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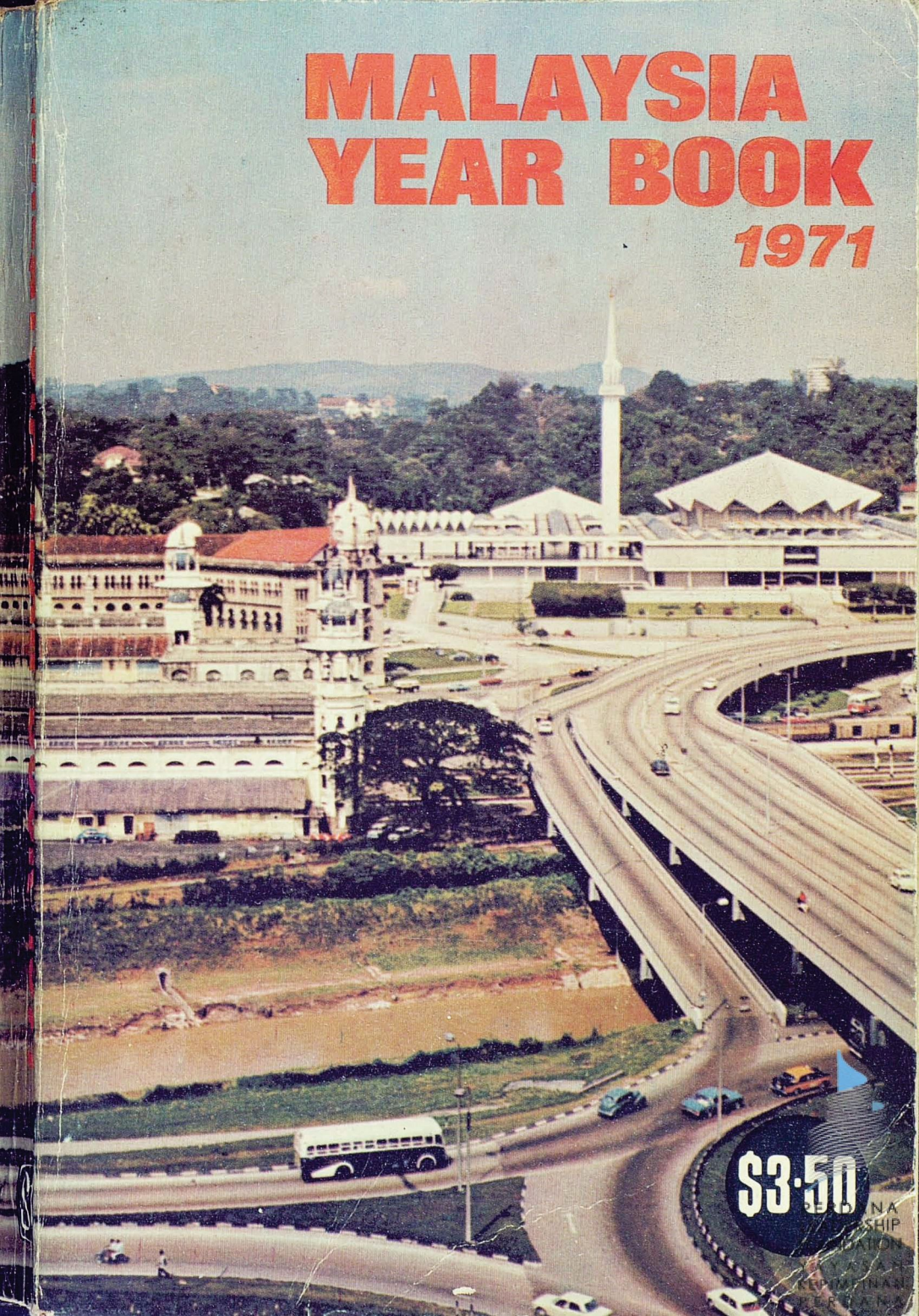

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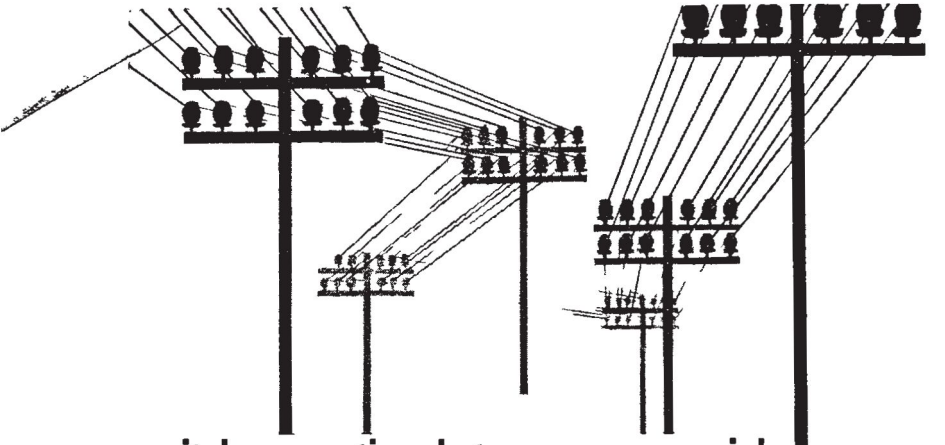

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preface

THIS is the fifth issue of the Malaysia Year Book covering all the territories of Malaysia and it is our hope that this edition offers a comprehensive picture of Malaysia today. All of the chapters in this new edition have been revised maintaining our policy of providing a Year Book containing as accurate and up-to-date information as possible. We would like to thank those who have contributed so much time and effort in providing us with expert information without whose help this publication would not be possible.

It will be appreciated that policies and names are liable to change but to the best of our knowledge and belief all information was correct at the time of going to Press.

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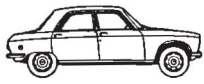

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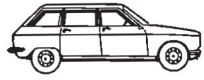

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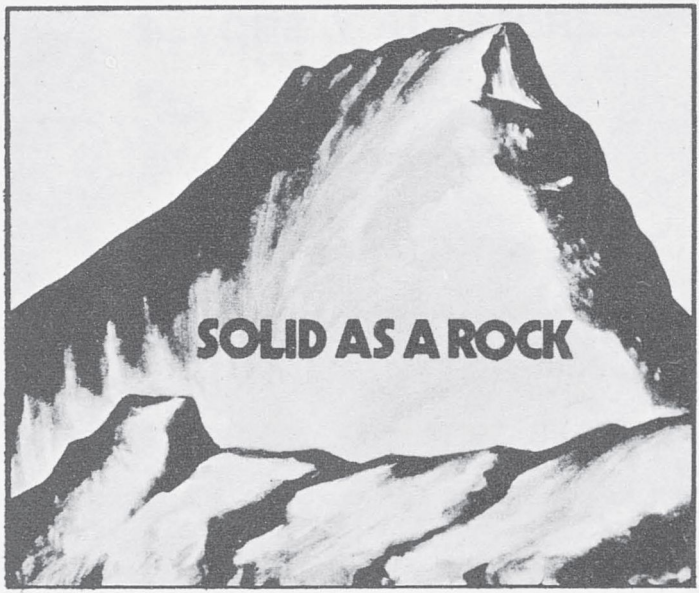

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Geography

Position and Extent

MALAYSIA OCCUPIES A CENTRAL position within the area commonly known as South-East Asia, being a part both of the Asian land mass and of the island world of the Malay Archipelago. While the term "Malaysia" has been used synonymously with the phrase "Malay Archipelago" since the 19th century, the present political concept of Malaysia comprises only the Malay Peninsula extending south-west from the narrow Kra Isthmus to the Straits of Johore, and separated by approximately 450 miles of the South China Sea at the narrowest extent, from the northern and north-western part of the island of Borneo. It comprises the former Federation of Malaya and the former British colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak. The tiny enclave of Brunei between Sarawak and Sabah (as North Borneo is now known) and Singapore are, however, not within the Federation.

Malaysia extends as a rough arc, consisting of two portions bounded on one side and separated by the South China Sea. It lies entirely within the tropics, within latitudes and 7"north, extending from longitudes 100° to 119 East. To the north of the Federation is Thailand, while to the south, the Republic of Indonesia maintains a land frontier of about 900 miles on the island of Borneo. Across the narrow Straits of Malacca to the west, lies the Indonesian island of Sumatra. To the north and north-east of Sabah, across the Sulu Sea, lie the islands of Palawan and Mindanao, which are part of the Republic of the Philippines.

Area: Statistics of the land area of Malaysia are as follows:-

Malaya	**-**	**50,915 square miles**
Sarawak	**-**	**48,250 square miles**
Sabah	**. . . .**	**29,388 square miles**
Total		**128,553 square miles**

Width and Length

West or Peninsular Malaysia extends 460 miles in length from Perlis to the Straits of Johore, while the greatest length of East Malaysia is Bbout 700 miles from Tanjong Datu in Sarawak to Hog Point on the Dent Peninsula in Sabah. The maximum width, on the other hand, is 200 miles in the case of the Malay Peninsula (between the Dindings in Perak and Tanjong Penunjok in Trengganu). The Borneo territories of Malaysia have a maximum depth of 160 miles.

Coastline

The Peninsular Malaysian coastline extends to some 1,200 miles. The Malaysian Borneo coastline, not counting some minor indentations, is about 1,400 miles in length.

Topography

West Malaysia

The Malay Peninsula consists of a series of mountain ranges aligned north-west to south-east with a major central spine extending from the Thai border to as far south as Tampin in Negri Sembilan. To the west of the Central Range is the Bintang Range extending from the northern border to the Taiping area, while to its east is an area of highland in Kelantan and Trengganu, where occurs Malaya's highest peak, Gunong Tahan (7,186) feet. The juxtaposition of these three mountain masses determines the major drainage lines of the Peninsula, namely the basins of the Perak, Kelantan and Pahang rivers. Between the Bintang and Central Range, the Sungai Perak flows southward into the Straits of Malacca. On the other side of the Central Range, between it and the Trengganu Highlands, the Sungai Kelantan flows north while the Sungai Pahang, Malaya's largest river, flows first south and then east. Both the Sungai Kelantan and the Sungai Pahang empty into the South China Sea. On either side of the mountainous core of the Peninsula there is a distinct coastal plain while the relief south of it, largely in the State of Johore is subdued, being undulating with occasional mountain outcrops as at Mount Ophir (4,167 feet).

The heavy and uniform rainfall gives rise to a multiplicity of rivers which are generally narrow and swift in their upper courses, often with tortuous rapids and precipitous gorges. In the lower reaches, the descent to the coastal plain is gradual and the rivers slowly meander across the broad flat plains flanking the mountains. On the west coast the lower courses of the rivers sometimes lie through swampy land while on the east coast their entrance into the sea is sometimes impeded by sand bars, the result of powerful on-shore currents from the south China Sea. The rivers are still useful as a means of communications; in fact, the original settlement patterns and centres of local power were determined by them. The beds of the east coast rivers are more sandy than those of the west and more difficult to navigate.

The coastline of western Malaya is a practically unbroken succession of mangrove swamps and mud flats, frequently indented by picturesque bays fringed with coconut palms and casuarina trees. The east coast scenery differs considerably, with long stretches of sand and surf bordered by a littoral vegetation, in which the casuarina is prominent. It possesses a charm that is unparalleled.

About four-fifths of the Malay peninsula is covered by forest and swamps. This is likewise a feature of East Malaysia. The inland belt between the coasts and the forested mountainous interior is the agricultural zone, especially in the west, where are to be found large stretches of rubber and oil palm estates and small-holdings. Padi cultivation, though it is to be found throughout the Peninsula, is especially prominent to the north, in Perlis, Kedah, Province Wellesley and Northern Perak and in the delta of the Kelantan River on the north-east of the Peninsula. There are also fairly extensive stretches in reclaimed swamplands along the west coast, as for example, in the Tanjong Karang area of Selangor. Tin mining is the other major activity on the landscape, being especi My common in the west coasts states of Perak and Selangor.

Islands on both sides of the Peninsula are another feature perhaps of more lasting interest to holiday-makers and tourists. Of the more prominent islands on the west coast are Pulau Langkawi off the north Kedah coast, rugged, beautiful and noted for its limestone scenery; Penang island, considered by many as one of the most picturesque islands of the East, and the Pangkor islands off the coast of Perak which were once a Dutch settlement. On the east coast, Pulau

largest island, with its beautiful scenery set against its granite peaks, ranks amongst others washed by the South China Sea.

East Malaysia

Malaysian Borneo is crisscrossed by a variety of relatively low mountain chains which are really masses of dissected highland, with occasional peaks largely below 6,000 feet. Mount Kinabalu in Sabah, however, towers over all else and its height of 13,455 feet makes it Malaysia's highest peak. The Crocker Range in Sabah which culminates in Mount Kinabalu is the only fairly continuous mountain range, attaining a high average elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 feet, with its mountains rising to over 4,000 feet. Other high peaks are Mt. Trus Madi (8,500 feet) in Sabah and Mt. Murud (8,000 feet) which is the highest in Sarawak. Much of the interior is forested and virtually underdeveloped. Relatively level land lies interspersed among the mountain ranges. The mountainous mass is more compact and extensive in the interior, where the watershed between the rivers generally flowing north-west into the South China Sea and those flowing into the Celebes and Java Seas mark the boundary of much of Sarawak and Indonesia.

The remainder of East Malaysia comprises an alluvial coastal plain and behind it a belt of undulating though in parts extremely rugged country which is adjacent to the interior mountain ranges and runs northeast-southwest all the way through Sarawak, Brunei and western North Borneo. Much of the indigenous population, especially of Sarawak, are to be found here. The coastal lands, varying in width from less than a mile (as at Miri) to over a hundred miles, are however, low-lying. They are interrupted occasionally by low hills or even mountains, which when adjacent to the sea form sea-eroded cliffs. Much of this part of Sarawak consists primarily of swamp and alluvial deposits, including peat. Limited areas of alluvium or where the peat is shallow can be cultivated. However, much of the deep peat is unsuitable for agriculture. In contrast, coastal swamps are less extensive in Sabah where the mountain ranges lie much nearer to the coast and the coastal strip is drained by a number of relatively short streams. This coastal area is the most developed part of Sabah, cultivated largely with rubber and rice.

The rivers are swift in their earlier reaches but meander across the coastal plain to the sea. The more important rivers in Sarawak are the Sarawak (70 miles long), the Batang Lupan (142 miles), the Rejang (350 miles), the Baram (250 miles) and Limbang (122 miles). The Rejang, the largest, is navigable for small coastal steamers up to Kapit, 150 miles upriver. In Sabah, the swift streams flowing along the slopes of the Crocker Range into the South China Sea contrast with the more gentle rivers that flow into the Sulu Sea. The east coast rivers of Sabah are the Kinabatangan (350 miles long), the Sugut, the Lubuk and the Segama. The Padas River, which drains a large area of the inland lowlands,has cut into the Crocker Range to flow into Brunei Bay near Beaufort.

The coastline along the South China Sea is regular. This and the heavy silting is not conducive to good harbours. In contrast, that facing the Sulu and Celebes Seas in Sabah is highly irregular and has a number of excellent harbours at Kudat, Sandakan, Lahad Dato and Tawau. The only good harbour on the side facing the South China Sea is on Labuan island, about 35 miles out in Brunei Bay.

Climate

Proximity to the equator has given Malaysia a climate of high humidity and uniformly high temperature with copious rainfall. The equatorial climate is modified by the region's insularity and exposure to a monsoonal wind system that originates in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The climate on the whole is pleasant and equable and the humidity is bearable though sometimes unpleasant.

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The northeast and southwest monsoons divide the year into two periods. The northeast monsoon begins in October or November and lasts until February or March while the southwest monsoon blows from mid-April or May to September or mid-October. These seasons occur slightly earlier in Malaya as compared with the Borneo territories. Two inter-monsoons period each of about eight weeks duration are distinguishable. There are no prevailing winds during the intermediate seasons but daily convectional rain is abundant.

In fact, the period of heaviest rain in Malaya is during the intermonsoon period, though on the east coast the period of the northeast monsoon brings the greatest amount of rain while the west coast has its wettest period during the southwest monsoon. The average rainfall in Malaya is about 100 inches a year, though varying from place to place. The east coast has an average of about 120 inches. Maxwell's Hill near Taiping receives 201 inches with the Jelebu district Malaya's driest locality, sheltered from both monsoons, receiving only 65 inches per annum. A large area of Sarawak has between 120 and 160 inches of rain per year. Sabah has between 60 and 160 inches. Kuching in Sarawak has an average of 158 inches with equally heavy rain in the region of Beaufort and Labuan in Sabah. Low rainfall largely prevails in the interior of East Malaysia though the mountainous terrain can affect the amount and distribution very greatly in different parts of the country and even in localities only a few miles apart.

Thunderstorms are frequent. Malaysia is outside the typhoon belt and cyclones are almost unknown. During the southwest monsoon, sudden squalls and violent gusts are more frequent especially in the area of the Straits of Malacca where they are known as "Sumatras".

Temperatures are constant throughout the year, average monthly temperatures varying only about 4° F. However the daily temperatures show great variation, the daily range at coastal locations being 10 F to 15 F (a mean daytime maximum of 85*F to 90*F and a mean minimum of 72°F to 75"F at night). Inland locations show a range of 15° to 20"F. In Malaysian Borneo night temperatures in the interior highlands of over 2,000 feet may drop to as low as 55° F. Over Malaysia as a whole the average daily temperature varies considerably from 70" F to 90" F, though in higher areas, lower temperatures obtain. Relative humidity is generally high, being higher generally in the night than during the day.

Flora

Constant high temperatures and high rainfall and the lack of definite dry seasons have provided excellent conditions for the growth of vegetation. Apart from the coastal plains of swamp forest, both mangrove and fresh-water in Malaya and Malaysian Borneo, about 70 per cent of the Federation is covered by virgin tropical rain forest up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet. At elevations higher than 3,000 feet is to be found the flora of moss forests with a dwarf vegetation, a forest in • state of perpetual dampness.

In the lowland dryland forests the vegetation is dominated by immense trees, the larger of which are about 150 to 200 feet or more in height with circumferences of 10 feet or more, with large cylindrical stems and massive crowns at the top which form an evergreen canopy. The trees themselves provice a home for a wide variety of plants of different habits: these include large linas, the rattans (climbing palms) which compete for light with the larger trees together with other climbers on the stems of trees extending to ground level. Other epiphytes, largely orchids,abound throughout the canopy.

With increased light, often as a result of felling and man-made clearings or as the aftermath of the slash and burn shifting cultivation practised by the indigenous tribes, especially in Sarawak, a dense undergrowth, called belukar in

Malaya, rapidly springs up. Perhaps the density of this belukar might have given rise to the misconception of the impenetrability of the tropical jungle, for so few persevere to break this tangled undergrowth into the true rain forest beyond where the undergrowth is minimal due to the lack of light which is unable to penetrate the forest canopy.

Parasitical vegetation too is to be found within the rain forest, through not in the abundance in which they are supposed to occur. The few that are to be found include members of the mistletoe family and a specis of Rafflesia in Sarawak which produce the largest flowers in the world, which may measure up to a yard across. The well-known pitcher plant (Nepenthes! is often abundant on poor soils where they obtain some of their nutrients and digesting insects.

Forestry

The lowland rain forest comprises a multitude of species of trees, though the majority are of the family Dipterocarpaceas. It is estimated that over 2,500 species occur. There are many naturally durable hardwoods available such as Chengal (Balanocarpus Leimic) Balan (Shorea Spp.) and Merbau (Intsia palembanica). Medium hardwoods include Keruing (Dipterocarpus spp.) Kapur (Dryobalanpps Spp.) and Kempas (Koompassia Malaconsis). Of the light hardwoods, Meranti and Jelutong are important.

Forestry Policy

There is legislation to safeguard the economic exploitation of timber resources. In Malaya, Forest Reservation now extends to over 8,000 square miles of productive forest and 4,500 square miles of protective forest, totalling 26% of the total land area.

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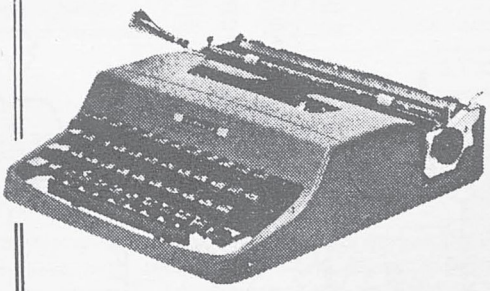

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MAP

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OF MALAYSIA

— POLITICAL —

Peoples

MALAYSIA HAS A DIVERSITY of races and cultures in a population of just over 10 million. There are the indigenous peoples of Sarawak and Sabah, who besides Malays, comprise Sea Dayaks or Ibans, the Land Dayaks, the Melanans, Dusuns Kadazan, Punan and other minor groups whose way of life varies from the sedementary wet rice cultivation of the coastal strip to the slash-and-burn dry rice shifting agriculture and hunting economy of the interior. In Malaya, the indigenous people are practically all Malays who lead a predominantly rural life. Malaya, too, has an aboriginal population of about 50,000. Against this indigenous background are the immigrant peoples, largely Chinese, who, together with Indians, Pakistanis, Arabs and others dominate the urban scene. The Chinese are largely occupied in the tin and rubber industries and in business and commerce. The Indians, largely Tamils from South India, work as labourers in the rubber plantations. Increasing numbers of people of all races are now engaged in professional activities and in the civil services. The Europeans, mainly British, continue their role in rubber, tin, commerce and the professions. The Eurasians, large numbers of whom are of part-Portuguese extraction from Malacca, add further to Malaysia's racial complexity.

POPULATION

The estimated population of Malaysia, according to Census and population estimated figures, is as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
*West Malaysia	4,604,227	4,414,609	9,018,836
"State of Sabah	327,328	295,152	622,480
"State of Sarawak	473,309	460,300	933,609
	5,404,864	5,170,061	10,574,925

Note: * as at 30th June, 1969
** as at 31st December, 1968.

Malays

The Malays are believed to have originated in the region of Yunan in China. There have been some fairly recent Malay immigrants into Malaysia from Indonesia, especially from Sumatra and the Celebes. Being co-religionists, these have now been rapidly assimilated with the older inhabitants.

The Malays are a predominantly agricultural people: they cultivate the bulk of the padi land of Malaysia. Many of them are smallholders. Fishing is important, especially on the coasts. Some are wage earners in rubber or oil-palm estates while increasing numbers are becoming urban dwellers, many in the professions, in government service and as industrial workers.

Religion

The Malay is an orthdox Muslim of the Shafi'ite school. The basic principles of the Malay religion as a Muslim are the declaration of faith in the aweness of Allah and in the divine messengership of the Prophet Muhammad; prayer five times a day; distribution of Zakat or poor rate; fasting in the month of Ramadan and pilgrimage to Mecca for the performance of the Haj. Islam is the state religion of Malaysia. In the various states,the Sultan is the religious head. All Muslim religious matters, observances or ceremonies which apply to the country as a whole are now decided by the Conference of Rulers.

Social Systems and Customs

Two systems of social organizations are to be found, namely that associated with "adat temenggong" which is patrilineal and the other the "adat perpateh" which is matrilineal. It is the "Adat Temenggong" which is the more pervasive. However, it is the "Adat Perpateh" which is the more cohesive in its rules and is confined to the stats of Negri Sembilan and part of Malacca.

Malay 'adat isti'adat' (customs and traditions) include the 'adat resam' observed by the Malay community in general, covering household and kampong customs, of marriage, birth and death and the other major events of life and the 'adat isti'adat di-raja' or royal customs and traditions applying to the royal courts, of significance largely on ceremonial occasions. Obligations of respect and obedience demanded of children towards parents, community attitudes of mutual neighbourly help and co-operation, known commonly as bergotong rayong, the maintenance of law and order through co-operation and respect for the ketua kampong or penghulu (village headmen) are all part of the 'adat resam' to which the Malay is subject and which serves to bind Malay society together. The piercing of ear-lobes of girls between the age of 5 and 10 (a custom of pre-Islamic origin), the bersunat or circumcision of boys (which is required of all Muslim males) and the ceremonies of engagement and marriage, the various customary practices associated with childbirth are among the many and varied activities in Malay social life. Each has its distinctive prescribed pattern. Invariably, ceremonial occasions are not complete without kenduris (feasts). Over all activities, however, is the overtone of Islam for ceremonies are accompanied by the utterance of doa (prayers) in Arabic. Marriages have to be conducted in accordance with the Islamic law and in the presence of witnesses. Islam, too, permits its adherents to marry four wives.

Burial

Burial customs of the Malays also conform to Islamic practice, the body being shrouded in cotton cloth and buried on its side, facing Mecca.

Festivals

The two most important festivals of the year are Hari Raya Haji, celebrating the successful conclusion of the Pilgrimage, and Hari Raya Puasa, the celebration marking the end of the fasting period. The birthday of the Prophet Muhammad is celebrated on a grand scale with processions, prayers and feasting. The Muslim New Year falls on the first of Muharam.

Dress

The men usually wear European clothing, but on ceremonial occasions wear full Malay dress consisting of "Baju" and a pair of long loose trousers, with sarong around the waist, over the trousers. Head-dress consists of a black songkok. ot "Tanjak" or "Tongkokloh" for more ceremonial occasions. The women usually wear baju kurong, consisting of a loosely fitting blouse over sarong, or baju kebaya, a tightly fitting blouse over sarong.

Food

Malay food consists of a staple diet of rice together with spiced curries of meat, fish, vegetables and other delicacies. The coconut is an essential ingredient in Malay curry; apart from the use of coconut oil, the whitish coconut milk, squeezed out of grated coconut, is an essential ingredient in virtually all preparations. In food habits, too, religion has its influence. Islam forbids the partaking of pork and the flesh of predatory animals and birds, rodents, reptiles, worms and flesh of dead animals or that offered as sacrifice to idols. Even the partaking of lawful animals is limited to that which is slaughtered as prescribed in Islam.

Language

The Malay language spoken in Malaysia has the same roots as "Bahasa Indonesia" or Indonesian, the official language of Indonesia. It belongs to the Malay Polynesian family of languages which extended from Formosa to New Zealand and from Madagascar to Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean. The standard pronunciation is that of Johore and the Riau archipelago, though it is spoken with dialectical variation throughout the region. Malay is the national language of Malaysia. Already, both in Malaya and in Sarawak and Sabah, Malay is widely used as a lingua franca among all peoples. Currently, the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literature Agency) is engaged in developing and enriching the national language.

There are two forms of Malay script in use today. The Jawi script employs the Arabic alphabet, augmented by five letters. The Roman script, known also as Rumi, is also now being popularised. Much of the literature in the Malay language is in the Jawi script.

Chinese

About 42 per cent of the population of Malaysia is Chinese. Their concentrations vary: in Malaya, 37 per cent, in Sarawak 31 per cent and Sabah 23 per cent. In Malaya, the Chinese are more concentrated in the west coast States, particularly in the towns and industrial areas. The same pattern of heavy concentrations in urban areas also obtain in East Malaysia. Nevertheless, they are to be found throughout the whole area of Malaysia for they have penetrated even into remote districts. They are usually the shopkeepers or tradesmen in practically every village arid their economic role far outweighs their numbers.

Chinese arrived in the country at a very early date, but it was not until 1786 when British influence was established, and particularly from the mid-1800's onwards with the need of British colonial enterprise for a larger and more willing labour force, that Chinese immigration became large-scale. In Malaya, the Chinese were mostly recruited to develop the tin deposits while in East Malaysia they were brought in to work on the tobacco and rubber plantations and in other economic activities. These immigrant streams were fed by successive groups of relatives and friends. However, the Chinese immigrants were not prepared to remain as contract labourers. Large numbers of them struck out as farmers, small planters and, most significantly, as traders and middlemen.

Today, the majority of the Chinese in Malaysia are local born but virtually all of them have their origins in the south-eastern provinces of China and the island of Hainan. Their main dialects are Cantonese, Hokkien, Teochew, Hakka and Hailam. They are largely Buddhists although a sizable number are recent converts to Christianity. They have brought to Malaysia not only their native skills and industries but also their culture. Hardworking and thrifty, they have contributed considerably to Malaysia's economic rise.

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Religion

There are three main Chinese beliefs — Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, the first linking and strengthening family life, the second seeking freedom from materialism, and the third preaching a doctrine of reincarnation and purgatory, and obligations of ancestral worship.

Language

There are numerous dialects, differing widely but stemming from a common stock, but the written word is universal. While the Cantonese dialect is believed to be the nearest approach to the ancient primitive language, Kuo Yu is the official spoken language today.

Customs — Dress

There are many types of Chinese costumes of varied styles. The poorer labouring classes wear loosely fitting jackets with wide trousers with conical shaped rattan hats. The wealthier classes, especially the men, have adopted the fashions of the West, but the women mostly wear either the Cheongsam, meaning 'long dress' in Cantonese, and which is cut in one piece with high collar, or Samfoo, similar to the pyjama style of the West, but with the high collar of the Cheongsam. The old traditional costumes are usually worn at marriage ceremonies.

Marriages

Betrothal and wedding customs of the Chinese vary slightly according to the clans. The formal betrothal takes place ten days before the date fixed for the wedding, when the bridegroom sends presents of gold and food. These serve as an indication of the forthcoming wedding to friends and relatives. The transfer of the bride and her chattels to the house of the bridegroom signifies the completion of the marriage, which, apart from the civil ceremony, is not celebrated with any religious rites.

Festivals

Festivals are numerous but the most important is the Chinese New Year, with festivities beginning on the 24th of the 12th Moon. Sacrifices are made to Tsao Wong — the Kitchen God, whose image is to be seen in most Chinese homes. The Feast of the Lanterns, which dates back to the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. — A.D. 220) takes place on the 15th Night of the First Moon.

Ch'ing Ming or Cheng Beng is the time when all graves must be repaired and cleaned, and offerings are made td appease the local God of the Soil, T'u Shen. Various other festivals to commemorate ancestral worship are celebrated during the year.

The Dragon Boat Festival, Moon Cake Festival, Festival of the Seven Sisters, Birthday of the Jade Emperor and manv other Chinese festivals the framework of which still survive in a modified manner, illustrate how tenaciously the Chinese adhere to the ancestral and religious observances, all of which tend to bind the Chinese community together.

Burial

Actual burial customs vary from place to place. The body having been washed, is swathed in wadding, and then fully clothed, complete with socks and shoes. The coffin lies in state for all to mourn. On the eve of the funeral, paper offerings representing objects with which the deceased was familiar in life, are buried. The coffin on the day of burial is escorted by mourners, women following in precedence behind the coffin and men in front, plus an impressive procession cf banners, lanterns, paper flowers, accompanied by bands playing funeral music, the size of the procession depending on the wealth and status of the deceased. At the cemetery, the coffin is lowered into the grave and the burning of the paper articles marks the end of the ceremony. Chinese customs on politeness differ from

the West. The principal guest is seated on the left, instead of the right; instead of a handshake, the Chinese clasps his hands before him, and moves them up and down — as high as the forehead, 'accompanied by a deep bow when acknowledging a superior. Both hands are used to pass an object, and the recipient should use both in accepting an object, thus showing respect. Most entertaining is done at restaurants, and according to the old custom, with men and women eating at separate tables, or, women being excluded from the invitation. Politeness and the small rules of etiquette are deeply ingrained in every Chinese.

Food

The Chinese are connoisseurs of food and their dishes can be reckoned in the thousands, with four different styles of cooking which are outstanding — Peking, Shantung, Canton and Szechuan. An enormous variety of food is used in recipes, and the number of courses served at a dinner depends on the circumstances of the occasion and wealth of the host.

Indians

Religion

The majority of Indians are Hindus. The most obvious characteristics of the ordinary Hindu are that he worships a plurality of Gods. Hinduism is not a religion established by a single person. It is a growth of ideas, rituals and beliefs, so comprehensive as to include anything between atheism and pantheism. Puranic Hinduism i.e. the orthodox Hinduism of the present day is divided into six sects: Vaishnavas, Shivas, Saktas, Ganapatyas, Saurapathas and Sinarthas.

Language

The common languages spoken by Indians in Malaya are: Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. These are but a few of the many Indian languages.

Customs — Dress

Most Indian women wear a sari and choli. The sari is a straight piece of material six yards long which is wrapped around the lower part of the body to form a skirt and draped up over one shoulder. The choli is a plain fitted blouse. The national dress for an Indian man is a dothi —a straight piece of material approximately four yards long — and on ceremonial occasions he wears a long fitted coat and turban.

Marriages

There are two forms of marriage among the Indians, the Brahma, nominally a gift of the bride by her father to the bridegroom, and among the lower castes, the Asura, nominally a purchase of a bride by the bridegroom. Marriage between close relatives is forbidden, but the marriage must be within the caste. A Hindu man may marry any number of wives and may have any number concurrently. There is no divorce in Hindu law, but divorce is sometimes practiced by members of the lower castes.

Festivals

The numerous Indian religious beliefs and the varied cultural traditions of the different ethnic groups have engendered various forms of festivals — religious and traditional. Only a few festivals are celebrated by the Indians in Malaya. Among those celebrated are Hindu New Year, Thaipusam, Deepavali and Ponggol. Deepavali is the festival of lights, symbolising good over evil. Ponggol is a three-day harvest festival celebrated in January. Thaipusam is the festival where the devotees do penance in order to fulfil their vows.

Burial

There are very few Hindu burials as the Hindus do not bury their dead, but instead the corpse is cremated. Only expectant mothers and children are buried.

The cremation ceremony lasts anywhere from ten to thirty-one days. On the first day the body is cremated, on the third day the calcined bones are gathered and placed in an urn or container which is buried near the place of cremation. The container is unearthed on the tenth day and presented to the family of the deceased. The Shraddha — a series of minor ceremonies — is performed at some time between the tenth and thirty-first day.

Food

Indian food is hot and spicy. Curry, in numerous varieties, is the favourite dish of the Indians. The curry is eaten with rice and chapatties.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF EAST MALAYSIA

The peoples of East Malaysia can be broadly divided into two groups according to the adherence to Islam. Those professing Islam are known generally as 'Malays' whether they be Malays proper or Muslimized groups such as the Melanan, Kedayan, Bajau, the Bruneis or a group found around the northern tip of Sabah comprising Sulus, Ilanans and Tidongs. This Malay group comprises about 38 per cent of the indigenous peoples.

Malays and Para Malays

These are descendants of people originally in Borneo before the coming of Islam and share a similar traditional culture. They are a predominantly coastal people, living in kampongs in individual houses on stilts which distinguish them markedly from the interior indigenous groups among whom the longhouse is prominent. Fishing, the cultivation of wet rice and of sago is their mainstay, which again contrasts with the dry rice shifting cultivation of the interior.

The Malays proper number over 120,000 and are mostly to be found in Sarawak. They have an aristocratic tradition, which, however, is most marked in Brunei (not part of Malaysia) which has its 28th ruler on its throne. In Sarawak, the Malays have had a long tradition in government service.

The Melanans comprise the largest segment of the relatively recent converts to Islam. They are a coastal people of the 3rd and 4th Division of Sarawak and are related to the Kayans of the interior. The non-Islamized group of Melanan people are known as "Liko". The Melanans are now much mixed with the Malays. Apart from rice planting and fishing they own extensive sago plantations and are also engaged in timber extraction.

The Kedayan, another Muslim group,said to be descended from Javanese immigrants, live in the 4th and 5th Divisions and also in Sabah along the west coast fringe from Brunei Bay to Kota Kinabalu. They are, however, mainly to be found in Brunei. Agriculturalists, rice is their chief crop.

Bajan — it has been speculated that these people might have come originally from Johore as an exiled court group. They are largely to be found in Sabah, on the east coast and adjacent islands. They are essentially a seafaring people, once notorious as pirates, but now fisherman and cargo carriers. A large community of Bajans has, however, taken to padi planting and cattle farming in the Kota Belud district. They number about 45,000 or about 7 per cent of the indigenous population.

I bans

Known otherwise as "Sea Dayaks", the I bans are the largest single indigenous group in Malaysian Borneo, comprising about 29 per cent of the indigenous population there. Though they are to be found all over Sarawak along the banks of rivers, they are largely concentrated in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. They were once head hunters. It was perhaps their piratical forays out to sea which earned them their name of Sea Dayak.

They are still veteran boatmen. Originally dry rice cultivators, practising shifting cultivation along the hill slopes, numbers of them have now turned to the

more sedentary cultivation of wet rice and cash crops such as rubber. There are also some Ibans, educated Christians living near the coast who work as clerks, school teachers and government servants.

They are still a predominantly longhouse dwelling community. Each longhouse has a communal outer-room and open verandah though each family has an inner private room. The longhouse is presided over by an elected headman known as the 'Tuai Rumah" and A group of houses elect their own chief or "Penghulu"

The Ibans are without any rigidly defined social class and social prestige is measured in terms of personal achievements such as the accumulation of wealth, knowledge of ritual, wisdom in council and formerly, even head-hunting. Marriages in Iban society are monogamous, as indeed it is so amongst most non-Muslim indigenous people in East Malaysia. Marriages are normally within relatively close kin of the same generation.

Land Dayaks

These are to be found largely in the inland area of south-western Sarawak in the 1st Division. Longhouse dwellers, they identify themselves more readily by village and locality than by any wider grouping. They are related to the Ibans. Their villages resemble those of the Ibans but are generally a complex of several small longhouses which lack the open verandah which are a feature of the Iban longhouse. Culturally, the Land Dayaks are less uniform than the Iban, and there is local variation among them both in language and custom, especially language, with a surprisingly wide variety of dialects for a relatively small group of about 45,000 people. They constitute only slightly over 6 per cent of the indigenous population of East Malaysia.

Like other interior groups, the Land Dayaks practice slash-and-burn dry rice agriculture, although some groups also cultivate wet rice. However, they do not shift even when their land is overworked and impoverished unlike other groups.

The Land Dayaks has no elaborate social stratification based on distinctions of wealth and achievement. They are mild and unaggressive. Whereas, households in other indigenous groups rely largely on their own efforts in their economic pursuits, the Land Dayaks have developed a complex system of labour exchange within which the individual family spends more time working on the fields of their neighbours than it does on its own.

The chiefs are known as 'Orang Kaya' and not 'penghulu'. Unlike the Ibans, the Land Dayaks do not elect their "Orang Kaya' but instead the members of the village meet and discuss possibilities until agreement is reached on one candidate.

Dusuns

The Kadazans (formerly known as Dusuns) are found mostly in Sabah where they are the largest indigenous group. They comprise about 50 per cent of the Sabah indigenous population. They inhabit chiefly the West Coast and the plains of Tambunan and Ranou in the interior. The term Kadazan often covers the Muruts of Sabah as well. The term itself is not a name for a distinct tribe but one given by outsiders to a group of similar peoples. They are primarily agriculturalists and are Sabah's chief rice producers. Above all among the native peoples, they intermarry freely with the Chinese.

Other Indigenous Groups

The remaining indigenous groups comprise about 25 per cent of the total population, of which the Murut-Kelabit account for 18 per cent. There are inland peoples, found mainly in eastern Sarawak and North Borneo. They resemble other indigenous groups in their social and economic pattern, with the usual shifting agriculture and longhouses. They live in isolated small villages, scattered along the middle and upper reaches of the rivers.

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Muruts

The term Murut does not denote the same community or tribe in Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei or in Indonesian Borneo. Some of these groups, for example, the Peluan, Tagal and Nabai Baokan are on the order of sub-tribes. Most of the people who are called Muruts in North Borneo would be called Tagals in Sarawak. There are also differences in language between the Muruts of Sabah and Sarawak. In Sarawak, the Muruts and their relatives, the Kelabits, are largely to be found in the 4th and 5th Divisions. They are productive padi-planters. The Muruts of Sarawak have now been converted to Christianity. In Sabah, they are to be found in the more inaccessible parts of the country, in the upper reaches of the Padas River and the area near the Indonesian and Sarawak border. Shifting cultivation is their livelihood. Occasionally, they seek temporary work on the rubber estate of the Tenom Valley. The Murut-Kelabit comprise less than 4 per cent of the indigenous population.

They are considerable hunters. Their diet consists primarily of tapioca and hill padi and tapai, a rice brew. Their meat is often enjoyed after being buried in the ground to rot for a while. They are primitive in their habits.

Kayan Kenyah Kajang Group

These tribes comprise less than 2 per cent of East Malaysia's indigenous population and are the inhabitants of the Upper Rejang and Baram and Ulu Kemera area of Sarawak. They are believed to have come from the Batang Kayan area of Indonesian Borneo. A number of small communities known as Sebops and Barawans from the Baram River region and the Kejamans and Skapans from the Rejang River area is also included in this group. In the 4th Division, they are known as 'Orang Ulu'.

Formerly more powerful, they were great rivals of the Ibans. In the middle of the 19th century the power of the Kayan group extended from the Rejang to the Limbang. The defeat of the Kayans by the Ibans, led by the second Rajah Brooke in the great Kayan expedition of 1863, resulted in their decline.

They are also longhouse dwellers in common with the interior peoples of Malaysia. Very class conscious, their social structure contrasts greatly with that of the more egalitarian Ibans and Land Dayaks. Social gradation is even evident in their doors, those of the chiefs being in the centre of the house and often very large and imposing. The other doors decline in rank outwards and become smaller towards each end of the house. The Kayans and Kenyahs are noted too for their artistic qualities, being great singers and dancers.

Punans

Also to be found in Sarawak and known variously as Punans, they are a nomadic community of longhouse dwellers. They constitute less than 1 per cent of the indigenous population though very numerous in Indonesian Kalimantan. They do not cultivate, being pure food gatherers and hunters, living off wild sago and wild vegetables and animals hunted with blowpipes. They have no permanent dwellings, living in little lean-tos by night.

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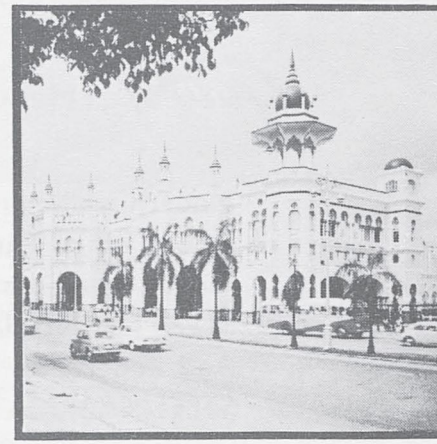

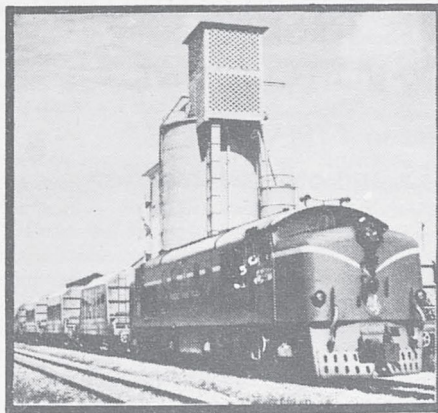

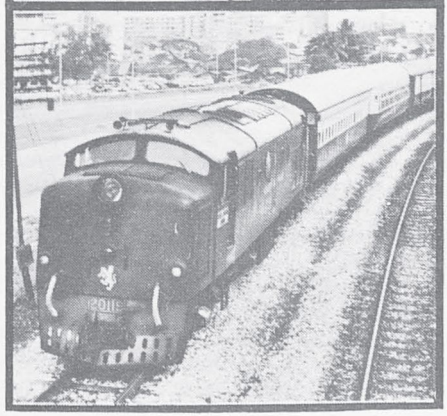

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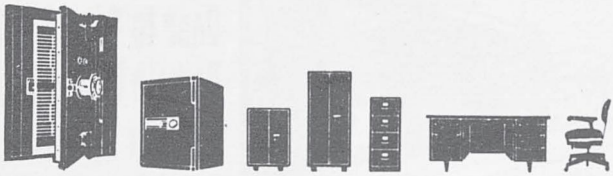

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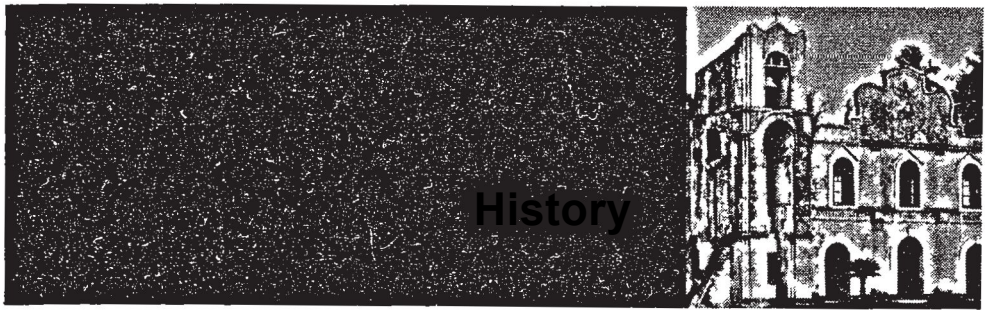


Early History

MALAYSIAN HISTORY GOES BACK to the Stone Age. Archaeological discoveries both in peninsular Malaysia and in Borneo (especially at the Niah Caves in Sarawak) indicate human habitation since 40-50,000 B.C. By the beginning of the Christian era, the iron age had been reached, by which time commercial and trade contacts had been made by travellers from South China and India as indicated by settlements at Kedah, South Johore and at Santubong in West Borneo. From this period onwards, Malaysian history is interwoven in the history of the various Buddhist and later, Hindu empires which held sway over South-East Asia. Centres of power were constantly changing. The Funan Empire, founded in the 2nd century A.D.,centred over the southern half of Indo-China.is believed to have exercised overlordship over Northern Malaya. This empire was succeeded by that of Sri Vijaya centred in East Sumatra which held sway over the Malay peninsula as well. By the 14th century, the Javanese empire of Majapahit had displaced Sri Vijaya. Majapahit's influence extended northward into Borneo, till in the 16th century it fell to new Javanese Islamic kingdoms. Meanwhile, the Malacca empire, founded by the exiled ruler of Temasik (which is now Singapore) began to dominate the Western half of the Malay archipelago till it too was to be displaced — not by any local power — but by the Europeans.

