara dalam Majlis Keselamatan itu di-sokong dengan satu Perjanjian anggota² tetap dengan harapan supaya Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu itu dapat di-perkukuhkan lagi dan lebeh berpengaruh dan dengan hal yang demikian apabila berlaku kecacauan di-mana² tempat dalam dunia ini maka dapat-lah anggota² tetap itu bertindak dengan sa-bulat suara sambil mengingatkan bahawa tanggungjawab mereka yang utama ia-lah mengekalkan keamanan. Anggota² tetap itu hendak-lah sa-bulat suara sa-kurang²-nya untuk memberhentikan pertemporan kerana jika di-biarkan ia

merebak, api yang kecil boleh menyala menjadi besar.

197. Dalam tahun ini Kerajaan telah menumpukan usaha²-nya menegakkan hak Malaysia mengambil bahagian dalam Persidangan Afro-Asia Yang Kedua yang di-jadual akan di-adakan di-Algeria pada bulan Jun, 1965. Pada bulan April, 1964 dalam meshuarat persediaan yang di-adakan di-Jakarta, soal menjemput Malaysia hadir telah di-kemukakan oleh India dan di-sokong oleh beberapa buah negeri yang lain. Keputusan-nya ia-lah jemputan kepada Malaysia untuk menghadziri Persidangan Afro-Asia di-Algeria itu akan di-hantar apabila "rintangan²" telah di-hapuskan. Keputusan ini telah di-buat mengikut kehendak Indonesia yang menjadi tuan rumah kepada meshuarat persediaan tersebut.

198. Dalam bulan November, 1964 Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah mengetuai satu rombongan ka-negara² di-Afrika Utara dan telah mendapat jaminan tentang sokongan negara² itu terhadap penyertaan Malaysia dalam Persidangan Afro-Asia yang Kedua itu. Dalam bulan Disember, 1964 Perdana Menteri telah mengutus surat kepada semua Ketua² Negara Afro-Asia memohon sokongan untuk Malaysia hadir dalam Persidangan itu. Sokongan yang di-terima memberi harapan baik.

199. Sungguh pun Indonesia sedar dasar konfrantasi-nya telah gagal ia enggan kembali ka-jalan keamanan dan hanya mengambil langkah² untuk mengadakan rundingan² keamanan untuk membersekan nama-nya yang telah chemar. Pada akhir bulan Februari, 1965 Indonesia telah men-chadangkan menerusi Kerajaan Thai, supaya di-adakan satu meshuarat perengkat Menteri. Apabila chadangan ini di-terima oleh Malaysia, Indonesia mengeshorkan pula supaya meshuarat itu di-adakan pada perengkat Ketua² Kerajaan. Apabila shor ini di-terima juga oleh Malaysia, Indonesia berdaleh dengan mengatakan bahawa masa-nya belum sesuai untuk mengadakan meshuarat. Indonesia juga membuat tuduhan bahawa Perdana Menteri dalam beberapa ucapan-nya telah

memburokkan suasana untuk per-damaian. Sa-benar-nya kesetiaan Indonesia dalam satu² perjanjian selalunya tiada boleh di-perchayai. Oleh sebab itu segala usaha untuk menjayakan perundingan damai telah gagal kerana Indonesia tiada mahu bermuafakat.

200. Pada akhir bulan Mach tahun 1965 Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah mengetuai rombongan yang kedua melawat negara² Afrika untuk mearangkan pendirian Malaysia kepada negara² itu dan meminta sokongan mereka berkenaan dengan soal penyertaan Malaysia dalam Persidangan Afro-Asia di-Algiers. Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah di-sambut dengan baik dan semua negara yang di-lawatinya telah memberi jaminan tentang sokongan mereka.

201. Perhubungan Malaysia dengan Philipina terus terganggu di-sebabkan oleh tuntutan Philipina ka-atas Sabah dan keengganan negeri itu mengi'tiraf Malaysia. Usaha² bagi menyelesaikan tuntutan itu tiada berjaya. Pada awal bulan Ogos, 1964 Malaysia mengeshorkan supaya rundingan perengkat pegawai² di-adakan di-Bangkok. Philipina tiada menerima shor ini sebelum Malaysia bersetuju bahawa segala perselisihan yang mungkin timbul di-Bangkok hendak-lah di-bawa ka-Mahkamah Ke'adilan Antara-bangsa, ia-itu salah satu chara² yang terkandung dalam Perjanjian Manila bagi menyelesaikan soal itu.

202. Dalam tahun ini juga Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong telah membuat lawatan rasmi ka-negeri Jepun dalam bulan Jun, 1964 dan ka-negeri Arab Saudi, Kuwait, negeri Jordan dan Republik Arab Bersatu dalam bulan April, 1965. Dengan ini tali persahabatan antara Malaysia dengan Jepun dan negara² Islam di-Timor Tengah makin bertambah erat lagi. Malaysia telah juga menerima beberapa orang tetamu kenamaan dari negara² luar.

203. Kerajaan sedang mengator persediaan untuk menubuhkan tiga buah kedutaan Malaysia di-Afrika dengan

tujuan hendak memperkenalkan Malaysia ka-luar negeri dan melawan da'ayah Indonesia dengan menyertai Perisidangan² dan Meshuarat² Negara² Afro-Asia. Sa-buah kedutaan akan ditubuhkan di-Afrika Utara ia-itu kedutaan yang kedua di-kawasan ini, sa-buah di-Afrika Timor dan sa-buah lagi di-Afrika Barat. Kedutaan² di-Afrika Timor dan di-Afrika Barat itu ia-lah yang ulong kali-nya ditubuhkan di-negara² Afrika di-Selatan Padang Pasir Sahara.

204. Malaysia sedang menghadapi anchaman yang hebat terhadap wujud-nya sa-bagai sa-buah negara. Anchaman ini sa-makin bertambah walau pun ia merugikan pihak Indonesia sendiri dan melanggar dasar yang termaktub dalam Perisidangan Bandung tahun 1955. Malaysia tetap tegoh menghadapi anchaman ini dengan penoh keyakinan bahawa sahabat²-nya di-luar atau di-dalam Commonwealth akan memberi segala sokongan dalam lapangan tentera atau pun diplomatik. Malaysia ada-lah ber'azam dan akan menjalankan segala tenaga-nya untuk mengekalkan keamanan di-Asia Tenggara. Malaysia sedia berunding dengan Indonesia untuk menchari jalan damai yang sesuai dengan taraf Malaysia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang berdaulat dan merdeka.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Pelajaran 'Am

205. Pelajaran rendah ada-lah terus menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan dan sekolah serta guru² telah di-adakan dengan chukup. Dengan terhapus-nya Peperiksaan Masok ka-Sekolah Menengah Persekutuan semenjak tahun lalu maka tiap² orang kanak² boleh-lah berharap akan mendapat pelajaran. Sa-kurang²-nya sa-lama sembilan tahun hingga ka-Sijil Rendah Pelajaran. Sunggoh pun daripada jumlah kanak² yang telah tamat pelajaran rendah pada tahun 1964 hanya lebeh kurang 70% sahaja telah menerima tempat di-kelas² menengah rendah setakat ini tetapi angka ini ada-lah bertambah kira² 38% daripada angka untuk tahun 1964 atau dengan lain² perkataan bertambah sa-banyak lebeh kurang 60,000 orang murid yang

belajar dalam tingkatan satu sekolah menengah.

206. Terlanchar-nya Sistem Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan yang baharu itu bukan sahaja menyebabkan lebeh ramai lagi guru² yang di-kehendaki untuk mengajar murid² yang bertambah² ramai itu bahkan juga suatu ranchangan membena sekolah² dengan chepat ada-lah di-perlukan untuk murid² sekolah menengah rendah yang sa-makin bertambah ramai itu. Dengan kumpulan wang khas yang di-untokkan bagi tujuan itu pembenaan 84 unit sekolah baharu telah di-lancharkan pada tahun 1964 dan sekarang sudah pun siap atau pun hampir² siap. Kesemua unit² ini memberi kemudahan yang di-kehendaki dalam usaha² meluaskan pelajaran menengah rendah termasuklah mengadakan ma'mal² sains, bilek² darjah pelajaran rumah tangga, wokshop dan kelengkapan-nya. Untuk menjimatkan perbelanjaan dan menggunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya bilek² di-bangunan sekolah Kerajaan berpendapat ada-lah mustahak mengadakan sekolah² menengah rendah di-sabelah pagi dan petang.

207. Pelajaran menengah atas telah terus maju sa-bagaimana biasa dan bilangan tempat² dalam Tingkatan Enam telah di-tambah supaya chukup untuk murid² yang sa-makin bertambah ramai. Ranchangan sedang di-buat bagi meluaskan lagi pelajaran menengah atas mula² daripada tahun 1968, termasuklah pelajaran teknik dan pelajaran pekerjaan mengikut sistem Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan yang di-mulakan tahun ini.

208. Peruntokan telah di-tambah supaya murid² dapat mempelajari bahasa mereka sendiri saperti bahasa China dan Tamil mengikut kehendak ibu bapa masing². Ini ia-lah menurut Dasar Pelajaran Kebangsaan ia-itu Kerajaan telah mempersetujui supaya bahasa dan kebudayaan Kaum² yang tinggal di-negeri ini di-pelihara dan di-kekalkan.

Pelajaran Menengah yang Menggunakan Bahasa Penghantar Melayu

209. Kita tentu maseh ingat lagi ia-itu pelajaran menengah yang menggunakan

bahasa penghantar Melayu telah dimulakan pada tahun 1959 dengan murid²-nya lebih kurang sa-banyak 600 orang sahaja tetapi bilangan ini telah meningkat hampir² 30,000 dalam tahun 1964. Bilangan murid² ini bertambah lagi pada tahun ini kerana sa-banyak 36,135 orang murid² telah masuk belajar di-dalam tahun pertama menengah rendah berbanding dengan 10,841 dalam tahun 1964. Sa-lain daripada itu kita merasa gembira melihat bagi pertama kali-nya murid² yang telah tamat pelajaran rendah dari sekolah² jenis kebangsaan memasuki sekolah menengah yang berbahasa penghantar Melayu melalui Kelas Peralehan. Sa-takat ini 388 orang murid² telah mendaftarkan nama untuk masuk Kelas² Peralehan.

210. Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang memperluaskan pelajaran menengah tinggi. Murid² Tingkatan Enam yang bahasa penghantar-nya Melayu yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1963 telah pun tamat pelajaran sa-lama 2 tahun, dan telah menghadapi peperiksaan pilihan khas untuk masuk ka-Universiti Malaya dan bagi kali yang pertama-nya dalam sejarah pelajaran di-negeri ini tiga puluh satu orang calon telah masuk ka-Universiti itu sa-bagai mahasiswa daripada sekolah² yang bahasa penghantar-nya ia-lah Bahasa Melayu. Bilangan murid² yang masuk kelas² Tingkatan Enam telah bertambah dari 35 orang pada tahun 1963 kepada 83 orang pada tahun 1964 dan pada tahun 1965 ini bilangan-nya ia-lah 150 orang. Pada tahun lalu juga pelajaran sains Tingkatan Enam dalam bahasa Melayu telah di-mulakan dan bilangan murid²-nya telah bertambah sa-kali ganda pada tahun ini.

Pelajaran Khas

211. Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang mengkaji sa-mula dasar pelajaran bagi kanak² buta dan pekak di-sekolah² biasa dengan tujuan hendak menjalankan tanggung-jawab-nya untuk memberi peluang² belajar kepada kanak² chachat sa-takat mana yang dapat ditanggung belanjanya oleh Kerajaan.

Peruntukan Perkhidmatan Pelajaran

212. Sa-lain daripada perlu-nya mengadakan lebih ramai lagi guru² dan

lebih banyak lagi sekolah² untuk perkembangan pelajaran banyak juga usaha telah di-jalankan untuk mengelakkan lagi perkhidmatan² di-sekolah² itu bagi mengekal dan meninggikan lagi mutu pelajaran. Perkembangan perpustakaan sekolah juga ada-lah di-fikirkan mustahak dalam lapangan ini dan ranchangan² yang lengkap untuk mengadakan bilek² perpustakaan dan lain² perkakas telah siap. Sa-buah jawatan-kuasa tetap yang mengadongi wakil² dari Kementerian Pelajaran dan Persatuan Perpustakaan Tanah Melayu telah di-tubuhkan untuk memberi panduan berpanjangan kepada sekolah² dalam pengelolaan dan perkembangan perpustakaan.

213. Perkhidmatan alat pengajaran pandang dengar telah juga diperkokohkan lagi dengan mengadakan sa-buah Perpustakaan Filem Bersuara 16 m.m. dan pita rakaman suara untuk di-pinjamkan ka-sekolah². Suatu ranchangan pemandu akan di-mulakan pada tahun ini untuk mengadakan satu siri sa-banyak 10 pelajaran sains melalui talivishen dalam bahasa Melayu dan Inggeris, ia-itu sa-bagai mengkaji kemungkinan mengadakan pelajaran melalui talivishen ka-sekolah² kita.

Pelajaran Teknik

214. Ada-nya sistem Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan, pelajaran teknik yang berupa 'Ilmu Perusahaan akan di-jadikan mata pelajaran pilihan yang boleh dipelajari oleh murid² dan Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong yang ada sekarang akan di-masokkan ka-dalam sistem ini. Tujuan mengadakan mata pelajaran peraktik ini kepada murid² di-sekolah² menengah rendah ia-lah untuk meluaskan asas pelajaran 'am mereka supaya guru² boleh mengukor kebolehan tiap² orang murid itu. Dan lagi, usaha sedang di-jalankan untuk mengkaji bagaimana chara-nya bangunan² Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong yang ada sekarang boleh di-gunakan dengan sempurna dalam ranchangan pelajaran menengah atas termasuk-lah pelajaran teknik dan pelajaran pekerjaan.

Latihan Guru

215. Apabila Maktab Perguruan Persekutuan di-Brinsford Lodge di-United

Kingdom telah di-tutup pada akhir tahun 1964 dan di-gantikan dengan Maktab Perguruan Persekutuan yang baharu di-Johor Baharu, maka latehan guru² sekarang di-jalankan seluroh-nya di-negeri ini. Untuk menambah bilangan guru² dari maktab² latehan, tindakan sedang di-ambil untuk menjadikan Maktab Perguruan 'Ilmu Khas, Kuala Lumpur sa-bagai Maktab Perguruan Persekutuan.

216. Ada-nya Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan maka telah di-dapati mustahak menchari ikhtiar² yang lain bagi melateh guru² sa-lain daripada yang dapat di-keluarkan oleh maktab² itu. Guru² tambahan yang di-kehendaki ia-lah sa-ramai 4,120 orang dan keputusan telah di-ambil untuk menubuhkan 22 buah Pusat Latehan Daerah di-sekolah² menengah yang tertentu dan menggunakan perkhidmatan guru² yang berpengalaman di-sekolah² bantuan untuk menolong dalam ranchangan latehan di-tiap² buah pusat itu. Sukatan pelajaran bagi pusat² latehan daerah ini telah di-sediakan dengan teliti supaya mutu latehan di-pusat² latehan daerah ini boleh di-samakan dengan yang di-beri di-Maktab² Perguruan.

217. Latehan dalam perkhidmatan bagi guru² telah di-perluaskan lagi. Dalam pada itu, dengan ada-nya ranchangan untuk mengkhaskan beberapa mata pelajaran yang tertentu dalam bidang pelajaran sekolah di-Maktab² Perguruan maka suatu kursus peringkat tertinggi sa-lama sa-tahun telah dapat di-adakan untuk guru² dalam mata pelajaran yang di-khaskan itu.

Bahasa Kebangsaan

218. Waktu yang sa-rendah²-nya untuk mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan di-sekolah² menengah telah ditambah lebeh kurang sa-suku lagi supaya murid² sekarang boleh mempelajari bahasa ini tidak kurang daripada 160 minit dalam sa-minggu dan dengan yang demikian boleh-lah mereka meningkat maju dengan lebeh chepat lagi bagi membolehkan mereka mempunyai pengetahuan yang chukup dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Pengajaran Ugama Islam

219. Menurut Sekshen 36 dalam Undang² Pelajaran, tahun 1961, Pengajaran Ugama Islam sedang di-adakan di-sekolah² yang di-bantu. Pada tahun 1964 Kerajaan Pusat telah membelanjai lebeh sadikit daripada \$3,300,000 bagi pengajaran Ugama Islam. Pada masa ini ada 262 orang guru² ugama di-sekolah² menengah dan Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak mengambil lebeh ramai lagi guru² ugama pada tahun 1965 untuk mengajar bilangan penuntut² yang sa-makin ramai hendak belajar Ugama. Kerajaan juga sedang memeriksa sharat² perkhidmatan guru² ugama di-sekolah² rendah dan menengah dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan satu ranchangan perkhidmatan yang sempurna.

Bantuan kepada Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat

220. Kerajaan akan terus memberi bantuan kepada Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat. Pada tahun 1964, \$536,213 telah di-bayar sa-bagai pemberian bantuan kepada 445 buah Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat. Pada tahun 1965 wang sa-banyak \$600,000 telah di-untokkan bagi tujuan ini. Sa-bagai hasil daripada bantuan yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan maka Sekolah² Ugama Islam sekarang boleh-lah berjalan dengan maju meluaskan ranchangan-nya.

Kolej Islam

221. Kementerian telah memberi bantuan kepada Kolej Islam dan per-untokan bagi tahun 1965 ia-lah \$200,000. Kolej ini dengan galakan serta sokongan yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Pusat serta Kerajaan Negeri sedang meningkat maju dan untuk membolehkan lebeh ramai lagi penuntut² masuk ka-dalam Kolej itu maka Kerajaan telah meluluskan bantuan modal sa-banyak \$2,500,000 kepada Kolej itu untuk perbelanjaan membena bangunan baharu di-Petaling Jaya dengan sharat Kolej itu di-jadikan sa-buah Yayasan Pelajaran menurut Sekshen 25 (1) (f) Undang² Pelajaran, tahun 1961.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

222. Satu daripada tugas² yang besar bagi Kementerian ini ia-lah menyatu

dan menyamakan tindakan berkenaan dengan segala kerja, usaha dan perbelanjaan bagi melaksanakan Rancangan² Pembangunan dengan jayanya terutama sa-kali Rancangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kerja menyatu dan menyamakan itu dijalankan dengan menggunakan "teknik" gerakan. Teknik ini sangat baik di-gunakan bagi mengetahui dengan chepat sa-kali segala kemajuan masaalah atau kelambatan sa-masa sa-suatu rancangan itu di-jalankan.

223. Pusat atau pun nadi bagi kerja menyatu dan menyamakan tindakan itu ia-lah Bilek Gerakan Negara. Dalam Bilek ini-lah di-chatitkan kemajuan² yang di-chapai dari sa-masa ka-samasa dan juga ma'lumat² berkenaan dengan rancangan² pembangunan.

224. Dalam tahun 1964 sa-jumlah 2,055 orang telah melawat Bilek Gerakan Negara itu. Mereka telah diberi penjelasan dan penerangan berkenaan dengan teknik gerakan itu dan juga kemajuan² yang telah tercapai dalam Rancangan Pembangunan. Pelawat² dari luar negeri telah tertarek hati dengan teknik gerakan yang di-gunakan kerana masaalah² atau kelemahan² pada masa menjalankan sa-suatu Rancangan Pembangunan itu dapat di-ketahui dengan senang dan chepat.

225. Sa-lain daripada menjalankan kerja menyatu dan menyamakan kerja itu, Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, dalam tahun 1964, telah juga berjaya menjalankan beratus² rancangan kechil bagi luar bandar di-serata pelusok Negara. Rancangan² ini di-susun dengan tujuan hendak memberi kemudahan² kepada penduduk² di-kawasan² luar bandar termasuk mereka yang tinggal di-Kampung² Baharu dan Majlis² Tempatan. Dalam tahun 1964 wang sebanyak \$12,000,000 telah di-belanjakan bagi Rancangan² Kechil, saperti jalan², jambatan², balai² raya perigi, perbekalan² ayer paip, parit dan pasar² di-kawasan² luar bandar dan wang sebanyak \$11,500,000 telah di-belanjakan bagi membena Rumah² Ibadat, ia-itu Masjid², Surau², Sekolah² Ugama, Rumah² Berhala dan Gereja².

226. Sa-telah sahaja Malaysia di-tubuhkan Kementerian ini telah mengambil tindakan yang melipat-gandakan lagi usaha² pembangunan di-Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak, terutama sa-kali di-dalam lapangan pembangunan luar bandar. Dua orang pegawai yang kanan telah di-hantar ka-negeri² itu sa-bagai Pegawai² Kemajuan Negeri. Mereka ini ada-lah bertanggung-jawab bagi menyatu dan menyamakan kerja² rancangan perengkat negeri, membuat rancangan dan melaksanakan rancangan² pembangunan di-negeri² itu. Sa-lain daripada melipatgandakan usaha² pembangunan di-Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak itu Kementerian ini ada-lah juga bertanggung-jawab bagi menyatu dan menjalankan kerja² melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Tergempar dan Rancangan² Perumahan Sa-mula di-Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak supaya rancangan² itu dapat di-jalankan sa-bagai rancangan pembangunan biasa.

227. Pada 4, 5 dan 6 haribulan Jun, 1965, Kementerian ini akan mengadakan satu Kongres yang di-namakan Kongres Ekonomi Bumiputera, dengan tujuan memberi peluang kepada semua orang yang berkenaan menyatakan pendapat mereka dan membuat chadangan² yang tegas dan membena berkenaan dengan penyertaan bumiputera dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Tajok² yang akan menjadi asas perbincangan dalam Kongres tersebut ia-lah latehan, pembentokan modal, perkhidmatan², perdagangan, perusahaan, tanah² dan juga pemasaran. Kementerian ini sekarang sedang membuat persediaan² bagi melancarkan Kongres itu. Kongres itu ada-lah satu daripada usaha yang hendak di-jalankan dalam Peringkat Kedua Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

228. Kementerian ini juga bertanggung-jawab mengenai dasar pada 'am-nya dan chara menjalankan rancangan² yang di-usahakan oleh badan² yang berkanun, saperti Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan (RIDA), Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan Perbadanan Simpanan Wang Bakal² Haji. Tugas² dan tanggung-jawab² Lembaga dan

Perbadanan itu ada di-terangkan dalam perenggan² di-bawah ini.

229. Kementerian ini juga bertanggung-jawab mengenai dasar dan menjalankan Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa di-kawasan² Luar Bandar.

Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa

230. Mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak meninggikan taraf hidup penduduk² Negeri ini, khas-nya penduduk² kawasan luar bandar, Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa terus giat berusaha membasmi buta huruf dengan mengajar dalam Kelas² Dewasa mata² pelajaran yang boleh membantu penduduk² luar bandar itu meninggikan taraf hidup mereka.

231. Maksud dan tujuan Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa ini ia-lah:

- (a) untuk menghapuskan kemiskinan dan kemundoran;
- (b) untuk menggalakkan warga negara negeri ini mempelajari dan menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan;
- (c) untuk memupok semangat perpaduan kesedaran Kebangsaan;
- (d) untuk mengukuhkan lagi chara² demokrasi yang sedang kita amalkan;
- (e) untuk mendidik ta'at setia yang tidak berbelah bahagi kepada Negara ini.

232. Hingga hari ini Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa telah menubuhkan sa-banyak 11,911 buah kelas dengan guru²-nya sa-ramai 7,327 orang. Jumlah penuntut ia-lah 307,648 orang. Ini termasuk-lah 2,330 buah kelas mengandongi 59,666 orang pelajar bukan Melayu yang sedang belajar Bahasa Kebangsaan.

233. Kapada pelajar² yang beragama Islam dalam Kelas² Dewasa ada diberi Pelajaran Ugama. Sa-banyak 6,562 buah kelas mengandongi 155,354 orang pelajar sekarang ini sedang mendapat pelajaran Ugama Islam yang menitikberatkan bukan sahaja aspek teori Islam bahkan juga 'amalan² yang di-suruh oleh Ugama dan dengan yang demikian menggalakkan mereka

mengambil sikap berkehendakkan kemajuan bagi meninggikan lagi taraf hidup dan masharakat.

234. Kelas² Dewasa ada memberikan Pelajaran Ekonomi Rumah Tangga kapada pelajar² perempuan dengan tujuan hendak memberi kapada Kaum Ibu pengetahuan rumah tangga yang berguna berkenaan dengan zat² makanan, jahit menjahit, kesihatan dan memelihara anak² kecil. Pada hari ini ada 28,584 orang pelajar dalam 1,188 Kelas Ekonomi Rumah Tangga. Guru bagi kelas² itu mendapat latehan khas di-Taman² Asohan Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan.

235. Untuk menyebarkan penerangan² kapada ra'ayat di-kawasan luar bandar berkenaan dengan maksud Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa, Pegawai² Penerangan Bahagian ini telah melawat sa-banyak 689 buah kampong. Sa-jumlah 193,657 orang di-taksirkan telah di-beri penerangan² oleh Pegawai² Penerangan tersebut.

236. Mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak melipat gandakan usaha² menjalankan Rancangan² Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar di-Sabah, Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa telah berjaya menjalankan segala kerja siasatan untuk menubuhkan Kelas² Dewasa di-Negeri itu. Kelas² Dewasa itu di-jangka akan di-buka sa-belum pertengahan tahun ini.

Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan (RIDA)

237. Semenjak tahun 1963 Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan telah menumpukan usaha-nya bagi mengukuhkan lagi keadaan ranchangan² yang telah di-jalankan dalam tahun² yang lalu. Usaha ini termasuk kerja mengkaji dan menyemak tiap² ranchangan yang telah di-jalankan itu terus di-jalankan hingga ka-tahun 1964.

238. Satu daripada tugas² yang penting bagi Lembaga itu ia-lah mengadakan kemudahan² latehan untuk penduduk² luar bandar. Dalam tahun 1964 sa-ramai 740 orang wanita dari kawasan² luar bandar telah di-beri kursus Ekonomi Rumah Tangga di-Taman Asohan Lembaga itu di-Kuala Lumpur

Kepala Batas dan Melaka. Wanita² ini-lah yang bakal menjadi guru² Ekonomi Rumah Tangga di-Kelas² Dewasa yang di-selenggarakan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar.

239. Ahli² perniagaan kecil telah juga di-beri kursus 'ilmu menyimpan buku kira² perniagaan. Lembaga ini telah menghantar beberapa orang guru ka-beberapa buah kampung seluruh negara untuk memberi dua jenis kursus menyimpan buku kira² ia-itu kursus permulaan dan kursus lanjutan. Sambutan terhadap kursus itu dari ahli² perniagaan kecil sangat-lah memuaskan.

240. Dewan Latehan Lembaga Kemajuan Kampung dan Perusahaan di-Petaling Jaya memberi latehan² kepada penuntut² dalam pelajaran Terengkas, "Secretaryship", 'Ilmu Jurukira², dan Pengurusan Perniagaan 'Am supaya mereka boleh mendapat kelulusan dalam kursus² yang tertentu.

241. Dalam bulan Oktober 1964 sa-buah lagi Pusat Anyaman Mengkuang dan Pandan telah di-buka di-Bagan Pinang, Port Dickson. Dengan ini maka jumlah Pusat Anyaman yang telah di-dirikan menjadi 3 buah. Pusat Anyaman yang terbesar sa-kali ia-lah di-Rusila, Kuala Trengganu. Tiap² tahun sa-ramai 40 hingga 60 orang wanita di-beri latehan di-Pusat² Anyaman itu.

242. Bahagian Pinjaman Lembaga itu sentiasa chergas menjalankan kerjanya ia-itu memberi kemudahan² pinjaman wang kepada ahli² perniagaan kecil dan juga kepada Sharikat² Berkerjasama. Dalam tahun 1964 sa-banyak 1,008 pinjaman telah di-lulus dan di-keluarkan. Jumlah wang pinjaman yang telah di-keluarkan dalam tahun itu ia-lah \$3,699,203. Jumlah pinjaman yang di-luluskan dan di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1963. Dalam tahun 1963 hanya 699 pinjaman berjumlah \$3,400,000 telah di-keluarkan. Pinjaman² tersebut ia-lah untuk menjalankan perniagaan, perusahaan, pertanian, ternakan dan lain² lagi. Pinjaman wang

yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Lembaga itu hingga penghujung tahun 1964 berjumlah lebeh kurang \$27,000,000.

243. Dalam lapangan pengangkutan pula, Lembaga itu telah mengadakan 15 perkhidmatan bas yang baharu di-lima belas jalan² baharu yang telah di-bena di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Hingga penghujung tahun 1964 Lembaga telah menubuhkan sa-banyak 50 perkhidmatan bas di-seluruh Negeri² di-Tanah Melayu ini dan jalan² yang mendapat perkhidmatan bas Lembaga itu berjumlah sa-panjang 690 batu. Pendapatan yang di-kutip pada 'am-nya menunjukkan bahawa perkhidmatan² ini ada-lah usaha yang mendatangkan keuntongan.

244. Dalam lapangan memproses susu getah yang di-beri dari pekebun² kecil, Lembaga itu tidak mendirikan kilang yang baharu semenjak tahun 1963 kerana Lembaga itu menumpukan perhatian dan usaha-nya bagi mengelakkan lagi perjalanan² ka-semua 13 kilang getah yang telah di-dirikan. Kerja memperlakkan lagi perjalanan kilang² itu maseh di-jalankan lagi. Dalam tahun 1964 Lembaga itu telah menubuhkan 18 buah lagi Kumpulan² Pusat Memproses Getah di-beberapa buah kampung dalam negeri ini dengan chara memberi bantuan pinjaman kepada pekebun² kecil yang berkenaan. Maka jumlah Kumpulan² Pusat Memproses Getah yang telah di-bena hingga sekarang ini menjadi 101 buah.

245. Dalam usaha-nya hendak membantu pembuat² batak di-Negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu, Lembaga itu, seperti yang di-buat dalam tahun² yang lalu, telah memberi kemudahan² membeli kain² puteh kepada pembuat² batak dengan membawa masuk kain² puteh yang bermutu dari luar negeri dan di-jual pula dengan harga yang sama dengan harga pasaran. Lembaga itu menempatkan sa-orang pegawai di-Pantai Timor untuk memberi nasihat kepada pembuat² batak di-Kelantan dan Trengganu mengenai mengelakkan lagi chara membuat batak dan juga mengenai chorak² batak yang dapat meluaskan lagi permintaan pasaran.

246. Limbongan Kapal Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan di-Kuala Trengganu telah di-susun semula dalam tahun 1964. Tahun 1964 ia-lah satu tahun yang sibok sa-kali bagi pekerja² Limbongan Kapal ini kerana dalam tahun itu banyak tempahan telah di-terima untuk membuat perahu², kapal² kecil seperti kapal² penangkap ikan dan kapal² ronda polis. Tempahan² tersebut datang-nya daripada Pejabat² Polis, Kastam, dan Perikanan serta juga daripada Kerajaan Brunei. Tempahan² yang di-terima dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah lebih daripada \$1,000,000.

247. Satu daripada langkah² yang diambil oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan untuk memberi kemudahan kepada petani² di-kawasan luar bandar memasarkan hasil pengeluaran mereka ia-lah dengan membena Pekan² Sa-hari di-tempat² yang sesuai di-kawasan² luar bandar. Dengan ada-nya Pekan² Sa-hari itu, maka dapat-lah mereka menjual barang² keluaran mereka di-satu tempat yang sesuai dengan sempurna-nya. Dalam tahun 1964 sa-banyak 38 buah Pekan² Sa-hari telah di-bena dengan belanja sa-banyak \$302,800.

Ranchangan² Untuk Masa Hadapan

248. Ranchangan² yang akan di-jalankan oleh Lembaga ini pada masa hadapan termasuk-lah usaha² mengenai Dewan Latehan, Limbongan Kapal, Perusahaan² Kecil, pembenaan Ibu Pejabat dan memberi perkhidmatan Lembaga ini ka-Negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura.

249. Oleh sebab latehan ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak dalam uasha membena ekonomi Negara maka Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan berchadag hendak memperbesarkan lagi Dewan Latehan-nya supaya dapat melateh lebih ramai lagi penuntut² pada masa yang akan datang.

250. Lembaga itu telah mengkaji sadalam²-nya perjalanan dan pentadbiran Limbongan Kapal di-Kuala Trengganu dan berchadag hendak membesarkannya lagi.

251. Lembaga itu sedang mengambil tindakan yang tegas bagi mengadakan satu bahagian baharu di-namakan "Bahagian Perkhidmatan Penasihat Pentadbiran" (Management Advisory Services). Tujuan Bahagian ini ia-lah untuk memberi nasihat kepada peniaga² kecil mengenai kawalan, teknik, kira², pentadbiran dan perusahaan. Dengan ada-nya Bahagian itu kelak maka ahli² perniagaan kecil dapat-lah peluang untuk memperbaiki keadaan perniagaan dan perusahaan yang di-jalankan oleh mereka.

252. Sa-buah bangunan yang akan di-jadikan Ibu Pejabat baharu bagi Lembaga ini dan juga kedai² telah mula di-bena di-Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur pada tahun 1965. Bangunan 8 tingkat ini, di-jangka akan siap di-bena pada awal tahun 1966 dan apakala siap kelak akan mempunyai beberapa buah kedai untuk di-sewakan kepada ahli² perniagaan yang sukar hendak mendapatkan tempat² yang baik untuk menjalankan perniagaan mereka di-Bandar Kuala Lumpur ini.

253. Tindakan sedang di-uruskan bagi memakai undang² Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan tahun 1953 di-Negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Dalam pada itu usaha² sedang di-jalankan bagi menchari jalan supaya ranchangan² yang tertentu dan patut dapat di-jalankan oleh Lembaga itu di-Negeri² tersebut.

Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan

254. Ranchangan Tanah Kerajaan yang besar² ada-lah di-jalankan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan. Sa-hingga hari ini Lembaga itu telah menjalankan 61 Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah di-dalam beberapa negeri di-Tanah Melayu. Lembaga itu telah berjaya menanam 147,500 ekar tanah baharu dengan getah dan kelapa sawit dan menempatkan 8,038 keluarga mengandongi 48,228 orang. Sa-jumlah 3,000 keluarga lagi akan di-tempatkan di-Ranchangan² Kemajuan Tanah yang sedang di-buka pada tahun 1965. Apabila semua peringkat dalam 61 ranchangan itu siap di-jalankan sa-banyak lebih kurang 262,500 ekar tanah baharu akan di-majukan dan di-tanam

dengan getah dan kelapa sawit dari baka yang baik. Rancangan² ini apabila siap akan dapat menyara lebih kurang 21,000 keluarga.

255. Mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak memperbanyakkan lagi jenis pertanian di-Negara ini, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah menjalankan satu rancangan menanam kelapa sawit di-tempat² atau pun di-kawasan² tanah baharu yang mempunyai tanah dan keadaan yang sesuai. Sa-hingga penghujung tahun 1964 Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah berjaya menanam kelapa sawit di-atas 17,404 ekar tanah dalam 9 buah rancangan kemajuan tanah. Sa-jumlah 9,445 ekar tanah lagi sudah pun siap bagi di-tanam dengan kelapa sawit di-dalam musim menanam tahun ini.

256. Tiga buah rancangan tanah menanam getah di-Kedah—Rancangan² Tanah di-Batu 8, Guar Napai dan Bukit Tembaga—telah pun mula mengeluarkan hasil. Begitu juga rancangan kelapa sawit di-Kulai, Johor telah juga mulai mengeluarkan hasil. Hasil² daripada rancangan tersebut ada-lah tinggi mutu-nya dan memuaskan. Penduduk² dalam rancangan² itu telah pun mula membayar wang² yang mereka pinjam. Tiga lagi rancangan di-perchayai akan mula mengeluarkan hasil dalam tahun 1965 manakala tiga lagi akan mengeluarkan hasil dalam tahun 1966.

257. Dalam semua rancangan itu Kerajaan ada menyediakan kemudahan² seperti jalan² raya, kedai², Sharikat² Kerjasama, sekolah², bekalan² ayer, pari² dan tali ayer, talipon, balai² raya, dan juga tempat² beribadat. Sa-lain daripada itu Kerajaan menyediakan juga kemudahan² bagi mengurus, melateh, memproses dan menjual barang² serta juga perkhidmatan² “Lanjutan”.

258. Rancangan Kawasan Jengka, satu bakal Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah yang terbesar sa-kali ada-lah satu rancangan yang boleh di-harapkan akan berjaya kerana lebih kurang 150,000 ekar tanah dalam Kawasan itu di-dapati sesuai untuk kemajuan pertanian yang besar. Bank Dunia yang telah di-jemput oleh Kerajaan bagi menyelidik sama ada Kawasan

Jengka itu sesuai atau tiada telah mengesahkan hal itu. Sekarang ini satu “pelan besar” bagi Kawasan itu sedang di-buat oleh “consultants” dan “Pelan” itu ada-lah di-jangka siap dalam tahun ini.

259. Tindakan sedang di-ambil bagi memakai Undang² Kemajuan Tanah Tahun 1956 di-Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sekarang ini bersama² dengan Kerajaan² Negeri² itu sedang mengkaji dengan teliti beberapa kawasan tanah dengan tujuan hendak menjalankan rancangan kemajuan tanah sa-chara yang di-jalankan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu.

260. Terlaksana-nya Rancangan² Kemajuan Tanah yang besar² seperti yang di-jalankan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan maka nyata-lah bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah berusaha bersungguh² membuka tanah² baharu bagi menempatkan penduduk² dari seluruh Negara kita ini supaya terchapai tujuan-nya ia-itu hendak meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat.

Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal² Haji

261. Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal² Haji di-tubuhkan dengan tujuan hendak memberi peluang kepada penduduk² yang beragama Islam menyimpan wang untuk menunaikan Fardu Haji. Satu lagi tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menggalakkan penduduk² itu menyimpan wang supaya wang yang mereka simpankan itu dapat pula digunakan untuk memajukan ekonomi Negara. Ini juga akan menjadikan satu chara yang membolehkan penduduk² terutama sa-kali yang tinggal di-kawasan² luar bandar untuk mengambal bahagian dalam hal-ehwal perdagangan Malaysia.

262. Sa-hingga hari ini sa-ramai 13,361 orang daripada serba lapisan masyarakat orang² Melayu dan orang² lain yang beragama Islam dalam Negara ini telah menyimpan wang dengan Perbadanan ini. Jumlah wang simpanan yang telah di-kumpulkan dari mula² Perbadanan itu di-tubuhkan, ia-itu 30 haribulan September, 1963

hingga 28 haribulan Februari, 1965 ialah lebeh kurang \$908,860. Wang itu sedang di-gunakan sa-bagai modal perniagaan atau perusahaan yang mendatangkan keuntungan yang halal pada Hukum Shara'. Keuntungan² ini berbeza dengan faedah yang biasa didapati daripada simpanan² wang dipertubuhan yang lain. Keuntungan ini didapati daripada modal² yang diperniagakan seperti membeli saham², ladang² dan rumah² yang di-sewakan.

263. Mula-nya Undang² Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal² Haji itu dibuat dengan maksud untuk di-pakai dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu sahaja, tetapi pada masa ini Undang² itu telah pun di-pakai di-Negeri² Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak supaya orang² Islam di-Negeri² itu juga akan dapat kemudahan menyimpan wang mereka untuk menunaikan Fardu Haji-nya kelak.

264. Sunggoh pun Perbadanan itu baharu sahaja di-tubuhkan tetapi sabanyak 165 orang penyimpan dalam Perbadanan ini telah pun belayar ka-Mekah menunaikan Fardu Haji mereka. Ini-lah satu tanda yang menunjukkan bahawa Perbadanan itu telah menchapai kejayaan.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

265. Ketiga² buah Jabatan dalam Kementerian ini telah dapat di-satukan dengan lebeh kemas lagi sa-telah sa-orang Menteri di-lantek khas untuk Kementerian ini. Berpandu kepada satu arahan baharu, tiap² Jabatan itu menjalankan tugas masing² mengikut satu rancangan yang telah di-buat terlebih dahulu.

266. Hal ini nyata kelihatan pada masa dua kempen yang besar di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 ia-itu kempen menentang konfrantasi dan kempen "Perpaduan". Kempen² ini telah berjalan dengan sempurna-nya dan telah menchapai kejayaan yang besar.

A. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Penerangan

267. Walau pun ada beberapa rintangan dan halangan dalam tahun 1964 Jabatan Penerangan telah menchapai kejayaan yang besar. Negara kita yang

muda ini menghadapi beberapa banyak kesulitan dan apabila Indonesia melakukan pencherobohan dan perbuatan² sabversif ka-atas negara ini maka bertambah-lah kesulitan² itu. Hal ini kena-lah di-terangkan dengan sa-jelas²-nya kepada ra'ayat bagi mendapatkan keperchayaan mereka kepada Kerajaan dan menyokong Kerajaan.

268. Pada masa ini Jabatan Penerangan sedang di-susun sa-mula supaya dapat menjalankan tugas²-nya yang semakin bertambah itu dengan lebeh terator dan lebeh sempurna lagi. Kerja memecah Jabatan Penyiaran dan Penerangan di-Sabah untuk menjadi dua Jabatan telah di-jalankan dengan baik-nya. Sa-belum tamat tahun 1964, sa-buah Jabatan Penerangan yang berasingan telah di-tubuhkan. Kereta² dan kaki-tangan²-nya telah di-tambah. Di-Sarawak pula, bahagian luar Jabatan Penerangan telah di-perbesarkan oleh memandangkan keadaan keselamatan dalam negeri itu. Langkah² untuk mengambal kaki-tangan² baharu dan memberi kereta² serta kelengkapan² telah di-jalankan.

269. Seranta di-Saberang Laut pun sedang di-susun sa-mula. Kerja ini di-jalankan bersama² dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri. Dua orang pegawai telah di-hantar ka-luar negeri, sa-orang ka-Tokyo dan sa-orang ka-Manila sa-bagai Pegawai² Penerangan. Rancangan untuk memperbesarkan lagi bahagian yang mustahak ini sedang dibuat dan akan siap tiada lama lagi, dan beberapa jawatan di-kedutaan² kita di-saberang laut akan di-adakan lagi.

270. Langkah² peperangan urat saraf dan menentang konfrantasi di-seluruh negara sentiasa di-utamakan dalam tahun 1964.

B. Filem Negara Malaysia

271. Filem Negara Malaysia sekarang ini telah pindah ka-tempat yang baharu di-Petaling Jaya. Sunggoh pun kerja memindahkan alat perkakas-nya yang istimewa itu sangat rumit dan mengambal masa sa-lama dua bulan, akan tetapi Jabatan ini sa-makin banyak berusaha mengeluarkan filem.

272. Filem Negara telah beberapa lama bergerak dengan tiada chukup

kaki-tangan dan alat perkakas, akan tetapi oleh kerana ka'azaman dan keta'atan pegawai²-nya maka filem² telah bertambah banyak di-terbitkan terutama sa-kali filem² yang di-buat dengan maksud hendak menyatu-padukan ra'ayat dan menerangkan ka-luar negeri hal² yang benar mengenai pencherobohan dan konfrantasi Indonesia.

273. Sekarang ini filem sa-makin bertambah banyak di-gunakan untuk mengajar dan memberi ma'alumat. Oleh itu filem² yang kita terbitkan ditunjukkan di-panggung² wayang, oleh pasokan² berkereta dan pada talivishen. Filem² itu sa-makin bertambah besar guna-nya untuk menunjukkan chara hidup ra'ayat Malaysia kepada dunia.

274. Tawaran telah di-beri untuk pembenaan bahagian kedua ia-itu pentas bunyi; kerja² akan di-mulakan tidak berapa lama lagi. Dengan selesai-nya pembenaan pentas bunyi ini, maka bertambah-lah kemudahan² untuk menjalankan shuting di-dalam bangunan. Dengan ini dapat-lah Filem Negara Malaysia mengeluarkan filem² renchana pendek.

C. Jabatan Radio

275. Konfrantasi Indonesia dan kesan²-nya ka-atas Malaysia telah memberatkan tanggong-jawab Jabatan Radio. Jabatan ini kena-lah menerbitkan siaran² untuk melawan di'ayah Indonesia.

276. Rancangan hendak menambah kekuatan perkhidmatan luar negeri sedang di-laksanakan dengan baik. Alat pemancar gelombang pendek yang baharu sa-kuat 100 kw. mula² di-gunakan dalam bulan April tahun ini. Dua buah lagi alat pemancar 100 kw. akan di-siapkan sa-belum 31hb Ogos ia-itu hari ulang tahun Malaysia yang kedua. Suara Malaysia telah dapat menembusi tabir batek Sukarno dan bukti-nya ia-lah Kerajaan Indonesia telah mengeluarkan satu perintah dalam bulan November 1963, melarang orang² Indonesia mendengar siaran dari Suara Malaysia dan menjatuhkan hukum berat termasuk hukum bunuh ka-atas siapa² yang melanggar perintah itu.

277. Dalam negeri pula Warta Berita Kebangsaan di-siarkan tiap² hari oleh seteshen Radio di-Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Persediaan² khas telah di-buat untuk menyiarkan ulasan warta berita dalam bahasa Melayu, Inggeris dan Mandarin ka-Sabah dan Sarawak tiap² hari. Ada dua buah lagi alat pemancar 50 kw. yang di-masokkan dalam ranchangan seluruh Malaysia pada tahun ini untuk mengelokkan lagi penerimaan ranchangan² Kebangsaan di-Sabah dan Sarawak.

278. Masa siaran bagi Orang² Asli telah di-tambah dari satu jam hingga tiga jam tiap² minggu.

279. Pendengar² yang mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan² radio pun sa-makin bertambah dan surat² daripada pendengar yang di-terima oleh Radio Malaysia di-Tanah Melayu sahaja berjumlah 966,968 puchok bagi tahun 1964, ia-itu satu rekod yang tertinggi sa-kali dalam sejarah radio di-Malaysia.

280. Hasil dari siaran² perdagangan dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah lebeh dari \$3,250,000 jika di-bandingkan dengan hasil yang di-terima dalam tahun 1963 yang berjumlah lebeh sadikit dari \$3,000,000. Kira² \$4,000,000 telah di-pungut daripada bayaran lesen² radio.

281. Seteshen baharu Radio Malaysia di-Kota Bharu telah di-buka dengan rasmi-nya oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Kelantan dalam bulan November, 1964. Seteshen daerah di-Kuala Trengganu akan siap dalam tahun 1965. Sa-buah seteshen pemancar yang baharu di-Kuantan sedang dalam peringkat peranchangan. Studio baharu bagi seteshen daerah Johor Baharu di-jadualkan akan siap sa-belum akhir tahun 1965.

282. Satu lagi alat pemancar bagi perkhidmatan² ka-seluruh Malaysia telah siap dan mula² di-gunakan pada awal tahun ini; dua lagi akan siap sa-belum 31hb Ogos, 1965. Semua sa-kali lima buah alat pemancar gelombang pendek yang kuat dan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$1,156,614 akan di-gunakan pada akhir tahun ini.

283. Sungguh pun Radio Malaysia kekurangan kaki-tangan ia maseh dapat

menerbitkan ranchangan² yang sama baik mutu-nya dengan ranchangan² yang di-terbitkan-nya dahulu. Dalam pada itu Radio Malaysia terus menjalakan ranchangan kemajuan-nya sendiri bagi tahun 1964. Satu lagi ranchangan besar yang akan di-jalakan ia-lah "Siaran ka-Sekolah² untuk Negeri² di-Tanah Melayu". Ranchangan ini akan di-mulakan tahun ini.

284. Di-Sabah dan Sarawak, pegawai² dagang telah di-gantikan dengan pegawai² ra'ayat Malaysia dengan chepat. Hanya tinggal sa-orang sahaja lagi pegawai² dagang yang maseh berkhidmat dengan chara kontrek di-Sabah pada akhir tahun 1964. Jabatan Radio dan Jabatan Penerangan ia-lah dua buah Jabatan yang mula² sa-kali di-Sabah di-ketua² oleh pegawai² tempatan. Demikian juga-lah Radio Malaysia di-Sarawak.

D. Jabatan Talivishen

285. Dalam bulan Disember, 1963, Perdana Menteri, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, telah memulakan dengan rasmi-nya Perkhidmatan Talivishen di-Tanah Melayu.

286. Perkhidmatan ini ia-lah suatu ranchangan pemandu yang mempunyai sa-buah studio di-Kuala Lumpur. Pada masa ini studio itu di-tempatkan sementara di-Block "C" dalam kawasan Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Sa-buah alat pemancar yang menggunakan kuasa penyinar 12 kilowatt terletak di-Bukit Sungai Besi dan menyiarkan ranchangan² talivishen sa-jauh lebeh kurang 12 batu dalam kawasan Kuala Lumpur.

287. Pada mula²-nya, Talivishen Malaysia telah menerbitkan siaran yang berjumlah 25½ jam tiap² minggu dalam empat bahasa (Melayu, Inggeris, Mandarin dan Tamil) tetapi waktu siaran ini telah bertambah dengan segera. Enam bulan sa-lepas perkhidmatan talivishen di-adakan waktu siaran telah bertambah dari 25½ jam kepada 44 jam.

288. Dengan menggunakan alat micro talikom dan dengan tertuboh-nya alat² pemancar di-Ipoh, Melaka dan Gunung Jerai (Kedah Peak) talivishen telah

di-adakan di-Ipoh dan Melaka pada 20 haribulan April dan di-Pulau Pinang, Alor Star dan Perlis pada 28 haribulan Ogos. Alat pemancar Gunung Pulai di-Johor mula² di-gunakan pada 12 haribulan April, 1965.

289. Alat pemancar di-Bukit Sungai Besi telah di-tambah kuasa-nya dari 12 kw. E.R.P. menjadi 100 kw. E.R.P. dan dengan tambahan kuasa ini maka perkhidmatan penduan itu telah bertukar menjadi perkhidmatan biasa dalam bulan Julai 1964. Dalam beberapa bulan sahaja penggambaran talivishen telah dapat di-kembangkan ka-semua negeri di-Pantai Barat, dan gambar² talivishen dari Tanah Melayu dapat di-lihat di-Singapura.

290. Talivishen telah banyak mempengaruhi chara hidup ra'ayat Tanah Melayu. Oleh kerana 46 peratus daripada ranchangan yang di-terbitkan dari studio itu datang terus daripada studio, maka ra'ayat telah bertambah tertarek hati dan sedar dengan sumbangan² kebudayaan dari masharakat kita yang berbagai² bangsa itu. Talivishen Malaysia mempunyai tugas yang penting dalam usaha membentok satu kebudayaan yang berchorak Malaysia.

291. Sa-bidang tanah sa-luas 32 ekar telah di-perolehi di-Lembah Pantai untuk di-jadikan tapak sa-buah Pusat Penyiaran yang menyatukan Radio dengan Talivishen. Bahagian talivishen dalam ranchangan itu yang memakan belanja hampir² \$12,000,000 akan siap dalam tahun 1967.

292. Di-masa hadapan, banyak lagi pemancar² akan di-bena di-Pantai Barat untuk memperelokkan lagi perkhidmatan ini dan talivishen akan di-adakan di-negeri² Pantai Timor serta satu lagi saluran, yang kedua, akan di-adakan sa-bagai tambahan kepada saluran yang ada pada masa ini.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Barang² Eksepot

293. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah untuk melanjutkan langkah² yang di-ambil bagi menguat dan memperkokohkan lagi kedudukan ekonomi dan perdagangan

dalam bidang barang² ekseptot. Perusahaan getah sedang di-majukan dengan chara menanam beneh² getah yang baik mutu-nya yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil getah lebih 3,000 paun pada satu² ekar tiap² tahun, dan dengan yang demikian menchapai matalamat pengeluaran sa-banyak satu tan pada satu² ekar tiap² tahun. Hasil² getah juga jadi bertambah dengan chara menggunakan chara² baharu bagi membanyakkan susu, chara² menoreh dan menerangkan pada orang ramai betapa penting-nya menggunakan chara² baharu, dan hasil kemajuan² ini dapat di-rasakan oleh pengeluar² yang kechil sa-kali pun. Chara² pengeluaran baharu bagi mengurangkan masa memproses getah daripada beberapa hari menjadi beberapa jam sahaja sudah mula di-gunakan; bagitu juga chara² memelihara mutu susu getah dan getah sekerap.

294. Pada masa ini getah asli di-jual dalam pasaran² dunia dalam bandela² yang terbuka belakang-nya dan di-buboh tepong kapor. Kerajaan telah menjual getah yang di-tentukan mutu-nya, di-kemas dan di-ikat baik² supaya senang mengangkut-nya, menyimpan-nya dan menggunakan-nya kemudian. Usaha ini di-buat dengan kerjasama perusahaan getah sa-bagai ikhtiar hendak menghadapi chabaran getah tiruan.

295. Kerajaan telah membaiki perusahaan getah dengan langkah² yang telah di-jalankan bagi menambah pengeluaran, menggunakan chara² memproses yang baharu dan penerangan² bagi membanyakkan jualan dan pasaran dan dengan langkah² itu Malaysia akan kekal menjadi pengeluar getah asli yang terbesar dalam dunia.

296. Sa-lain daripada usaha² membaiki mutu getah asli dan meluaskan pasaran-nya yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan, Kerajaan juga telah terus menjalankan langkah² bagi menggalakkan menanam sa-mula getah² tua dengan getah² yang baik mutu-nya. Rancangan menanam sa-mula getah telah menchapai kejayaan yang besar semenjak di-mulakan pada tahun 1952 dan pada akhir tahun 1964 kira² 45% ladang²

getah telah di-tanam sa-mula dengan getah yang baik mutu-nya. Penyelidikan dalam lapangan ini telah di-jalankan dengan giat di-bawah kawalan dan kelolaan Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Getah Tanah Melayu. Hasil² yang di-dapati daripada penyelidikan itu sa-takat ini ada-lah menggalakkan, terutama sa-kali dalam perkara memajukan beneh² getah baharu yang baik mutu-nya. Satu daripada beneh² itu boleh mengeluarkan getah 4,000 paun pada satu² ekar tiap² tahun.

Bijeh Timah

297. Kerajaan akan terus mengambil perhatian berat atas masaalah² ekonomi dan perdagangan berkaitan dengan perusahaan bijeh ia-itu satu daripada perusahaan yang terpenting kepada ekonomi negara kita. Sa-lama tiga tahun yang lalu perusahaan ini telah terancham di-sebabkan penjualan² bijeh yang berlebeh² oleh sa-tengah² Kerajaan daripada simpanan² strategic mereka. Kerajaan sa-bagaimana yang telah lalu akan terus dengan sa-bberapa daya upaya-nya menchari jalan untok mengelakkan anchaman yang di-sebabkan oleh jualan² bijeh daripada simpanan itu melalui Majlis Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa dan saloran² diplomatik.

298. Oleh kerana ekonomi negara kita maseh bergantung sa-bahagian besar-nya kepada bijeh dan lain² bahan utama maka Kerajaan perchaya adalah untok kepentingan kita sendiri kalau kita menyokong sa-suatu peratoran bahan antara-bangsa saperti Perjanjian Bijeh Antara-Bangsa itu. Malaysia telah mengambil bahagian yang penting dalam Persidangan Bijeh Timah yang di-anjorkan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu yang telah berlangsung baharu² ini di-New York untok menimbangkan perkara Perjanjian Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa Yang Ketiga. Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang mengkaji dengan halus-nya peruntokan² Perjanjian Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa Yang Ketiga yang di-chadangkan itu sa-belum Kerajaan mengambil keputusan menerima Perjanjian tersebut.

Nenas

299. Dalam tahun yang lalu Perusahaan Nenas Tanah Melayu telah

menumpukan segala tenaga-nya untuk memperkokohkan lagi kedudukan-nya di-dalam pasaran² besar dunia. Rundingan² perengkat perwakilan telah pun di-buat dalam pasaran² yang penting untuk mengekalkan ekseptot nenas dalam tin buatan Tanah Melayu dengan tujuan meletakkan perdagangan ini di-atas satu asas yang sempurna supaya kedudukan-nya tetap dan kokoh. Ada-lah di-jangka bahawa langkah² ini akan dapat di-selesaikan dengan memuaskan hati dalam tahun ini.

300. Perusahaan Mengetin Nenas Tanah Melayu yang telah di-tubuhkan dengan ihsan Kerajaan yang bermodal \$5,000,000 di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan Tanah Melayu Yang Kedua telah mula mengeluarkan hasil di-dalam bulan Oktober tahun 1964. Hasil pengeluaran ini akan menambahkan lagi ekseptot kita dengan banyak-nya. Dengan tertubuh-nya perusahaan mengetin ini tidak sahaja akan memberi jaminan kepada pekebun² kecil yang mengeluarkan nenas tetapi juga akan memberi peluang² pekerjaan pada kaum keluarga mereka yang tidak bekerja penoh di-dalam ladang² itu.

301. Kerajaan berchadang hendak menubuhkan sa-buah Perbadanan Pasaran Perusahaan Nenas di-dalam usaha²-nya untuk mengemaskan lagi susunan perusahaan ini serta mengokohkan lagi kedudukan pasaran-nya. Rang Undang² untuk menubuhkan Perbadanan ini telah pun di-luluskan oleh Parlimen dan di-jangka Perbadanan ini akan dapat di-tubuhkan sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

Kayu Balak

302. Rang Undang² untuk menubuhkan sa-buah Lembaga Ekseptot Kayu Balak Tanah Melayu untuk menetapkan dan mengawal ekseptot kayu balak telah pun di-sediakan. Tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya perusahaan itu tetap, kokoh dan tersusun kedudukan-nya supaya pengimpot² dari luar negeri akan ada kepercayaan dalam ekseptot Tanah Melayu. Ada-lah di-jangka Rang Undang² ini akan dapat di-binchangkan dalam Parlimen tidak berapa lama lagi ia-itu sa-lepas Kerajaan membinchang-

kan Rang Undang² itu dengan ahli² dalam perusahaan itu.

Perdagangan

303. Kerajaan sentiasa menjalankan dasar perdagangan yang tiada sempit dan hanya sedikit sahaja di-kenakan sekatan². Pembeli² di-beri peluang memilih barang² yang lebeh banyak dengan harga yang lebeh murah kerana barang² dapat di-bawa keluar masok dengan bebas. Bagaimana pun kerana Kerajaan memandangkan penting-nya di-majukan perusahaan maka Kerajaan ada rancangan hendak mengadakan sekatan² ka-atas barang² pilihan buatan tempatan. Sekatan² ini perlu di-ubah dari sa-masa ka-samasa dan di-kaji sa-mula apabila sekatan itu di-dapati tiada penting di-adakan lagi.

304. Pada masa yang sudah² Malaysia sentiasa bergantung kepada ekseptot beberapa jenis bahan mentah, tetapi dalam masa beberapa tahun yang lalu dengan ada-nya kemajuan perusahaan maka Malaysia telah mula mengekseptot sa-tengah² daripada barang² yang di-buat di-negeri ini. Dengan ini maka Kerajaan akan berusaha men-chari pasaran² baharu bagi mengekseptot lebeh banyak lagi barang² yang di-buat di-negeri ini. Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjayakan maksud ini dengan chara mengadakan Perkhidmatan Pesuruhjaya Perdagangan dan menubuhkan sa-buah Majlis Menggalakkan Ekseptot dan sa-buah Pusat Menetapkan Mutu Barang² dengan tujuan hendak menetapkan mutu barang² di-ekseptotkan.

305. Oleh kerana perkapalan ada-lah mustahak dalam perdagangan antara-bangsa maka Kerajaan ada rancangan hendak menubuhkan Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan-nya sendiri yang sederhana besar-nya. Malaysia akan mengambil perhatian yang besar dalam usaha² hendak menurunkan chukai kapal dengan chara mengambil bahagian dalam forum² anjoran antara-bangsa.

306. Berkenaan dengan perdagangan antara-bangsa, Kerajaan akan terus mengirinkan perwakilan² untuk mengambil bahagian dalam persidangan²

antara-bangsa dengan tujuan² seperti yang di-terangkan di-bawah ini:

- (a) berusaha supaya semua hasil² utama dan hasil² negeri² panas dapat di-bawa masuk ka-dalam pasaran negeri² perusahaan tanpa cukai;
- (b) berusaha supaya semua hasil² utama negeri² yang sedang dalam pembangunan dapat di-jual dengan harga yang berpatutan dan memberi untung;
- (c) berusaha supaya di-kurangkan semua cukai dan di-hapuskan semua sekatan² perdagangan yang lain yang menghalang negeri² yang sedang dalam pembangunan mengeksepot dagangan mereka;
- (d) berusaha supaya negeri² yang sedang dalam pembangunan dapat mengeksepot barang² perusahaan mereka dengan di-berikan keutamaan khas;
- (e) berusaha hendak meluaskan lagi perdagangan antara kawasan.

307. Kerajaan menerima baik Lembaga Kemajuan dan Perdagangan yang telah di-tubuhkan sa-bagai badan tetap dalam perhubungan ekonomi antara-bangsa. Negeri² perusahaan dan negeri² yang sedang dalam pembangunan dapat berusaha bersama bagi menyelesaikan masalah² perdagangan antara-bangsa melalui Lembaga ini. Walau pun Malaysia gagal dalam usaha negara ini hendak menjadi anggota Lembaga itu pada tahun yang lalu, negara ini akan berusaha terus hendak menchari sokongan supaya ia di-lantek menjadi anggota dalam tahun ini; dengan yang demikian dapat-lah kita berusaha bersungguh² bagi mendapatkan syarat² perdagangan yang lebih baik bagi negeri² yang sedang dalam pembangunan mengikut per-atoran² antara-bangsa.

Kemajuan Perusahaan

308. Kerajaan sedang menumpukan perhatian yang besar terhadap memajukan perindustrian dengan tujuan akan meluaskan lagi bidang ekonomi, memberi peluang² bekerja kepada orang² yang meminta kerja yang semakin bertambah, untuk memberi

peluang supaya bahan² mentah dan hasil² tempatan dapat di-gunakan dengan tujuan untuk menyimpam dan dengan tujuan untuk menyimpam dan mendapatkan lagi pendapatan yang luar serta juga memberi perangsang kepada ekonomi negara kita. Hingga masa ini lebih kurang \$1,346,000,000 telah di-jadikan modal untuk mendirikan perusahaan² perintis di-Malaysia. Modal ini terpecah di-dalam negeri² di-Malaysia ia-itu sa-banyak \$655,000,000 di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, \$650,000,000 di-Singapura dan \$41,000,000 di-Negeri² Borneo. Saramai lebih 20,000 orang telah mendapat pekerjaan dalam sharikat² perintis yang sa-banyak 190 buah yang menjalankan perusahaan di-Malaysia pada masa ini.

309. Perusahaan² yang telah di-dirikan hingga masa ini ia-lah perusahaan² yang mengeluarkan barang² menggantikan barang² yang di-impot dari luar negeri, dan barang² yang di-keluarkan ada-lah untuk keperluan dalam negeri sahaja. Ada juga sa-tengah² perusahaan mengeluarkan barang² untuk di-eksepot. Kerajaan sedang menimbang dengan bersungguh² tentang perkara hendak memberi galakan dan menubuhkan perusahaan² besar dengan tujuan menjadikan perusahaan² itu sa-bagai asas permulaan bagi kemajuan perusahaan bagi masa yang ka-hadapan. Kerajaan telah siap membuat rancangan² bagi mendirikan satu perusahaan besi dan besi waja yang di-satukan dan sa-buah perusahaan memasang alat² motokar. Dengan ada-nya perusahaan² ini maka dapat-lah di-dirikan pula perusahaan² lain yang ada hubungannya dengan perusahaan² itu dan dengan itu juga lebih banyak lagi bahan² mentah tempatan dapat di-gunakan. Ada lagi rancangan² besar yang sedang di-timbangkan ia-itu termasuk perusahaan kertas dan palpa dan perusahaan membuat kaca.

310. Kerajaan berazam perindustrian dalam negeri ini dapat di-majukan lagi dengan chepat dengan tujuan supaya kemajuan-nya sama dengan kemajuan dalam lapangan² lain. Bagi maksud ini maka Kerajaan telah menjalankan langkah² yang tegas. Kerajaan

berharap ia-itu Lembaga Kemajuan Perusahaan Persekutuan akan mula menjalankan tugas-nya tiada lama lagi. Tugas² itu termasuk-lah antara lain mengkaji kebolehan² ekonomi, menggalakkan perusahaan, menyatukan penyiasatan² mengenai perusahaan dan memajukan kawasan² perusahaan. Kerajaan telah meminta bantuan daripada Kumpulan Wang Khas Bangsa² Bersatu bagi tujuan menubuhkan Pusat Penyelidikan Sains dan Perusahaan Kebangsaan. Undang² Perusahaan Perintis yang ada sekarang ini di-Negeri² di-Malaysia telah di-pinda dengan tujuan hendak menyamakan chukai² di-seluruh Malaysia. Per-untokan² telah pun di-buat untuk di-kechualikan daripada chukai walau pun modal-nya bertambah.

311. Dengan tertuboh-nya Pasaran Bersama Malaysia maka Sharikat² Malaysia akan mempunyai pasaran tunggal yang besar dan memberi peluang² yang lebih besar bagi memajukan perusahaan² yang ada sekarang dan menubuhkan perusahaan² baharu.

312. Betapa penting-nya Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara telah terbukti dan Pusat itu telah memberi faedah yang besar kepada rancangan perindustrian dengan menerangkan kepada masyarakat betapa penting-nya ditambah pengeluaran. Sa-takat ini 53 kursus telah di-adakan dan 888 orang yang terdiri daripada Pengurus², Penyelia² dan Pegawai² Kesatuan Buroh telah di-lateh. Sa-lain daripada itu empat kursus latehan yang khas di-ranchangkan bagi 89 orang pemborong² Melayu ada-lah satu daripada ranchangan² latehan yang terpenting yang telah di-adakan. Negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura juga berkehendakkan perkhidmatan² Pusat ini. Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak meluaskan lagi gerakan² Pusat ini ka-negeri² tersebut.

Penyertaan Orang² Melayu di-dalam Lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan

313. Dalam usaha²-nya untuk mengurangkan jarak perbezaan di-antara orang² Melayu dengan kaum² lain dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan,

Kerajaan telah mengadakan satu dasar untuk memberi kemudahan² serta menggalakkan orang² Melayu turut serta dalam lapangan² tersebut. Kerajaan telah menjalankan langkah² untuk memberi kemudahan kepada orang² Melayu menanam modal yang lebih banyak lagi dalam segala lapangan dan juga turut serta sa-chara langsung dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Sa-bagai satu langkah untuk menambah bilangan orang Melayu bekerja dengan sharikat² perdagangan dan perusahaan, rayuan² telah pun di-buat kepada sharikat² perdagangan dan perusahaan supaya memberikan lebih banyak lagi peluang bekerja kepada orang² Melayu.

314. Bagi melaksanakan dasar ini, pehak Kerajaan telah menitek-beratkan usaha²-nya menggalakkan peniaga² Melayu yang kecil² supaya bersatu dalam satu badan yang lebih besar, supaya dengan mengumpulkan tenaga mereka, mereka boleh mengukuhkan lagi kedudukan mereka dan juga boleh menambahkan lagi gerakan mereka di-dalam sa-suatu perniagaan atau perusahaan hingga sampai ka-perengkat yang sa-lama ini mereka tidak diberikan peluang menyertai-nya. Mereka juga di-galak menubuhkan perusahaan bersama² dengan sharikat² bukan Melayu supaya mereka dapat pengalaman mengetahui muslihat perniagaan. Dengan chara ini Kerajaan berharap kemudahan² dan juga peluang² yang lebih besar lagi akan timbul untuk orang² Melayu yang baharu sahaja mencheborkan diri mereka dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan dan juga untuk orang² Melayu yang telah pun mengambil bahagian di-dalam sa-suatu lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan. Peniaga² kecil Melayu yang telah di-satukan kepada satu badan yang lebih besar telah pun di-tubuhkan dalam perusahaan pembinaan dan kayu balak. Satu rancangan yang sama juga untuk mengukoh dan menambahkan lagi penyertaan orang² Melayu di-dalam perniagaan runchit juga sedang di-kaji.

315. Muslihat perniagaan dan juga pengalaman ada-lah penting bagi menchapai kejayaan dalam sa-suatu perniagaan. Kerajaan sudah pun berusaha untuk mengadakan kemudahan²

bagi peniaga² Melayu mengetahui muslihat perniagaan dan mendapat pengalaman itu. Pada tahun lalu empat kursus teknik telah di-adakan bagi pemborong² Melayu dan bagi tahun ini pula Kementerian ini sedang menyediakan enam kursus seperti itu. Dengan adanya kursus tersebut Kerajaan berharap pemborong² Melayu yang kecil dapat mempelajari asas muslihat perniagaan yang di-kehendaki dalam perniagaan mereka. Kerajaan juga menggalakkan mereka supaya bergabung dengan sharikat² kepunyaan orang² bukan Melayu yang sudah terkenal, sa-bagai satu chara mendapatkan kemudahan² dan peluang² bagi orang² Melayu mempelajari muslihat perniagaan dan mendapat pengalaman.

316. Untuk melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan itu dengan lebeh tegas lagi satu Jawatan-kuasa Khas Kebangsaan mengenai Penyertaan Orang² Melayu telah di-tubuhkan dengan Timbalan Perdana Menteri menjadi Pengerusi dan Menteri Pelajaran menjadi Pengerusi Jawatan-kuasa Pemandu. Jawatan-kuasa Khas ini akan mengadakan meshuarat-nya dalam bulan Jun tahun ini untuk merancang, menyatu dan mengarahkan langkah² dan usaha² bagi melaksanakan dengan lebeh tegas lagi penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan.

317. Sa-bagai hasil daripada dasar Kerajaan itu, bertambah² banyak orang Melayu telah sedar dan turut serta dalam berbagai lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan. Walau bagaimana pun maseh ada banyak lagi yang harus diperbaiki dan di-perluaskan. Kerajaan berharap banyak lagi orang² Melayu yang mempunyai daya usaha dan keazaman akan maju ka-hadapan mengambil peluang dan menggunakan kemudahan² untuk turut serta dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan yang telah pun di-adakan oleh Kerajaan. Kerajaan juga berharap bahawa orang² bukan Melayu dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan akan memberi kerjasama mereka untuk menolong orang² Melayu mendapatkan tempat dalam lapangan tersebut di-negeri ini.

Perbekalan Letrik

318. Oleh kerana perusahaan² telah banyak di-buka dalam masa yang sengkak di-negeri ini maka bertambah² banyak lagi bekalan kuasa letrik di-kehendaki seluroh negara. Di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu, Lembaga Letrik Pusat telah mengambil langkah bagi memenohi kehendak ini dengan menambahkan lagi ranchangan²-nya. Kemajuan² terus di-chapai dalam beberapa ranchangan Letrik Haidero dan ranchangan Steshen Janaletrik Kuasa Wap.

319. Di-Cameron Highlands kerja² yang bersangkutan dengan Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Batang Padang telah di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya. Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Ulu Telom telah siap dan pada masa ini sedang di-gunakan. Ranchangan ini mengeluarkan lebeh daripada 30,000,000 unit tenaga letrik pada tiap² tahun. Di-Prai pula kerja² membenakan Steshen Janaletrik Kuasa Wap yang baharu itu terus berjalan dengan sempurna-nya sa-panjang tahun dan tawaran² bagi membekal dan mendirikan sa-bahagian besar daripada alat² yang di-kehendaki bagi dua set Penjanaan Kuasa 30 MW dan loji boiler berkenaan dengan-nya telah di-berikan. Kedua² set Penjanaan Kuasa itu di-jadual akan dapat digunakan pada pertengahan tahun 1966. Demikian juga di-Melaka kerja memasang set Penjanaan Kuasa 10 MW yang ke-empat sedang di-jalankan dan di-jadual akan siap pada pertengahan tahun 1966. Ranchangan Lembaga hendak membekalkan letrik ka-kawasan luar bandar di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menchapai banyak kemajuan dan dalam tahun 1964, 60 buah kampung lagi telah dibekalkan dengan kuasa letrik. Kerja bagi membekalkan 83 buah kampung lagi telah di-jalankan. Kerja bagi membaiki perbekalan kuasa letrik ka-Kampung² Baharu telah di-jalankan sa-panjang tahun lalu dan hampir² siap.

320. Penyiasatan mengenai Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Ulu Perak oleh satu pasokan jurutera yang di-hantar oleh Kerajaan Canada di-bawah anjoran Ranchangan Colombo terus di-jalankan sa-panjang tahun 1964.

Rancangan ini di-anggarkan me-makan belanja sa-banyak \$450,000,000 dan apabila siap akan mengeluarkan tenaga letrik sa-banyak 1,300,000,000 unit pada tiap² tahun. Kerja² per-mulaan bagi merancangkan Steshen Janaletrik Kuasa Wap yang di-chadangkan di-Port Dickson sedang di-jalankan. Dua set Penjanaan Kuasa 60 MW yang akan di-pasang di-Steshen ini pada mula²-nya akan di-tambah hingga menjadi 480 MW. Steshen ini di-jangka akan siap dalam 1969. Sa-lain daripada itu Lembaga itu juga telah mengkaji ke-mungkinan mengadakan dua rancan-gan letrik haidero yang lain di-Bentong, Pahang. Kedua² rancangan ini apabila siap akan dapat mem-bekalkan tenaga letrik lebeh kurang 90,000,000 unit pada tiap² tahun.

321. Di-Negeri² Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak rancangan² bagi, menambah-kan lagi perbekalan² letrik sedang di-jalankan dengan bersungguh² oleh pehak² yang berkuasa mengenai letrik dalam negeri masing².

Pelanchongan

322. Ada bukti² yang menunjukkan bahawa pelanchongan mendatangkan sa-makin banyak hasil kepada negeri ini pada tiap² tahun. Oleh kerana perusahaan ini boleh mendapatkan wang luar negeri Kerajaan bermaksud hendak memajukan lagi dengan ber-sungguh² perusahaan pelanchongan dalam negeri ini. Kerajaan sedang menunggu penyata dan shor² Jawatan-kuasa Kerja yang di-tubuhkan bagi maksud ini.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

A. Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam

323. Pada menjalankan dasar Kerajaan hendak menambah kemudahan² lagi supaya perkhidmatan udara dalam negeri di-Malaysia bertambah baik, rundingan² telah selesai dan Sharikat Penerbangan Borneo Berhad telah di-satukan dengan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad. Langkah ini ber-serta dengan lapangan² terbang di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak yang sedang di-elokkan lagi itu membuka jalan bagi perkhidmatan² udara yang lebeh baik untuk mendatangkan faedah yang

besar kepada orang ramai. Sekarang kapal terbang Comet kepunyaan Sharikat Penerbangan Kebangsaan kita dapat memberi perkhidmatan sa-hingga ka-Jesselton dan kapal terbang F.27 telah dapat menggunakan lapa-ngan terbang di-Tawau sa-telah lapangan terbang itu di-bena sa-mula dalam bulan Mach tahun ini.

324. Dalam tahun lepas kerja mem-bena lapangan terbang baharu Antara Bangsa di-Kuala Lumpur telah ber-jalan dengan baik. Lapangan terbang ini di-jangka akan di-buka sa-lepas pertengahan tahun ini. Apabila lapangan terbang ini siap maka dapat-lah Negara Malaysia memberi perkhid-matan teknik yang tinggi mutu-nya bagi perkhidmatan udara antara bangsa di-lapangan² terbang yang besar ia-itu di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-Singapura.

325. Kerja mengelokkan lagi kesela-matan dan kesenangan penumpang² kapal terbang sedang di-jalankan. Di-Singapura sa-buah alat pengawasan Radar yang berharga \$1,240,000 telah di-bena untuk kegunaan Kawalan Terafik Udara pada bulan Ogos tahun lalu. Dengan hal yang demikian kapal² terbang yang menggunakan lapangan terbang bertambah² lagi selamat, masa tiba dan bertolak-nya bertambah² tetapi lagi dan belanja perkhidmatan-nya bertambah kurang. Kerja² memulakan projek² pemban-gunan yang memakan belanja \$3,043,000 itu telah di-laksanakan ia-itu mengadakan alat isharat untuk kapal terbang turun, alat penunjuk landaian turun, Seteshen VOR/DME dan alat perakam perchakapan ber-bagai² saloran.

B. Jabatan Laut dan Pelabohan

326. Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Laut di-Pelabohan Swettenham yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$400,000 itu telah pun di-pakai semenjak bulan Jun, 1964. Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Laut telah di-pindahkan ka-Port Swettenham, dan beberapa buah lagi tambatan kapal telah di-bena di-Selat Klang Utara. Dengan hal yang demikian maka ber-tambah-lah terkemuka-nya Pelabohan Swettenham di-kalangan perkapalan dunia sa-belah sini.

327. Kerja membena benteng laut dan pantai yang tegoh di-Ibu Pejabat yang baharu itu sedang berjalan dengan baik. Projek ini di-usahakan bersama² dengan Angkatan Laut di-Raja melalui Kementerian Pertahanan.

328. Dua buah kapal pelabohan, 40 kaki panjang-nya dan berharga \$95,800 dan sa-buah kapal sungai berharga \$58,600 telah siap dan digunakan dalam tahun 1964. Sa-buah kapal pemeriksa dan penyelamat dilaut, 66 kaki panjang-nya yang sedang di-bena oleh RIDA dengan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$266,180 hampir siap dan akan di-serahkan kepada Jabatan Laut sedikit hari lagi. Sa-buah kapal ayer berkipas satu di-perbuat daripada besi sedang di-bena dengan belanja sa-banyak \$300,520. Kapal ini boleh membawa ayer sa-banyak 220 tan untuk bekalan kapal² yang berlaboh di-Pelabohan Swettenham dan di-Selat Klang Utara. Apabila kapal² ini siap ia akan menambah bilangan kapal² yang di-punyaï oleh Jabatan Laut.

329. Sunggoh pun pengkalan kapal di-Pulau Langkawi telah siap dalam tahun 1962 tetapi mustahak di-jalankan lagi usaha² membesarkan-nya kerana kapal² yang datang ka-Pulau itu bertambah banyak. Kerja membesarkan pengkalan ini di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1965. Pengkalan Pulau Langkawi ini ganjil daripada mana² pengkalan kerana ia-lah sahaja pengkalan yang di-perbuat daripada batu marmar di-Asia Tenggara. Hal yang demikian ia-lah kerana lebeh² batu marmar senang di-dapati daripada loji batu marmar di-Pulau itu dan murah pula daripada batu pejal. Pulau Langkawi difikirkan ada kemungkinan menjadi tempat yang menarik hati pelancong² dan oleh itu Kerajaan bermaksud hendak mengadakan segala kemudahan kepada pelancong².

330. Di-Labuan, kerja membena galangan kapal baharu yang tahan dinaikkan kapal sa-berat 500 tan di-jangka akan siap dalam bulan ini. Di-Sandakan pula pelan² sedang dibuat untuk sa-buah galangan kapal baharu yang tahan dinaikkan kapal sa-berat 120 tan. Kedua² galangan kapal ini banyak guna-nya kepada

kapal² tentera dan kapal 'awam. Sa-buah pengkalan minyak yang baharu bagi semua kapal sedang di-bena di-Jesselton supaya tiada penoh sesak sangat dermaga besar yang sekarang di-gunakan oleh kapal² membawa minyak. Sa-buah dermaga baharu di-Kudat telah siap dan sa-buah dermaga baharu di-Semporna sedang di-bena.

331. Jabatan Laut di-Kuching sentiasa bekerjasama dengan pehak polis dan tentera dengan mengadakan kapal² untuk meronda, membawa ashkar², bekalan dan alat² perkakas mereka. Kerja memperdalamkan tempat² yang changkat dan lain² yang bersangkutan telah di-jalankan di-beberapa tempat supaya kapal² yang besar dapat menggunakan tempat² itu dengan tidak merbahaya.