From the 15th century Islam became and has remained the dominant religion of the Malay archipelago displacing Hinduism. Introduced in the 13th century, it made rapid headway in Malacca, the State of Brunei and the Javanese kingdoms. Though introduced by Muslim traders from India and Southern Arabia, it is believed that its rapid spread was due to its unifying influence against the incursions of the Dutch and Portuguese.

The Golden Age of the Malacca Sultanate was a high point in Malaysian history. It was the time of Hang Tuah, the greatest of Malacca's warriors. Conquests were made in Malaya and Sumatra and the wealth and prestige of the State increased.

Coming of the Europeans

European incursion into Malaysia was marked by the capture of Malacca by the Portuguese Alfonso d'Albuquerque in 1511. This destroyed the Malay empire which had controlled the peninsula and the East Coast of Sumatra. The Malacca dynasty established a new dynasty based on the Riau islands and Johore, but Riau-Johore was never able to re-establish control over Malacca. In 1641, the Dutch seized Malacca in order that it should no longer rival their own commercial centre at Batavia.

During the 18th century many changes took place in the control of the Riau-Johore Kingdom which had by then extended its control to much of Western Malaya. After 1721, it came under the control of the Bugis from Celebes. In 1743 Selangor achieved independence under a Bugis dynasty to be followed in 1773 by the Minangkabau states of Negri Sembilan. Perak, whose first ruler was

the son of the last Malacca Sultan, preserved its existence against the Bugis.

The trading influences of the Dutch and later the British resulted in the disintegration of the larger Malay political units. When the Riau royal family divided into two branches, one under British and the other under Dutch' influence, the princes ruling Pahang and Johore became independent. Similarly, the Dutch contributed to the decline of the power of the State of Brunei over Borneo till in the early 19th century it included only its present territory, Sarawak and parts of Sabah.

Advent of the British

British interest in the Malay archipelago, like that of the Portuguese and Dutch, was at first purely commercial. Desire for bases for her trade with China led to the establishment of a base at Balambangan in North Borneo (Sabah) in 1773, but this proved a failure due to unhealthy conditions and piracy. After this, no further attempts at settlement in Borneo were made by the British for the next 40 years. In Malaya, however, there was greater success. In 1786, Francis Light occupied the island of Penang on behalf of the East India Company. Penang and the adjacent territory of Province Wellesley were later ceded to the Company by the Sultan of Kedah to whom they belonged. Malacca was surrendered by the Dutch to the British in 1795 though subsequently returned on two occasions. It was finally obtained by the British in 1825 in exchange for Bencoolen in West Sumatra. The British need for an effective trading and naval base was finally solved when Stamford Raffles took possession of Singapore in 1819.

In 1826,Penang, Malacca and Singapore were combined to form the Colony of the Straits Settlements. In 1867,their administration became the responsibility of the Colonial Office. The earlier British policy of non-interference in the Malay States of the peninsula or in Borneo now took a change, largely as a result of the prevailing lawlessness in these states which was beginning to affect the commercial prosperity of the Straits Settlements. Increasing development of tin mining in the Malay peninsula by immigrant Chinese,while contributing to prosperity,was also a source of quarrels both among the Malay chief s and the Chinese themselves. From 1873 onwards when this change of policy wais permitted, British Residents were appointed in Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. Their function was to advise the Sultans and chiefs on all matters', other than those touching Malay religion and custom.

Establishment of Centralised Government in Malaya

In 1896,the four states of Perak, Selangoir, Negri Sembilan and Pahang were united to form the Federated Malay States with a British resident general and a system of centralised government. Johore entered into a treaty of protection with the British in 1885 and in 1914, by another treaty, obtained a General Adviser. When Thailand transferred to the British all rights of suzerainty which she possessed over Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu, these states accepted a British Adviser in each of their governments. However, th«y remained outside the Federated Malay States. The Malay States were never declared British territory though an adminstrative link existed between them and the Straits Settlements in the fact that the High Commissioner for the Malay States was also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

With the establishment of law and order Malaya enjoyed a long perioc i prosperity. These developments were accompanied by a large influx of Chi ¡e and Indian labour and the expansion of the road and rail network to alio'.'.' the extension of rubber planting and tin mining. Considerable progress was made expanding the public utilities and social services.

The steady progress was, however, interrupted by the Japanese invasion in

December 1941. After the Japanese surrender, a British Military Administration was set up in September 1945. This was followed by the establishment of a Malayan Union in 1946 with the aim of uniting the whole peninsula under a Governor and a strong central Government and depriving the Rulers and the States of all but nominal authority. The Malayan Union proposals aroused such a storm of protest, especially from the Malays, who had banded themselves together under the United Malay National Organization that the scheme was abandoned in 1948 when the Federation of Malaya was set up as a result of an agreement between the British Crown and the Malay Rulers. Under this new scheme the Malay Rulers remained sovereign in the Malay States and Penang and Malacca remained British territory. Singapore was administered separately as a Colony as from this year.

Independence for the Federation of Malaya

The Federation of Malaya Agreement had provided for a Federal Legislative Council consisting of 75, 50 of whom were unofficial members. There was also a promise that elections would be held as soon as possible. A form of common citizenship was also created for all who acknowledged Malaya as their permanent home. Against this background, and despite armed insurrection by Communist terrorists which had begun in 1948, a new constitution was introduced in 1955 which transferred to the elected representatives of the people most of the responsibility for the government of the Federation. In the first Federation General Elections held in 1955, the Alliance of the United Malay National Organization, the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress, under the leadership of Tengku Abdul Rahman, gained an overwhelming victory, winning 51 of the 52 elected seats. The Alliance Party took office under the Chief Ministership of Tengku Abdul Rahman.

As a result of a conference in London early in 1956, arrangements for full independence by August 1957 were set in motion. Independence was achieved on 31st August, 1957 when the Federation of Malaya became an independent monarchy with a quinquenially-elected sovereign, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and a federal structure of government with a bicameral legislature. The Communist threat to the Federation had also been crushed and the Emergency, declared in 1948 as a result of the terrorist war, was officially lifted in 1960.

Sarawak

By the middle of the 19th century, the once powerful State of Brunei consisted only of its present territory with a shadowy authority over Sarawak and part of North Borneo. British intervention came when they took action to secure the safety of the seas in the area for her commerce and navigation. In 1841, an adventurous Englishman named James Brooke was made Rajah of Sarawak by the Sultan of Brunei as a reward for helping the Sultan's viceroy against a revolt by Malays and Land Dayaks. With the help of the British Navy, Brooke suppressed piracy in the region. He laid the foundations of administration and under the rule of his successor. Sir Charles Brooke, the State was enlarged, head-hunting and piracy virtually suppressed and prosperity enhanced. Development was continued under the rule of the third Rajah.Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, who succeeded his father in 1917. In 1941, the Rajah enacted a new constitution which abrogated his absolute power and laid the beginnings of democratic government. In 1946 after the Japanese occupation, the Rajah handed over his rule to the British Crown. The Supreme Council and the Council Negri established in 1941 retained their authority while the powers of the Rajah were now vested in a Governor. The Council Negri was now a body of 25 members, 14 official and 11 unofficial, who represented the different peoples of the country and their interests. The Council

Negri had legislative powers and controlled public expenditure. By 1956 a new legislature of 45, of whom 24 were elected unofficials, came into operation. From 1959 representatives elected to the local government District Councils elected from among themselves representatives to the five Divisional Councils of Sarawak. These, together with the urban councils of Kuching, Sibu and Miri, chose the unofficial members of the Council Negri. The elections were accompanied by a rapid development of political parties. While further progress in constitutional advancement was being made, the proposals for the creation of a new nation to be called 'Malaysia' comprising the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and the British territories in Borneo led to new developments. In March 1963,the Council Negri adopted a motion to amend the constitution to give greater local autonomy. Elections on the basis of the new provisions resulted in an overwhelming victory for tne pro-Malaysia Alliance Party.

Sabah

Unlike Sarawak,the development of North Borneo was largely undertaken as a commercial proposition by businessmen attracted by the country's timber, its reported mineral wealth and its land. Portions of land in North and East Borneo were ceded to Baron Overbeck and Alfred Dent by the Sultan of Brunei in 1877 and in 1878 by the Sultan of Sulu. The development of the territory was in the hands of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company which set about establishing the rudiments of government and the exploitation of the territory's wealth. Slow but steady progress was achieved: tobacco was an early crop but thereafter, a balanced economy was achieved based largely on the export of rubber, timber and copra. Road and rail communications were developed though mainly limited to the West Coast. With the ending of the British Military Administration in 1946. after the war and the Japanese Occupation,North Borneo including Labuan (which was ceded to Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846) and had been part of the Straits Settlements, became a Crown Colony. A governor and an Advisory Council held the reins of government till a new constitution came into being in 1950 which provided for the establishment of Executive and Legislative Councils, the unofficial members of which were in a minority, chosen by the Governor from persons considered to be as representative as possible of the various sectors of the community. In 1960, the unofficial membership was increased to provide for an unofficial majority. By 1962,the Legislative Council comprised 18 officials, 4 ex-officio and 3 official members. Further strides towards greater local autonomy came in April 1963 with the elections for the local authorities which, although established in 1954, had until then consisted of nominated members. These newly-elected local councils in towns functioned as electoral colleges for the election of members to the State legislature. The major issue in these elections was the proposed creation of Malaysia. In Sabah as in Sarawak, the pro-Malaysia Alliance Party won an overwhelming victory. Thus, by August 1963, Sabah had a State Cabinet consisting of a Chief Minister, and members appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister, together with a State Legislature with a majority of elected members.

Creation of Malaysia

On 27th May, 1961, in an address in Singapore, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, suggested that thought should be given to plans whereby Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo (Sabah), Brunei and Sarawak might be 'brought closer together in political and economic co-operation'. Swift and favourable reaction amongst political leaders in the territories concerned indicated an early realisation of the plan. The new nation, to be called 'Malaysia' offered to the Federation of Malaya a way of associating with

Singapore and the Borneo territories without creating a disadvantageous racial balance and at the same time enabled the central government to have greater control over Communist subversive elements in these territories. To the people of Singapore it offered a quick means of ending colonial rule: to the people of the Borneo territories, Malaysia obviously offered the quickest means of achieving independence.

To Britain, the Malaysia plan seemed a most satisfactory solution to their colonial responsibilities in the region and accordingly in November 1961, the Prime Ministers of Malaya and Great Britain met in London and agreed that the establishment of Malaysia was desirable but that before a final decision could be made, the views of the people of North Borneo (Sabah) and Sarawak should be noted. In the meantime, agreement had been reached between Malaya and Singapore on the terms of merger between the two territories and this decision was endorsed by the Singapore Legislative Assembly and the Malayan Parliament respectively. The merger agreement between Malaya and Singapore provided for Singapore's autonomy in labour and educational matters; for Singapore's representation in Parliament by 15 seats; for the retention of multilingualism; and for the automatic gaining of Malaysian nationality, by all Singapore citizens. A joint British Malayan commission to ascertain the views of the people of Sabah and Sarawak, under the chairmanship of Lord Cobbold.was appointed in January 1962. It reported in June that a substantial majority of the population in both territories was in favour of Malaysia.

In the case of Brunei, although the Legislative Council approved in July 1962 the Malaysia proposal in principle, the final decision remained with the Sultan.

Following the acceptance of the Cobbold Report by the Malayan and British Governments in July 1962, agreement was reached on the setting up of Malaysia, by 31st August, 1963. An inter-governmental Committee of Malaya, Britain, Sabah and Sarawak was constituted to work out the details of participation. By September 1962, the legislatures of Sabah and Sarawak had agreed in principle to the creation of Malaysia with the understanding that their special interests would be safeguarded. The Malaysia Agreement was finally signed on 9th July, 1963, in London between Britain, Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore after all details had been worked out. It provided for the transfer of sovereignty in North Borneo (Sabah), Sarawak and Singapore by Britain on 31st August, 1963. The Brunei Government which had earlier announced it was in favour of Malaysia had, in the meantime, withdrawn from the Malaysian plan owing largely to disagreement over financial matters.

The actual creation of Malaysia took place on 16th September, 1963 and not 31st August as had been earlier agreed. Opposition from the Indonesian Government,which had openly opposed the formation of Malaysia,and claims to Sabah by the Philippines Government,had resulted in a meeting of the Heads of Government of Malaya, Philippines and Indonesia at the end of July 1963 at which the Philippines and Indonesia had agreed that they would welcome the establishment of Malaysia if the Secretary General of the United Nations or his representative ascertained the wishes of the peoples of Sabah and Sarawak. Since the UN Secretary General indicated that he would be able to complete his task by 14th September, 1963, and as the UN assessment had not been meant as a pre-condition to the establishment of Malaysia, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 29th August, signed a proclamation for the establishment of Malaysia on 16th September, 1963. Malaysia was accordingly established on that day. The report of the UN Secretary General was released on 13th September and it confirmed the overwhelming support of the people of Sarawak and Sabah for Malaysia.

The Singapore Government's decision to join the Federation was approved by

a referendum which resulted in a 71 per cent vote for Malaysia, and elections held in September 1963 returned the P.A.P. to power with a sweeping majority.

Indonesian opposition to Malaysia was then expressed by a policy of confrontation, which was soon to include the breaking of all trade relations, guerilla military operations in Borneo, landings on the Malayan coast by paratroopers and commandos (who were quickly rounded up) and piracy in the Straits of Malacca. Action by the Security Council of the United Nations was blocked by the Soviet veto. Confrontation was officially ended with the Malaysia Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Jakarta to sign the agreement mutually ending the confrontation policy on 11th August, 1966.

Singapore Separates

On 9th August, 1965. Singapore separated from Malaysia and became an independent republic. In the Federal Parliament the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, explained that there had been many differences between the central government and Singapore, and these differences had taken many forms, so much so that it was necessary to separate.

Amendment of the constitution to provide for this was approved by both Houses of Parliament, in which Singapore representatives were still seated. There was agreement between the two governments concerning the final act of separation. The changes which resulted included the introduction of separate currencies, freely exchangeable at par, and the end of other traditional pan-Malayan services, including immigration and travel between the two countries. There are complementary economic interests, however, and requirements for mutual defence, which continue to bind the two governments in a special relationship.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Early 1967 saw plans in the offing for the formation of a new economic grouping larger than the then existant A.S.A. Malaysia gave its support to this plan. In August of the same year, the Association of South-East Asian Nations was formed, with Malaysia a member nation.

September 1967 also marked a new era in the nation's independence when Bahasa Kebangsaan became the sole official language.

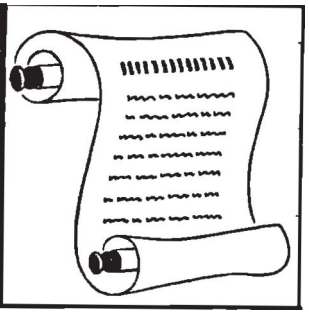
In 1968, when the British government announced its decision to withdraw its armed forces from east of Suez, Malaysia was left to shoulder much of her defence responsibilities by herself. It was also the year when the Sabah claim by the Philippines reached fever pitch and diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Malaysia were severed. Negotiations between the two countries saw the re-establishment of diplomatic ties in December 1969.

In the General Elections of May 1969, the Alliance Party retained power winning by a comfortable majority. In the same month, racial conflict broke out and Parliamentary rule was suspended. The country then came under the control of the National Operations Council, with a state of emergency being declared.

September 1970 heralded a new dawn in the short history of independent Malaysia. After 13 years at the helm of the government, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al Haj retired as Prime Minister and Tun Abdul Razak assumed office.

The retirement of the Tunku was preceded by His Royal Highness the Sultan of Kedah taking the oath of office as the fifth Yang Di-Pertuan Agon of Malaysia.

Constitution



MALAYSIA WAS FORMED ON 16th September, 1963, after over two years of consultation and negotiation.

It consists of the eleven states of Malaya (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu); the Borneo States, namely Sabah and Sarawak.

In August 1965 Singapore separated from Malaysia and became independent.

Immediately before Malaysia Day, the States of Malaya were an independent and sovereign Federation which came into being on 31st August, 1957. After the Second World War, and the Japanese Occupation, the nine Malay States and the two British Settlements, Malacca and Penang, formed a Federation following the failure of the proposed Malayan Union, which had been strongly opposed by the Malay States.

Before the war, Malacca and Penang, together with Singapore were known as the Straits Settlements, British possessions which were transferred in 1S67 from the Government of Bengal to the Colonial Office.

Singapore was administered as a separate colony after the Pacific war, attaining full internal self-government in June 1959.

Sabah (North Borneo) was ceded to a British syndicate in 1877-78 by the Sultan of Sulu, an independent ruler in the Philippines Archipelago, and was administered until the war by the Chartered Company of North Borneo. The company's rights were transferred to the British Crown in July 1946.

Sarawak was ceded to Raja Sir James Brooke by the Sultan of Brunei in 1841, and was placed under British protection in 1888. The original territory was added to at various times between 1861 and 1905. In September 1941, Sarawak's centenary anniversary, the third Raja granted a constitution which was to bring Brooke rule more into line with modern ideas of government, but the war and the Japanese occupation intervened. The Rajah's government resumed control in April 1946, and ceded Sarawak to the British Crown in July the same year.

Malaya has 104 seats in the Federation Parliament, Sarawak 24 and Sabah 16. Each of the 13 State Legislatures appoints two Senators to the Upper House and 20 more are appointed by his Majesty, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. His Majesty is himself chosen for a term of five years by the nine hereditary Sultans of Malaya.

Malaysia is a looser federation than the former Federation of Malaya. To ensure stable political growth there are also transitional arrangements for the Borneo States which have postponed the application of certain Federal controls.

Permanent safeguards for the Borneo States include control of immigration, the retention of English as an official language and full religious freedom.

The fundamental rights of the individual are entrenched in Malaysia's constitution, providing equality before the law and forbidding discrimination against citizens on the grounds of religion, race, descent or place of birth in the making of public appointments or in regard to any law relating to any trade, business or profession. Islam is the official religion, but there is full religious

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The official language is Malay and English, English ceased to be an official language in Malaya from September 1967 but remains an official language in Sarawak and Sabah until 1973, when the position can be changed with the approval of the State legislatures.

Private property cannot be acquired by the State or used by the State without the payment of adequate compensation. There is freedom of movement subject to restrictions imposed by law, including the law relating to restricted residence and preventive detention. A citizen cannot be banished from or prevented from returning to Malaysia. Newspapers are required to secure an annual licence to publish. The television and radio services are operated by government departments. The constitution includes a number of privileges for Malay citizens and the indigenous citizens of the Borneo States, to help them achieve economic equality with the other communities.

Birth in any part of the Federation, the parents being citizens or lawfully permanent residents of Malaysia, confers citizenship. There are the usual provisions for citizenship by naturalisation, the qualifications including knowledge of the national language and a specified period of residence. All adult citizens are enfranchised.

Elections for town councils and local government bodies are temporarily in abeyance.

With the ending of Indonesian confrontation the liability to national service ceased to be enforced, and emergency regulations were relaxed. The limited state of emergency in the northern border areas remains, however, as precaution against Communist remnants.

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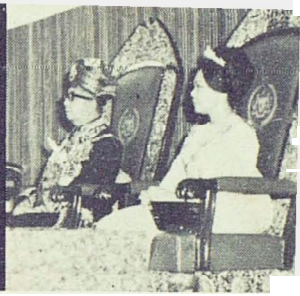
His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong

MALAYSIA YEARBOOK
PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Their Majesties



The Supreme Heads of State

3rd August, 1957-1st April, 1960: His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, D.M.N., S.M.N. He was the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan before he was elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

14th April, 1960-1 st September, 1960: His Majesty Tuanku Hisamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Alaiddin Sulaiman Shah, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei). He was the Sultan of Selangor before he was elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

21st September, 1960-20th September, 1965: His Majesty Tuanku Syed Putra ibni Al-Marhum Syed HassanJamalullail, D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.M.N., D.K. (Brunei). His is now the Raja of Perlis.

21st September, 1965-20th September, 1970: His Majesty Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Zainal 'Abidin, D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.P.M.T., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Selangor). He is now the Sultan of Trengganu.

x

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sen Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sen Paduka Baginda Tuanku Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah, D.K., D.M.N., D.U.K., S.P.M.K., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Pahang) was born on 28th November, 1927 at Alor Star.

He received his early education at Titi Gajah Malay School and later at the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.

In February, 1949, he proceeded to the United Kingdom for further studies and after a short preparatory course, he was admitted to his father's old college, Wadham College, Oxford, early in 1952. He spent two-and-a-half years reading a Diploma Course in Social and Public Administration. On his return to Kedah in 1955, he was attached to the District Office, Alor Star, and later in 1957 to the State Treasury.

He was appointed Raja Muda of Kedah on 6th August, 1949 while he was still in England. Later, during the absence of His Royal Highness Sultan Badlishah, who was away from the state from 12th March to 3rd July, 1957, he was appointed Regent on 9th March, 1957. He acceeded to the throne of Kedah on 14th July, 1958 on the demise of his father. His Late Royal Highness Sultan Badlishah. He was formally installed as Sultan of Kedah on 20th February, 1959.

In March 1956, he married the eldest daughter of the then Yang di-Pertuan Besar and Tunku Ampuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan (later the first Yang di--Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya and the Raja Permaisuri Agong).

He was elected Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong by the Conference of Rulers on 21st September, 1965.

On 23rd March, 1966, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Malaysian Reconnaisance Corps.

He travelled widely in Europe between 1950 and 1954 and went on a world tour from 10th April to 9th June, 1963.

His Majesty was elected the 5th Yang di-Pertuan Agong by the Conference of Rulers on 23rd July, 1970 and was sworn in on 21st September, 1970.

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His Majesty has only one daughter, Tunku Intan Safinaz, aged 4.

Decorations: D.K. (February 1964), D.M.N. (February 1959), D.U.K. (July 1958), S.P.M.K. (February 1964), D.K. (Kelantan) (July 1969), D.K. (Pahang) (May 1970), Japan's First Class Order of the Rising Sun (February 1970), Indonesia's Bintang Maha Putera, Klas Satu (March 1970).

His Majesty is the Patron of the Royal Kedah Club, Alor Star; Patron of the Malay Students Association, Alor Star; President of the Kedah Amateur Athletic Association; Patron of the Kedah Camera Club; Patron of the Oxford and Cambridge Society, Malaysia; Patron of the Malay Badminton Association, Malaysia; Patron of the Malaysian Government Services Welfare and Recreational Council; Patron of the Malaya Orchid Society; Patron of the United Kedah Planting Association; Patron of the Kedah Golf Association; and Patron of the Lions Club, Alor Star.

Hobbies and Recreation: Golf, billiards and photography.

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong

Her Majesty Tuanku Bahiyah binti Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, D.K. was born on 24th August, 1930 at Sri Menanti.

Her Majesty is the eldest daughter of the then Yang di-Pertuan Besar and Tunku Ampuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan (later the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the then Federation of Malaya and the Raja Permaisuri Agong).

Her Majesty was educated at the Sri Menanti Malay SChool and the Convent, Seremban. She studied Social Science at the University of Nottingham, England from 1952- 1954.

She was married to His Majesty in March, 1956 at Sri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan, and was made the Sultanah of Kedah on 20th February, 1959.

On 21st September, 1970, she became the Raja Permaisuri Agong when His Majesty was sworn in as the 5th Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia.

Her Majesty was conferred the Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat Mulia on 29th February, 1964, the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Emperor of Japan on 19th February, 1970, and Bintang Maha Putera, Klas Satu, by President Soeharto on 16th March, 1970.

Her Majesty is the President of the Kedah Women Service League and the Kedah Women Institute.

Her Majesty's hobbies and recreations are flower arrangements, reading and golf.

Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong

His Royal Highness Al-Sultan Yahya Petra ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, D.K., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.P.S.K., D.K. (Trengganu), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Brunei).

Royal Household

. Senior Court Official

Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela (Grand Chamberlain)
Yang Mulia Tunku Mustapha ibni Tunku Besar Burhanuddin,
P.S.D., J.M.N., P.P.T.

Comptroller of the Household

Dato' Pengelola Bijaya Di-Raja (Comptroller)
Dato' Haji Mohd. Shariff bin Haji Ibrahim, P.S.D., D.P.M.T., K.M.N.

Private Secretary

Dato' Haji Mohd. Shariff bin Haji Ibrahim, P.S.D., D.P.M.T., K.M.N.

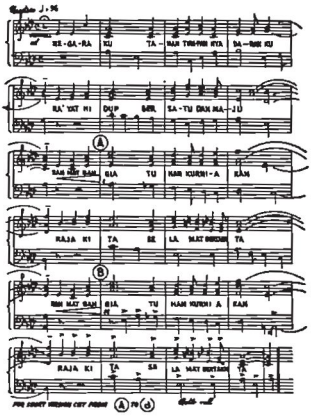
Aides-de-Camp

Military: Lt-Col. Sabaruddin bin Sulaiman.
Police: Superintendent Mahbob bin Dato' Ahmad, J.S.D., P.J.K.

Address: Istana Negara Kuala Lumpur — Tel: 88381.

National Symbols

English Translation

My country, my native land
The people living united and progressive
May God bestow blessing and happiness
May our Ruler have a successful reign
May God bestow blessing and happiness
May our Ruler have a successful reign

Armorial Ensigns of Malaysia

The armorial ensigns of Malaysia show a 14-pointed star representing the 14 constituent States, while the star and crescent together form the traditional symbol of Islam. The five kris represent the five former Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu). The left-hand division of the shield represents the State of Penang and the right-hand section, showing the Malacca Tree, the State of Malacca. In the four equal-sized panels in the centre, the colours black and white are the colours of Pahang; red and yellow are the colours of Selangor; black, white and yellow are the colours of Perak; red, black and yellow those of Negri Sembilan. These four States formed the original Federated Malay States. The three sections below represent, from left, the States of Sabah, Singapore* and Sarawak. The tigers depicted as supporters in the Arms of the former Federated

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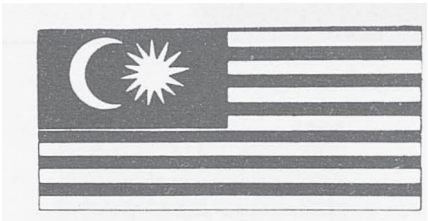
Malay States are retained. The motto in romanised script on the left and Jawi script on the right -Bersekutu Bertambah Mutu - is the Malay equivalent of "Unity is Strength". The yellow colour of the scroll is the Royal colour of Their Highnesses the Rulers.

The Malaysia Flag



The national flag of Malaysia consists of 14 horizontal red-and-white stripes (along the fly) of equal width, representing the equal membership in the federation of the 14 States — Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Singapore* and Trengganu.

The union or canton of dark blue in the upper quarter next to the staff and extending down to the top of the 5th red stripe stands for the unity of the peoples of Malaysia. The union contains a crescent which is the symbol of Islam. The 14 points of the star are emblematic of the unity of the 14 States. The yellow of the crescent and the star is the Royal colour of Their Highnesses the Rulers.

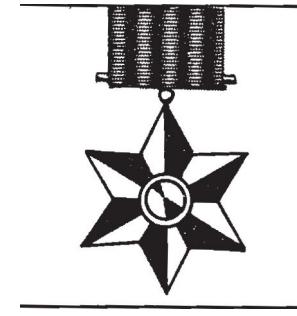
The Royal Standard

The Coat of Arms of Malaysia, enclosed by floral wreaths of a pale chocolate colour, is emblazoned in the centre of the Royal Standard. The background is yellow — the Royal colour.

* Singapore became a sovereign and independent state and nation' on 9th August, 1965.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
MALAYSIA YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Honours and Awards



MLAYSIAS' HONOURS AND AWARDS bestowed by His Majesty the Yang di—Pertuan Agong:

Orders of Chivalry

(11 Darjah Yang Maha Utama Kerabat Di—Raja Malaysia, D.K. (The most exalted order of the Royal Family of Malaysia). Membership is limited to 10 and confined only to their Highnesses who have served as the Yang Di—Pertuan Agong.

(2) A small Sovereign's Order Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara (D.M.N.). "The Most Exalted Order of Mahkota Negara" with one grade, the living membership of which is limited to 30. Membership of this Order is conferred by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister and enables His Majesty to honour the Rulers, foreign heads of state and other very distinguished persons.

(3) An order to recognise meritorious service to the nation is styled Darjah Yang Mulia Pangkuan Negara."The Most Distinguished Order of Pang-kuan Negara" with five grades, as follows:

1st Grade Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (S.M.N.), is regarded as-exceptional honour.

This grade will have a maximum membership of 25 and its members, both ladies and gentlemen, will be given the title of "Tun". Wives of members of the order will have the title "Toh Puan".

2nd Grade Panglima Mangku Negara (P.M.N.), has a maximum member-ship of 75. This is designed to honour outstanding service to the country in any way of life.

Ladies and Gentlemen members will be entitled to use the title of "Tan Sri". The wives of recipients will be "Puan Sri".

3rd Grade Johan Mangku (J.M.N.), will have a maximum membership of 500.

4th Grade Kesatria Mangku Negara (K.M.N.), will have no limit on membership

5th Grade Ahli Mangku Negara (A.M.N.), will have no limit on membership.

(4) Another order to recognise meritorious service to the nation is styled Darjah Yang Mulia Seri Mahkota Malaysia."The Most Distinguished Order of Setia Mahkota Malaysia". There are 3 grades and are as follows:

1st Grade Seri Setia Mahkota (S.S.M.), is regarded as an exceptional honour. This Grade will have a maximum membership of 25 and its members, both ladies and gentlemen, will be given the title of "Tun", wives of members of the order will have the title "Toh Puan".

2nd Grade Panglima Setia Mahkota (P.S.M.), has a maximum membership of 75. This is designed to honour outstanding service to the country

in any way of life. Both ladies and gentlemen will be entitled to use the title "Tan Sri". The wives of recipients will be "Puan Sri",

3rd Grade Johan Setia Mahkota (J.S.M.), will have a maximum membership of 500.

(5) Darjah Yang Amat Di—Hormati Setia di—Raja (The Most Honourable Order of Setia di—Raja) in 3 grades namely:

First — Penglima Setia di—Raja
(Maximum 24 persons)

Second — Johan Setia di—Raja
(No limit)

Third — Bentara Setia di—Raja
(No limit)

This is an Order to recognise meritorious services to Duli2 Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di—Pertuan Agong and Raja Permaisuri Agong.

Medal of the Order of Chivalry

Pingat Pangkuan Negara (P.P.N.), will have no limit on membership. No title is conferred on the husbands of ladies who are members in their own right.

There are no separate divisions, such as civil and military, of the Order. There Is provision for honorary membership for persons who are not Federal Citizens.

Membership of this Order is conferred by His Majesty on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The supreme award for gallantry is the Seri Pahlawan Gagah Perkasa (S.P.). It is awarded for gallantry of the highest order to members of the armed forces and police of any rank and also to civilians. It is also awarded posthumously.

Another award for gallantry of a very high order in the face of the enemy is Panglima Gagah Berani (P.G.B.) which is conferred on officers and other ranks of the armed forces. It is not awarded posthumously.

An award for gallantry of a very high order for civilians in the face of the enemy is the Jasa Perkasa Persekutuan (J.P.P.). It is awarded to members of the armed forces for very gallant acts carried out not in the face of the enemy.

Acts of gallantry by members of the armed forces, police and home guard which deserve recognition but not the award of a higher decoration is marked by Mention—in—Despatches, Kepujian Perutusan Keberanian.

The following are service awards:

Pingat Khidmat Berbakti. A general service medal.

Pingat Perkhidmatan Setia. Long service and good conduct medals for the armed and uniformed services.

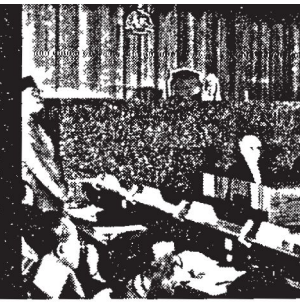
Campaign medals which ever one relevant.

Pingat Kebaktian (P.K.) Volunteer Decoration. A G.O.C's or Commissioner's commendation.

Only the gallantry awards and the volunteer decoration holders are entitled to the use of initials after their names.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA
MALAYSIA YEAR BOOK

General Government



Scheme of Parliamentary Government

MALAYSIA IS A FEDERATION of 13 States. It comprises the former Federation of Malaya and the former British colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak. The Government in Malaysia is based on Parliamentary democracy.

The Constitution provides for a Head of State and two houses of Parliament.

Parliament

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Senate (Dewan Negara) and the House of Representatives (Dewan Ra'ayat). Twenty-six of the 58 members of the Senate are elected, two from each State, and 32 appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The members are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from persons who, in his opinion, have rendered distinguished public service or achieved distinction in the professions, commerce, industry, agriculture, cultural activities or social services, or are representatives of racial minorities or are capable of representing the interests of Aborigines. The President of the Senate (Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara) is chosen from one of its members. Senators must be not less than thirty years old. The House of Representatives is elected in single-member constituencies by citizens of 21 years and over. The House consists of 144 elected members. There are 104 members from States of Malaya, 16 members from Sabah and 24 members from Sarawak. Members of this House must have attained the age of 21 years. The House is presided over by a Speaker (Yang di-Pertuan Dewan Rayat), who either is a member of the house or is qualified for election as such a member.

Subjects for Legislation

Subjects for legislation are set out in the Federal List, State List, a Concurrent List — on which the Federal and State Legislatures may legislate — and a State List. Federal law will prevail if inconsistency arises. Residual legislative power lies with the State.

List I — Federal List

1. **External affairs, including —**
   - (a) **Treaties, agreements and conventions with other countries and all matters which bring the Federation into relations with any other country;**
   - (b) **Implementation of treaties, agreements and conventions with other countries;**
   - (c) **Diplomatic, consular and trade representation;**
   - (d) **International organisations; participation in international bodies and implementation of decisions taken thereat;**
   - (e) **Extradition; fugitive offenders; admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, the Federation;**
   - (f) **Passports; visas; permits of entry or other certificates; quarantine;**
   - (g) **Foreign and extra-territorial jurisdiction; and**

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(h) Pilgrimages to places outside Malaysia.

2. Defence of the Federation or any part thereof, including —
   (a) Naval, military and air forces and other armed forces;
   (b) Any armed forces attached to or operating with any of the armed forces of the Federation; visiting forces;
   (c) Defence works; military and protected areas; naval, military and air force bases; barracks, aerodromes and other works;
   (d) Manoeuvres;
   (e) War and peace; alien enemies and enemy aliens; enemy property; trading with an enemy; war damage; war risk insurance;
   (f) Arms, fire-arms, ammunition and explosives;
   (g) National service; and
   (h) Civil defence.
3. Internal security, including —
   (a) Police; criminal investigation; registration of criminals; public order;
   (b) Prisons, reformatories, remand homes; places of detention: probation of offenders; juvenile offenders;
   (c) Preventive detention; restriction of residence;
   (d) Intelligence services; and
   (e) National registration.
4. Civil and criminal law and procedure and the administration of justice, including —
   (a) Constitution and organization of all courts other than Muslim Courts;
   (b) Jurisdiction and powers of all such courts;
   (c) Remuneration and other privileges of the judges and officers presiding over such courts;
   (d) Persons entitled to practise before such courts;
   (e) Subject to paragraph (ii), the following —
      (i) Contract; partnership, agency and other special contracts; master and servant; inns and inn-keepers; actionable wrongs; property and its transfer and hypothecation, except land; bona vacantia; equity and trusts; marriage, divorce and legitimacy; married women's property and status; interpretation of federal law; negotiable instruments; statutory declarations; arbitration; mercantile law; registration of businesses and business names; age of majority; infants and minors; adoption, succession, testate and intestate; probate and letters of administration; bankruptcy and insolvency; oaths and affirmations; limitation; reciprocal enforcement of judgments and orders; the law of evidence;
      (ii) the matters mentioned in paragraph (i) do not include Muslim personal law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, family law, gifts or succession testate and intestate;
   (f) Official secrets; corrupt practices;
   (g) Use or exhibition of coats of arms, armorial bearings, flags, emblems, uniforms, orders and decorations other than those of a State;
   (h) Creation of offences in respect of any of the matters included in the Federal List or dealt with by federal law;
   (i) Indemnity in respect of any of the matters in the Federal List or deart with by federal law;
   (j) Admiralty Jurisdiction;
   (k) Ascertainment of Muslim Law and other personal laws for purpose *of* federal law; and
   (l) Betting and lotteries.

5. Federal citizenship and naturalization; aliens.
6. The machinery of government, subject to the State List, but including —
   (a) Elections to both Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States and all matters connected therewith;
   (b) The Armed Forces Council and the Commissions to which part X applies;
   (c) Federal services, including the establishment of services common to the Federation and the States; services common to two or more States;
   (d) Pen oions and compensation for loss of office; gratuities and conditions of service;
   (e) Local government and town planning in, and water supply to the federal capital;
   (f) Federal Government contracts;
   (g) Federal public authorities; and
   (h) Purchase, acquisition and holding of, and dealing with, property for federal purposes.
7. Finance, including —
   (a) Currency, legal tender and coinage;
   (b) National savings and savings banks;
   (c) Borrowing on the security of the Federal Consolidated Fund,
   (d) Loans to or borrowing by the States, public authorities and private enterprise;
   (e) Public debt of the Federation;
   (f) Financial and accounting procedure, including procedure for the collection, custody and payment of the public monies of the Federation and of the States, and the purchase, custody and disposal of public property other than land of the Federation and of the States;
   (gl Audit and accounts of the Federation and the States and other public authorities;
   (h) Taxes; rates in the federal capital;
   (i) Fees in respect of any of the matters in the Federal List or dealing with the federal law;
   (j) Banking; money-lending; pawnbrokers; control of credit;
   (k) Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other similar instruments;
   (I) Foreign exchange; and
   (m) Capital issues; stock and commodity exchanges;
8. Trade, commerce and industry, including —
   (a) Production, supply and distribution of goods, price control and food control; adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods;
   (b) Imports into, and exports from, the Federation;
   (c) Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations other than municipal corporations (but including the municipal corporation of the federal capital); regulation of foreign corporations; bounties on production in or export from the Federation;
   (d) Insurance, including compulsory insurance;
   (e) Patents; designs; inventions; trade marks and mercantile marks; copyrights;
   (f) Establishment of standards of weights and measures;
   (g) Establishment of standards of quality of goods manufactured in or exported from the Federation;
   (h) Auctions and auctioneers,
   (i) Industries; regulations of industrial undertakings;
   (j) Subject to item 2 (c) of the State List: Development of mineral

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resources; mines, mining, minerals and mineral ores; oils and oilfields; purchase, sale, import and export of minerals and mineral ores; petroleum products; regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields;

(k) Factories; boilers and machinery; dangerous trades; and

(l) Dangerous and inflammable substances.

9. Shipping, navigation and fisheries, including —

(a) Shipping and navigation on the high seas and in tidal and inland waters;

(b) Ports and harbours; foreshores;

(c) Lighthouses and other provisions for the safety of navigation;

(d) Maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries, excluding turtles;

(e) Light dues; and

(f) Wrecks and salvage.

10. Communications and transport, including —

(a) Roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication if declared to be federal by or under federal law;

(b) Railways, excluding Penang Hill Railway;

(c) Airways, aircraft and air navigation; civil aerodromes; provisions for the safety of aircraft;

(d) Regulation of traffic by land, water and air other than on rivers outside harbour areas wholly within one State;

(e) Mechanically propelled vehicles;

(f) Posts and telecommunications; and

(g) Wireless, broadcasting and television.

11. Federal works and power, including —

(a) Public works for federal purposes;

(b) Water supplies, rivers and canals, except those wholly within one State or regulated by an agreement between all the States concerned, production, distribution and supply of water power; and

(c) Electricity; gas and gas works; and other works for the production and distribution of power and energy.

12. Surveys, inquiries and research, including —

(a) Census; registration of births and deaths; registration of marriages; registration of adoptions other than adoptions under Muslim law or Malay custom;

(b) Survey of the Federation; social, economic and scientific surveys; meteorological organizations;

(c) Scientific and technical research; and

(d) Commissions of inquiry.

13. Education, including—

(a) Elementary, secondary, and university education; vocational and technical education; training of teachers; registration and control of teachers, managers and schools; promotion of special studies and research; scientific and literary societies; and

(b) Libraries; museums; ancient and historical monuments and records; archaeological sites and remains.

14. Medicine and health, including sanitation in the federal capital, s.-J including —

(a) Hospitals, clinics and dispensaries; medical profession; maternity snd child welfare; lepers and leper institutions;

(b) Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for reception and treatment;

(c) Poisons and dangerous drugs; and

(d) Intoxicating drugs and liquors; manufacture and sale of drugs.

15. Labour and social security, including —
    (a) Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes; welfare of labour including housing of labourers by employers; employer's liability and workmen's compensation;
    (b) Unemployment insurance; health insurance; widows' orphans' and old age pensions; maternity benefits; provident and benevolent funds; superannuation; and
    (c) Charities and charitable institutions; charitable trusts and trustees excluding Muslim Wakfs; Hindu endowments.
16. Welfare of the aborigines.
17. Professional occupations other than those specifically enumerated.
18. Holidays other than State holidays; standard of time.
19. Unincorporated societies.
20. Control of agricultural pests; protection against such pests; prevention of plant diseases.
21. Newspapers; publications; publishers; printing and printing presses.
22. Censorship.
23. Subject to item 5 (f) of the State List; theatres; cinemas; cinematograph films; places of public amusement.
24. Federal housing and improvement trusts.
25. Co-operative societies.

List 11 - State List

1. Muslim Law and personal and family law of persons professing the Muslim religion, including the Muslim Law relating to succession, testate and intestate, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, maintenance, legitimacy, guardianship, gifts, partitions and non-charitable trusts; Muslim Wakfs and the definition and regulation of charitable and religious trusts, the appointment of trustees and the incorporation of persons in respect of Muslim religious and charitable endowments, institutions, trusts, charities and charitable institutions operating wholly within the State; Malay custom; Zakat, Fitrah and Bait-ul-Mal or similar Muslim revenue; mosques or any Muslim public place of worship, creation and punishment of offences by persons professing the Muslim religion against precepts of that religion, except in regard to matters included in the Federal List; the constitution, organization and procedure of Muslim courts, which shall have jurisdiction only over persons professing the Muslim religion and in respect only of any of the matters included in this paragraph, but shall not have jurisdiction in respect of offences except in so far as conferred by federal law; the control of propagating doctrines and beliefs among persons professing the Muslim religion; the determination of matters of Muslim Law and doctrine and Malay custom.
2. Land, including —
    (a) Land tenure; relation of landlord and tenant; registration of titles and deeds relating to land; colonization, land improvement and soil conservation; rent restriction;
    (b) Malay reservations or, in the Borneo States, native reservations;
    (c) Permits and licences for prospecting for mines; mining leases and certificates;
    (d) Compulsory acquisition of land;
    (e) Transfer of land, mortgages, leases and charges in respect of land; easements; and
    (f) Escheat; treasure trove excluding antiquities.

3. Agriculture and forestry, including —
   (a) Agriculture and agricultural loans, and
   (b) Forests.
4. Local government outside the federal capital, including —
   (a) Local administration; municipal corporations; local, town and rural board and other local authorities; local government services; local rates; local government elections;
   (b) Obnoxious trades and public nuisances in local authority areas;
   (c) Housing and provision for housing accommodation, improvement trusts.
5. Other services of a local character, that is to say —
   (a) Fire brigades, except in the federal capital;
   (b) Boarding houses and lodging houses;
   (c) Burial and cremation grounds;
   (d) Pounds and cattle trespass;
   (e) Markets and fairs; and
   (f) Licensing of theatres, cinemas and places of public amusement.
6. State works and water, that is to say —
   (a) Public works for State purposes;
   (b) Roads, bridges and ferries other than those in the Federal List, regulation of weight and speed of vehicles on such roads; and
   (c) Subject to the Federal List, water (including water supplies, rivers and canals) control of silt; riparian rights.
7. Machinery of the State Government, subject to the Federal List, but including —
   (a) Civil List and State pensions;
   (b) Exclusive State services;
   (c) Borrowing on the security of the State Consolidated Fund;
   (d) Loans for State purposes;
   (e) Public debt of the state; and
   (f) Fees in respect of any of the matters included in the State List or dealt with by State law.
8. State holidays.
9. Creation of offences in respect of any of the matters included in the State List or dealt with by State Law proof of State law and of things done thereunder, and proof of any matter for purposes of State law.
10. Inquiries for State purposes, including commissions of inquiry and collection of statistics with respect to any of the matters included in the State List or dealt with by State law.
11. Indemnity in respect of any of the matters in the State List or dealt with by State law.
12. Turtles and riverine fishing.

List IIA — Supplement to State List for Borneo States

13. Native law and custom, including the personal law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, family law, gifts or succession testate or intestate; registration of adoptions under native law or custom; the determination of matters of native law or custom; the constitution, organization, and procedure of native courts (including the right of audience in such courts), and the jurisdiction and powers of such courts, which shall extend only to the matters included in this paragraph and shall not include jurisdiction in respect of offences except in so far as conferred by federal law.
14. Incorporation of authorities and other bodies set up by State law, incorporated directly by State law, and regulation and winding-up of corporations so created.

15. **Ports and harbours, other than those declared to be federal by or under federal law; regulation of traffic by water in ports and harbours or on rivers wholly within the State, except traffic in federal ports or harbours; foreshores.**
16. **Cadastral land surveys.**
17. **Libraries, museums, ancient and historical monuments and records and archaeological sites and remains, other than those declared to be federal by or under federal law.**
18. **In Sabah, the Sabah Railway.**

List III - Concurrent List

1. **Social Welfare; social services subject to Lists I and II; protection of women, children and young persons.**
2. **Scholarships.**
3. **Protection of wild animals and wild birds; National Parks.**
4. **Animal husbandry; prevention of cruelty to animals; veterinary services; animal quarantine.**
5. **Town and country planning, except in the federal capital.**
6. **Vagrancy and itinerant hawkers.**
7. **Public health, sanitation (excluding sanitation in the federal capital) and the prevention of diseases.**
8. **Drainage and irrigation.**
9. **Rehabilitation of mining land and land which has suffered soil erosion.**

List IMA — Supplement to Concurrent List for Borneo States

10. **Personal law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, family law, gifts or succession testate or intestate.**
11. **Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.**
12. **Shipping under fifteen registered tons, including the carriage of passengers and goods by such shipping, maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries.**
13. **The production, distribution and supply of water power and of electricity generated by water power.**
14. **Agricultural and forestry research, control of agricultural pests, and protection against such pests; prevention of plant diseases.**
15. **Charities and charitable trusts and institutions in the State (that is to say, operating wholly within, or created and operating in, the State) and their trustees, including the incorporation thereof and the regulation and winding-up of incorporated charities and charitable institutions in. the State.**
16. **Theatres; cinemas; cinematograph films; places of public amusement.**
17. **Elections to the State Assembly held during the period of indirect elections.**
18. **In Sabah until the end of the year 1970 (but not in Sarawak), medicine and health, including the matters specified in items 14 (a) to (d) of the Federal List.**

The Cabinet

Ministers

V.A.B. Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein S.M.N., *Director of Operations, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defence.*

Tun Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman S.S.M., P.M.IM., S.P.M.J., *Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs.*

Tun Tan SiewSin S.S.M., J.P., *Minister of Finance.*

Tun V.T. Sambanthan S.S.M., *Minister of Works, Posts, and Telecommunications.*

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir P.M.N., *Minister of Health.*

Enche Mohamed Khir Johari, *Minister of Commerce and Industry and acting Minister of Local Government and Housing.*

Tan Sri Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng P.M.N., P.D.K., P.N.B.S., *Minister for Sarawak Affairs.*

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam J.M.N., P.J.K., *Minister of Labour.*

Tan Sri Haji Mohd Gazali bin Haji Jawi, *Minister of Agriculture and Land.*

Enche Abdul Ghafar bin Baba, *Minister of National and Rural Development.*

Dato' Abdul Ghani Gilong P.D.K., J.P., *Minister of Transport.*

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah D.S.R., S.M.K., *Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.*

Tan Sri Fatimah binte Haji Hashim P.M.N., *Minister of Welfare Services.*

Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Yusof P.M.N., P.J.K., *Attorney General.*

Enche Hussein bin Onn. *Minister of Education.*

Minister With Special Functions

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, *Minister of Information.*

Ministers Without Portfolio

Enche Lee Siok Yew A.M.N., P.J.K, c/o *Goodwill Secretariat, Prime Minister's Department*

Tan Sri Ong Yoke Lin P.M.N.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui P.N.B.S.

Assistant Ministers

Enche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, *Assistant Minister, Prime Minister's Department*

Y.M. Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen bin Tengku Ismail, *Assistant Minister of Defence.*

Enche Mohamed bin Yaacob, *Assistant Minister of Home Affairs.*

Enche Ali bin Haji Ahmad, *Assistant Minister of Finance.*

Enche Lee San Choon, *Assistant Minister of Labour .*

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris J.M.N., P.J.K., *Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development.*

Dato' Engku Mohsein bin Abdul Kadir D.P.M.T., J.M.N., P.J.K., *Assistant Minister of Youth and Sports.*

National Security Council

Director:

Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein S.M.N.

Members:

Tun Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman

Tun Tan Siew Sin

Tun V.T. Sambanthan

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato Abu Samah

Tan Sri Ghazali bin Mohamed Shafie

Tan Sri General Ibrahim b. Ismail (Chief of the Armed Forces Staff)

Tan Sri Mohamed Salleh bin Ismael (Inspector-General of Police)

Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Shamsuddin (Chief Secretary to the Government).

Chief Executive Officer:

Tan Sri Gen. Ibrahim bin Ismail.

Ahli2 Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives)

Y.B. Dato C.M. Yusuf bin Sheikh Abdul Rahman S.P.M.P., J.P. (Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat).

Y.B. Abdul Ghaffar bin Baba (Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Banc (Melaka Utara).

Y.B. Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris (Menteri Muda Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar) (Kuala Pilah).

Y.B. Abdul Wahab bin Yunus (Dungun).

Y.B. Abu Bakar bin Umar (Kubang Pasu Barat).

Y.B. Haji Ahmad bin Arshad A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

Y.B. Haji Ahmad Damanhuri bin Haji Abdul Wahab P.J.K. (Hilir Perak).
Y.B. Ajaid bin O.T. Oyung (Labuk Sugut).
Y.B. AM bin Haji Ahmad (Menteri Muda Kewangan) (Pontian Selatan).
Y.B. Azahari bin Md. Taib S.M.K., A.M.N,, J.P. (Sungai Patani).
Y.B. Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).
Y.B. Chan Fu King (Telok Anson).
Y.B. Chan Siang Sun A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
Y.B. Chan Yoon Onn (Ulu Kinta).
Y.B. Dr. Chu Chee Peng (Kluang Selatan).
Y.B. Chik Johari John Majakil (Labuan-Beaufort).
Y.B. Dason Peter Paul (Pulau Pinang Utara).
Y.B. Datin Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid (Batu Pahat Dalam).
Y.B. Dato Engku Mohsein bin Engku Abdul Kadir D.P.M.J., J.M.N. (Menteri Muda Belia dan Sokan) (Trengganu Tengah).
Y.B. Dato Abdul Ghani Gilong P.D.K., J.P. (Menteri Pengangkutan) (Kinabalu).
Y.B. Dato S.P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu).
Y.B. Dato Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
Y.B. V. David (Dato Kramat)
Y.B. Dr. Abdul Aziz bin Omar J.M.N., O.M.K., S.M.K., (Tumpat).
Y.B. Dr. Awang Hassan (Muar Selatan).
Y.B. Dr. Chen Man Hin (Seremban Timor).
Y.B. Dr. Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong).
Y.B. Dr. Mohamed bin Taib PJ.K. (Kuantan).
Y.B. Dr. Sulaiman bin Mohamed Attas (Rembau Tampin).
Y.B. Dr. Tan Chee Khoon (Batu)
Y.B. Fan Yew Teng (Kampar).
Y.B. Gabriel Thomas Sevaraj (Pulau Pinang Selatan).
Y.B. Goh Hock Guan (Bungsar).
Y.B. Haji Abdul Rashid bin Haji Jais A.D.K. (Sabah Selatan).
Y.B. Haji Ahmad bin Said J.P. (Seberang Utara).
Y.B. Haji Mawardi bin Lebat Teh (Kota Star Utara).
Y.B. Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan).
Y.B. Haji Muhamud Yusof bin Mahmud A.M.N. (Temerloh).
Y.B. Haji Yusof bin Haji Abdullah Haji Yusof Rawa (Kota Star Selatan).
Y.B. Haji Hamzah Alang A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar)
Y.B. Dato Hamzah bin Dato Abu Samah S.M.K. (Raub) (Menteri Penerangan dan Kebudayaan dan Pemangku Menteri Belia dan Sokan).
Y.B. Hanafiah Hussain A.M.N. (Jerai).
Y.B. Hashim bin Gera (Parit).
Y.B. Hor Cheok Foon (Damansara).
Y.B. Hussain bin Haji Suladman (Besut).
Y.B. Hussein bin Onn (Johore Bharu Timor) (Menteri Pelajaran).
Y.B. J. Stephen Tibok (Penampang).
Y.B. Khaw Kai Boh (Ulu Selangor).
Y.B. Lee Seek Fun K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
Y.B. Lee Siok Yew (Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio) (Sepang).
Y.B. Lee Soon Seng @ Lee San Choon K.M.N., (Menteri Muda Buroh) (Segamat Selatan).
Y.B. Lim Cho Hock (Batu Gajah).
Y.B. Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Malaka).
Y.B. Lim Pee Hung P.J.K. (Alor Star).
Y.B. Loh Jee Mee (Batang Padang).

Y.B. V. Manickavasagam J.M.N., P.J.K. (Menteri Buroh) (Klang).
Y.B. Mohd. Arif bin Salleh (Sabah Dalam).
Y.B. Dato Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Kota Bharu Hulu).
Y.B. Mohamed bin Rahmat (Johore Bharu Barat).
Y.B. Mohamed bin Ujang A.M.N., PJ.K. (Jelebu-Jempol).
Y.B. Mohamad bin Yaacob (Tanah Merah) (Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri).
Y.B. Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad Kuala (Trengganu Selatan).
Y.B. Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Jawi (Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah) (Kuala Kangsar).
Y.B. Mohd. Khir Johari (Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dan Pemangku Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan) (Kedah Tengah).
Y.B. Mohd. Nor bin Md. Dahan (Ulu Perak).
Y.B. Mohd. Salleh bin Pengiran Abdullah (Darvel).
Y.B. Mohd.Shariff bin Haji Ahmad (Langat).
Y.B. Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah (Bachok).
Y.B. Muhammad Fakhruddin Haji Abdullah (Pasir Mas Hilir).
Y.B. Musa bin Hitam (Segamat Utara).
Y.B. Mustapha bin Hussain (Seberang Tengah).
Y.B. Ng Hoe Hun (Seberang Tengah).
Y.B. Nik Abdul Aziz bin Nik Mat (Kelantan Hilir).
Y.B. Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara).
Y.B. Pengiran Ahmad bin Pengiran Indar (Kinabatangan).
Y.B. Pengiran Tahir bin Pengiran Petera (Kinamis).
Y.B. R.C. Mahadeva Rayan (Ipoh).
Y.B. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak (Kuala Selangor).
Y.B. Ramli bin Omar K.M.N. (Krian Darat).
Y.B. Richard Ho Ung Hun (Sitiawan).
Y.B. V.T. Sambanthan S.S.M., P.M.N. (Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom) (Sungei Siput).
Y.B. Seah Teng Ngias P.I.S., S.M.J., (Muar Pantai).
Y.B. Dr. Seevaratnam S. P.J.K., S.B.S.T. J., (Seremban Barat).
Y.B. Haji Shafie bin Abdullah A.M.N., B.C.K. (Baling).
Y.B. Soh Ah Teck (Batu Pahat).
Y.B. Soorian Arjunan (Port Dickson).
Y.B. Sulaiman bin Bulon (Bagan Datoh).
Y.B. Sulaiman bin Haji Taib (Krian Laut).
Y.B. Su Liang Yu (Bruas).
Y.B. Syed Nasser bin Ismail J.M.N., P.I.S. (Muar Dalam).
Y.B. Tahir bin Abdul Majid (Kuala Langat).
Y.B. Tai Kuan Yang A.M.N., PJ.K. (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
Y.B. Tajuddin bin Ali P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
Y.B. Tan Cheng Bee A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
Y.B. Tan Sri Fatimah Binte Haji Hashim P.M.N. (Menteri Kebajikan 'Am) (Jitra-Padang Terap).
Y.B. Tan Sri Nik Ahmad Kamil D.K., S.P.M.K. (Ulu Kelantan).
Y.B. Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir P.M.N. (Menteri Kesihatan) (Pontian Utara]
Y.B. Tan Sri Syed Jaafar bin Hasan Albar K.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
Y.T.M. Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al Haj K.O.M.,C.H. (Kuala Kedah)
Y.B. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Tengku Ismail (Menteri Muda Pertnhanan) P.M.K., Tengku Sri Maha Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
Y.B. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad J.M.K., S.M.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
Y.B. Tiah Eng Bee P.I.S. (Kluang Utara).
Y.B. Tun (Dr.) Ismail Dato Haji Abdul Rahman (Timbalan Perdana Menteri

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri) (Johore Timor).
Y.A.B. Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein (Perdana Menteri, Pengarah Gerakan, Menteri Pertahanan dan Menteri Luar Negeri) (Pekan).
V.B. Tunku Abdullah ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Rawang)
Y.B. Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Dato Harun (Marudu).
Y.B. Tun Tan SiewSin S.S.M., J.P., (Menteri Kewangan) (Melaka Tengah).
Y.B. Verappan s/o Veerathan (Seberang Selatan).
Y.B. Walter Loh Poh Khan (Setapak).
Y.B. Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu).
Y.B. Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad (Kemaman).
Y.B. Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Ibrahim (Pasir Puteh).
Y.B. Yeoh Teck Chye (Bukit Bintang).
Y.B. Buja Bin Gumbilai (Tuaran, Sabah).
Y.B. Chegu Baudi Bin Unggut (Bandau, Sabah).
Y.B. Dato' Pang Tet Tshung P.D.K. (Kota Kinabalu, Sabah).
Y.B. Mohammad Said bin Keruak (Kota Belud, Sabah).
Y.B. Peter Lo Su Yin (Sandakan, Sabah).
Y.B. Yeh Pao Tzu A.M.N. (Tawau, Sabah).
Y.B. Abdul Taib bin Mahmud (Menteri Muda Jabatan Perdana Menteri) (Samarahan, Sarawak).
Y.B. Andrew Mara Anak Walter (Unjah Betong, Sarawak).
Y.B. Awang Bungsu bin Abdullah (Limbang-Lawas, Sarawak).
Y.B. Bojeng bin Andot (Sirnunjan, Sarawak).
Y.B. Chen Ko Ming P.B.S., A.M.N. (Sarikei, Sarawak).
Y.B. Dato Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub P.N.B.S., (Payang, Sarawak).
Y.B. Dato James Wong Kim Min (Miri-Subis, Sarawak).
Y.B. Dato Ong Kee Hui P.N.B.S. (Bandar Kuching, Sarawak) (Menteri Ta' Berpot folio).
Y.B. Dato Pengarah Banyang Anak Janting Q.M.C., P.BS., P.N.B.S., (Julau, Sarawak).
Y.B. Edmund Langgu Anak Saga P.B.S. (Saratok, Sarawak).
Y.B. Edwin Anak Tangkun A.B.S. (Batang-Lupar, Sarawak).
Y.B. Haji Awang Wal bin Awang Abu (Santubong, Sarawak).
Y.B. Jonathan Narwin Anak Jinggong (Lubok Antu, Sarawak).
Y.B. Joseph Unting Anak Umang (Kanowit, Sarawak).
Y.B. Khoo Peng Loong O.B.E. (Bandar Sibu, Sarawak).
Y.B. Latip bin Haji Dris (Mukah, Sarawak).
Y.B. Luhat Wan (Baram, Sarawak).
Y.B. Pengarah Rahun Anak Debak (Serian, Sarawak).
Y.B. Penghulu Abit Anak Angkin (Kapit, Sarawak).
Y.B. Sinyium Anak Mutit (Bau-Lundu, Sarawak).
Y.B. Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Padawan, Sarawak).
Y.B. Tan Sri Temenggong Jugah Anak Barieng P.M.N., P.D.K., O.B.E., (Ulu Rajang, Sarawak) (Menteri Hal Ehwal, Sarawak).
Y.B. Tibuoh Anak Rantai (Rajang, Sarawak).
Y.B. Ting Ming Kiong (Bintulu, Sarawak).

AHLI DEWAN NEGARA

AHLI2 YANG DI-LANTEK OLEH DYMM SERI PADUKA BAGINDA

Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio, Tan Sri Ong Yoke Lin P.M.N.
Enche A. Arunasalam A.M.N.
Enche Abdul Samad bin Osman
Che Aishah bti. Hj. Abdul Ghani
Che Dasimah Dasir A.M.N., J.P.

Enche Awang Daud Matusin
Dato Dr. Cheah Toon Lok D.P.M.K., D.M.K., J.M.N., J.P.
Enche Wong Swee Soon A.M.N., P.J.K.
Dato J.E.S. Crawford J.M.N., J.P. Dato Kurnia Indera
Dato Foo See Moi D.P.M.K., J.P.
Tan Sri Gan Teck Yeow P.M.N., J.M.N.
Enche Hong Kim Sui
Enche Zainudin Hj. Mohd. Sidin P.J.K.
Enche C.D. Ismail J.M.N., J.P.
Enche Andrew Jika Landau
Dato Y.T. Lee D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
Enche Lim Hee Hong A.M.N.
Tan Sri Abdul Hamid Khan P.M.N., J.P.
Tuan Hj. Mohamed Saaid b. Hj. A. Bakar
Enche S.T. Mani PJ.K.
Dato Athi Nahappan
Enche G. Louis
Nik Hassan b. Hj. Nik Yahya J.M.N.
Tok Pangku Pandak Hamid b. Puteh Jali PJ.K.
Tan Sri Mohd. Ghazali bin Shafie (Menteri Dengan Tugas Khas).
Kamarul Arifin bin Mohamed Yassin
Enche William Tan
Tan Sri T.H. Tan P.M.N.
Dato E.E.C. Thuraisingham D.P.M.J., J.P.
Dato S.O.K. Ubaidulla D.P.MS., J.M.N.
Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam
Tan Sri Abdul Kadir b. Yusof (Peguam Negara).

PILEHAN DEWAN NEGERI

JOHOR

Enche Abdullah bin Dato Abdul Rahman
Kosong

MELAKA

Kosong
Kosong

NEGERI SEMBILAN

Enche Chong Foo Khin J.P.
Enche Abdul Rahim b. Abdul Manan P.J.K.

SELANGOR

Enche Ibrahim bin Haji Yaacob PJ.K.
Enche Chan Kwong-Hon A.M.N., S.M.S., J.P.

PERAK

Kosong
Enche Yahya bin Haji Ahmad

PULAU PINANG

Tuan Syed Hassan Aidid J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
Kosong

KEDAH

Enche Mohd. Hanipah b. S. Alaudin
Enche K.R. Somasundram A.M.N.

PERLIS

Kosong
Tuan Syed Darus bin Syed Hashim

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

PAHANG

Dato Ngau Ken Lock J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.

Dato Wan Ibrahim b. Wan Tanjong J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai

TRENGGANU

Enche Abu Bakar bin Ahmad S.M.T., P.J.K.

Enche Goh Chek Kin P.J.K.

KELANTAN

Enche Amaluddin bin Darus J.P.

Dato Wan Mustapha b. Hj. Wan Ali DJ.M.K.

SABAH

Dato Hj. Pengiran Mohamed Digadong Galpam P.D.K.

Dato Joseph Augustine Angian Andulag P.D.K.

SARAWAK

Dato Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau O.B.E.

Kosong

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Address: Jalan Dato' Onn, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 84432

Departments under Ministry:

Cabinet Secretariat
Department of National Unity
General Planning Unit
Economic Planning Unit
Development Administrative Unit
Administration and Finance Division
Ceremonial Division
Research Division
Malaysian Centre for Development Studies
Actuary
National Goodwill Council
Federation Public Service Department
Ministry of Sarawak Affairs, Sarawak
Federal Secretary's Office, Sabah
Federation Public Service Commission
Department of Statistics
Election Commission
Federal Translation Bureau
National Archives
National Museum
Pilgrimage Board

Officials:

Prime Minister: Y.A.B. Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein S.M.N.

Deputy Prime Minister: Y.A.B. Tun (Dr.) Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman S.S.M., P.M.N.

Minister with Special Functions: Y.B. Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie P.M.N., D.I.M.P., P.D.K.

Minister without Portfolio: Y.B. Enche Lee Siok Yew A.M.N., P.J.K.

Assistant Minister: Y.B. Enche Taib bin Mahmud

Chief Secretary to the Government: Y.B. Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Shamsuddin P.S.M., J.M.N.

Deputy Secretary: Y.B. Dato Abu Hassan bin Abdullah P.N.B.S., J.M.N., P.K.T.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Under-Secretary (Cabinet and Constitution): Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Darus K.M.N.

Principal Asst. Secretary I (Cabinet and Constitution): Vacant

Principal Asst. Secretary II (Cabinet and Constitution): Enche Mokhtar bin Ya'acob

Under-Secretary (Administration and Finance): Enche Mohamad bin Anas

Deputy Secretary (General Planning Unit): Enche G.K. Rama Iyer K.M.N.

Under Secretary (General Planning Unit): Y.M. Raja Zainal Abidin bin Zahid

Acting Deputy Secretary (Department of National Units): Enche Ibrahim bin Ali

Government Actuary: Enche J.R. Ford

Director, Malaysian Centre for Development Studies: Vacant

Acting Deputy Director, Malaysian Centre for Development Studies: Enche Ainol Adnan bin Abdul Rahman

Director, Development Administration Unit: Enche Majid bin Mohd. Yusoff J.S.M., A.M.N., P.J.K.

Acting Deputy Director, Development Administration Unit: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Mahmud

Deputy Secretary, Economic Planning Unit: Enche Thong Yaw Hong J.M.N., S.M.P.

Under-Secretary, Economic Planning Unit: Tuan Haji Mohd. Noor bin Hassan S.M.T.

Principal Asst. Secretary, Ceremony: Haji Ibrahim bin Haji Mohammed

Director, National Family Planning Unit: Dr. Ariffin bin Ngah Marzuki D.P.M.T., D.D.M.K., J.M.N.

Acting Deputy Secretary (Research): Enche Ahmad Sabki bin Jahidin K.M.N.

Government Accommodation Officer: Enche Idris bin Mohammed J.S.D.

Secretary, Islamic Religious Affairs, West Malaysia: Dato Haji Ismail bin Panjang Aris

Head, Psychological Warfare: Enche C.C. Too J.M.N.

Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister:

1) Y.B. Dato Haji Nik Hassan bin Nik Abdul Rahman K.M.N.

2) Enche Azizan bin Zainal Abidin

Private Secretary to Deputy Prime Minister: Enche Zawawi bin Mahmuddin

Acting Secretary General, Ministry of Sarawak Affairs, Sarawak: Enche Yang Amri bin Kamaruddin

Acting Federal Secretary, Sabah: Enche Rohzan bin Kuntom

Director General of Public Service Department: Y.B. Tan Sri Syed Zahiruddin bin Syed Hassan P.S.M., J.M.N.

Deputy Director General of Public Service Department: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Zakaria K.M.N.

Chairman, Federation Public Service Commission: Y.B. Tan Sri (Dr.) Haji Abdul Aziz bin Haji Majid P.M.N., D.P.M.K.

Secretary, Federation Public Service Commission: Enche Zainal Abidin bin Osman J.M.N., P.J.K.

Chief Statistician: Enche R. Chander

Chairman, Election Commission: Y.B. Tan Sri Ahmad bin Perang P.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S.

Secretary, Election Commission: Enche Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar

Head, Federal Translation Bureau: Y.M. Raja Jalaluddin bin Raja Tun Uda

Director, National Archives: Enche Shaharom bin Yub

Controller, Pilgrimage Board: Dato Haji Ali bin Rouse P.J.K., A.M.N.

Executive Secretary, National Goodwill Council: Enche Wan Sidek bin Abdul Rahman

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Address: Jalan Padang Tembak, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: Kuala Lumpur 87731

Officials:

Minister of Defence: Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein Al-Haj S.M.N.

Assistant Minister of Defence: Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Tengku Ismail P.M.K., (Tengku Sri Maha Raja, Kelantan)

Secretary-General: Enche Abu Bakar Samad bin Mohd. Noor J.M.N.

Deputy Secretary-General: Enche Rastam bin Abdul Hadi

Under-Secretary (Secretarial and Administration): Enche Ahmad bin Abdul Rahim

Under-Secretary (Finance and Supply): Enche Kamaruddin bin Abdul Rahman

Principal Assistant Secretary, Veteran Affairs Division: Enche Ahmad bin Saadi

Director of Public Relations: Enche Mohd. Kassan bin Hassan

Director, Defence Technical Centre: Enche Tan Tong Teck

Principal Legal Officer: Col. K.C. Chan Jr. K.M.N.

ARMED FORCES DIVISION

Chief of the Armed Forces Staff: General Tan Sri Ibrahim bin Ismail P.M.N., D.P.M.J., J.M.N., P.D.K., P.I.S.

Chief of the General Staff: Lieut-General Dato Ungku Nazaruddin bin Ungku Mohammad D.I.M.P., J.M.N., P.J.K.

Chief of the Naval Staff: Commodore Dato K. Thanabalasingam D.P.M.T., J.M.N., A.M.N., S.M.J.

Chief of the Air Staff: Air Commodore Dato Sulaiman bin Sujak D.P.M.S., J.M.N., A.M.N.

Chief of Personnel Staff: Brigadier-General Othman bin Ibrahim J.M.N., P.B.S.

Chief of Logistics Staff: Brigadier-General Dato Mahmood bin Sulaiman P.G.D.K., K.M.N., P.D.K.

Chief of Staff: Brigadier-General Jaafar bin Onn K.M.N.,S.M.K,, P.I.S.

Brigadier General Staff: Brigadier-General Abdul Jamil bin Ahmad K.M.N.

Chief Signal Officer: Brigadier-General Leong Siew Meng J.S.M., A.M.N., P.J.K.

Chief Engineer: Brigadier-General N.Selvarajah K.M.N., P.M.P.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Address: Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel. No. 88344/9

Departments under Ministry:

Royal Police, Malaysia

Immigration

Associations/Societies

National Registration

Prisons

Government Printers

Civil Defence

Officials:

Chief Secretary: Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah bin S.A. Bakar P.M.N., J.M.N.

Acting Deputy Chief Secretary: Enche Mohamed bin Yeop Abdul Raof K.M.N.

Heads of Departments:

National Chief of Police: Tan Sri Mohd. Salleh bin Ismail P.M.N., J.M.N., PJ.K.

Chief Director of Immigration: Enche Mohd. Khalil bin Haji Hussein K.M.N.

Registrar of Societies: Enche Ksaaim bin Haji Mohd. Amin

Chief Director of National Registration: Enche Mohamad bin Yeop Abdul Raof K.M.N.

Commissioner of Prisons: Dato Murad bin Ahmad J.M.N., D.J.M.K., K.D.S.S., P.J.K.

Government Printer: Enche Daud bin Abdul Rahman

Commissioner of Civil Defence: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ismail

Heads of Divisions:

Director of Anti-Corruption: Enche Harun bin Hashim J.S.M., P.M.K., S.M.K., S.M.P.

Organising Secretary of the State Action Committee, Sarawak: Enche Wan Mahmood bin Pawanteh.

Organising Secretary of the State Action Committee, Sabah: Enche Muhammad Yassin bin Mustapha

Chairman, Border Security Committee: Brigadier General Yusop bin Abu Bakar

Organising Secretary of the Border Security Committee, Sg. Petani: Enche Mansor bin Ahmad

Chairman, Film Censor Board: Enche I. Mohd. Hussain Maricar

Director of Vigilante Corps Sabah: Enche Hashim bin Long A.C.P. (acting)

State security affairs inclusive of Immigration, Societies, National Registration, Prisons, Rehabilitation Centre, Government Printer and Civil Defence.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Address: Secretariat Building, Jalan Clarke, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel. No. 83131

Departments under Ministry:

The Treasury — Finance Division, Budget Division, Administration Division, Stores and Contract Division, Economic Division, Insurance Division, Tax Division, Housing Loans Division, Valuation Division, Accounts Division comprising Pensions and Retiring Allowance and Gratuities, Federal Treasury — Sabah, Federal Treasury — Sarawak, Organisation and Methods Division East Malaysia, and Office of the Special Commissioner of Tax;

Inland Revenue Department and Royal Customs and Excise Department.

Officials:

Minister of Finance: Tun Tan Siew Sin S.S.M., J.P.

Asst. Minister of Finance: Ali bin Haji Ahmad

Secretary-General to the Treasury: Tan Sri Mohd. Sharif bin Abdul Samad P.M.N., D.S.J., P.P.T.

Ag. Dy. Secretary-General to the Treasury I: Malek Ali Merican A.M.N.

Dy. Secretary-General to the Treasury II: Abdullah bin Ayub J.M.N.

Political Secretary: Bernard Lu Hung Yuen A.M.N.

Under-Secretary (Finance): Bhupinder Singh K.M.N.

Dy. Under-Secretary I (Finance): Abdullah bin Kassim P.J.K., S.M.P.

Dy. Under-Secretary II (Finance): Badruddin bin Abdul Samad

Director of Budget Division: Ahmad Noordin bin Haji Zakaria K.M.N., P.M.K., PJ.K.

Dy. Director of Budget I: P.S. Sundram

Dy. Director of Budget II: Shaari bin Harun P.J.K.

Ag. Under-Secretary (Administration): Mohd. Hashim bin Sam Abdul Latif

Dy. Under-Secretary (Administration): R.P.Jegaraj

Under-Secretary (Stores & Contract): Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdul Malek K.M.N.

Ag. Under-Secretary (Economic): Toh Ah Bah K.M.N.

Deputy-UnderSecretary (Economic): R.V. Navaratnam

Under-Secretary (Tax Division): Sallehuddin bin Mohamed K.M.N.
Ag. Under-Secretary (Housing Loan): Clement Hon Yew Meng
Accountant-General (Malaysia): Shamshir bin Omar
Director-General of Insurance (Malaysia): Tunku Zaid bin Tunku Zakaria
Asst. Director-General of Insurance (Malaysia): L.H.J. Putra
Director-General of Valuation: V.K. Ravindra Dass (A.R.I.C.S.)
Ag. Dy. Director General of Valuation: A.B. Marbeck
Federal Financial Officer (Sabah): Sha'aya Basheer bin Mohd. Basheer
Ag. Federal Financial Officer (Sarawak): Mohd. Nurzid bin Mohd. Wali
Head of Organisation & Methods Division (East Malaysia): Eng Heong Chua
Chairman Special Commissioner of Tax: Wan Hamzah bin Wan Mohd. Salleh J.M.N.
Director-General of Inland Revenue (Malaysia): Tan Sri Lim Leong Seng P.S.M., J.M.N.
Deputy Director-General of Inland Revenue (Malaysia): Leong Yee Chiew K.M.N.
Deputy Director-General of Inland Revenue (C) (Malaysia): M.S. Sundram K.M.N.
Director-General of Customs and Excise (Malaysia): Tan Sri Wan Hamzah bin Hj. Wan Mohd. P.S.M., K.M.N.
Director of Customs (West Malaysia): Daiman bin Jamaluddin K.M.N.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Address: Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 23271

Departments under Ministry:

Department of Public Works
Department of Postal Services
Department of Telecommunications

Officials:

Permanent Secretary — Enche Alias bin Yassin J.S.M., A.M.N.
Deputy Permanent Secretary — Tuan Syed Mahadzar bin Syed Hussein P.J.K.
Assistant Chief Secretary A — Enche Khairuddin bin Ibrahim Ali
Assistant Chief Secretary B — Enche Mohd. Nairn bin Haji Ahmad

Assistant Secretaries:

Enche Azhar bin Alias
Enche Inder Singh Khosa
Enche Samad bin Kassim
Enche Ng Boon Puey
Enche Mustapha bin Mohd. Zain
Enche Mohd. Isa bin Mohd. Tajol Aros
Che K. Sundari
Senior Executive Officer — Enche Saidin bin Talib
Executive Officer — Raja Hitam bin Raja Bazid
Private Secretary to Minister — Enche G.M. Unnithan
Special Malay Assistant to the Minister — Enche Zachariah Tasa P.P.N.

Heads of Department:

Director of Public Works: Tan Sri Haji Yusof bin Haji Ibrahim P.S.M., J.M.N., S.M.K.
Director of Post: Enche Ong Keng Liang J.S.M., A.M.N.
Director of Telecommunications: Enche Chew Kam Pok J.M.N.

Functions:

This Ministry is responsible for the carrying out of projects and major activities which are given to the Departments of Public Works, Post and Telecommunications.

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— Participation of all activities in this Ministry in keeping with the policies of the Government.
— To maintain and improve existing roads and bridges as well as to plan and construct new roads in accordance with the demands of transportation and the economic development of the nation.
— To maintain and improve existing airports so as to be able to receive increasing air-traffic and big planes.
— To investigate and design plans for water supply as well as to give technical advice regarding the construction and maintenance of water supply projects.
— To construct and upkeep barracks, camps and airports for the Ministry of Defence as well as special buildings for the Ministry of Education.
— To acquire and upkeep engineering equipment, machines and vehicles.
— To plan and build central quarries all over West Malaysia.
— To design and upkeep electric supply in Government buildings.
— To provide and improve postal facilities all over the country.
— To develop as best as is possible the Post Office Savings Bank services throughout the country.
— To meet with public demands for telephone and telegraph services.
— To complete the changeover from the existing telephone exchange by operators to that of automatic exchange.
— To develop and set up telecommunications services in and out of the country.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Address: Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 87186

Departments under Ministry:

Medical, Health and Dental Services and Medical Research

Officials and Heads of Department:

Minister: Y.B. Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Zubir, P.M.N.
Parliamentary Secretary: Vacant
Director-General of Medical Services: Tan Sri (Dr.) Mohamed Din bin Ahmad, P.M.N., L.M.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Permanent Secretary: Y.M. Raja Zainal Abidin bin Raja Haji Tachik
Deputy Secretary: Enche Mansoor bin Zeinal
Principal Assistant Secretary (Service): Enche Duleep Singh Kaulsay
Principal Assistant Secretary (Administration): Enche Ahmad Sohor bin Yeop Ahmad P.B.S.
Asst. Secretary (Service & Establishment): Enche Mohd. Ramli bin Lajan
Asst. Secretary (Finance): Enche Wan Puteh bin Wan Mohd. Saman
Asst. Secretary (HQ Administration): Enche Zainuddin bin Abdul Bahari
Asst. Secretary (Whitley Council): Tengku Mohd. Yusof bin Tengku Jalil
Asst. Secretary (External Liaison): Enche Abdul Wahab bin Adam
Treasury Accountant: Enche J. Denholm
Director, Hospital Administration: Dr. Fang Ung Seng, K.M.N.
Director, Health Services: Dr. Haji Abbas bin Haji Alias, J.M.N., P.J.K.
Director, Dental Services: Dr. Ibrahim bin Mohd. Yassin, J.S.M., P.J.K.
Asst. Director, Health Services (Commn. Diseases Control): Dr. Raja Ahmad Noordin, A.M.N., B.C.K.
Asst. Director (Development): Dr. Gurmukh Singh
Asst. Director (Training): Dr. Sheikh Raihan bin Hamzah
Asst. Director (Hospital Administration): Dr. G.V. Denis
Asst. Director, Dental Services: Vacant
Asst. Director, Medical Services (Maternal & Child Health): Vacant
Asst. Director (Health Education): Dr. Ezaddin bin Mohamed
Asst. Director (Malaria): Dr. Rosman bin Kass

Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist: Enche Lee Sze Peng
Dy. Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist: Enche Yeap Boon Chye
Senior Medical Records Officer: Enche EJ. Martinez, A.M.N.
Principal Matron: Puan Chong Ah Foo, A.M.N.
Senior Tuberculosis Specialist: Dr. J.S. Sodhy, J.M.N.
Director, Institute for Medical Research: Dr. Abu Bakar bin Ibrahim, P.S.D., J.S.M.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY, MALAYSIA '

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur. Telephone No: 86251

Officials:

Minister of Commerce & Industry — Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd. Khir Johari.
Private Secretary to Minister — Tuan Syed Noor Ahmad
Permanent Secretary for Commerce and Industry — Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman P.S.M.
Deputy Secretary — Enche Nasruddin bin Mohamed
Principal Assistant Secretary — Enche Abdul Rahman bin Haji Salleh P.J.K.
Assistant Secretary — Enche Mahamad Zabri bin Min
Executive Officer — Enche Omar bin Ahmad

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Address: Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 24543

Officials:

Minister of Labour: Y.B. Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam P.M.N., S.P.M.S., J.M.N., PJ.K.
Asst. Minister of Labour: Y.B. Enche Lee San Choon K.M.N.
Secretary-General to Ministry of Labour: Enche Abdul Kadir bin Talib K.M.N„ P.D.L.N.
Deputy Secretary-General: Enche Lee Cheng Yan K.M.N., P.D.L.N.
Principal Asst. Secretary: Enche S.T. Sundram P.D.L.N.
Political Secretary: Enche K. Pennambalam PJ.K.
Asst. Secretaries: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Yaakob, P.D.L.N.
Enche Hashim bin Meon P.D.L.N.
Director-General Manpower Department: Enche Fong Soon Heng K.M.N.
Sec/Registrar, Central Apprenticeship Board: Enche Peru Mohamed bin Asan Mydin A.M.N.
Registrar of Trade Unions: Enche K.G. George K.M.N.
Director-General of Labour, West Malaysia: Enche Chung Shin Che K.M.N.
Director-General of Industrial Relations, Malaysia: Enche Mohd. Sidek bin Ta'at K.M.N.
Chief Inspector of Factories & Machinery: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad J.S.M.
Chief Industrial Health Officer: Dr. Ling Ding Seng K.M.N.
Director-General Employees' Social Security Organisation: Enche S. Kumar J.M.N.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS

Address: Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 28151.

Departments under Ministry

Agriculture, Drainage and Irrigation, Fisheries, Veterinary, Lands and Mines (Federal), Food Technology, Topography, Mines, Survey, Forest, Game and Orang2 Asli Affairs

Officials and Heads **of Department**

Minister — Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi
Secretary General to the Ministry - Dato' Abu Hassan bin Abdullah
Deputy Secretary General — Inche Abdul Ghani bin Mohd Noor
Director General of Agriculture — Tan Sri Mohamed bin Jamil

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Director General of Drainage and Irrigation - Inche' Ibrahim bin Mohd. Alang Arshad

Director General of Fisheries - V.M. Tengku Ubaidillah bin Abdul Kadir

Director General of Veterinary Services — Tan Sri (Dr.) Johari bin Mohd. Daud

Director General of Lands and Mines (Federal) — Dato' Abd. Manaf bin Mohd. Noor

Director General of Food Technology — Dr. Kasim bin Ismail

Director General of Topography — Mr. Chung Sooi Keong

Chief Inspector of Mines — Inche' Mohd. Sälleh bin Haji Abd. Majid

Director General of Survey — Tuan Haji Yatim bin Yahya

Director General of Forest — Tuan Haji Abd. Majid bin. Mohd Shahid

Chief Game Warden — Mr. Bernard Thong Kwong Sin

Director General for 0rang2 Asli Affair — Enche' Bahron Azhar bin Raffei

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Ministry are: —

(a) to develop and exploit agricultural resources to the maximum in accordance with sound agricultural development;

(b)to increase the range and quantity and to improve the quality of agricultural produce;

(c) to improve the economic status and social conditions of the primary producers;

(d) to increase employment opportunities in primary production and assist the development of employment opportunities in the agro-based industries.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Address: Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 81751

Departments under Ministry

Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (MARA)

Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA)

National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority

Department of Co-operative Development

Officials and Heads of Departments:—

Minister: Tuan Haji Abdul Ghaffar bin Baba

Private Secretary to Minister: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Raoh

Assistant Minister: Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris J.M.N., P.J.K.

Private Secretary to Assistant Minister: Che Wan bin Haji Suak

Secretary General to Ministry: Dato' Harun bin Ariffin K.M.N., P.N.BS., P.J.K.

Deputy Secretary (Development): Radin Soenarno bin Radin Soenario Al-haj A.M.N.

Deputy Secretary (Community Development): Enche Abdul Malek bin Mohd. Yunus A.M.N.

Chairman, Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat: Tuan Haji Abdul Ghaffar bin Baba

Chairman, Federal Land Development Authority: Tan Sri Taib bin Haji Andak P.S.M., J.M.N.

Chairman, National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority: Tuan Haji Ma'arof bin Sheikh Ahmad J.M.N.

Director General of Co-operative Development: Enche Mohamad Yob t | Busu

The functions of this Ministry are: —

(a) To co-ordinate the efforts of Ministries and Departments charged with implementing development programmes;

(b) To prepare the way for a higher level of employment and prosperity of tire people, in particular the rural dweller, and to get their participation in

development activities, as well as to educate, innovate, convince and inspire them that the productivity, progress and prosperity of the nation is, in fact, a sum total of the individual efforts by each and everyone;

(c) To provide opportunities and essential amenities of Malaysian life to the people, in particular to those who live in the rural areas;

(d) To undertake research, in particular on social changes, on community and areas affected by development programmes and specific projects;

(e) To promote co-operatives and other rural institutions as an effective instrument for improving the economic and social status of the primary producers;

(f) To implement a programme of minor works and religious projects in the rural areas; and

(g) To ensure the implementation of policies of the statutory bodies under the portfolio of the Minister of National and Rural Development.

These bodies are:—

(i) the Federal Land Development Authority on the establishment of land schemes;

(ii) The Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat on undertakings of a commercial and industrial nature relating to Bumiputras and their training; and

(iii) The Federal Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority on the salvage of existing derelict land schemes as well as to consolidate and rehabilitate lands to economic size holdings and of opening up of new land for agricultural development.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Address: Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 82982

Departments under Ministry

Malayan Railway, Penang Port Commission, Port Swettenham Authority and the Departments of Civil Aviation, Road Transport, Marine, Marine Survey and Meteorological Services.

Officials and Heads of Departments

Minister — Y.B. Dato Abdul Ghani bin Gilong
Private Secretary — Enche Wu Yung Wah
Political Secretary — Enche Amin Jahalil
Secretary General — Enche Ramli bin Abdul Hamid
Assistant Secretary I — Enche Rommel Josef
Assistant Secretary II — Enche Jamal bin Salimin
Assistant Secretary III — Enche Hashim bin Haji Salleh
Assistant Secretary IV — Enche Taib bin Osman
Secretary Road Safety Council — Enche Mohd Noor bin Mohd Hashim

Civil Aviation and Meteorological Division

Deputy Secretary General (Civil Aviation & Meteorological Division) — Enche Saw Huat Lye
Civil Aviation Adviser — Enche F.E. Parker
Senior Operations Officer — Enche Pang Ting Fun

Research and Planning Division

Chief Research Officer — Enche Saad bin Marzuki
Senior Research Officer — Enche Bashah bin Nordin
Assistant Secretary I (P) — Enche Ibrahim bin Mohamed
Assistant Secretary II (P) — Enche Bernard Thomazios
Civil Engineer — Enche Yahya bin Haji Abdul Ghani
Mechanical Engineer — Enche Cleopas Lim

Head of Department

Commissioner of Road Transport — Enche Jelani bin Kupah
Ag. Director of Civil Aviation — West Malaysia - Enche C.H. Moreira

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Ag. Director of Civil Aviation — East Malaysia — Enche T. Arulompalam
Director of Marine, Malaya - Capt. Othman bin Darus
Ag. Director of Marine - Sabah - Enche H.M. Stanfield
Director of Marine - Sarawak — Enche V. Graham
Director of Meteorological Services — Enche Ho Tong Yuen
General Manager, Malayan Railway — Enche Waad bin Jamaluddin
General Manager, Penang Port Commission - Enche Ismail bin Ngah Marzuki
General Manager, Port Swettenham Authority— Enche Mohd. Zain bin Ahmad.