332. Kerja bahagian pertama untuk membena dermaga² di-tempat ayer dalam di-Butterworth sedang berjalan dengan baik. Tawaran untuk membena dermaga sahaja telah pun di-terima dan sekarang sedang di-periksa oleh jurutera² penasihat. Kerja bahagian akhir untuk memperelok dan memperbesarkan lagi kemudahan² pendaratan di-Pengkalan Weld di-jangka akan siap pada penghujung tahun 1966. Dengan hal yang demikian akan di-dapati-lah satu pengkalan antara Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda di-sabelah Selatan dan perenggan Lembaga Pelabohan di-sabelah utara dan ayer di-situ chukup dalam bagi kapal² kechil dan perahu² mengisi dan memunggah barang² dengan tidak payah menunggu ayer pasang surut.

C. Jabatan Kajichuacha

333. Kerja memerhatikan tiupan angin di-angkasa sa-hingga 80,000 kaki tinggi-nya berjalan sa-tiap hari di-Seteshen Radar Penyiasatan Angin yang baharu di-Kota Bharu.

334. Seteshen Radio sonde di-Pulau Pinang yang memberi perkhidmatan kepada Pertubohan Penyiasatan Antara Bangsa Lautan Hindi dalam lapangan Kajichuacha telah siap di-bena dan akan di-gunakan sedikit masa lagi. Seteshen ini akan menyukat hawa, kuasa tekanan udara (pressure) dan kelembapan di-angkasa.

335. Perhubungan Talikom Kajichuacha telah di-ator sa-mula dengan bantuan Jabatan Talikom. Dua alat terasing untuk menerima siaran chuacha dari Delhi dan Canberra telah pun di-bena di-Kuala Lumpur dan Singapura, dan sa-buah alat lagi menjadi perhubungan dua-jalan antara Pejabat Kajichuacha di-Kuala Lumpur dengan Pejabat Kajichuacha di-Singapura.

336. Pertubuhan Kajichuacha dunia telah meluluskan satu rancangan untuk mendirikan sa-buah pusat menghantar dan menukar perangkaan chuacha antara utara dengan selatan melalui New Delhi dan Melbourne. Perbelanjaan berulung² bagi pusat ini ia-itu sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$330,000 akan di-tanggung semua-nya oleh Pertubuhan Kajichuacha Dunia.

D. Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya

337. Sa-telah di-laksanakan dasar Kerajaan usaha mengalakkan orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan pengangkutan jalan raya telah menchapai kemajuan yang tetap dalam tahun 1964 dan semenjak tahun itu dan di-jangka akan terus maju dalam tahun ini. Pada 31hb Disember, 1964, lesen² kereta sewa bagi orang² Melayu telah di-keluarkan sa-banyak mana yang di-tetapkan bagi enam buah Negeri, ia-itu Negeri Pahang, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan dan Melaka. Di-negeri² yang lain hampir² sa-banyak peratus yang di-tetapkan telah di-keluarkan. Dalam tahun 1964 jumlah lesen² pengangkutan untuk kereta² membawa barang yang di-punyaï oleh orang Melayu atau sharikat² perkongsian Melayu bertambah sa-banyak 731. Modal orang² Melayu dalam sharikat² bas juga bertambah sa-banyak \$6,861,920 pada 31hb Disember, 1963, tetapi angka² bagi tahun 1964 belum siap lagi di-kira. Walau pun demikian boleh-lah di-jangka modal orang² Melayu dalam sharikat² bas telah bertambah.

338. Kerja² yang di-selenggarakan oleh Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu bertambah² banyak dalam tahun 1964. Jumlah kereta² yang di-daftarkan dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah hampir² 342,391 buah pada hal dalam tahun lalu jumlah-nya

293,014 buah. Hasil yang di-pungut dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah \$92,000,000, pada hal dalam tahun 1963 jumlah-nya ia-lah \$81,500,000. Di-Singapura jumlah kereta² yang memakai enjin pada akhir tahun 1963 ia-lah 153,004 buah tetapi pada akhir tahun 1964 angka ini telah meningkat 171,496, ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak 18,492 buah. Jumlah hasil yang di-pungut di-Singapura daripada lesen² kereta ini ia-lah \$33,100,000 pada penghujung tahun 1964 pada hal dalam tahun 1963, jumlah-nya ia-lah \$30,900,000 ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak \$2,200,000.

339. Permohonan² meminta lesen² kereta perdagangan di-Tanah Melayu telah juga bertambah. Sa-buah Lembaga Lesen Pengangkutan Jalan Raya yang baharu mengandongi lapan orang ahli yang di-lantek oleh Menteri Pengangkutan telah di-tubuhkan pada 1hb April, 1964, untuk menimbangkan permohonan² dengan lebeh segera. Lembaga yang baharu ini membuat kerja² yang dahulu-nya di-buat oleh sa-puloh buah Lembaga Lesen Kawasan dan sa-buah Lembaga Lesen. Meshuarat² sekarang di-adakan oleh Lembaga Besar Lesen yang baharu itu di-tiap² negeri Tanah Melayu untuk menyenangkan orang² 'awam.

340. Sa-lepas Malaysia di-tubuhkan, Pejabat Kenderaan di-Singapura telah di-jadikan Jabatan Persekutuan dibawah Kementerian Pengangkutan.

341. Kerja membena bangunan² baharu untuk pejabat² Pendaftar² Kereta di-Negeri Selangor (di-Petaling Jaya) dan di-lpoh akan di-mulakan tidak lama lagi.

342. Dalam tahun 1964 Pertadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu terus menjalankan berbagai² rancangan kemajuannya yang telah di-mulakan pada tahun 1956. Satu perkara yang besar ia-lah menukar kepala keretapi yang menggunakan arang dengan kepala keretapi yang menggunakan minyak diesel. Sekarang ada 26 buah kepala keretapi diesel yang di-gunakan untuk perjalanan jauh, 41 buah kepala keretapi di-gunakan untuk membuat kerja shunting dan 11 buah kereta railcar. Lima belas buah kepala keretapi diesel

untuk perjalanan jauh di-jangka akan sampai sa-belum akhir tahun ini. Menukar kepala keretapi yang menggunakan minyak diesel bukan sahaja mengurangkan belanja menjalankan-nya bahkan juga mengadakan perkhidmatan yang lebeh baik bagi orang² 'awam.

343. Oleh kerana ranchangan memajukan perusahaan dan ranchangan perumahan serta pembangunan bertambah banyak dengan chepat-nya maka mustahak-lah di-adakan perkhidmatan keretapi yang lebeh besar lagi sempurna. Dengan sebab itu Pertadbiran Keretapi mengambil berat tentang perkara ini dengan mengadakan jalan² keretapi ka-gudang², kilang² dan tempat² perusahaan. Gerabak² khas yang sesuai untuk mengangkut barang² yang berat sedang di-kehendaki.

344. Kerja membuat jalan keretapi dari Prai ka-Butterworth sedang di-jalankan dan akan siap dalam tahun 1966. Kerja membuat jalan keretapi di-Singapura untuk menghubungkan Steshen Bukit Timah dengan kawasan perusahaan di-Jurong di-jangka akan siap dalam bulan Ogos tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

A. Tentera Biasa Gerakan Tentera

345. Sambil berjaga² sa-tiap masa Tentera Darat juga memberi bantuan kepada Polis di-Raja Malaysia menjalankan gerakan² keselamatan dalam negeri dan menentang pengkhianat².

346. Dalam beberapa bulan yang lalu ini Tentera Darat telah berjaya menghapuskan penyusup² dari Indonesia yang masok ka-dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan Singapura. Untuk menjayakan lagi usaha² menghapuskan penyusup² pada masa hadapan, peratoran² yang sempurna telah di-buat supaya gerakan² bersama dapat di-jalankan oleh semua Pasokan² Bersenjata, Polis di-Raja Malaysia dan jika mustahak, oleh Tentera² Negara sahabat kita bagi mempertahankan kedaulatan Malaysia.

347. Gerakan² keselamatan untuk menghapuskan saki-baki Pertubohan

Pengganas Kominis di-sempadan Thai-Malaysia telah berjalan terus. Baharu² ini Kerajaan telah membuat satu Perjanjian Sempadan dengan Kerajaan Thai untuk menyatukan dengan lebeh kuat lagi dan meranchangkan gerakan² bersama di-sempadan itu. Gerakan² ini diperchayai akan dapat di-jalankan pada masa hadapan dengan lebeh sempurna lagi dengan ada-nya Perjanjian tersebut.

348. Di-Negeri² Borneo, Tentera Darat kita bersama² dengan Tentera² Negara Commonwealth telah menjalankan gerakan² yang besar dan berjaya dalam usaha² menentang kumpulan orang² Indonesia yang datang menyerang. Gerakan² ini akan berjalan terus sa-lagi di-kehendaki dan akan diperhebat lagi jika di-dapati mustahak.

349. Kerajaan sentiasa berjaga² untuk menghadapi anchaman² dan sedar akan kesusahan yang di-sebabkan oleh anchaman² itu kepada ra'ayat dan sekatan² yang di-kenakan ka-atas mereka. Walau pun demikian ra'ayat negeri ini telah memberikan kerjasama yang sangat menggalakkan.

Pembesaran

350. Pembesaran Tentera Biasa yang di-mulakan pada tahun lepas telah sempurna di-jalankan. Tujuan Kerajaan membesarkan Tentera ini ia-lah supaya semua Pasokan Tentera Darat dapat bergerak dan lengkap dengan segala alat senjata, chukup kuat untuk mempertahankan Malaysia dari pencherobohan yang datang dari luar. Pasokan Tentera mustahak-lah diperbesarkan lagi kerana pencherobohan Indonesia sa-makin bertambah dan melarat pula ka-Malaysia Barat. Perkara membesarkan tentera lagi telah di-fikirkan mustahak dan sedang di-jalankan.

351. Dua Batalion Pasokan Ranger Malaysia yang terdiri dari orang² Sabah dan Sarawak akan chukup bilangan ahli²-nya dan akan tamat latehan di-bawah anjoran Inggeris pada tahun ini. Kedua² batalion ini akan di-hantar berkhidmat di-luar tidak lama lagi.

B. Tentera Wataniah

352. Usaha memperbesar Askar Wataniah untuk menjadi askar simpanan yang sempurna hampir tamat, sungguh pun banyak lagi latihan dan alat kelengkapan yang maseh di-di-kehendaki sa-belum ia menjadi sa-buah pasokan yang chukup sempurna. Usaha memperbesar Pasokan Pertahanan Tentera telah berjalan dengan baik. Usaha² memperbesar lagi Pasokan ini akan di-jalankan pada tahun ini dan Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam akan di-tubuhkan di-Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak.

353. Oleh kerana penyusup² dari Indonesia telah masuk ka-Malaysia Barat dan ada bahaya² dari pengkhianat², Ahli² Tentera Wataniah, termasuk Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan telah di-panggil berkhidmat untuk menjaga tempat² sasaran penting dan membantu Tentera Biasa dalam gerakan menentang penyusup².

C. Pasokan Setia Negara

354. Semenjak Kerajaan membuat keputusan mengadakan kerahan tenaga, ramai pemuda² telah di-beri latihan tentera dan pemuda² itu di-jadikan askar simpanan dan akan di-panggil berkhidmat kelak jika mustahak. Pusat² Latihan untuk Pasokan Setia Negara akan di-tubuhkan di-tiap² buah Negeri; dan latihan² pula akan di-adakan tiga kali lebeh banyak pada tahun ini.

D. Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia

355. Dalam tahun yang lalu Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia telah bertugas meronda pantai² di-Timor dan Barat Malaysia kerana menentang penyusupan². Dengan ada-nya pengalaman² maka teknik² baharu telah di-jalankan. Ahli² Angkatan Laut telah menunjukkan kecekapan mereka beberapa kali bertentang dengan pencherobohan² Indonesia. Semangat mereka sentiasa tinggi.

356. Kapal² Angkatan Laut Malaysia sentiasa meronda bersama² dengan kapal² Angkatan Laut Negara² Commonwealth yang lain dan kerjasama ini amat mengembirakan. Kapal di-Raja Hang Tuah, ia-itu sa-

bah kapal frigate yang baharu di-beli, telah menjalankan tugas sa-bagai kapal yang menjadi Pusat Gerakan dan kapal Pengawal di-kawasan Tawau berganti² dengan Kapal² Pembina dan kapal² frigate yang di-punyai oleh negara² yang bersahabat dengan kita; Pegawai Angkatan Laut yang bertanggung-jawab bagi Malaysia Barat pula mengawal gerakan² kapal² peronda kecil yang menjadi pasokan² pengawal bersama di-perayeran Barat Malaysia.

357. Gerakan² meronda akan di-tambah lagi apabila kapal² baharu dan orang² baharu di-dapati mengikut rancangan² pembesaran yang di-luluskan.

358. Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia telah banyak di-perbesar lagi dalam tahun 1964. Sa-buah kapal frigate, beberapa buah kapal peronda yang moden, kapal² yang menjaga keselamatan di-laut di-keluarkan daripada Simpanan dan beberapa buah kapal² lain telah di-perolehi untuk Angkatan Laut. Pengkalan² kapal di-Labuan dan Tawau telah di-perelokkan lagi. Pengkalan Besar di-Singapura sedang di-perbesar lagi supaya semua kapal perang, kechuali kapal² yang besar, boleh di-lengkapkan sa-mula oleh Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia. Bilangan anggota Angkatan Laut dan Angkatan Laut Simpanan Sukarela Malaysia telah bertambah dan akan di-tambahkan lagi. Beberapa orang anggota Angkatan Laut Simpanan Sukarela itu sekarang ini telah masuk berkhidmat dengan sa-chara tetap.

359. Rancangan memperbesar lagi Angkatan Laut itu pada tahun ini termasuk-lah memperolehi beberapa buah kapal pendarat yang besar², kapal pendarat yang kecil² dan kapal penyapu periok api bagi kegunaan membantu Tentera Darat di-Negeri² Borneo. Pada tahun hadapan Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia akan menempah beberapa buah kapal torpedo yang laju, sa-buah kapal mengutip torpedo, sa-buah kapal latihan menyelam dan beberapa buah kapal peronda baharu.

E. Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia Gerakan²

360. Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia terutama sa-kali di-gunakan sa-bagai pengangkutan udara, termasuk gerakan² helikopter yang membantu Pasokan² Keselamatan; khas-nya, Pasokan Udara di-Raja memberi bantuan yang berguna kepada angkatan² keselamatan dalam tugas mereka menghapuskan penyusup² Indonesia yang telah masuk Malaysia dan juga dalam gerakan melawan Penganas² kominis di-sempadan negeri Thai dengan Malaysia. Ahli² Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia ada di-tempatkan di-Malaysia Timor dan Barat bagi menjalankan tugas tersebut dan tiap² hari antara kerja² yang dijalankan mereka ia-lah mengangkut ahli² tentera, menggugorkan dari udara dan membawa turun barang² perbekalan dan kelengkapan untuk askar² di-barisan hadapan, memindahkan orang² yang mati dan terchedera dan menyempurnakan lain² kewajipan pengangkutan dan perhubungan. Dan lagi, pasokan pengangkutan yang boleh terbang sederhana jauh-nya sentiasa memberi sokongan yang berhubung dengan muslihat tentera untuk Pasokan² Keselamatan di-seluruh Malaysia.

361. Tugas² gerakan yang lain termasuk penerbangan² peninjauan bagi pihak tentera dan penerbangan² perondaan di-tepi² pantai bagi membantu Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia.

362. Tugas² lain yang kecil tetapi mustahak yang di-lakukan oleh Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia ia-lah mengadakan bantuan dengan beberapa chara bagi Jabatan² Kerajaan yang lain. Kerja² ini termasuk mengambil gambar dari udara bagi tujuan² membuat peta dan pembangunan luar bandar, mengangkut orang² dan barang² ka-kawasan² yang terpenchil untuk membantu ranchangan² pembangunan dan mengangkut orang² sakit dari tempat² terpenchil untuk mendapat rawatan perubatan.

Pembesaran

363. Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia terus di-perbesarkan dalam tahun yang lalu supaya dapat ia menjalankan tugas-nya yang sa-makin hari sa-

makin bertambah. Pada tahun 1964 Angkatan itu telah di-lengkapkan dengan kapal terbang yang boleh terbang sederhana jauh-nya dan juga dengan helikopter² dengan tujuan hendak melengkapkan Angkatan itu supaya dapat ia membantu Pasokan² Keselamatan dalam muslihat peperangan.

364. Kedua² buah Sekolah Latehan Penerbangan di-Alor Star dan Sekolah Latehan Teknik di-Kinrara ada-lah di-besarkan lagi supaya bertambah banyak dapat di-lateh dalam negeri ini pemandu² kapal terbang dan juruteknik² untuk Angkatan Udara kita yang makin bertambah² besar itu.

365. Depoh Alat Kelengkapan baharu sahaja siap di-Pengkalan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia, di-Kuala Lumpur dan dengan itu dapat-lah Angkatan Udara menyimpan lebih banyak lagi barang² dan alat² perkakas kapal terbang yang hendak di-gunakan oleh Angkatan itu bila² masa.

366. Dalam tahun 1964 juga anggota² Pasokan Sukarela Simpanan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia telah dipanggil berkhidmat tetap untuk menolong menjaga padang² kapal terbang Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia daripada pengkhianat².

367. Usaha menjadikan Labuan sa-bagai Pengkalan Angkatan Udara kita yang terbesar di-Timor Malaysia maseh berjalan terus. Membena sa-buah lagi pengkalan kapal terbang di-Barat Malaysia ada-lah sedang di-ranchangkan untuk mengadakan tempat lagi kepada alat² kelengkapan Angkatan Udara di-Raja kita yang bertambah² besar itu.

368. Beberapa buah kapal terbang helikopter lagi dan lain² alat pengangkutan yang baharu bagi muslihat perang akan di-adakan untuk Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia. Ranchangan² yang lain untuk membesarkan lagi Angkatan Udara dalam masa dua tiga tahun yang akan datang ini, termasuklah membesarkan lagi angkatan pengangkutan dan menjadikan kapal² terbang penyerang untuk menambahkan kekuatan Angkatan Udara kita bagi mempertahankan negara kita.

F. Pertadbiran

369. Kerajaan juga sedang berusaha dengan bersungguh² hendak mengelokkan lagi pertadbiran Angkatan Tentera. Perkhidmatan Perubatan Angkatan Tentera sedang di-besarkan lagi supaya ia boleh memberi khidmat² perubatan yang sempurna. Pada masa ini Perkhidmatan ini kekurangan Doktor. Di-harap banyak doktor² akan masok berkhidmat dalam Angkatan Tentera. Askar Wataniah pun berkehendakkan Doktor² juga. Perkhidmatan Pelajaran Angkatan Tentera patut di-puji kerana telah mengadakan beberapa orang guru untuk mengajar di-sekolah² di-kawasan² penempatan sa-mula di-Malaysia Timor.

G. Bantuan Pertahanan

370. Kerajaan menguchapkan ber-banyak² terima kasih kepada Kerajaan² United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand dan Canada serta juga Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat kerana membantu kita membesarkan Angkatan Tentera Malaysia untuk menentang anchaman Konfrantasi dari Indonesia.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA

Bahagian I.

371. Dasar Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-lah saperti berikut:

- (i) hendak membanyakkan lagi bahan² makanan yang mustahak dan mengelokkan lagi mutu-nya supaya boleh menchukupi 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 pinjammeminjam yang mudah dan lain² usaha yang berguna bagi mendatangkan keuntungan

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 seluroh ra'ayat, dan mengelokkan lagi serta mengembangkan latehan pertanian supaya dapat di-gunakan dengan sa-baik²-nya tenaga dan teknik tiap² orang untuk mendapatkan kemajuan yang sempurna dalam pertanian.

Bahagian II.

Kemajuan yang di-chapai dalam tahun 1964.

A. Bahagian Pertanian

372. Dasar Kementerian ini yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian Pertanian pada masa² yang lalu telah berjaya menambah pengeluaran pertanian dan dengan yang demikian mengimpot beras dan lain² bahan makanan yang mustahak telah dapat di-kurangkan.

373. Beras, makanan mustahak bagi penduduk² negeri ini, ada-lah tanaman yang di-utamakan dalam usaha² memaju, menyelidek dan meninggikan lagi pengeluaran-nya. Banyak kejayaan² yang telah di-chapai di-bawah ranchangan kemajuan padi walau pun chuacha yang luar biasa telah di-alami pada tahun 1964. Malinja, sa-jenis beneh padi terpilih yang boleh memberikan hasil yang banyak dengan masa tanaman yang pendek dan tidak pula di-pengarohi oleh chahaya mata hari serta mempunyai mutu yang baik dan mudah di-kilang, telah di-bahagi²kan pada bulan Februari tahun 1964 bagi di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Oleh sebab ia mempunyai banyak kelebihan maka jenis ini telah menjadi kesukaan petani² di-tempat² padi di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Ada sa-jenis lagi beneh padi terpilih di-beri nama Mahsuri yang telah di-keluarkan dengan resmi pada hari Tahun Baharu ini. Dengan harga "premium" sa-banyak \$16 sa-pikul bagi kedua jenis padi terpilih

ini maka petani² akan mendapat faedah² yang lebeh banyak lagi oleh sebab hasil pengeluaran-nya yang berlipat ganda. Kilang² tidak payah lagi membeli padi² Taiwan yang kurang mutu itu dan pengguna² beras pula akan dapat membeli beras² yang lebeh tinggi mutu-nya.

374. Penyelidikan padi ia-lah suatu pekerjaan yang berlanjutan dan tidak putus² dan ia mengandongi kerja² yang banyak. Di-dalam bahagian Agronomi, penyelidikan sedang di-jalankan untuk menchari chara² menanam padi yang lebeh baik dan chara² membaja yang lebeh murah. Dengan ada-nya pusat² penyelidikan yang baharu dan pusat² yang lama di-besarkan, baik di-kawasan Pantai Timor atau pun di-kawasan Pantai Barat, di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan yang sedang berjalan sekarang ini, maka penyelidikan agronomi mengenai tanaman yang mustahak ini akan dapat-lah di-jalankan dengan lebeh banyak dan lebeh lengkap lagi.

375. Petani² di-aku² telah memainkan peranan yang penting menggunakan hasil² penyelidikan dalam usaha² meninggikan hasil pengeluaran padi untuk penduduk negara ini. Hasil yang berlipat ganda dan lebeh menguntungkan ada-lah di-harapkan bagi musim 1964/1965 yang sedang di-tuai pada masa ini. Petani² sudah sa-patut-nyalah mendapat keuntungan yang sa-wajar-nya kerana titek peloh-nya sendiri dan tujuan Kerajaan ia-lah hendak memberikan bantuan² dan pertolongan² yang sa-penoh-nya kepada petani² supaya mereka itu dapat menjalankan tanaman dengan chara yang betul² terator dan mengeluarkan hasil yang lebeh banyak lagi. Bantuan² dan pertolongan² yang di-beri di-bawah Ranchangan, Membanyakkan Benih Padi dan Ranchangan Bantuan Baja Padi telah mendapat sambutan yang memuaskan dari seluroh petani² kita. Tiada kurang daripada 800 ekar tapak semaian telah di-tanam untuk mendapatkan benih bagi 120,000 ekar sawah yang akan di-tanam pada musim yang akan datang. Semenjak ranchangan ini di-lancharkan, lebeh daripada 80,000 ekar sawah telah di-

tanam dengan beneh² yang baik. Sehingga tahun 1964, wang sa-banyak \$2,164,000 telah di-belanjakan di-bawah Ranchangan Bantuan Baja Padi dan telah memberi faedah kepada lebeh daripada 316,000 ekar sawah dalam masa empat tahun itu. Pada tahun 1964 lebeh kurang 93,000 ekar tanah telah di-baja di-bawah ranchangan ini.

376. Sunggoh pun usaha² membanyakkan lagi jenis tanaman lambat sadikit, tetapi kemajuan-nya tetap dan telah dapat meluaskan lagi ekonomi negeri ini dan juga dapat mengurangkan negeri ini daripada bergantung kepada hasil getah sa-mata². Dengan ada-nya kilang² gula maka usaha bagi mengadakan sendiri bahan² gula untuk kilang² itu dan untuk kilang² yang akan di-bena lagi kelak hendak-lah di-jalankan dengan lebeh giat lagi. Sa-kumpulan pakar² dari Australia di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo sedang berada di-negeri ini sekarang untuk menyiasat kebolehan mengadakan perusahaan menanam tebu. Pada masa ini penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan untuk menchari jenis² tebu yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang banyak untuk di-tanam sa-chara besar²an. Tidak kurang daripada 50 jenis tebu telah di-impot dan sekarang sedang di-dalam perchubaan.

377. Ranchangan memilih dan mengawin beneh² kelapa sawit, ia-lah satu daripada usaha menanam berbagai² jenis tanaman yang telah di-perhebatkan. Beneh² yang akan di-jadikan indok telah di-pilih untuk membiakkan beneh² yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang tinggi untuk di-beri²kan kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan Jabatan² Pertanian Negeri. Pilihan indok ini akan mengeluarkan banyak beneh² yang terpilih tidak berapa lama lagi. Pekebun² kecil telah bertambah banyak menjalankan tanaman ini di-bahawa berbagai² ranchangan, saperti di-bawah Ranchangan Menanam Getah Sa-mula, dan nampak-nya tanaman ini sa-bagai tanaman peladang² kecil akan berjaya.

378. Gerakan "Tahun Buah²an" yang di-adakan pada tahun 1964 ada-lah satu gerakan yang berjaya. Tujuan mengadakan Tahun Buah²an ini ia-lah

untuk menggalak dan memimpin orang ramai supaya menghargai dan gemar memakan buah² tempatan. Gerakan ini telah menggalakkan pertanian berbagai² jenis dan pekebun² kecil telah mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam Rancangan Pemulehan Pokok Buah²an di-bawah Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Di-bawah Rancangan ini sa-banyak 5,790 ekar dusun buah²an telah di-tanam dengan pokok buah²an yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang berlipat ganda, dan tidak kurang daripada 1,990 ekar telah di-tanam pada masa gerakan "tahun buah²an" itu.

379. Sa-bagai satu usaha lagi bagi menggalakkan kegunaan buah²an tempatan Bahagian Kajiteknik Makanan Jabatan Pertanian telah menjalankan dengan sa-penoh²-nya rancangan mengawet buah²an dan menchari jalan bagaimana menyimpan buah²an yang berlebihan pada musim jujoh buah²an supaya buah² ini jangan terbuang dan merugikan pekebun² buah²an. Sa-lain daripada kerja² menyelidek makanan, kursus² juga telah di-adakan bagi ahli² Perkumpulan Wanita untuk memberi pelajaran chara² memproses makanan dan buah²an.

380. Kejayaan² yang memuaskan telah tercapai dalam rancangan memulehkan tanaman kelapa bagi pekebun² kecil di-bawah Rancangan Pemulehan dan Tanaman Sa-mula Kelapa. Luas-nya kawasan yang di-jayakan sekarang ini kurang daripada yang di-jangkakan dalam rancangan perchubaaan di-Negeri Johor itu, akan tetapi rancangan ini patut di-jalankan juga di-negeri² yang lain oleh kerana rancangan ini mustahak pada segi ekonomi. Tindakan ini ada-lah berdasarkan pengalaman² yang diperolehi di-dalam Negeri Johor. Dalam tahun 1964 rancangan perchubaaan yang kedua telah di-buka pula di-Bagan Datok, Perak. Rancangan Perchubaaan yang ketiga sedang di-mulakan di-Kelantan.

381. Rancangan Pemulehan dan Tanaman Sa-mula Kelapa di-Johor telah membolehkan pekebun² kecil kelapa di-situ menambah hasil pe-

ngeluaran mereka. Bantuan wang dan mata benda kepada pekebun² kecil kelapa serta dengan nasihat daripada rancangan ini telah menimbulkan satu chara pertanian yang baharu dalam rancangan perchubaaan ini. Sementara menantikan hasil daripada tanaman dan pemulehan sa-mula pokok² kelapa itu, pekebun² itu telah mendapat hasil sa-banyak \$300 hingga \$500 sa-ekar dengan menanam pokok yang lain seperti nanas, jagong, sayor²an dan lain²-nya.

382. Rancangan pertanian berbagai² jenis tidak-lah di-tumpukan kepada tanaman di-atas tanah² pamah sahaja bahkan tanaman di-bukit² juga telah di-beri perhatian. Perchubaaan menanam berbagai² jenis tanaman di-tanah² bukit di-Pusat Pertanian di-Cameron Highland sedang di-jalankan. Kawasan perchubaaan menanam teh telah pun di-besarkan lagi. Perchubaaan chara² membaja dan menanam sedang di-jalankan dengan sa-luas²-nya untuk menchari jalan chara mendapatkan hasil lebeh banyak dengan menanam teh. Tanaman chendawan dan ubi kentang pun telah juga di-beri perhatian yang sa-wajar-nya.

383. Pusat Pertanian baharu pada tanah pasir halus telah di-tubuhkan di-Sungai Baging, Pahang, di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan, maka dengan hal yang demikian dapat-lah perhatian di-tumpukan kepada chara² hendak menggunakan tanah pasir halus yang luas di-sapanjang Pantai Timor dari Kelantan ka-Pahang itu. Tanah sa-luas 50 ekar bagi perchubaaan kelapa telah di-sediakan di-Pusat itu dan di-harap hasil² daripada penyelidekan itu akan dapat memberi pengetahuan dan pengalaman mengenai chara² membaja dan menjaga pokok² kelapa di-Pantai Timor Persekutuan. Rancangan menanam lain² pokok yang boleh mendatangkan hasil di-tanah pasir halus sedang di-susun.

384. Rancangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar sangat bergantung kepada pengetahuan tentang keadaan tanah jika tanah yang tiada berapa luas itu dan hasil bumi yang tiada berapa banyak itu hendak di-gunakan dengan

sa-penoh-nya. Dengan hal yang demikian pengalaman yang luas dan pengetahuan yang sa-penoh-nya ada-lah di-perlukan. Sa-bagai memenuhi keperluan ini, maka kerja² penyelidekan tanah telah di-hebatkan lagi dan pada masa ini ada enam buah Kumpulan Penyelidekan sedang menjalankan kerja²-nya di-Pahang dan di-Johor. Dua buah Negeri ini ada-lah mempunyai kemungkinan pertanian yang besar. Sa-lain daripada itu penyelidekan tanah telah juga di-ubah untuk memenuhi permintaan orang ramai atau Jabatan² Kerajaan. Permintaan² menyelidek tanah baharu² ini telah bertambah banyak di-sebabkan oleh kepercayaan atas pertanian berbagai² jenis dan penanaman kelapa bali sa-bagai mengganti tanaman getah. Penyelidekan tanah akan di-jalankan dengan lebeh banyak lagi dalam tahun 1965 jika berjaya mendapat pakar² penyelidekan tanah daripada Rancangan Colombo.

385. Kemajuan pertanian juga bergantung kepada petani² sendiri. Pada masa ini banyak mas'elah² yang merintang² mereka daripada menggunakan hasil² daripada penyelidekan dan teknik baharu dengan sa-penoh-nya untuk menambah hasil pengeluaran mereka. Mas'elah ini boleh jadi di-sebabkan oleh soal² masharakat, ekonomi atau adat atau ka-semua-nya itu. Bagi mengatasi sa-tengah daripada mas'elah ini, petani² telah di-galakkan menuboh persatuan² peladang dan melalui persatuan² ini. Kemajuan pertanian mudah di-perolehi dengan bekerja bersama² dalam satu kumpulan seperti mengadakan persatuan² daripada berpechah belah dengan mengusahakan pekerjaan masing². Bekerja bersama² dalam satu kumpulan juga sangat-lah mustahak kepada petani² untuk mendapatkan harga yang patut kepada hasil titek peloh mereka. Persatuan Peladang telah di-tubuhkan dan ini telah memberi mereka banyak faedah dan juga telah dapat menguatkan kedudukan ekonomi mereka. Rancangan ini baharu sahaja di-mulakan beberapa tahun yang lalu. Pada masa ini jumlah Persatuan² Peladang ada 655 buah dan mempunyai 34,580 orang ahli banyak-nya.

Pada tahun 1964 sahaja ada 316 buah persatuan dengan 12,940 orang ahli telah di-tubuhkan.

386. Sa-lain daripada menubuhkan persatuan² peladang, kursus² telah juga di-adakan dalam tiap² negeri pada tahun 1964 untuk menambahkan lagi kepandaian peladang². Semua-nya 87 kursus telah di-adakan di-hadziri oleh 3,570 orang di-14 buah pusat latehan luar bandar.

B. Parit dan Taliayer

387. Dalam empat tahun di-bawah Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, Bahagian Parit dan Taliayer telah dapat menyiapkan 116 buah rancangan parit dan taliayer, 29 daripada-nya di-siapkan dalam tahun 1964. Luas tanah yang telah di-beri taliayer untuk menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun pada tahun 1964 ia-lah 9,224 ekar, dan 2,606 ekar tanah hutan benchah telah di-jadikan tanah sawah. 31,101 ekar tanah sawah yang sedia ada telah di-majukan lagi dengan mengadakan taliayer.

388. Lima buah rancangan parit dan taliayer telah siap di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 menjadikan jumlah semua-nya 41 buah rancangan parit dan taliayer semenjak Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua di-lancarkan. Kelima² rancangan itu telah dapat membaiki lagi keadaan parit dan taliayer yang meliputi kawasan 16,385 ekar tanah.

389. Kerja² telah di-jalankan untuk memelihara sungai sa-panjang 924 batu pada tahun 1964 untuk mengelakkan ayer sungai bah dan membanjiri kawasan² tanah yang berdekatan.

390. Tahun ini kerja menjayakan 28 buah rancangan parit dan taliayer maseh di-teruskan lagi dan 10 buah rancangan baharu pun sedang di-jalankan untuk meliputi kawasan 36,200 ekar tanah dan dengan ini dapat-lah padi di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun di-kawasan 32,000 ekar tanah.

391. Rancangan taliayer yang besar² yang akan di-siapkan ia-lah Rancangan Lanjutan Tanjung Karang dan Rancangan Lanjutan Krian.

Ranchangan Tanjong Karang itu ia-lah untuk mengadakan taliayer² bagi memberi ayer kepada 23,500 ekar yang akan di-tanam padi kali yang kedua. Pada masa yang akan datang ranchangan ini akan mengadakan taliayer² lagi hingga ka-semua 47,500 ekar mendapat ayer. Ranchangan Krian itu pula ia-lah untuk meninggikan lagi kolam ayer bagi memberi ayer kepada 30,000 ekar yang hendak di-tanam dengan padi dua kali sa-tahun. Lain² ranchangan taliayer yang besar² yang sedang di-bena ia-lah Ranchangan Taliayer Merentang Perak, Peringkat IV di-Perak, Ranchangan Taliayer Sungai Lemal di-Kelantan, Ranchangan Taliayer Nerus, Ranchangan Pinang Tunggal dan Jarak di-Pulau Pinang dan Ranchangan Pekula di-Kedah. Ranchangan di-Perak itu ia-lah bagi membuka tanah paya dalam hutan sa-luas 42,835 ekar untuk bertanam padi. Kira² 2,500 ekar tanah paya itu harus dapat di-tanam sebelum akhir tahun ini. Ranchangan Taliayer Sungai Lemal akan mengadakan taliayer pada 5,000 ekar tanah lagi. Ranchangan Pinang Tunggal dan Jarak itu akan di-siapkan pada tahun ini. Ranchangan ini akan mengadakan taliayer pada 4,500 ekar tanah bagi menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Ranchangan Pekula itu akan mengadakan ayer pum untuk 1,200 ekar tanah bagi menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

392. Kerja² menyiasat dan membuat ranchangan yang lengkap bagi ranchangan taliayer yang besar di-Kedah dan Perlis ia-itu biasa di-sebut Ranchangan Kuala Muda itu sedang di-jalankan. Ranchangan ini ia-lah bagi satu kawasan sa-luas 261,500 ekar. Sa-buah rombongan daripada Bank Dunia untuk menaksir perbelanjaan ranchangan itu telah menyiapkan kerjanya pada awal² tahun ini. Apabila mu'tamad sahaja sharat² meminjam wang daripada Bank itu, tender² akan di-tawarkan untuk memulakan kerja membena ranchangan itu dalam tahun 1966. Kerja membuat ranchangan yang lengkap bagi Ranchangan Taliayer Kemubu di-Kelantan untuk 55,000 ekar tanah sudah hampir siap. Bank Dunia akan di-minta juga menaksir

belanja ranchangan itu dan menimbangkan memberi pinjaman wang kepada Kerajaan untuk perbelanjaan ranchangan itu.

393. Dalam ranchangan parit bagi tahun ini, ada 19 ranchangan lama yang hendak di-jalankan terus dan ada 14 ranchangan yang baharu.

394. Ranchangan² besar bagi parit² yang akan siap pada tahun ini ia-lah Ranchangan Paya Besar di-Pahang bagi 2,800 ekar tanah; Ranchangan Tanjong Minyak di-Melaka bagi 2,800 ekar tanah dan Ranchangan Paya Dalam di-Melaka bagi 3,700 ekar tanah. Lain² ranchangan parit yang sedang di-bena dalam tahun ini ia-lah ranchangan² di-Johor, ia-itu Ranchangan Rengit bagi 14,600 ekar; Ranchangan Peserai bagi 28,000 ekar; Ranchangan Sungai Pinggan bagi 5,000 ekar dan Ranchangan Parit Jawa bagi 12,000 ekar. Ranchangan² di-Pulau Pinang ia-lah Ranchangan Bukit Minyak/Bukit Minyak bagi 9,325 ekar dan Ranchangan Bukit Tambun bagi 6,400 ekar. Ranchangan² yang akan di-jalankan di-Selangor ia-lah Ranchangan Ujong Permatang bagi 20,000 ekar dan Ranchangan Tanjong Bernam bagi 1,100 ekar. Di-Perak Ranchangan Merentang Perak Peringkat II akan di-bena bagi 11,600 ekar.

395. Kerja menyiasat dan membuat ranchangan bagi Ranchangan Parit Kesang bagi 14,000 ekar dan Ranchangan Ayer Baloi sedang di-jalankan. Kedua² ranchangan ini ia-lah di-Johor. Di-Perak kerja menyiasat dan membuat ranchangan bagi Ranchangan Sitiawan bagi 7,500 ekar dan Ranchangan Merentang Perak Peringkat III bagi 40,000 ekar sedang di-jalankan juga.

396. Pada tahun ini Sarawak akan dibantu menjalankan ranchangan² parit dan taliayer-nya ia-itu sa-orang juru-tera Jabatan Parit dan Taliayer akan di-pinjamkan kepada Kerajaan negeri itu.

C. Perkhidmatan Haiwan

397. Sungguh pun betul jika dikatakan perusahaan menternak ayam itek banyak² sa-bagai perniagaan itu

telah berjaya menambah keluaran makanan yang mengandungi zat protein akan tetapi ranchangan menggalakkan penduduk² luar bandar supaya menternak ayam itek banyak² sa-bagai perniagaan tiada berapa jaya kerana penduduk² luar bandar yang menjalankan perusahaan itu tiada dapat hendak menjual ayam itek dan telur-nya dengan chara yang memuaskan hati. Oleh hal yang demikian pada masa hadapan Kerajaan berchadang supaya usaha² penduduk² luar bandar untuk menternak ayam itek di-jalankan dengan chara kerjasama beramai² ia-itu bukan-nya di-jalankan oleh sa-orang yang menternak beberapa ekor sahaja tetapi di-jalankan oleh satu kumpulan mengandungi sa-kurang²-nya 20 orang yang menternak dengan banyak-nya pada satu² tempat. Dengan chara yang demikian bukan sahaja lebeh senang berjual bahkan pendapatan daripada perusahaan itu lebeh banyak untuk di-bahagi² antara mereka dalam kumpulan itu.

398. Demikian-lah juga tentang menternak kerbau lembu ia-itu kawasan² khas akan di-pilih. Kerbau lembu akan di-berikan banyak² pada satu² masa untuk di-ternak di-situ oleh sa-suatu kumpulan orang.