Functions

(a) Co-ordination of the functions of the two separate departments of Civil Aviation of West Malaysia and East Malaysia;
(b) Formulation of policies pertaining to the operation of the Malaysia-Singapore Airlines;
(c) Administration of establishment, financial and service matters of the Departments of Road Transport, Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services;
(d) Research, formulation, evaluation and implementation of transport policies, development programmes and capital projects;
(e) Research, planning and organisation of projects and campaigns relating to road safety;
(f) Appointment of boards and committees under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance and other subsidiary legislation, matters dealing with the International Maritime Conventions, Port Authorities Act as well as service and union matters in respect of the port authorities and the Malayan Railways; and
(g) Provision of facilities to serve as a secretariat for appeal matters on the decisions of the Road Transport Licensing Board.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, MALAYSIA

Address: Angkasapuri, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 290371

Departments under the Ministry:

Department of Broadcasting
Department of Information
Department of Film Negara

Officials:

Minister — Y.B. Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie
Parliamentary Secretary: Y.B. Wan Kadir bin Ismail
Chief Secretary: Enche Abdul Majid bin Mohd. Yusoff J.S.M., A.M.N., P.J.K.
Deputy Chief Secretary: Tuan Haji Saad bin Haji Walad
Divisional Secretary: Enche Harun bin Din
Principal Assistant Secretary 'A': Enche Abu Bakar bin Mohd. Noor
Principal Assistant Secretary 'B': Enche Zakaria bin Haji Abu Hassan
Assistant Secretary, Planning I: Enche Ahmad Tokimin
Assistant Secretary, Planning II: Che Nur Hayati Mohamed
Assistant Secretary, Information: Enche Nik Ibrahim bin Nik Mahmood
Assistant Secretary, Broadcasting: Enche Zainal Abidin bin Mat Said
Assistant Secretary, Film Negara: Enche Mohd, Affandi bin Hassan
Principal Officer, Commerce: Enche Hugh Boudewyn
Principal Officer, Inspector of Licences: Enche Abdul Jalil bin Mohd, Yui ᶠf
Head of Division of Culture: Enche Ariff Ahmad
Director of Broadcasting Department: Enche Dol Ramli J.M.N.
Deputy Director of Broadcasting Department: Enche Aw Kheng Law A.M>i., M.B.E.
Director of Information Department: Enche Soon Cheng Hör J.S.M., A.M.N.,

Deputy Director of Information Department: Enche A.G. Pawan
Director of Film Negara Department: Enche John Nettleton
Deputy Director of Film Negara Department: Enche Osman bin Haji Shamsuddin

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, MALAYSIA

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 23571

Departments under Ministry:

All state education departments

Officials:

Chief Secretary: Dato Sheikh Hussein bin Sheikh Mohamed P.S.D., J.M.N., P.P.T.
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education: Tuan Haji Hamdan bin Sheikh Tahir K.M.N.
Deputy Director of Education, Malaysia: Enche Abdullah bin Sultan A.M.N.
Deputy Permanent Secretary: Enche Ishak bin Haji Pateh Akhir
Private Secretary to the Minister of Education: Enche Kamaruddin bin Haji Abdullah

Administrative Division

Principal Assistant Secretary: Enche Noh bin Haji Abdullah
Legal Adviser: Enche Mohd. Noor bin Ahmad
Assistant Secretary I: Enche Ahmad Zabri bin Ibrahim
Assistant Secretary III: Che Jamaliah bt. Ambia
Malay Officer, Administration I: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Ismail
Malay Officer, Administration II: Enche Hamidin bin Abdullah
General Liaison Officer: Enche Mohd. Kaus bin Haji Salleh
Executive Secretary, UNESCO: Enche Yusof Mydin
Office Assistant: Tuan Haji Sarudin bin Baginda Sati

Division of Religious Schools (Muslim)

Chief Liaison Officer, Religious Schools (Muslim): Tuan Haji Salleh bin Osman
Liaison Officer, Religious Schools (Muslim): Enche Omar bin Osman

Staffing and Services Division

Secretary, Staffing and Service Division: Enche Abdul Latiff bin Sahan K.M.N.
Principal Assistant Secretary: Enche Mohd. Nor bin Alias P.P.T., P.J.K.
Assistant Secretary, (STAFF): Enche V. Dhanabalan
Assistant Secretary Service II: Enche Ng Peng Kong
Assistant Secretary Staff I: Enche Shah bin Abu Mansor
Asst. Secretary Staff III: Enche Ismail bin Tauhid
Senior Executive Officer (Staff & Service): Enche Lee Kim Chew
Senior Executive Staff & Service II: Enche Bahaudin bin Mohd, Noordin
Executive Officer (Service): Enche Ismail bin Ahmad
Executive Officer Service and Staff: Enche S. **Ratnavelu**
Supervising Clerk: Enche Bahari bin Meor Ahmad

Division of Registration of Schools and Teachers

Deputy Chief Registrar: Enche Lam Kok Hon
Liaison Officer: Enche Othman bin Haji Dahlan

Division of Teacher Training

Director of Teacher Training: Enche R. Vivekananda
Deputy Director of Teacher Training: Che Asiah bt. Abu Samah
Senior Supervisor (Junior College): Enche Goh Keat Seng
Senior Supervisor of Course in Service & Examinations: Enche Ghazali bin Uda Omar
Senior Supervisor (Intake): Enche Baharuddin bin Marji
Executive Officer: Enche Chow Hon Mun

Schools Division

Director of Schools: Enche Kum Boo K.M.N.
Deputy Director of Schools: Enche Mohd. Ali bin Ibrahim
Assistant Director of Schools (Specialised Education): Che Constance White
Asst. Director of Schools (Primary): Enche Chew Tow Yow
Education Officer (Specialised Education): Enche Chua Tee Tee
Education Officer I (Secondary): Enche V.V. George
Language Planning Officer (Malaysia): Enche Abdul Hamid bin Ayob
Senior Supervisor (National Type Primary Schools): Enche S. Chelliah
Senior Supervisor (National Primary Schools): Enche Hussein bin Mohamed
Education Officer III (Secondary): Che Chiew Pek Lim (Mrs. Wong Hoy Kee)
Education Officer II (Secondary): Enche D.S. David
Schools Liaison Officer (Head Office): Enche Lim Kok Choo
Further Education Officer: Enche Yusof bin Junid
Education Officer I (Science): Enche Chang Kwai
Senior Supervisor II (Science): Enche Wahidullah Khan
Senior Supervisor (Health): Enche Thomas T. Oommen
Education Officer II (Science): Enche M.P. Prabhkar
Education Officer IV (Secondary): Enche Wan Abdul Aziz bin Wan Hamzah

Textbooks Bureau

Senior Officer (Textbooksand Library Bureau): Enche M. Sockalingam
Textbooks Bureau Officer: Puan Zaimiah bt. Haji Mohd. Adam
Lecturer (Textbooks): Puan T. Nadarajah
Lecturer (Textbooks): Enche Gong Ngie Liong
Lecturer (Textbooks & Library Officer): Enche Wong Tai Chong
Textbooks Officer: Enche Ishak bin Yaakub

Centre of Audio/Visual Aids

A.V.A. Officer: Enche Victor Jesudoss
Lecturer: Enche Tan Tin Su
Lecturer: Enche Tarlochan Singh
Publication Officer for Audio/Visual Aids: Enche Khaw Mong Hua -

Science Centre

Senior Supervisor: Enche Abu Hassan bin Ali
Field Education Assistant (Lecturer): Enche Ahmad Mustapha bin Haji Tahir
Field Education Assistant (Lecturer): Enche Kamaruddin bin Hussain
Field Education Assistant (Lecturer): Tuan Haji Fatah bin Hassan
Field Education Assistant (Lecturer): Tuan Syed Omar bin Syed Ahmad

Scholarship and Training

Principal Assistant Secretary: Enche Ibrahim bin M.Z. Ariffin
Assistant Secretary I: Che Nahariah bt. Hussain
Asst. Secretary II: Enche Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad
Asst. Secretary III: Enche Abu Samah bin Mohamad

Technical & Vocational Education Division

Technical and Vocational Education Officer: Enche J.A. Richards K.M.N.
Asst. T & V. Education Officer: Enche Ung Cheng Pee
Chief Supervisor T & V. Education: Enche Ong Hean Tat
Senior Supervisor of T. & V. Education II: Enche Mohd. Nawawi bin Moh Zain
Senior Supervisor (Commercial Education): Enche Shaari bin Isa
Senior Supervisor of Domestic Science: Che Safiah bt. Haji Mohamed
Senior Supervisor of T. & V. Education: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Hasbullah
District Supervisor: Enche Mohd. Rafik Khan bin Kadir
Temp. Technical Education Supervisor: Enche Mohd. Mokhtar bin Harun

Finance and Accounts Division

Financial Secretary: Enche Kamal Baharein b. Mohammed P.J.K.
Principal Financial Secretary: Enche Nik Musa bin Nik Abdullah
Asst. Secretary I (Finance): Enche Mansor bin Aminuddin
Asst. Secretary II (Finance): Enche Nik Abidin bin Nik Omar
Asst. Secretary III (Finance): Enche Kalwant Singh
Senior Executive Officer (Finance): Enche Gurbachan Singh
Executive Officer (Finance): Enche Wong Keng Thoe
Chief **Accountant: Enche Tong** Hung **Seng**
Accounts Executive Officer: Enche Lee Huat See
Accounts Executive Officer: Che Nor Aishah bt. Borhan
Financial Assistant: Enche Quah Beng Kee

Development Division

Principal Asst. Secretary: Enche Annuar bin Haji Abdul Latiff
Asst. Secretary (Development): Enche Mohd. Khalid bin Ahmad
Asst. Secretary II (Development): Enche Abdul Rahman bin Ismail
Asst. Secretary of Land (Chinese Affairs): Enche Khong Kim Chiew
Asst. Secretary III (Development): Enche Ishak bin Bardan

Educational Planning and **Research** Division:

Director: Enche Murad bin Mohd. Noor
Director of World Bank Project: Enche Saw Chu Thong
Educational Planning and Research Officer: Enche Navaratnarajah
Executive Secretary (Council of Higher Learning): Enche Ng Chin Hong
Adviser: Enche Robert McMeekin
Chief Field Education Officer: Enche Goh Kee Meng
Field Education Officer I: Enche B. **Swampillai**
Assessment Officer I: Enche Chong Yuen Shak
Assessment Officer II: Enche Saran Singh Sekhon
Chief Officer of Service Guidance: Enche G. Krishna Iyer
Statistician I: Enche Kam Teck Soon
Chief Planning Officer: Enche Eddy Chung
Chief Planning Officer: Enche Chee Hee Yin
Chief Planning Officer: Enche Wan Mohd. Zahid bin Mohd. Noordin
Asst. Planning Officers: Enche K. Ragupathy
Enche Mohd. Nasir bin Haji Mohd. Som

Examinations Syndicate Division

Director of Examinations: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Haji Arshad
Asst. Director of Examinations: Enche K.A. Rajendram
Examinations Specialists: Che Bernadette Koay Gaik Kooi
Che P.S. Madhavan
Examinations Officers: Enche Azmi bin Abdul Muttalib
Enche Hashim bin Mydin
Enche Marmuji bin Koso
Asst. **Examination Specialists: Enche Mohd. Ali bin Ithnin**
Enche Ang Boon Hooi
Enche Ahmad Hasmani bin Haji Hussein
Enche Wee Cheng Sem
Puan Rajamalar Arulanantham

Examinations Board Division

Registrar: Enche T. Arulampalan
Asst. Registrar: Enche Mohd. Perdaus bin Badiussaman
Asst. Registrar: Enche N. Kulasingam
Graduate Teacher: Enche K.V. Thananthiran

Assistant Registrars: Enche Jamaluddin bin Alang
Enche Mohd. Kamil bin Haji Mustapha
Enche Mahmud bin Md. Hassan
Enche Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad
Enche Azman bin Mohd. Ludin
Enche Khalid bin Hassan
Enche Cheong Koon Hoe
Enche L.F. Abraham
Financial Asst: Enche Wong Man Gnoh

School Inspectorate Division

Chief Inspectorate of Schools: Tuan Haji Lokman bin Haji Musa
Deputy Chief Inspectorate of Schools: Enche Abdul Mahid bin Mat
Deputy Chief Inspectorate of Schools: Puan Lily Majeed
Senior Inspectorate: Enche Ong Kong Gee
Senior Inspectorate: Che Sarojini Devi
School Inspector: Enche Toh Boon Huah
School Inspectors: Enche Harsharan Singh Gill
Enche Lim Teh Eng
Enche Ismail bin Mohd. Zain
Enche Tan Ah Fee
Enche P.D. Vanniasingham
Enche Abdul Halim bin Haji Abdullah P.P.N., P.C.K.
Enche H.A. Rajadurai
Enche Saw Teik Chye
Enche Wong Fong Tong
Enche James Wong Weng Cheong
Che Maznah bt. Puteh
Enche S.C. Bhandari
Enche Ding Huong Doh
Enche V. Shanmugam
Enche Baharum bin Abu Samah
Enche Tsang Ah Liat
Enche Mohd. Dom bin Mohd. Amin
Enche Hussain bin Mohd.
Enche Abdul Ghafar bin Ali
Enche Vahya bin Ibrahim A.M.N., P.J.K.
Che Radziah bt. Haji Ishak
Enche Mohd. Nor bin Che Noh
Enche G. Vergis

Schools Broadcasting Division

Chief of School Broadcasting: Enche Mokhtar bin Daud
Planning Supervisor (Malaysian Schools): Enche Mohd. Alias bin Ahmad
Planning Supervisor of English Schools: Enche D. Geoffrey
Planning Supervisor of Chinese Schools: Enche Chin Then Shoong
Planning Supervisor of Indian Schools: Enche V. Syama Krishnan

MINISTRY OF WELFARE SERVICES

Address: Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 24481

Officials:

Minister - Tan Sri Fatimah bte. Haji Hashim P.M.N.
Chief Secretary
Senior Asst. Secretary
Chief Director
Deputy Chief Director

The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak

PERDANA
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PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Asst. Secretary
Director of Welfare Services (Training)
Director of Welfare Services (Spastic)
Director of Welfare Services (Women and Girls)
Director of Welfare Services (Delinquency)
Director of Welfare Services (Children)
Welfare Services Officer (Spastic)
Welfare Services Officer (Training)
Welfare Services Officer (Spastic)
Welfare Services Officer (Headquarters)
Welfare Services Officer (Headquarters)
Private Secretary
Political Secretary
Information Officer

States

State Welfare Services Officer, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 86246
State Welfare Services Officer, Perak, Ipoh. Tel. No. 3375
State Welfare Services Officer, Kedah, Alor Star, Tel. No. 326
State Welfare Services Officer, Perlis, Kangar. Tel. No. 2108
State Welfare Services Officer, Penang. Tel. No. 64836
State Welfare Services Officer, Johore, Johore Bahru. Tel. No. 3477
State Welfare Services Officer, Malacca. Tel. No. 2811
State Welfare Services Officer, Negri Sembilan, Seremban. Tel. No. 4391
State Welfare Services Officer, Pahang, Kuantan. Tel. No. 600
State Welfare Services Officer, Kelantan, Kota Bahru. Tel. No. 117
State Welfare Services Officer, Trengganu, Kuala Trengganu. Tel. No. 78.

MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Address: Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 89911

Officials:

Minister: Y.B. Dato Ong Kee Hui
Chief Secretary: Enche Hassan bin Haji Mohd. Noh J.S.M.
Deputy Chief Secretary: Enche N. Jagatheesan J.S.M., P.K.T.
Asst. Secretaries: Enche Choong Ah Kong
Enche Ooi Leong Huat A.M.N.
Enche Sulaiman bin Hasan Basri
Chief Director Local Government: Enche Mohd. Senawi bin Haji Zainuddin P.M.P., P.J.K.
Deputy Chief Director: Enche T. Puvanarajah A.M.N.
Asst. Chief Director: Enche Khalid bin Hassan
Chief Inspector, Fire Brigade Services: Enche Mansor bin Haji Mahat

Election Commission, Malaysia

Address: No. 1, Jalan Clarke, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. - 83161

Members of the Commission:

Chairman: Tan Sri Ahmad Perang P.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S.
Members: Dato (Dr.) R. Sathiah J.M.N., J.P.
Dato Abang Haji Marzuki P.N.B.S.
Enche Ong Beng Chye O.B.E.

Head of Department:

Secretary — Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar

The Employees Provident Fund Board

Secretary General, Treasury (Chairman)
Solicitor General
Director General of Posts

Director General of Public Works
Director General of Labour
General Manager, Malayan Railways
Dato Haji Abdul Jalil bin Haji Aminudin C.P.M., P.J.K., J.P.
The Hon'ble Dato J.E.S. Crawford S.P.M.P., C.P.M., J.M.N., J.P., O.B.E., E.D., F.I.S.P.
Tan Sri Y.C. Foo P.S.M. Ll.b.
The Hon'ble Tan Sri Gan Teck Yeow P.S.M., J.M.N.
Mr. Choi Siew Hong J.M.N.
Dr. Chan Chin Cheung
Mr. S.J.H. Zaidi
Mr. Ibrahim bin Musa A.M.N.
The Hon'ble Mr. Yeoh Teck Chye
Mr. P.P. Narayanan
Mr. Yahaya bin Mohd. Ali
Mr. Loon Teck Cheong

The Employees Provident Fund Board of East Malaysia

Secretary General, Treasury (Chairman)
Secretary General to the Ministry of Sarawak Affairs (Deputy Chairman)
. Federal Secretary, Sabah
Director of Posts, Sabah
Director of Posts, Sarawak
Director of Labour, Sabah
Director of Labour, Sarawak
State Accountant General, Sarawak
Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Sabah
Federal Financial Officer, Sarawak
Mr. Thomas Chow Shee Seng A.D.K.
Mr. Wei Hsiao Kuang
Mr. J.A. Read
Mr. Teo Eng Guan

FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Address: 9th—11th Floor, Bangunan Bank Bumiputra Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 299371
Chairman — Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman P.S.M.
Director — Enche Yeo Beng Poh K.M.N.
Secretary — Enche Zainal Abidin bin Endot

Head of Divisions:

Enche Geh Sim Hong
Enche G. Jayanathan
- Enche Khoo Boo Kien
Enche Mohd. Zain bin Haji Abdul Majid
Enche N. Sadasivan
Enche T. Sivagnanam

FEDERAL LAND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Address: Jalan Maktab, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 204511/14

Officials:

Chairman: Tan Sri Taib bin Haji Andak P.M.N., S.M.J.
Director-General: Y.M. Raja Muhammad Alias bin Raja Muhammari Als K.M.N., P.J.K.

Heads of Departments of the Authority

Executive Secretary: Kamaruzzaman b. Abdul Halim; Director of Management Services: Nasir b. Yusoff; Planting Director: Jamaludin b. Laming

Adviser: A.K.D. Neilson; Finance Director: T.Sitkoff; Marketing Director: A.M.S. Jamal Mohamed; Projects Director: Khor Chin Poey; Settlement Director: Alladin b. Hashim; Research Director: Tang Teng Lai (based in Tekam Research Centre, Jerantut, Pahang); Executive Director Jengka: Massey-Collier (based at Jengka Head Office, Tekam, Pahang); Welfare Officer: Dato' Yeop Mahidin b. Md. Shariff; Special Assistant to Director-General: Surjit Singh; Head of Audit Inspectorate: Othman b. Haji Abdul Samad; Senior Processing Engineer Rubber: Lee Tai Yang; Senior Processing Engineer Oil Palm: Yong Moh Lim; Processing Adviser: E. Findlay.

Regional Secretaries

Kedah/Perlis: Aman Shah b. Abdul Khalid; Perak: Mohd. Ghazali b. Kamal Baharein; Selangor: Kamaruzaman b. Abdul Majid; Negeri Sembilan/ Malacca: Ramly b. Ibrahim; Johore North: Ahmad Idris b. Talib; Johore South: Jayos b. Pawiro; Pahang East: Ahmad Azhari b. Haji Mohd. Alif; Pahang West: Azmi b. Othman; Trengganu/Kelantan: Abdul Hamid b. Samad.

The Authority

In Malaysia, land development and resettlement play an important part in developing the socio-economy of the country.

It has always been the policy of the Government to focus its attention to these aspects with the following aim:— to increase the income of the rural population; to raise the standard of living; to develop the basic infrastructures of the country.

The FLDA is the most important instrument for the implementation of large-scale land development and settlement projects with the above objectives in view.

The Authority has to date implemented 100 land development schemes of which 61 are rubber schemes and 39 oil palm schemes, covering an area of about 385,000 acres of land. A total number of 20,800 families have been settled up to the end of 1970. Four palm oil mills and one rubber factory processing SMR have been built by the Authority.

Under the Second Malaysia Plan (1971—1975), the Authority will be opening up 50,000 acres of land each year and will be settling 4,000 families annually in its oil palm and rubber schemes. Ten palm oil mills and ten rubber factories will be built during the planned period.

LEMBAGA PERUMAHAN - HOUSING TRUST, MALAYSIA

Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur.

Officers of the Trust (1970)

Chief Architect & Executive Officer: Mr. George Lee Chong Sin
Deputy Chief Architect: Mr. Tan Kok Thye
Senior Architect: Mr. Tan Kong Hong
Senior Engineer (Civil): Mr. Tan Chat Hong
Senior Engineer (Structural): Mr. Chua Teng Au
Architects: Mr. Koo Hock Chum
Mr. Loke Kok Lim
Mr. Joseph Lee Hock Seng
Mr. Chin Wai Yeong
Engineers: Mr. Chang Chong Ping
Mr. Ong Chin Teong
Mr. Yong Teik Wah
Senior Regional Architect, Penang: Mr. Boey Hou Meng
Architect: Mr. Liew Hoo Fong
Engineers: Mr. Fong Jek Swee
Mr. Wong Shun Khing
Mr. Tan Eng Chong
Regional Architect, Ipoh: Mr. Ten Yen Wee

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Regional Engineer, Johore Bahru: Mr. Chew Khong Chong

Secretary/Accountant: Mr. **Lee Keng Hong**

Board of Trustees

Chairman: The Minister for Local Government & Housing — Y.B. Tan Sri Khaw Kai-Boh P.M.N., PJ.K., M.P. {until end of September, 1970)

Deputy Chairman: Y.B. Dato' Mohd. Idris bin Matsil J.M.NP.J.K., J.P.

Representative of the Federal Treasury:

(a) Enche' Mohd. Hussaini bin Abdul Jamil P.A.S. (F) - until June, 1970

(b) Enche'Yuhyi Mohd. Ismail, P.A.S. (F)-from July, 1970onwards

Federal Public Works Department Representative: Enehe' Yap Pow Veng, Assistant Director of Public Works (Buildings)

Tan Sri Ahmad bin Haji Husin P.M.N., P.J.K.

Dato" Haji **Abdullah bin Sahat J.M.N., PJ.K.**

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Zainal A.M.N.

Y.B. Dr. Awang bin Hassan M.P.

Enche' P.P. Narayanan

Enche' Dennis G. Goonting

Enche' Cheah Yap Thin

Y.B. Enche' Mohd. Jiddi bin Abdullah PJ.K.

Functions

In 1950, the Federation Government passed an Ordinance which established the Housing Trust and in the same year, the Ordinance was brought into force and the Trustees were nominated. The Housing Trust consists of a Board of Trustees which directs and controls the activities of the Trust. The Chairman of the Trustees is the Minister for Local Government and Housing, and he is supported by eleven other Trustees appointed in various ways.

Under the Ordinance, the Trust is permitted to buy land, to build houses, flats, shophouses and re-sell land and houses and is permitted to build houses for rent.

The present role of the Housing Trust is to act as a State Government's technical agency and advisers on low cost housing. It is responsible for the design of low cost housing schemes and the supervision of building contracts. After the completion of each scheme, the State Government is to take over and be responsible for the allocation and administration. One of the conditions of loan agreement of the Central Government is that the State Government is required to appoint the Trust as its technical advisers and architects, which condition can only be waived with the expressed permission of the Minister for Local Government and Housing.

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD MEMBERS

Y.B. Tan Sri Abdul Aziz bin Zain P.S.M., DJ.M.K., P.M.K., PJ.K. - . Chairman.

Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Zainal bin Raja Sulaiman P.S.M., J.M.N., J.P. — Deputy Chairman.

Y.B. Tan Sri T.H. Tan P.M.N., C.W.E., M.P.

Enche P.P. Narayanan

Y.B. Enche Chan Keong Hon J.S.M., A.M.N., S.M.S., P.J.K., M.P.

Enche Tan Toh Hong

Enche Abdul Razak bin Yusof S.M.T., J.P.

Enche Mohd. Jumah bin Mat Satir

Dr. Nik Hussein bin Abdul Rahman

Enche Lim Sun Hoe

Enche Bhupinder Singh

Enche Kim Kok Kwang

NATIONAL LAND REHABILITATION AND CONSOLIDATION AUTHORITY

Address: 2nd Floor, Government Offices Building, Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 21311 Ext. 248 and 249

Officials

Ma'arof bin Sheikh Ahmad J.M.N., Chairman
Idris bin Haji Abdul Rahman, Secretary.

Heads of Division

a) **Administration Division: Wan Nasir bin Haji Wan Daud, Administration Officer**
b) **Financial Division: J.P. Pillai, Accounts Officer**
c) **Agricultural Division: Omar bin Buyong, Agricultural Officer**

Functions:

The functions of the Board, as laid out in the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority Acts No. 22/66 are to rehabilitate and develop:—

(a) **Government lands (including lands in populated areas) whether on their own initiatives and with permission from the appropriate State authorities or by request from the appropriate State authorities; and**
(b) **all lands, other than those classified in paragraph (a), by request from the landlord, and according to those conditions which are agreed between the landlord and the board.**

THE PENANG PORT COMMISSION

Chairman — Dato Laksmana Haji Mohamed Razalli bin Haji Mohamed Ali Wasi S.P.M.P., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.

Members — Ismail bin Ngah Marzuki J.M.N., B. Sc. (Eng.) Hons. (Lond.) M.I.E. (F.M.) M. Inst. T. (General Manager)
"Tuan Haji Ismail bin Idris J.P.
Chan Siew Teong K.M.N.
Tan Kim Yeow
Timbalan Setia Usaha (Ekonomi) (or his representative)
Ketua Setia Usaha, Kementerian Pengangkutan (or his representative)
Dato Yaacob bin Hitam D.M.P.N., S.M.J., P.B.S., B.C.K., A.M.N., P.I.S.
K.K. Kumaran
Ayob bin Saud A.K., J.P.
Lee Ah Loke

POLICE FORCE COMMISSION

Address: Police Force Commission, c/o Federal Police Headquarters, Jalan Bukit Aman, Kuala Lumpur. — Tel No. 87771 Ext. 97.

The following are the present members of the Police Force Commission:—

Tun Dr. Ismail bin Dato Hj Abdul Rahman S.S.M., Minister of Home Affairs — chairman

Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah bin S.A. Bakar P.S.M., J.M.N., Secretary-General to the Ministry of Home Affairs — Secretary

Members:

Tan Sri Mohamed Salleh bin Ismaei P.M.N., Inspector-General of Police
Dato Wan Abdul Aziz bin Ungku Haji Abdullah O.K.I.P., Member of the Public Services Commission
Tuan Hakim Raja Azlan Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Sir Izzudin Yusof Shah
Enche Mohamed Din bin Mohd. Shariff J.M.N., P.M.K.
Enche Leong Ah Koon A.D.K.
Enche John Nichol anak Kassim P.B.S.

Authority

The Police Force Commission is constituted under Article 140 of the Federal Constitution. Its jurisdiction extends to all persons who are members of the police force and, subject to the provisions of any existing law, it is responsible for the appointment, confirmation, emplacement on the permanent or pensionable establishment, promotion, transfer and exercise of disciplinary control over members of the police force.

Federal law may provide for the exercise of other functions by the Police Force Commission.

The duty posts of Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Director Special Branch and Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police (in the case of Sabah and Sarawak) are designated as special posts, appointments to which are not made by the Police Force Commission but by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the recommendation of the Police Force Commission and the advice of the Prime Minister.

Board Members of Port Swettenham Authority

Yang Berbahagia Tan Sri Abdul Hamid bin Mustapha P.S.M., D.P.M.J. — Chairman

Yang Berbahagia Tan Sri Ahmad bin Hj. Husin P.M.N., P.J.K. — Dy. Chairman

Members:

Yang Berbahagia Tan Sri Gan Teck Yeow P.S.M., J.M.N.
Yang Berbahagia Dato Kurnia Indera (Senator Dato J.E.S. Crawford) S.P.M.P., J.M.N., J.P.
Senator Dato S.O.K. Ubaidulla D.P.M.S., J.M.N., J.P
Senator Chan Kwong Hon J.M.N., S.M.S., J.P.
Enche Findlay Cessford O.B.E.
Enche P.P. Narayanan
Enche Tahir bin Abdul Rahim PJ.K. (from 1.11.69)
Secretary, Ministry of Transport Malaysia (from 1.11.69)
Enche Mohd. Zain bin Ahmad J.M.N., B. Sc. (Econ.) A.M. Inst. T. — General Manager.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE LOTTERIES BOARD

Board Members:

Y.B. Tan Sri T.H. Tan P.M.N., C.W.E., M.P.,
Y.B. Dato' Mohamed bin Jusoh A.M.N., D.I.M.P.,
Y.B. Enche Lat bin Kassim A.M.N.,S.M.K.,
Enche Lee Eng Teh J.M.N., A.M.N., J.P.,
Dato' V. Ponnusamy Pillay D.P.M.P., K.M.N., J.P., PJ.K.,
Enche Mohd. Zain bin Ahmad
Enche Gurdial Singh P.P.N., P.J.K., J.P.,
Enche David E.L. Choong A.M.N.,
Enche Bernard T.H. Wang B.A. (Econ)., F.B.A.A., F.I.O.B., M.B.I .M., F.A.I.B.,
Y.M. Tengku Noor Asiah bte. Tengku Ahmad A.M.N., P.B.
Ketua Setia Usaha Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

Address: Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. 83131

Head of Department and Officials:

Accountant-General: Mr. Shamsir bin Omar Chartered Accountant (Australia).
Senior Treasury Accountants: Y.M. Raja Abdul Aziz bin Raja Salim

Mr. Zainul Abidin b. Yahaya
Principal Assistant Secretary: Mr. Mohd. Nawawi bin Mahmood
Treasury Accountant: Mr. Kumaran K.K., A.M.N.
Mr. J. Denholm
System Analyst: Mr. Ng Chin Kheng @ Ng Ching Kheng
Higher Executive Accounting Officers: Mr. Jaganathan, P.
Mr. Mohd. Salim bin Haji Ahmad

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MALAYA

Address: P.O. Box 203, Sungei Besi, Selangor. Tel. No. 38 - 287/8/9.

Officials:
Principal (Or. Mohd. Rashdan bin Haji Baba, J.S.M.)
Registrar (Tan Tuan Chong)
Treasurer (Enche Hussein Siman)
Director of Farm
Library Officer
Hostel Superintendent
Heads of Divisions

FUNCTIONS

Duties and responsibilities of principal of institution, include all policy matters from the point of view of their implementation, general administration of staff and students, academic matters as well as development and expansion of college.

a) General administration in matters of staff; services; staffing
b) Administration in all student matters and welfare
c) Implementation of extension programmes of college.

Supervision and administration in all matters of finance and also expansion of college.

Supervision, management and administration of activities in the farms and campus in the college.

Administration and arrangement of the Library of the college.
Administration of student welfare in the hostel.
Administration of individual sections
Arranging teaching material,
teaching, doing researches,
preparing exam questions,
carrying out practical work, etc.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS

Address: Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 28151

Head of Department
Director General: Tan Sri Haji Mohamed bin Jamil P.S.M., J.M.N.
Deputy Director General: Mr. Chew Hong Jung J.S.M.
Asst. Director General (Extension): Mr. Lee Sin Fook K.M.N., P.J.K.
Asst. Director General (Development): Inche Ahmad bin Mohd. Amin, K.M.N.
Asst. Director General (Research): Mr. Van Thean Kee K.M.N.
Asst. Director General (Agronomy): Tuan Haji Khalid bin Abdul Rahman P.M.P., S.M.S.
Executive Officer: Mr. D.E. Weerasekara.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Address: Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur. Headquarters Phone: KL 23491

Auditor-General

Mohamed Zain bin Ahmad K.M.N. Phone: KL 23813

Directors of Audit

K. Kulasingam B.Sc.
Fong Chee Yew B.A. (Hons.)
Ahmad bin Hassan A.M.N., P.J.K. (Ag.)

Principal Auditors

L.T. Kulasingham B.A. (Hons.)
Lee Siew Kuan B. Comm., A.A.S.A. (Ag.)
Harbhajan Singh Gill B.A. (Hons.) (Ag.)

Senior Auditors

Toong Chooi Poh
C. Nesarajah (Ag.)

Auditors

J.F. Kothari B.A. (Hons.)
R. Rajaratnam B.A. (Hons.)
Loy Yit Long B.A. (Hons.)
Tan Chye Biow B. Sc.
K. Nadarajah B.A. (Hons.)
Ranjit Singh B.A. (Hons.)
Wan Abd. Aladian bin Wan Mohamed B.A. (Hons.)
Liu Cheng Choong B.A. (Hons.)
Ab. Rahman bin Mohammed B. Ec. (Hons.)

Heads of branches

Director of Audit, Sabah — Tsen Chi Henn K.M.N.
Director of Audit, Sarawak — Henry Lim Ung Eng A.A.S.A. (Ag.)
Senior Auditor, Johore — C.B. Corray P.I.S., B. Comm. Phone: JB 3514
Auditor, Kedah — S.T. Arasu. Phone: Alor Star 1112
Auditor, Kelantan — Rushdi bin Ahmad. Phone: K. Bharu 121
Auditor, Malacca — S. Bulwant Singh, B.A. (Hons.) Phone: Mai. 3653-
Auditor, Negeri Sembilan — S. Kandasamy B.A. (Hons.) Phone: S'ban. 2916
Auditor, Pahang — R. Paramanathan. Phone: K'Tan. 375
Senior Auditor, Penang — P. Kanasen. Phone: Png. 64461
Senior Auditor, Perak — Teoh Eng Hong A.M.P., Phone: Ipoh 2646
Senior Examiner of Accounts, Perlis — Ahmad bin Pirun (Ag.) Phone: Kangar 2152
Senior Auditor, Selangor — Hassan bin Din (Ag.) Phone: KL 23491
Auditor, Trengganu — Lim Eng Chiu, B. Sc. (Hons.) Phone: K. Tgnu. 40.

Authority

The status of the Audit Department is derived from the statutory position of the Auditor-General. The office of Auditor General is embodied in Article 105 of the Constitution.

The powers and duties of the Auditor General are prescribed in the Constitution and Audit Ordinance No. 60 of 1957. As head of a department, he is subject to the same rules and regulations in the administration of his department as any other head of a department, but in the performance of his statutory duties, however, he is independent and subject only to the provisions of the law. His department is outside the portfolio of any Minister.

The department has an administrative headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, branch offices in every state, organised into operational divisions and sections, supported by the necessary professional, examining and clerical staff.

Bank Negara Malaysia

Address: P.O. Box 922, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 89933, 80771
Governor: Tan Sri Ismail bin Mohamed Ali P.M.N.
Deputy Governor: Choi Siew Hong J.M.N.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Heads of Sections:

Adviser: Syed Adam Al-Ja'fri
Adviser: Tunku Abdul Azia bin Tunku Ibrahim
Secretary: Mohd. Taib bin Abdul Hamid A.M.N. •
Acting Chief Economist, Economic Research Department: Dr. Mohd. Rais bin Saniman
Acting Manager, Admin. Dept.: Syed Zainol Khodki Shahabuddin
Manager, Bank Dept.: Ismail bin Dato Abdullah A.M.N.
Asst. Manager, Accounts Dept: M. Murugappan
Manager, Investment Dept.: Abdul Azia bin Hj. Taha
Chief Inspector, Bank Supervisory Audit Dept.: Robert Wong Kin Thong
Manager, Foreign Currency & Foreign Exchange Dept.: Phuah Kim Chuan K.M.N.
Currency Officer, Currency Department: Tan Hock Seng
Manager, Currency Factory: Abdullah bin Ismail
Manager, K.L. Branch: Teoh Chye Keat
Manager, Johore Branch: Zulkifli bin Dato Hj. Kamaruddin
Manager, Penang Branch: Wong Kong Fatt
Manager, Kuching Branch: Abdul Halim bin Taib
Manager, Kota Kinabalu Branch: Mohammed bin Awang.

FUNCTION

As contained in the Bank Negara Malaysia Ordinance 1958, the purpose and duties of Bank Negara Malaysia are: —

To issue currency
in the Federation and keep reserves for securing currency value
To act as banker and financial adviser to the Government
Maintain financial stability and financial design
Credit facilities for the benefit of the Federation.

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT

Official Assignee, Malaysia

Address: Law Courts Building, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 89181/2/3

Head of Department:

Official Assignee and Official Receiver

Mr. Gulam Mustaffa bin Nadar Ali

Deputy Head of Department:

Senior Asst. Official Assignee: Mr. H.N. Dias
Assistant Official Assignee: Mr. Cheong Hee Choy

Heads of Divisions:

Asst. Official Assignee covers Penang, Kedah and Perlis: Mr. Fong Kok Wai
Asst. Official Assignee covers Perak: Mr. Yeow Liew Pheow
Asst. Official Assignee covers Selangor:
Asst. Official Assignee covers Malacca and Negri Sembilan: Mr. Ho Wah Chiew
Asst. Official Assignee covers Johore: Mr. Vincent Das

Bankruptcy Officer covers Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan: Mr. Ali bin Isa.

Authority:

The Official Assignee of debtors' estates, Malaysia, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1967. By virtue of the appointment, the Official Assignee is also Official Receiver under the Companies Act, 1965.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Officials:

Head of Department: Enche Hassan bin Haji Mohd. Noh H.F.S., P.J.K., J.S.M.

Deputy Head of Department: Enche Lam Weng Kee

Officer-in-charge: Mr. D. Sinnathamby

Office of Border Security Committee

Address: P.O. Box 11,Sungei Patani, Kedah. Tel. No. Sungei Patani 2791.

Executive Secretary. Border Security Committee (Setia Usaha Kerja, Jawatan-kuasa Keselamatan Sempadan): Enche Mansor bin Ahmad P.D.L.N.

Officials:

Heads of Sections (Ketua2 bahagian & Gelaran):

Emergency Administrative Officer: (Pegawai Pentadbir Dharurat): Enche. Kamaruzzaman bin Mohd. Sharif P.D.L.N.

Staff Officer Border (Police) (Pegawai Purus Sempadan (Polis): Enche (Superintendent) Maurice K.S. Cheong

Border Information Officer (I) (Pegawai Penerangan Sempadan (I)): Tuan Syed Abdul Rahman bin Syed Abdullah

Border Information Officer (II) (Pegawai Penerangan Sempadan (II): Enche Lim Thean Hun.

Authority:

Intelligence adjusted actions towards militant Communist activities;

To assist security forces in patrol activities in Malaysia/Thai border;

Consolidate civil action against Communist activities;

Consolidate action of security forces in the border areas;

Press releases regarding border movements.

BUSINESS REGISTRY

Address: 2nd Floor, Police Co-operative Building, Jalan Suleiman, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. 24575-6.

Head of Department: Tan Sri Lim Leong Seng — Ketua Pengarah Hasil Dalam Negeri.

Deputy Head of Department: Inche Abu Bakar bin Abu Hassan — Timbalan Pendafter Perniagaan.

Authority: Registration of Businesses Ordinance No. 47 of 1956.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Address: Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

Tel. KL. 52146.

Officals and Heads of Department

Director: Dr. Surinder Singh J.S.M.

Ag. Deputy Director: Dr. Ong Kim Chye

Senior Chemist: Mr. Harcharan Singh Tara

Chemists: Mr. Kirat Singh, Mr. S. Sinnappa, Mr. Foo Yoke Foon, Mr. Amar Singh, Mr. Chan Chin Lam, Mr. Chee Ong Koh, Mr. Foo Seng Chow, Mr. Lum Kon Woon, Mr. Ti Thiow Hee, Mr. Tham Kok Pheng, Mr. Wong Soo Kan, Mr. Lim Ah See.

Document Examiner: Mr. Phan Kok Chai

Penang Branch

Address: Jalan Tull, Penang — Tel. 60773

Senior Chemist: Mr. R.D. Amarasingham

Chemists: Mr. Yeo Hock Siew, Mr. Chang Eng Thuan

Kuala Trengganu Branch

Address: Jalan Cherong Lanjut, Kuala Trengganu — Tel. KT. 665

Senior Chemist: Mr. Jitender Singh Gill

Johore Bahru Branch

Address: Jalan Abdul Samad, Johore Bahru — Tel: 4287

Ag. Senior Chemist: Mr. Poon Wai Lum

Kuching Branch

Address: Sekama Road, Kuching — Tel: 4101

Ag. Government Analyst: Mr. Peter Chin ;t Ted

Authority

The Department of Chemistry comes within the portfolio of the Ministry of Health and is headed by a director. Its services and advice are available to all Government departments. There are four divisions i.e. Forensic, Health, Revenue (Customs) and Applied Chemistry and in 1969 over 93,000 examinations were made. The director and professional staff are Inspectors of Petroleum and Explosives and some officers are Inspectors of Machinery for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Machinery (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1959 in factories where chemicals are made or used.

CIVIL AVIATION DIVISION, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Address: Block 4, Government Offices, Young Road, Kuala Lumpur—Tel: 82982

Head of Division: Mr. Saw Huat Lye, Deputy Secretary General Ministry of Transport.

Administrative Officer: Mr. Bernard Thomazios

Senior Operations Officer (Ground Facilities): Mr. Pang Ting Fun

Senior Operations Officer (Flying Operations): Mr. O.P. Saldahna

Senior Operations Officer (General Aviation): Mr. B.E. Webber

Senior Operations Officer (Air Traffic Control): R.M. Coombs.

West Malaysia Region

Address: 3rd Floor, Block 4, Government Offices, Young Road, Kuala Lumpur - Tel: 82982.

Regional Director West Malaysia — Mr. C.H. Moreira

Deputy Regional Director, West Malaysia — Mr. Yoong Yee Loke

East Malaysia Region

Address: Kota Kinabalu Airport, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Regional Director, East Malaysia — Mr. T. Arulampalam

Deputy Regional Director, East Malaysia — Mr. T. Paglar.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE (JABATAN PERTAHANAN AWAM)

Address: Jalan Padang Tembak, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel. No: 85276

Officials

Head of Department

Director of Civil Defence: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Ismail

Authority:

To manage, train and equip a number of official security members or cadets in the whole of Malaysia with branches in each state.

To advise other departments, public services, business and industries regarding the programmes of civil defence and to assist them in training, if required.

To acquire and store all civil defence equipment for actions during war.

To assist Police, Fire Brigade, Medical and Social Service in any disaster or emergency events (civil disorder, etc.)

COMPANIES REGISTRY

Address: Court Hill, Kuala Lumpur - Tel: 23531

Head of Department

Registrar of Companies - Nik Hussain bin Nik Ali P.M.K. Tel: 86193.

Deputy Registrar of Companies — Inche S. Sambasivam A.M.N. Tel: 86420.

Asst. Registrar of Companies — Inche Teoh Siang Eng. Tel: 86192.
Asst. Registrar of Companies — Inche Lim Choon Hong. Tel: 86191.
Companies Inspector — Inche Mohd. Kadir bin Omar. Tel: 23531.
Companies Inspector — Che Siti Ngaliah binti Rawal. Tel: 23531.
Companies Inspector — Inche Ahmad Faudzi bin Yusof. Tel: 23531.
Address: Bangunan Bank Negara, Pulau Pinang.

Asst. Registrar of Companies — Inche Kamaruddin bin Nordin. Tel: 25131/2.
Address: Central Building, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Asst. Registrar of Companies — Inche Amirrudin bin Kaharudin. Tel: 2350.
Address: Electra House, Kuching, Sarawak.

Asst. Registrar of Companies — Inche Mohd. Idris bin Kamaruddin. Tel: 22099 & 22231.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT, MALAYSIA

Director-General of Co-operative Development: Enche Mohd. Yob bin Busu, KL. 28151 Ext. 15, Direct 28588, House Kajang 2273.

OFFICIALS

Deputy Director-General of Co-operative Development
Director of Co-operative Development (Headquarters)
Enche Khalid bin Ariffin,
Director of Co-operative Development (Administration)
Enche Abu Hanifah b. Mohd. Daud, A.M.N.
Auditor and Accountant Enche Ashaari bin Ayob
State Directors of Co-operative Development
Enche Ahmad bin Zakaria
Kangar 2008
Enche Abdul Aziz bin Ibrahim
A.M.N. Alor Setar 194
Enche HJ. Putra A.M.N.
Penang 64461
Enche Abdul Jalil bin Hj. Mohd.
Genggam K.M.N., P.M.P.
Ipoh 2396
Enche Megat Shamsudin bin
Megat Ahmad PJ.K.
Seremban 3372
Enche Abdul Manaf bin Hashim
Melaka 2954
Enche Mohamed bin Amran
Johor Bahru 2743
Enche Salleh bin Hj. Abu Bakar
P.J.K. Kuantan 380.
Enche Othman bin Alif PJ.K.
Kuala Trengganu 83
Enche Meor Ahmad Rashid PJ.K.
Kota Bahru 90
Enche Omar bin Ahmad
Kota Kinabalu 2011

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Development Administration Unit, Prime Minister's Department. (Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran Jabatan Perdana Menteri)

Address: Jalan Dato' Onn, Kuala Lumpur.

Telephone: 89917/10

Director: (Pengarah) Mohd. Osman bin S. Cassim

Deputy Director: (Timbalan Pengarah) Abdul Aziz bin Mahmud

Head of Agricultural Development Brach (Ketua Chawangan Pertanian): Vacant

Head of Industrial Development Branch (Ketua Chawangan Industri): Vacant

Head of State Social Development Branch (Ketua Chawangan Sosial): Mohd. Nor bin Abdul Ghani

Head of State -Administration Branch (Ketua Chawangan Kerajaan Negeri): Kamarudin bin Abdul Rani

Head of Management Analysis Group (Ketua Analisa Pengurusan): V. Bavanandan

Head of Functional Specialist Group (Ketua Perkhidmatan Khusus): Clifford F. Herbert

Head of Project Management Group (Ketua Urusan Project): Vacant

Head of Automatic Data Processing Group (Ketua Automatic Data Processing): Lim Swee Choo

Functions

To draft a national plan for improvements in administration designed to speed government business, achieve economies in the efficiency and quality of the civil service.

To examine plans for changes in the organisation and functions of all government and semi-government agencies and ministries at the federal, state and local levels and to make recommendations with reference to them.

To advise and assist government and semi-government agencies at the federal, state and local levels in planning and implementing their own management improvement activities.

To review and analyse regularly all phases of departmental operations to determine their effectiveness in carrying out their assigned programmes and to recommend changes and improvements in such operations.

To undertake reviews and recommend administrative measures for the management of specific development projects in terms of such aspects as organisations, control, co-ordination, communication and evaluation and in terms of such processes as the management of financial, human and physical resources.

To undertake research into and to develop new management techniques, particularly in the fields of data processing, personnel and finance, either at the request of the central staff agencies, or on its own initiative for general application by such agencies. In the performance of this function, the DAU may work in co-operation or collaboration with any government or semi-government agency or any of the accredited professional bodies concerned with administrative or management improvement within and outside the country.

In the discharge of the above terms of reference, to recommend necessary action to the National Committee for Development Administration and the Cabinet, or a committee thereof, and to initiate measures to secure the implementation of the approved recommendations and to report on their executions.

On direction of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister or the Chief Secretary, to investigate difficulties encountered by government agencies in the discharge of government business and to take remedial action to deal with them.

On direction of the Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister, to perform such specific tasks or functions as may facilitate the despatch of government business

Malaysian Centre for Development Studies (Pusat Pengajian Pembangunan Malaysia)

Address: Malaysian Centre For Development Studies,
Prime Minister's Department,
Jalan Dato' Onn,
Kuala Lumpur.

Tel. No: 81751 extn. 51

Head of Department:
Enche Wan Sidek bin Abdul Rahman (Director)
Enche Mohd. Shahari bin Ahmad Jabar (Deputy Director)

Head of Section:

Other officials:
Secretary: Enche Ainul Adnan bin Abdul Rahman
Documents Officer: Enche Abdul Malek bin Abdul Khalil

Functions:

To improve methods in development through exchange of ideas among developing countries.

To carry out research work in connection with social matters affecting development progress in Malaysia and other developing countries.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Address: Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur — 28151

Head of Department:
Director General: Enche Ibrahim Arshad K.M.N.

Deputy Head of Department:
Deputy Director General: Enche J.G. Daniel K.M.N., A.M.N., PJ.K.

Assistant Directors General:

Assistant Director General (Works South): Enche S. Nesadurai S.M.K., P.I.S.

Assistant Director General (Works North): Enche *AS.* **Sodhy K.M.N., B.C.K., P.J.K.**

Assistant Director General (Planning): Enche Cheong Chup Lim K.M.N., P.J.K., P.P.M.

Assistant Director General (Projects): Enche Pang Leong Hoon P.M.P., PJ.K.

Heads of State Departments:

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Johore): Enche Tay Lang Seng P.J.K.

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Kedah): Enche Ng Chow Choon B.C.K.

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Negeri Sembilan/Malacca): Enche D.N. Welch

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Pahang): Enche Fadzil bin Hassan

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Penang/Province Wellesley): Enche Joseph Yeoh Höh Hoh

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Perak): Enche Lim H i Soon B.S.K.

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Selangor): Enche Gar. Ching Lim

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Trengganu): Enche Mäh Khye Tuan

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Kelantan): Enche Abdul Aziz bin Din PJ.K.

Director State Drainage & Irrigation Department (Perlis): Y.M. Raja Shahruddin bin Raja Chulan

Project Engineer, Muda Irrigation Scheme, (Kedah/Perlis): Enche S.H. Thavaraj P.J.K.

Project Engineer, Kemubu Irrigation Scheme (Kelantan): Enche Shahrizaila bin Abdullah

Chief Mechanical Engineer, D.I.D. Federal Workshop (Ipoh): Enche C. Mahadevan

Authority

The Drainage and Irrigation Department, which is a division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, is responsible for providing all engineering services necessary for the irrigation of padi land, for the reclamation and drainage of marshy land for agricultural development, for the conservation of all natural water courses in the developed areas of the country, and for flood mitigation over productive agricultural land. The department also provides extension services to padi farmers on the conservation and use of available water resources.

It operates through a Federal headquarters and 13 state departments, one in each state ot the Federation. All major planning, consultative, advisory, design, research and mechanical engineering services connected with drainage, irrigation and river conservancy works in the states are provided by the Federal headquarters. The department also maintains a centre for the collection and study of hydraulic and hydrological data to assist in the long-term planning of the water resources of the nation.

Prime Minister's Department (Economic Planning Unit)

Address: Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur

Tel. No: 83144/9

Deputy Secretary General: Enche Thong Yaw Hong J.M.N., S.M.P.

Under-Secretary General: Tuan Haji Mohd. Noor bin Hassan S.M.T.

Deputy Under-Secretary:

Enche Suleiman bin Abdullah K.M.N.

Enche Wong Kum Choon

Enche Yahya bin Abdul Wahab

Co-ordinator: Enche W.P. Panton

Functions

The Economic Planning Unit (EPU) of the Prime Minister's Department provides secretariat and staff work for the Economic Committee of the Cabinet/ Economic Committee of NOC and the National Development Planning Committee (NDPC) on matters connected with national planning, development implementation and economic policies. The major activities of the EPU include, therefore, the formulation and review of national, regional and sectoral plans of the economy in conjunction with Ministries, States and Departments, the evaluation of the progress of implementation of these plans and the resolution of bottlenecks and plan modifications as required. The EPU also coordinates programmes and projects for technical and capital assistance and, in conjunction with the Treasury, undertakes foreign loan negotiations.

The EPU is organised into divisions according to responsibilities and functions as follows:

(a) The National Planning Division

This division is involved in reviewing the main economic trends affecting the growth and development of the economy in terms of income, output and employment. The various demand functions in terms of investment, consumption, exports and imports are analysed as well as the supply functions in terms of the sectoral growth in output and employment. The monetary and financial

position of the country and that of the Government are kept in constant review in the light of changes in the domestic economy as well as in the external world economy. While analysis is made of past and present trends, forecasts are made about the economic future and prospects affecting the economy as a whole and by sectors and productions. Within the National Planning Division, a manpower section devotes itself on manpower problems affecting demand and supply, such as on policies and measures for alleviating unemployment, projections of labour force and job availabilities, manpower needs and requirements for education and training.

(b) The Regional Planning Division

The Regional Planning Division has been mainly concerned in continuing its work on the land capability classification exercise as well as in the preparation of regional plans of development. The land capability classification is undertaken in detail in respect of each individual state.

Regional development plans have been undertaken in respect of certain states. Two major regional master planning studies are now in progress in respect of the Pahang Tenggara and Johore Penggarang and Johore Tengah regions. A regional study of the First Division of Sarawak has also been undertaken.

(c) Sectoral Planning

Planning in respect of specific sectors is undertaken. For instance, the Agriculture Section conducts analyses on alienation, padi price and production, rubber replanting, market prospects for major agricultural crops and the economics of competing land uses for crops and forestry.

The Industry Section reviews and analyses the progress of industrial development and policies designed to promote further rapid growth. This it does in close collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, FIDA and other operating agencies. The section also provides staff support to the Capital Investment Committee. The Infrastructure Section is concerned with sectoral planning and project preparation in transport and utilities.

In respect, of other economic sectors, sectoral work is carried out in similar fashion.

(d) Project Division

This division handles the preparation of projects and their negotiations for technical and capital assistance. It works very closely with the Treasury in aid discussion and negotiations with foreign missions and governments and with multi-laberal aid agencies such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other institutions. The medium term programming of technical assistance under the auspices of the United Nations and the coordination of Colombo Plan assistance for experts is also undertaken by this division.

The capital budgeting work of the EPU also comes within the division. In collaboration with the Treasury, it examines and coordinates the capital budgeting requirements of Ministries and Departments annually. In discharging this function, it provides secretariat and staff work to the NDPC Estimates Sub-Committee and the Standards and Costs Committee. Engineering staff work is also provided in determining the standards and costs of projects with the view that the maximum economy in project costs can be achieved.

(e) Implementation Division

This is a newly-created division with responsibility for supervising and coordinating the plan implementation of the other Ministries/Departments Agencies of the Government. In addition, it will implement the decision of the Director of the National Operations Countil in matters relating to overall implementation of development projects and programmes. It is for this basic

function that the National Operations Room now comes within the purview of the EPU, directly managed by this division.

The main objectives of the division is to ensure that the projects/decisions already made by the National Operations Council and the Government are properly carried out. It will make sure that the planning of projects/programmes is properly done; the implementing capacity in terms of staff-finance and other resources, is available; and the projects/decisions are truely carried out in the national interest.

General

The year 1970 was the most time-consuming year of the EPU in relation to the preparation of the Second Malaysia Plan 1971—1975. The work of the Plan entailed a series of detailed discussions and examinations of the policy issues and submissions of the various Departments, Ministries and other Government agencies. The resulting re-appraisal of existing policies, programmes and projects sharpened the focus of public sector activity and enhanced its potential contribution to social and economic development, particularly in the context of the New Economic Policy.

Employment Office

Address: Sing Hoe Motors Building, (4th Floor), 179D, Jalan Ipoh,
Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No: 28365, 28366 & 28367

Head of Department: -
Manager: Enche Cheah Chip Fun
Deputy Head of Department:
Asst. Manager: Enche Abdul Ghani bin Che Wah
Head of Division:
Job Officer: Mrs. Wong Yin Fah

Functions

To assist people seeking employment, to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications;

To assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employer's particular class of work;

Other functions, like giving vocational guidance to youths and special assistance to handicapped persons, ex-service personnel and professional people.

Collection and dissemination of employment, unemployment and labour market information for use by Government and industries.

Verification of applications for Employment Permits by non-citizens.

Employees Provident Fund

Address P.O.Box 202, Petaling Jaya
Road 5/37, off Jalan Gasing , Petaling Jaya
Tel: 51333/6 and 53074/5

Officials:

Manager: Mr. Lee Siow Mong
Deputy Manager: Mr. E.M.Stanley K.M.N.
Accountant: Mr. Lau Eng Ching
Enforcement Officer: Miss M.L. Au-Yong
Director, Automatic Data Processing: Mr. Tai Yoon Chin
Administrative Officer: Mr. Cheong Pak Yik
Personnel Officer: Mr. Ho Kee Keong

Function

The Employees Provident Fund Board is responsible for the administration of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, and is the Trustee of the Employees Provident Fund. The Board consists of representatives of Government, employers and employees.

Employees Provident Fund of East Malaysia

Address: Sarawak—P.O. Box 1282, 1st and 2nd fls., Hock Hua Bank Building, Kuching. Tel: 20331 - 20332

Sabah —P.O. Box 1604, 1st fl„ Central Building, Chester Street, Kota Kinabalu. Tel: 2920

Officials:

Manager: Mr. Lee Siow Mong

Accountant: Mr. Joseph Liaw Thian Chang

Enforcement Officer: Mr. Wong Hwa Ping

Asst. Enforcement Officer: Mr. Daniel Ong Boon Chit (Sabah Office)

Function

The Employees Provident Fund Board of East Malaysia is responsible for the administration of the EPF Ordinance, 1951, as modified and extended to apply to Sabah and Sarawak by the Modification of Laws (Employees Provident Fund) (Modification & Extension to Borneo States) Order 1967, and is the Trustee of the Employees Provident Fund of East Malaysia. The Board of East Malaysia consists of representatives of Government, employers and employees.

Estate Duty Office

Address: Bangunan Abas Hoh, No. 17 Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

Tel. No: 53586/7 Petaling Jaya

Head of Department:

Tan Sri Lim Leong Seng J.M.N., K.M.N.

Officials of Department-

Collector of Estate Duty: Che Siti Norma Yaakob

Assistant Collectors: Enche Chooi Toh Soon,

Enche M. Ghandhinathan

Examinations Syndicate, Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Address: Jalan Suleiman, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: No: **81376, 81377 and 81380.**

Officials:

Departmental Head:

Director of Examinations:

Deputy Departmental Head:

Assistant Director of Examinations:

Sectional Heads:

Educational Officer I

Educational Officer 11

Educational Officer III

Registrar of Examinations

Manager of Accounts/Electronics Section

Expert Examiner

Senior Asst. Registrar I

Senior Asst. Registrar II

Senior Asst. Registrar III

Financial Assistant

Function

Responsible for examinations in the country and several foreign examinations which are administered by this syndicate for local students.

Export Commodities Division

Address: No. 4, Leboh Pasar Besar, Bangunan Straits Trading, Kuala Lumpur

Tel. No: 28361

Controller: Enche Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir

Deputy Controller (1): Enche Philip Khoo

Deputy Controller (2) (acting): Enche Yee Che Fong

Assistant Controllers:

Enche Ismail bin Haji Omar

Enche Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah

Tuan Syed Hassan bin Ali

Enche Haron bin Siraj

Factories and Machinery Department

Address: Ministry of Labour, M.I.C. Building, Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur
Tel. No. (K.L.): 299578/9

Head of Department:

Chief Inspector of Factories and Machinery: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad

Deputy Head of Department:

Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Machinery: Enche Abdul Jalil bin Mahmud

Officials

Assistants: Inche Leong Chiew Kum, Inche Choo Kon Hee, Inche Soon Teck Swee, Inche Ahmad bin Hitam

Junior Assistant: Inche Shet Yoke Mun

State Heads of Department — Selangor and Negri Sembilan

Broadrick Road, Kuala Lumpur

Tel. No. (K.L.): 82140

Inspector: Inche Chan Mun Chow

Assistants: Inche Kwan Pak Cheen, Inche K. thuraisingam, Inche M. Zafarullah bin Abdul Rahman, Inche Ahmad bin Mandus, Inche Chee Hood Sin.

Malacca Road, Seremban — Tel. Seremban 2827

Junior Assistant: Inche Tan Jik Tan

Perak (including Cameron Highlands) Douglas Road, Ipoh — Tel. Ipoh 2711

Senior Inspector: Inche Foo Suan Thye

Assistant: Inche Ng Kim Chew

Junior Assistants: Inche S. Krishnan, Inche Wong Wah Soon, Inche Alwi bin Saad

Penang, Kedah and Perlis Government Offices, Beach Street, Penang —Tel: Penang 60059

Assistant: Inche Leong Ah Kin

Junior Assistant: Inche Kuan Ah Bah, Inche K.S. Folley

Jalan Tuanku Ibrahim, Alor Star — Tel. Alor Star 1112

Junior Assistant: Inche Loo Hock Kiat

Johore and Malacca Government Buildings, Johore Bahru — Tel. J.B. 3076

Inspector: Inche Harminder Singh

Assistant: Inche Tan Soong Kiang

Junior Assistant: Inche Wong Yung Nam

Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan,
Jalan Gambut, Kuantan — Tel: Kuantan 5

Junior Assistant: Inche Khoo Cheng Hock

New Federal Government Offices Building, Kota Bharu — Tel. K.B. 875

Junior Assistant: Inche N. Puranchandran

Jalan Gong Kapas: Kuala Trengganu — Tel: K. Trengganu 468

Junior Assistant: Inche Leong Kian Kwong

National Family Planning Malaysia,

Address: Selangor UMNO Building 3rd & 4th floor, Jalan Ipoh,
Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No: 22476 & 22477

Officials

Director: Dato' (Dr.) Ariffin bin Ngah Marzuki DPMT., DPMK., JMN., AM., MBBS., FICS., FRCOG.,

Secretary: Enche Ghazalli bin Mohd. Nor PJK.

^Technical & Planning Division

+ Public Administration, Finance & Supply Division

Dr. M. Subbiah (Chief, Administration Division)

Dr. Nor Laily bte. Dato' Abu Bakar (Chief, Training, Study and Medical Research Division)

Enche Tan Boon Ann (Chief, Research & Value Division)

Enche Mohd. Hashim bin Yunos (Chief, Information Division)

Note:

* Technical & Planning Division is under the personal administration of the Director.

\+ Public administration. Finance & Supply Division is under the Secretary.

Functions

The National Family Planning Board is responsible for implementing the Family Planning Programmes to achieve the object of economic and social progress of the country as planned under the First Malaysia Development Programme. The major purpose under this scheme is to reduce the birth rate among the population from 3% a year to 2% in 1985 so as to increase the use of facilities in investments to develop the country and as such to increase a person's income.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board according to the Planning Act 42/66 are:-

To implement policies and methods so as to encourage and spread knowledge and also to practise family planning based on the mother's and the child's health for the benefit of a family.

To plan, direct and administer family planning activities in the country.

Responsible to train all persons concerning duties in family planning.

Responsible to investigate and to do research in the medical and biological study fields concerning family planning.

To encourage investigations and research on social, economic and cultural problems and the rate of population increase and also to do research work to study the mother's health.

To organise a research system for national purposes.

Film Negara Malaysia

Address: Jalan Utara, P.O. Box 214, Petaling Jaya. Tel. No: 53121

Officials:

Chief Director: Enche John Nettleton

Asst. Secretary, Ministry of Information, Malaysia: Enche Abdul Rashid bin Abdullah

Fire Brigade Centre

Address: Balai Bomba Pusat, Bandaraya, Pulau Pinang. Tel. No: 60333

Head of Department: Chief Officer of Fire Brigade — Enche Wong Chan Kow

Functions

Administration of Fire Brigade services in the whole of Penang.

Chief Inspector of Fire Services

Address: Inspection Board of Fire Brigade, Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel. No: 89911/8

Officials:

Chief Inspector: Mansor bin Haji Mahat

Functions

To advise the State Authority, Municipality, Ports, Civil Aviation, Military Armed Forces Fire Services;

To advise re fire precautionary measures to Federal Government and main renance and replacement of emergency aid and preventive measures equipment; and

Maintenance of the Fire Services Training School where fire brigade staff from various departments and industrial centres undergo training for fire prevention

Fisheries Division

Address: Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No: 28151

Officials

Head of Department: Y.M. Tengku Ubaidillah bin Tengku Abdul Kadir
Deputy Head of Department: Abu Bakar Othman Yamin
Headquarters: Senior Officials —
Yoong Swee Yin
Tuan Haji Abdul Halim bin Abu Y amin
Ch'ng Kim Looi (Miss)
K. Daljeet Singh
Shahrom bin Haji Abdul Majid
Tan Eng Lam
Gan Bon Hua
Regional State Heads:
Johore :Tan Cheng Kiat
Pahang: B. Balachandran
Perak: Soo Man Heng
Penang: Yap Cheng Wa
Selangor: Lim Chai Hock
Malacca/Negri Sembilan: Cheah Eng Kean
Kelantan: Siow Kuan Tow
Kedah/Perlis: Mazlan bin Jusoh
Sarawak: Chai Hon Leong

Department of Foreign Currency & Money Exchange Control

Address: c/o Bank Negara Malaysia, P.O. Box 922, Kuala Lumpur
Tel. No: 89933, 80771.
Head of Department: Phuah Kim Chuan KMN., manager
Asst. Head of Department: Cheng Siong Peng, assistant manager

Forest Department, Ministry of Agriculture & Land,

Address: Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 28151
Head of Department:
Tuan Haji Abdul Majid b. Haji Mohd. Shahid J.M.N., M.A. (Oxon).
Deputy Head of Department:
Enche Ismail bin Haji Ali SMS., P.J.K., B.Sc. (For) Syd. Dip. For. Canb.
Assistant Head of Department: Enche Mohamed Darus bin Haji Mahmud B.Sc. (Hon. For.) Aberdeen.
Head of Divisions:
Conservator of Forests Johore: Dato Haji Wan Hassan b. Abdul Halim DPMK., PMP., KMN., PJK.
State Forest Officer Selangor: Enche Chong Peng Wah B.Sc. (Bot. & For.) Adel. Dip. For. Canb.
State Forest Officer Perak: Enche Din bin Embi P.I.S.
State Forest Officer Kedah/Penang: Enche Baharuddin bin Haji Ghazali B.Sc. (For.) Aber. Dip For. Oxon.
State Forest Officer Pahang: Mohd. Nor. bin Yaacob B.Sc. (For) Syd. Dip. For. Canb.
State Forest Officer Trengganu: Enche Ismail bin Johari B5c. (For.) Edin. Dip. For. Oxon.
State Forest Officer Kelantan: Enche Othman bin Abdul Manan B.Sc. (For.) Aber. Dip. For. Oxon.
State Forest Officer Negri Sembilan/Malacca: Enche Muhammad bin Jabil KMN., PJK., B.Sc. (Hon.) Malaya.

Chief Research Officer, Kepong: Enche K.D. Menon KMN., B.Sc. Madras, Assoc. I.A.R.I.

Conservator of Forests, Utilisation & Development: Enche Leong Hing Nin B.Sc. (For.) Sy.d. Dip. For. Canb.

Authority

The main function of the Forestry Department is to manage the forest estates of the country in a manner that will meet the timber requirements of the nation for all time. To achieve this objective, the forest is managed under a working plan, which is revised every ten years on which the work of exploitation, silviculture and maintenance are prescribed. Besides these, the Forest Department also carries out the work of improving the quality of stocking of timber in the forests, enrichment planting and establishment of plantation for future crops.

Constitutionally, the forests of each state come under the direct authority of the various state governments, who accept technical advice on the management of the Forest Estate from the Central Government. Under this arrangement, each state has a State Forest Officer, who is empowered to do all things for the efficient management of the Forest Estate, including the supervision of sawmills, veneer and plywood mills and woodworking industries.

The Forest Research Institute is the responsibility of the Central Government for the research work into all fields of forestry and forest products in the country.

Forest Research Institute

Address: Kepong, Selangor, West Malaysia.

Tel. No: (Office and Laboratories) 672631/2/3 (3 lines)
(Chief Research Officer-Personal) 671637

Officials

K.D. Menon K.M.N., B.Sc. Madras, Assoc. I .A.R.I.

Lee Yew Hon Dip. Mech. Eng. (Hons.), Brighton, D.I.C., A.M.I.E. (M) — Forest Products Research (Timber Research)

Freezaillah bin Che Yeom B.Sc. (Hons. For.) Edin. Forest Research.

Peh Teik Bin B.Sc. (Hons) London, A.R.I.C., A.M.I.C. Forest Products Research (Paper & Board Research)

Administration

N.Kandasamy, P.P.N. — Execuitve Officer.

Ithnin bin Abdul Hamid — General Assistant.

K.P.V. Menon B.Sc. Annamalai — Librarian

Ho Sai Yuen A.I.I.P., A.R.P.S. — Artist Photographer

Education

S.Sukumara Singham B.Sc. (Hons. For.) Wales — Principal, Forest School.

Haji Abdul Hamid bin Shariff — Asst. Principal I.

Zainal Abidin bin Mohd. Shariff — Asst. Principal II

Research

Silviculture

Natural Forest: Tang Hon Tatt B.Sc. (Hons. For.) A.N.U. Canb. — Hill Silviculturist.

Plantation: Freezaillah bin Che Yeom B.Sc. (Hons. For.) Edin — Plantation Silviculturist.

Chew Theng Kok — Plantation Silviculture Assistant.

Joseph Anthony — Assistant Nursery Officer.

Sheikh Ibrahim S. Ali B.Sc. (For.) Canb. Tree Improvement Officer.

Soils: Vacant — Forest Soils Surveyor

Puspamalar Sundralingam (Mrs.) B.Sc. Ceylon Assistant Solis Chemist.

Special Investigations

Botany: F.S.P. Ng B.Sc. (Hons) Tasmania - Forest Botanist I.

K.M. KochummenB.Sc. Travancore; Dip. Plant Taxon. Edin. — For. Bota

nist II
P.K. Balan Menon A.M.N. — Supernumerary Wood Anatomist
Wong Tuck Meng B.Sc. (Hons.) New England — Wood Anatomist.
Statistics: Vacant — Forest Statistician
K.Sandrasegaran — Forest Statistics Assistant.

Forest Products
Chemistry: PehTeik Bin B.Sc. (Hons.) London, A.R.I.C., A.M.I.C. — Paper Chemist
Khoo Kean Choon B.Sc. Malaya — Assistant Chemist.
Chiew Lian Teck B.Sc. Malaya — Assistant Chemist.
Wong Wing Chong B.Sc. (Hons). Malaya —i-Bbard Chemist.
Engineering: Vacant — Timber Mechanics Engineer
Chu Yue Pun — Assistant, Timber Mechanics
Ong Tiow Hui — Assistant, Preservation and Seasoning
Engku Abdul Rahman bin Chik, B.E. Sydney — Composite Wood Engineer.
Wong Choong Ngok — Assistant, Composite Wood.
Lee Yew Hon Dip. Mech. Eng (Hons.) Brighton, D.I.C., A.M.I.E. (M) — Wood Processing Engineer

Special Project
(Forest Resources Reconnaissance Survey) —
Salleh bin Mohd. Nor B.Sc. (For.) Adel. Dip. For. Canb.: Forest Resources Surveyor I

The research activity is concerned with:-
(a) the evolution of practical, economic and efficient methods of forest rehabilitation and development;
(b) discovering and evolving means of achieving fuller, efficient and economic utilisation of cellulosic raw materials available from the nation's forest estates;
(c) evolving proper and efficient techniques for application in the utilisation of timber and timber products, and
(d) provision of all research needs and back-up research information for the other two activities mentioned.

Educational activities include:-
(a) the provision of in-service training to all categories of officers of the department better to equip them for their duties;
(b) provision of varied information, data, exhibits, demonstrations, etc., to the public, educational, research and other bodies.

Office of the Chief Game Warden, States of Malaya.
Address: 202, Jin. Temiang (1st floor), Seremban, Negri Sembilan.

Officials
Chief Game Warden, States of Malaya: Enche Bernard Thong JPP.
Asst. Game Warden: Enche Chang Swee Chong
Superintendent, National Playground: Enche Bernard Thong JPP.
Asst. Superintendent, National Playground: Enche Rapiah bin Muda.
National Playground, Kuala Tahan, Pahang.
Game Warden, Pahang: Enche Abdul Jalil bin Ahmad, PJK.
Dept. of Game Warden, Pahang, Temerloh.
Game Warden, Perlis: Enche Mansor bin Osman.
Dept. of Game Warden, Perlis, Kangar.
Game Warden, Johore: Enche C.W. Atputharajah AK.
Dept. of Game Warden, Johore, Kluang
Deputy Game Warden, Perak:
Enche Mohd. Khan bin Momin Khan AMN., PJK., PPT.
Dept. Game Warden, Perak, Batu Gajah.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Deputy Game Warden, Kedah & Penang: Enche P.B. Whatford. Dept. of Game Warden, Kedah/Penang, Sungei Patani, Kedah.

Geological Survey of Malaysia Headquarters.

Address: Scrivenor Road, Ipoh. Tel: 4224, 4274, 4275

Officials:

Director: Chung Sooi Keong

Deputy Director; D. Santokh Singh

Assistant Director, (Economic & Field Geology): Dr. Jaafar bin Ahmad

Assistant Director, (Geochemistry): Leong Pak Cheong

Authority:

To collect and collate basic geological information, with special emphasis on mineral resources;

To assist in the exploration and exploitation of mineral ores;

To provide increasingly efficient consultative services;

on land utilisation and development

on assessment and utilisation of mineral resources

on identification and analysis of rocks and minerals

on assessment of underground water resources

on siting and ground stability problems;

To disseminate information on geological matters, particularly concerning mineral resources:

by maintenance of reference archives

by issue of publications

Government Printing Department

Chan Sow Lin Road, Kuala Lumpur

Tel. No: 712182

Officials

Government Printer: Enche Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Rahman (acting)

Superintendent	
Enche Ibrahim bin Johari (acting)	**i/c Production Divisions**
Assistant Superintendent	
Enche Ooi Theam Hock	**i/c Composing Section**
Assistant Superintendent	
Enche Ahmad Badaruddin Sani (acting)	**i/c Planning Section**
Assistant Superintendent	
Enche Liew Chin Seong	**i/c Binding Section**
Assistant Superintendent	
Enche Liew Chin Seong	**i/c Printing Press Section**
Assitant Superintendent	**i/c Stores and Supply**
Enche Ooi Theam Hock	**(Progress)**
Supervisor, Security Section	**i/c Offset and Security**
Enche S.M.K. Pillai	**Printing Section**
Branch Presses:	
Superintendent, Johore Bahru Press	**Overall charge of**
Enche Mokhtar bin Haji Shamsuddin	**Johore Bahru Press**
Tel: J.B. 2472 House J.B. 2158	
Superintendent, Alor Star Press	
Enche Zakuan bin Mohd. Ariff	Overall charge of
Tel: A.S. 86 House A.S. 209	Alor Star Press
Superintendent, Ipoh Press	Overall charge of
Enche V. Ariyarathinam	Ipoh Press
Tel: Ipoh 72391 House Ipoh 71705	
Supervisor, Kuala Trengganu Press	Overall charge of
Enche Mohd. Tambi bin Sutan	Kuala Trengganu Press
Tel: K.T. 154 House K.T. 589	

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Functions

The functions of the Printing Department are:-

(a) to provide printing service to all Federal, State and Statutory Authorities (including Gazette, Bills, Acts, Legal Publications, Revision of Laws etc.) on a break-even basis and as the sole authority for the printing of Government documents;

(b) to supply all departmental forms for use by the Federal and State Governments and quasi government bodies;

(c) to purchase and to contract out the supply of stationery items for Federal and State Governments;

(d) to act as Government publisher and to ensure that Government publications reach as wide a reading public as possible as a medium through which public is informed of Government legislation and policies by the distribution and sale of publications to the public;

(e) to purchase materials and machinery pertaining to the Graphic Arts Industry.

Immigration Department

Address: Jalan Tugu, Kuala Lumpur Tel: 80301—4

Director-General of Immigration, Malaysia
Enche Mohd. Khalil b. Hj. Hussein KMN., Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 89827.

Director of Immigration, States of Malaya
Enche Khew Koon Yoong, AMN., Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 82259

Director of Immigration, Sarawak
Enche Salahudin E.S. Huang Kuching, Tel: 23712

Director of Immigration, Sabah
Enche Ismail b. Haji Ahmad Kota Kinabalu, Tel: 4711.

Functions

The Immigration Department implements the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance 1959, the Immigration Act 1963 and the Passports Act 1966 in controlling the entry of persons in to Malaysia. It is also charged with the task of issuing passports to the citizens of Malaysia and functions as the Visa Control Office-for the whole of Malaysia. The department comes within the portfolio of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Import & Export Control

Address: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Malaysia, Ground Floor, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur Tel. No: 86251

Import & Export Control Otticer, Kuala Lumpur: Enche Mohd. Khalil bin Mohd. Noor

Import & Export Control Officer, Penang: Enche Kamaruddin bin Nordin
Tel: Penang 25131.

Income Tax

Address: Department of Inland Revenue (Headquarters), Sulaiman Building, Kuala Lumpur Tel: 80371

Inland Revenue Officers

Director-General of Inland Revenue, Malaysia: Tan Sri Lim Leong Seng J.M.N., K.M.N., P.S.M.

Deputy Directors-General of Inland Revenue, Malaysia: Mr. M.S. Sundaram K.M.N., Mr. Leong Yee Chiew'K.M.N.

Industries Division, 8th floor

Address: Bangunan Bank Bumiputra, Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No: 299371

Controller: Enche Yeo Beng Poh K.M.N.

Deputy Controller: Enche Suleiman bin Abdul Manan

Assistant Controllers:
Enche Suppiah s/o Marappan
Enche Mohammadiah Munir bin Zazuli
Enche Mohd. Allaudin bin Mohd. Ali
Enche Mohd. Anwar bin Mohd. Ali
Enche Mohd. Zulkifli bin Abdul Rauf
Enche Anuar bin Ali

Federal Department of Information,
Address: Ministry of Information & Culture, Angkasapuri, Bukit Putra, Pantai, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 290371

Heads of Department
Director-General: Enche Soon Cheng Hör J.S.M., A.M.N., A.D.K., P.I.S.
Deputy Director-General: Enche A.G. Pawan A.M.N.
Head, Civics & Field Services Division: Enche Zulkiflee bin Dadameah
Head, Press & Liaison Division: Enche Ong Kim Hoe
Head, Visual Production Division: Enche Johan bin Ariff
Head, Administration & Finance Division: Enche Nik Ibrahim bin Nik Mahmood
Head, General Services Division: Enche Ismail bin Ahmad, A.M.N.

Press & Liaison Division
Address: Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur Tel: 81301
Head of Press & Liaison Division: Enche Ong Kim Hoe
Deputy Head of Press & Liaison Division: Enche Hamid bin Yassin

Inland Revenue
Malaysian Headquarters and West Malaysia
Address: Sulaiman Building, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 80371/85967
Director-General of Inland Revenue, Malaysia: Tan Sri Lim Leong Seng J.M.N., K.M.N., P.S.M.
Deputy Director-General of Inland Revenue, Malaysia:
Mr. M.S. Sundaram K.M.N.
Mr. Leong Yee Chiew K.M.N.
East Malaysia: Sabah, Kota Kinabalu
Ag. Director of Inland Revenue, Sabah: Mr. S.S. Gill
Sarawak, Kuching
Director of Inland Revenue, Sarawak:
Mr. Patrick Ho Swee Tin K.M.N.
Senior Assistant Director of Inland Revenue, Sarawak: Mr. Chew Cheng Tuan

The Board of Inspectorates of Schools
Address: Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur, West Malaysia. Tel: 84426

Officials
Head of Department, Assistants and Members:
Chief Inspectorate of Schools, West Malaysia
Deputy Chief Inspectorate of Schools (1 person)
Senior Inspectorate (4 persons)
Inspectorates of Schools (26 persons)

Branch offices
Northern Section:
The Board of School Inspectorates, Northern Section,
3rd Floor, Syed Putra Building, Penang. Tel: 64461
Mid-Northern Section:
The Board of School Inspectorate, Mid-Northern Section,
c/o Education Department Building, Ipoh, Perak. Tel: 5878
Central Section:
The Board of School Inspectorates, Central Section, Jalan Maxwell

Kuala Lumpur. Tel: No. 84426

The Board of School Inspectorates, Central Section,
c/o Education Department Seremban, Negri Sembilan. Tel: 3481

East Section:

The Board of School Inspectorates, East Section,
c/o Education Department, Kota Bahru, Kelantan. Tel: K.B. 32.

The Board of School Inspectorates, East Area,
c/o Educational Department, Kuala Trengganu. Tel: K.T. 353

The Board of School Inspectorates, East Area,
2, Jalan Tanah Puteh, Kuantan, Pahang. Tel: Ktn.476

Southern Section:

The Board of School Inspectorates, South Area,
Room 9, 2nd floor. Municipality Building, Johore Bahru, Johore.
Tel: JB. 2060

Functions

The functions of the Board of Inspectorates of Schools as set out by the Education Acts 1961 include:-

(1) The inspection of schools so as to keep the Minister of Education informed of the condition of schools and other institutions.
(2) To give advice to the managers/supervisors of schools and to teachers on matters relating to the principles of teaching and learning.
(3) The carrying out of duties which are connected with the inspection of schools as directed by the Education Minister.

The role in carrying out these functions includes:-

(1) Inspection groups to states
(2) Organising courses in the services
(3) Meeting parents and people
(4) To serve on the professional bodies.

Institute for Medical Research

Address: Pahang Road, Kuala Lumpur (Headquarters) Tel: 82961

Officials

Administration Director: Dato (Dr.) Abu Bakar bin Ibrahim P.S.D., J.S.M., M.B.B.S.

Administration Officer: Abdul Hamid bin Hussin

Animal Production Unit

Superintendent:

Supervisor: Othman bin Abdul Samad

Division of Acarology

Head: M. Nadchatram M.I. Biol.

Division of Bacteriologist

Senior Bacteriologist: Dr. R.Bhagwan Singh K.M.N., M.B.B.S., D.T.M., Ph.D., M.C. Path., M.I. Biol., A.M., F.R.C. Path.

Bacteriologists:

Ding Su Har B.Sc. (Miss)
Ng Chee Boon B.Sc.

Division of Biochemistry

Senior Biochemist: Dr. G.F. De Witt K.M.N., B.Sc. (Hons.) Ph.D., A.R.I.C., F.R.I.C., F.M.I.C.

Biochemists:

J.E. Buttery B.Sc. (Hons.)
N. Satgunasingam B.Sc. (Hons.)
Low Diong Ong B.S.M.T.
Kua See Lai B.Sc. (Hons.)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Division of Cytology

Cytopathologist: Dr. (Mrs.) Tang Siew Khin M.B.B.S.

Filariasis Research Division

Filariasis Research Officer: Dr. C.P. Ramachandran B.Sc. M.Sc., D.A.P. & E„ D.M.Sc., F.R.E.S.

Division of Haematology

Medical Officer: Dr. (Mrs.) M. Lopes M.B.BS.

Division of Malaria Research

Senior Malaria Research Officer:

Dr. Amir bin Abbas M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., D.T.M.&H. (Ag.)

Experimental Officer: Yap Loy Fong

Division of Medical Entomology

Senior Entomologist: W.H. Cheong B.Sc. (Hons.) D.A.P.&E„ M.I. Biol.

Entomologist:

C.K. Chooi B.Sc. (Hons.)

Dr. Inder Singh *BSc..* **M.Sc., Ph.D.**

Experimental Officer: Abu Hassan bin Omar

Division of Nutrition

Senior Nutrition Officer: Dr. Chong Yoon Hin B.Sc. (Hons.), Ph.D., A.R.I.C., M.I. Biol.

Nutrition Officers:

Puan Ruth Lim Kwong Heng B.Sc.

Lim Joo Boo B.Sc., Dip. Nutr. M.Sc.

Division of Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine

Head of Division: Dr. K. Ramanathan A.M., B.D.S., F.D.S.R.C.S.

Division of Pathology

Senior Pathologist: Dr. M. Kannan Kutty M.B.B.S., M.D.

Pathologists: Dr. Chan Choe Fatt M.B.B.S., D.C.P. (on secondment to General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur)

Dr. Lim Swee Eng M.B.B.S., D.C.P., D.Path.

Division of Protozoology and Helminthology

Parasitologist: Dr. C.K. Ow Yang B.Sc. (Hons.) M.Sc., Ph.D., D.A.P.&E.

Division of Rural Health Research

Head of Division: Dr. Amir bin Abbas M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., D.T.M.&H.

Medical Officer: Dr. Megat Burhainuddin bin Abdul Rahman M.B.B.S.

Division of Serology

Senior Serologist: Dr. R. Bhagwan Singh K.M.N., M.B.B.S., D.T.M., Ph.D., Bad., M.C. Path., M.I. Biol. A.M., F.Rc.Path.

Division of Vaccine Production

Chief: Dr. Lim Teong Wah, M.B.B.S., Dip. Bact., M.C.Path.

Bacteriologist: Puan K.Sunder B.Sc., M.Sc.

Division of Virus Research

Senior Virus Research Officer: Dr. Lim Teong Wah, M.B.B.S., Dip. Bact., M.C.Path.

Virus Research Officer: Dr. (Mrs.) Dora Tan Chin Guan M.B.B.S., D.T.M.&H.

Medical Officer: Dr. (Mrs.) S. Kamath M.B.B.S., D.C.P.

The D.A.P.&E. Course Dean Designate:

Division of Training of Laboratory Assistants

Tutor: Yen Fook Mun F.I.M.C.T.

Consultants: Dr. G.F. De Witt B.Sc. (Hons.) Ph.D., A.R.I.C., F F.M.I.C.

Dr. R. Bhagwan Singh K.M.N., M.B.B.S., D.T.M., Ph.D. (Bact.) M.C, Path., M.I. Biol., A.M., F.Rc. Path.

Division of Medical Ecology
Experimental Officer: Lim Boo Liât (Ag. Head)
Ecologist: Dr. I liar Muul M.Sc., B.Sc,, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Penang Branch Laboratory
Pathologist: Dr. H.S. Ahluwalia, M.B.B.S., D.C.P., M.C. Path., F.C.A.P.
Perak Branch Laboratory
Pathologist: Dr. J.T. Ponnampalam M.D. Ch.B., L.R.C.P.S., L.R.F.P.S., M.D.
Path. Lab. General Hospital Johor Bahru
Pathologist: Dr. (Miss) C.G. Lopez M.B.B.S., D.C.P.
Path. Lab. General Hospital Malaka
Ag. Pathologist: Dr. (Mrs.) Choong Lee Soon M.B.B.S.

Hooper Foundation
Head of Division: Prof. Lie Kian Joe M.D., Ph.D., D.T.M.&H.
Asst. Research Haematologist: Dr. (Mrs.) Lie Injo Luan Eng
Asst. Research Immunologist: TJ. Dondero, Jr.
Asst. Research Parasitologist: Dr. F.C. Colley
Post Graduate Research Veterinarian: Dr. S.W.Mullin

United States Army Medical Research Unit
Commanding Officer: Lt. Col. Francis C. Cadigan Jr.
Chief Dept. of Bacteriology: Major Kay A. Kyser
Chief Dept. of Rickettsia: Major Jerry S.Walker
Chief Dept of Entomology: Capt. Alexander L. Dohany
Chief Dept of Ecology: Capt. Illar Muul.

The Institute for Medical Research, established in 1900, and its branches are Government institutions concerned with research in tropical diseases, offering special'diagnostic service to hospitals, manufacturing various vaccines and training of laboratory technicians, scientists and young doctors for post-graduate qualifications in Clinical Pathology.

Judicial Department
Address: Judicial Department, Federal Court, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-84414 or
Judicial Department, High Court, Kuala Lumpur
Tel': 03-84414

Officials

Federal Court
The Honourable Tun Azmi bin Haji Mohamed S.S.M., P.M., D.P.M.K., P.S.B., P.J.K., Lord President, Federal Court, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-82103 (Chambers)
The Honourable Tan Sri M. Suffian P.S.M., D.I.M.P., J.M.N.,S.M.B. (Brunei), P.J.K., Federal Judge, Federal Court, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
The Honourable Tan Sri S.S. Gill P.S.M., Federal Judge, Federal Court, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
The Honourable Tan Sri Ali bin Hassan P.S.M., D.P.M.J., S.N. (Brunei), Federal Judge, Federal Court, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
The Honourable Tan Sri Abdul Aziz bin Mohd. Zain P.S.M., DJ.M.K., P.M.K., P.J.K., Federal Judge, Federal Court, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.

High Court
The Honourable Tan Sri Ong Hock Thye P.S.M., D.P.M.S., Chief Justice, High Court, Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-80360 (Chambers)
The Honourable Mr. Justice Raja Azlan Shah D.P.M.P., High Court, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-84414 (Office)

The Honourable Dato S.M. Yong D.S.P., J.M.N., S.M.S., C.S.T.J., J.P., High Court, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03–84414 (Office)

The Honourable Dato Ong Hock Sim D.Y.M.P., High Court, Penang.
Tel: 04–63297 (Office)

The Honourable Mr. Justice Wan Suleiman bin Pawan Teh, High Court, Alor Star.
Tel: Alor Star 231 (Office)

The Honourable Mr. Justice Chang Min Tat, High Court, Ipoh.
Tel: 05–2596 (Office)

The Honourable Mr. Justice Pawan Ahmad bin Ibrahim Rashid S.M.T., P.M.K. P.J.K., High Court, Ipoh. Tel. No. 05–2595 (Office)

The Honourable Mr. Justice Ibrahim bin Abdul Manan P.J.K., High Court, Kota Bharu.
Tel: Kota Bahru 1238 (Office)

The Honourable Dato Syed Othman bin Ali D.P.M.J., A.M.N., P.I.S., High Court, Johore Bahru.
Tel: Johore Bahru 3434 (Office)

The Honourable Dato Abdul Hamid bin Haji Omar D.P.M.P., High Court, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03–84414 (Office)

The Honourable Mr. Justice Syed Agil bin Syed Hassan Barakbah, High Court, Seremban.
Tel: Seremban 2092 (Office)

The Honourable Mr. Justice Narain Sharma, High Court, Malacca.
Tel: 06–5974 (Office)

The Honourable Mr. Justice Haji Mohd. Azmi bin Dato Hj. Kamaruddin, High Court, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03–84414 (Office)

The Honourable Tan Sri Ismail Khan P.S.M., D.M.K., P.P.T., B.K.T., Chief Justice, High Court, Borneo, Kuching.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Lee Hun Hoe, High Court, Kota Kinabalu.

The Honourable Mr. Justice B.T.H. Lee, High Court, Kuching.

The Honourable Mr. Justice George Edward Seah Kim Seng, High Court, Sibu.

Department For the Keeper Of The Rulers' Seal

Address: Block 'C', Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 89591

Official

Keeper of the Rulers' Seal — Tan Sri Ahmad bin Haji Husin P.M.N., P.J.K.

Functions:

The department of the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal acts as a secretariat to the Rulers' Council which is set up according to the 5th item in the Federal Constitution. The functions of the Rulers' Council are contained in Article 38 of the Federal Constitution and also according to related provisions.

Department Director of Insurance

Address: 1st floor, Bangunan Straits Trading, No. 4, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 28176

Officials

Chief Director of Insurance: Tuanku Said bin Tuanku Zakaria
Deputy Chief Director of Insurance: Enche L.H.J. Putra
Insurance Officer: Enche Ho Yew Lam

Functions

The function of this department is to scrutinise and ensure that all insurance companies in Malaysia administer and manage their affairs according to the principles of insurance as well as follow the provisions in the Insurance Acts, 1963.

Department of Labour & Industrial Relations, West Malaysia.