399. Penyiasatan telah di-buat, terutama-nya di-Pantai Timor, untuk membuka perusahaan² menternak kerbau lembu untuk mendapat susu dengan tujuan hendak menggalakkan orang menternak kerbau lembu induk supaya penduduk² boleh mendapat susu yang baharu. Satu ranchangan pemandu telah di-buka bagi menunjukkan kepada penduduk² kawasan itu kemungkinan menternak kerbau lembu induk. Mereka akan di-galakkan dengan bersungguh² mengelokkan lagi chara mereka mengeluarkan susu supaya berjaya usaha² mereka membuat minyak sapi. Mereka juga akan di-galakkan dengan bersungguh² menggunakan susu keluaran mereka itu untuk sa-suatu yang berfaedah supaya mendapat hasil titek mereka dengan lebeh banyak. Mereka akan di-galakkan dengan bersungguh² mengeluarkan susu dengan lebeh banyak lagi supaya perusahaan membuat

minyak sapi akan menjadi satu daripada perusahaan² binatang ternakan di-Pantai Timor negeri ini.

400. Ranchangan² sedang di-buat bagi menchari jalan yang lebeh baik menggunakan kawasan² merumput dan bagi memberi galakan yang lebeh besar kepada mereka yang membela binatang peliharaan untuk menggunakan kawasan² itu bagi menanam dengan lebeh banyak lagi tanaman² yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan. Mereka kena-lah beramai² membuka sa-bahagian daripada kawasan itu untuk bertanam tanaman² yang chepat berisi supaya mereka tiada kesudahan wang. Kemudian-lagi mereka buka pula sa-bahagian lagi untuk bertanam tanaman² yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan. Bahagian yang tinggal lagi itu mereka gunakan untuk bertanam tanaman² yang chepat berisi lagi hingga akhir-nya semua kawasan itu habis di-buka dan di-tanam dengan tanaman² yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan dan rumput. Apabila sudah ada di-buka kilang² kisar untuk membuat makanan penokok bagi binatang² yang besar² daripada tanaman² yang menjadi makanan binatang itu maka barangkali sa-makin banyak-lah pula orang bertanam tanaman² yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan di-seluruh negeri ini.

401. Pada tahun 1964 perusahaan perikanan telah berubah chorak kerana makanan bertambah banyak dikehendaki oleh penduduk² negeri ini dan penduduk² negeri sa-makin chepat bertambah pula banyak-nya. Sungguh pun demikian kemajuan yang di-chapai pada satu² tempat tidak sama rata di-sebabkan berlain²an keadaan-nya.

402. Pengeluaran ikan dalam tahun 1964 di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu ada-lah bertambah sa-banyak 4.5% daripada jumlah pengeluaran dalam tahun 1963. Jumlah ikan yang di-tangkap dalam 1964 ia-lah sa-banyak 192,000 tan berharga \$162,000,000. Tangkapan di-Singapura sa-banyak 10,000 tan dan di-Sabah sa-banyak 19,000 tan ia-itu 6% dan 10% daripada yang di-tangkap di-Tanah Melayu. Sementara Tanah Melayu dan Singapura telah

menangkap ikan-nya di-laut² berdekatan dengan pantai-nya dan serakang sedang menchuba menangkap ikan di-laut² tengah yang jauh, Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak maseh lagi menjalankan penangkapan-nya di-pantai². Ini di-sebabkan oleh kekurangan modal dan 'ilmu perikanan dan kekurangan pasaran bagi hasil pengeluaran mereka. Oleh itu boleh-lah di-nyatakan bahawa Kerajaan akan menubuhkan satu Jabatan Perikanan di-Sarawak dalam tahun 1965 untuk mengusahakan kemajuan perikanan di-negeri itu.

403. Rancangan² memodenkan perusahaannya ini sedang berjalan dengan maju kerana sa-makin bertambah banyak perahu² menggunakan moto sangkut dan menggunakan panching dan jaring yang di-perbuat dari tali² tiruan. Sa-jumlah 595 buah moto sangkut dan 1,295 buah injin-dalam telah di-pasang kepada perahu² menangkap ikan dalam kebanyakan negeri² di-Tanah Melayu ini pada tahun 1964 di-bandingkan dengan sa-banyak 569 buah moto sangkut dan 1,204 buah injin-baharu di-pasang pada tahun 1963.

404. Di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu baharu² ini nelayan² yang menggunakan pukat telah bertelingkah dengan nelayan² yang maseh lagi menggunakan chara² lama untuk menangkap ikan. Ini adalah mendukachitakan oleh kerana menangkap ikan dengan pukat itu ada-lah chara² menangkap ikan yang lebeh maju dan moden. Walau pun demikian Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama telah pun menduga chara² menangkap ikan dengan pukat² dan mengkaji masalah² yang berthabit dengan-nya dari segala segi. Dengan hal yang demikian Kementerian telah mengadakan satu dasar yang bukan sahaja akan melindongi kepentingan² nelayan yang menangkap ikan di-kawasan² pantai bahkan juga akan menggalakkan mereka menangkap ikan dengan pukat di-lautan² yang dalam. Ini ada-lah chadangan jangka panjang Kementerian. Kerajaan berharap bahawa perusahaan perikanan di-Negeri Tanah Melayu akan dapat di-jayakan dengan sa-penoh²-nya dengan tiada halangan daripada

pertelingkahan². Maka dengan itu dapat-lah di-adakan makanan² yang mengandongi zat² protein binatang yang sa-makin banyak di-kehendaki oleh penduduk² negeri ini.

405. Kerajaan terus mengambil perhatian yang berat atas ranchangan² memberi bantuan wang kepada nelayan² menerusi sharikat kerjasama, membaiki chara² memunggah ikan dan mengadakan kemudahan² menjualnya, melateh nelayan² dan penternak² ikan, melateh kaki-tangan² tempatan di-dalam negeri ini dan juga di-luar negeri untuk menjalankan tugas² mereka di-Bahagian Perikanan dan juga membantu kemajuan perusahaan ikan. Mithal-nya, pada tahun 1964 banyak rumah api, pengkalan ikan, dan tempat² menyimpan ikan telah di-bena untuk kegunaan perahu² yang berjentera yang menangkap ikan jauh ka-laut. Sharikat² nelayan telah diperkemaskan lagi supaya pertubohan² nelayan itu betul² dapat menjaga kepentingan dan kebajikan mereka.

406. Pada tahun 1964 lagi satu ranchangan menempatkan sa-mula nelayan² telah di-mulakan di-Selangor. Kedua² buah Sekolah Perikanan Laut di-Pulau Pinang dan di-Kuala Trengganu terus mengeluarkan sa-banyak 150 orang nelayan tiap² tahun yang telah di-lateh dalam 'ilmu pelayaran yang mudah, chara² membaiki jentera dan penyenggaraan-nya, chara² menangkap ikan dan asas² Sharikat Kerjasama. Pelateh² ini datang-nya dari seluroh Malaysia.

407. Berkenaan dengan menternak ikan darat pula, sa-banyak 138 orang penternak² ikan telah di-beri pelajaran 'ilmu menternak ikan darat dalam tahun 1964 di-dua buah Pusat Menternak Anak² Ikan. Sambutan yang di-beri oleh penternak² ikan itu sangat-lah menggalakkan.

408. Rancangan menghantar anak² Malaysia ka-luar negeri untuk mendapatkan latehan² di-Universiti berkenaan dengan berbagai² chara perikanan telah pun menunjukkan hasil-nya apabila beberapa orang siswazah yang terlatah telah pulang ka-tanah ayer dalam tahun 1964.

Di-bawah rancangan lanjutan ini yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan² Australia, Canada, New Zealand dan United Kingdom di-bawah Rancangan Colombo perhatian berat di-berikan kepada segi teknik dalam kemajuan perikanan. Siswazah² telah di-hantar mempelajari hal-ehwal jurutera laut, darihal membaiki jentera² (termasuk peti sejok), membuat pelan² membena kapal², 'ilmu kimia dan 'ilmu kuman². Kerajaan ada-lah mengambil perhatian yang berat oleh kerana negara seperti Malaysia ini hendak-lah mengutamakan 'ilmu teknologi dan melateh ahli² teknologi.

409. Perlu juga di-ketahui bahawa perusahaan perikanan di-Malaysia sudah meningkat daripada perengkat rendah kepada perengkat yang kedua dengan ada-nya kilang mengawit ikan tongkol, mengeluarkan ikan tongkol berayer batu dan rampai² ikan dari Pulau Pinang, ikan² berayer batu dari Ipoh, Perak dan pengeluaran udang² berayer batu dari Sabah dan Sarawak.

410. Perusahaan menternak ikan darat telah bertambah banyak dengan ada-nya kolam² ikan luas-nya bertambah sa-banyak 26 peratus lebeh daripada luas-nya dalam tahun 1963. Pada tahun 1964 luas-nya ia-lah 2,434 ekar di-bandingkan dengan 1,934 ekar pada tahun 1963 dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu ini.

411. Bahagian Pusat Menternak Anak² Ikan telah mengeluarkan anak² ikan sa-banyak 1,027,000 ekor pada tahun 1963 dan dalam tahun 1964 1,643,327 ekor anak² ikan telah di-keluarkan ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak 60%. Anak² ikan yang di-beri kepada penternak² ikan ada-lah juga di-gunakan untuk menambahkan ikan² di-sungai², dan di-lombong² yang tinggal. Bukti-nya ia-lah bertambah hasil ikan sa-banyak 500 tan dengan jumlah pengeluaran ikan sa-banyak 25,500 tan dalam tahun 1964 di-bandingkan dengan sa-banyak 25,000 tan pada tahun 1963.

E. Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama

412. Kerajaan sangat yakin di-atas kemajuan Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama dan akan terus mengembangkan

kemajuan sharikat kerjasama itu sebagai satu chara hendak meninggikan lagi keadaan ekonomi penduduk² dalam negeri ini terutama sa-kali yang tinggal di-kawasan² luar bandar. Petani² dan nelayan² dalam negeri ini maseh lagi bergantung kepada Kerajaan untuk mendapatkan bantuan bagi menyempurnakan lagi keadaan hidup mereka. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama telah berjaya mengadakan bantuan wang dan lain² bantuan yang berupakan tunjok ajar, nasihat dan panduan, bukan sahaja di-dalam perkara berchuchok tanam bahkan juga bagaimana hendak menjual hasil² pertanian mereka. Bantuan² dan nasihat² yang telah di-berikan itu sangat-lah besar faedah-nya kepada petani² dan nelayan² dan ini akan terus di-berikan juga pada masa yang akan datang.

413. Dalam tahun 1964 Bahagian Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama telah menumpukan segala usaha dan tenaga-nya untuk menyatu dan mengelokkan lagi keadaan sharikat² kerjasama yang ada sekarang ini. Kejayaan besar telah pun di-chapai dan asas kemajuan Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama telah dapat di-kukuhkan sa-mula. Dengan hal yang demikian Bahagian Sharikat Kerjasama akan dapat menumpukan usaha-nya untuk menjayakan sharikat² kerjasama yang lebeh besar dan juga menjalankan lain² rancangan.

414. Pada tahun lalu Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama telah memberi bantuan kepada ahli²-nya yang di-luar bandar sa-banyak \$60,000,000 bagi faedah tanaman padi, mengilang padi, menjual padi, membeli alat² perkakas pertanian dan alat² menangkap ikan, dan bagi ahli² yang tinggal di-dalam kawasan² bandar pula sharikat kerjasama telah mengeluarkan bantuan untuk ahli²-nya membeli rumah dan juga perbelanjaan kerana pelajaran. Jumlah harta Sharikat Kerjasama di-Malaysia yang ada, termasuk modal², simpanan dalam bank, ladang² getah, ladang² kechil rumah² dan rumah bertingkat² ada-lah bernilai sa-banyak \$190,000,000.

415. Bank Apex Sharikat Kerjasama Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah memberikan pinjaman² untuk menghapuskan keburokan Padi Kuncha

dan wang pinjaman yang telah diberikan berjumlah \$715,985 dan pinjaman untuk membeli padi berjumlah \$3,770,000. Persatuan² Mengilang Padi dan Sharikat² Kerjasama Mengilang Padi yang menjadi wakil kepada petani² yang bertanam padi dalam negeri ini ada-lah menerima keputusan Kerajaan itu dengan sa-penoh²-nya berkenaan dengan hendak menaikkan harga padi sa-banyak \$16 sa-pikul itu. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama juga menyokong sa-penoh²-nya usaha Kementerian hendak menggunakan chara² dan teknik pertanian yang moden dan juga chara² bagaimana menggunakan lebeh banyak lagi baja² yang telah dapat menambahkan lagi hasil pendapatan penduduk² yang tinggal di-luar bandar.

416. Sharikat² Kerjasama yang ada di-kawasan² bandar ada-lah Sharikat² Kerjasama Jimat Chermat dan Pinjam Meminjam dan Sharikat² Kerjasama Perumahan dan Sharikat² ini ada mempunyai harta-nya sendiri sa-banyak \$140,000,000 dan telah dapat membantu ahli²-nya dengan memberi pinjaman yang berjumlah \$50,000,000 tiap² tahun. Insuran Sharikat Kerjasama Tanah Melayu telah mengeluarkan polisi insuran nyawa sa-banyak 27,527 yang berjumlah \$103,486,333 semenjak ia di-tubuhkan.

417. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama akan meluaskan lagi usaha, dasar dan upaya-nya untuk mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan perdagangan dan per-usahaan dan meluaskan lagi gerakan²-nya di-kawasan² luar bandar. Dari satu masa ka-satu masa Kementerian telah membuat rancangan dan men-jalankan-nya bagi memajukan lagi Sharikat² Kerjasama dan 'am-nya memajukan lagi Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama. Dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-1970 rancangan² Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama bagi seluroh Malaysia akan di-buat dan akan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$60,000,000. Rancangan ini ada-lah tambahan kepada rancangan² yang ada sekarang ini. Rancangan ini juga bermaksud hendak mengelokkan dan meninggalkan lagi taraf ekonomi penduduk² di-luar bandar.

418. Rancangan² yang besar dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama ini termasuk-lah per-untokan wang sa-banyak \$5,364,000 untuk pinjaman bagi menghapuskan padi kuncha, \$9,550,000 untuk membeli padi. Peruntokan² untuk ranchangan² tersebut telah di-tambah dengan banyak-nya untuk mengadakan satu kumpulan wang yang hendak di-gunakan sa-bagai belanja bertanam padi di-satu² kawasan dua kali sa-tahun dan ini ada-lah termasuk dalam Rancangan² Sungai Muda dan Kemubu. Lain² ranchangan yang mustahak yang berjumlah \$3,775,000 ada-lah untuk Sharikat² Kerjasama Pengangkutan Luar Bandar dan dengan peruntokan yang ada itu boleh-lah Sharikat² Kerjasama itu menjalankan perkhidmatan bas, taxi dan lori²-nya. Peruntokan sa-banyak \$9,955,000 telah di-khaskan sa-bagai bantuan wang kepada Sharikat² Kerjasama Periklanan dan juga wang tersebut akan di-gunakan oleh sharikat² itu untuk ranchangan menempatkan sa-mula nelayan² di-Kedah dan Pahang. Satu ranchangan yang sangat² di-tunggu oleh pehak² Sharikat Kerjasama Luar Bandar ia-lah pinjaman yang di-beri dengan sharat² yang sederhana untuk membeli tanah² dan menebus tanah² yang tergadai. Lain² ranchangan di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ini termasuk-lah ranchangan menjual getah, kopi, nenas dan wang² kumpulan bagi kedai² barang ronchit dan mengganti Baharu Kilang² Padi. Untuk melengkapkan lagi Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama dan mengatasi segala masaalah yang akan terbit berthabit dengan terlaksana-nya ranchangan² tersebut, maka ranchangan² pelajaran dan siaran² kepada orang ramai yang di-jalankan oleh Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama akan di-perelok dan di-banyakkan lagi. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama hendak-lah ada hubungan dan penyatuan antara sharikat² kerjasama di-kawasan² luar bandar dengan yang di-dalam kawasan² bandar dan ini akan di-elokkan lagi dan usaha² akan di-jalankan untuk menukar² gantikan bantuan² dan pengalaman antara mereka.

419. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama hendak meluaskan lagi kadar pergerakan dan dasar-nya dan oleh kerana itu Kerajaan berchadang hendak meminda Undang² dan Peratoran² Sharikat Kerjasama.

F. Perancangan dan Penyelidikan

420. Bahagian Perancangan dan Penyelidikan Kementerian bertanggung-jawab mengumpulkan segala perkara² dan penerangan² yang mustahak dan menyusun segala²-nya bagi maksud membuat dasar² kemajuan. Bahagian itu juga akan menyelidek dan menilai pelan² rancangan kemajuan yang di-kemukakan oleh beberapa bahagian teknik dalam Kementerian. Bahagian ini ada tiga chawangan:

- (a) Chawangan 'Am yang mengelolakan perkara² yang ada kena mengena dengan Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian, Bangsa² Bersatu dan lain² pertubohan antara bangsa seperti ECAFE, AARRO, Rancangan Colombo dan sa-bagai-nya;
- (b) Chawangan Ekonomi yang menjalankan penyelidekan dan penyiasatan yang berthabit dengan belanja² pengeluaran dan lain² perkara ekonomi masyarakat yang ada kena mengena dengan pengeluaran;
- (c) Chawangan Pasaran yang menjalankan penyelidekan dan penyiasatan berkenaan dengan menjual hasil pertanian dan membantu dalam usaha menetapkan dasar² harga dan pasaran.

421. Kerja membuat rancangan di-jalankan oleh sa-buah badan peringkat tinggi yang mengandongi Ketua² dari berbagai² bahagian teknik dan pegawai² Kementerian. Badan ini sentiasa bermeshuarat pada masa² yang di-tetapkan dan satu daripada tugas²-nya yang utama ia-lah memerhatikan bahawa sa-suatu ketetapan yang di-ambil mengenai dasar berpandukan sa-luas² keterangan dan penerangan yang boleh di-dapati dan di-buat sa-lepas di-kaji segala keterangan dan penerangan itu satu persatu dengan teliti. Badan perancang ini juga menentukan bahawa

penyelidikan dan kawalan yang mustahak di-jalankan pada masa melaksanakan berbagai² rancangan dan dasar. Perkara mengutamakan berbagai² rancangan dan melaksanakan usaha memajukan pertanian seluruh-nya telah di-satu dan di-samakan.

422. Oleh kerana penyelidekan dan penyiasatan hendak menyediakan penerangan yang tetap dan boleh diperchayai telah menjadi satu tambahan yang mustahak dalam mana² rancangan perancang maka satu daripada usaha² yang besar bagi Sekshen ini ia-lah menjalankan pengajian dan penyiasatan ekonomi. Dalam tahun 1964, dua penyiasatan ekonomi seperti itu telah di-jalankan ia-itu:

- (a) penyiasatan berkenaan dengan keadaan ekonomi pengeluaran kelapa pekebun² kecil untuk menyediakan penerangan yang boleh di-perchayai dan lengkap mengenai pengeluaran kelapa dan faktor² pengeluaran yang di-harap akan menjadi panduan yang mustahak bagi Kerajaan untuk menggubal dengan luas dasar² dan membuat rancangan² tindakan mengenai perkara memulehkan perusahaan kelapa;
- (b) penyiasatan berkenaan dengan pasaran ikan untuk menunjukkan chontoh dan chara menggunakan ikan dan susunan pasaran ikan di-negeri ini. Dengan penerangan ini Kerajaan akan dapat membuat rancangan² bagi memajukan pasaran ikan dengan terator supaya nelayan² beroleh pendapatan yang lebeh baik dan pembeli² dapat ikan yang lebeh baik dengan harga yang murah lagi tetap.

Dan lagi dalam tahun 1964 Kerajaan telah menyokong sa-orang pakar daripada Yayasan Ford untuk mengkaji peratoran menyewa tanah yang ada sekarang berkenaan dengan kawasan² padi dan betapa lichin-nya perjalanan Undang² Menanam Padi (Keselamatan Menyewa dan Mengawal Tanah tahun 1965). Kerajaan sedang menunggu² Penyata yang di-buat oleh pakar ini.

423. Oleh kerana perangkaan menjadi alat² yang utama bagi penyelidekan

dan ranchangan² satu Bahagian Perangkaan telah di-tubuhkan dalam Kementerian ini untuk menyatu dan menyamakan perkara memungut keterangan² perangkaan yang berhubung dengan semua kerja bahagian² teknik Kementerian ini. Sa-buah pusat bagi penchatit² yang chukup terlatah telah di-tubuhkan di-tiga tempat untuk memungut perangkaan² pertanian. Dengan pertolongan Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian Bangsa² Bersatu, sa-orang perangkawan pertanian telah tiba di-negeri ini baharu² ini untuk membantu Kementerian dalam bahagian pekerjaan-nya ini.

424. Peratoran pasaran hasil² pertanian dalam negeri ini maseh belum sempurna. Kekurangan² ini ia-lah kerana perkara² saperti kawasan ladang kechil, kekurangan pengetahuan mengenai pertanian dan mengenai pasaran, tidak ada di-buat peratoran mengenai jenis dan mutu serta perkara berjual beli yang tidak lichin perjalanannya dan lain² perkara lagi. Peratoran² pasaran yang tiada sempurna menyebabkan harga pasaran tinggi dan untong kurang dan pendapatan pengeluar bahan² utama kurang. Perkara yang amat penting yang hendak di-buat oleh Kerajaan ia-lah memperbaiki pasaran hasil² pertanian dan dengan berbuat demikian baharu-lah kelak penghasilan kawasan² pertanian dapat bertambah. Pada tahun yang lalu Kementerian ini telah sebok mengator ranchangan bagi menubuhkan sa-buah Lembaga Pasaran Pertanian Persekutuan yang boleh menyatukan semua gerakan² pasaran, saperti memajukan ranchangan² pasaran, menetapkan dasar pasaran, menentukan tugas² dan tanggung-jawab² pasaran, menyatukan gerakan² pasaran dan melaksanakan penyatuan ranchangan² bagi memajukan pasaran antara badan² Kerajaan dan sa-paroh Kerajaan. Kerajaan sedar bahawa Lembaga itu penting di-adakan kerana mengikut keadaan yang ada di-Malaysia sekarang, Kerajaan patut champor tangan sadikit dalam perkara pasaran hasil² pertanian. Kementerian ini berchadang hendak mengambil sikap baharu bagi menjalankan dasar mengenai pasaran dengan tujuan supaya ada kerjasama dalam pasaran, tetapi dalam pada itu

mengekalkan keadaan pasaran supaya orang boleh mendapat untong.

425. Soal meminjamkan wang yang menchukupi dan memuaskan hati kapada pengeluar² yang utama sentiasa mendapat perhatian yang berat daripada Kementerian ini. Di-bawah peratoran yang ada sekarang Kerajaan meminjamkan wang untuk pertanian melalui gerakan sharikat kerjasama sahaja. Kerajaan telah lama mengetahui betapa penting-nya menubuhkan sa-buah pertubohan atau badan untuk meminjamkan wang dengan lebeh sempurna dan murah faedah-nya kapada petani² dan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa telah di-tubuhkan untuk menimbangkan perkara membentok sa-buah Bank Ra'ayat.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL TANAH DAN GALIAN

A. Pesurohjaya Tanah

426. Juma'ah Menteri telah di-susun sa-mula dalam bulan Mei, 1964 sa-telah selesai Pilehan Raya dan satu Kementerian baharu telah di-tubuhkan yang bernama Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian. Kementerian itu bertanggung-jawab di-atas Jabatan² yang berikut:

1. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri² Tanah Melayu.
2. Jabatan Galian, Malaysia.
3. Jabatan Ukor, Malaysia.
4. Jabatan Kajibumi.
 - (a) Negeri² Tanah Melayu.
 - (b) Wilayah Borneo.
5. Jabatan Hutan, Negeri² Tanah Melayu.
6. Jabatan Mergasetua, Negeri² Tanah Melayu.
7. Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli, Negeri² Tanah Melayu.

427. Walau pun perkara tanah ada-lah hak Kerajaan Negeri mengikut Perlembagaan dan Pesurohjaya² Tanah dan Galian Negeri ada-lah bertanggung-jawab atas kechekapan Pentadbiran Tanah, kerap kali Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri² Tanah Melayu telah di-minta memberi nasehat atas perkara tanah oleh Kerajaan Negeri, Pihak² Berkuasa Kerajaan dan juga oleh

Pejabat² Persekutuan. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri² Tanah Melayu tidak ada kuasa mentadbir atau pun apa² kuasa berkanun di-atas pentadbiran tanah di-dalam Negeri. Walau pun begitu Persidangan Pesurohjaya² Tanah dan Galian Negeri yang diadakan sekali sekala maseh terus dipengerusikan oleh Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri² Tanah Melayu sendiri dengan tujuan untuk menyatukan chara² atau pun peratoran² pentadbiran tanah.

428. Sa-bagai Pesurohjaya Tanah, ia bukan sahaja menanda tangani permohonan² tanah yang di-kehendakki oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk kegunaan Persekutuan bahkan ia juga di-tugaskan memberi nasehat atas sharat² dan ketetapan yang sesuai bagi pengeluaran tanah. Dengan ini semua harta Persekutuan, termasuklah tanah² kegunaan keretapi, ada-lah di-daftarkan di-atas nama Pesurohjaya Tanah Persekutuan.

429. Kerajaan telah lama menyedari betapa sukar-nya hendak mentadbirkan Pejabat² Tanah dengan menggunakan tujuh macham Undang² Tanah yang berlainan. Undang² Tanah Negara ada-lah mustahak jika peratoran yang tegas bagi pentadbiran tanah hendak di-kuat-kuasakan diseluruh Persekutuan ini. Undang² Tanah Negara, Undang² (Surat² Milek, Pulau Pinang dan Melaka), tahun 1963 yang telah di-luluskan itu ada-lah sa-bagai permulaan untuk menyatukan peratoran pendaftaran di-dalam kedua² buah negeri itu supaya sama dengan peratoran² dalam Negeri² lain di-Tanah Melayu. Walau pun begitu, Undang² ini tidak boleh di-jalankan sa-belum Undang² Tanah Negara itu telah sempurna di-rangka dan di-kuat-kuasakan. Majlis Tanah Negara telah menimbangkan Rang Undang² itu dan di-perchayai bahawa Rang Undang² Tanah Negara ini akan di-bentangkan dalam meshuarat Parlimen sekarang ini. Undang² Tanah Negara ini, apabila telah di-luluskan dan berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu, akan membawa perubahan² yang berfaedah untuk pentadbiran tanah.

430. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri² Tanah Melayu ada-lah juga bertang-

gong-jawab atas kemajuan Rancangan Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1965 dan Rancangan Pentadbiran Tanah Perlis yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1960. Tujuan Rancangan² ini ia-lah untuk membaiki pendaftaran tanah supaya kedudokkan tanah dan hak² milek tanah boleh di-tentukan mengikut pendaftaran. Ada-lah di-perchayai lebeh kurang 400,000 keping tanah di-Kelantan dan 52,500 keping tanah di-Perlis telah di-dudoki walau pun tanah² itu belum di-sukat dengan sempurna.

431. Rancangan Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan telah berjalan dengan baik-nya. Kerja² telah pun di-selesaikan untuk daerah Pasir Mas dan sekarang ini kerja² sedang di-jalankan untuk daerah Kota Bharu pula. Hingga penghujung tahun 1964, 71,169 perbicharaan tanah telah di-selesaikan, 59,607 keping tanah telah di-sukat dan di-antara ini, 45,058 keping tanah telah di-keluarkan surat² milek. Kemajuan yang di-chapai pada tahun 1964 ada-lah lebeh daripada yang di-chapai pada tahun 1963.

432. Kemajuan Rancangan Pentadbiran Tanah Perlis tidak begitu memuaskan oleh sebab Negeri itu belum lagi dapat menguat-kuasakan Undang² saperti Undang² Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan, 1955. Tetapi tindakan permulaan untuk mengadakan Undang² saperti Undang² Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan, 1955 telah di-jalankan di-Perlis. Kerja² di-Negeri Perlis telah berjalan di-dalam Mukim Paya, Padang Pauh dan Abi. Hingga penghujung tahun 1964, 5,563 keping tanah telah di-periksa, dan 3,484 keping tanah telah di-sukat dan di-antara-nya sabanyak 1,839 Surat Milek telah di-keluarkan.

433. Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri² Tanah Melayu maseh terus menjalankan kerja² penyenggaraan Buku Pendaftaran Tanah Harta Persekutuan ia-itu atas:

- (i) semua tanah² yang telah di-keluarkan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk kegunaan Persekutuan di-bawah Undang² Tanah;

- (ii) semua tanah² Persekutuan yang telah di-rezabkan di-bawah Undang² Tanah atau pun tanah² yang menjadi tanah² Persekutuan menurut Perkara 83 (7) atau pun Perkara 166 (4) dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan; dan
- (iii) semua tanah² di-dalam Negeri² Pulau Pinang dan Melaka yang di-gunakan oleh Persekutuan menurut Perkara 166 (3) dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan.

434. Hingga penghujung tahun lalu, 283 tanah bersurat milek dan 1,322 keping tanah rezab Persekutuan yang luas-nya lebeh kurang 7,484 ekar telah di-pereksa dan di-rekodkan di-dalam Buku Pendaftaran. Kerja² ini ada-lah memuaskan dan kemajuan yang di-chapai pada satu tahun ada-lah lebeh daripada tahun sa-belum-nya.

B. JABATAN GALIAN

435. Tugas utama Jabatan Galian ia-lah untok memberi nasehat berkenaan dengan segala perkara yang berhubung dengan perusahaan melombong dan menjaga serta mengawal kerja² melombong. Bahagian Penyelidikan Jabatan ini yang bertempat di-Ipoh ada memberi sumbangan perkhidmatan teknik kapada perusahaan melombong, dan selalu juga di-gunakan bagi menjalankan kerja² untok memperbaiki lagi chara² mendapatkan logam.

436. Chawangan Gerudi Menyiasat Galian yang di-selenggarakan bersama oleh Jabatan Galian dan Jabatan Kajibumi sedang menjalankan kerja² menchari gali kasar di-kawasan² tanah Rezab Melayu dengan perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan. Keputusan² terukaan yang menggalakkan telah diperolehi di-satengah² kawasan yang di-charigali dan ada-lah di-jangka kawasan² yang di-anggap ada mengandongi bijeh timah akan di-kerjakan oleh sharikat² Melayu dan orang² persorangan sadikit masa lagi. Ini ada-lah mengikut dasar Kerajaan bagi menggalakkan orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan melombong.

437. Pengeluaran bijeh timah ada-lah satu daripada perusahaan² yang mustahak di-negeri ini. Di-dalam tahun

1964, perusahaan melombong bijeh timah telah bertambah dan ini ada-lah kerana kenaikan harga bijeh timah. Pengeluaran bijeh timah dalam tahun 1964 ini ia-lah sa-banyak 60,004 tan berbanding dengan 59,947 tan dalam tahun 1963. Jika harga bijeh timah tetap saperti sekarang, ada kemungkinan pengeluaran bijeh timah pada tahun 1965 akan lebeh sadikit daripada pengeluaran pada tahun 1964.

438. Pengeluaran bijeh besi dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah sa-banyak 6,400,000 tan berbanding dengan 7,200,000 tan dalam tahun 1963. Dalam tahun² yang akan datang kekurangan dalam pengeluaran bijeh ini nampak-nya tiada dapat di-elakkan di-sebabkan oleh kawasan² yang mengandongi bijeh besi yang bermutu tinggi tidak ada lagi dan juga kekurangan pembelian dari Negeri Jepun. Pengeluaran Bijeh Boksait dalam tahun 1964 ini ada-lah lebeh sadikit daripada pengeluaran dalam tahun 1963.

439. Pengeluaran minyak mentah dalam tahun 1964 dari Lombong minyak Miri, di-Negeri Sarawak, ada-lah kurang sadikit daripada jumlah pengeluaran dalam tahun 1963. Minyak di-kawasan ini, yang telah di-keluarkan selama beberapa tahun, telah bertambah kurang dari sa-tahun ka-satahun.

440. Dalam tahun 1964 ini, sharikat² bijeh timah dan sharikat² minyak telah bertambah² tertarek untok mengusahakan kawasan² tepi pantai. Lesen mengambil minyak yang ada sekarang dan permohonan² Lesen Mencharigali bijeh timah dan minyak, sekarang telah hampir² meliputi kesemua kawasan² laut tepi pantai yang bersambung dengan pantai² negeri² di-Tanah Melayu dan Brunei. Dalam hal ini, maka ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan bagi menggalakkan dan memudahkan kemajuan melombong logam² yang harus di-jumpa² di-kawasan² tepi pantai itu.

C. Jabatan Ukor

441. Di-dalam tahun 1964, dengan tugas yang makin bertambah, beberapa kejayaan telah terchapai di-chawangan² membuat peta di-Jabatan ini dan segala kehendak Pasokan Keselamatan Malaysia di-Tanah Melayu, Singapura,

Sabah dan Sarawak, telah dapat dilayani dengan sa-berapa yang boleh. Jabatan ini telah memberi kerjasama yang penoh kepada wakil² pemeta British yang menjalankan tugas-nya di-Sabah dan Sarawak, atas peta sekil 1 : 50,000 sama ada dengan chara wang atau pun tenaga teknik satakat yang boleh.

442. Jawatan-kuasa Peta Memeta Kebangsaan, yang telah tertuboh dalam tahun 1963, telah menentukan dasar dan pengawalan tenaga pemetaan, dan ada-lah di-harapkan ia-itu laporan dan sokongan-nya untok menubuhkan suatu Jabatan Pengarah Peta Memeta Kebangsaan dapat di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan sa-chepat mungkin, supaya dasar²-nya dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh kemas dan terator. Untok pengetahuan 'am, Jabatan ini telah menche-tak sa-banyak 792,589 peta di-dalam tahun 1964, kebanyakan bagi kegunaan Pasokan Keselamatan.

443. Satu Persetujuan Tukar Menukar Peta telah di-laksanakan dengan Pengarah Ukor Tentera British, London, untok mengelolakan penukaran peta dan ini akan menguntongkan Malaysia dan negeri² yang bersahabat dengan-nya.

444. Wakil² telah di-hantar ka-per-sidangan² antara bangsa saperti Per-sidangan "Photogrammetry" di-Lisbon dan "United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East" di-Manila supaya Jabatan ini dapat mengikut kemajuan di-dunia peta-memeta. Ketua Pemeta dan Ketua Juru Foto-Litho telah di-hantar membuat lawatan yang sengkat ka-Tokyo di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo, untok memerhati dan mempelajari teknik² yang baharu mengenai "cartography" (peta-memeta).

445. Bahagian² Hasil, Jabatan Ukor telah menjalankan tugas²-nya saperti biasa dan telah dapat memuaskan semua kehendak² dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan. Konfrantasi telah menyebabkan kurang sadikit pandangan terhadap gerakan² pembangunan akan tetapi usaha² pembangunan bukan-lah di-tinggalkan sama sa-kali. Jumlah tanah yang telah di-ukor dalam tahun

1964 ia-lah 58,758 keping, di-banding-kan dengan 61,926 keping dalam tahun 1963.

446. Dasar Jabatan ini pada masa ha-dapan ia-lah hendak memperkuatkan lagi tenaga-nya supaya dapat menyempurnakan tanggong-jawab-nya bagi seluruh Malaysia kira² pada tahun 1970. Tanggong-jawab Jabatan ini di-segi memeta sudah bertambah sa-banyak 200% semenjak Malaysia tertuboh dan jika sa-kira-nya tidak di-tubuhkan Jabatan Pengarah Peta Memeta Kebangsaan dan Khutub-khanah Peta Kebangsaan, dan tidak di-adakan kemudahan² dan penyusunan dalam bahagian² kajirupa bumi dan peta memeta dan di-kekolakan atoran menyimpan dan pengeluaran peta, maka di-fikirkan Jabatan ini tidak akan dapat menjalankan tugas-nya saperti yang di-kehendaki.

447. Berkenaan dengan penyiasatan hasil, dasar Jabatan ini akan terus menjalankan peranan-nya bagi kema-juan negara dan juga menyempurnakan kehendak² biasa pengeluaran tanah di-bawah undang² tanah. Perkara yang hendak di-utamakan ia-lah menyelesaikan kerja² yang bertapak² di-dalam pejabat dan menyediakan surat² milek dan usaha² akan di-jalankan untok menyempurnakan chara² pekerjaan itu supaya kerja mengeluarkan tanah dengan kerja² mengeluarkan surat² milek dapat sama di-sempurnakan.

D. Penyiasatan Kajibumi

448. Hasil Penyiasatan Kajibumi yang Pertama dari Udara bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu telah siap dan di-siar-kan dalam tahun 1931. Semenjak tarikh tersebut penyiasatan² yang lebeh mendalam lagi tiada dapat di-jalankan disebabkan oleh Peperangan Dunia yang Kedua dan di-ikuti pula oleh masa Dzarurat. Kekurangan kaki-tangan² juga telah mengendalakan kerja² tersebut semenjak tahun 1957. Walau pun ada-nya halangan² tersebut, kerja² itu telah dapat di-siapkan pada akhir tahun 1964 ia-itu kerja² luar saperti membuat peta² wilayah berkenaan dengan kajibumi yang mengandongi hasil² logam berukuran 1 : 63,360 (ia-itu satu inchi ukoran-nya satu batu)

dan ini ada-lah ukuran bagi 40% dari negeri ini dan juga menyediakan rangka peta² kajibumi yang lengkap mengikut sukatan ini sa-banyak 35% daripada negeri ini. Semua peta² ini ada di-Ibu Pejabat untuk di-lihat oleh penyiasat² galian untuk panduan mereka. Peta² kajibumi yang berukuran 1 : 500,000 (ia-itu chetakan yang ka-enam) akan di-chetak pada tahun ini dan peta² daerah yang lengkap akan di-siapkan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh jika lukisan dan litho-print dapat di-siapkan segera.

449. Sa-lain daripada kerja² membuat peta, Jabatan ini sentiasa meluaskan lagi kerja²nya seperti menyiasat galian yang ada harga-nya dari segi ekonomi dan kemajuan, menyiasat perbekalan ayer bagi kegunaan biasa dan perusahaan dan juga menyiasat tempat² yang boleh di-buat tempat² mengusahakan ranchangan letrik dengan kuasa ayer dan ranchangan parit dan tali ayer.

450. Sa-bagaimana yang telah terbukti banyak surat² pertanyaan telah diterima oleh Ibu Pejabat dan beberapa orang telah datang bertanya di-Ibu Pejabat berkenaan dengan hal galian. Dasar mengadakan penerangan² berkenaan dengan galian itu telah menggalakkan lagi sharikat² lombong Tanah Melayu untuk menyiasat galian. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya pada masa ini banyak sharikat² lombong chuba menyiasat galian di-kawasan² pantai laut dan baharu² ini sa-buah sharikat untuk menyiasat galian telah di-tubuhkan dan sharikat itu bernama Sharikat Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia Berhad.

451. Pasokan Gerudi Menyiasat Galian yang di-kawal bersama oleh Jabatan Kajibumi dengan Jabatan Galian pada masa ini sedang menyiasat sa-banyak mana-kah bijeh yang boleh di-dapati di-kawasan² Tanah Rezab Melayu di-dalam Negeri Perak, Negeri Selangor dan Negeri Pahang.

E. Jabatan Kajibumi

(Negeri² Borneo)

452. Apabila Malaysia telah di-tubuhkan pada 16hb September, 1963, Jabatan Kajibumi Wilayah² British

di-Borneo telah menjadi satu chawangan Jabatan Kajibumi, Malaysia. Sunggoh pun demikian Jabatan tersebut maseh kekal menjadi satu Jabatan Kerajaan Persekutuan yang menguruskan hal²-nya sendiri. Chawangan Jabatan di-Borneo itu di-kenal dengan nama Jabatan Kajibumi, Wilayah Borneo, Malaysia dan maseh terus menjalankan urusan² pekerjaan-nya di-dalam Negeri² Sarawak dan Sabah yang pada masa dahulu-nya bernama Borneo Utara, tetapi tiada lagi membuat kerja² untuk Negeri Brunei yang berkerajaan sendiri itu.

453. Dasar Jabatan Kajibumi di-Negeri Borneo tiada berubah, ia-itu terutama sa-kali ia-lah menyusun dan mengumpulkan segala penerangan² yang boleh di-dapati daripada peta² yang telah di-chetak dan penyata² yang ada berkenaan dengan kajibumi dan hasil² galian di-dalam kawasan itu.