Headquarters Address: Ministry Labour, Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 24543

Labour & Enforcement Section

Headquarters

Director-General of Labour: Enche Chung Shin Che
Deputy Director-General of Labour: Enche Wong Siew Wai
Director of Labour 'A': Enche Toh Keng Sun
Director of Labour 'B': Enche Mat Nor bin Hj. Amin
Director of Labour 'C': Enche P.K. Muniandy
Assistant Director of Labour 'A': Enche Lim Teck Chuan
Assistant Director of Labour 'B': Enche Diong Chin San

Selangor

Director of Labour, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur: Enche Yeong Kok Kee
Assistant Director of Labour 'A' Kuala Lumpur: Enche Lim Kok Eng
Assistant Director of Labour 'B' Kuala Lumpur: Enche Wong Yin Fah
Assistant Director of Labour, Port Swettenham: Enche Loo Ho Kee
Assistant Director of Labour, Rawang: Enche N.K. Sabapathy.

Perak

Director of Labour, Perak, Ipoh: Enche Amiruddin bin Hj. M. Hakim
Assistant Director of Labour 'A', Ipoh: Enche Lim Chin Hong
Assistant Director of Labour 'B', Ipoh: Enche L.K. Krishnan
Assistant Director of Labour, Taiping: Enche A. Karthigesu
Assistant Director of Labour, Telok Anson: Enche Lee Chee Weng
Assistant Director of Labour, Tapah: Enche Heng Hock Watt
Assistant Director of Labour, Kuala Kangsar: Enche Leong Wing Fatt.

Johore

Director of Labour, Johore, Johore Bahru: EncheTajuddin bin Md. Shariff
Assistant Director of Labour, Johore Bahru: Enche A. Anandan
Assistant Director of Labour, Muar: Ho Choon Yong
Assistant Director of Labour, Kluang: Enche S.K.N. Vamathevan
Assistant Director of Labour, Segamat: Enche Yip Kwok Hoong

Negri Sembilan

Director of Labour, Negri Sembilan, Seremban: Enche G. Raymond
Assistant Director of Labour, Kuala Pilah: Enche K. Satkuru

Penang

Director of Labour, Penang: Enche T. Ratnam
Assistant Director of Labour, Butterworth: Enche S.Krishnapillai

Kedah/Perlis

Director of Labour, Kedah/Perlis, AlorStar: Enche Wong Chin Wee
Assistant Director of Labour, Kulim: Enche Alauddin bin Buyong
Assistant Director of Labour, Sungei Patani: Enche Lyn Voon Yau

Pahang

Director of Labour, Pahang, Kuantan: Enche Lee ChongThatt
Assistant Director of Labour, Bentong: Enche Chin Min Sian
Assistant Director of Labour, Raub: Enche Lo Tien Fun
Assistant Director of Labour, Temerloh: Enche S J. Chelliah

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Trengganu

Director of Labour, Trengganu, Kuala Trengganu: Enche R. Dorai Raj

Assistant Director of Labour, Dungun: Enche S. Vijayaratnam

Kelantan

Director of Labour, Kelantan, Kota Bahru: Enche Chew Kim Seng

Malacca

Director of Labour, Malacca: Enche P. Shanmugam

Industrial Relations Sections

Headquarters

Director-General of Industrial Relations: Enche Mohd. Sidak bin Ta'at

Deputy Director-General of Industrial Relations: Enche A.T. Rajah

Director of Industrial Relations 'A': Tuan Hj. Abdul Rahman bin Abu Osman

Director of Industrial Relations 'B': Enche B. Kumaran (Secretary, Industrial Court)

Assistant Director of Industrial Relations 'A': Enche N. Selvadurai

Assistant Director of Industrial Relations 'B': Enche Chin Yew Liât

Assistant Director of Industrial Relations 'C': Enche Choong Yoke Fong (Secretary, Wages Councils)

Regions

Director of Industrial Relations, (Penang, Kedah & Perlis), Penang: Tuan Hj. Mohd. bin Nawi

Director of Industrial Relations, (Perak), Ipoh: Tuan Hj. Amanshah bin Bakhari

Director of Industrial Relations, (Selangor 81 Pahang), Kuala Lumpur: Enche Hui Chee Wye

Director of Industrial Relations, (Trengganu & Kelantan) Kuala Trengganu: Tuan Haji Ahmad Shaarani bin Haji Abdul Hamid

Director of Industrial Relations, (Negri Sembilan & Malacca), Seremban: Enche Mohd. Sharuji bin Babji

Director of Industrial Relations, (Johore) Johore Bahru: Enche Koh Thian Swee.

Department of Land

Address: Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 21311 Ext. 115

Officials

Head of Department: Dato Abdul Manaf bin Mohd. Nor

Deputy Head of Department: Enche Mohd. Zin bin Haji Abdul Hadi

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

Language and Literature Agency

Address: Jalan Lapangan Terbang Lama,

P.O. Box 803, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 88928,

Head of Department:

Director: Enche Hassan bin Ahmad (acting)

Deputy Head of Department:

Assistant Director: Enche Abu Hanifah bin Long

Head of Divisions:

Business Manager: Enche Mahfudz bin Hj. Abd. Hamid

Head of Language and Literary Research and Development Division: Vacant

Head of Editorial Division: Enche Kamaluddin bin Muhammad

Head of Translation Division: Enche Masood bin Abdul Rashid

YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA * PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Head of Finance Division: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Awang Mustapha
Chief Librarian: Tuan Syed Ahmad bin AM

Functions

The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka is a body corporate established under the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Ordinance, 1959 to carry out the following principal objectives:

(1) to publish books in the National Language and, if necessary, in other languages;
(2) to plan and carry out research and development programmes for the growth and modernisation of the National Language; and
(3) to promote the growth and development of Malay Literature

Language Institute

Address: Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 54501 & 54502
Acting Principal: Enche K.G. Yogam
Acting Vice-Principal: Enche Nik Hassan Thani bin Wan Omar
Head of Department Malay Division: Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Mohd. Dom AMN.
Head of Department English Division: Enche M.C. Kailasapathy JP.
Treasurer/Registrar: Enche Izhab bin Alang Ismail PPN.

Functions:

Running courses in the service for trained teachers in Bahasa Malaysia and the English Language.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Address: Secretariat Building, Kuala Lumpur.
Attorney-General: Tan Sri Hj. Abdul Kadir bin Yusof P.M.N., P.J.K.
Tel. K.L. 83822, 83131
Solicitor-General: Dato Mohd. Salleh bin Abas D.P.M.T., J.M.N.,S.M.T.
Tel. K.L. 23241, 83131
Parliamentary Draftsman: Hashim bin Yeop Abdullah Sani
Tel. K.L. 88197, 83131
Dy. Parliamentary Draftsman: Dato Wan Ismail bin Wan Mohd. Salleh, D.P.M.K.
Sr. Asst. Parliamentary Draftsman: Shiv Charan Singh
Sr. Asst. Parliamentary Draftsman: Mokhtar bin Sidin
Asst. Parliamentary Draftsman: Mohd. Kamil b. Awang
Asst. Parliamentary Draftsman: Lim Beng Choon
Asst. Parliamentary Draftsman: Heliliah bte. Hj. Mohd. Yusof
Commissioner of Law Revision: Tan Sri D.B.W. Good PSM (Kehormat) C.M.G., J.M.N.
Sr. Federal Counsel: Dato Sheikh A. Rahman b. Sheikh Abu Bakar D.P.M.P., P.J.K.
Ajaib Singh
L.C. Vohrah
Mohd. Yusof bin Mohamed
Zakaria bin Mohd. Yatim
Suleiman bin Hashim
Federal Counsel: Mrs. Ng Mann Sau
Salleh bin Buang
Mohamed bin Mohamed

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Admin. Assistant: Yap Thiam Huat
Litigation Asst.: M. Thuraisingham (Ag.)

Department of Local Government
(Pejabat Kerajaan Tempatan)
Address: Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 89911

Officials:'

Ketua Pengarah Kerajaan Tempatan (Director General of Local Government): Enche Mohd. Senawi bin Haji Zainuddin P.M.P., P.J.K.

Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kerajaan Tempatan (Deputy Director General of Local Government): Enche T. Puvanarajah A.M.N.

Ponolong Ketua Pengarah Kerajaan Tempatan (Assistant Director General of Local Government) Enche Khalid bin Hassan

Local Government

The objectives and policies on Local Government are:

(a) To promote and sustain the healthy and sound development of local government.

(b) Through the National Council for Local Government to formulate uniform policies for the administration of local government throughout the states.

(c) To promote an efficient and effective local government administration.

(d) To ensure that local authorities maintain a reasonable level of local services in the local authority areas.

(e) To advise and encourage local authorities in prudent budgetting and to improve their finances by increasing their resources of revenue; and to reduce their dependence on State and Federal Governments.

Royal Commission of Enquiry on Local Authorities

Many local authorities have not been functioning as effectively as expected. In order to improve the efficiency and to streamline the administrative machinery of local authorities, a Royal Commission of Enquiry was appointed under Senator Dato Athi Nahappan. The main terms of reference of the Royal Commission were to consider and recommend improvements in the working of local authorities and the existing legislation under which local authorities operate. The Royal Commission has since completed its task and has submitted its report to the Government.

MALAYAN RAILWAY

Address: Malayan Railway Administration, P.O. Box No. 1, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 87721

Officials:

General Manager — Enche Waad bin Jamaluddin J.M.N.
Deputy Gen. Manager (Finance & Commercial) — Enche Shariff bin Hassan
Deputy Gen. Manager (Staff) — Enche Abdul Samad bin Yim K.M.N.
Traffic Manager — Enche M. Sivananthan A.M.N.
Chief Civil Engineer — Enche K. Kularatnam K.M.N.
Chief Mechanical Engineer — Enche Dalip Singh J.S.M.
Chief Accountant (Acting) — Enche Azlan bin Hashim
Stores Superintendent — Enche Abdul Hai bin Abdul Hadi K.M.N.
Director, Commerce & Public Relations — (acting) Chee Sin Fook
Secretary — Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Abdullah

MALAYAN RUBBER FUND BOARD

Address: Bangunan Getah Asli, 150, Jalan Ampang, P.O. Box 508, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 23451/2

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

OFFICIALS'.

Head of Department and Title:

Dr. L.C. Bateman FRS., CMG., Controller of Rubber Research

Deputy Head of Department:

Enche Lew Sip Hon KMN., Deputy Controller of Rubber Research

Head of Division:

Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Haji Ismail JSM., Secretary of Board

Functions:

This board was set up under the Malayan Rubber Fund Board Laws, 1958, to finance research, development and information to encourage production and utilisation of natural rubber as well as other related uses.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

Address: Pudu Building, (5th Floor), 110, Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel. No. 29032

Officials:

Director-General: Enche Fong Soon Heng KMN., M.I.E.E.

Director, Training Service: Enche A. Peru Mohamed AMN.

Director, Labour Market Information Service: Enche S.R. Manoharan

Director, Employment Service: Enche Mohd. Samsudin bin Shafie KMN.

Principal, Industrial Training Institute K.L.: Enche Abu Othman bin Ali Bashah

Functions:

Recommend policies and measures to the Minister of Labour and to the M.D.P.C. for:

(a) the development of the manpower resources required for national economic growth, particularly through a broad programme of occupational training;

(b) the provision of employment opportunities to absorb available manpower, including special schemes for the employment of young persons and other categories of workers.

Develop a departmental structure and programme which fully integrates the Employment, Training and Labour Market Information services into an effective instrument of manpower policy designed to respond to the dynamics of labour market and national development.

Represent the Ministry at the Manpower Sub-Committee of the M.D.P.C. and at other inter-agency meetings as directed.

Establish close collaboration between the department and other agencies connected with Manpower and, in particular, with the Manpower Planning Section of the E.P.U. and the Technical Education Division of the Ministry of Education.

Seek the co-operation of industry generally and worker and employer groups in particular through advisory and consultative channels, such as the National Trade Certification Board and other manpower advisory bodies which may be established by Government.

Conduct policy negotiations, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Ministry and the Minister of Labour, leading to multilateral and bi-lateral co-operation in the provision of manpower services, particularly in the establishment of training institutions.

Establish a policy for the development of the highly motivated staff of career specialists envisaged for the Manpower Department by the First Malaysia Plan.

The staffing and the functions and responsibilities to be carried out for each of the three services and the Manpower Department are:

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Provicfe placement services to meet the needs of special categories of workers such as professional, managerial and technical workers, ex-servicemen, the handicapped, women and young workers.

Operate the Malaysian Migration Fund Scheme, including the selection, counselling and movement of migrant workers and the provision of advice and recommendations to the Migration Fund Board.

Plan and implement such other measures as may be undertaken in connection with the internal and external movement of local and overseas workers.

Collaborate with other manpower agencies, with employer and worker groups and community organisations.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The staff of the Employment Service will have as its principal tasks the following:-

Provide an efficient service to all persons seeking to enter, re-enter or change employment and to all employers seeking to fill vacant or new positions.

Collaborate with the Labour Market Information Service of the Manpower Department in the collection of data on employment trends by industry, occupation and area with a view to promoting appropriate action by the Manpower Department and other agencies concerned with employment and manpower problem.

Prbvide vocational guidance and employment counselling services working in close collaboration with the other agencies concerned, particularly the Ministry of Education.

TRAINING SERVICE

The staff of the Training Service will have as its principal tasks the following:-

Collaborate with the Employment and Labour Market Information Services in the forecasting and assessment of occupational requirements and trainihg needs in the labour market and in connection with economic development plans.

Administer a broad, flexible programme of training designed to respond to the wide range of needs of industry and of individual persons, including in particular apprenticeship and preparatory trade training, in-plant and accelerated training, instructor and supervisory training.

Establish training standards and a programme of trade-skill testing working through the National Trade Certification Board and in close collaboration with other agencies and with employer and worker groups.

Collaborate with other agencies connected with training, particularly with Technical Education Division of the Ministry of Education, and the Natiorial Productivity Centre, in order to arrive at a nationally integrated programme df technical education and vocational training.

Service the Central Apprenticeship Board.

Cdnduct technical negotiations, subject to the direction of the Director of Manpower Department and the Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, concerning rfiulti-lateral and bi-lateral co-operation in the provision of pssistancb in the field of training.

LABOUR MARKÉT INFORMATION SERVICE

The staff of the Labour Market Information Service will have the following principal tasks:-

Develop a programme of labour market and manpower information designed to meet the requirements of the Employment and Training Service,

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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and in particular other interested agencies and groups, including the Economic Planning Unit, the Federal Industrial Development Authority, the Ministry of Education, MARA, and employer and worker groups.

Provide technical guidance to the Employment Service in the establishment of collection of labour market information as a continuing function designed to provide comprehensive data on manpower supply and demand in the local, regional and national labour markets.

Establish a programme of manpower research studies required to meet priority needs in connection with economic and social development planning and the implementation of specific measures, such as special youth employment and training schemes.

Establish a programme of occupational research studies to keep the Dictionary of Occupational Classification — Malaysia current with technology developments and to provide job information for such purposes as vocational guidance and the preparation of training courses.

Collaborate with other agencies concerned with manpower and labour market information, particularly the Statistics Department, and arrange for continuing consultation through a manpower information advisory committee which will:-

(a) advise on the content of the manpower information programme
(b) review the progress of the programme
(c) assist in identifying information needed and possible sources
(d) facilitate administrative and technical co-ordination.

MARA HEADQUARTERS

Address: Bangunan MARA, 232, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

OFFICIALS:

Chairman: Y.B. Enche Abdul Ghafar b. Baba
Deputy to the Chairman: Y.B. Dato Haji Mustafa b. Hj. Abdul Jabar DPMS., AMIM., JP., MP.
Chief Executive Director: Enche Ishak b. Tadin A.M.N.
Director, Industry & Commerce: Enche Osman b. Ahmad
Director, Credit Finance: Enche Ahmad Khairuddin b. Mohd. Ariffin
Dy. Director, Credit Finance: Enche Abdul Shukor b. Haji Alwi
Director, Training: vacant
Dy. Director Training: Enche Abdul Wahab b. Alwi
Director, Transport: Enche Mohd. Razali b. Haji Bidin K.M.N.
Dy. Director, Transport: Enche Mohd. Zaidun b. Haji Mohd. Jonid
Director, Finance & Accounts: Enche Abdul Ghani Ahmad
Director, Advisory Services: vacant
Secretary to Majlis: Enche Idris b. Lassim A.M.N., A.M.B.I.M.

The Raayat Trust Council is a body which was established under the Raayat Trust Council Act No. 20 in 1966. The responsibilities of this Council, as are noted in the Act, are to develop, encourage, facilitate and carry out developments in economy and society in the Federation, in particular in the rural areas. To fulfil those responsibilities, MARA is empowered: -

(a) To activate all its efforts, especially in the field of commerce and industry which includes manufacturing, fixing, processing, packaging, grading and marketing of commodities;
(b) To carry out and organise training for what is intended in (a);
(c) To develop activities which are connected with commerce and industry and

enlarging activities which are being carried out with MARA aids and supervision and with loan facilities or with technical advice;

(d) To purchase, to be responsible or with other ways of acquiring shares and stocks of public companies or private concerns and releasing these shares and stocks in whatsoever ways it thinks appropriate; and

(e) Establishing and be responsible for training institutions.

Functions:

Avail training opportunities from skilled-training level to University level, especially in the field of Science, Technology and Commerce.

Make available loan facilities and giving technical advice to industrialists.

Encourage and develop commercial and industrial activities by enlarging existing activities or creating new activities.

To run own bus services or to amalgamate with existing companies.

MARA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (INSTITIUT TEKNOLOJI MARA)

Address: Jalan Othman, Petaling Jaya, Section 17, Petaling Jaya and at Shah Alam, Selangor.Telephone No: 58164

Officials:

Director: Arshad Ayub P.D.L.N.i B.Sc. Hons. (Wales); Dip. Bus. Adm. (IMEDE) (Lausanne); Dip. Agrie.; M.B.I.M.; A.I.S.

Registrar: Ali Nyak Saad LL.B. (Taiwan); M.A. (Pol. Studies) (Queen's Univ. Ontario); Diploma Mgt. Analysis (D.A.U. P.M.'s Dept.)

Acting Deputy Registrar: Mohd. Din Jusoh A.C.C.S.

Assistant Registrars: Shaik Sulaiman Ismail B.S.Ed. (Hon.) (Ohio Univ.)
Normah Ahmad
Aziz Mohammad

Dean of Student Affairs: Ahmad Taib M.Sc.(Edu.) Indiana Univ. U.S.A. Cert. in Education (Malaya): Cert, in Education (Queensland)

Hostel Superintendent: Abdul Rahman Razalli

Matron: Johariah bte. Abdullah Khalid, Trained Nurse (Melbourne); Aust. State Registered Nurse.

Acting Librarian: Rugayah Abdul Rashid F.L.A.

Library Assistants: Rahmah Muhammad
Zaharah Mahmood A.C.I.S.; A.L.A. (Prov.)

Functions:

The Institute, which started as a coir and rope-making centre in 1954, has now been transformed into an institute for business and professional studies. The introduction of business and professional courses dates as far back as 1960, when there were only three courses (Cost Accountancy, British Institute of Management, Corporation of Secretaries) available and the student population stood at. 47 only. The Institute now offers 41 courses in nine schools, with a total student population of 2,300. The minimum entrance qualification is a Grade II in the Overseas School Certificate Examination. In exceptional cases, a Grade III is acceptable provided the applicants have keen interest and are likely to benefit from the course.

The Institute has nine Schools of Studies, viz:

a. School of Accountancy
b. School of Administration and Law
c. School of Business and Management
d. School of Art and Architecture
e. School of Computer Science and Statistics

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YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

f. School of Applied Science
g. School of Hotel & Catering Management
h. School of Pre-University Studies
i School of Engineering

Marine Department:

Marine Headquarters, West Malaysia, Port Swettenham.
Address: P.O. Box 12, Port Swettenham — Tel. No. 6616.
Director of Marine, West Malaysia, Port Swettenham: Capt. Othman bin Darus, Tel. No. 6616 and 6320.
Assistant to the Director of Marine: Capt. Husni bin Hj. Zakuan.
Financial Assistant: Lee Fah Thong.
Office Assistant: S. Sockalingam.

Marine Engineer & Ship Surveyor, Pulau Pinang: F. McKenna.

Harbour Masters:

Acting Harbour Master, Penang, Kedah and Perlis, Capt. Yip Nai Kong. Tel. No. Penang 64461.
Acting Harbour Master, Selangor: Capt. Monisan bin Othman, Tel. No. Port Swettenham 6616.
Acting Harbour Master, Perak: Capt. Yip Nai Kong, Tel. No. Teluk Anson 17.
Acting Harbour Master, Malacca and Negri Sembilan: Capt. Monisan bin Othman. Tel: No. Malacca 3552.
Harbour Master, Johore: Capt. Khong Shen Ping, Tel. No. Johore Bahru 2428.
Acting Harbour Master, Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang: Capt. Khong Shen Ping. Tel. No. Kuala Trengganu 471.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES, H.Q., MALAYSIA

Address: Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur. Telephone No. K.L. 21311.

Head of Department:

Inctie Mohd. Salleh bin Abdul Majid Chief Inspector of Mines, Malaysia.

Deputy Head of Department:

Inche Mokty bin Mahmood Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, Malaysia.

Function:

Administration, control and research work in connection with the mining industry.

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT

Address: National Museum, Jalan Damasara, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 80158/ 80159.

Head of Department

Director of Museums: Inche Shahrum bin Yub B.A. (Hons.), A.M.A.

Heads of Division

Curator of Ethnography: Inche Mohd. Zulkifli bin Haji Abdul Aziz B.A.(Hons.)
Curator of Antiquities: Inche Al Rashid bin Mohd. Ibrahim B.A. (Hons.).
Curator Perak Muzium, Taiping: Tuan Haji Mohd. Zainuddin bin Mohd. Shariff.

National Archives, Malaysia

Address: Head office: Federal House, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya.
Central Record Services: Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya.
National Library Services: 2526, Jalan Venning, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No.: Director 560037
General Office 52351/52352

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

National Library Services 85629

Director (Head of Department): Dato Alwi Jantan DPMT., KMN., PJK.
Deputy Director: Che Zakiah Hanum bte. Hj. Abdul Hamid
Asst. Director (Library): Che P. Ng Soo Ching
Sectional Heads: Chief of Record Services — Mr. Yeoh Keng Lock
Chief of Archives — Enche Mohd. Amin Hassan
Chief of Research & Publication Services — Che Satinam Mohd. Rijal
Chief of the National Library Services — Che Mariam Abd. Kadir

FUNCTIONS:

The National Archives is responsible for the administration and safekeeping of national archives and records of both Government and private individuals. This department is ready with reference and research facilities for both Government and the public. It is the responsibility of this department to keep all publications, issue national bibliographies and carry out other library services.

Under the National Archives Regulations 1966, Government departments are required to send to the National Archives all records which are not in use so that it can be ascertained whether such records should be kept or destroyed with the aim of relieving the department from the problem of storage space.

The National Archives has to evaluate, receive, arrange, classify and also list all archives which are in its keeping and this includes preparing lists of files as well as connected papers, catalogue historical pictures, lists of maps as well as lists of explanations for government publications. This department also publishes annual statements containing lists of records which are received and also produces publications in the form of inventories and catalogues of records.

This department also carries out maintenance of records and archives; that is, repairing records In several ways, maintaining doucments to preserve their appearances as well as bookbinding. The Micro-film Unit and the Department of Photography make copies of records.

Under the Books Preservations Regulations 1966, the National Archives is made an official place for keeping all publications which are published in Malaysia, either by the Government or by private concerns. This department is also the place for keeping all UNESCO publications. These library services will be taken over by the National Library shortly when it is set up.

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

Address: N.E.B. Head Office Kuala Lumpur Tel: 27791

Officials

General Manager: Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Zainal bin Raja Sulaiman P.S.M., J.M.N., J.P.
Deputy General Manager (Engineering): Enche Chan Khee Pok
Assistant General Manager: Enche Abu Zarim bin Haji Omar P.J.K.

Engineering Division

Chief Engineer (Generation): Enche A. Ramanath
Chief Engineer (Distribution & Transmission): Enche Wong Kin Hong
Deputy Chief Engineer (Planning & Construction): Enche Eddie Tan se Soon
Deputy Chief Engineer (Meters & Protection): Enche Lye Fah Yew
Deputy Chief Engineer (Operations): Y.M. Tengku Daud bin Tengku Besar Burhanuddin P.J.K.
Deputy Chief Engineer (Electric/System): Enche M. Rajendra

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTRE

Address: P.O. Box 64, Petaling Jaya, Selangor.
Tel. Nos.: 564723 & 564728

Acting Director — Enche Abu Kassim bin Haji Mohamed K.M.N.

Public Relations Officer — Enche Mohd. Idrus bin Ahmad

Training & Investigating Officers

(i) Industrial Engineering — Enche Lam Hee Thong
Enche Arshad bin Marsidi
Enche Hon Kang Thong
Enche Ow Siew Kiat
Enche Gian Singh Sidhu

(ii) Light Industry — Enche Chan Kian Hin
Enche Lim Yew Chong

(iii) Industrial Relations — Enche V.N. Ramachandran
Enche Lee Lye Weng
Enche Lee Thong Cheng

(iv) Management Development — Enche M. Palaniappan
Enche P. Koshy George
Enche Ibrahim bin Hassan
Enche K. Rajkumar

(v) Industrial Accounting — Enche Wong Hon Kwong

(vi) Sales and Marketing — Enche Chow Chun Pooi
Enche Salim bin Hj. Haron

NATIONAL REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT, MALAYSIA

Address: Government Offices, Petaling Jaya.
Telephone: KL 52451

Director General of National Registration: Enche Mohamed bin Yeop Abdul Raof KMN.

Headquarters

Deputy General of National Registration (A): Enche Abu Bakar bin Haji Mohd. Said

Special Section (Article 30 of the Constitution)

Deputy Director General of National Registration (B): Enche Mohamed Zain bin Ahmad

Identity Card Division

Assistant Director of National Registration: Tuan Haji Mohd. Arof bin Malim Besar

Births and Deaths Division

Assistant Director of National Registration: Enche Abdul Manaf bin Hindon

Citizenship Division

Assistant Director of National Registration: Enche D. Sinnathamby

Functions and Organisation

The National Registration Department comes within the portfolio of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is headed by the Director General of National Registration who is responsible to the Secretary General to the Ministry for the proper and efficient administration of the Department.

Under the present organisation set-up, the Director General is assisted by the Deputy Director General (A) and the Heads of the three operating divisions, i.e. Identity Cards, Births and Deaths, and Citizenship, designated as Assistant Directors. The Director General, as overall head of the department, also holds statutory appointments as Commissioner of National Registration, Registrar-General of Cifl-i

zens and Registrar-General of Births and Deaths. The Deputy Deputy Director General (A) who is responsible for administration, service and financial matters, also performs statutory duties as Deputy Commissioner of National Registration, Deputy Registrar-General of Citizens and Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths.

A new special section, headed by the Deputy Director General (B), was set up to process all citizenship applications and certificates issued previous to 1964 under Article 30 of the Constitution.

At yound level, the department has offices in each state (called Group Offices) headed by Registration Officers. These offices are now at Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Muar, Melaka, Kuantan, Seremban, Kuala Trengganu, Taiping and Kangar. Sub-offices, manned by Registration Agents, are also established at the various District offices. In East Malaysia, Regional Offices are located at Kuching in Sarawak and Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, each under a Director of National Registration.

The functions of the Department are:-

(al registration of persons as required under the National Registration Act, 1959 and the National Registration Regulations, 1960, i.e., issuing of identity cards and maintenance of records thereof. Applications for identity cards are received at state offices and forwarded to headquarters where they are processed, checked and laminated after approval. The completed original cards are then returned to the states for delivery to the applicants. Duplicate copies are retained and recorded at headquarters. In the case of Sabah and Sarawak, only the lamination is done at the headquarters office;

(b) registration of citizenship in accordance with Part III of the Malaysian Constitution and the Citizenship Rules 1964, and the maintenance of Federal Citizenship records. The work involves:-

(i) receipt of applications for citizenship;

(ii) checking, processing and issue of certificates if the application is in order;

(iii) deprivation;

(iv) renunciation;

(v) corrections of errors on certificates, search and issue of extracts where the original has been lost;

(vi) maintenance of an Alphabetical Index of Certificates issued. Applications for citizenship arereceived from all State and District offices, both in East and West Malaysia, and are checked, considered and approved at the Central Registry which is in Petaling Jaya, Selangor, and all issue of citizenship certificates are only from the Central Registry. Cases requiring the Minister's decision, e.g., applications for citizenship by naturalisation and special circumstances, approval of the Federal Government of persons who were deprived or had previously renounced and in cases where the approval of the Federal Government is required, are forwarded to the Ministry for Home Affairs for the Minister's decision.

(c) registration of births and deaths, marriages (civil and Christian) anc tions in accordance with the various legislations and the maintenance of registers as required by law.

(d) issue of certified copies of entries made in the various registers maintained by the department.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE

Address: 1, Jalan Clarke, Kuala Lumpur, West Malaysia.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Officials:

Assistant Controller of Manpower, Malaysia: Enche Abu Bakar Samad bin Mohd Noor, JMN.

Department of National Service

Address: 2nd Floor, Central Building, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

Tel. No. Sabah 2133

Officials:

Assistant Controller of Manpower, Sabah: Enche Abdul Wahid bin Abdul Wahab

Department of National Service

Address: 1, Temple Street, Kuching, Sarawak.

Tel. No. Sarawak 23909

Officials:

Asst. Controller of Manpower, Sarawak: Enche Lee Geok Seng

Functions:

The Department of National Service is a department under the Ministry of Defence, Malaysia.

This department is responsible for the execution of work in connection with the duties of the Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Defence in his capacity as Controller of Manpower, Malaysia. The sectional secretary (Organisation Secretary and Administration) of the Ministry of Defence carries out the duties of this department on behalf of the Controller of Manpower, Malaysia and he is assisted by three Assistant Controllers of Manpower, one for West Malaysia, one for Sabah and one for Sarawak.

The duties of this department are to give complete and precise reports to the Government in connection with manpower which is available for national service, if the situation necessitates such service.

The National Service Ordinance 1952 empowers the Government to register every male citizen between the ages of 17 and 55 for conscription of service for not more than two years in the Military Forces of Malaysia, in the Police Units or in the Civil Defence Units. On the 18th of November, 1963, a proclamation under Section 4 of the above-mentioned Ordinance was made by His Majesty, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong whereby each male Malaysian citizen domiciled in West Malaysia between the ages of 21 and 28 years on the date of that proclamation is required to register himself for national service. A similar proclamation for registration of citizens in Sabah was made on 15th June, 1964 and this was followed by a proclamation on 22nd June, 1964 for registration of National Service for citizens who live in Sarawak. Those in West Malaysia affected by these proclamations are those born on the dates between 19th November, 1934 and 18th November 1942, for those in Sabah are those with their dates of birth on and between 16th June, 1935 and 15th June 1943, whereas in Sarawak those who are involved are those born on and between 23rd June 1935 and 22nd June, 1943.

On the 6th May 1968, a further similar proclamation was made for registration for national service of male citizens domiciled in Sabah between the ages of 18 and 25 years. Those born on and between the dates of 16th June, 1943 and 6th May 1950 and who are not involved by the proclamation prior to this, are registered in accordance with this proclamation.

In West Malaysia at this moment, the call-up of manpower for national service only involves doctors and dentists. Those involved are required to serve in the

Armed Forces, Malaysia for a year initially. The plan for call-up of manpower of doctors and dentists is carried out to overcome the problem of the shortage of doctors and dentists faced by the Armed Forces, Malaysia, and for this reason it will be carried out until this problem can be overcome by more doctors and dentists entering the Armed Forces, Malaysia, voluntarily.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND OFFICIAL RECEIVER MALAYSIA

Address: Hqrs — The Law Courts, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 89181/2/3
Official Assignee and Official Receiver Sim Ewe Eong
Senior Asst. Official Assignee M. Rajendram AMN.
Asst. Official Assignees
(Headquarters) — Cheong Hee Choy
(Selangor) — Ho Wah Chew
(Penang) — Fong Kok Wai
(Perak) - H.N. Dias
(Malacca) — Jaginder Singh
(Johore) — V. Dass
Bankruptcy Officer
Omar bin Lambak
Kelantan/Trengganu/North Pahang.

OPERATIONS PLANNING COMMITTEE

Address: Jalan Padang Tembak, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. **87731**

OFFICIALS:

Joint Chairman:
Chief of the Armed Forces — General Tan Sri Ibrahim bin Ismail PMN., DPMJ., PDK., JMN., PIS.
National Chief of Police, Royal Malaysian Police — Tan Sri Salleh bin Ismael PMS., SPMP., DIMD., PJK., OstJ.
Staff Chief Officer - Lt. Col. Asna bin Mohamed Sutan SMK., PJK.
Staff Officer — Major Mohd. Shariff bin Abdul Jalil
Staff Officer (Police) — TPP D. Felix Sundra Raj

Functions:
Planning military and police operations

DEPARTMENT OF ORANG ASLI AFFAIRS
(Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli)
Address: 1. Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 25416/7 (Administration, Development, Education)
2. Batu 11½ Ulu Gombak, K.L. Tel: 622384/5 (Medical, Signal, Research)

Head of Department
Enche Baharon Azhar bin Raffie'i

Deputy Head of Department
Enche Jimin bin Idris

Head of Divisions
Headquarters
Administration/Medical: Enche Mohd. Ruslan

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Development/Education: Enche Ahmad Lilah
Snr. Medical Officer: Dr. J.M. Bolton
Signals: Enche Lance Lyman
Research: vacant

Regions

Perak/Kedah: Enche Mohd. Nor
Pahang/Trengganu: Enche Nik Hassan
«elantan: Enche Osman Mohd. Idris
Johore: Enche Ab. Karim b. Alang Sagar
Selangor: Enche Mohd. Shariff
N. Sembilan/Melaka: Enche Ab. Kahar Majid

Authority

The Department of Orang Asli Affairs falls within the portfolio of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and is responsible for the administration, development and welfare of all Orang Asli in West Malaysia. The Director-General for Orang Asli Affairs, as head of the department, maintains his headquarters in Kuala Lumpur (Jalan Parry and Ulu Gombak) and there are Directors of Orang Asli Affairs with offices in all states with substantial Orang Asli populations.

The department has over 140 administrative and medical posts in the deep jungle and equips these with wireless sets that form a departmental signals network which cover practically the whole of West Malaysia. The department also provides a large number of schools and hostels facilities for Orang Asli children. The current priority is to socio-economic development and other measures designed to improve the standard of living of the Orang Asli and eventually to integrate them with the rest of the Malaysian population.

PAHANG STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Address: 11-B, 3rd Floor, State Development Board Building, Jalan Besar Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. No. Ktn. 2204, 22166, 22329

OFFICIALS

Chief Manager: Enche Ismail bin Abdullah
Secretary (Administration): Enche Long Ahmad Zainalabidin bin Mohd. Rahii
Executive Manager (Engineering): Tuan Haji Muhammad Yusof bin Hindon

Functions:

The functions of this board, among others, are to initiate and organise economic and social development in Pahang. Up to now, the board has expended its initial energy in the field of housing, commerce and expanding industrialisation.

PENANG PORT COMMISSION

Address: P.P.C., Penang.
Tel. No. 63571

Executive

General Manager: Inche Ismail bin Ngah Marzuki, J.M.N., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Hons. (London), F.I.E.(M), M.Inst.T.
Asst. General Manager: Mr. A. Nallusamy, F.C.I,S.(A.AS.A.. M.Inst.T.

Heads of Departments

Secretary: Haji Osman Merican bin Ahmad Merican A.M.N., A.A.S.A.
Chief Accountant: Mr. Foo Fatt Kong A.A.S.A., A.C.A.A.
Ag. Traffic Manager: Mr. Lim Teik Chuan B.Sc„ A.M.Inst.T.
Chief Engineer: Haji Md. Azuddin bin Haji Zainal Abidin A.M.N., PJ.K., A.R.T.C., Hons. (Glasgow), M.I.E. (M).

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Dockyard Manager and Chief Marine Engineer: Mr. J.W. Anchant First Class Engr. (M.O.T.), C. Engr., M.I. Mar.E., A.M.R.I.N .A.

Civil Engineer and Maintenance Engineer: Mr. Loke Soon Chuan B.C.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.(M).

Personnel Manager: Mr. Teh Eng Kim P.J.M.. B.A. (Hons.), L.I.B. (Hons.)

Ag. Management Services Manager: Mr. C. Natkunasingam B.A.

Ag. Commercial & Public Relations Officer: Mr. Yeap Chong Beow A.M.Inst.T.

PETALING JAYA TOWN BOARD

Address: Jalan Yong Shook Lin, Petaling Jaya.
Tel. No. 564823 - 6

Officials:

Chairman — Enche Ariffin bin Said, PDLN.
Secretary — Enche Hussein bin Yusoff
Engineer — Enche Lee Boay Huay
Asst. Engineer — Enche Patrick Gan Teik Hock
Health Officer — Dr. V. Sivapalasundram
Accountant — Enche Tan Chong Joo

PILGRIMAGE CONTROL MALAYSIA

Address: Office of the Controller of Pilgrimage, Malaysia, Penang.

Head of Department:

Controller of Pilgrimage, Malaysia: Dato Haji Ali Rouse DKJ., AMN., PJK.

Heads of Division:

Malaysian Commissioner of Pilgrimage: Tuan Haji Abdul Kadir Tamim
Malaysian Medical Officer: Dr. Haji Ahmad bin Haji Othman
Chief Clerk: Haji Ismail Mohd. Noor

Authority:

The Controller of Pilgrimage comes under the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This office was established under the Muslim Pilgrims Ordinance, 1951. The controller is responsible for the organisation and the administration of pilgrimage affairs in respect of pilgrims from Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei.

PORT SWETTENHAM AUTHORITY (LEMBAGA PELABOHAN SWETTENHAM)

Address: Port Swettenham, Selangor.
Head Office and Enquiries and extensions to all offices — Tel. Port Swettenham 6791
South Port and Enquiries and extensions to all depts. — Tel. Port Swettenham 6862
North Port and Enquiries and extensions to all depts. — Tel. Port Swettenham 6821.

Chairman: Tan Sri Abdul Hamid bin Mustapha P.S.M., D.P.M.J.
Y.M. Raja Azam bin Raja Kamarulzaman

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

General Manager: Enche Mohamed Zain bin Ahmad J.M.N.

Asst. General Manager: Enche Hussein bin Haji Mohamed
Enche Mohamed bin Abdul Rahman

Secretary: Enche Mohamed bin Abdul Rahman

Chief Personnel Officer: Enche Aman Karim bin E.A. Karim

Chief Accountant: Enche Mohd. Hashir bin Hj. Abdullah

POSTAL SERVICES

Address: Postal Headquarters, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia — Tel. K.L.87105 (Private Exchange)

Head of Department

Director General of Posts, Malaysia: Mr. Ong Keng Liang J.S.M., A.M.N.

Deputies

Deputy Director General of Posts, Malaysia: Enche Hussain bin Mohamed, K.M.N.

Director of Posts (Finance): Mr. F.S. Morais, (Ag)

Director of Posts (Operations): Mr. Teoh Eng Swee, (Ag)

Heads of Division

Controller of Posts, Kedah and Perlis, AlorStar: Enche Abdul Hamid bin Che' Embi

Controller of Posts, Penang: Enche Abu Bakar bin Mohd. Said.

Controller of Posts, Perak, Ipoh: Enche Mohd. Majid bin Shaikh Ismail.

Controller of Posts, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur: Enche Abdullah b. Elam Din, (Ag)

Controller of Posts, Pahang, Kuantan: Mr. M. Letchmanan, (Ag)

Controller of Posts, Kelantan & Trengganu, Kuala Trengganu: Tuan Hj. Mohd. Nor bin Hj. So'od

Controller of Posts, Negri Sembilan and Malacca, Seremban: Mr. S. Jeyaraj.

Controller of Pbsts, Johore, Johore Bahru: Mr. N. Boswell, A.M.P.

Controller of Posts, Kuala Lumpur District, Kuala Lumpur: Mr. K. Ganesan.

Director of Posts, Sabah: Enche V.P. Lingam A.M.N.

Director of Posts, Sarawak: Enche Santokh Singh, (Ag)

MALAYSIAN PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Address: Hq. Government Offices Building, Kota Road, Taiping, Perak.
Tel. No. 2377

Officials:

Head of Department:

te **Dato Murad bin Ahmad, SJMK., DJMK., JMN., SK., BCK., PJK.**

Industries Section:

Raja Ahmad Effendi bin Raja Ahmad

Functions:

The Malaysian Prisons Department comprises the Prisons Department in West Malaysia and the component Prisons Department in Sarawak and Sabah. Although administratively a single federal unit, they operate under three separate prison legislations until the introduction of new legislation that can be commonly applied.

Notwithstanding the three separate legislations, the same policy and aim prevail for the Prisons Department as a whole. The Prisons Department (West Malaysia) administers the Prison Ordinance, 1952, the Prison Rules, 1953, the Juveniles Courts Ordinance, 1947, together with related ordinances dealing with Banishment, and Restricted Residence Order.

The functions of the Prisons Department as provided in these regulations are

the safe custody of prisoners convicted or awaiting trial, their production to courts on orders received, infliction of the death penalty or corporal punishment ordered by the courts. The governing policy laid down in the same legislations calls for the establishment of a prison system that provides suitable training, treatment and other social measures conducive to the reformation of prisoners.

Psychological Warfare

Psychological Warfare Section. (Bahagian Peperangan Saraf)
Address: Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.
Telephone: 23578/9 & 23570.
Head of Department: Mr. C.C. Too JMN., MBE.
Authority: Psychological Warfare directed towards the remaining Communist terrorists in the jungle.

PUBLIC SERVICES, MALAYSIA

Head of Department

Director-General Public Services, Malaysia: Tan Sri Syed Zahiruddin bin Syed Hassan P.S.M., DPMP., JMN., P.J.K., RCD.
Deputy Director-General Public Services, Malaysia: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Zakaria KMN., JMN.

Heads of Divisions

Director, Service Division: Enche Hashim bin Aman
Director, Establishment Division: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Mohamed
Director, Pay Division: Enche P.C. Ratchaga KMN.
Director, Training and Career Development Division: Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Abdul Rahman, KMN.

Department of Public Trustee, and Custody of Enemy Property
Address: Judicial Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 89181/2/3

Officials:

Public Trustee, Official Administrator and Custodian of Enemy Property: Ibrahim bin Salleh
Deputy Public Trustee and Official Administrator: R. Aria Retnam
Legal Department: Wan Mohamed bin Wan Muda
Assistant Senior Public Trustee and Official Administrator; (Administration): Lai Nai Sing
Assistant Senior Public Trustee and Official Administrator; (Trust): Musa bin Awang
Assistant Senior Public Trustee and Official Administrator: M.T. Gnanappah
Accountant: Azizah bte. Jaafar
Senior Accounts Clerk: K. Kulathungam (Acting)
Manager of Property: V. Nadesalingam
Office Assistant: Yap Piang Kim (Acting)
Chief Clerk; Wong Peng Chew
Assistant Public Trustee and Official Administrator (Selangor Branch): K.S. Gopala Iyer
Assistant Public Trustee and Official Administrator (Johore Branch): Raja Alang Petra bin Raja Yahya
Assistant Public Trustee and Official Administrators:
Kedah Branch: Tunku Kudin bin Tunku Yaacob
Kelantan Branch: Haji Mohamed bin Hussein
Trengganu Branch: Ibrahim bin Ismail (Acting)
Penang Branch: N.R. Andrew

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Perak Branch: Manender Singh
N. Sembilan Branch: P.G. Bani
Malacca Branch: Abdul Rahman bin Chik
Pahang Branch: Yaacob bin Ibrahim
Perlis Branch: vacant

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Address: Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 23271

Officials:

Chief Director of Public Works: Tan Sri Haji Yusoff bin Haji Ibrahim
Deputy Chief Director of Public Works: Enche Thean Lip Thong
Director of Roads: Enche Mahfoz bin Khalid
Branch Director Military: Enche D. Inderjit Singh
Branch Director Education: Enche Ahmad Din bin Haji Kassim
Director Quantity Survey: Enche Mohd. Dan bin Taha
Branch Director Machinery: Enche Halaluddin bin Mohd. Ishak
Director Architecture, Research and Training: Enche Ho Thian Hock
Director Water Supply: Enche Chong Koon Kee
Director Building: Enche Yap Pow Veng
Director of Head Office: Enche Lim Tong Peng

ROAD TRANSPORT

Address: Road Transport Department, West Malaysia, Government Offices, Petal ing Jaya. Tel. No. 52457/8

Officials:

Director General for Road Transport: Enche Jelani bin Kupah JMN.
Deputy Directors-General: Enche Lee Swee Poh KMN.
Enche Quah Keat Aun KMN.
Technical Adviser: Enche Chong Kam Poh (Acting)
Controller, Headquarters: Enche Lee Tian Han PJK., (Vehicle Inspection)
Enche Ong Say Bin AMN., (Administration)
Enche Harun bin Abdul Majid (Goods)
Enche R.S. Ramadas PJK., (Goods)
Enche A. Arokiasamy (Enforcement/P.S.V.)
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Selangor: Enche Kok Chee Sun
Enche Spuran Singh (acting R.I.M.V.)
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Perak: Enche Wong Kok Sang
Enche Lai Sek Kheen
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Johore: Enche Muhd. Mustaffa bin Muhd. Zain
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Penang: Enche Lim Hong
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Kedah/Perlis: Enche T.N. Nathan (acting.)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Negri Sembilan: Enche T. Rajaratnam.
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Malacca: Enche Cheong Cheng Tai (acting)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Pahang: Enche N.S. Maniam
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Trengganu: Enche Tan Beng Teik (acting)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Kelantan: Enche Yau Siew Ming
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Muar: Enche Lim Teh Sai

ROYAL CUSTOMS & EXCISE DEPARTMENT, MALAYSIA

Malaysia Headquarters

Address: Government Offices Building, Petaling Jaya. Tel. No. 53321

Officials

Director-General: Tan Sri Wan Hamzah bin Hj. Wan Mohd., P.S.M., K.M.N.
Principal Asst. Director: Tuan Haji Ahmad Ridhvwn bin Hj. Zainuddin
Assistant Director (Administration): Enche Yeong Sai Wah
Assistant Director (Intelligence): Enche Teoh Khoon Hock, A.M.N.
Assistant Director (Textiles): Enche Mohamed bin Hj. Abdul Rahman
Principal (Asst. Director), Royal Customs Training College, Malacca: Enche Salim bin Abdul Rahman

West Malaysia — Headquarters

Address: Suleiman Building, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 83102

Officials

Regional Director: Enche Daiman bin Jamaluddin K.M.N.
Deputy Regional Director: Enche Mohd. Khalid bin Sahol
Senior Asst. Director: Y.M. Tunku Adnan bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin P.J.K.
Assistant Director (Finance & Personnel): Enche Awalludin bin Arriffin
Assistant Director (Excise): Y.M. Raja Omar bin Raja Abdullah
Administrative Officer: Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Hj. Salleh (Senior Superintendent)

North Region

Senior Asst. Director: Tuan Haji Sidek bin Lassim
Ag. Assistant Director (Preventive): Y.M. Tunku Mahmud bin Tunku Besar Burhan uddin
Assistant Director (Administration): Enche Ahmad Radhi bin Pachee (Penang/Seberang Prai)
Assistant Director (Revenue): Enche Ismail bin Long (Penang/Seberang Prai)
Assistant Director: Enche G.N. Nair (Kedah/Perlis)
Assistant Director: Enche William S.M. Yap (Perak)

Central Region

Senior Asst. Director: (Temporary Vacant)
Assistant Director (Preventive): Enche Lee Yat Chong
Assistant Director: Enche Koh King Keng (Kuala Lumpur)
Assistant Director: Enche Shamsuddin bin Dato Hj. Ahmad (Port Swettenham)
Assistant Director: Enche Shahbudin bin Mohamed (Kelantan/Trengganu)

South Region

Ag. Senior Asst. Director: Enche Abdul Rani bin Mohd. Razalli
Assistant Director (Preventive): Enche Hood bin Dato Hj. Ahmad
Assistant Director: Enche Mohd. Nor bin Kadir (Johore)
Assistant Director (Collector of Federal Customs Duties): Y.M. Tunku Nasir bin Tunku Idris (Singapore)

SARAWAK

Address: Headquarters, Custom House, Kuching Tel. No. 23461

Officials

Regional Director: Tuan Haji Rakawi bin Nur J.S.M., P.B.S.
Ag. Deputy Director: Tuan Haji Hassan bin Manan A.B.S.
Assistant Director (Headquarters): Enche H.G. Boyce-Taylor M.B.E.
Assistant Director (Valuation & Scrutiny): Enche Kong Siaw Hian
Ag. Senior Asst. Director: Enche Victor Mowe (1st & 2nd Divisions — Kuching)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Senior Asst. Director: Enche Hassim bin Ahmad (3rd Division — Sibu)
Ag. Assistant Director: Enche Gaik anak Sampar (4th & 5th Divisions — Miri)
Assistant Director: Enche Wan Abu Bakar bin Wan Hj.Mohd. (Kuching Port)
Assistant Director: Tuan Haji Ibrahim bin Ramli (Sibu)
Ag. Assistant Director: Enche Riffin bin Mok (Sarikei/Binatang)

SABAH

Address: Headquarters. Custom House, Kota Kinabalu Tel. No. 2741

Officials

Regional Director: Enche Lok Kin Jong A.D.K.
Deputy Director: Enche Albert Chong Yin Chung
Ag. Assistant Director (Headquarters): Enche Fong Chen Thau
Ag. Assistant Director (Valuation & Scrutiny): Enche Gerard S. Chong
Ag. Assistant Director: Enche Chong Wui Fah (Kota Kinabalu Port)
Ag. Assistant Director: Enche Fung On Wui (Labuan)
Senior Asst. Director: Enche Tsen Kui Foh (Sandakan)
Assistant Director: Enche KungSo (Tawau)

Functions:

The principal function of the department is the collection of customs and excise revenue for the Federal Government and the prevention of evasion of such revenue. It is the biggest revenue-earning department and is responsible for the collection of more than 50% of the total Federal revenue. It also collects certain revenue on behalf of the State governments. Besides administering its own laws under the Customs Act, Excise Act and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, it performs agency work, such as the enforcement of import and export controls under the laws administered by other government departments.

The department is headed by the Director-General of Customs who is responsible to the Minister of Finance, through the Secretary-General to the Treasury, for the general administration of the department and for all policy matters relating to customs and excise. He is assisted by three Regional Directors of Customs who are directly responsible to him for the proper functioning of the respective Customs departments in West Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah. Coming under his direction and control is also the Royal Customs Training College which is situated in Malacca.

The department is organised into three closely-related branches, namely. Revenue, Preventive and Excise. The Revenue branch deals with the collection of import and export duties as well as excise duties, and with the enforcement of controls over the import and export of goods. The Preventive branch, on the other hand, is concerned with the suppression of smuggling and the detection and investigation of offences against the customs and excise laws. The Excise branch is concerned with the levying of excise duties on certain locally-manufactured products and the supervision and control of factories manufacturing such products.

In West Malaysia, the department is divided into three regions for administrative purposes, namely, the North Region based at Penang, Central Region based at Kuala Lumpur, and South Region based at Johore Bahru. The principal Customs stations are located at Port Swettenham, Johore Bahru and Butterworth, through which most of the goods are imported and exported. Two major stations are also located inland at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. In addition to operating throughout the states, the department has a Customs station in the Republic of Singapore to facilitate the import and export of goods by rail.

In Sarawak, the main Customs stations are situated at Kuching for the 1st and 2nd Divisions; Sibu for the Third Division and Miri for the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, while those in Sabah are at Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, Sandakan and Tawau.

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

The Malaysian Headquarters at Petaling Jaya is responsible for issuing directions to the Regional Directors of Customs in West Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah on matters relating to the collection and safeguarding of the revenue. For this purpose, the following sections have been established at Headquarters:-

(a) Administrative branch, which deals with finance and service matters.

(b) Intelligence division, comprising the

(i) Valuation branch, which deals with the valuation of goods for Customs duty purposes.

(ii) Scrutiny branch, which deals with the internal audit of Customs declarations, and

(iii) Central Information Office, which collates and disseminate information concerning smuggling offences and activities.

(c) Textile division, which deals with the valuation and identification of textiles for Customs duty purposes.

(d) Classification division, which determines the classification of goods under the Customs tariff for Customs duty purposes.

(e) Industrial Development section, which deals with tariff protection matters and industrial development policies affecting Customs.

The Royal Customs Training College in Malacca provides training courses for officers in the department in order to equip them with the necessary knowledge to perform their duties efficiently. Besides providing basic training for officers on first joining the department and refresher courses for serving officers, it also conducts specialised courses on valuation, textile technology and court procedure as well as seminars for senior officers. In addition, it offers training courses to Customs officers from other countries and also the staff of commercial firms who have dealings with Customs.

ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE H.Q.

Address: Jalan Bukit Aman, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 87771.

Officials

Inspector General: Tan Sri Mohamed Salleh bin Ismael PMN., SPMP., DIMP., PJK., QPM., O.St.J.

Deputy Inspector-General: Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ariff bin Darus JMN., BCK., PSM.

Heads of Department

Director Special Branch: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Hashim (DCP.) JMN., AMN.

Director of Management: Enche Mohamed bin Shamsuddin (DCP.) JMN., KMN., PKS.

Director Internal Security and Public Order: Dato' Merican bin Sutan (DCP.) JMN., PMP.,SMK,, PJK.

Director C.I.D.: Enche Mohd. Shariff bin Mohamed (DCP.) JMN., AMN., PIS., PKS., SMJ.

Deputy Director 'A': Yang Mulia Raja Adnan bin Raja Abdullah (SAC) KMN., PPT., PKS., PPNS.

Deputy Director 'B': Enche Saljeh bin Abdul Rahman (SAC.) JMN., KN AMN.,SMK., BCK.

Under Secretary, Minister: Tuan Hj. Abu Bakar bin Fathil (Ag. SAC.)

Deputy Director 'D': Tuan Hj. Noordin bin Hj. Truna (SACP.) KMN.

Deputy Director 'E': Tuan Abdul Hamid bin Abdul Latiff (SACP.) KMN., PJK.

Commissioner of Police (Sabah) Dato' Mohd. Natt bin Hj. Mohd. Yusoff (DCP.), JMN., SMS., PPNS., AMN., PIS., PJK.

Commissioner of Police (Sarawak): Enche Mohd. Hamdan bin Sirat (CP.) JMN., ABS.

Chief Police Officer (Kedah/Perlis): Enche Abdullah bin Hj. Mohd. Hanafiah (SACP.), KMN., PJK.

Chief Police Officer (Pulau Pinang) Enche Tan Ghim Kheng (SACP.) KMN., PJK.

Chief Police Officer (Perak): Enche Mohd. Pilus bin Yusoh (SACP.), KMN., PJK.

Chief Police Officer (Kelantan): Dato Ibrahim bin Mohd. Mohaidin (ACP.) KMN.

Chief Police Officer (Trengganu): Ahmad bin Haji Yaacob (ACP.) FMK., PKS., PJK., KMN.

Chief Police Officer (Selangor): Enche Tajuddin bin Hj. Ahmad (SACP),.JMN., PMK., KMN., PJK.

Chief Police Officer (Johore): Dato' Hisham bin Hj. Nawawi (SACP.) KMN., BKT.

Chief Police Officer (Malacca): Enche Mohd. Haniff bin Omar (ACP.) PPT., KMN.

Chief Police Officer (Pahang) Enche Abu Bakar bin Abdul Aziz (ACP.) KMN., SK,, PJK., PPM.

Chief Police Officer (Negri Sembilan): Tun Hamzah bin Tun Abdul Raffar (ACP.) KMN.

Commandant, Police Training School: Enche Moksin bin Dato Mahmood (ACP.) KMN.

Commandant, Police College: Enche K. Sockaligam (ACP.) KMN., PJK.

Commander Police Field Force (North Brigade): Enche Md. Yusof Shah bin Jaafar (SACP.) KMN., PPN.

Commander Police Field Force (Central Brigade): Tengku Yusof bin Tengku Nambul (ACP.) KMN., AMN., PJK., PPNS.

Commander, Police Field Force (East Brigade) (East Malaysia): Enche Mohd. Yusof Khan bin Ismail Abdullah (ACP.) KMN., AMN., PJK., PIS.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (REPLANTING) BOARD FUND "B"

Address: Bangunan Getah Asli, Jalan Ampang, P.O. Box 1067, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 26141

Officials:

Chief Replanting Officer/Executive Officer: Enche Mohd. Rouse bin Hj. Mohd. Amin

Deputy Chief Replanting Officer: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Pagon

Administrative Officer: Enche Mohd. Zain bin Yahaya

Information & Propoganda Officer: Enche Abdul Jalil bin Nordin

Functions:

To assist smallholders to replant by giving assistance in the form of cash and others.

State & Department	Place	Officer
JOHORE		
State Replanting Dept.	Batu Pahat	State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Batu Pahat	Asst. State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Segamat	Asst. State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Muar	Asst. State Replanting Officer

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

State Replanting Dept.	Johore Bahru	Asst. State Replanting Officer
MALACCA		
State Replanting Dept.	Malacca	Asst. State Replanting Officer
NEGRI SEMBILAN		
State Replanting Dept.	Seremban	State Replanting Officer
SELANGOR		
State Replanting Dept.	P. Jaya	State Replanting Officer
PERAK		
State Replanting Dept.	Ipoh	State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Ipoh	Asst. State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Tapah	Asst. State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Taiping	Asst. State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Sitiawan	Asst. State Replanting Officer
PAHANG		
State Replanting Dept.	Raub	State Replanting Officer
State Replanting Dept.	Temerloh	Asst. State Replanting Officer
KEDAH/PERLIS/PENANG & P.W.		
State Replanting Dept.	Sg. Patani	State Replanting Officer
Replanting Dept.	Alor Star	Asst. State Replanting Officer
Replanting Dept.	Butterworth	Asst. State Replanting Officer
KELANTAN		
State Replanting Dept.	Kota Bahru	State Replanting Officer
TRENGGANU		
State Replanting Dept.	K. Trengganu	State Replanting Officer

GOVERNMENT RUBBER REPLANTING SCHEMES

Address: Bangunan Getah Asli, Top Floor Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Telephone No. 21785

Chairman — Enche Shamsuddin bin Yub Ahmad. Phone: 84350.

SELANGOR STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Address: Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya, Selangor. Tel. No. 52251/6

Officials:

Head of Department:

Enche Tahir bin Abrul Rahim P.J.K., General Manager.

Divisional Heads:

Enche Mohd. Nor bin Ismail — Secretary — Head of Administration Division.

Enche A.S. Bhatt — Corporation Engineer — Head of Engineering Division.

Enche Tan Beng — Corporation Architect — Head of Architect Division.

Enche Mohd. Sharif bin Yusof — Corporation Accountant — Head of Financial Division.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Enche V. Mahalingam — Engineer of Farm Industry — Head of Division of Development of Far Industry.

Enche Khoo Boo Khean — Corporation Surveyor — Head of Survey Division.

Enche Ang Hong Tee — Mechanical Engineer — Controller of Workshop and Mechanics.

Enche Ahmad bin Adam —

Functions:

This corporation was established by the state government as a statutory body to organise all development projects, in particular in-the field of industry, commerce and housing.

As an instance in industrialisation, this corporation has been successful in promoting industrial areas, such as Petaling Jaya and Shah Alam. Work in this field is still being carried in four other areas in Selangor.

In the field of commerce, other than building shops and other such buildings around Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya, Shah Alam and Klang, the corporation has, since 1970, gone into the mining industry and possibly in 1971, is going to play an important part in the manufacturing industries.

In the field of housing, an instance which is generally known is the success of this corporation in developing Petaling Jaya as a new town which has as many as 70,000 people. The second programme which is more or less on the same scale is being planned for Shah Alam. Besides developing sites for sale to private individuals to build their own homes, the corporation also builds low-cost and average-priced houses for sale to those with low and average incomes. Programmes such as this one are actively carried out in other areas in Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, Klang and in several other areas in Selangor. As a facility to purchasers, the corporation also gives loans which can be repaid on an instalment basis in not more than 15 years.

RESETTLEMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES

Address: Jalan Bluff, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials:

Head of Department: Enche Othman bin Abdul Karim

Deputy Head of Department: Mr. Cheah Phee Khoon A.M.N.

SPECIALIST TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

Address: Jalan Cheras, Kuala Lumpur.

OFFICIALS

Principal: Syed Ahmad bin Jamal A.M.N.

Treasurer: Enche S. Shivarajah

Head of Training Department: Enche Abdul Rahim bin Mohd. Yusof

Head of Bahasa Malaysia Department: Ku Bahadur bin Ku Baharum

Head of English Language Department: Chee Bee Eng

Head of Chinese Language Department: Lee Hun Soon

Head of History Department: Alexander Verghese

Head of Health and Physical Training: Enche Teoh Teik Lee

Head of Art and Handicraft: Enche Yeoh Jin Leng

Head of Domestic Science: Puan Khoo Phaik Chee

Head of Commercial Studies: Enche Kang Kee Chuang

Head of Training in Sign Language: Enche Chong Woon Khuan

Head of Training Blind Children: Enche Khoo Peng Kooi

Head of Training the Deaf: Puan Chan Hon Lam

Head of Management in Library: Che Martha Ratnam

Head of Music Department: Datin Kwok Kim Teck

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Functions:

The functions of the Specialist Teachers' Institute are to carry out basic courses for teacher training courses and additional courses for teachers for the teacher training section. Ministry of Education, Malaysia.

STANDARDS INSTITUTION OF MALAYSIA

Address: Bangunan MIDF, No. 117, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No: 28572

Chairman of the Council—Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman P.S.M.
Director — Dr. Leong Kwok Onn
Executive Secretary — Enche Mahmood bin Ismail
Librarian — Mrs. Shaikha Zakaria
Technical Editor/Public Relations Officer — Enche Vincent Ng En Sheen
Standards Officers, Material & Chemical/Textile & Clothing Industries — Enche Lim Ho Peng
Standards Officer, Agricultural Industry — Enche Lim Chin Lam
Enche Teng Sin Wu
Standards Officers, Civil Engineering & Building Construction Industry/Codes of Practice — Mrs. Ong Kik Hong
Enche Pok Sheong Teck
Standards Officer, Domestic Consumer Goods/Biological & Medicinal Products Industries — Enche Lye Koh Kwai
Enche Chong Su Nyan
Standards Officer, Testing/Inspection (Engineering) — Tuan Syed Hussein bin Mohamed
Enche Lam Teng Chee
Enche Lim See Yin
Standards Officer, Testing/Inspection (Chemical & Physical) — Enche Henry Lee
Mrs. Gan Piak Har
Standards Officer, Electrical Engineering/Electronic Industry — Enche Thong Saw Choon
Standards Officer, Mechanical Engineering/Mining Industry — Enche Lim Yun Yao
Enche Foong Yee Chye

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

Address: MIC Building, Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 299345-8

Address: Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. No. 88922-5, 81790, 81360 & 81048

Heads of Department and Staff

Chief Statistician: Enche R. Chander
Deputy Chief Statistician: Enche Khoo Teik Huat — (Office in Jalan Young)
Enche Mahinder Singh Gill — (Office in MIC Building)
Senior Statisticians: Enche Gopalan Krishnan Nair — (Industrial & Agricultural Section)
Enche Khoo Soo Gim — (Survey Section)
Enche Tharmapalan Vallipuram — (Post Enumeration Survey)
Che Dorothy Zackarias Fernendez — (Democracy & Population Census)
Ag. Computer Manager: Enche Ong Seng Wah — Chief Statistician — (Electronic Data Processing)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Chief Administrative Officer: Enche Ahrriad bin Haji Yeop Abdul Hamid — (Administration Section)

Ag. Senior Statistician: Enche Hooi Yew Chee — (National Revenue Section)

Statisticians:

Enche Lee Mun Swee; Enche L. Supramaniam; Enche Harchand Singh; Che Siew Kwan Yin; Enche S. Ganapathy; Enche Chan Yan Kwong; Enche Liew Khay Fatt; Che Petronella Fernendez; Enche Chan You Siong; Enche Mulkit Singh Gill; Enche Foo Tiang Heng; Enche K. Gnasegarah; Che Ng Sap Teng; Che Kok Lee Ying; Che Kok Soo Mei; Enche C. Poobalasingam; Enche A. Padmanathan; Enche Foo Kai Chong; Enche Ng Man San.

Senior Statistics Officers:

Enche Lee Yoke Heng; Enche Sulaiman bin Bongkit; Enche S. Sangarapillai.

Administrative Officers Local and Foreign:

Enche Abdul Halim bin Abdullah; Enche Mohd. Noor bin Haji Nuruddin; Enche Abdul Rahman bin Omar; Enche Shaikh Ahmad Soekarno.

Administrative Officer (Finance):

Enche Ramli bin Haji Karim

Administrative Officer (Service):

Enche Mohd, Bakri bin Haji Omar

Sarawak **Office**

Senior Statistician: Enche Wong Tat Fook

Statisticians: Enche Loh Soo Ming

Enche S. Soman

Administrative Officers Local and Foreign: Enche Mohd. Ibrahim bin Hashim

Sabah Office

Senior Statistician: Enche Kwok Kwan Kit

Statisticians: Enche Loh Meng Kow

Enche Koo Hoong Kwan

Advisers:

Enche N.S. Chouldhry (United Nations Adviser); Enche M.D. Giles (Colombo Plan Adviser); Enche Rajeshwari Prasad (United Nations Adviser); Enche Muhammad Abdul Wali (United Nations Adviser); Enche Harish Chandra (United Nations Adviser); Enche Reider Emil Oines (United Nations Adviser); Enche Gunnar Jacobsson (United Nations Adviser).

Functions

The activities of the Department of Statistics are directed towards the ultimate objective of meeting the overall statistical needs of the Malaysian Government, fulfilling statistical obligations to international organisations and to meeting the general public's need for statistical data. Its functions include:

(a) The collection of statistical data through sample surveys and mailed questionnaire enquiries covering all facets of economic activity in the country;

(b) The compilation and interpretation of the data collected by the department.

(c) The publication of all statistical data collected through surveys and obtained from administrative records;

(d) To serve as statistical consultants to government departments and other government agencies; and

(e) To undertake at periodical intervals population, housing, agriculture and industrial census enquiries.

Department of Survey, West Malaysia

Address: Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No: 21311

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Officials

Head of Department

Chief Director of Survey and National Mapping: Tuan Haji Mohd. Yatim bin Yahaya J.M.N.

Asst. Chief Director: Enche Sulaiman bin Mohd. Amin J.S.M.

Senior Assistant Director of Survey: Enche Kok Swee Tuck K.M.N., P.J.K.

Heads of Sections:

Director of Geological Survey: Enche Chong Toong Choong

Director of Survey, Kelantan: Enche Poh Sin Bin P.P.T.

Director of Survey, Selangor: Enche Paul Foo S.M.K.

Director of Survey, Perak: Enche Nah Teng Cheng

Director of Survey, Johore: Tuan Haji Mahyuddin bin Shahabuddin

Director of Survey, Kedah/Perlis: Enche Yee Shin Cheong

Director of Survey, Pahang: Enche Ho KhyeSoo

Acting Director of Survey, Trengganu: Enche Leong Yew Kuan

Acting Director of Survey, Penang: Enche Loh Kam Lak

Acting Director of Survey, Malacca: Enche Jalil bin Haji Yunus

Acting Director of Survey, Negri Sembilan: Enche Aw Kheng Huat

TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Name: Enche Ainuddin bin Abdul Wahid A.M.N. B.Sc. (Eng) (Bristol), M.I.E. (M).

Address: Technical College, Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 86145/6

Head of Department: Principal, Technical College, Kuala Lumpur.

Deputy Heads of Departments: Enche Abdul Kuddus bin Haji Ahmad — Administrative Officer.

Functions

The first function of the college is to produce Technical Cadets in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering (Power), Electrical Engineering (Connections), Land Survey, Equipment Survey, Architecture, Town and Village Planning. Courses of studies take 3 years and at the end of the courses, successful students will be awarded Diplomas. They will work as Technical Assistants in Government departments and private concerns.

TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

Address: Jalan Cheras, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No. 81256

Officials

Principal — Enche C. Ganasalingam

Vice Principal — Enche K. Jegadeva

Senior Lecturer — Malay Division: Enche Mohd. Yassin bin Haji Taib

Senior Lecturer — Wood Division: Enche Toh Kheng Teik

Senior Lecturer — Art & Metals Division: Enche Anthony Menezes

Senior Lecturer — Electricity Division, Radio & T.V.: Enche K. Ghanaguru

Senior Lecturer — Training Division: Enche Abdul Rahim Che Teh

Senior Lecturer (Ag.) — Physical Training Division: Enche G.V. Komatt

Lecturer — English Language Division: Enche A.J. Rogers

Functions:

The functions of the college are to train teachers in vocational industries (for Lower Secondary Schools) and teachers for handicraft (for Vocational Secondary Schools)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT — HQ

Address: Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. 92

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Officials

Director-General — Enche Chew Kam Pok J.M.N.

Deputy Director-General — Enche Lee Chye Watt J.S.M.

Accounts **Tel. 27391**

Director: Enche Choong Kam Swee K.M.N. — Accounting and Internal Auditing

Senior Accountant: Enche Kartar Singh — Accounting and Auditing

Telephone/Telegraph Unit

(Planning, Implementation and Operation)

Director — (Telephone/Telegraph): Enche Buyong b. **Hj. Abdullah J.S.M. — Responsible for finance and technically in the planning, implementation and opération of telephone and telegraph services.**

Controller (Implementation): Enche K. Navaratnam — Installation of switching equipment.

Controller (Fundamental Planning): Enche M. Tharmanason A.M.N.— Fundamental planning of system requirements.

Controller (Switching Design): Enche Hooi Jee Sum (acting) — Designing and ordering of switching equipment.

Controller (Maintenance Exchange/Lines): Enche Mohd. Radzi (acting) — Control of maintenance of telephone exchanges, local line plant, and railway communication systems.

Controller (Subscribers Network): Enche J.M. Rajaratnam (acting) — Line plant, subscribers apparatus PABX and telegraph systems.

Controller Traffic/Telephone: Enche Chong Sip Ngoh — Inland télécoms. Telephone traffic matters.

Controller Traffic/Telegraph: Enche Taram Singh — Inland telecommunication Telegraph traffic matters.

Administration and Training

Director: Enche A. Kandiah J.S.M. — Admin. & Training.

Controller (Administration): Enche Wee Tit Jee — Administration.

Controller (Training): Enche Khoo Teng Lake — Training

Supernumerary — Special Services

Enche Mohd. Hassan bin Abdul Wahab K.M.N. - Director of Telecoms. (Reorganisation Project).

Controller: Enche Chin Tuck Chuen — Re-organisation project

External Service

Director: Enche Koh Ah Seng J.S.M. — All matters pertaining to international telecommunications services.

Controller (External 1): Enche Tan Eit Hye — International satellite communication consortium Kuantan earth station, high frequency stations and services, international telegraph switching centre.

Controller (External 2): Enche Shamsudin b. Rasom (acting) — Troposcatter system, VHF & microwave system, international exchange international switching centre. Sea com matters.

Controller (External/Kota Kinabalu): Enche Tan Poh Keat, Tel. Jesselton 2460 — Operation and maintenance of SEACOM termianl, Kuching, Kota Kinabalu, and Brunei/Kota Kinabalu radio links.

Stores and Workshops **Tel. 93**

Director: Enche T.A. Narayanan — Administration of stores and workshops — acquisition and stocking of supplies and repairs to comm. and associated equipment and plant.

Controller (Mechanical): Enche Abdul Halim b. Ismail — Control of all matters

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

on motor vehicles and power plants.

Controller (Electrical/Radio): Enche Chan Yee Kwan — Repair to electrical equipment and test and inspecting new equipment.

Controller (Tender and Contracts): Enche E.V. Nesaratnam — Acquisition of materials and equipment.

Controller (Supplies) Enche S. Rasaratnam — Stocking and supply of materials and equipment.

Radio/Transmission Unit

Director (Radio/Transmission): Enche Mah Seck Wah (acting) — Responsible for finance and technically in the planning, implementation and operation of radio services.

Controller (Radio Transmission Planning I): Enche K.P. Ramanathan Menon — Planning, and implementation of trunk and junction network and TV bearers.

Controller (Radio Transmission Planning II): Enché Ng Liew Hing — The planning and implementation of trunk and junction network and TV bearers.

Controller (Radio Transmission Maintenance): Enche Low Ping Hung — Maintenance of trunk and junction network and TV bearers.

Controller (Television/Police Communications): Enche Xavier Goh Khen Wah — TV transmitters and police radio communications.

Controller (Civil Aviation/Special Service): Enche David Variyan — Navigational aids and communications for civil aviation, and special radio services.

TOURISM DIVISION

Address: 1st & 4th Floor, Police Co-operative Building, Jalan Suleiman, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No: 89837 & 80597.

Director of Tourism — Enche Osman Siru

Tourist Officers — Enche Abdullah bin Haji Jonid; Che Maniseh Adam; Enche Hamdan bin Yaacob; Enche Haron bin Hassan; Enche Ishakbin Mohamed.

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING, WEST MALAYSIA

Address: Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. No. 89911.

Officials

Head Office

Dept. and Enquiries — Chief Director: Mohd. Rosli bin Buyong.
Ag. Deputy Chief Director: Chung Weng Foo.
Director: Ishak bin Ariffin.
Asst. Director: Robert Gan Chin Huat.
Asst. Director: Mohd. Ahyat bin Mohd. Nor.
Asst. Director: Nik Ahmad Fakhrul Razy bin Nik Mahmood.
Asst. Director: Lim Teng Huat.

Johore

Director of Town Planning: Eddie Chi Swee Guan.
Asst. Director of Town Planning: Zainuddin bin Muhammad.

Kedah

Director of Town Planning: Ho Khong Ming.

Negri Sembilan/Malacca

Director of Town Planning: T. Mahesan.

Pahang

Director of Town Planning.

Penang

Director of Town Planning: Ishak bin Haji Ariff.
Asst. Director of Town Planning: Cheah Phee Hin.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Perak

Director of Town Planning. Fong Chek Sam.

Selangor

Director of Town Planning: Raja Mohd. Ali bin Raja Osman.

Asst. Director of Town Planning: Ong Hong Fong.

Trengganu

Director of Town Planning: Soo Kim Choon.

TRADE DIVISION

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur — Tel. No- 86251.

Controller — Enche V.C. de Bruyne J.S.M.

Deputy Controller (Trade) (1) — Enche Yahya bin Haji Talib.

Deputy Controller (Trade) (2) — Enche Abdul Rahim bin Haji Din.

Deputy Controller (Supplies) — Enche Nik Mohd. Salleh bin Haji Nik Mat.

Acting Senior Assistant Controller (Supplies) — Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Haji Talib.

Assistant Controllers (Trade) — Enche Phang Pin Suan; Enche Asmat bin Kamaludin; Enche M. Mahalingam; Enche Ahmad Pharmy bin Abdul Rahman; Enche Abdul Jalil bin Mohd. Ali; Enche Ahmad Zubeir bin Haji Noordin.

Assistant Controller (Trade) Sabah — Enche Amirudin bin Kaharudin.

Assistant Controller (Trade) Sarawak — Enche Mohd. Idris bin Kamaruddin.

Assistant Controllers (Supplies) — Enche Liang Yeh Soong; Enche Song Lam Hwa; Enche Oth man bin Mahmud.

Economic Officer, Penang — Enche Kamaruddin bin Nordin.

Deputy Controller (Overseas Promotion) — Enche Mohd. Khalil bin Mohd. Noor.

Trade Commissioners:

Enche Abdul Razak bin Abdul Majid

Enche Fazaruddin bin Othman

Enche Lim Seng Huat

Headquarters

U.K. (London) — Enche Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Saman Rais.

Australia (Sydney) — Enche George Lee Tian Kee.

Austria (Vienna) — Enche Abdul Fatah bin Zakaria.

Belgium (Brussels) — Enche Abdul Rahim bin Mohd. Aki.

France (Paris) — Dato Mohammad Mohiyaddin Merican.

West Germany (Bonn) — Enche Ng Ufong.

Indonesia (Jakarta) — Enche Nik Idris bin Nik Daud.

Japan (Tokyo) — Enche Rashid Eusoff Mamajiwalla.

Thailand (Bangkok) — Enche Chong Ngian Yet.

U.S.A. (New York) — Enche S. Rajamoney.

Ag. Permanent Representative to United Nations at Geneva - Enche Peter Stephen Lai.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRY

Address: Court Hill, Kuala Lumpur, Tel. No: 85659.

Registrar — Enche Noor Naim bin Dadameah

Deputy Registrar — Enche K. Kanagaratnam

Registry of Trade Unions (Pejabat Pendaftaran Kesatuan Sekerja)

Address: Ministry of Labour, Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. No: 24543.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Officials:

Head of Department:

Registrar **of Trade Union: Enche K.G. George K.M.N.**

Deputy Heads of Department:

West Malaysia:

Acting Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions: Enche Abdul Wahab bin Mohd. Othman.

East Malaysia: Sarawak

Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions: Enche Tan Beng Siong.

Sabah

Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions: Enche U Lai Chi.

Heads of Branch Offices:

Penang Branch: Assistant Registrar of Trade Unions — Enche Chan Hor Cheong.

Malacca Branch: Acting Assistant Registrar of Trade Unions — Enche Yee Mun Poh.

Perak Branch: Registration Officer of Trade Unions — Enche A. Ramalingam.

Authority:

This department is responsible for the registration and control of trade unions in Malaysia. It is also empowered to cancel the registration of trade unions due to voluntary closedown or for not abiding by the ordinances.

VALUATION SECTION, TREASURY, MALAYSIA

(Headquarters)

Address: 12th Floor, Lee Yan Lian Building, Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials:

Chief Director, Valuation: Enche R. Dass F.R.I.C.S., M.I.S.

Deputy Chief Director, Valuation: Enche A.B. Marbeck F.R.I.C.S., F.I.S.

Heads of Departments:

North Region:— Penang, Kedah, Perlis:

Enche S. Gopalakrishnan — Regional Director of Valuation, North Region.

Perak:—

Enche Jaafar bin Ismail — Regional Ejector of Valuation, Perak Region.

Selangor:

Enche Lim Mau Chin — Regional Director of Valuation, Central Region.

N.S./Malacca:

Enche Mohd. Azmi bin Ariffin, — Regional Director of Valuation, N.S./ Malacca.

Johore:

Enche Mohd. Talhar bin Abdul Rahman — Regional Director of Valuation, South Region.

Pahang, Kelantan, Trengganu:

Y.M. Raja Aris bin Raja Haji Hussain — Regional Director of Valuation, East Coast Region.

Sabah:

Enche Mohd. Shamsudin — Regional Director of Valuation, Sabah Regioi

Functions:

The duties of this division are to assist and advise government department– =s to correct property valuation for purposes of estate duty, stamp duty a;:d Jand **acquisitions. Valuation of Federal Government buildings for purposes of government contribution in lieu of rates of local authorities and all valuation work for renting purposes required by government departments are also carried out. ,**

Local Government

Department of Local Government

City Councils

Penang.

Municipal Council*

There are three Municipal Councils, including the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur.

Town Councils

There are 37 Town Councils, 27 of which are financially autonomous and 10 non-financially autonomous. Each is headed by a President either elected or nominated.

Town Boards

There are 37 Town Boards, 6 of which are financially autonomous and 31 non-financially autonomous. Each Town Board is headed by a nominated Chairman.

Rural District Councils

There are 4 Rural District Councils, one of which is financially autonomous and 3 non-financially autonomous.

District Councils

There are 3 District Councils, all of which are financially autonomous.

Local Councils

There are 289 Local Councils (all financially autonomous) and each is headed by an elected Chairman.

The Authority of Local Government

The Authority works closely together with the Election Commission and is also responsible for the preparation of the New Constitution of the Town Councils.

The local council elections were formerly organised by the District Officers — but this has been switched over to the Election Commission and the preparation of transferring the duties from the district officials to the Election Commission has been done by the Local Government Authority.

Historical Background

Municipal Councils were established in George Town, Penang, and the Town and Fort of Malacca about the middle of the last century. Even before that time, in the Straits Settlements, there were small municipal commissions and the Straits Settlements Municipal Act No. XXVII of 1857 gave a legal framework to these municipal commissions. From that time until the introduction of elections in 1950, the Commissioners were formally appointed by the Governor, after consultation with community leaders and various public bodies. The Commission-

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

ers were representative of both the majority and minority communities, the commercial and other interests of the inhabitants.

The rural areas of the Settlements of Penang and Malacca were administered by Rural Boards which derived their power from the Municipal Ordinance of the Straits Settlements.

As the Malay States of the present Federation of Malaya came under British protection from 1874 until the end of the century, local authorities, known as Sanitary Boards (later renamed Town Boards), were set up in urban areas and derived their legal authority from various Town Boards Enactments.

The same forms of local government persisted until the passing of the Local Authorities (Election) Ordinance of 1950, except that in 1948, the Kuala Lumpur Town Board was created a Municipal Council.

The Town Boards ot the States and the Rural Boards of the Settlements controlled local matters in the towns and large villages and though they performed most municipal functions did not enjoy the same degree of autonomy as the Municipal Councils.

The first major step towards the goal of democratic local self-government was the enactment of the Local Authorities (Election) Ordinance 1950 which provided for the election of a majority of the members of Town Boards (thereafter to be styled Town Councils).

A further significant advance was made when, as a result of a report by the Town Clerk of Hornsey, Middlesex, England, the Local Councils Ordinance was passed in 1952. This made possible the establishment of Local Councils in new villages and rural areas throughout the Federation. These Councils are, from their inception, fully elected and financially autonomous but receive grants-in-aid from State Governments and their budgets are subject to approval by the Government.

In 1954, the Town Boards (Amendment) Ordinance was passed. This was of great significance to the development of local self-government for, under its provisions, power was given to State and Settlement Governments to confer financial autonomy on Town Councils and Town Boards within their boundaries. Such autonomous authorities have the power to draw up their own budgets and to retain their annual surpluses. The powers and responsibilities of local authorities are thus considerably increased when financial autonomy is gained. Also in 1954, there was passed a Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance which empowered the Settlement Governments to establish a complete system of local government within their rural areas.

On 1st December, 1956, the Municipal Council of George Town, Penang, became a fully elected Municipal Council with a President (henceforth to be known as Mayor) elected from amongst its Councillors. A month later, it became a City.

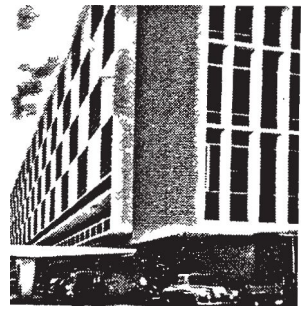
In 1960, the Local Government Elections Act, 1960, was passed, which invests control of all local authority elections, except Local Councils, in the Election Commission which is an independent body and free from any political connections.

The Federal Capital Act, 1960, which was enacted after the necessary amendment had been made to the Federal Constitution, introduces new features into the administrative machinery of the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur.

In November 1960, the National Council for Local Government s established. Organised on similar lines as the National Land Council *ana th^* National Finance Council, its aims are to unify policy and law as regard-; the administration of Local Government in this country.

On 31st May, 1962, the former Town Council of Ipoh was crested a Municipality.

Town & Country Planning



Function

Advisory service to Federal and State Governments, and the Kuala Lumpur Municipality on major urban and rural development problems and low-cost housing. Advisory service concerning the implementation of the Klang Valley Regional Plan. Design of schemes for the Federal Land Development Authority. Recruitment, training, and posting of staff to state offices of the department. Research and publications of studies and broadsheets. Co-ordination in matters of joint planning interest.

The State offices of the Department of Town and Country Planning give advice to the state governments, town councils, and town boards on proposals for land sub-division and building. Town plans for local layouts and for rural land development schemes are also prepared by the state offices.

Synopsis of Law

The law relating to town planning and defining areas of control is contained, in some part, in each of the following:-

(a) F.M.S. Enactments, Sanitary Boards, Cap. 137, Part IX, "Town Planning", and other sections of that Enactment together with certain other comparable Enactments.
Town Board, (Amendment) Act 1961.

(b) F.M.S. Subsidiary Legislation, Sanitary Boards, Cap. 137 (building by-laws etc.).

(c) Straits Settlements Ordinances, Municipal, Cap. 133. (Applies to municipalities, and extended in whole or part to the Rural District Councils in Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca).

(d) The Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 37 of 1955) (Clearance of Areas).

(e) National Land Code, (Act 56 of 1965).

(f) Land Acquisition Act 1961 (Acquisition of land for a public purpose).

(g) Federation of Malaya, Housing Trust Ordinance No. 62 of 1950. (Designation of areas for housing).

(h) Malacca Urban Areas Development Enactment (No. 1 of 1952).

(i) Local Councils Ordinance, No. 36 of 1952.

(j) Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 52 of 1950.

(k) The Aerodromes (Control of Obstructions).
Ordinance, No. 25 of 1950 and (Amendment).
Ordinance, 1953, No. 6 of 1953.

This list is comprehensive but there are some variations in detail in certain of the states, and some amendments have been made to the Housing Trust Ordinance since its enactment in 1960.

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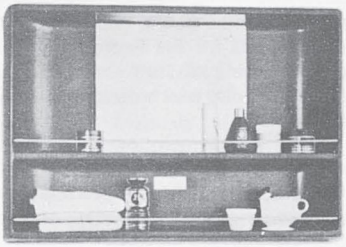

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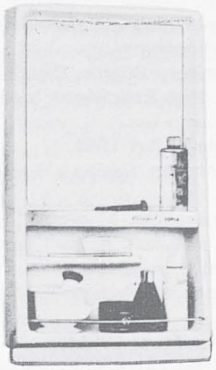

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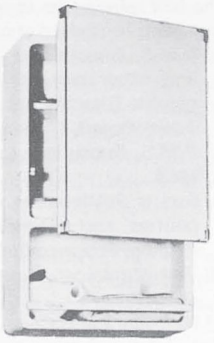

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TOYO PLASTICS (M) SDN. BHD.

Office:-
1-C, Belfield Street, Ipoh, Perak. Tel: 73901/3

Factory:-
Lot 56, Tasek Industrial Estate, Ipoh, Perak. Tel: 73995

MALAYSIA YEARBOOK

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Malaysia's foreign policy has been directed towards fostering harmonious and co-operative relations among nations, irrespective of their political or social systems, on the basis of mutual respect and tolerance. Malaysia thus maintains friendly relations with all States which are similarly disposed towards her. Malaysia has 34 missions abroad at present and a few more are expected to be opened in the near future.

United Nations

Malaysia has been a strong supporter of the United Nations. She adheres steadfastly to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and has faith in the United Nations as an instrument to secure peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being among nations and peoples of the world. One prominent example was Malaysia's support for the United Nations Congo operations by sending her troops for peace-keeping operations there. Malaysia also contributed towards the United Nations Force in Cyprus, to the United Nations Anti-Apartheid Fund and to the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Policy

In the United Nations, Malaysia has sought as much as possible to help in the process of decolonisation — hence Malaysia's strong stand, for example, on the question of West Irian, on Algerian independence, and on the independence of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Angola and Mozambique. Malaysia is wholly against the apartheid policy of South Africa. This was exemplified by her unprecedented attack on South Africa at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in 1960 which subsequently forced South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth, a total ban on trade with South Africa and also diplomatic action against apartheid at the United Nations. Malaysia also condemned the deprivation of human rights of the people of Tibet. In the Arab/Israeli war of June 1967, Malaysia did not hesitate to condemn Israel's act of aggression and gave further support for the peaceful efforts by the United Nations to solve the crisis while at the same time reiterating her policy in support of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Clear proof of Malaysia's abiding faith in the United Nations is epitomised in the fact that the formation of Malaysia itself was endorsed and verified by the United Nations.

ASEAN

Malaysia believes in peaceful co-existence among nations, irrespective of political ideology and economic and social systems, according to thB principle that relations amongst States must be based on scrupulous respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Malaysia also believes in economic co-operation which would contribute towards greater understanding and friendship, particularly among neighbouring countries, and which would assist their development efforts to raise the living standards of the people. To this end, Malaysia has actively participated in various

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United Nations Specialized Agencies, Colombo Plan, Asian Development Bank, International Rubber Study Group, International Tin Council, and other similar bodies. With this spirit of regional co-operation, Malaysia, together with Thailand and the Philippines in 1961, formed the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) which had embarked on a number of constructive projects. Malaysia participated actively in the consultations leading to the formation in August 1967 of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) with a membership composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, for the purpose of developing greater regional co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific, and administrative fields among the member countries.

To implement the aims and objectives of ASEAN, a Standing Committee was set up, comprising the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the host country as chairman and head of missions accredited to the host country as members. The seat of the Standing Committee rotates from one capital to another. The seat of the first Standing Committee was located in Bangkok, and the second in Djakarta. For 1968/69, the seat is in Kuala Lumpur.

In order to examine the need and feasibility of economic regional projects, the following permanent committees were established:-

1) Food production and supply
2) Civil air transportation
3) Communication/Air Traffic Service/Meteorology
4) Shipping
5) Commerce and Industry
6) Tourism
7) Transportation and Telecommunications
8) Finance
9) Ad-hoc committee on Science and Technology

Malaysia/Indonesia Co-operation

Following the signing of the normalisation agreement on 11th August, 1966, relations between Malaysia and Indonesia improved steadily leading to greater understanding and co-operation between the two countries. Though formal diplomatic relations were not established until 31st August, 1967, Malaysia's Liaison Office in Jakarta and Indonesia's Liaison Office in Kuala Lumpur were in fact performing the role of diplomatic missions. To promote further co-operation between the two countries, the basic arrangements on trade and economic relations were signed on 16th May, 1967. Malaysia and Indonesia are also founder members of ASEAN, formed in August the same year. Malaysia's first Ambassador to Indonesia after normalisation of relations. Tan Sri Ya'acob bin Abdul Latiff, took up his appointment in Jakarta in November 1967.

Relations between Malaysia and Indonesia reached a new height in 1968 underlined by agreement on co-operation in various fields, both technical and cultural, and on the exchange of visits, both at government and non-governmental level. The visit of our Prime Minister to Indonesia from 4th to 8th March, 1968, was another milestone towards fostering closer relations and co-operation.

A second meeting of the Basic Agreement on Border Crossing between Malaysia and the Republic of Indonesia was held at Wismaputra Kuala Lump ir from 31st October to 2nd November, 1968. This meeting was to examine implementation of the Border Crossing Arrangement which was due on 26th November, 1968. At this meeting, the number of border control posts along ths Sarawak, Sabah and Indonesian Kalimantan Border were agreed to and border crossing procedures were finalised.