454. Mengambil gambar² dari udara untuk membuat peta² kajibumi telah selesai di-jalankan bagi kawasan Semenanjung Dent di-Sabah. Kawasan itu telah selesai di-buatkan peta²-nya; maka dengan itu selesai-lah kerja² mengambil gambar² dari udara untuk membuat peta bagi seluroh Wilayah Borneo. Membuat peta² yang lebeh lengkap lagi bagi kawasan² Bau, Penrisen dan Seria di-Barat Sarawak maseh terus di-jalankan dalam tahun itu, akan tetapi kerja² dekat dengan kawasan sempadan Kalimantan telah tergendala di-sebabkan keadaan dzarurat yang di-sebabkan oleh penyusupan² yang di-lakukan oleh penjahat² dan gurila² Indonesia. Sunggoh pun demikian kerja² luar untuk membuat Risalah² dan Penyata² berkenaan dengan kawasan² yang tertentu maseh berjalan terus walau pun ada kesukaran² tersebut.

F. Jabatan Hutan

455. Satu peristiwa yang mendapat perhatian telah berlaku dalam tahun 1964 ia-itu ia-lah lawatan sa-orang pakar kehutanan dari Canada yang telah datang sa-bagai sa-orang anggota dalam satu pasokan yang berkait dengan penyiasatan hasil bumi negeri ini. Lawatan itu telah memberi perangsang kepada pekerjaan Penyiasatan

Permulaan Isi Hutan yang di-usahakan oleh Pusat Penyelidikan Hutan. Penyiasatan itu telah di-mulakan sa-chara kechil sahaja dalam tahun 1962. Semenjak itu penyiasatan telah di-dapati sesuai dengan kehendak² satu Jawatan-kuasa Kechil Teknik yang bertugas Mengasing²kan Jenis Tanah mengikut kesuboran dan keadaan-nya sama ada mengandongi galian atau tidak. Pakar itu telah berpendapat bahawa dengan penyiasatan yang di-jalankan itu akan tercapai-lah maksud²-nya.

456. Tujuan penyiasatan itu ia-lah untuk mengetahui rupa dan isi hutan kita. Pengetahuan saperti itu ada-lah berguna dalam beberapa lapangan dan yang mustahak sa-bagai pengetahuan asas dalam penyiasatan atas perkembangan perusahaan² hutan. Pusat ini telah menerima banyak pertanyaan berkenaan dengan perkembangan perusahaan palpa dan kertas dalam negeri ini. Pertanyaan² itu ia-lah dari Pasokan dari Canada, dari Sharikat Berhad Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd, dan juru-ukor² dari negeri Jepun dan lain². Pada hujung tahun 1964 satu penyata Penyiasatan Permulaan Isi Hutan bagi negeri Pahang sudah hampir siap sementara kerja² luar telah berpindah ka-Johor.

457. Dasar Hutan Negara yang tetap bergantung kepada hasil penyiasatan tersebut. Sambil menunggu penyiasatan itu siap, satu dasar sementara telah di-adakan. Jabatan ini akan terus men-jalankan kewajipan-nya menggantikan hutan asal yang kurang pengeluarannya dengan menanam pokok² kayu hutan yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang lebeh tinggi mengikut chara peng-urusan hutan yang saintifik.

458. Penyelidikan mengenai hutan telah di-teruskan dan satu ketetapan telah di-buat bagi menubuhkan petak² chontoh dalam ladang² "Conifer" di-Negeri² dengan tujuan mendapatkan angka dan butiran mengenai pertum-bohan jenis "Conifer" itu. Pekerjaan jadian hutan di-kawasan lalang telah di-kembangkan dan alat² bagi menche-gah api dari membakar ladang² hutan telah di-beli. Penyelidikan dalam lapangan mengetut pokok² jenis

"Conifer" telah berjalan terus dengan harapan yang baik. Dalam tahun 1964 Sekshen Kajitumbohan telah mengeluar-kan sa-buah Risalah Penyiasatan² bertajok "Kunchi bagi mengenal pokok² kayu bukan jenis damar di-Tanah Melayu berasaskan kapada sifat luar". Sekshen itu juga telah meminda dan menambah isi "Buku Kechil Senarai Kayu Balak" kemudian mengechap-nya sa-mula. Penyusunan mengikut chara yang tertentu telah di-mulakan bagi pungutan² daun, bunga, buah dan sa-bagai-nya yang ada dalam simpanan Sekshen Kajitumbohan itu. Pada akhir tahun sa-orang Ahli Kajitumbohan telah di-lantek bagi memenohi satu jawatan yang telah kosong sa-lama delapan tahun.

459. Sa-buah jentera gergaji kayu dengan perkakas²-nya sa-kali yang di-pesan dari seberang laut telah di-terima dan akan menambahkan alat² bagi penyelidekan dalam lapangan meng-ningilang papan. Ujian² tertentu telah di-jalankan oleh bahagian penyelidekan penggunaan kayu sa-lain dari ujian² biasa. Di-antara-nya ia-lah ujian mengenai kekuatan mekanik peti² kayu; keringan kayu landasan Keretapi jenis Tualang, satu jenis kayu yang tidak dapat di-terima oleh Keretapi di-sebabkan chachat² yang timbul di-masa kayu² itu di-keringkan; kesan pada kadar pengeringan dari menggunakan kayu alas yang berbilang ukoran; penyerapan ayer dari udara oleh kayu yang telah di-keringkan; dan pen-chehahan chachat "blue-stain". Ujian biasa termasuk ujian kayu dari pokok² yang telah di-tebang bagi menjarangkan pokok dalam ladang pinus di-Pusat Penyelidikan Hutan. Keputusan ujian² yang telah di-rakam atau di-terbitkan termasuk-lah ujian kekuatan mekanik peti² kayu, penchehahan chachat "blue-stain" dan ujian² piawai kayu Tualang dan Yemane.

460. Pekerjaan² menyukat/membanchi/mentaksir petak² chontoh isi padu telah di-teruskan dalam negeri² Melaka, Perlis dan Selangor. Keputusan² yang di-perolehi dari pekerjaan dalam lapangan ini dan mengenai Kayu Batai telah di-terbitkan.

G. Jabatan Mergasetua

461. Tugas utama Jabatan Mergasetua ialah memelihara dan mengawal binatang² liar. Bilangan pelanchong² tempatan dan juga pelanchong² dari luar negeri yang datang ka-Taman Negara bertambah banyak. Untuk kelegaan mereka maka di-Taman itu sekarang ada sa-buah rumah persinggahan yang mempunyai empat buah bilek dan rumah² chalet (kediaman sementara) dua bilek. Pujian² dari pelanchong mengenai Taman Negara tidak dapat sama sa-kali di-nafikan kerana ini-lah satu sahaja Taman kemegahan negara yang ada pada masa sekarang. Chadangan² lain untuk menambahkan kemudahan pelanchong² sedang di-ranchangkan dan pehak Taman itu sekarang sedang berusaha untuk memelihara kechantekan sa-mula jadi Taman itu serta keadaan perumahan dengan mengadakan layanan istimewa sa-bagai daya penarek kapada pelanchong seluroh dunia.

H. Jabatan Orang Asli

462. Pada akhir tahun 1964 Jabatan Orang Asli telah menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan untuk membaiki keadaan masyarakat dan ekonomi orang asli. Dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, lima belas buah chontoh² perkampongan, yang terdiri daripada rumah² baru, balai² raya, jalan² dan kemudahan² yang lain telah di-tubuhkan di-beberapa negeri. Dalam tiap² kawasan itu juga ada beberapa projek pertanian kechil, termasuk-lah memelihara binatang² ternak, menanam beneh² tanaman dan memelihara ikan.

463. Kemajuan di-lapangan pelajaran bagi Orang Asli sangat-lah memerangsangkan. Pada masa ini ada 63 buah sekolah² khas untuk anak² Orang Asli dan sekolah² ini bersama dengan sekolah² Kebangsaan dan Inggerris boleh memuatkan sa-ramai 3,225 orang kanak². Dan sa-ramai 2,623 Orang Asli sedang belajar di-sekolah² dewasa.

464. Kemudahan² perubatan untuk Orang Asli telah di-kembangkan lagi terutama sa-kali di-dalam "Perkhidmatan Doktor Terbang" (Flying

Doctor Service) yang pada masa ini meliputi 42 pos perubatan dan 45 pos tempat memindahkan orang² sakit dipendalaman hutan. Rumah sakit di-Gombak pun bertambah besar dan sekarang ini boleh memuatkan sa-ramai 300 orang sakit mengikut hitong panjang.

465. Kerajaan akan terus berusaha untuk meninggikan lagi keadaan masyarakat dan ekonomi Orang Asli, terutama sa-kali menerusi Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, ranchangan² pelajaran dan kesihatan dengan tujuan hendak menyatukan Orang Asli dengan semua masyarakat negara.

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, May 25, 1965

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, May 25, 1965.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Last year was a period during which certain major problems had to be faced. The most significant was Indonesian confrontation. In addition, there were serious domestic problems; most of these came about because of Indonesian confrontation.

Indonesian Confrontation

2. Indonesian confrontation was intensified to the extent that it was considered essential to proclaim a State of Emergency throughout the country. During the course of the year the Indonesians attacked the Borneo States and made landings on the mainland. In addition to this Indonesian agents in the mainland succeeded in making limited amounts of sabotage with the dead purpose of destruction and creating alarm among the people.

3. It was also found necessary to suspend elections to Local Authorities during the period of the Emergency. This suspension is temporary and the

elections will be re-introduced as soon as Indonesian aggression ceases. If there are any vacancies as Councillors during this period, the Party whose candidates are holding the seats would be requested to select candidates to fill the vacancies.

Relations with the State Governments

4. It has always been the intention of the Federal Government to work closely with all the State Governments.

The New States

5. Work on integrating the new States of Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, with the States of Malaya, is continuing. Study Tours have been organised for people from Sabah and Sarawak to visit the mainland and vice versa. The purpose of these visits is to familiarise them with conditions in this country so that they will be able to understand the problems and aspirations of the people as a whole. Ministers and officials are encouraged to visit the new States so that they will learn more about the problems and aspirations of the people in the new States. Because of the distance between the mainland and the new States two Ministers have been appointed to advise the Central Government on matters connected with these States. They are the Minister for Sarawak Affairs and the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence.

6. It has also been the policy of the Government to encourage people from overseas to visit Malaysia to know more about the country. This policy is being pursued and more and more visitors, especially from Afro-Asian countries have visited Malaysia.

7. In previous years, Study Tours were organised to enable Malaysians to visit neighbouring countries. This policy will be continued.

Development

8. The success of economic and social development is indeed noteworthy; it is an achievement of which this young and small nation can be justly proud.

9. The rapid upward trend of the domestic output of the economy

indicates the general progress which has been achieved. It is estimated that output has increased by about 25 per cent between 1961-64 or an average rate of increase of over 8 per cent per year. As the natural increase of population was approximately 3 per cent per annum, one of the highest rate of growth in the world, *per capita* output increased by nearly 5 per cent per year during the same period.

10. The increase of *per capita* income was not as rapid as output because of the downward trend in the price of natural rubber. Preliminary estimates show that domestic income increased by about 6 per cent per year between 1961-64 indicating a *per capita* income increase of 3 per cent per year.

11. The dynamism of development is also reflected in the increases which have been achieved in investment, both public and private. It is estimated that total investment increased by almost 15 per cent per year between 1961-64. As a percentage of national income, the proportion rose from about 17 per cent in 1961 to a little over 21 per cent in 1964. Approximately 70 per cent of investment has been domestically financed.

12. A significant aspect of the growth of investment has been the increase of public as well as private investment. It will continue to be the policy of Government to provide facilities and opportunities for private enterprise, both local and foreign, to play a vigorous role in the development of the country. Efficient and progressive development will only be generated if individual initiative and enterprise are utilised to the fullest possible extent. Foreign private investment will continue to be welcomed and encouraged for its role in supplementing domestic private capital and for its direct and indirect effects in raising the level and quality of technology in industry.

31. Each of the component parts of Malaysia are currently implementing their separate development plans—Malaya, the Second Five-Year Plan, 1961-65; Sabah, the 1965-70 Development Plan; Sarawak, the 1964-68

Development Plan; and Singapore, the First Development Plan, 1961-65. Under the Malayan Second Five-Year Development Plan, public investment for the period 1961-64 totalled \$2,143 million. This represents an over 70 per cent achievement of the target of \$2,953 million. During the year, some additional financial resources had to be re-allocated for defence purposes. Thanks to the flexibility of the plan mechanism, it was possible to arrange for this re-allocation without adverse effects on the overall pace of economic and social development. The progress of private investment has also been very satisfactory. In the period 1961-64, more than 90 per cent of the target of \$2,900 million had been met.

14. The year 1964 saw the completion of the 1959-64 Development Plan for Sabah and a constructive start being made in the new Five-Year Development Plan for Sarawak, 1964-68. The Singapore First Development Plan, 1961-65 is well on the way to completion.

15. All the plans currently being implemented are aimed at increasing the productive capacities of their respective economies, the *per capita* income and output of their population, at providing employment to the increasing labour force and at bringing about a more equitable distribution of income and opportunity. All provide for a re-structuring of their respective economies as a means of facilitating the attainment of sustained growth at a high level. In the case of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak, the aim is to widen the variety of domestic production, emphasising the development of other suitable agricultural products in addition to rubber and giving every reasonable encouragement to industrial expansion. In the case of Singapore, whose past prosperity has been derived principally from the servicing of the entrepot trade, the aim is to concentrate on industrial development.

The First Malaysia Plan, 1966-70

16. Work has started in the Economic Planning Unit and in all Federal Ministries and State Departments on

the preparation of the First Malaysia Plan, 1966-70. At the same time the National Development Planning Committee has been re-organised so as to enable it to bring to bear upon national problems the expertise and experience of the new States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. In addition, an Advisory Committee to the National Development Planning Committee on private sector development is about to be established comprising representatives from the private sector as well as Government to advise on general development matters and in particular on the development of the private sector. It is expected that the draft First Malaysia Plan will be tabled in Parliament before its next budget session.

17. Despite Indonesian confrontation and the need to strengthen the defence capabilities of Malaysia, the Government is determined that there shall be no postponement in its quest for economic and social development. The First Malaysia Plan therefore is being so formulated that it will be ambitious though realistic. The new Plan will ensure that past Malaysian progress will be consolidated and further progress will be initiated. All these will be undertaken with the object of ensuring the attainment of an accelerated rate of economic growth throughout Malaysia and particularly in the new States of Sabah and Sarawak, a reduction of inequalities in income distribution and the provision of adequate social services and cultural facilities for the enrichment of the lives of all Malaysians. Above all, the plan will attempt to ensure that the country's goals of economic and social development will be a cohesive force towards further unification of this new nation.

Agricultural Diversification

18. The National Development Planning Committee (NDPC) pressed on with its efforts to examine with the relevant departments the opportunities for rapid agricultural growth through diversification and to develop suitable programmes for inclusion in the First Malaysia Plan. The matter which is

receiving more attention is that of facilities for agricultural education. While opportunities for short-term agricultural growth are great, the success of continuing and sustained growth will depend upon the availability of a large number of agriculturalists at various levels of training to carry out essential research and to ensure that the results of past, present and future research are disseminated to the farming community at large. Agricultural education facilities need to be expanded to provide, over the next five years, no less than 6,000 junior agricultural assistants, 1,500 diploma level agriculturalists and 750 university qualified agricultural personnel. Steps are being taken to ensure that present facilities are expanded and new facilities created in order to produce the output of agricultural personnel required.

Manpower Planning

19. The Government is concerned at the high rate of increase of the labour force and the serious problems that this poses for employment creation. Accordingly, a specialised section on manpower planning unit has been set up in the Economic Planning Unit to provide overall leadership and co-ordination with respect to manpower planning and programme development needed to effect the Government's stated objectives of (i) providing adequate employment opportunities for the unemployed and for the growing number of young people added to the labour force each year and (ii) providing education and training programmes that will both meet the skilled requirement of economic development and also develop the pool of intellectual technical and entrepreneur talents needed to assure that national development is sustained and accelerated. As a step towards the formulation of an appropriate manpower policy and programme, a comprehensive manpower survey is now being undertaken. Depending on the capability and resources of the Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Labour, it is envisaged that the results of the survey will be available soon.

Training Awards under the Colombo Plan

20. The Government has continued to play an increasing role as a donor country under the Technical Co-operation Programme of the Colombo Plan. With the establishment of Malaysia the Government has agreed to take over the financial responsibility in respect of training awards provided by the Singapore Government under the Plan. It is envisaged that with the decision by the Colombo Plan Council to introduce Intra-Regional Technical Assistance Training at Technicians level Malaysia will provide wider fields of training and studies this year and the years to come for the neighbouring countries. Training awards have been granted not only to neighbouring countries such as Burma, Brunei, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand, but also to other countries like Mauritius. The types of training provided range from University Degrees to training courses in the fields of Agriculture, Customs, Dentistry, Income Tax, Rubber Planting, Rice Agronomy, Rural Health, Telecommunications and Veterinary.

Malayanisation of the Public Service

21. The Malayanisation of the public service is nearing completion. As at the end of March, 1965, 95.46% of the total number of entitled officers in the public service have retired or are on leave prior to retirement. By 1st July, 1965, a further 59 expatriate officers would have left the public service. The majority of those remaining are in the Police Department where in view of confrontation their services are still required.

Staff Claims

22. Recently, there were threats of industrial action by certain Unions in the public and civil services, some of whom went further by resorting to "Go-Slow" tactics under the guise of "Work-to-Rule". In order to cope with the back-log of claims from the Staff Side of the Whitley Council, a new Division was created in the Establishment Office, Malaysia. The function of this Division is to handle all claims by the Staff Side of the Whitley Council for

the revision of salaries and conditions of service.

23. When considering claims from its employees, it will be necessary for Government to think not only of the interest of its employees, but also it will have to think of the interest of the nation as a whole and the funds available to meet the many claims. At present, a big increase in the wage bill cannot be borne by the Government without increasing taxation.

Salaries Commission

24. The Government has also appointed a Special Salaries Commission under the chairmanship of Justice Suffian to review the whole salary structure of its employees in the public service.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

25. The Government has continued to pursue vigorously its declared policy of improving the welfare of the workers and to secure for them improved conditions of employment and standards of living. The Government has also attached great importance to the provision of every assistance for securing employment for the unemployed and also to train youths in various types of skills, not only to assist them to find employment but also to increase the supply of skilled workers so badly needed in the expanding commercial and industrial activities of the country.

26. Government is aware of the need for a more comprehensive form of social security for workers and intends to introduce, as early as possible, a pension scheme for permanently incapacitated persons. Legislation will also be introduced in the near future to improve housing for workers and to regulate the working conditions of young workers in the field of public entertainments.

27. It has been noted that it is necessary to increase the supply of skilled workers and one of the facets of activities of the Ministry is the training of apprentices under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme which was begun in 1957 and which continues

to make headway. An increase of participants from 70 at the start to 769 at the end of 1964 is an indication of the importance and also the progress of this Training Scheme.

28. The year 1964 was one of considerable activity in relation to progress in the field of industrial relations. The Government fully appreciates the pledges of loyalty and support declared by the Malayan Council of Employer's Organisations and the Malaysian Trades Union Congress in the face of Indonesian confrontation and aggression. It is most gratifying and of the utmost importance that the Government have received these declarations of loyalty.

29. In the sphere of industrial relations, a notable achievement is the Code of Conduct drawn up by the employers' and workers' organisations, a Code which sets out measures for the maintenance of industrial peace, particularly during the present period of the National Emergency. Continued efforts have been made to maintain peace in commerce and industry, and employer-employee relationship in the private sector was again, on the whole, fairly cordial. An indication of this state of affairs were the successful conclusions of a large number of collective agreements.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Communism and Subversion

30. Communism and subversion continue to pose a threat to the security of the country and to our way of life. The Government is aware of the threats of Communism and subversion and is adequately equipped to counter and contain these threats. The Government staunchly believes in parliamentary democracy and will defend these institutions and beliefs to the last. The Communists, having failed in their militant efforts, have intensified their activities of subversions, these being directed mainly to youth, labour and political parties.

Confrontation

31. This is the second year of confrontation. Indonesia's confrontation

of Malaysia, which began on the cultural, economic and political planes and then was extended to the military and subversive stages, has now undergone further transformation. The military aspect of confrontation which was confined to military incursions into Sabah and Sarawak has now been extended to the States of Malaya. Indonesia has now degenerated to using her regular Armed Forces to commit acts of blatant and naked aggression. In this context seaborne and airborne landings have taken place in the States of Malaya, being blatant violations of its nation's territorial integrity. Up-to-date statistics of Indonesian incursions and infiltration into Malaysia are as follows:

States of Malaya—(a) Sea—thirteen landings plus three sea interceptions in territorial waters; and (b) Air—One (Labis).

States of Borneo—(a) Land—42; (b) Sea—13; and (c) Air—48.

32. Acts of subversion by Indonesia have continued. In the Royal Address last year mention was made of Indonesia's hope to overthrow the present elected Government of Malaysia and replace it by a pro-Indonesian Government which would turn Malaysia into a satellite of Indonesia. To achieve this, Indonesia spared no efforts; the recent White Paper entitled "A Plot Exposed" uncovers a conspiracy of a group of disgruntled and frustrated pro-Soekarno politicians with designs to overthrow the constitutionally-elected government. The timely detection of the plot has saved the country from serious embarrassment.

33. In support of her military and subversive acts, Indonesia has stepped up her sabotage activities in Malaysia to create alarm and despondency amongst the people. Until recently the efforts of these saboteurs were not very successful, but the recent bomb outrage at MacDonald House in Singapore is a clear pointer as to the potential threat these saboteurs pose. Malaysians should not underestimate the enemy; they should at all times maintain a high degree of vigilance

and continue to co-operate with the authorities in detecting and eliminating the enemy within their midst. The Government, fully aware of the threats posed by confrontation, has spared no effort to meet these threats.

34. In addition to military operations, the Government has also taken other measures to contain and counter threats posed by Indonesian saboteurs. One of the main measures was to establish a Central Key-Points Committee with sub-committees in every State. The function of this Committee is to consider all matters concerned with the planning of counter-sabotage measures necessary for the protection of key points. This Committee has selected all vital installations as key points and has had them declared as Protected Areas or Places so that special measures may be taken for their security and for the control of the movement and conduct of persons in those areas or places.

35. Another measure taken by Government is the introduction and implementation of Tenants' Registration. The object is to assist and enable the security authorities in tracing and detecting the movement of Indonesian and Communist agents in the country. This is done under the Emergency (Tenants' Registration) Regulations 1965, which is based on a similar legislation in force during the Emergency.

36. Under the regulations it is the duty of every tenant to keep a record of every person residing in his house or premises. It is also his duty to keep a record of any person's arrival and departure. He would have to produce such records for inspection whenever required by persons so authorised.

Vigilante Corps

37. Statements from individuals arrested in connection with Indonesian sabotage and subversive activities in mid-1964 indicated, among other things, that, weather permitting, Indonesian infiltrators in light boats could without difficulty land anywhere along the West Coast of Malaya and in certain parts of the East Coast.

38. This being so, it was realised that the Military Forces and the Police alone could not be expected to perform the task of guarding against such infiltrations. Such a widespread commitment would not only require larger numbers of personnel but would necessarily divert military and police from their regular duties. In this national crisis it was considered right that all loyal citizens should assist the Government to safeguard the country against infiltrators. To this end a voluntary organisation called the Vigilante Corps, or Pasokan Kawalan, was established to act as the eyes and ears of the Government.

39. The Vigilante Corps consists of volunteers of all races from Kampongs, villages and towns who undertake, in turn, to patrol limited areas. The overall responsibility in each district rests with the District Officer who works to the State Secretary. However, to co-ordinate the activities and to administer the organisation as a whole, a Director of Vigilante Corps was appointed. It is very encouraging to note that this organisation has had the support of the people, and to date approximately 900,000 have volunteered for service, with more to come.

40. Members of the Vigilante Corps being volunteers are not remunerated for their services. They are however supplied with certain basic equipment, such as rain-coats, torchlights, staves and whistles. These voluntary organisations have proved very successful, as most of the successes achieved so far in the States of Malaya were the results of information brought in by members of the Pasokan Kawalan. Not only have they assisted the Security Forces in the round-up of infiltrators, but they have also indirectly, by their patrols, helped to keep the crime figures down throughout the country.

Communist Terrorists Organisation in North Malaya

41. While priority has been given to fight confrontation, the Government has not lost sight of the remnants of the Communist Terrorists Organisation

in the Thai/Malaysia border area. The Security Forces have, with the Thais, from time to time mounted combined operations against the Communist terrorists. There has been very close co-operation and liaison with the Thais; recently the Government concluded a Border Agreement with the Thai Government, providing for greater joint efforts towards elimination of Communist terrorists along the border.

Royal Malaysia Police

42. The Royal Malaysia Police has faced the new challenges and threats very adequately, and this has necessitated large and rapid expansion of the Police Force. Over 3,000 men were recruited and trained in the past year. To maintain the high standards and efficiency of the Police Force, in-service training and refresher courses were conducted. At all Training Schools trainees from the various States of Malaysia were mixed, and this has helped to create a feeling of oneness. The policy of overseas training has continued and a number of them have been sent abroad for training.

43. The expansion and modernization of the Police Marine Fleet has continued.

44. The Government has continued to take a very special interest in the welfare of the members of the Police Force, especially members of the rank and file. Under the current Five-Year Development Plan provision for accommodation caters in the main for members of the rank and file. It is hoped that by the end of 1965 when the current Development Plan ends, 1,454 units of quarters will have been built.

45. In addition to quarters, the following police buildings have been built: (i) 14 Minor Police Stations; (ii) Three District Headquarters Stations; (iii) Two Circle Headquarters; and (iv) One Contingent Headquarters. A further ten Minor Police Stations are expected to be completed by the end of the year. Work on the Police Field Force Cantonment at Tanjong Rambutan is making steady progress and at the

moment construction of 600 quarters is being undertaken.

Senoi Pra'aq

46. As a para-military unit comprised of Orang Asli, the Senoi Pra'aq has carried out its duties conscientiously and efficiently. The Government has for some time been considering the future of the Senoi Pra'aq. It is now agreed that the Senoi Pra'aq should be absorbed into the Royal Malaysia Police with effect from 1st January, 1966, and that before the absorption takes place the terms and conditions of service and pay should be finalised.

Department of Chemistry

47. The Department of Chemistry with its laboratories at Petaling Jaya, Penang and Kuching, continues to provide analytical and advisory service to other Government departments that do not have such facilities of their own. In order to expand the services already provided it is intended to establish branch laboratories in Central Johore, on the East Coast of Malaya and in Sabah. The Department will be fully Malayanised by June, 1965.

Government Printing Offices

48. The Branch Press at Ipoh was completed in 1964 and together with the other Branch Presses in Johore, Kedah and Trengganu has enabled work to be decentralised. This has made it possible for the Printing Department to cater for all Government printing which in the past was given out on contract.

49. In Sarawak the Printing Department has had to cope with an increased volume of work due to the requirements of the Rural Development Office and State Security Executive Committee for numerous leaflets, posters and various informative publications. If this trend continues the Printing Department will have to be expanded: it is hoped that extension work can be carried out under the First Malaysian Development Plan.

Prisons Department

50. With Malaysia, the administrative control of the Prisons Department in

the various components has been taken over by the Commissioner of Prisons, Malaysia, whose Headquarters is in Taiping.

51. In keeping with modern trends of penal administration, emphasis is placed on rehabilitating prisoners. To this end prison industries have been expanded to provide more prisoners with industrial training so that when they are released they will not turn again to crime as a means of livelihood.

52. To ensure that the Prisons Department is abreast of modern methods and ideas regarding penal administration opportunity is taken to send Prison Officers abroad under the Colombo Plan and Training Awards Scholarships. Prison Officers have attended training courses of three months duration at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo.

53. With confrontation and due to the subversive activities of pro-Indonesian groups and persons, the present Prison establishments and detention camps have become overcrowded. This has necessitated the building of new detention camps at Jesselton and Kuching, and another is planned for Taiping.

54. The overcrowding at the Henry Gurney School for boys at Telok Mas is still causing concern though the position has been somewhat relieved with the setting up of another similar school at Malacca. Efforts are being made to obtain a suitable site to provide teaching and practical training in agricultural pursuits.

Anti-Corruption Agency

55. Every effort has been made to prevent corruption and to this end, the Special Crimes Section of the Police and the Anti-Corruption Agency have taken all measures possible to prevent corruption. In 1964, a total of 42 cases were taken to Court resulting in 23 convictions and 6 acquittals; 13 cases are still pending trial.

56. The Director, Anti-Corruption Agency in keeping with the terms of his Charter has reviewed the structure

and organisation of the Agency and has made certain recommendations which are under study at present.

Department of Immigration

57. Steady progress has been made in achieving uniformity in the administration of immigration policy throughout Malaysia, the most notable being the issue of the new Malaysian passport.

Department of National Registration

58. With the formation of Malaysia the practice of the issue of paper identity cards in Singapore and Sarawak is under examination with a view to introducing the various coloured plastic type of identity cards issued in the States of Malaya.

Citizenship

59. In 1964, a large number of applicants were anticipated in Sarawak and Sabah and arrangements were made for officers from the States of Malaya to help set up machinery to consider applications for citizenship. In addition officers from Sabah and Sarawak were trained in the Department of National Registration.

60. In the States of Malaya, up to the end of 1964, a total of 45,853 persons were granted citizenship. This figure bring the total of citizenship certificates issued since 31st August, 1957 to 1,681,683. Of the citizenship certificates issued in 1964, 63% were issued to children of citizens who had been registered under Section 15 (2) or 15 (3) of the Constitution.

61. In Singapore for the period 16th September, 1963 to the end of 1964, a total of 466 persons were granted Malaysian citizenship.

Malayanisation in the Fields of Commerce and Industry

62. The Government is very much alive to the need to Malayanise some posts in commercial and industrial concerns in view of the fact that more and more citizens are obtaining the necessary qualifications required for such posts. The Government has appointed a special Committee of the Cabinet to consider this question and

to take steps to Malayanise these posts gradually.

MINISTRY OF SABAH AFFAIRS AND CIVIL DEFENCE

63. The Ministry of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence was not formed as a separate Ministry until mid-February 1965. Previously the Civil Defence Department was the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

64. Prior to March 1964 the Civil Defence Department consisted of two Divisions, one in Kuala Lumpur and the other in Penang. The two Divisions had a total of 1,500 volunteers. As a result of a Cabinet decision made in March 1964, the Civil Defence organisation was expanded throughout the States of Malaysia. At present 15,000 National Service Personnel and volunteers have been enlisted. More personnel are being called up by the Manpower Department.

A. Training and Co-ordination

65. Standard training has been conducted in all the Divisions and Sub-Divisions throughout the country. In the larger Divisions like Kuala Lumpur and Penang, this has been completed and Sectional Training is now in progress. In Kuala Lumpur this training is being held at Kampong Pandan School and at the Civil Defence Headquarters in Jalan Padang Tembak.

66. A separate Sectional Training Course for Assistant Instructors was recently held at the Gombak Fire Training School. This was done with the object of giving standard training throughout the country. In the various districts where Civil Defence has been established Co-ordinating Committees have been formed. The members are drawn from the Medical and Fire Services, Department of Social Welfare, voluntary organisations such as the St. John Ambulance, the Red Cross Society and various other Government Departments so as to achieve co-ordination of activities.

B. Non-operational Defence Schemes

67. Four Non-operational Defence Schemes have been drawn up for

implementation. These are: (i) Evacuation of the homeless; (ii) Lighting restrictions; (iii) Fire watching on premises; and (iv) Auxiliary Fire Services.

68. At present these schemes are being implemented at Divisional levels. First aid posts and rest centres will also be established. All these schemes are set for immediate implementation. In Kuala Lumpur, there are about 100 wardens and first aid posts and also reception and rest centres. As regards Auxiliary Fire Service scheme, about 1,000 National Service personnel are undergoing training.

C. Air-raid Warnings

69. Air-raid Warning and Brown-out Schemes are in the process of being implemented. Sirens have been installed in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Additional sirens will be installed soon in the various other States.

70. The Government has also decided that the use of sirens will be banned for the duration of the Emergency, except by the Police, ambulances, the Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and any other person authorised by the Minister.

D. Training and Personal Equipment

71. A great deal of training and personal equipment has been distributed to the various Divisions and Sub-Divisions. All National Service personnel and volunteers are provided with uniforms and allowed to use operational equipment during the period of training. Allowances, too, are paid to all personnel. The organisation in Kuala Lumpur is now on a 24-hour stand-by and the Control Centre at Jalan Padang Tembak is manned day and night.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

72. In the Royal Address from the Throne last year, reference was made to the task of law revision which was then barely beginning. Since then the work of modifying the laws of Malaysia, in order to bring them into conformity with the Federal Constitution, has been almost completed, and much

progress has been made behind the scenes with the work of statute law revision.

73. A team of legal draftsmen has examined all the relevant laws on the Statute Books in all parts of Malaysia—about 1,700 Acts, Ordinances and Enactments—firstly, to determine which of these are federal laws and secondly, to decide which of them should be retained, which should be repealed and replaced, and which should be removed from the Statute Books by outright repeal.

74. It is proposed to introduce during the present session of Parliament legislation (some of which has already been drafted) to repeal laws which are obsolete, or which have had their effect, or which for other reasons are no longer required—about 300 in all.

75. By the end of this year it is expected that the Reprint Commissioners appointed under the Reprint of Federal Laws Act, 1965, which was passed last March, will have caused to be published reprints of most of the federal laws in force in all parts of Malaysia, so that up-to-date editions of these laws will be available to all who require them.

76. A Bill to unify the land laws of the States of Malaya will be introduced during the present sitting of Parliament.

77. A Colombo Plan expert will continue to serve in the Jabatan Peguam Negara to assist in the training of new recruits to the drafting section. As a follow-up to this training programme, plans have been made to send two legal officers to Australia to undergo intensive courses in legal draftsmanship.

78. The translation of the laws into the National Language is making satisfactory progress. Translations of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have been completed and will be printed soon. The Constitution of Malaysia is being translated now. Part III of the Constitution which is the law pertaining to citizenship of Malaysia and the Rules made thereunder have been translated and

printed by the Government Printer in a book form called "Kewarganegaraan Malaysia". All the Forms prescribed by law pertaining to citizenship have been translated into the National Language. The translation division is also translating various Forms prescribed by law and various other legal documents, proclamations, etc.

79. During the period under review, the Judicial Department has made further progress as far as Malayanisation of the Department is concerned. One expatriate Judge went on retirement and two Malaysians, one from the Federation Legal Service and the other from the Local Bar, were elevated to the Bench.

80. The policy of sending more serving officers to the United Kingdom to obtain the requisite qualifications for appointment to the Federation Legal Service has been further pursued. Four serving officers, three Magistrates and one Registrar Sessions Court were awarded Judicial Scholarships for the year 1964 for a course of study in law in the United Kingdom with a view to being called to the English Bar. Five Malaysian Judicial Scholars returned from the United Kingdom on completing their Bar Final Examinations and have been appointed to the Federation Legal Service. In addition seven legally qualified Malaysian officers were appointed to the Federation Legal Service during the same period.

81. The High Court, Kuala Lumpur was renovated under the Development Plan to provide for an additional Court Room and office space to house the Federal Registry of the High Court, Malaya. The New Court House at Klang was completed and it was officially declared open by His Highness the Sultan of Selangor on 3rd April, 1965. The New Court House, Kuala Trengganu which is under construction will be completed by May this year. The need for replacing a number of Court Houses throughout the country is felt and proposals to this end have been made under the next phase of the Development Plan.

82. Full use of the National Language is made in the Subordinate Courts where Malay is the language spoken by the parties.

83. This year sees the opening of a branch office in Malacca under the charge of an Assistant Public Trustee. Next year it is hoped to open another branch in Seremban.

84. Talks on the aims and the services that can be rendered by the Department to the public have been continued with success. It is not anticipated that this Department can pay its own way as services of estate-administration and management are given at only nominal charges.

85. Towards the end of last year the Public Trustee was sent to Wellington, New Zealand under the Colombo Plan for attachment to the Public Trust Office there for six weeks.

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES

86. The needs of special groups of the population—the underprivileged, the poor and the needy, the dependent child, the handicapped, the delinquent and the aged—continue to engage the attention of the Ministry, and services for them have been developed and expanded.

87. Of significance and import is that the approach to the problems of these varied groups has and will continue to be a positive one, seeking always the rehabilitation of the individual and his eventual reintegration into society as a socially-competent and contributing citizen.

88. The past year has seen the completion of four major projects namely, a Children's Home, an Old Persons' Home, a Rehabilitative Institution for Women and Girls exposed to moral danger, and a Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped. The last-named Centre, a vital component of the total scheme for care and training of the physically handicapped, will take in shortly its first batch of trainees and offer corrective treatment and vocational training in crafts and skills to

enable these trainees to become self-supporting citizens.

89. Services for the juvenile delinquent and also for the women and girls exposed to moral danger will be further expanded this year. To this end, a Remand Home/Hostel for juvenile delinquents and a Rehabilitative Institution designed to afford protection, care and shelter to women and girls exposed to moral danger are being built.

90. The in-service training facilities of the Ministry for the professional staff have been extended to the other States and officers from Sabah and Sarawak have already availed themselves of these facilities.

91. In tackling the problems of beggars and vagrants, new legislation, "The Vagrancy Act", was promulgated early this year. This Act reflects the humane approach of providing for the reception and shelter of beggars and vagrants in order to reclaim them to better health, greater self-respect and economic independence, while at the same time allowing for means of suppression and control of those importunate beggars who are likely to cause annoyance and distress to the public.

92. Continued support, advice and financial assistance were given and will be given to voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare and also to the co-ordination of their work, so as to obviate dissipation and duplication of services.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

A. General

93. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports was formed on 16th May, 1964. Since this was a completely new Ministry its activities during the year 1964 were mostly taken up with the organisation of the Ministry and formulating on a comprehensive policy to carry out effectively the promotion of culture, youth and sports.

B. Culture

94. Before the formation of this Ministry the subject of culture in

general was not handled by any particular Ministry. Unofficially the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertook such cultural activities as dances and music.

95. Within the period 16th May to the end of 1964 this Ministry sent a group of 28 trainees from the Ministry's Youth Training Centre, Kuala Kubu Bharu, to all the leading towns of Sabah and Sarawak performing traditional Malayan cultural dances. The tour was very successful: indeed it was so successful that this Ministry has received requests to send another troupe for another tour.

96. On the dramatic side, the Ministry sponsored the performance of a historical play called "Laila Sari" which was staged by members of the Dramatic Group of the Language Institute. The performance was graced by the presence of Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and Raja Permaisuri Agong and also the Prime Minister of Malaysia and his wife. The proceeds from this performance was donated to the National Defence Fund and the Ministry's Cultural Fund.

97. Several Art exhibitions were held during the year by the National Art Gallery and also the Arts Council of Malaysia.

98. The new Board of Trustees of the National Art Gallery took office on 1st May, 1964. The first meeting held on 21st September, 1964 was opened by the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports. A site has been found for the National Art Gallery in the Lake Gardens and this site has the approval of the Hon'ble the Prime Minister who is concurrently the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

99. In order to promote solidarity among various communities in Malaysia, it is planned that in 1965 the Ministry will be able to revive the Traditional Dances and Music of Malaysia with a view to instil the love for Malaysian Culture among Malaysians.

C. Youth

100. The National Youth Training Centre at Peretak, Kuala Kubu

Bharu, was officially declared opened by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister on 29th November, 1964. There is also another multi-purpose Youth Centre at Kampong Pandan to cater for youths living in and around Kuala Lumpur particularly and generally for Selangor. This was opened on 10th April, 1964. It is hoped that more Centres will be started in other States of Malaysia.

101. In the States of Malaya alone 46 new Youth Clubs were formed during the year resulting in a grand Malayan total of 1,011 Youth Clubs. There was generally an awakening of interest in youth work and existing Youth Clubs and national youth organisations were very much sustained and strengthened.

102. The Government has listed youth work as top priority, and to that extent greater encouragement and emphasis is being given to expand youth services for the training of young people in skills to enhance their employment opportunities; and in leadership so as to inculcate in the youth of this country their civic responsibilities to enable them to play their full part in national development and needs. With these ends in view it is hoped so set up a Youth Pioneer Corps and establish a training camp where specialised crash training programmes can be carried out.

D. Sports

103. Discussions were held with sports organisations and State Governments as to how best this Ministry could encourage sports activities and raise the standard of sports generally. Of the many activities carried out by national sports organisations the most prominent were the Federation of Malaya Amateur Athletic Union Championships held in Seremban in August, 1964 and declared open by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Malaysia Football Cup series, the Tokyo Olympics at which Malaysia was represented by a 109-man team, and the Eisenhower Cup Golf Tournament held in Rome at which Malaysia was represented by a four-man team.

104. The Ministry also enabled the Federation of Malaya Welfare and Recreational Council to hold its 8th Annual Athletic Championships on a Malaysian-wide scale as well as to carry out its other programmes for the year. Among the other activities of this Council, housing is perhaps the most important.

E. Housing

105. With the objective of enabling Government employees of all grades to own their houses, the Federation of Malaya Welfare and Recreational Council has already begun in Selangor the construction of 277 houses on the Rifle Range and Diana Schemes. To attain the objective more effectively the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society has since been formed and arrangements have now been made to begin construction on 2,611 houses in Johore Bahru, Sungei Way in Selangor and Penang. This Society intends to expand its activities further into the other States of Malaya in 1965.

E. Muzium Negara

106. The Museum continued to be the main attraction for visitors to Kuala Lumpur. Up to the end of 1964 it had no less than 663,554 visitors, both citizens and foreign tourists, representing an average of about 55,296 per month. Of this total a large number were school children. The proposal to launch a School Loans Service of didactic exhibition which schools could borrow for visual education of the country's history and culture could not be carried out during the year due to financial stringency. Nonetheless this project will be made one of the priorities in the museum plan and will be pursued as soon as finances for the purpose are made available.

107. In order to focus the minds of the public on the Museum activities, a number of temporary exhibitions were mounted. Among these were the "Ancient Indian Textiles Exhibition", the "Vanishing History Exhibition" and the "Malayan Nature Society Exhibition".

108. There was a slight set-back in the work on the development of the Natural History Section of the Museum during 1964, but this will be pursued very actively in 1965. In the meantime the Natural History Division has been actively engaged in the collection and preparation of specimen for display in this connection. It has been maintaining close contact with the Games Department, the National Zoo and the Malayan Nature Society as the activities of these bodies and this Division are closely inter-related.

109. For the first time in the history of the Museums Department a Malaysian Officer is acting as Director of Museums. Another Malaysian Officer was also appointed to the Archaeology Division. Both these officers are fully qualified, having obtained their degrees in England. However, there is a lack of trained personnel on the technical side, but in spite of this handicap the staff has been kept fully occupied in improving the present static exhibitions and preparing for new additions in all sections.

110. A total of 307 objects were acquired during the year, of which 23 were donated by members of the public. It is hoped that more and more people will come forward to donate cultural and historical objects to the Museum. Two important archaeological finds were made—one in Selangor where two bronze Dong? Son drum-heads and some beads were unearthed and the other in Muar, Johore where some Ming pottery sherds were found.

111. During the year the Department also helped the Negeri Sembilan and Kedah State Museums in planning and improving display techniques. Assistance on how to plan the display of the Museum was also rendered to the Penang State Museum, which was opened in April, 1965.

112. A panel of Honorary Curators has also been formed. This is drawn from members of the staff of the University of Malaya, the Institute of Medical Research and a few from commercial business houses, who are actively interested in particular fields

such as malacology, numismatics, archaeology and natural history. The formation of the Museums Association of Malaysia has also offered membership to those who are actively employed in the Museum profession and those who are keen followers of any field of Museum activity.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Town and Country Planning

113. At the beginning of this year the Kedah/Perlis planning branch which had been functioning jointly with the Penang Office in Georgetown, moved into a separate accommodation in Alor Star. With the opening of this new office, the Department came nearer its ultimate goal of establishing an office in every State of Malaya.

114. One of the new roles of the Department is the preparation of a National Land Use Master Plan for Malaya with the aim, eventually, of producing such a plan for the whole of Malaysia. The first steps towards the achievement of this aim were taken during the course of the year when outline State Development Plans were prepared for all the States. Proposals were also put forward for the reorganisation of the Department on a State/Regional basis to enable it to undertake the preparation of detailed State Development Plans. These will be finally co-ordinated into a National Land Use Master Plan.

115. Proposals have been submitted for new planning legislation to remedy weaknesses in existing planning ordinances. Among the new proposals is provision for State Governments to be made the Planning Authorities responsible for the preparation and revision of their own State Development Plans in accordance with Central Government policies. Measures to combat land speculation have also been included in the proposed legislation.

116. A settlement pattern policy for the Klang Valley region—a vital region of the country, which includes the Federal Capital of Kuala

Lumpur—was agreed by the Klang Valley Regional Committee. To facilitate an improved planning service to the Federal Capital, the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Planning Branch was integrated within the Department early this year. It is hoped, during the course of the year, to produce an outline Master Plan for the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur with proposals to replace the obsolete Town Plan gazetted in 1939.

117. At the end of last year, with external aid, a Regional Survey and Plan was completed for the region of Penang and Butterworth. The preparation of this Plan is timely in that it will guide new development stimulated by the Butterworth deep-water berths scheme.

118. In the sphere of rural development co-operation was extended to the Federal Land Development Authority in the assessment and evaluation of proposals from consultants for the Master Plan for the important regional project in the Jengka Triangle in Pahang. The usual assistance was continued to the Federal Land Development Authority in the planning of its various other schemes throughout the country.

Fire Services

119. In view of the present emergency the Inspectorate of Fire Services in conjunction with States and Municipal Fire Brigades have carried out a review of the preparedness of the Fire Services to face enemy action in the form of fire caused either by infiltration of enemy agents or on a larger scale by aerial attack. It was found necessary to supplement the regular Fire Services in both men and material. A scheme has therefore been drawn up to form an Auxiliary Fire Service as part of Civil Defence measures. Approximately 1,000 national service call-up personnel are at present undergoing training in fire-fighting, and funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment suitable for operation under war conditions.

120. The Inspectorate continued to carry out fire prevention and inspections of Federal Government buildings

and to give advice on measures of fire protection for new Federal Government projects. It also carried out 104 inspections of Armed Forces units. Advice was also given by the Inspectorate to State Fire Services on the re-equipment of their Fire Brigades. The Central Fire Training School is being re-organised and steps are being taken to obtain fully qualified instructors to run the school. The Inspectorate proposes to work out a unified scheme of service for the Fire Services.

Commissioner of the Federal Capital

121. The Municipal Services to the public in Kuala Lumpur were maintained at a high standard of efficiency and, where possible, improvements were carried out. The six Maternity and Child Health Clinics are being increasingly used by the public. A high standard of health is maintained and malaria is non-existent.

122. A traffic survey was undertaken by a firm of traffic consultants in 1963 and completed in 1964 to alleviate congestion and improve the road traffic system. Immediate action was taken to implement the less costly and minor recommendations. Due to the high cost of the major recommendations, detailed planning is now in hand to implement them over a period of 20 years.

123. The sewerage scheme is gradually being extended; to-date approximately 50 miles of sewers have been laid at a cost of about \$20,000,000.

124. Of the Municipal projects completed, special mention must be made of the wholesale Market at Jalan Maxwell and the Weld Road Swimming Pool. The total cost of new Municipal building was \$2,881,000.

Housing Projects

125. For the year 1964 the implementation of low-cost housing has shown progress. In keeping with Government's policy to provide housing to the lower income groups and generally with the objective of alleviating a housing shortage, an initial sum of \$50 million has been approved. As it is the Government's policy to create

a property-owning democracy, housing will be an important feature of the First Malaysia Five-Year Development Plan.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A. Public Works Department

126. The past year has witnessed remarkable achievements by the Public Works Department in the implementation of the Government's Policy on development. Once again the Department undertook and was able to complete a very heavy programme of public works, although its resources were under strain.

127. During 1964 the rural roads constructed in the previous years were consolidated in that some were provided with surfacing, and more new roads were constructed.

128. A major improvement between Slim River and Trolak was completed. On the East Coast, all the ferries except that at Kuala Trengganu were replaced by permanent reinforced concrete bridges. At Kuala Trengganu, it is expected to complete a reinforced concrete bridge at Pulau Rusa in the next few weeks.

129. In the course of last year contracts were let for the construction of bridges at Prai, Batu Pahat and Muar, and a dam at Juru. Work is in progress on construction of these projects.

130. As part of the new Through Route for Kuala Lumpur, a major deviation of Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin behind Federal House and leading to the Swettenham Road/Parliament Road roundabout was completed and opened to traffic late last year.

131. At Subang, construction work on the New International Airport, which is the largest single project undertaken by the Department, is well in hand. The Airport is expected to be operational towards the later part of the year.

132. Major water supply schemes under construction last year included those in Alor Star, Krian, Dindings, Lower Perak, Damansara, Sabak

Bernam, Seremban and Kuala Lumpur, and of these the Krian Water Supply was completed towards the end of last year. In the course of 1964 fully-treated water supplies were made available at 14 FLDA schemes, and partially-treated water supplies to three FLDA schemes, while investigation and design were being undertaken to supply water to other FLDA schemes.

133. In addition to the above major water supply schemes being implemented, investigations to ascertain the water needs and available resources of water were initiated in the States of Selangor and Malacca.

134. The Education Works Section of the Department in the course of 1964 completed 1,053 classrooms and 350 units of rural teachers' quarters. Good progress was made in the construction of the Second Technical School in Penang and three Technical Trade Schools in Pahang, the aggregate cost of these technical institutes amounting to \$5,600,000.

135. Towards the end of last year 86 Comprehensive School projects amounting to \$21,900,000 were launched on a crash programme basis, and good progress on construction of this programme has been achieved.

136. The Armed Forces Works Section of the Department, in addition to being responsible for implementing the public works programme of the Ministry of Defence in the States of Malaya, is also responsible for implementation of such projects in Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak with assistance from the Public Works Departments in these States.

137. During the year the programme undertaken for the Armed Forces included provision of technical and domestic accommodation, such as completion of a Flying Training School at Alor Star, the virtual completion of the Sungei Besi Cantonment, and the commencement of construction of a Naval Base in Singapore.

138. For the Medical Department the P.W.D. undertook a large and varied

programme of construction, possibly the most noteworthy one being the \$5,000,000 Government Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Central Medical Store at Petaling Jaya.

139. New Federal Government Offices at Kota Bahru, Alor Star and Kangar were completed which helped greatly to ease the critical shortage of office accommodation in these towns.

140. Various other building projects completed include the Government Printing Press in Ipoh, the National Youth Leadership Training Centre in Kuala Kubu Bahru, the new Marine Office in Port Swettenham, the new Survey Office in Kuantan and Post Offices in Kangar, Pekan, Rasa and Penggarang.

B. Postal Services Department

141. Steady progress continues to be maintained in the Postal Services Department in the States of Malaya. In 1964, four new Post Office buildings were completed and opened, viz., Rasa, Penggarang, Kangar and Pekan. One Post Office was established at Carey Island. In the rural areas 42 Postal Agencies were opened and five additional Mobile Post Offices were put into operation. A Riverine Postal Agency was also inaugurated.

142. In 1965, three new Post Offices, construction of which commenced in 1964, will be completed soon. Eighteen additional new Post Offices have been planned for this year. For the rural areas, it is planned to open a further 40 Postal Agencies and to inaugurate five more Mobile Post Offices.

143. Development of Postal Services in the State of Singapore is based on a Four-Year Development Plan covering the period 1961-1964.

144. With the completion of the Plan in 1965, the State of Singapore will eventually be served by 42 Post Offices of which 24 will be Delivery Post Offices. In the course of 1965 there are also plans to establish additional Postal Agencies but implementation will be subject to suitable agents being available.

C. Telecommunications Department

145. The past year has seen great progress in Malaysia in the field of international telecommunications.

146. The Royal Address to Parliament last year noted that one of the most significant developments in the field of telecommunications would be the commissioning of the SEACOM (South East Asia Commonwealth Cable) system between Singapore, Jesselton and Hongkong.

147. The Singapore-Jesselton section of this cable has now been brought into service with effect from 15th January, 1965 and the Jesselton-Hongkong section was brought into service on 31st March, 1965. The completion of the Singapore-Jesselton section of this cable has strengthened the bonds between Eastern and Western Malaysia, and will be of great benefit to trade. The Jesselton-Hongkong section will provide adequate high-grade telephone circuits between Malaysia and Hongkong. This is indeed a big step forward in our efforts to improve international telecommunications.

148. Another important development in international telecommunications was the purchase by the Government of the assets of Cable & Wireless Ltd. In Singapore Cable & Wireless Ltd operated all the important external telegraph circuits to and from Singapore prior to 1st January, 1965. It is most important from a national standpoint to have all these external services directly under the control of Government.

149. Telecommunications facilities within Malaysia have also developed. There has been further progress towards improving telecommunications in Sabah and Sarawak. Development plans for further improvements in Sabah and Sarawak have been approved by the Government. These plans will cost many millions of dollars, but will enable the Government to improve internal telecommunications in those States, particularly to the major centres such as Sandakan, Tawau, Sibul, Miri, etc. Assistance

has also been given to the States of Eastern Malaysia by the provision of United Nations experts and Departmental officers, who have been sent there from Malaya on special projects.

150. In Western Malaysia, it has always been the Government's policy to improve telecommunications facilities in the less developed areas. With this objective in view a microwave scheme is being provided to link the East Coast States to the States in the West. This microwave link will provide telephone circuits of the highest quality.

151. Manual-type telephone exchanges in the East Coast States, as well as in the West Coast, will be converted to automatic working. This conversion will enable the National Subscriber Trunk Dialling Scheme to be extended to cover the whole of the country.

152. There has also been considerable progress in the development of television. It is now possible for television viewers along the West Coast of Malaya, from Singapore and Johore Bahru right up to Kangar, to receive television programmes. It is the Government's intention to extend the television service to the East Coast as soon as possible; some progress on this project should be made before the end of the year.

D. Regional Department, Eastern Malaysia

153. The Regional Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Eastern Malaysia has continued to make steady progress. This was particularly so in Sarawak where 1964 was the first year of its current Development Plan; the results of the previous years planning are now materialising. On the other hand in Sabah the year has been basically a planning period in preparation for 1965, the first year of the Sabah Development Plan.

154. Various projects are representative of the developments completed during the year. Three major Post Offices and Automatic Telephone Exchange buildings were completed together with seven minor ones. Eight small Rural Automatic Exchanges

were completed and put into service together with extensions to three major exchanges. Underground cable schemes associated with the new exchanges were completed at six centres together with new junction radio equipment effecting improvements to communications on four routes involving the development of three new hill-top repeater stations.

155. Perhaps the most significant development during the year was the completion of the South East Asia Commonwealth Cable connecting the Jesselton Exchange with Singapore and the States of Malaya.

156. Notwithstanding the progress made during 1964 the major problem has been and remains the acute shortage of staff at all levels, the situation being further aggravated by increased service and emergency requirements.

157. In furtherance of the policy laid down last year to extend the scale of telecommunications facilities currently available in Western Malaysia to the Borneo States, a development programme making provision for telecommunications and postal development to the extent of \$26,000,000 has been drawn up in Sabah for the period 1965 to 1970 to be incorporated in the 1966-1970 Malaysia Plan. Similarly in Sarawak proposals have been made for inclusion in the 1966-1970 Malaysia Plan, proposals which will be examined in relation to the overall Development Plan.

158. Proposals in the Borneo Territories provide for the introduction of main trunk routes engineered to the highest standards to develop a basic system thus allowing all centres ultimately satisfactory access to the SEACOM Cable and Western Malaysia.

159. Associated with these main trunk routes will be the development of the major and minor telephone exchanges and the introduction of the first stages of subscriber-trunk dialling to the network.

160. It is envisaged that Postal Services will develop at much the same rate as

telecommunications and new Post Offices have been planned as required. Development of rural postal services will take the form mainly of establishing new Postal Agencies to meet as far as possible the requirements of Rural Development Plans.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

161. While the main emphasis in the Ministry will continue to be placed on preventive health, work to improve and expand the curative facilities in the hospitals will also proceed steadily.

162. The general health of the nation continued to improve. The death rate in 1963 stood at 8.9 per thousand population as against 9.3 in 1962, while the infant mortality rate decreased to 57 per thousand live births in 1963 as against 59 in 1962. The figures in 1963 showed a reduction of 28% and 24% respectively when compared to those in 1957.

163. Vigilant and sustained measures continued to be taken to prevent the entry of dangerous infectious diseases such as smallpox, plague, etc., into the country. In spite of these, however, Malaysia in common with many other countries in this region, experienced serious outbreaks of cholera since May, 1963.

164. The cholera outbreak in Kedah and Perlis which occurred in December, 1963, was effectively controlled by June, 1964, and these States were declared to be free from infection. In all 111 cases including 18 deaths were recorded. In April, 1964, outbreaks of Cholera occurred in the States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang, involving 409 cases with 127 deaths, distributed as under:

	Cases	Deaths		Total
		in hospitals	in kampongs	
Kelantan ...	69	2	19	21
Trengganu ...	297	21	80	101
Pahang ...	43	2	3	5

165. Ignorance and the reluctance on the part of the populace, particularly in Trengganu, to report suspected cases of cholera or to enter hospital for treatment, seriously impeded effective control and preventive measures

especially in the initial stages of the outbreak. In addition to the total number of cases referred to there were vast numbers of undiscovered cases. The deaths in the kampongs were among those who received no treatment and were established as cholera cases only following post-mortem examinations. These States were declared free from infection in January, 1965.

166. The expansion of the Medical and Health Services into the rural areas made excellent progress. The number of health centres and clinics completed under the Rural Health Scheme had, by the end of last year, exceeded the original target of the Second Five-Year Development Plan, by 63. By the end of 1964 a total of 665 projects comprising 30 Main Health Centres, 99 Health Sub-Centres and 538 Midwives' Clinics had been completed, bringing the total completed projects, since the commencement of the First Five-Year Development Plan, to 38 Main Health Centres, 107 Health Sub-Centres and 562 Midwives' Clinics. A further 164 projects are under construction.

167. Numerous improvements were also effected to existing hospitals. In addition to the establishment of more units, wards, out-patient departments, operating theatres, X-ray departments, laboratories, etc., have been improved or extended, and new ones added. Out-moded kitchens have been modernised and in most hospitals modern sanitation installations have replaced the unhygienic bucket system. Thus our hospitals to-day have more and better facilities to cope with the over-increasing demand made by our rising and health-conscious population.

168. The Medical Faculty at the University of Malaya has been completed and is fully functioning. Construction on the first phase of the University Hospitals is proceeding most rapidly. It must be completed to provide clinical training to the students beginning courses in the early part of 1966.

169. Planning of the first phase of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur,

which will comprise ward blocks of 600 beds, a Radiotherapy Centre and a Student Nurses' Hostel, is reaching the final stage. Necessary tenders will be called towards the end of this year. Similarly, site work for the new General Hospital, Seremban, is now completed and tenders for piling are being called. The design for the Klang Hospital is under preparation while the District Hospitals at Dungun and Tanjong Karang are under construction and are expected to be completed by the end of this year. Bed accommodation in the various hospitals increased from 20,337 in 1957 to 25,575 at the end of last year.

170. The National Tuberculosis Control Campaign, launched in 1961, has made very commendable progress. With the completion of its first or "training" phase, more than 900 nursing and health personnel, laboratory assistants, X-ray operators and other staff have been trained in various aspects of tuberculosis control work. The campaign is now in its second or "attack" phase, which includes the protection of susceptible groups by the administration of B.C.G. vaccinations and the finding of new cases through mass X-rays followed by bacteriological examination, where necessary. Infectious cases are admitted for institutional treatment, while non-infectious ones are treated on an ambulatory basis until completely cured. A total of 432,603 persons have been given B.C.G. vaccinations while a total of 624,160 have been X-rayed.

171. A Malaria Control Division is being established in the Ministry of Health. On the conclusion of the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project, a Malaria Pre-eradication Project was started in July, 1964. A survey is being carried out to determine the practicability of embarking on a Malaya-wide malaria eradication programme.

172. The incidence of yaws in the East Coast States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang has been reduced to an insignificant level and the yaws control campaign in these States, is now integrated as part of the normal

health services. Measures for the control of this disease are now concentrated in small pocket areas in the States of Kedah and Perak.

173. Similarly, measures for the control of filariasis are now concentrated only in known local areas along the Sungei Pahang, the West Coast of Kedah, and the lower reaches of Sungei Perak and Sungei Bernam.

174. The continued expansion and improvement of the Medical and Health Services are benefiting ever-increasing numbers of our population. Attendance at all clinics and health centres have, since 1957, increased steadily. In 1964 more than 12,200,000 attendances were recorded at hospital out-patient departments, static dispensaries, mobile dispensaries and health centres. Dental clinics which in 1964 increased by 41 additional units, registered a record attendance of 925,498. The number of in-patients increased to a total of 399,874 in 1964.

175. However, the shortage of doctors, dental surgeons and Pharmacists continues. On the other hand, with the stepping up of the training of paramedical staff, the shortage among these categories of staff is slowly being relieved. A total of 1,059 student nurses, 436 pupil assistant nurses and 309 pupil midwives are in training. The tempo will be maintained for many more years in the future until the shortage of trained personnel has been overcome and the needs of our ever-expanding service adequately met.

176. Some 110 Malaysian doctors and dental surgeons who possess specialist qualifications in various medical, dental and research fields are now serving in the Ministry of Health. In 1957, there were only 47 specialist officers, of whom only 12 were Malaysians. In addition 38 medical and dental officers are undertaking post-graduate study courses abroad.

177. Among the many other projects which will be completed in 1965 are: the Dental Nurses Training School, Penang; the Public Health Institute, Kuala Lumpur; the National Tuberculosis Centre, Kuala Lumpur; the

Rural Health Training School, Rembau; the Student Nurses' Hostel, Johore Bahru; and the extension of the Rural Health Training School, Jitra. These six projects alone will cost more than \$5,000,000.

178. 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

179. With the approval of the Dewan Ra'ayat the Government lodged a notice of termination of the Currency Agreement, 1960, in December 1964, so that the Board would be placed in liquidation after 18 months from that date and Bank Negara would become responsible for the issue of the new Malaysian currency. Nevertheless, the Government is continuing negotiations with the Brunei Government to reach agreement on the use of the new Malaysian currency in Brunei, should Brunei wish to do so.

180. The Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board was appointed in June 1964. The Board has already held enquiries in respect of 101 items with a view to their inclusion in the Malaysian Common Market. The reports of the Tariff Advisory Board on these items have been received. The Government anticipates that it will be able to reach a firm decision on these reports so that a start can be made on the establishment of the Common Market.

181. The Government has held extensive discussions with the Singapore

Government regarding the establishment of a free trade zone in Singapore, and the planning for such a zone is well advanced. The Government hopes to be able to introduce legislation to provide for the establishment of free trade zones in Singapore and elsewhere in Malaysia where these are considered necessary in the near future. The Government also hopes that the legislation required to provide for the establishment of Malaysia-wide tariffs will be presented to Parliament before the end of this year.

182. The Government realises that there is some dissatisfaction amongst traders and manufacturers at the delay which has occurred in removing the internal barriers to trade between the regions of Malaysia. It is the Government's policy to promote such internal trade. It is hoped that substantial progress can be made this year once the reports of the Tariff Advisory Board have been received on the classes of goods which should be included within the Malaysian Common Market.

183. It should be appreciated, however, that the present arrangements for dividing Federal revenue in Singapore between the Central and State Governments make the development of a Common Market more difficult and consideration will have to be given to their alteration of rapid development of the Common Market is to be achieved.

184. In the 1965 Budget, the Government found it necessary to provide for substantial tax increases. Without these increases, the Government would have had to operate with a deficit which would have given rise to justifiable concern over the maintenance of our existing financial stability. To a considerable extent this fiscal problem results from the need to increase expenditures on defence and security to meet the threat of external aggression. At the same time, the Government is determined to press ahead to maintain the momentum of development already achieved in the States of Malaya and Singapore, and to achieve a similar momentum in the Borneo States.

185. It is clear that we have entered a period of strain which will present us with financial problems more difficult than we have had to face before. The Government is planning to introduce several administrative economy measures which should help restrain the growth of recurrent expenditures and ensure that every development dollar goes as far as possible. It is anticipated that significant financial aid will continue to be received from those friendly governments already assisting us, especially in the field of defence. The Government is also making every effort to increase foreign borrowing on reasonable terms and to encourage more domestic savings. As part of this effort, the Government will offer the people of Malaysia an opportunity to make a major contribution to meeting these financial problems through a special issue of Defence Bonds. These Bonds will be especially designed for the individual saver and will enable him to better provide for his own and his children's future. The proceeds will help strengthen the military muscle we are developing to guarantee our security. Let us all invest in the security of Malaysia and its future as a free and prosperous society.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

186. In the sphere of foreign relations, the Government's policy has continued to be based upon the twin pillars of upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and concurrently maintaining an active and independent foreign policy consistent with Afro-Asian and Commonwealth ideals and aspirations.

187. The Government has spared no efforts to strengthen regional co-operation while preserving friendly relations with all countries reciprocating such sentiments. In keeping with her policy of encouraging and supporting subject nations in their struggle for independence, Malaysia welcomed the birth of independent Gambia, Zambia, Malta and Malawi as new members of the family of nations, and also as members of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has in-

creased in strength. In the course of the past year, preliminary meetings for the formation of a Commonwealth Secretariat have taken place and nominations are now being sought for the post of Secretary-General.

188. The past year has been one of increased hostility from Indonesia and while at the beginning of the period under review there seemed a possibility of peace, Indonesian intransigence prevented its realisation. In June, 1964, the Prime Minister attended a Summit Meeting of the Heads of Government of Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia in Tokyo. At the urging of President Macapagal and in a determined effort to achieve peace in the region, the Prime Minister agreed that talks should commence although the Indonesian Government failed to abide by its solemn undertaking to withdraw Indonesian troops from Malaysian soil prior to such talks. The Prime Minister, acting in good faith, agreed to participate in the talks but Indonesia's duplicity became evident during the ensuing discussion and Indonesian intransigence caused the talks to founder.

189. In this heightening crisis, the Prime Minister left for London on June 29, 1964 to attend the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. In the course of the meeting, the Prime Minister briefed his Commonwealth colleagues and received from them assurances that they would maintain efforts to reduce areas of international disagreement by all means within their power, and their sympathy and support for Malaysia in her efforts to preserve her sovereign independence and territorial integrity.

190. Following the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the Prime Minister proceeded to the United States in the third week of July 1964 at the invitation of the President of the United States. In Washington the President of the United States affirmed his country's support for a free and independent Malaysia and for Malaysia's efforts to maintain her security, to preserve her sovereignty and to continue her development in peace and harmony.

The United States also agreed to provide military training for Malaysian personnel and to consider credit facilities for the purchase of military equipment.

191. At the end of July 1964 the Prime Minister proceeded to Canada where he had discussions with his Canadian counterpart. Resulting from this visit, Canada offered to train Malaysian Air Force personnel, arrange financial facilities for the purchase of Canadian aircraft and increase Canadian Colombo Plan contributions to Malaysia.

192. Meantime, the Indonesian offensive was intensified. On 17th August, 1964, the first invasion of the Malaysian Mainland was made at Pontian in Johore. The Malaysian Government informed the United Nations Security Council of this act of aggression. In the midnight hours of September 1/2, Indonesian aircraft dropped a force of paratroops initially estimated to number 40 but later confirmed to total 96, into the Labis area of Johore. The Indonesian Government at first denied responsibility but, when confronted by material evidence at the Security Council Meeting in September 1964, openly admitted that the paratroop landing was carried out by the Indonesian Government.

193. The Security Council voted by 9 votes to 2 for a resolution deploring the incident of 2nd September, 1964, but the resolution was not adopted owing to the use of the veto by the Soviet Union. Despite the veto, Malaysia scored a major moral victory through her indictment of blatant, inexcusable and proven aggression.

194. Despite her major set-back at the United Nations, Indonesia renewed her diplomatic offensive against Malaysia at the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cairo in October, 1964. Regrettably, an invitation was not extended to Malaysia owing to Indonesia's exploitation of the unanimity rule although Malaysian credentials as a non-aligned country fully conform with the criteria for participation. President Sukarno championed the Peking line of "no

peaceful co-existence". But this major threat to non-alignment was effectively contained by the overwhelming majority. The final resolution of the conference of 10th October faithfully reflected the sentiment expressed by the Prime Minister of India during his speech when he called for "conciliation as distinct from confrontation". Meanwhile Indonesian attempts to make anti-Malaysia propaganda outside the Conference were offset by the Malaysian Embassy in Cairo.

195. Indonesian aggression has continued unabated in the period under review. A consistent build-up of forces has taken place on the borders of Eastern Malaysia, infiltration has continued in Eastern Malaysia and extended to the Peninsula, subversion attempts have persisted and sabotage had occurred in both the mainland and in Singapore. The beginning of the year witnessed the assumption by Malaysia of a seat in the United Nations Security Council and the withdrawal from the United Nations Organisation of Indonesia, objecting to Malaysia's Security Council membership. The withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations has not in any way affected Malaysia's international standing of her membership of the Security Council but had, contrary to expectations in Djakarta, struck a grievous blow to Indonesia's standing, particularly in the Afro-Asian region.

196. Malaysia regards her membership in the Security Council in terms of her own dedication to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. In the hope that the United Nations would be further strengthened and more effective, Malaysia proposed that the principle of unanimity in the Security Council be buttressed by a Convention of the permanent members which would ensure that, when trouble breaks out in any part of the world, the permanent members should feel able to act in unanimity, bearing in mind their primary responsibility for the preservation of peace. The unanimity should be achieved for the limited purpose of stopping the conflict, lest it should spread and lest a

small fire left unquenched would become a wider conflagration.

197. In the year under review the Government has concentrated its efforts in asserting Malaysia's right to participate in the Second Afro-Asian Conference which is scheduled to take place in Algiers in June, 1965. Towards this end, in April, 1964, at the preparatory meeting held in Djakarta, Malaysia's case for participation was put forward by India and supported by several other countries. It was decided that Malaysia's invitation to the Conference would be extended as soon as "obstacles" are removed. This decision was made in deference to Indonesia who was host to the Conference.

198. In November, 1964, the Deputy Prime Minister led a delegation to North African States and obtained assurances of support for Malaysia's participation in the Second Afro-Asian Conference. In December, 1964, the Prime Minister addressed himself to all Afro-Asian Heads of State seeking support for Malaysia's participation in the Afro-Asian Conference and received encouraging responses.

199. Realising the failure of her confrontation policy, although reluctant to return to the path of peace, Indonesia has made several moves for peace talks aimed at improving her tarnished reputation. Indonesia initiated in late February, 1965, a move through Thailand for a meeting at Ministerial level. When Malaysia accepted this proposal Indonesia made another proposal for a meeting at the Heads of Government level. When this proposal too was accepted, Indonesia gave an excuse that the time was not appropriate for a meeting and accused the Prime Minister of making statements which jeopardised the atmosphere for rapprochement. Indonesian good faith has never been above reproach and all efforts for successful peace negotiations have failed on the grounds of Indonesian intransigence.

200. In late March, 1965, the Deputy Prime Minister embarked upon a second mission to African countries to place Malaysia's case before them and

to obtain their support for Malaysia's participation in the Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers, and received cordial welcomes and assurances of support.

201. Malaysia's relations with the Philippines continued to be affected by the latter's claim on Sabah and its persistence in not recognizing Malaysia. Efforts to resolve the claim were not successful. In early August, 1964, Malaysia proposed that talks be held at official level in Bangkok. The Philippines could not accept this proposal unless Malaysia would agree that areas of disagreement in Bangkok be referred to the International Court of Justice which is one of the modes of settling the question contained in the Manila Agreement.

202. In the course of the year under review, Their Majesties, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong paid State Visits to Japan in June, 1964, and to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Jordan and to the United Arab Republic in April, 1965, thereby further strengthening the ties between Malaysia and Japan as well as the Islamic nations of the Middle East. Malaysia was also host to a number of foreign dignitaries.

203. Parallel with the Government's efforts to make Malaysia better known abroad and to forestall Indonesian propaganda against the country by attendance at Afro-Asian meetings and conferences, the Government is in the process of establishing three missions in Africa—a second mission in North Africa, and one each in East and West Africa which will be this country's first resident diplomatic missions in Africa South of the Sahara.

204. Malaysia faces a total threat to her very existence. This threat, far from diminishing, has increased even though it is a drain on Indonesia's resources and a travesty of the noble principle enunciated in the Bandung Declaration of 1955. Malaysia is strengthened in the conviction that she faces this massive threat, secure in the confidence that her friends both within and outside the Commonwealth would

assist her in the military and diplomatic fields. Malaysia is equally determined to spare no efforts in her relentless and persistent pursuit to preserve peace in this region. Malaysia is prepared to talk to Indonesia and to seek a peaceful solution consistent with the integrity and sovereignty of Malaysia.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

General Education

205. Primary education has continued to make satisfactory progress, and provision for accommodation and supply of teachers has been well catered for. With the abolition of the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination since last year, every child can now look forward to at least nine years of education leading up to the Lower Certificate of Education. Although only about 70% of the children who completed their primary education in 1964 have so far accepted places in lower secondary classes, this is an increase of about 38% over that for 1964, or in terms of enrolment, about 60,000 more pupils are in the first-year class of secondary schools.

206. The launching of this new Comprehensive Education System involved not only the provision of additional teachers required for the increased enrolment but also an accelerated building programme to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing lower secondary enrolment. With special funds allocated for the purpose, construction of 84 new units of schools and extensions was launched in 1964, and these are either now completed or nearing completion. All these units provide every facility required in the expansion of lower secondary education including the provision of science laboratories, domestic science rooms, workshops and equipment. In order to exercise economy and make maximum use of building space, the Government has found it necessary to introduce double sessions in lower secondary schools.

207. Upper secondary education has continued to progress in a normal way and the number of Sixth Form places have been increased, in keeping with increased enrolment. Plans are being

made now for further expansion, with effect from 1968, of upper secondary education, including technical and vocational education as a result of the introduction of the Comprehensive Education System this year.

208. Increased provision has been made for the study of the pupils own languages as a result of a greater demand by the parents of pupils for the study of Chinese and Tamil. This is in keeping with the National Education Policy in which the Government has undertaken to preserve and sustain the growth of the languages and culture of the main communities living in this country.

Malay Medium Secondary Education

209. It will be recalled that from a modest beginning of about 600 pupils in 1959, Malay medium secondary education has expanded rapidly to reach an enrolment of nearly 30,000 in 1964. A further expansion in this direction has taken place this year when the intake in the first year of lower secondary has increased from 10,841 in 1964 to 36,135. In addition, it is very encouraging to note that for the first time, there is a demand for such education, through a Malay Medium Remove Class, from pupils who have completed their primary education in national-type schools. So far, 338 pupils have been enrolled this year in Remove classes.

210. The Government is now on the threshold of expanding post-secondary education in this field. The Malay medium Sixth Form classes which were started in 1963 have completed their two-year education. The special selection examination for their entry to the University of Malaya has been held and thirty-one candidates have entered the University as undergraduates from the Malay Medium teaching stream for the first time in the history of education in the country. Intake into these Sixth Form classes has also steadily increased from 35 in 1963 to 83 in 1964 and the present figure for 1965 is 150. At the same time, Sixth Form science education in the Malay Medium was started last year, and the intake has been doubled this year.

Special Education

211. The Government is currently reviewing the policy of integrated education for the blind and deaf children into ordinary schools with a view to carrying out its responsibility to offer educational opportunities to the physically handicapped within the limits of reasonable public expenditure.

Provision of Educational Services

212. Besides the obvious need for more teachers and greater accommodation as a result of educational expansion, much has also been done to improve the services for schools in maintaining and improving educational standards. The development of school libraries is considered of vital importance in this field and detailed plans for the provision of library rooms and other equipment are now ready. A standing committee with representatives from the Ministry of Education and the Malayan Library Association has been established to provide continuous guidance to schools in the organisation and expansion of libraries.

213. The audio-visual aids service has also been strengthened by the addition of a 16 mm. Sound Film Library for the loan of educational films and sound tapes to schools. A pilot project is also being started this year to provide a series of ten telecasts on the teaching of science, in both Malay and English, to study the feasibility of providing educational television as a regular feature in our schools.

Technical Education

214. With the introduction of the Comprehensive Education System, technical education in the form of Industrial Arts will be an optional subject which will be available to many pupils and the existing Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong will be absorbed under this set-up. The purpose of introducing such practical subjects to pupils in lower secondary schools is to widen the base of their general education so that the teachers will be in a better position to gauge the potential of each pupil. At the same time, a study is also being made how the existing buildings of the Sekolah²

Lanjutan Kampong can be used effectively in the programme for upper secondary education, including technical and vocational education.

Teacher Training

215. With the closing down of the Malaysian Teachers' College at Brinsford Lodge in the United Kingdom at the end of 1964, and the replacement of this college by the new Malayan Teachers' College at Johore Bahru, the training of teachers is now conducted entirely in this country. To increase the output of teachers from the colleges, action is being taken to convert the Specialist Teachers' Training Institute, Kuala Lumpur, into a Malayan Teachers' College.

216. With the introduction of the Comprehensive Education System it has been found necessary to find other means to supplement the teacher training offered in the colleges. In order to supply the additional 4,120 teachers needed for this, it was decided to set up 22 Regional Training Centres in established secondary schools and to mobilise the services of experienced teachers in assisted schools to help in the training programme at the various centres. The syllabuses for these Regional Training Centres have been prepared carefully so that the standard of training at these centres will be comparable to that provided in the Malayan Teachers' Colleges.

217. In-service training for teachers has been intensified. At the same time, with the introduction of a programme by which Malayan Teachers' Colleges specialise in certain subjects of the secondary schools curriculum, it has been possible also to provide one-year supplementary advanced courses for trained teachers in specialist subjects.

National Language

218. The minimum time specified for the study of the National Language in secondary schools has been increased by about a quarter so that the pupils now spend not less than 160 minutes per week in the study of this subject, and thus progress more rapidly towards acquiring a working knowledge of the National Language.

Muslim Religious Instruction

219. In accordance with section 36 of the Education Act, 1961, religious instruction is being provided in assisted schools. In 1964 the Central Government spent slightly more than \$3,300,000 on such instruction. At present there are 262 religious teachers in secondary schools, and the Government is considering recruiting more in 1965 to meet the increase in the number of students taking Muslim religious instruction. The Government is also examining the present terms and conditions of service of religious teachers in both primary and secondary schools with a view to formulating a proper scheme of service.

Aid to Ra'ayat Religious Schools

220. The Government will continue to give aid to the Ra'ayat Religious Schools in the form of grants. In 1964, a sum of \$536,213 was paid out as grants to 445 Ra'ayat Religious Schools. In 1965 a sum of \$600,000 has been voted for this purpose. As a result of the assistance given by the Government the Ra'ayat Religious Schools are now able to develop and expand.

Muslim College

221. The Ministry has been providing subventions to the Muslim College; the provision for 1965 is \$200,000. The College, with encouragement given by the Central as well as State Governments, is developing rapidly. To cope with the increased enrolment the Government has approved a capital grant of \$2,500,000 to the College to meet the cost of a new building in Petaling Jaya on condition that the College is converted into an Educational Institution under section 25 (1) (f) of the Education Act, 1961.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

222. One of the main responsibilities of this Ministry is the co-ordination of all activities, resources, efforts and expenditure directed towards the successful implementation of the Development Plan, especially the Rural Development Programme. The co-ordination exercise is carried out

through the use of operations techniques which have been very effective in the assessment of progress, problems or delay experienced in the course of implementing a development scheme.

223. The "nerve" centre for such co-ordination exercise is the National Operations Room. It is in this room that progress achieved from time to time and basic information on development projects are recorded.

224. In 1964 a total of 2,055 visitors visited the National Operations Room. They were given briefings on the working of the operations techniques and on the achievements of the Development Plan. Visitors from overseas have been impressed with the practical and effective application of these techniques in the detection of any problems or weaknesses during the execution of any development scheme.

225. In addition to carrying out co-ordination work this Ministry succeeded, in 1964, in providing hundreds of minor rural schemes throughout the country. These minor schemes are designed to give better amenities and facilities to the rural people including those who live in New Villages and Local Council areas. In 1964, a sum of \$12,000,000 was spent on the construction of minor works, such as roads, bridges, community centres, wells, small water supplies, drains and markets in the rural areas, while a sum of \$11,500,000 was utilised for the purpose of constructing places of worship, i.e., mosques, suraus, religious schools, temples and churches.

226. Following upon the establishment of Malaysia, the Ministry has taken steps to intensify development efforts in the States of Sabah and Sarawak, especially in the field of rural development. Two senior officers have been posted to the two States as State Development Officers. They are responsible for carrying out co-ordination work at the State level insofar as planning and implementation of development projects are concerned. In addition to intensifying development efforts in Sabah and

Sarawak, the Ministry is also responsible for the co-ordination and execution of Emergency Development and Rehousing Schemes in the two States so that these are carried out as normal development schemes.

227. On 4th, 5th and 6th June, 1965, the Ministry will hold a Congress known as "Kongres Ekonomi Bumi-putra" with a view to giving opportunities to all concerned to express their views and make positive and constructive proposals with regard to the participation of the indigenous people in the fields of commerce and industry. The subjects that will form the basis of discussion at the Congress will be training, capital formation, services, commerce, industry, lands and marketing. The Ministry is now making all preparations for launching the Congress, which is part of the Second Phase of the Rural Development Programme.

228. The Ministry is also responsible for the general aspects of the policies and implementation of projects undertaken by statutory bodies such as the Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA), the Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA), and the Muslims Pilgrims Savings Corporation. The functions and responsibilities of each of these bodies are explained in subsequent paragraphs.

229. The Ministry is also responsible for the policy and implementation of the Adult Education Programme in the rural areas.

Adult Education Division

230. In accordance with the policy of the Government to raise the standard of living of the people of this country, especially those of the rural areas, the Adult Education Division of the Ministry continues to take active steps to eliminate illiteracy by teaching in the Adult Education Classes subjects which will help them to improve their living conditions.

231. The purpose and aims of the Adult Education Programme are:

- (a) to eliminate poverty and backwardness;

- (b) to encourage the citizens of this country to learn and use the National Language;

- (c) to foster national consciousness and a sense of unity;

- (d) to strengthen our democratic way of life; and

- (e) to foster the sense of undivided loyalty to this country.

232. Up to date, the Adult Education Division has established 11,911 classes with a teaching staff of 7,327 personnel. The total enrolment is 307,648. This includes 2,330 classes of 59,666 non-Malay students learning the National Language.

233. The Muslim students of the Adult Education Classes are given Islamic religious instructions. Altogether 6,562 classes with an enrolment of 155,345 are receiving instruction, which includes not only the theoretical aspects of Islam but also the practical aspects of the religion, thus encouraging the adoption of progressive attitudes for the betterment of life and society.

234. Women students in the Adult Education Classes are given instructions in Home Economics with a view to giving them useful knowledge of housekeeping, especially in the fields of nutrition, health, child-care and sewing. Up to date, there are 28,584 students in 1,188 Home Economics Classes. Teachers for these classes have undergone special training in the Taman² Asohan of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority.

235. To publicise the aims of Rural Development and Adult Education to the rural people the Field Information Staff of the Division have so far visited 689 kampongs. It is estimated that 193,657 people have been covered by such publicity work.

236. Following on the Government's policy of intensifying efforts to implement National and Rural Development Schemes in Sabah, the Adult Education Division has successfully completed preparatory work required for the establishment of Adult Education Classes in that State. The classes are expected to be opened before the middle of this year.

**Rural and Industrial Development
Authority (RIDA)**

237. Since 1963, this Authority has directed considerable efforts and time towards consolidating projects established in the previous years. This exercise involving the assessment and evaluation of every established project was carried forward into 1964.

238. One of the important functions of the Authority is the provision of training facilities for the rural people. In 1964, a total of 740 women from the rural areas were given courses in Home Economics in the Taman² Asohan of the Authority at Kuala Lumpur, Kepala Batas and Malacca. These women were prospective teachers in the Home Economics Classes organised by the Adult Education Division of the Ministry.

239. Courses in book-keeping were given to small businessmen. Several teachers were sent by RIDA to various kampongs all over the country to conduct two categories of courses in book-keeping, i.e., preliminary and advanced courses. The response from the small businessmen has been very encouraging.

240. The RIDA Training College at Petaling Jaya caters for the training of students in Stenography, Secretaryship, Accountancy and General Business Management so as to enable them to obtain appropriate qualifications in such courses.

241. In October, 1964, one more Pandan and Mengkuang Weaving Centre was opened at Bagan Pinang, Port Dickson bringing the total of such Centres run by the Authority to three. The biggest is at Rusila, Kuala Trengganu. About 40 to 60 women are trained in those centres each year.

242. The Loans Division of the Authority has always been active in its role of providing credit facilities to small businessmen and co-operative societies. In 1964 a total of 1,008 loans valued at \$3,699,203 were approved and issued. The figures above show increases over the figures for 1963 during which only 699 loans valued at \$3,400,000 were issued. These loans

were for commercial undertakings, industries, agriculture, animal husbandry, and other enterprises. The total amount of loans issued by RIDA up to the end of 1964 is in the region of \$27,000,000.

243. In the field of transport, RIDA has so far established 15 new bus services on 15 new roads constructed under the Rural Development Programme. Up to the end of 1964 the Authority established a total of 50 bus services throughout the States of Malaya with a total mileage of 690 miles. The revenue collections as a whole have indicated that the services are profitable concerns.

244. In the field of rubber processing (processing of latex purchased from smallholders), the Authority has not constructed any new rubber factory since 1963 as it has been directing its attention and efforts towards improving the running of the existing 13 rubber factories. Work on improvement and consolidation of these factories is still progressing. However, in 1964 the Authority established 18 more Group Processing Centres in various kampongs in the country by way of loan assistance to the smallholders concerned. This brings the total of Group Processing Centres established so far to 101.

245. In its effort to help batik makers in Kelantan and Trengganu, the Authority continues, as in the past, to supply them with high quality imported white cloth, sold at current market prices. The Authority stations an officer in the East Coast to advise the batik makers not only on improved methods of production but also on the type of designs which can be expected to create bigger demands.

246. The RIDA Boatyard at Kuala Trengganu underwent reorganisation in 1964. Indeed a busy year, as orders for the construction of small craft, patrol and fishing boats were exceptionally heavy. These orders were placed by the Police, Customs, and Fisheries Departments, and also by the Brunei Government. Works undertaken during the year were well over \$1,000,000.

247. One of the steps taken by RIDA to provide marketing facilities for rural producers is the construction of Pekan² Sahari in suitable places in the rural areas, thus giving them appropriate premises for selling their produce. In 1964 the Authority spent \$302,800 on the construction of 38 new Pekan² Sahari.

Future Programmes

248. The future programmes for RIDA embrace the Training College, the Boatyard, small industries, the construction of Headquarters, and extension of RIDA services to Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore.

249. Since training plays a very important role in the economic development of the country, RIDA hopes to expand existing facilities provided for in its Training College so as to allow an increase in future student intake.

250. The Authority has completed a thorough study of the operation and administration of the Boatyard, Kuala Trengganu, and plans to enlarge it.

251. RIDA is now taking active steps to establish a new division called the Management Advisory Services Division. Its main functions will be to give advice to small businessmen on control, techniques, accounts, administration, and also on industries. With the establishment of this Division, small businessmen will have opportunities to improve their businesses on industrial undertakings.

252. Construction of the new RIDA Headquarters-cum-shop-houses at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman in Kuala Lumpur started in 1965. The eight-storey building is expected to be completed at the beginning of 1966. When it is ready it will have shopping premises which will be rented out to businessmen who find it difficult to get such premises in Kuala Lumpur.

253. Action to extend the Rural and Industrial Development Authority Ordinance, 1953 to Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore is being taken. In the meantime, steps to find out the possibility of going ahead with certain

feasible projects in these States are under way.

Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA)

254. The Federal Land Development Authority implements all large land schemes of the Government. Up to date the Authority has started 61 Land Development Schemes in the States of Malaya. The Authority has succeeded in planting 147,500 acres of new land with rubber and palm oil, and in this connection has also settled 8,038 families of 48,228 people. A total of 3,000 more families will be settled in Land Development Schemes that are being opened in 1965. When all the phases of the 61 schemes have been completed, about 262,500 acres of new land will have been developed and planted with high-yielding rubber and palm oil. These schemes eventually will support about 21,000 families.

255. In keeping with the Government's policy of agricultural diversification, the Authority has started to implement a programme to plant oil palms as a major crop for smallholders in new areas where soils and other conditions are found to be suitable. However, up to the end of 1964, the Authority has successfully planted 17,404 acres in nine schemes with oil palm. A total of 9,445 more acres are now ready for field planting during this year's planting season.

256. The three early rubber schemes in Kedah—the Batu 8, Guar Napai and Bukit Tembaga Schemes—have come under tapping while the first oil palm scheme in Kulai, Johore, has commenced production. The output and the quality of rubber and oil palm from these schemes have been most satisfactory; the settlers have now begun to repay their loans. Three more schemes will start producing during 1965, while a further three are expected to commence production in 1966.

257. All the schemes are provided by the Government with public amenities such as roads, shops, co-operative societies, schools, water supplies, drainage, telephone boxes, community centres and also places of worships.

Adequate management, training, suitable processing and marketing amenities, and extension services are also provided for.

258. The Jengka Triangle, one of the biggest potential Land Development Schemes, has immense agricultural development possibilities. An area of about 150,000 acres in the Triangle has been found suitable for large-scale agricultural development. The World Bank, which was invited by the Government to carry out a feasibility study on this area, has confirmed this. Today a regional "master plan" for the area is being prepared by consultants, and is expected to be ready before the end of this year.

259. Action to extend the Land Development Ordinance of 1956 to Sabah and Sarawak is being taken. Today, the FLDA, working in co-operation with the State Governments, is carrying out a close study of suitable areas for development on lines similar to those carried out in the States of Malaya.

260. With the implementation of big Land Development Schemes such as those carried out by FLDA, it is clear that the Government is implementing vigorously the opening up of new lands to settle people from all over the country in order to achieve its declared aim of improving the standards of living of the people.

Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation

261. The Corporation was established to give opportunities to Muslim citizens of this country to save money in order to enable them to fulfil their Fardhu Haji. It is also aimed at encouraging people to save so that their savings can indirectly be used for economic improvement of the nation. This in turn represents some measure of participation by the people themselves, especially those in the rural areas, in the commercial life of Malaysia.

262. Up to date, 13,361 people have opened saving accounts with the Corporation; they come from all walks of life of the Malay and other Muslim communities. The total amount of

savings collected so far, i.e., from the inception of the Corporation on 30th September, 1963, up to 28th February, 1965, is about \$908,860. This amount has been invested in profit-making ventures which do not conflict with Hukum Shara'. These profits are distinct from the interest which usually accrue from savings in other organisations, and come from investments such as the purchase of shares, estates and houses.

263. Originally, the Muslims Pilgrim Savings Corporation Act was intended to cover the States of Malaya only, but today its operation has been extended to the States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak so that Muslim communities in those States can avail themselves of the opportunities to save to enable them to fulfil their Fardhu Haji.

264. Although the Corporation has been established only recently, a total of 165 participants of the Corporation have gone to Mecca to fulfil their Fardhu Haji, which is of course an indication of a certain measure of success.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

265. The appointment of a full-time Minister brought about a closer co-ordination of the three departments in the Ministry. Guided by a new directive, each department carried out its functions within the framework of a pre-conceived plan.

266. This was very evident in the two major campaigns mounted during the year—the counter-confrontation campaign and the "Solidarity" campaign. These went off smoothly with telling effect as the results testify.

A. Department of Information Services

267. The year was one of considerable achievement, despite handicaps and shortcomings. Numerous problems facing the young nation were aggravated by Indonesian aggression and subversion. These had to be fully explained to the people to win their confidence and support.

268. The Department is being re-organised to enable it to discharge its increased functions effectively and efficiently. In Sabah, the dichotomy of the Department of Broadcasting and Information was carried out smoothly. By the end of the year a separate Department of Information with additional mobile units and staff was established. In Sarawak, in view of the security position, the field section was expanded considerably. Action to recruit staff and purchase mobile units and equipment has been initiated.

269. Working in conjunction with the Ministry of External Affairs, the Overseas Publicity Division is being re-organised. Two officers were posted abroad as Information Attaches, one to Manila and the other to Tokyo. Plans are in hand to expand this important branch of the Service and several additional overseas posts will be created.

270. All along top priority has been accorded to psychological warfare and counter-confrontation measures throughout the country during the year under review.

B. Filem Negara Malaysia

271. The Filem Negara, Malaysia, has completed its move into the new premises at Petaling Jaya. Two months of complicated moving operations of its specialised equipment have not deterred the unit from expanding its production activities.

272. The Filem Negara has for some time been labouring under a general shortage of staff and equipment, but the determination and devotion to duty of its officers have led to an increase in the output of films, particularly those designed to unite our people and to inform people overseas of the true facts of Indonesian confrontation and aggression.

273. As films are being used increasingly as a medium of instruction and information, our productions feed our cinemas, mobile units and the TV screen. They are becoming more and more an effective means of projecting the Malaysian way of life to the world.

274. The tender for the second phase of building a sound stage has been awarded, and work is expected to commence soon. The completion of the sound stage will provide added facilities for controlled interior shooting. It will then be possible for Filem Negara Malaysia to go into short feature production.

C. Department of Radio

275. Indonesia's confrontation and its effects on Malaysia have placed heavy responsibilities on the Department of Radio. Broadcasts to counter Indonesian propaganda have had to be carried out.

276. The plan to increase the strength of the overseas broadcasts service is being realised. The first new 100 Kw. short-wave transmitter became operational in April this year. Two more 100 Kw. transmitters will be made ready by August 31—the second anniversary of Malaysia Day. Proof that Suara Malaysia has penetrated Sukarno's batek curtain is seen in the Indonesian decree of November 1963, forbidding Indonesians to listen to the station on pain of heavy punishment, including death.

277. At home, the national news bulletins are being broadcast daily by Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. Special arrangements were made to broadcast a daily news commentary in Malay, English and Mandarin direct to Sabah and Sarawak. Two additional 50 Kw. transmitters are in our pan-Malaysian plan this year to improve the reception of national programmes by Sabah and Sarawak.

278. Airtimes for the Orang Asli were increased from one hour to three hours per week.

279. Listeners participating in radio programmes are also on the increase while listeners' letters received by Radio Malaysia in Malaya alone totalled an all-time record of 966,968 for 1964.

280. Revenue from commercial broadcasts in 1964 was more than \$3,250,000 as compared to revenue received in 1963 which was slightly over \$3,000,000. About \$4,000,000 was collected from radio licenses in 1964.

281. The new Radio Malaysia Kota Bharu station was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan in November, 1964. The regional stations at Kuala Trengganu and Ipoh will be completed in 1965. A new Kuantan transmitting station, in the design and planning stage. The new studio of the Johore Bahru regional station is scheduled for completion before the end of 1965.

282. Another transmitter meant for pan-Malaysian services was completed and put into operation early this year; two more will be completed by 31st August, 1965. Altogether five high-powered short-wave transmitters costing \$1,156,614 will be in operation by the end of this year.

283. Despite a shortage of staff, Radio Malaysia has managed to maintain the quality of its programmes while pressing on with its development projects for 1964. Another major scheme in the planning stage is "Schools Broadcasting for the States of Malaya" to be introduced this year.

284. The Department of Radio in both Sabah and Sarawak have been rapidly Malaysianised. Only one expatriate contract officer remained in Sabah at the end of 1964. The Departments of Radio and Information are the first Departments in Sabah to be headed by local officers. This distinction is also enjoyed by Radio Malaysia in Sarawak.

D. Department of Television

285. In December, 1963, the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, inaugurated the Television Service in Malaya.

286. The service, a pilot project, with a studio in Kuala Lumpur was temporarily housed at Block "C" in the grounds of Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur. A 12-kilowatt effective radiated power transmitter situated at Bukit Sungei Besi serves to Boardcast over approximately 12 miles radius in the Kuala Lumpur area.

287. Television Malaysia which at its inception broadcast a total of 25½ hours weekly in four languages

(Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil) developed rapidly. Six months after the introduction of the service, viewing time was increased from 25½ hours to 44 hours.

288. By the use of Telecommunications microwave links and the establishment of transmitters in Ipoh and Malacca and at Kedah Peak, television was brought to Ipoh and Malacca on April 20, and Penang, Alor Star and Perlis on August 28. The Gunong Pulai transmitter in Johore came into operation on April 12, 1965.

289. With the power of the Bukit Sungei Besi transmitter increased from 12 Kw. E.R.P. to 100 Kw. E.R.P., the pilot service graduated into a regular service in July 1964. Within a few months television coverage had spread to all West Coast States, with signals being received in Singapore.

290. Television has made a tremendous impact on the lives of our people. With 46% of our programmes coming "live" from our studios there has been a great surge of interest and a growing awareness of the cultural contributions of our diverse communities. TV Malaysia has a definite role in the evolution of a culture which is Malaysian.

291. A 32-acre site at Pantai Valley has been acquired for a Broadcasting Centre incorporating Radio and Television. The TV part of the project costing nearly \$12,000,000 should be ready by 1967.

292. Plans for future development include the installation of more transmitters on the West Coast to improve the service, and the introduction of television in the East Coast States, together with a second channel to augment the present one.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Export Commodities

293. In the field of export commodities, it is the policy of the Government to continue to take measures to strengthen and consolidate their economic and commercial position. In respect of rubber the industry is presently revolutionized through the planting of high

yielding rubber clones which can yield more than 3,000 pounds per acre per annum, thereby achieving the one ton per acre per annum. Yields are also being increased by the application of new yield stimulants, tapping and propagation methods and the benefits of these advances are brought even to the smallest producers. New producing methods are being introduced which will reduce processing time from several days to a matter of hours as well as allowing more systematic and beneficial treatment of the entire crop, latex and scrap.

294. Presently natural rubber is sold in world markets in bare-backed bales coated with talcum powder to largely arbitrary visual standards. In order to compete with synthetic rubber, the Government, with the co-operation of the rubber industry, has launched the marketing of technically specified rubber attractively packed for easy handling, storage and end-use.

295. With increased productivity, new processing methods and a vigorous sales and marketing campaign a fresh impetus is given to the industry that will keep Malaysia as the leading producer of natural rubber in the world.

296. Besides the treatment and marketing of natural rubber the Government has also continued to look into the replanting of old rubber areas with our new super clones. The replanting programme has achieved great success since its inception in 1952 and by the end of 1964 about 45% of all rubber holdings have been replanted with high yielding clones. Research is also being pursued with utmost vigour under the control and direction of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board. The results of research have so far been very encouraging, particularly in developing new super clones, one of which is capable of producing 4,000 pounds per acre per annum.

Tin

297. The Government will continue to pay serious attention to the economic and commercial problems of the tin industry, one of the two major props of our national economy. For the past three years the industry has been

affected by uncertainties on the market caused by the disposal of surplus tin from some government's strategic stock-piles. 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 our tin industry.

298. Since the economy of our country is still greatly dependent on tin and other primary commodities, the Government believes it is in our interest to support an international commodity arrangement, such as the International Tin Agreement. At the recently completed United Nations Tin Conference held in New York to consider the Third International Tin Agreement, Malaysia participated and took a leading part. The Government is now carefully examining the provisions of the proposed Third Agreement before agreeing to be a contracting member to it.

Pineapple

299. The Malayan Pineapple Industry, during the past year, concentrated on consolidating its position in the major world markets. Agency negotiations were initiated in the more important markets to stabilise the import of Malayan canned pineapple and to put the trade on a proper basis. It is expected that these arrangements will be finalised satisfactorily during the course of this year.

300. The Pineapple Cannery of Malaya, which was set up with Government equity participation of \$5,000,000 within the framework of the Second Malayan Development Plan, began production in October, 1964. Its production will considerably increase our exports. The establishment of this cannery not only assures an outlet for the smallgrowers' fruit, but also gives opportunities for employment to members of smallgrowers' families who have been underemployed in their holdings.

301. In its efforts to streamline the industry and place it on a more stable and competitive basis, the Government proposes to establish a Pineapple Industry Marketing Corporation. The

Bill for establishment has already been passed by Parliament, and it is expected that the Corporation will be set up before the end of this year.

Timber

302. The Bill for establishment of a Malayan Timber Export Board to regulate the control of the timber export trade has been prepared. The Bill aims to put the industry on a sound, stable and well-organised basis in which overseas importers will have confidence in Malayan exports. Subject to further discussions by members of the trade and the Government, it is expected that the Bill will be submitted to Parliament soon.

Trade

303. The Government has always pursued a liberal trade policy with the minimum of restrictions. By ensuring the maximum freedom in the flow of goods into and out of the country the consumers are provided with a wide range of choice and at competitive prices. However, in view of the need to industrialize there is a necessity to impose restrictions on selected products which are manufactured locally. These restrictions are subject to revision from time to time and would be reviewed when they have achieved their purpose.

304. In the past Malaysia has always been depending on the export of a few primary commodities but within the last few years with the development of industrialization, Malaysia has begun to export some of its locally manufactured products. In this connection the Government will endeavour to seek new markets for promoting the exports of manufactured goods. The Government intends to achieve this objective through the setting up of a Trade Commissioner Service and the establishment of an Export Promotion Council and the Institute of Standards to ensure high quality of products exported.

305. Recognising the importance of shipping in international trade the Government has in hand plans to set up her own National Shipping Line on a modest scale. Malaysia will be taking great interests in attempts to bring

down freight rates through our participation in internationally organised forums.

306. In the fields of international trade, the Government will continue to send delegations to participate in international conferences with the following objectives in minds:

- (a) to obtain duty free entry of all primary and tropical products into the markets of industrialised countries;
- (b) to seek fair and remunerative prices for the primary products of the developing countries;
- (c) to secure the lowering of tariffs and also the dismantling of other trade barriers in respect of exports from developing countries;
- (d) to secure special concessions by obtaining preferential treatment for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries;
- (e) to achieve greater expansion of trade on a regional basis.

307. The Government welcomes the setting up of the Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ in international economic relations. This Board will be the machinery through which industrialised and developing countries can jointly work towards solving international trading problems particularly those of the developing countries. Although Malaysia failed in its bid to become a member of this Board last year, every effort will be made to seek support for her nomination during the course of the year so that we will be able to play our role effectively to secure better trading terms for the developing countries in accordance with internationally accepted principles.

Industrial Development

308. The Government is placing greater emphasis on industrialisation in order to diversify the economy, create more employment opportunities for the growing number of job seekers to provide more utilisation of local raw materials and resources to save as well as earn foreign exchange and to generate greater stimulus to the

economy. To date \$1,346 million in terms of nominal capital have been committed to pioneer projects in Malaysia with \$655 million in the States of Malaya, \$650 million in Singapore and \$41 million in the Borneo States, and over 20,000 people have found employment in the 190 pioneer firms now operating in Malaysia.

309. The industries so far established are mainly import-substitution industries, catering for the home market, although some manufacturing industries are already beginning to export their products. The Government is now giving serious consideration to the promotion and establishment of heavy industries which will be the foundation of future industrial development. Plans for the setting up of an integrated iron and steel industry and automobile assembly industry are now in their final stages. These projects will lead to the growth of ancillary industries and result in the utilisation of more local raw materials. Other big projects under consideration include pulp and paper and sheet glass manufactures.

310. The Government is determined to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in the country and to ensure its balanced development. Positive steps have been taken in this direction. It is hoped that the Federal Industrial Development Authority will begin operation soon to undertake, among other things, feasibility studies, industrial promotion, co-ordination of industrial research and development of industrial sites. Assistance is being sought from the United Nations Special Fund for the establishment of the National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research. The existing Pioneer Industries Legislations in the different component States of Malaysia have already been revised to harmonise the basis of tax inducement throughout Malaysia. Provision too has been made for relief to the industry by way of enhanced capital allowances.

311. The progressive establishment of the Malaysia common market will create a single enlarged market for Malaysian manufacturers and provide

bigger opportunities for the expansion of existing industries and the setting up of new ones.

312. The National Productivity Centre has proved its purpose and has made valuable contribution to the industrialisation programme by instilling productivity consciousness in the community. To-date the Centre has held 53 training courses at which 888 persons have been trained comprising industrial managers, supervisors and trade union executives. In addition, the Centre held specially-designed training courses for 89 Malay contractors. In view of the demand for the Centre's services in the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, the Government is considering extending the Centre's activities to these States.

Malay Participation in Commerce and Industry

313. In its efforts to reduce the imbalance between the Malays and other communities in commerce and industry, the Government has adopted a policy of encouraging and facilitating Malay participation in these fields. Measures have been taken to facilitate the increase in Malay investment in equities as well as direct Malay participation in commerce and industry. As a measure to increase the number of Malays employed in commerce and industry, requests have been made to commercial and industrial firms to offer wider employment opportunities to the Malays.

314. In implementing this policy emphasis is laid on promoting the small Malay businessmen to group themselves into higher units so that, by pooling their resources, they can not only consolidate their position, but also extend their participation in any particular business or industry to the level of activities which were hitherto denied to them. They are also encouraged to form joint-venture undertakings in association with non-Malay companies through which they could gain experience and know-how. In this manner, it is hoped that greater facilities and wider opportunities will be created for new entrants, as well as for those Malays who are already

participating in a particular field of commerce and industry. Such groupings into bigger units have been formed in the construction and timber industry. A scheme to consolidate and expand, in a similar manner, Malay participation in the distributive trades is under study.

315. Technical know-how, as well as experience, is essential for the success of any trade. The Government has been endeavouring to provide facilities for Malay businessmen to obtain them. Last year four technical courses were held for Malay contractors, and this year the Ministry is preparing six similar courses. Through these courses, it is hoped that small Malay contractors can learn the basic technical know-how required in their trades. Joint-ventures in association with reputable non-Malay companies are also encouraged as a means of providing facilities as well as opportunities for Malay to gain know-how and experience.

316. To ensure effective implementation of Government's policy, a Special National Committee on Malay Participation has been formed with the Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman and the Minister of Education as the Chairman of the Steering Committee. This Special Committee will meet in June this year to plan, co-ordinate and direct steps and measures to ensure more effective Malay participation in commerce and industry.

317. As a result of Government's policy, there has been a significant awareness and increase in Malay participation in the various fields of commerce and industry. However, there is still plenty of room for improvement and expansion. It is hoped that more and more Malays with initiative and determination will come forward and avail themselves of the opportunities and facilities to participate in commerce and industry provided through measures introduced by the Government. It is also earnestly hoped that non-Malays in commerce and industry will co-operate in helping Malays to secure a place in these fields in this country.

Electricity Supplies

318. The rapid industrialisation of the country has created a big demand for electricity supplies throughout the country. In the States of Malaya, the Central Electricity Board has taken steps to meet this demand by expanding its projects. Steady progress has been made in its various Hydro-Electric schemes and Thermal Power Station projects.

319. In the Cameron Highlands, works associated with the Batang Padang Hydro Electric Scheme have continued satisfactorily. The Upper Telom Hydro Electric Scheme has been completed and is now in commission. This scheme is now producing over 30,000,000 units of electricity per annum. At Prai, work on the construction of the new Thermal Power Station has continued satisfactorily throughout the year and tenders for the supply and erection of most of the equipment required for the first two 30 MW generating sets and associated boiler plant have been awarded. These two generating sets are scheduled for commissioning in the middle of 1966. Similarly, in Malacca, the installation of a fourth 10 MW generating set is in progress and due for completing in the middle of 1966. The rural electrification programme under the Federal Government's Second Five-Year Plan has made considerable progress and during the period under review, 60 more villages were given electricity supplies. Work on supplying a further 83 villages is well advanced. Rehabilitation of electric supply to New Villages has been going on during the past year and this is almost nearly completed.

320. Investigation of the Upper Perak Hydro Electric Scheme by a team of engineers provided by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan had continued throughout the year. This scheme is estimated to cost \$450,000,000 and when completed will provide 1,300,000,000 units of electricity per annum. Preliminary planning is also being carried out on the new proposed Thermal Power Station at Port Dickson. It is expected that two 60 MW generating sets will be introduced into this Station in the first

instance with the ultimate object of introducing a capacity of 480 MW which is expected to be completed in 1969. In addition, the Board has also investigated into the possibility of introducing two other small hydro electric schemes in Bentong, Pahang. These two schemes when completed will have an estimated output of 90,000,000 units of electricity per annum.

321. In the States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, plans for the expansion of electricity supplies are also being vigorously pursued by their respective electricity authorities.

Tourism

322. There is evidence to show that tourism is earning more and more revenue every year. In view of the great potentiality of this industry as a foreign exchange earner it is the intention of the Government to intensify the development of tourism in this country. The Government is awaiting the report and recommendations of the Working Party established for the purpose.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

A. Civil Aviation

323. In carrying out Government's policy of increasing facilities for better domestic air service in Malaysia, negotiations have been concluded and the integration of Malaysian Airways Ltd and Borneo Airways Ltd has taken place. This step, together with improvements to aerodromes in Sabah and Sarawak which are now in progress, paves the way for better air services to the great advantage of the people. The Comet jet service of our National Airline is now extended to Jesselton, and F. 27-type aircraft were able to use the Tawau aerodrome after reconstruction work has completed there in March this year.

324. During the past year, work has progressed steadily at the site of the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport, which is expected to be opened in the latter part of this year. The completion of this project will ensure that Malaysia offers a high standard of technical services for international

air services at both its major airports in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

325. Continuous improvements in safety and comfort for air travellers is being made. In Singapore the installation of a \$1,240,000 surveillance radar facility which was commissioned for Air Traffic Control use in August last year, has raised the standard of safety, regularity and economic operation of air carriers to a new level. Initial works have been implemented to improve development projects totalling \$3,043,000, consisting of an instrument landing system, a visual approach slope indicator system, the installation of a V.O.R. D.M.E. Station and a multi-channel speech recorder.

B. Department of Marine and Port Services

326. The new Marine Headquarters at Port Swettenham built at a cost of \$400,000 has been occupied since June last year. The transfer of Marine Headquarters there and the construction of additional shipping berths at North Klang Straits have enhanced the importance of Port Swettenham among shipping and official circles in this part of the world.

327. The construction of a sea wall and hard (i.e., firm beach or foreshore) at the new Headquarters is now in progress. This project is undertaken jointly with the Royal Navy through the Ministry of Defence.

328. Two 40-foot harbour launches and one 40-foot river launch, at a cost of \$95,800 and \$58,600 respectively, were completed and put into use during the year under review. One 66-foot inspection/ocean rescue cutter under construction by R.I.D.A. at a cost of \$266,108 is now in its final stages of completion and almost ready for delivery. The construction of a 96-foot single-screw propelled steel water-boat at a cost of \$300,520 is now under way. This will be capable of conveying 220 tons of water for vessels lying in the stream off Port Swettenham and North Klang Straits. These launches when fully commissioned will augment the present fleet.

329. The landing jetty at Pulau Langkawi, completed in 1962, is in need of

further expansion in view of increased shipping in this area. Expansion is expected to be completed in 1965. Pulau Langkawi is unique in that it is the only jetty in South-East Asia to be constructed of marble. This is so because marble waste from the marble quarry plant is easily available and cheaper than granite. As the island group is considered a potential tourist attraction, it is Government's intention to afford maximum facilities to prospective tourists.

330. The construction of the new 500-ton slipway in Labuan is expected to be completed this month, and plans and specifications are being drawn up for a new 120-ton slipway at Sandakan. The two slipways will contribute substantial facilities for military and civil craft. The new common user oil-jetty in Jesselton is under construction to relieve congestion on the main wharf which is at present used by oil tankers. A new wharf at Kudat is completed and a new wharf at Semporna is under construction.

331. The Marine Department at Kuching co-operated most successfully with the Police and military authorities in supplying craft for patrol duties, transport of troops, stores, plant and equipment during the year. Dredging and engineering work was carried out at several places to lessen the danger of navigation of large vessels.

332. The first phase of work on deep-water wharves at Butterworth is now in progress. The tenders for the construction of the wharf proper have been received and are now being scrutinized by the consulting engineers. The last phase of the development of the public landing facilities at Weld Quay is expected to be completed by the end of 1966. This will provide a straight quay face between Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda in the South and the Commission's boundary in the North as well as an adequate depth of water for lighters to load and discharge cargo at all states of the tide.

C. Meteorological Service

333. Daily observations of wind in the upper atmosphere up to 80,000 ft are

made at the new Wind-Finding Radar Station at Kota Bharu.

334. A radio sonde station at Penang, which is Malaysia's contribution to the International Indian Ocean Expedition in the field of meteorology, has been set up and is due to be in operation shortly. This station will measure temperature, pressure and humidity of the upper atmosphere.

335. Meteorological telecommunication was reorganised with the assistance of the Telecommunications Department. Two exclusive circuits for the reception of meteorological teleprinter broadcasts from New Delhi and Canberra have been set up at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, while a third circuit provides a continuous two-way link between the Meteorological Offices at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

336. The World Meteorological Organisation has approved a plan for a Telecommunications Relay Centre in Singapore for the interchange of meteorological data between the Northern and Southern hemispheres via New Delhi and Melbourne. The recurrent costs of the Centre, amounting to about \$330,000, will be borne entirely by the World Meteorological Organisation.

D. Road Transport Department

337. Implementing Government's policy, progress in the field of Malay participation in the road transport industry was steadily maintained in 1964 and since; it is expected that progress will continue during this year. As at December 31, 1964, the target percentage for Malay taxi-cabs and hire-car licences was achieved in six States (namely, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca) and in the other States, the targets were nearly reached. During 1964, the number of carriers' licences for goods carrying vehicles held by Malays or joint-Malay companies increased to 731. The extent of Malay capital in bus companies had increased to \$6,861,920 by December 31, 1963, but figures in respect of 1964 have not been completed as yet. However, a

further increase in Malay capital in bus companies can definitely be anticipated.

338. The volume of work undertaken by Road Transport Department in the States of Malaya continued to expand during 1964. The total number of motor vehicles registered was nearly 342,391 as compared to 293,014 in the previous year. Revenue collected in 1964 totalled \$92,000,000 as compared to \$81,500,000 for 1963. In Singapore the number of motor vehicles at the end of 1963 was 153,004 and by the end of 1964 the figure rose to 171,496, an increase of 18,492. The total revenue collected by the end of 1964 was \$33,100,000 as compared with \$30,900,000 collected in 1963, an increase of \$2,200,000.

339. Application for commercial licences in Malaya have also increased. To deal more expeditiously with applications, a new Road Transport Licensing Board, with eight members appointed by the Minister of Transport, was established in April, 1964. This new Board takes over the functions of the previous ten Regional Licensing Boards and the one Central Licensing Board. Regular meetings are now held by the new Board in various States for the convenience of the public.

340. With the advent of Malaysia, the Vehicles Department of Singapore became a Federal Department under the Ministry of Transport.

341. Work on new buildings for the Registrars' Offices in Selangor (Petaling Jaya) and Ipoh will commence soon.

E. Railway Administration

342. During the year, the Malayan Railway Administration continued various aspects of its modernisation programme, which began in 1956. Dieselisation is one of the major items; there are now 26 main line Diesel locomotives, 41 Diesel shunting locomotives and 11 transport railcars. Fifteen more main line Diesel locomotives are due before the end of this year. Dieselisation not only reduces operating costs but also provides a

better and more efficient service to the public.

343. As rapid growth of industrialisation, housing and development schemes need a larger and more efficient rail service, the Railway Administration is giving special attention to this need by providing private sidings to serve godowns, factories and industrial sites. Specialised wagons suitable for transporting heavy commodities are being acquired.

344. The extension of the railway line from Prai to Butterworth is in progress and will be completed in 1966. The construction of the railway line in Singapore to connect Bukit Timah station with the Jurong Industrial complex is expected to be completed in August this year.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

A. The Regular Army Operations

345. While the Army remains ready at all times, it also assists the Royal Malaysian Police in internal security and anti-saboteur operations.

346. The Army has successfully eliminated the Indonesian infiltrators who have entered the States of Malaya and Singapore during recent months. To deal with any future incursions, sound procedures have been evolved, in which combined action can be taken by all the Armed Services, the Royal Malaysian Police, and if necessary, by our Allies, to ensure the maintenance of Malaysia's sovereignty.

347. Security operations have continued against the remnants of the Communist Terrorist Organisation on the Thai/Malaysian border. To achieve better co-ordination and to plan combined operations in this area, the Government has recently concluded a Border Agreement with the Thai Government. With the conclusion of this Agreement I believe the operations will be carried out more effectively in future.

348. In conjunction with our Commonwealth allies, extensive and successful operations have been carried out in the Borneo States against Indonesian

raiding bands. These operations will continue so long as they are required and will be prosecuted as ruthlessly and as intensely as is found to be necessary.

349. The Government is fully alert to the threats posed and the inconvenience caused to the people and the restrictions imposed on them. In spite of these, co-operation from the local people is most heartening.

Expansion

350. This year will see the completion of the original expansion of the Regular Army, which was started last year and designed to make all Brigades mobile, self-contained formations of all arms, fit to defend Malaysia against external aggression. As a result of the increase in Indonesian aggression, extending to West Malaysia, further expansion is deemed necessary. This is starting now, initially by increasing the strength of the infantry and will continue in future.

351. Two battalions of the Malaysia Rangers, recruited in Sabah and Sarawak, will complete their formation and training under British arrangements this year and will soon take their place in the field.

B. The Territorial Army

352. The expansion of the Territorial Army to form a sound military reserve has been largely completed, although much training and some equipment are still required before it will be a fully effective force. The expansion of the Local Defence Corps has proceeded well. Further expansion will take place this year and this will extend the L.D.C. to Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak.

353. Arising from the incursions into West Malaysia and the dangers of sabotage, members of the Territorial Army, including the Local Defence Corps, have been mobilised to guard key installations and to assist the Regular Army in operations against incursions.

C. The National Service Corps

354. Following the Government's decision to introduce National Service,

many young men have already undergone military training and have been placed on the reserve for use in future, should this be necessary. It is intended to establish training centres in every State; and meanwhile our training capacity will be increased threefold this year.

D. The Royal Malaysian Navy

355. During the past year the Royal Malaysian Navy has been constantly engaged in anti-infiltration patrols in both East and West Malaysia and new operational techniques have been developed as experience is gained. The Navy has acquitted itself well in several spirited engagements with Indonesian aggressors, and its morale stands high.

356. Close co-operation with ships of other Commonwealth Navies in the patrol and surveillance task has been a heartening feature of operations. K.D. HANG TUAH, the recently acquired frigate has carried out the duties of Senior Officer Afloat and Guardship in the Tawau area in turn with Destroyers and frigates of our allies while our Naval Officer in Charge West Malaysia controls the operations of small patrol craft of the joint forces in West Malaysian waters.

357. The intensity of operations will increase as new ships, and more men become available in consonance with approved expansion plans.

358. The past year has seen further expansion in the Royal Malaysian Navy. A frigate, several modern patrol craft, seaward defence motor launches brought out of the Reserve, and miscellaneous craft have joined the fleet. Bases have been developed in Labuan and Tawau. The Main Base at Singapore is being enlarged so that all warships except major vessels, can be refitted by the Royal Malaysian Navy. The personnel strength of the Navy and of the Royal Malaysian Naval Volunteer Reserve has increased, and will be enlarged. Many members of the Reserve are already on full-time service.

359. Expansion plans for the Navy this year include the acquisition of

major landing craft, minor landing craft and minesweepers for use in support of the Army in the Borneo State. Next year the Royal Malaysian Navy will commission several fast motor torpedo boats, a torpedo recovery vessel, a diving tender and new patrol craft.

E. The Royal Malaysian Air Force Operations

360. The Royal Malaysian Air Force is principally employed in the air transport roles, including helicopter operations, in support of the Security Forces. In particular, they are providing valuable assistance to these forces in their task of eliminating Indonesian infiltrators who have entered Malaysia, and also in the campaign against Communist Terrorists on the Thai/Malaysian border. Elements of the R.M.A.F. are based in both East and West Malaysia for these purposes and their daily tasks include transport of troops, the air dropping and air landing of supplies and equipment to forward troops, casualty evacuation and other transport and communications duties. Also, the medium range transport force provides regular logistic support for the Security Forces throughout Malaysia.

361. Additional operational tasks include, reconnaissance for the Army and offshore reconnaissance patrols in support of the Royal Malaysian Navy.

362. Other subsidiary but important work undertaken by the R.M.A.F. is to provide support in various forms for other Government Departments. These include photographic survey for map making and rural development, the transport of personnel and equipment to remote areas to assist in development plans, and aeromedical evacuation flights to save life.

Expansion

363. In order to meet its increasing commitments the Royal Malaysian Air Force has continued to expand during the past year. In 1964, the force was equipped with additional medium range transports and helicopters to increase its capacity to assist the

tactical and logistic support of the Security Forces.

364. The Flying Training School at Alor Star and the School of Technical Training at Kinrara have both been further expanded to increase the output of locally trained pilots and technicians for our growing Air Force.

365. An Equipment Depôt was recently completed at R.M.A.F. Base, Kuala Lumpur, thus giving the Force the capacity to hold large stocks of stores and aircraft components to more readily meet unit requirements.

366. Also during 1964, elements of the R.M.A.F. Volunteers Reserve were called out for full-time duty to assist in the defence of R.M.A.F. airfields against sabotage.

367. The Development of Labuan as our main Air Force base in East Malaysia is continuing. Plans are also in hand for the development of a further air base in West Malaysia to accommodate other elements of our expanding Air Force.

368. Additional helicopters and new versatile tactical transports will shortly be added to the R.M.A.F. Order of Battle. Other plans have also been formulated for further expansion over the next two, or three years and include further increases to the transport force and the introduction of strike aircraft to widen and strengthen the capabilities of the Force for the defence of our country.

F. Administration

369. Great efforts are being made to improve the administration of the Armed Forces. The Regular Armed Forces Medical Service is being expanded in an effort to provide better medical care. At the moment it is hampered by a shortage of medical officers. It is hoped that more medical graduates will volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces. There is also a great need for medical officers in the Territorial Army. Apart from the Medical Service, the Armed Forces Education Service merits special mention for having provided instructors for many schools set up in resettlement areas in East Malaysia.

G. Defence Aid

370. 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 our forces and to help meet the threat of confrontation.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

371.

Part I—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 and 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.

Part II—Progress Achieved in 1964.

A. Division of Agriculture

372. In pursuance of the policy enunciated above, the Division of Agriculture has in the past year made

further progress in increasing agricultural production thus narrowing the gap on imports of rice and other essential foodstuffs.

373. Rice which is the staple food of the nation remains the topmost priority crop on which efforts in extension, development and research have been concentrated. Excellent progress was achieved in the padi improvement programme, in spite of the abnormal weather conditions experienced during 1964. Malinja, a high-yielding, short maturing and non-photosensitive hybrid variety of padi, having excellent milling and eating qualities was released in February 1964 for double cropping. Because of its many desirable characters this variety has now become very popular with the padi farmers where double-cropping is carried out. Another hybrid variety, named Mahsuri was officially released on New Year's Day. With the premium price of \$16.00 per pikul paid for these two new varieties farmers are expected to earn more from the greater yield; millers will not be confronted to buy the poorer Taiwan padi hitherto grown and consumers will have better quality rice offered to them.

374. Rice research is a continuous and endless process embracing a wide field of activities. In the field of agronomic investigations continuous efforts are being made to find out better methods of cultivation and cheaper methods of fertiliser application. With the development of new rice research stations and expansion of existing stations, both in the East and West coasts under the current Development Plan, much added facilities have been provided for greater and more intensified agronomic experiments on this important crop.

375. To the padi planters, due acknowledgement is given for the important part they play in applying proven research into practice and in the actual production of rice to feed the Nation's population. For them a much brighter and more fruitful harvest is expected from the 1964/65 season crop which is being harvested at present. They deserve the reward of

their labour and it is the policy of the Government that no reasonable and worthwhile assistance should be spared to enable them to farm better and produce more. The assistance given under the Padi Seed Multiplication Scheme and Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme has been well responded. No less than 800 acres of seed farm were planted with the view to supply good seed to another 120,000 acres of padi land in the next season. Since the inception of this scheme an estimated acreage of over 80,000 acres have been planted with good seed. Up to 1964 a sum of \$2.164 million has been spent under the Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme benefitting more than 316,000 acres of padi land during the 4-year period. In 1964 alone about 93,000 acres were fertilised under the scheme.

376. In agricultural diversification, slow but steady progress has already been made to broaden the country's economy and reduce its overdependence on rubber. With the establishment of the Country's sugar refinery greater emphasis has been given to produce our own raw sugar to feed the refinery already in operation and others to be built. A team of sugarcane experts from Australia under Colombo Plan assistance is now in the country to investigate into the possibilities of establishing a sugarcane industry. At the same time research is being conducted to find suitable high-yielding sugarcane varieties for commercial planting. No less than 50 foreign varieties have been imported and now undergoing performance tests.

377. The oil palm breeding and selection programme which forms part of the diversification drive has been intensified and progeny tested mother palms have been selected for the production of high-yielding tenera seeds for supply to the Federal Land Development Authority and State Agricultural Departments. The selection of these high-yielding mother palms will increase the production of such seeds in the near future. More and more smallholders are planting this crop under various aid schemes, such as the Rubber Replanting Scheme and

the prospects of oil palm becoming a smallholder's crop are very promising.

378. The "Fruit Year" launched in 1964 was a well responded and successful campaign. Carried out to encourage and educate the general public to appreciate and consume more local fruits the campaign has made good headway in agricultural diversification and increased the response of smallholders to participate in the Fruit Rehabilitation Scheme under the Second Five-Year Development Plan. Under the scheme 5,790 acres of fruit holdings were planted with recommended high-yielding trees and no less than 1,990 acres replanted or rehabilitated during the "Fruit Year".

379. As a further step towards the encouragement of greater usage of local fruits the Food Technology Section of the Division of Agriculture carried out a more intensive programme on fruit processing and preservation to find ways and means of saving surpluses during seasonal gluts from deterioration and wastage thus incurring financial losses to farmers. In addition to food research, classes were conducted for members of the Women's Institutes on the modern methods of food and fruit processing.

380. Satisfactory progress has been made to rehabilitate the smallholders' coconut industry under the Coconut Replanting/Rehabilitation Scheme. Although up-to-date achievement falls short of the target acreage in the pilot scheme in Johore, economic necessity justifies the need for extension of the scheme to other States as well. This extension is well backed with the experience acquired in Johore. In 1964 the second pilot project was launched in the Bagan Datoh area of Perak. A third project in Kelantan is being launched.

381. The Coconut Replanting/Rehabilitation Scheme in Johore has enhanced the economic returns of the smallholders. The financial and material assistance given to the smallholders together with the technical supervision of the scheme have introduced a new pattern of agriculture in the pilot project. While waiting for the

replanted/rehabilitated palms to come into bearing intercropping with pineapple, maize, vegetables, etc., has brought in handsome returns of \$300 to \$500 per acre to the smallholders.

382. Plans and measures on crop diversification are not only restricted to lowland crops. Attention has also been given to the cultivation of a greater variety of highland crops at the agricultural station, Cameron Highlands. The area under tea has been increased and fertiliser and other agronomic experiments laid down to find out how to increase the economic returns of this crop. In addition the economic possibilities of mushroom culture and the growing of potatoes have been given more consideration.

383. With the establishment of a new agricultural station on the bris soil at Sungei Baging, Pahang, under the Development Plan, it is now possible to give greater attention to the utilisation of the vast tracts of sandy soil all along the East Coast from Kelantan to Pahang. A 50-acre experiment on coconut has been laid down at this station and from the results of this experiment it is hoped to obtain better knowledge and experience on the manuring and management of coconuts in the East Coast. Also trials on other crops showing promise on the bris soils are being planned.

384. Rural development is very much dependent on knowledge of the soil if proper utilisation of the not unlimited land and natural resources of our country is to be maximised. Therefore, adequate information on our soils is essential. Towards this objective reconnaissance soil surveys during the past year have been strengthened and at present six soil survey teams are working on the ground in Pahang and Johore which are the two States with the greatest agricultural potential. In addition *ad hoc* surveys are also being undertaken in response to requests from the public and other Government departments. Such surveys have increased lately as a result of the general awareness of crop diversification and the usefulness of oil palm as a suitable and economic crop in

replanting of old rubber areas. Soil survey will be conducted on an even greater scale in 1965 should further recruitment of soil survey experts under the Colombo Plan be possible.

385. The other end of the chain of agricultural advancement is the farmer himself. At present there are many problems confronting him from taking full advantage of the results of research and converting the latest techniques in agriculture into added income. These problems may be social, economic or institutional or a combination of all. To overcome some of these problems farmers are encouraged to form themselves into farmers associations through which group action in agricultural improvement is more readily attainable than from the hitherto unorganised and dispersed efforts of the individuals. Also group action in a farming community is essential to the farmers to bargain collectively for fair prices of their farm produce. The scheme to encourage the formation of farmers associations under the Development Plan has given the farmers much benefit and strengthened the economic position of many farmers. Started only a few years ago, the present strength of farmers associations in 655 organisations with a total membership of 34,580 farmers. In 1964 alone, 316 associations with 12,940 members were established.

386. In addition to farmers associations, regular training course were held in every State throughout 1964 to improve and increase the skills of the farmers. Altogether 87 courses attended by 3,570 persons were held in the 14 rural training centres.

B. Drainage and Irrigation

387. The four years of the Second Five-Year Plan of the Drainage and Irrigation Division has completed 116 irrigation schemes of which 29 were completed in 1964. The acreage provided with irrigation facilities for double cropping in the year 1964 was 9,224 acres, while 2,606 acres of jungle swamp land were converted to irrigable rice land. Also 31,101 acres of existing padi land were improved by providing irrigation facilities.

388. Five land drainage schemes were completed during 1964 making a total of 41 land drainage schemes since the inception of the Second Five-Year Plan. The five drainage schemes completed in 1964 improved drainage to 16,385 acres.

389. River conservancy work was carried out to 924 miles of river during 1964 to alleviate flooding of adjoining agricultural land.

390. This year continuation work to 28 irrigation schemes and 10 new irrigation schemes, for the benefit of 36,200 acres, are to be constructed and also make possible for double cropping to 32,000 acres.

391. The major irrigation schemes that will be completed will be the Tanjong Karang Extension Scheme, which will provide irrigation facilities for the second crop to 23,500 acres, and will in future extend to provide for the whole 47,500 acres; and the Krian Extension where the reservoir is raised to cater for double cropping to 30,000 acres. Other major irrigation schemes under construction are the Trans-Perak Irrigation Scheme in Perak, Stage IV for the opening up of 42,835 acres of jungle swamp land for padi. It is possible by the end of this year for about 2,500 acres of jungle swamp to be made cultivable; the Sungei Lemal Irrigation Scheme in Kelantan will bring in a further 5,000 acres provided with irrigation facilities this year; the Nerus Irrigation Scheme will bring in 3,000 acres provided with irrigation facilities this year, while the Pinang Tunggal and Jarak Scheme in Penang, to be completed this year, will provide irrigation for two crops per year to 4,500 acres; the Pekula Scheme in Kedah will provide pumped water to 1,200 acres for two crops or padi.

392. Investigations and detailed planning are in hand for the giant irrigation project in Kedah and Perlis more commonly known as the Muda River Project covering an area of 261,500 acres. A World Bank appraisal mission completed its work in the early part of this year and as soon as terms for the loan have been finalised, tenders will be called to start construc-

tion work in 1966. Detailed planning is also nearing completion by the Consultants for the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme in Kelantan for 55,000 acres. The World Bank will also be called in to assess the scheme and consider a loan for the project.

393. For drainage schemes, 19 continuation schemes and 4 new schemes for the benefit of 109,200 acres are included in this year's programme.

394. The major drainage schemes that will be completed this year will be the Paya Besar Scheme in Pahang for 2,800 acres; Tanjong Minyak in Malacca for 2,800 acres and Paya Dalam in Malacca for 3,700 acres. Other drainage schemes under construction this year will be in Johore. They are the Rengit Scheme for 14,600 acres; Peserai for 28,000 acres; Sungei Pinggan for 5,000 acres and Parit Jawa for 12,000 acres. In Penang the drainage schemes are the Bukit Minyak for 9,325 acres and Bukit Tambun for 6,400 acres. In Selangor the schemes will be Ujong Permatang for 20,000 acres and Bernam Peninsula for 1,100 acres. In Perak the Trans Perak Stage II for 11,600 acres will be under construction.

395. Investigations and planning are in hand for the Kesang Drainage Scheme for 14,000 acres and Ayer Baloi Scheme, both in Johore. In Perak investigations and planning are also in hand for the Sitiawan Scheme for 7,500 acres and Trans-Perak Stage III for 40,000 acres.

396. This year assistance will be given to Sarawak in their development of drainage and irrigation projects by seconding a DID engineer of Sarawak.

C. Veterinary Services

397. While it may be true to say that the poultry industry in respect of commercial poultry farms has made considerable strides to augment increased protein production, the programme of inducing the rural people to take up poultry breeding and egg production on a commercial scale has encountered a certain measure of discouragement which stems mainly from the inability of the rural producers to

market their produce satisfactorily. It is therefore intended in the future that the efforts to raise poultry and produce eggs by rural people should be geared into a more consolidated and co-operative basis in that rather than each individual being aided by a small number of birds, a group of at least 20 should be established, which would enable a much greater number to be reared in a given place so that not only marketing of the produce would be easier but also the income derived from the industry would be much greater and the wealth is therefore shared by that particular group.

398. Similarly, in respect of the distribution of other livestock, special areas will be selected where a big number of animals can be given at a time, again on a communal basis, instead of being scattered about all over the country.

399. Investigations have been made, in particular in the East Coast, into the prospect of the establishing dairy herds in order to encourage the rearing of milch cows and buffaloes as a source of supply of fresh liquid milk to the population. At least one pilot project has been established as a means of showing to the people the possibility of dairying in that area. Greater encouragement will be given to these people to streamline their production so as to obtain the best results from their efforts at ghee making and to channel their products in a proper manner so that these producers will obtain greater rewards for their labour and increase their production further with the hope that ghee making will be one of the animal industries in this part of the country.

400. Plans are being worked out to improve upon the manner in which grazing reserves may be better utilised and to offer a higher degree of encouragement to animal rearers to utilise them for increased fodder crop production. This system will involve them, again on communal basis, to fell the jungle and grow short term food crops to enable them to secure a certain degree of financial stability. Following upon this, fodder crops will

be encouraged while the rest of the grazing reserve is utilised for more food crop production to complete the pattern so that eventually the whole of the grazing reserve will be cleared and grown with fodder crops and pasture grasses. Perhaps, with the establishment of feed mills where fodder crops can be utilised to produce supplementary rations for larger animals, a greater incentive will be obtained for further extensive fodder crop cultivation throughout the country.

D. Fisheries

401. In 1964 the Malaysian fishing industry underwent steady changes necessitated by the demand for more food supplies by the rapidly increasing population. However the rates and levels of developments achieved in different parts of Malaysia were not uniform in view of the varied fisheries situations found in these areas.

402. In the States of Malaya there was an increase of 4.5% in marine fish landings in 1964 over that of 1963. The total fish landings in 1964 were 192,000 tons valued at \$162,000,000. Landings in Singapore at 10,000 tons and in Sabah at 19,000 tons respectively represent approximately 6% and 10% that of Malaya. Whilst Malaya and Singapore have fully exploited their inshore fishery resources and are now directing their attention to the development of off-shore and oceanic fisheries the States of Sabah and Sarawak are yet to develop their fisheries potential even in the near water areas due to lack of capital and technical know-how, and a ready market. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Central Government will be setting up a Fisheries Department in Sarawak in 1965 to promote the development of the marine resources there.

403. The programme for modernising the industry showed continuous progress as more and more boats are being installed with inboard engines and more and more synthetic fibres being used for fishing lines and fishing nets. A total of 595 outboard and 1,295 inboard engines were newly

installed in fishing boats in the various States of Malaya during the year 1964 as compared with 569 new outboard and 1,204 new inboard engines in 1963.

404. The recent conflict in the States of Malaya between fishermen who wish to take up trawling and those who operate traditional gears is unfortunate in that trawling is definitely a more progressive and modern method of fishing. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, after conducting pilot fishing trials with trawlers and studying the problem from all angles, has now enunciated a policy which will not only protect the interest of our inshore fishermen but will also assist them to take to trawler fishing and encourage deep-sea fishing as a long-term objective. It is hoped that the fishing industry in the States of Malaya will now be able to develop to its full potential unfettered by disputes to meet the increasing needs of our people for animal proteins.

405. Emphasis was continued on schemes of financial assistance to fishermen through co-operatives, improvement of landing and marketing facilities, training of fishermen and fish farmers, training local personnel both locally and overseas to staff the Fisheries Division and to help the development of the industry. For example, in 1964 more guiding lights, landing jetties and fish packing sheds were provided to meet the need of powered craft which began to extend further their fields of fishing operation. Fishermen co-operatives were steadily consolidated in order to effectively bring about the improvement of fishermen organisation as a vehicle for ensuring and safeguarding their interests and welfare.

406. In 1964 one more resettlement scheme for fishermen was started in Selangor. The two Marine Fisheries Schools in Penang and Kuala Trengganu continued to produce annually a total of 150 fishermen trained in simple navigation, engine maintenance and repairs, fishing methods and co-operative principles. These trainees came from all over Malaysia.

407. In the field on freshwater fisheries development in 1964, 138 fish farmers were given courses in fish culture practice in two of the Division's Fry Breeding Stations. The response by these farmers to the courses were most encouraging.

408. The programme to send Malaysians overseas for graduate training in various aspects of fisheries began to show results with the return of its first graduate scholars in 1964. Under this continuing programme assisted by Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and United Kingdom Colombo Plan emphasis has been increasingly placed on the technical aspects of fisheries development. Scholars have been sent for marine engineering, mechanical engineering (including refrigeration), naval architecture, biochemistry and bacteriology. This underlines the Government's thinking that in a country like Malaysia emphasis should be placed first on technology and the training of technologists.

409. It is also to be noted that fishing industry in Malaysia has now moved a step upward from primary level into the secondary level by the establishment of tuna fish canneries, the production of frozen tuna and fish meal in Penang, frozen fish in Ipoh, Perak and the production of frozen prawns in Sabah and Sarawak.

410. In freshwater fisheries there was a similar increase in the acreage of fish ponds amounting to 26% over that of 1963, the total acreage being 2,434 acres in 1964 as compared to 1,934 acres in 1963 in the States of Malaya.

411. Fish fry production by the Division's Fry Breeding Stations have also increased from 1,027,000 in 1963 to 1,643,327 representing an increase of about 60%. These fry which were distributed to farmers were also used for stocking of open waters. As a result of this it was estimated that the production of freshwater fish in Malaya has also increased by another 500 tons making a total of 25,500 tons in 1964 compared to 25,000 in 1963.

E. Co-operative Development

412. The Government has great faith in and continues 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 agriculturists and fishermen in this country still look up to Government for financial assistance in improving their living standard. The Co-operative Movement has been successful in making available financial and also other assistance in the form of experience, advice and guidance, not only in the cultivation of agricultural produce but also in its marketing. Such assistance and advice have proved to be of immense benefit to the agriculturists and fishermen, and will continue to be given in the future.

413. In 1964 the efforts of the Co-operative Development Division were again mainly directed towards consolidating and improving existing societies. Considerable success was achieved and the basis and foundation of the Co-operative Movement has regained its strength thus enabling the Division to embark on more ambitious societies and projects.

414. In the past year the Co-operative Movement has assisted its members to the extent of \$60,000,000, in the rural areas for the purpose of padi cultivation, milling and marketing of padi, purchasing agricultural and fishing equipment, and in the urban areas for the purpose of purchasing houses and for educational expenses. The total assets of the Co-operative Societies in Malaysia, including investments, deposits in Banks, rubber estates, smallholdings, houses and multi-storied building are valued at \$190,000,000.

415. The Federation of Malaya Co-operative Apex Bank granted seasonal loans to combat the Padi Kuncha menace to the extent of \$715,985, and loans for padi purchase schemes totalling \$3,770,000. Padi Milling Unions and Societies, which are representative of the padi growing population of the country fully accepted the Government's decision to increase the price of padi to \$16 per pikul. The Co-

operative Movement also fully supported the Ministry's efforts in the use of modern agricultural methods and techniques, and in the proper and more extensive use of fertilisers, which has ensured for the rural population increased income.

416. Co-operative Societies in the urban areas, mainly Thrift and Loan and Housing Societies own assets totalling some \$140,000,000, and have been able to assist members with loans amounting to \$50,000,000 per year. The Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society issued some 27,527 life insurance policies worth \$103,486,333, since its formation.

417. The Co-operative Movement will expand its scope, policy and extent to more active participation in commerce and industry, in addition to expansion in the rural sector. This Ministry from time to time has been planning and implementing schemes and projects for the improvement of Co-operative Societies, and for the Co-operative Movement generally. In the first Malaysia Plan 1966-1970, projects and schemes for the Division of Co-operative Development throughout Malaysia, costing some \$60,000,000 have been drawn up. These projects are in addition to existing schemes and projects, and include schemes and projects designed to improve and uplift the economic standard of the rural people.

418. The major and more important projects in the First Malaysia Plan include a provision of \$5,364,000 as seasonal loans to fight Padi Kuncha, \$9,550,000 for Padi Purchase. Provisions for these projects have been greatly increased in order to provide funds for new padi double cropping areas which will come under the Muda River and Kemubu Project. Other important projects are \$3,775,000 for Rural Transport Societies which will enable these societies to undertake bus, taxi and lorry services. A provision of \$9,955,000 has been earmarked for financial assistance to Fisheries Societies, which will also provide for credit for societies in fishermen's resettlement schemes in Kedah and Pahang. A project which is very

much in favour and 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 equip the Movement in order to meet and overcome the problems which will be faced when all the projects are implemented, the education and publicity programme of the Movement will be improved and intensified. Liaison and co-ordination between the Rural and Urban Sectors of the Movement will be improved and every effort will be made to see that there will be interchange of aid and experience between them.

419. Also in order that the scope and policy of the Movement can be extended the Government is contemplating amendment to the Ordinance and its Rules.

F. Planning and Research

420. The Planning and Research Section of the Ministry is responsible for assembling essential data and information and correlating them for the purposes of formulating development policies. It also processes and evaluates development projects submitted by the various technical divisions of the Ministry. This Section has three branches:

- (a) General Branch which deals with matters connected with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other international organizations such as ECAFE, AARRO, Colombo Plan, etc.
- (b) Economic Branch which carries out research and investigations on costs of production and other socio-economic factors effecting production. It makes economic projection on supplies and demands of agricultural produce.
- (c) Marketing Branch which carries out research and investigations on the marketing of agricultural

produce and assist in the formation of price and marketing policies.

421. The work of planning is carried out by a high level body consisting of the Heads of various technical divisions and Ministry officials. This body meets at regular intervals and one of its main functions is to ensure that any policy decision taken is based on the widest available data and information and a critical analysis of these. This planning body also makes sure that the necessary supervision and control are exercised in the implementation of the various plans and policies. The priorities of various projects and the implementation of the overall agricultural development effort is integrated and co-ordinated.

422. As research and investigations to provide basic and reliable information is a necessary adjunct of any planning programme, one of the main activities of the Section is to conduct economic studies and surveys. In 1964, two such economic surveys were undertaken viz.:

- (a) a survey on the economics of smallholders coconut production to provide reliable and comprehensive information of coconut production and production factors, which it is hoped will provide Government with the necessary guidance for the broad formulation of policies and action programmes concerning the rehabilitation of the coconut industry;
- (b) a fish marketing survey to show the pattern and trend of fish consumption and the structure of the marketing of fishing 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.

Also in 1964, the Ministry sponsored an expert from the Ford Foundation

to examine the existing land tenure system relating to padi areas and the effectiveness of the Padi Cultivation Ordinance (Security of Tenure and Control of Land 1965). The Report of the expert is now being expected.

423. As statistics are the basic tools of research and planning, a Statistical Unit has been set up in the Ministry to co-ordinate and standardise the collection of statistical data relating to all the work of technical divisions of the Ministry. A nucleus of well trained recorders have been established at three localities for the collection of agricultural statistics. With the help of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, an agricultural statistician has recently arrived in the country to assist the Ministry in this aspect of its work.

424. The agricultural marketing system in this country is highly imperfect. These imperfections arise from the factors such as the small size of farm units, lack of know-how and marketing information, lack of grades and standards and rigidities in buying and selling operations, etc. Such imperfections in the marketing system contribute to high marketing costs and margins and low incomes to the primary producers. There is no doubt that improvement of agricultural marketing is now the most urgent and vital problem for the Government to address its attention, if measures to increase the productivity of farm areas is to achieve the desired results. The Ministry has been actively engaged during the past year in formulating plans for the establishment of a Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority which can co-ordinate and bring under its umbrella the whole spectrum of marketing activities, such as to promote marketing schemes, define marketing policies, allocate marketing roles and responsibilities, consolidate marketing activities and effect co-ordination of marketing improvement programmes between different Government and quasi-Government bodies. The need for such an authority stems from the premise that in the present circumstances in Malaysia there is a case for some form of Government

intervention in the marketing of agricultural produce. The Ministry is advocating a new approach to marketing policy which would provide for some degree of compulsory co-operation and yet retain the flexibility that is so desirable to enable the free play of market forces.

425. The provision of adequate and satisfactory credit to primary producers has always received considerable attention from the Ministry. Under the existing system the Government provide agricultural credit through Co-operative Movement only. The need to set up an organisation or body to provide credit more efficiently and cheaply to the formers has long been realised and a Committee has been set up to consider the setting up of a Bank Ra'ayat.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

A. Commissioner of Lands

426. With the re-shuffling of Cabinet in May 1964 following the General Elections, a new Ministry under the name of Ministry of Lands and Mines, was established, charged with the responsibility for the following Departments:

1. Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya.
2. Department of Mines, Malaysia.
3. Survey Department, Malaysia.
4. Geological Survey—
 - (a) States of Malaya.
 - (b) Borneo Region.
5. Department of Forestry, States of Malaya.
6. Game Department, States of Malaya.
7. Department of Aborigine Affairs, States of Malaya.

427. Although land is a State subject under the Constitution and the State Commissioners of Land and Mines are responsible for efficient land administration, the advice of the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya has frequently been sought by the State Governments, public authorities as well as Federal Departments. The Commissioner of Lands, States of

Malaya has no executive or statutory powers over land administration in the States but for the purpose of co-ordination and uniformity in procedure, he continues to preside at the periodical conferences of Commissioners of Lands and Mines.

428. In his capacity as Federal Lands Commissioner, he not only signs the applications for lands required by the Federal Government for Federal purpose but also advises on the appropriate terms and conditions of alienation. Thus all Federal property including railway lands are vested in the Federal Lands Commissioner.

429. The difficulties of administering a Lands Office based on seven different land laws have long been realised. A National Land Code is essential if land administration is to be effectively regulated throughout the Federation. The passing of the National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) Act, 1963 was the first step towards bringing the system of registration in these two States in line with the other States in Malaya. However, this law cannot be implemented until the National Land Code proper has been finally drafted and brought into force. The National Land Council has considered the final draft and it is expected that the Bill will be introduced at this sitting of the Parliament. The introduction of the National Land Code and its application to all the States of Malaya will bring about significant and valuable changes in the land administration.

430. The Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya is also directly responsible for the implementation and progress of the Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme and the Perlis Land Administration Scheme which were launched in 1956 and 1960 respectively. The objective of both these schemes is to bring land registers up-to-date and in good order to ensure proper recording of rights that exist in land. It is believed that about 400,000 lots in Kelantan and 52,500 lots in Perlis are under occupation without proper survey.

431. The Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme in progressing satisfactorily

having completed work in the District of Pasir Mas and now covering lands in Kota Bharu. Up to the end of 1964, a total of 71,169 cases have been settled, and 59,607 lots have been surveyed, of which 45,058 lots have been issued with titles. The comparative output of work in 1964 as against 1963 has shown a marked increase.

432. Achievements in the Perlis Land Administration Scheme are somewhat restricted as no such law as the Kelantan Land Settlement Ordinance, 1955 has yet been enforced. However, steps have been taken to legislate for a similar law in Perlis. Work in Perlis has continued in the Mukims of Paya, Padang Pauh and Abi. At the end of 1964, a total of 5,563 lots had been investigated on the field, and 3,484 lots were surveyed out of which 1,839 titles have been issued.

433. The Office of the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya, still continues its work in maintaining a Land Register of all Federal properties viz:

(i) all lands alienated for Federal purposes to the Federal Government under the existing land laws;

(ii) all Federal lands reserved under the land laws or lands which have become Federal lands by virtue of Article 83 (7) or 166 (4) of the Federal Constitution; and

(iii) all lands in the States of Penang and Malacca used for Federal purposes by virtue of Article 166 (3) of the Federal Constitution.

434. At the end of last year, 283 titled lots and 1,322 lots of Federal reserves together totalling more or less 7,484 acres of land have been investigated and recorded in the Register. The work has been satisfactory and shows an increase in the annual output from year to year.

B. Department of Mines

435. The chief role of the Department of Mines is to advise on all matters relating to the mining industry and exercise supervision and control over mining operations. The Research

Division of the Department with Headquarters in Ipoh provides a technical service for the mining community and is constantly employed in the development of improved methods of mineral recovery.

436. The Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit, operated jointly by the Department of Mines and Geological Survey, is currently employed in the task of scout prospecting of Malay Reservations at the Government's expense. Some encouraging results have been obtained, and it is expected that those areas designated as likely to be tin-bearing will shortly be developed by Malay companies and individuals. This is in accordance with Government's policy relating to Malay participation in the mining industry.

437. Tin production is one of the country's most important primary industries. During 1964 there was a marked increase in tin mining activity due to the incentive provided by the improved tin price. Production of tin-concentrates amounted to 60,004 tons as compared with 59,947 tons in 1963. Provided the price of tin is maintained at present levels production in 1965 could well exceed the 1964 total by a small margin.

438. Output of iron ore in 1964 totalled 6,400,000 tons as compared with 7,200,000 tons in 1963. In coming years some decrease in the rate of production appears unavoidable due to the exhaustion of the country's high grade deposits and reduced Japanese purchases. Bauxite production in 1964 exceeded the 1963 total by a small margin.

439. Production of crude oil in 1964 from the Miri oilfield in the State of Sarawak was slightly less than the 1963 total. The oil reserves of this field, which has been in production for many years, are declining year by year.

440. During 1964 increasing interest was shown by tin and oil companies in off-shore areas. Existing oil concessions and applications for tin and oil-prospecting licences now cover most of the continental shelf adjoining the

coast lines of the States of Malaya and the Borneo States. In this respect it is the policy of the Government to encourage and facilitate the development of such mineral resources as may be found in off-shore areas.

C. Survey Department

441. The year 1964 has been one of considerable endeavour and progress in the map production branches of the Survey Department. Every effort has been made to meet the demands of Malaysia's Security Forces for topographical mapping both in the States of Malaya and Singapore and in the Borneo States. The Department has worked in close liaison with British mapping agencies, carrying out the basic mapping in Sabah and Sarawak at 1 : 50,000 scale, and assistance with both money and technical effort has been given wherever possible.

442. The National Mapping Committee, set up in 1963, has formulated mapping policies and co-ordinated mapping effort and it is hoped that its recommendation to establish a Directorate of National Mapping will be effected within the near future so that its policies may be directed with greater efficiency and determination. It is of interest to note that in 1964 the Survey Department printed 792,589 maps, most of which were for use by the Security Forces.

443. A Bilateral Map Exchange Agreement was concluded with the Director of Military Survey, War Office, London and there is now a free exchange of mapping to the mutual benefit of Malaysia and its allies.

444. In order to keep pace with the progress in cartography, delegates were sent to international conferences like the Photogrammetric Congress in Lisbon and the U.N. Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East in Manila. The Chief Cartographer and the Chief Photolithographer were also sent on a short course to Japan under Colombo Plan arrangements to have an insight of the latest developments in cartography.

445. The Revenue Branches of the Survey Department have continued to

carry out their functions, and have been able to keep pace with all field survey requirements of the Development Plan. Confrontation has tended to put these activities in the shade, but development has in no way been neglected. The number of lots surveyed during 1964 was 58,758 as compared with 61,926 in 1963.

446. Future policy in mapping is to build up the Survey Department's potential to enable it to accept full responsibility for Malaysia by 1970. The creation of Malaysia has increased the Department's responsibility for mapping by some 200%, and without the Directorate of National Mapping, a National Map Library, improved facilities and organisation in both the topographical and cartographic branches and a proper system of map holding and distribution there would be considerable danger of the Department failing to meet its commitments.

447. On the revenue survey side, the Department's policy is to continue to play its part in the development of the country and also to meet the demands for ordinary alienation under the lands laws. There is particular concern for clearing a heavy backlog of office work and the preparation of titles and every effort will be made to keep a true balance between the emplacing of people on land and the finalising of the alienation process by the issue of title.

D. Geological Survey States of Malaya

448. The results of the First Reconnaissance Geological Survey of the States of Malaya was completed and published in 1931. Since that date, detailed investigations have been interrupted successively by World War II, the Emergency, and shortages of staff since 1957. Despite these handicaps it has been possible to complete by the end of 1964 fieldwork for long-term regional mapping of geology and mineral resources on the detailed 1 : 63,360 (one inch to represent one mile) scale for 40% of the country and to prepare draft detailed geological maps on this scale for 35% of the country. All these maps are available at Headquarters for reference by

interested prospectors. The 1 : 500,000 geological map (6th edition) will be published this year and the detailed district maps will follow as rapidly as final drawing and litho-print processing will permit.

449. In addition to these mapping tasks the Department is constantly increasing the number and scope of its short-term investigation in the fields of economic minerals distribution and development, groundwater for domestic and industrial use, and of site investigation for hydro-electric and irrigation works.

450. As evidence by the large numbers of enquiries, both written and personal received, the progressive policy of providing a consultative mineral information service to all those interested has encouraged continued mineral prospecting by mining companies in Malaya, especially notable being the present interest being displayed by companies in off-shore exploration and by the recent formation of Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia Limited for tin prospecting.

451. The Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit, controlled jointly by the Geological Survey and the Department of Mines, is currently engaged in evaluating the mineral potentialities of Malay Reservations in the States of Perak, Selangor and Pahang.

E. Geological Survey States of Borneo

452. When Malaysia was formed on 16th September, 1963, the Geological Survey Department, British Territories in Borneo became a branch of the Geological Survey, Malaysia, but retained its identity as an autonomous Federal Government department. The Borneo Branch, known as the Geological Survey, Borneo Region, Malaysia, continues to operate in the States of Sarawak and Sabah, formerly North Borneo, but no longer undertakes work in the self-governing State of Brunei.

453. The policy of the Geological Survey in Borneo remains unchanged, that is, primarily, to compile and disseminate through the medium of

published maps and reports fundamental information concerning the geology and mineral resources of the region.

454. Reconnaissance geological mapping was completed in the Dent Peninsular area of Sabah. The mapping of this area completes the reconnaissance coverage of the Borneo Region. Detailed mapping of the Bau, Penrisen and Serian areas of West Sarawak continued during the year, but work near the Kalimantan border was handicapped by the prevailing state of emergency, caused by increased incursions of Indonesian bandits and guerillas. Fieldwork on Bulletins and Reports over specific areas continued in spite of these difficulties.

F. Department of Forestry

455. One notable event that took place in 1964 was a visit by a Forestry expert from Canada as a member of a team connected with natural resources investigations. The visit gave impetus to the Forest Resources Reconnaissance Survey work carried out by the Forest Research Institute, an investigation which was started in a very modest way in 1962. Since then it was found that the survey keyed in very well with the work of the Technical Sub-Committee on Land Capability Classification. The expert then found that it would serve the purpose for which it was intended.

456. The survey is aimed at securing information on the qualitative and quantitative potential of our forests. Such information will serve many purposes. An important one is that it is basic in the study of the development of forest industries. The Institute received many enquiries about such information. Such enquiries came from the Canadian team, MIDFL, and surveyors from Japan on the development of pulp and paper industries, etc. Towards the end of the year under review a Forest Resources Reconnaissance Survey report for the State of Pahang was in its final stage of preparation while field work moved to Johore.

457. Pending the result of the survey, on which the formulation of a permanent national forest policy depends, a course of action has been taken for an interim policy to be adopted. In the meanwhile the Department continued its work of replacing virgin forest with its inherent low productivity with a new crop of a higher potential in accordance with scientific management.

458. Research on forest plantations continued to be carried out, and a decision was made to lay sample plots in the conifers forest plantations in the various States for the purpose of obtaining growth data. Work of reforesting sheet lalang areas was extended and equipment necessary for fighting forest fires was purchased. Studies on grafting of pines continued promisingly. During the year the Botany Section published a research pamphlet entitled "Keys for the Non-Dipterocarp Timber Trees of Malaya Based on Field Characters." It also revised and reprinted the "Pocket Check List of Timber Trees." Cataloguing of the entire botanical collections of the Section was also started. Towards the end of the year a Forest Botanist was recruited to fill an appointment which had remained vacant for the last eight years.

459. A new bandmill and accessories ordered from overseas arrived to augment the existing equipment for research in sawmilling. Specific tests were carried out by the forest products side of research in addition to routine investigations. Among them were tests on the mechanical strength of packing boxes; seasoning of Tualang railway sleepers, a species not acceptable to the Malayan Railways on account of defects developing during seasoning; the effect on the rate of seasoning by using stickers of varying dimensions; absorption of moisture by timber after seasoning; and control of blue-stain in timber. Routine tests included those on thinning materials from pine plantations of the Forest Research Institute. The results of tests reported or published included those of the mechanical strength of packing boxes,

control of blue-stain and the standard tests for Tualang and Yemane species.

460. The measurement/enumeration/assessment of volume sample plots continued to be performed and such work was done in Malacca, Perlis and Selangor. The result of a work in this field of research and in respect of Batai was published.

G. Game Department

461. Wild life conservation and control continue to be the main concern of the Game Department. Visitors, local as well as work tourists, to the Taman Negara are on the increase. The Park now has a modern four-roomed rest house and two-roomed chalets to cater to the comfort of visitors. All visitors have nothing but praise for our country's only National Park. Additional amenities are being planned and every effort will be made to maintain the natural beauty of the Park and the high standard of accommodation and service as "the attraction" to world tourism.

H. Department of Aborigines

462. At the end of 1964 the Department had made satisfactory progress in promoting the social and economic welfare of the Orang Asli. In our rural development programme 15 pattern

settlements have now been established in the various States, each with new dwelling houses, community centres, access roads and other facilities. In addition a number of minor agriculture projects have been implemented including the provision of live-stock, seedlings and constructions of fish ponds.

463. Progress in Orang Asli education has been encouraging. There are now 63 special schools for Orang Asli children, and these together with normal Malay and English schools cater for about 3,225 children. In addition 2,623 Orang Asli attend adult education classes.

464. There has been a great expansion in the medical facilities for the Orang Asli especially in the "Flying Doctor Service" which now covers 42 deep-jungle medical posts and 45 deep-jungle evacuation posts. The hospital at Gombak has been enlarged and now caters for an average of 300 patients.

465. The Government will continue to promote the social and economic welfare of the Orang Asli, especially through more intensive rural development, education and health programmes with the ultimate aim of integrating the Orang Asli with the rest of the national community.