In the field of trade, the First Session of the Joint Commission on Trade and

Economic Co-operation was held in Jakarta on 1st July, 1968. On 17th November, 1968, our Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry led a delegation to Jakarta to discuss the stepping-up of trade between the two countries. The second session of the Joint Commission was held in Kuala Lumpur from 24th to 28th March, 1969.

Co-operation in the field of fishing was also agreed to at the first session of the Joint Commission on Trade. This includes co-operation in respect of scientific data, joint-marine surveys and joint-venture investment in fishing in the Straits of Malacca and Seas bordering Sabah and Indonesian Kalimantan. On 1st November, 1968, at the end of the visit of our Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Y. B. Haji Ghazali bin Haji Jawi, to Jakarta an agreement was reached with the Indonesian Minister for Agriculture to set up a special commission to discuss problems of fishing in the Straits of Malacca.

President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia and Madam Soeharto arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 4-day state visit to Malaysia from March 16 — 19, 1970. During the course of the visit, the Friendship Treaty and Delimitation of Territorial Seas Treaty between the two countries was signed in Kuala Lumpur on March 17, 1970.

The first meeting of the Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Committee on shipping was held In Kuala Lumpur on March 30 — April 1, 1970.

Dato Hamzah bin Dato Abu Samah, Minister of Information and Culture, visited Indonesia to attend the celebration of the 423rd Anniversary of Jakarta City on June 18 — 29, 1970. He had discussions with his Indonesian counterpart on matters pertaining to mass communications between the two countries.

The Indonesian Information Minister, Air Vice-Marshal Budiardjo, paid a 6-day return visit to Malaysia beginning on July 6, 1970 to the one made by Dato Hamzah bin Dato Abu Samah to continue discussions with the Malaysian Government on possibilities of closer co-operation between the two countries in the field of information, broadcasting and films.

At the invitation of the former Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohd. Khir Johari, the Indonesian Minister of Trade, Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, accompanied by two officials. Dr. Sofjan Yusuf, Assistant to the Minister, and Mr. Adidjaja, also of the Department of Trade, visited Malaysia from 14 — 17, 1970.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Inche Mohd. Khir Johari, led a 26-member delegation to Jakarta from August 19 — 25, 1970, to pave the way for more trade outlets and greater co-operation between the two countries. On August 24, the border trade agreement, which called for the establishment of a joint consultative committee to co-ordinate export price levels of common commodities, including rubber, pepper, coconuts, and palm oil, between the two countries was signed.

The Indonesian Minister of Peoples' Welfare, Dr.- Haji Idham Chalid, paid a 3-day visit to Malaysia, beginning on 27th August, 1970.

The Malaysian Chief of Naval Staff, Commodore Dato K. Thanabalasingam, paid a 8-day visit to Indonesia, beginning on October 3, 1970, at the invitation ot the Chief of the Indonesian Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral R. Sudomo.

The Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force, Air Vice-Marshal Suwoto Sukendar, paid a 7-day visit to Malaysia beginning on October 5, at the invitation of the Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Malaysian Air Force, Air Commodore Dato Sulaiman Sujak.

Malaysia/Philippines Relations

The visit of President Marcos to Malaysia in January, 1968, was expected to

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improve relations between Malaysia and the Philippines. However, the "Corregidor expose" of March 21 and the refusal of the Philippines Government to explain the necessity of secret training camps in the light of revelations made by the trainees that their mission was to infiltrate Sabah, strained Malaysia/ Philippines relations further.

In June, upon Philippines request, officials of the two countries met in Bangkok to clarify and discuss the Philippine Claim, in accordance with the Joint Communique of June 3, 1966. The Philippines delegation's repudiation of its commitment to continue with the clarification exercise brought the talks to an end. On the basis of Malaysia's own research and the clarification given, Malaysia concluded that the claim is without any legal nor political validity whatsoever. However, Malaysia offered co-operation with the Philippines in both the security and economic spheres if security and economic considerations were the motivation of the Claim; this was rejected by the Philippines.

On 20th July, the Philippines Government decided to withdraw its entire diplomatic staff in Kuala Lumpur but that decision was not implemented immediately. Tun Razak and Mr. Ramos agreed to a cooling-off period at their meeting in Jakarta in August. Soon thereafter, despite the understanding in Jakarta, the Philippines Government adopted a most provocative move by declaring by law on 18th September, 1968, that Sabah was part of Philippines territory in spite of the Malaysian Government's Note of 4th September, 1968, drawing the Philippines Government's attention to the serious repercussious such a move would bring to relations between the two countries. The Philippines Government also refused to reaffirm that it recognised Malaysia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Subsequently, the Malaysian Government took the reciprocal measure to withdraw the Malaysian diplomatic staff from Manila on 26th September, 1968.

On 16th November, the entire Malaysian mission in Manila was eventually recalled, followed by the Philippines' decision to close its Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. At the Ministerial Meeting of Asean in December 1969 the Philippines agreed to normalise relations immediately with Malaysia.

RELATIONS WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

During the period of June, 1968 to June, 1969, Malaysia had a number of important visits by various Heads and officials from the Asian region. In late May, 1968, the Indian Prime Minister, H. E. Mrs. Indira Ghandi, paid a visit to Malaysia and took the occasion to discuss with the Malaysian Prime Minister questions relating to international problems in general and furtherance of Indo/Malaysian cooperation in particular.

Mr. S.M. Yusoff, the Pakistani Secretary for Foreign Affairs, visited Malaysia in September 1968 and had discussions with Malaysian officials on Pakistan/ Malaysia cooperation. His visit was followed by the Pakistani Minister of Agriculture, Mr. A.H.M.S. Doha, who showed particular interest in our agricultural development, oil-palm and the rubber industry.

In early April, 1969, Their Majesties The Yang di-Pertpan Agong and The Raja Permaisuri Agong visited Iran in order to enhance friendly relations between the two countries. The visit also stressed the need for trade and cultural cooperat'on between Malaysia and Iran. Their Majesties also visited the Republic of Kore¡ May, 1969, and thus helped in extending the friendly relations between the two countries. Both visits had helped to bring Malaysia's image in better perspective ir. the two countries.

The first Pan-Malaysian Islamic Conference was held in March 1969 to discuss problems relating to religious practices such as bank interest, fasting, family

commerce and industry. This was followed by the International Islamic Conference held in April, with 24 countries attending from all over the world. Similar problems were discussed and in this respect, Malaysia's image has gained full respect throughout the Muslim world and the West Asian region as a dynamic Islamic country.

As in the preceding years, Malaysia's relations with Japan continue to be very cordial. The trade with Japan has gained great momentum in enhancing Malaysia's economic development.

Relations With The Eastern European Countries

In line with Malaysia's policy of having friendly relations with countries, irrespective of their economic and political systems, and on the basis of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, relations with countries of this region were extended and intensified. In addition to maintaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Malaysia formalised diplomatic relations with three other Eastern European countries — Bulgaria on 2nd January, 1969, Romania on 22nd March 1969 (together with a trade agreement) and Hungary on 29th December, 1969. Trade Agreements were also signed with Yugoslavia on 26th June, 1969, with Hungary on 2nd February, 1970, and one was initialled with Poland on 22nd January, 1970. Air Services Agreements were signed with the Soviet Union on 27th November, 1969, with Bulgaria on 11th March, 1970, and one was initialled with Czechoslovakia on 25th July, 1969.

Official visits, which strengthened the relations between Malaysia and Eastern Europe, were made to Malaysia by Mr. A. Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade in February — March, 1969, and Mr. Gheorge Radulescu, Deputy Prime Minister of Rumania, in March, 1969. In addition, the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, USSR, Mr. M.R. Kuzmin visited Malaysia in September, 1969, in conjunction with the opening of the first Soviet Trade and Industrial Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur.

Y.A.B. Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister, paid official visits to Yugoslavia and Rumania in September, 1970. He signed for Malaysia the first Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement with an East European country, Rumania, on 17th September, 1970.

Relations with Western Europe

The State Visit of the then President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Lubke, to Malaysia in 1967 and the State Visit of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong to the Federal Republic of Germany from 14th to 19th April, 1967 has further consolidated the ties of friendship between Malaysia and the Federal Republic of Germany. The State Visit of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong to the Federal Republic of Germany was the first State Visit made by a Malaysian Head of State to a European nation.

Apart from the above State Visits, the official visit of Dr. Joseph Luns, the Foreign Minister of Netherlands, to Malaysia in June, 1968 has further enhanced the close and friendly relations between Malaysia and the Netherlands.

With regard to the European Economic Community, preliminary negotiations towards having a basis of arrangements with the E.E.C., that would be mutually beneficial both to Malaysia and the E.E.C., are continuing. Towards this end, Malaysia has set up an office in Brussels, the Headquarters of the E.E.C., in early 1968 and concurrently accredited Malaysia's Ambassador in The Hague to be Ambassador to the E.E.C.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, January 1969

The Hon'ble Prime Minister attended the Commonwealth Prime Minsters'

Conference in January 1969 where Malaysia took various definite stands on international issues. On Rhodesia, Malaysia pointed to the contradictions of the British vis-a-vis the "Fearless" proposals and conformity to the principle of no independence before majority rule (NIBMAR), and again impressed upon the meeting to the impracticability of Britain using force to suppress the illegal regime in Rhodesia. As a practical measure, Malaysia had called upon the members of the Commonwealth and the United Nations to assist countries like Zambia and Malawi, which are affected detrimentally as a result of the illegal regime in Rhodesia.

On Commonwealth co-operation, Malaysia supported efforts towards narrowing the gap between the developed and the developing countries and generally supported most of the constructive proposals forwarded by the Commonwealth Secretariat. On the question of the Commonwealth as a whole, Malaysia voiced strongly on the need for greater Commonwealth unity and more effective leadership of the Commonwealth.

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His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Hayri Anli, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Madame Anli (Resident in Bangkok)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Embassy of the United Arab Republic
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Mrs. Nassar
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Telephone: 21594

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Embassy of the United States of America
Chancery and United States Information Service: AIA Building, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 26321/9
His Excellency Mr. J.W. Lydman, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Mrs. Lydman
Residence: 9 Jalan Langgak Golf, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 22149

U.S.S.R.

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Chancery: 269 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 64027
Office of Trade Representation of the U.S.S.R.
Office: 362 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 86227
His Excellency Mr. V.N. Kuznetsov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Mrs. Kuznetsov
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VIETNAM

Embassy of the Republic of Vietnam
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His Excellency Mr. Nguyen Duy Quang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
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Mrs. Repic
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UNITED NATIONS

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

Office: Room 301, AIA Building, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 23659
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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

UNESCO Office: 13 Jalan Timor, Petaling Jaya
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CONSULATES

TRADE REPRESENTATION

KUALA LUMPUR

AUSTRIA

Austrian Trade Commission for Malaysia
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Monsieur Paul J. True, Trade Commission.
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BULGARIA

Bulgarian Trade Mission
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Mr. A.P. Savova, Commercial Counsellor
Mrs. M. L. Savova
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ROMANIA

Trade Representation of the Socialist Republic of Romania
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Ipoh

FRANCE

Consulate of the Republic of France
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PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Monsieur Georges Combes, Honorary Consul
Madame Combes
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Kota Kinabalu

BRITAIN
British High Commission (Kota Kinabalu office)
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Mr. G.H. Grubb, First Secretary in charge
Mrs. Grubb
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FRANCE
Consulate of the Republic of France
Office: c/o The Sabah Rubber Fund Board (Old Istana Drive) P.O. Box 361, Kota Kinabalu. Tel: 2008
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INDONESIA
Consulate of the Republic of Indonesia
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Lt. Col. Soeparno, Consul
Mrs. Soeparno
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JAPAN
Consulate of Japan
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NORWAY
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Kota Bharu

THAILAND
Royal Thai Consulate, Kota Bharu
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Mr. Sumesr Sirimongkol, Consul
Mrs. Sirimongkol
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BOLIVIA
Consulate of Bolivia
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Senator Chan Kwong Hon, Honorary Consul.
Mrs. Chan Kwong Hon

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

BRAZIL

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Mr. Hamidi bin Dato Osman, Hon. Consul
Mrs. Norma Hamidi bt. Senu
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CEYLON

Honorary Trade Commission for Ceylon
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Mr. P.C.D. Hendry, Honorary Trade Commissioner
Mrs. Hendry
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Tel: 36175

DENMARK

Royal Danish Consulate
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Tel: 25121 Ext. 10
Mr. B. Leth Nielsen Hon. Consul
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FINLAND

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Mrs. 0,'Malley
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SWEDEN

Royal Swedish Consulate
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Mrs. Waller
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PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Kuching

BRITAIN

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Mrs. Lewis
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Tel: Consulate: 24050
Information Service: 24007
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Mrs. Taylor
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Penang

BELGIUM

Consulate of Belgium
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Mrs. Collier
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DENMARK

Roval Danish Consulate
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Mrs. Oortman Gerlings
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Mrs. Ong Cheng Hoe
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Mr. Arnulfo Stanziola P, Consul General
Mr. Dialis di Stanziola
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Mr. Suban Sawetamal, Consul
Mrs. P. Sawetamal
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Port **Swettenham**

DENMARK

Royal Danish Consulate
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Mr. H.D. Troelsen, Hon. Vice-Consul
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FRANCE

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Mrs. Collins
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NORWAY

Royal Norwegian Consulate
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Mrs. Brown
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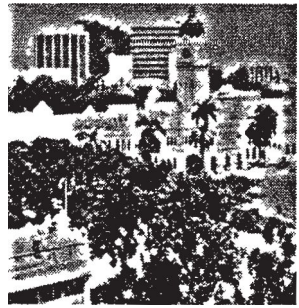
A scene in old Malacca.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Malaysian Capital



General Facts

Kuala Lumpur became the Capital of the Federated Malay States on 1st July, 1896. Later, it became the Capital of the Federation of Malaya and subsequently the Capital of Malaysia.

Date Founded — 1859

Population as at last Census in June 1957 — 316,239.

Now (1969), the population is approximately 500,000.

Area — approximately 36 square miles.

Administration

Under the Federal Capital Act, 1960, the Federal Government assumed the administrative control of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur. The Act was put into effect on 1st April, 1961 and the Municipal Council was dissolved and the Municipal affairs of the Municipality of the Federal Capital were thereafter administered by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur.

8P» The present Commissioner is Dato Lokman bin Yusof, DPMS, JMN, PPT, PJK, and in administering the Federal Capital, the Commissioner is assisted by an Advisory Board comprising the following:-

Official Members

Secretary-General to the Treasury

Secretary-General to the Ministry of Local Government & Housing

Secretary-General to the Ministry of Education

Director-General Public Services, Malaysia

Secretary-General to the Ministry of Health

Secretary-General to the Ministry of Works, Posts & Telecoms.

Unofficial Members

Y.B. Enche Chan Keong Hon, SMS. AMN, PJK

Dato' Shamsuddin bin Nain, PPT.

Enche Teh Yew Weng

Enche Dennis G. Goonting

Enche Bernard T. H. Wang.

Heads of Departments

Chief Administrative Officer — Enche Mohd. Hussalni bin Abdul Jamil, PDL

Municipal Health Officer — Dr. L. S. Sodhy, KMN

Municipal Engineer — Enche Lee Teck Chiow, KMN

Municipal Architect — Enche Zahani bin Tan Sri Ahmad, AMN

Municipal Valuer — Enche Lee Jordan

Municipal Planning Officer — Enche M. K. Sen, AMN

Personnel Manager — Enche Mahmud bin Idris, PDL

Chief Legal Officer - Enche Mohd. Eusoff bin Chin

Urban Services Officer — Vacant

Quit Rent

Quit Rent is levied by the State Government.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Assessment Rates

Total Annual Value as at 1st January, 1970 — $95, 902, 485/-. Rates are levied on Annual Value as follows:-

	Consolidated Rate
(i) With the areas of:-	
New Township of Sungei Besi Serdang Batu Kepong Batu Caves Petaling	10% of the annual value
Puchong Kampong Pandan New Village Dato Keramat New Village Ulu Klang New Village Jalan Ayer Panas Bharu Hot Spring New Village Hot Spring Light Industrial Area Kampong Satu Kampong Puah Kampong Chempedak	10% of the annual value
(ii) With the remainder of the Municipal Area of Kuala Lumpur other than within the area of the Malay Settlement of Kampong Bharu	16% of the annual value
(iii) Malay Settlement of Kampong Bharu	4% of the annual value

Services:

Fire Brigade; Sewerage (58 miles of sewers); Night Soil Removal (7,000 house lavatories (approx); Refuse removal (approx. 180 tons per diem); Markets 13; Health Centres 6; Anti-Malarial Control Works (300 miles of sub-soil drains); (175 miles of open drains); Abattoir 1; Parks and Open Spaces; Maintenance of Roads, Streets (177.6 miles); Bridges and Drains; Cleansing of Roads and Drains; Verification of Weights and Measures; Issue of International Vaccination Certificates; and Low Cost Housing (see Section below).

Low Cost Housing Scheme

Ulu Klang	150 houses
Dato Keramat	200 houses
Ayer Panas	49 houses
Kampong Pandan	1,054 houses

Rented Flats

Jalan Shaw	786 flats	22 shops
Jalan Loke Yew	616 flats	20 shops
Suleiman Court	274 flats	47 shops
Sungei Besi	824 flats	28 shops
Jalan Pekeliling Low Cost Flats	2,969 flats	40 shops
Jalan Cheras	630 flats	10 shops

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

COURTS OF JUSTICE

Types and Jurisdiction

The judicial power of the Federation is vested in the Federal Court, the High Courts and lower courts as provided by law.

The Federal Court

Article 122 (1) of the Constitution of Malaysia provides that: "The Federal Court shall consist of a president of the Court (to be styled "the Lord President of the Federal Court"), of the Chief Justices of the High Courts and, until Parliament otherwise provides, of four other judges and such additional judges as may be appointed pursuant to Clause (2).

Clause (2) provides in effect that the Lord President may, in the interest of justice, call for a judge of a High Court, other than the Chief Justice, to sit as a judge of the Federal Court in a certain cause.

This court has, to the exclusion of any other court, jurisdiction over

(a) disputes arising between two states of the Federation or between a state and the Federation;

(b) questions concerning the competence of Parliament or a Legislature to enact a particular law;

(c) appeals from decisions of a High Court or a judge thereof (with certain exceptions provided by federal law); and

(d) an advisory jurisdication wherein the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the supreme Head of Malaysia, would refer any question concerning any provision of the Constitution to the Federal Court for its opinion.

Appeals from certain decisions of the Federal Court lie to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who may then grant leave to seek the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain.

Judges of this and the High Courts are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

A person is qualified for appointment as a Judge if

(a) he is a citizen; and

(b) for the ten years preceding his appointment, he has been an advocate of the High Courts or a member of the judical and legal service of the Federation or of a legal service of a State, or sometimes one and sometimes another.

THE HIGH COURTS

The Federation has two High Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction and status, namely

(a) one in the States of Malaya; and

(b) the other in the Borneo States;

with a Chief Justice for each court and not less than four other judges, but the number of other judges shall not, until Parliament so provides, exceed in the case of the High Court in Malaya, fifteen and in the High Court in Borneo, eight.

The High Courts' original criminal jurisdiction is defined in Section 22 of the Courts of Judicature Act, 1964 and this includes the passing of any sentence allowed by the Federal laws. This jurisdiction is similar in nature and extent as

that exercised in England by the High Court of Justice in criminal matters.

Sections 23 & 24 of the aforesaid Act (read in conjunction with the 1st Schedule of the same Act) defines the original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts which includes jurisdiction over matrimonial and divorce cases; admiralty cases and jurisdiction under any written law relating to bankruptcy or to companies. In addition. Section 24 gives the High Court jurisdiction to appoint and control guardians and keepers of infants and the mentally unsound; and also jurisdiction to grant probate of wills and letters of administration of the estates of deceased persons.

The High Courts' commercial jurisdiction extends over joint stock companies, distress for arrears of rent, orders with regard to land, interpleader and directions as to debts, including judgement debts.

The court may enlarge or abridge the time prescribed by written law for doing any act or taking any proceeding and the enforcement of judgements of the Court in any manner prescribed by any written law.

The High Courts' appellate jurisdiction consists of the hearing of appeals from lower courts, that is, the Sessions and Magistrates' Courts which are within the territorial jurisdiction of the High Courts.

Powers of revision of criminal proceedings in the lower courts are also vested in the High Courts for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any decision recorded or passed and as to the regularity of any proceeding in such lower court.

SESSIONS COURTS

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may constitute as many Sessions Courts as he deems appropriate and assign limits to their jurisdiction. It is also the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, appoints a President to preside over each Sessions Court.

A person may be appointed President of a Sessions Court if

(a) he is qualified to practise as an advocate in the Federation, England, Scotland or Northern Ireland or some other part of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions having unlimited jurisdiction either in civil or criminal matters; or

(b) he is a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England or Northern Ireland; or

(c) he is a Writer to the Signet or a Solicitor of Scotland.

A Sessions Court has jurisdiction to try all offences carrying the maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or which are punishable by fine only. However, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, on the advice of the Chief Justice, confer special jurisdiction on any President to try offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed fourteen years.

• The Sessions Court may pass any sentence allowed by law that does not exceed

(a) five years' imprisonment, or in the case of a President with special jurisdiction, seven years' imprisonment;

(b) a fine of ten thousand dollars, or in the case of a President with special jurisdiction, a fine of twenty thousand dollars;

(c) whipping up to twelve strokes; or

(d) any sentence combining any of the sentences aforesaid.

The sentences, however, may be exceeded in cases where a particular law confers jurisdiction on a Sessions Court to award punishment in excess of that described above, and in such cases, a Sessions Court may award the full punishment authorised by such law.

Where a particular case arises before a President and he is of opinion that his

powers are insufficient, he can commit the case for trial in the High Court.

The civil jurisdiction of a Sessions Court extends to actions and suits wherein the amount in dispute or value of the subject matter does not exceed five thousand dollars, but this jurisdiction may be especially extended by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to cover cases where the amount in dispute or value of the subject matter does not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Finally, a Sessions Court may have criminal jurisdiction over any case other than one punishable with death or life imprisonment if the Public Prosecutor applies for such a trial and the accused person or persons all consent to such trial. Similarly, a civil matter may be tried by a Sessions Court even though the amount of the subject matter exceeds that which a Sessions Court normally has jurisdiction over, if the parties to such matter agree in writing that the Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction thereto.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, under the Courts Ordinance, 1948, as amended, constitute as many magistrates' court, as he deems appropriate and assign local limits thereto.

The appointment of magistrates, unlike that of Presidents of Sessions Courts who are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is by the Sultan or Governor of a State who so acts on the advice of the Chief Justice.

The Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal case arising within the local limits of jurisdiction assigned to them. There are two classes of magistrates.

A First Class Magistrate has jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed five years.

- He may also hear and determine criminal appeals of persons convicted by a Penghulu's Court.

A First Class Magistrate may pass sentences not exceeding:

(a) Two years' imprisonment;
(b) a fine of $5,000/=;
(c) any sentence combining any of them;

but he may exceed his power of sentencing where it is deemed necessary in any particular case. Furthermore, he can, like a President of a Sessions Court, transfer a case up to a higher court when he is of the opinion that his powers of punishment are inadequate.

Second Class Magistrates may try offences for which the maximum punishment provided by law does not exceed twelve months' imprisonment or which are punishable by fine only.

Magistrates of this class may pass sentences allowed by law not exceeding:

(a) three months' imprisonment;
(b) a fine of $250.00; or
(c) any sentence combining either of the sentences aforesaid.

The civil jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate extends to all actions and suits where the amount in dispute or value of the subject matter does not exceed two thousand dollars whereas a Second Class Magistrate has civil jurisdiction for the recovery of a debt or for liquidated damages not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

It is also within the jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate to hold preliminary inquiries into certain offences which would then be sent up to the High Court for trial if the magistrate is satisfied that a prima facie case has been made against the person accused of the offence.

In the case of inquests, the magistrate sits as a coroner and inquires into the case of a death which is unnatural, violent and the causes unknown.

PENGHULU'S COURTS

Penghulu's Courts are constituted to hear and determine original proceedings of a civil nature for the recovery of a debt or for liquidated demands in money not exceeding fifty dollars and in which all parties are of an Asian race who speak and understand the Malay language.

The criminal jurisdiction of these courts is restricted to minor offences which are specifically enumerated in his kuasa and which do not exceed a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Persons charged with offences before the Penghulu's Court may, nevertheless, elect to be tried by a Magistrate's Court and have a right to be notified of this right of election before the commencement of the trial.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The Ruler or Governor of such State may appoint Justices of the Peace who have and may exercise within the State for which they are appointed, powers'not to exceed the powers of a Second Class Magistrate outlined above.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The legal system of Malaysia is in the common law tradition.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SARAWAK

There are two classes of Magistrates:

(i) Stipendiary Magistrates

(ii) Magistrates of the First Class.

All these Magistrates must either be an advocate, barrister or solicitor of at least three years' standing. Stipendiary Magistrates may pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding $5,000/— in criminal matters. They are empowered to hear and deal in civil matters where the value of subject matter does not exceed $3,000/—.

Magistrates of the First Class may pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months and impose a fine not exceeding $2,000/—. They also hear appeals from Second and Third Class Magistrates' Courts which in fact are Police.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SABAH

There are 3 classes of Magistrates:

1) First Class Magistrate

2) Second Class Magistrate

3) Third Class Magistrate.

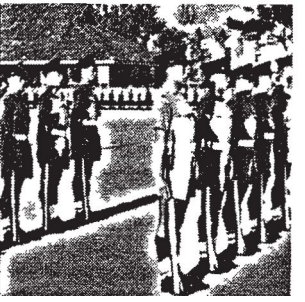
The State Attorney General may appoint such persons to be either a First Class, or Second Class or Third Class Magistrates. In special cases, the Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Governor of the State) may appoint by a Warrant any of these officers to be Stipendiary Magistrate. A First Class Magistrate may try offences punishable with 3 years' imprisonment and may pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, fine and/or caning. A First Class Magistrate, OP becoming a Stipendiary Magistrate, can impose a fine not exceeding $5,000/— and/or sentence of 3 years' imprisonment.

A Second Class and Third Class Magistrate may try offences where the maximum punishment levied by law does not exceed 6 months and impose a fine not exceeding $1,000/— and $500/— or pass a sentence of imprisonmen- not exceeding 6 months or 3 months respectively.

In civil matters, the First Class, Second Class and Third Class Magistrates may try civil disputes where the value of the subject matter does not exceed $1,000/—, $500/- and $100/- respectively, A First Class Magistrate is given limited jurisdiction in respect of land matters.

Cases shall be filed in the respective Courts.

Police



Royal Malaysia Police

The Royal Malaysia Police was formed on Malaysia Day — 16th September, 1963. The Police Forces of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak were unified into a single service, under the command of an Inspector-General. The Force is charged with the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, the preservation of the peace and security of the Federation, the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension and prosecution of offenders and the collection of security intelligence as provided in the Police Act, 1967.

States of Malaya

The formation of a police force in Malaya dates back to 1806, when the first unit was formed in Penang, under command of a Superintendent. In 1824, Malacca formed its own police force and by 1920, all the States in Malaya had their State police forces.

These State police forces from the very start had a para-military role. The forces of the Federated Malay States participated in the campaign against the Japanese invasion of Malaya during World War II.

Following the end of World War II in August 1945, all State police forces were unified into a Single Force under the command of a Commissioner of Police. This force covering the whole Peninsula, with its Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, was called the Malayan Union Police. In 1948, it was renamed the Federation of Malaya Police.

When a State of Emergency was declared in Malaya in June 1948 as the resuit of armed communist insurrection, the Police Force had to bear the brunt of the task of restoring law and order to the country. The force, which then stood at under 10,000 men, was rapidly increased to meet the armed communist onslaught and by 1952, it had a strength of more than 75,000 men and was taking a leading role in combating terrorism. In so doing, the Police suffered heavy losses but nevertheless accounted for more than half the total of communists eliminated by the Security Forces.

In recognition of the loyal service rendered by the members of the Police Force to the country. His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong conferred a signal honour upon it in July 1958 when it was granted the title 'Royal'. Later, in 1961, His Majesty presented a Royal Standard to the Force in recognition of its services during the Emergency.

Sarawak

In Sarawak, a recognisable police force began to emerge between the arrival of Sir James Brooke in 1880. Until then, there was no effective law enforcement agency. The first law enforcement agency was the Raja himself, with a small group of officers. These officers were supported by "fort-men" who garrisoned the small forts dotted around the country. The "fort-men" later formed the Sarawak Police and the Sarawak Rangers, which were amalgamated in 1932 to form the Sarawak Constabu lary.

In 1932, the Sarawak Constabulary, including the amalgamated Sarawak

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Rangers, was 859 men strong. In that year, village constables were appointed to perform police duties in minor stations. These constables were not part of the regular Constabulary but were engaged by officers of the administrative service under whose sole charge they perform their duties. However, this system proved a failure and in 1938, the Constabulary was increased to 1,000 to enable it to take over the duties performed by village constables.

Under the terms of a "Constabulary Order" enforced in 1940, the Constabulary was required to take lawful measures for the military defence of the country and the suppression of armed insurrections, in addition to normal duties. Training therefore included, and still does, instruction in the use of arms, and the Constabulary was divided into two units, namely Force 'A' and Force 'B'. Force 'A', consisting of 900 all ranks, was responsible for civil police duties while Force 'B', consisting of 100 all ranks, made up of three platoons of Dayaks, was employed on para-military duties in much the same way as the Police Field Force of today.

At the end of World War II, the standards of the Constabulary had been reduced very badly and it was not until 1954 that adequate steps were taken to bring about improvement. However, by 1960, the organisation equipment and educational standards of the Constabulary had been raised substantially and since then, there has been a steady improvement in the force in general.

Sabah

There was no law enforcement body in Sabah prior to the arrival of the North Borneo Company, which in 1882, raised the North Borneo Armed Constabulary. This force consisted in the main of Sikhs and Punjabi Muslims, due to the erroneous belief that the local population would not make good policemen. This Constabulary performed both military and police duties and took part in the suppression of several uprisings, the most well-known of which being the "Mat Salleh" and the Rundum rebellions; the latter occurred in 1915 and was the last occasion on which the North Borneo Armed Constabulary was required to act in a purely military role. Thereafter, the Police began to concentrate more and more on normal police duties. At the outbreak of World War II, the Force comprised six European Officers, three Indian and two local-born Inspectors and 650 Rank and File. The Force continued to function during the Japanese Occupation but as the war advanced, many members of the Force absconded and joined the guerillas, led by Australian paratroopers, in fighting the Japanese.

Sabah suffered severely from the devastation of this war and the Police headquarters, in both Jesselton and Sandakan, were destroyed. After the liberation, the Force was re-constituted with an overall strength of about 1,000 officers and men, but for many years the general standards were perforce low. Over the years, deficiencies in the Force were made good in part but at the time of the formation of Malaysia, the Force was still suffering from shortages of equipment and lack of adequate manpower.

Despite these difficulties, a Police Field Force was formed in 1948 and a Marine Branch in 1950. During the Malayan Emergency, Field Force Platoons from Sabah served in South Malaya in 1949 and 1950. When the Brunei rebellion broke out in 1962, a Sabah Field Force Platoon was the first reinforcement to arrive in Brunei and held the airport so as to allow troop reinforcement: to be flown in. The Marine Branch of this Force had many successful encounte ith pirates and coastal raiders operating from the South Philippine Islands.

Organisation and Command

The Inspector-General of Police, who has his Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, is responsible to the Minister of Home Affairs for the control and direction of the Service and formulates policy on how the Service will be organised, administered

and operated within the context of Government policy. The Inspector-Genral also provides direction on conditions of service, personnel, recruitment, training, research and planning, internal security and public order, communications, marine police, finance and supply, the Criminal Investigation Department and the Special Branch. The Commissioners in Sabah and Sarawak and the Chief Police Officers in West Malaysia are responsbiie to the Inspector-General for day-to-day command and administration. The Inspector-General is assisted by the Deputy Inspector General who is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the Staff and for ensuring that the IG's policy is implemented.

Training

The Services possess modern and comprehensive training facilities. Students from countries inside and outside the Commonwealth are trained in various types of police duty in all of the Service training establishments. Countries as far apart as the Philippines, Nepal Nigeria and Bolivia have sent personnel to Malaysia for training.

Training courses for government officers of the Postal Services, Road Transport, Labour and Industrial Relations, Forest, Customs, Income Tax and Game Departments are regularly held at the Police College.

Criminal Investigation Department

In each Component/State, the CID is directed by a senior officer ranging in rank from Assistant Commissioner to Deputy Superintendent who is responsible to his Commissioner/Chief Police Officer in all matters relating to the detection of crime and prosecution. The CID contains separate branches dealing with secret societies, commercial crime, gaming and book-making. A branch also exists in the railways known as CID Railways.

Special Branch

The Special Branch of the Royal Malaysia Police, under the control of the Director, who is a Deputy Commissioner of Police, is responsible for the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of all aspects of security intelligence in Malaysia. After suppression of armed communist terrorism in Malaya in the 1948-60 Emergency, the primary task of the Special Branch has been to deal with the threat to the country by communist subversion.

Police Field Force

The Police Forces of Malaya, Sarawak and Sabah have always had a para-military role and, since the formation of Malaysia, the need for this were emphasised by the aggressive aspects of "Confrontation". The Police Field Force is organised, trained and equipped on military lines and is primarily employed in offensive jungle operations. Its secondary role is to provide a Federal reserve in the event of an outbreak of riots and civil commotion and to reinforce local police formations in the carrying out of preventive action against criminals. Police Field Force units are stationed in all three Components for operations against communist terrorists. There is also a Field Force unit organised to provide garrisons for the "forts", situated in deep jungle in the northern States of Malaya, which provide protection for the aborigines.

Public Order Companies, which are similar to Police Field Force Companies, are maintained primarily to deal with occurrences which require large numbers of police and to reinforce local police formations in the carrying out of special duties. As a secondary role, they are organised and equipped to carry out para-military operations against armed territories. In 1969, these public order companies were integrated into the Police Field Force.

Federal Reserve Units

In addition to the normal establishment of the Police for General Duties, a number of Federal Reserve Units are maintained. These are specialised and mobile

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units, highly trained In the physical aspects of the suppression of public disorder, in controlling large crowds when important functions and gatherings take place, in affording protection to important personages when required and in conducting emergency operations in the event of national or local disasters such as serious floods, fires, rail, road and aeroplane accidents. They also reinforce local police formations as necessary in order to combat temporary increases in the incidence of crime.

Marine Branch

The Marine Branch is responsbile for policing harbours, estuaries and territorial waters and for providing transport facilities for isolated police stations accessible only by sea or river. In the main, all aspects of marine training and maintenance are carried out by the Police themselves. The Branch works in close liaison with the Royal Malaysian Navy, the Royal Customs, Marine, Immigration and Fisheries Departments.

Signals Branch

The Signals Branch provides communications between all formations of the force by radio or by teleprinter links. The force is equipped with up-to-date single side band equipment and operates both high frequency and very high frequency networks. The majority of Police Stations are connected both by telephone and radio to their Command Unit while a large number of motor vehicles are provided with multi-channel equipment which enables them to be used anywhere in Malaysia.

Transport Branch

In modern day policing, the Transport Branch has a vital role in the maintenance of law and order. The Branch provides vehicles for Mobile Patrol Vehicles, Staff and load and personnel carriers and its own modern workshops for all manners of repairs.

Traffic Branch

This branch of the Service plays an important role in ensuring safety on the roads for all categories of road users by traffic control and the enforcement of Road Traffic Rules and Regulations. A large part of the rural area is covered by highway patrols comprising teams of fast saloon cars and motor-cycles, using radio and radar equipment. The traffic Branch also provide prestige escorts for important personages, particularly for official and civic functions.

and the public. They also play a large part in the ceremonial functions of Government. All bands enjoy a high tradition of musical and ceremonial efficiency. The Central Band in particular has acquired an international reputation which is probably unsurpassed by any police band in the world.

Bands

. The Service maintains Bands of varying size, which apart from maintaining morale and espirit de corps among police personnel, provide public entertainment throughout the country, thereby cementing the relationship between the police

Women Police

There is a Contingent of Women Police in each of the three components of the Royal Malaysia Police. Their main function is to deal with crime and related problems concerning women and young children. In addition, they play a part in the communications network and, in some cases, they assist with the admir -tration.

Auxiliaries

The Service maintains various types of volunteer auxiliary units in all components, whose function is to supplement the regular force, particularly in times of national emergency. This contribution by civic-minded citizens is a valuable asset to the Service.

Prisons

Prisons System.

Before the Second World War, each State or Settlement was directly responsible for the administration of the prisons within that State or Settlement. There were seven different and separate sets of prison legislation governing the administration of the prisons in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States and the Settlements. The then policy in all prisons was basically punitive; by making the life of prisoners hard and unpleasant, it was hoped that the prison sentence would operate as a deterrent to crime.

In 1946, a central administration was set up and a Commissioner of Prisons appointed to control the administration of all prisons. With the formation of Malaysia, the Malaysian Prisons Department comprises the Prisons Department in West Malaysia and the component Prisons Departments in Sarawak and Sabah. Although administratively a single federal unit, they operate under three separate Prison legislations until the introduction of new legislation that can be commonly applied. Notwithstanding the three separate legislations, the same policy and aim prevail for the Prisons Department as a whole. The Prisons Department (West Malaysia) administers the Prison Ordinance 1952, the Prison Rules 1953, the Juveniles Courts Ordinance 1947, together with related Ordinances dealing with Banishment and Restricted Residence Order. The functions of the Prisons Department as provided in these legislations are the safe custody of prisoners convicted or awaiting trial, their production to Courts on Orders received, infliction of the Death Penalty or corporal punishment ordered by the Courts. The governing policy laid down in the same legislations calls for the establishment of a prison system that provides suitable training, treatment and other social measures conducive to the reformation of prisoners.

Centres of Protective Custody.

The Malaysian Detention Camps are operated under three separate legislations i.e. the Internal Security Act, 1960 in West Malaysia, the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance 1962 in Sarawak, and the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance 1962, also in Sabah. The primary function of the Detention Camps is the safe custody and segregation of detainees and the treatment in accordance with these legislations. Detainees are persons whose detention have been ordered not through any action by the Courts and therefore should enjoy conditions of detention as near normal living conditions as possible though under confinement. Their treatment is in accordance with the relevant legislation supplemented by Standing Orders to make it as permissive as possible.

The penal establishments and detention camps are classified as follows: —

West Malaysia:

Central Training Prison: 1 (Taiping), Regional Training Prisons: 4 (Penang, Alor Star, Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru), Prison Camp Open Condition: 1 (Pengkalan Chepa, Kelantan), Central Prison for Special Prisoners: 1 (Seremban), Local Prisons (Men): 2 (Kuantan - Adult Prisoners), (Sungei Patani -

Young Prisoners), Local Prisons Women: 4 (Kuala Lumpur, Penang, AlorStar and Pengkalan Chepa), Henry Gurney School for Boys (Borstal Type): 2 (Telok Mas and Malacca); Henry Gurney School for Girls (Borstal Type): 1 (Batu Gajah); Detention Camps: 2 (Muar and Taiping), Special Detention Camp: 1 (Batu Gajah), Rehabilitation Centre for PCO Prisoners: 1 (Pulau Jerejak).

Sarawak:

Kuching Central Prison (Men), Women's Prison, Detention Centre (Men), Detention Centre (Women), Open Prison^Pending Road, Simanggang Central Prison, Sibu Central Prison, Miri Central Prison and Limbang Central Prison.

Sabah:

Central Prison, Kota Kinabalu; Regional Training Prison, Sandakan; Regional Training Prison, Tawau; Central Prison for Women (Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan; Detention and Rehabilitation Centre, Kota Kinabalu; Open Prison Keningau.

Prisoners.

In West Malaysia, all Star Class prisoners, i.e. first offenders and other prisoners who have no vicious habits or tendencies, sentenced to a period of 4 years or more, are transferred to the Central Training Prison. Regional Training Prisons receive all other classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence but Star Class and Ordinary Class prisoners are strictly segregated as far as conditions allow.

Local Prisons receive all classes of prisoners but retain only those sentenced to less than 6 months' imprisonment.

The Special Prison at Seremban receives prisoners sentenced to all terms of imprisonment and also those awaiting banishment.

Young Offenders below the age of 21 years are sent, according to sex, either to the Henry Gurney School for Boys at Telok Mas and Malacca, or the Henry Gurney School for (Sirls in Batu Gajah.

Summary of Penal System.

In keeping with the modern trend of prison administration, selected Prison Officers are sent regularly for training courses at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan, under the Colombo Plan and Federal Training Award Scholarships. The Prison Officers' Training School, Malaysia, Taiping, was also set up to provide training at all levels for all uniformed staff in the administration of penal establishments.

Persons sent to prison are not for punishment as in prewar days but for correction and rehabilitation. There has been a marked change since the reform was introduced, and prisoners are now provided with industrial training so that they can find employment or take up the trade they learnt in prison after their release. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been set up in almost every State to help find work for the prisoners or give whatever assistance required on their discharge from prison.

Prisoners are divided into 3 categories (a) Unconvicted, which includes those on remand or awaiting trial; (b). Civil, i.e. persons committed for debt, failure to obey maintenance orders, contempt of court; and (c). Convicted, i.e. those serving a sentence of imprisonment. Strict segregation of these classes is enforced * all times. Prisoners with sentences in excess of one month are eligible for a peri bf remission equal to one-third of their sentences while forfeiture for misconduct k deducted in days. A Progressive Stage system is established at every prison with increasing privileges attached to the higher stages. Such privileges include writing of letters and visits by friends and relatives.

Regular monthly visits are made to the prisons by the Visiting Justices.

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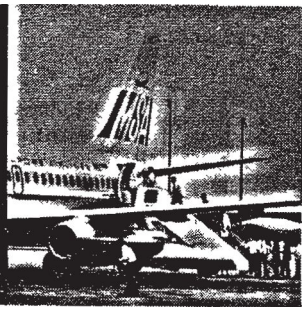
Transport



Transport System

MALAYSIA'S TRANSPORT SYSTEM is one of the best in the Far East, if not in Asia.

The pattern of Malaysia's transport route results from the configuration of the country and its disproportionate wealth of mountain and jungle. The chief transport arteries run along the alluvial plain lying to the west of the central north-south mountain range of Malaya. East of the main range and the Borneo territories, transport facilities are relatively undeveloped, but the picture is changing under the stimulus of the Government's rural development policy.

Co-ordination of transport rests with the Minister of Transport, who exercises policy control by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the various Acts under which the transport and port organisations operate. The Railway Administration is advised by a Railway Board.

Road transport is in private hands, but its operation is regulated and controlled by licence.

Air service is operated by a public company and changes in its fares and scheduled services are subject to the Minister of Transport's consent. International air service serving Malaysia are regulated by agreement with the Government concerned.

Coastal shipping serving Malaysia is based principally on Singapore but some operate from Penang.

River transport is not of more than local significance in Malaya, though it plays an important in the transportation system of East Malaysia.

Railway

Length of Railway

(a) 1036 miles of main running lines

(b) 1342 miles, including loops, sidings and yards.

Express Services

Ten daily express services running between Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Butterworth as under:-

Singapore			**Kuala Lumpur**			
Departure	—	**8.10a.m.**	— **Arrival**	—	—	3.35 p.m.
Departure	—	**7.35 p.m.**	— **Arrival**	—	—	6.40 a.m. (2nd & 3rd class only)
"	—	9.15 p.m.	— "	—	—	7.30 a.m.
Kuala Lumpur			Butterworth			
Departure		9.30 p.m.	— Arrival	—	—	6.47 a.m.
"		8.50 a.m.	— "	—	—	4.45 p.m.
Butterworth			Kuala Lumpur			
Departure		9.05 a.m.	— Arrival	—	—	5.15 p.m.
Departure		9.05 p.m.	— "	—	—	7.12 a.m.

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Kuala Lumpur		Singapore	
Departure	8.15 p.m.	Arrival	7.15 a.m. (2nd & 3rd class only)
Departure	10.00 p.m.	Arrival	7.42 a.m.
"	8.30 a.m.	"	3.45 p.m.

Train Fares

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Singapore to Kuala Lumpur	$36.20	$17.40	$11.60
Singapore to Ipoh	55.40	26.60	17.70
Singapore to Butterworth	72.00	34.50	23.00

Railcar Service

Fast railcar service operates between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. The fare per passenger is ¿12.50 (3rd class) and $19.00 (2nd class) and every passenger is guaranteed a seat. Chilled towels and newspapers are provided on request.

Singapore		**Kuala Lumpur**	
Departure	**1.40 p.m.**	**Arrival**	**7.35 p.m.**
Kuala Lumpur		**Singapore**	
Departure	**1.30 p.m.**	**Arrival**	**7.30 p.m.**

International Express

Runs thrice a week, leaving Butterworth for Bangkok on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arriving Butterworth from Bangkok on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

***The through fares on the International Express are as follows:**

	1st Class	**2nd Class**
Singapore to Bangkok	**$135.30**	**$65.90**
Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok	**99.30**	**48.70**
Ipoh to Bangkok	**80.10**	**39.50**
Butterworth to Bangkok	**65.50**	**32.50**

•Passengers travelling on the International Express and Southern Express are required to pay an Express Train Charge of $3.00 per person for single journey and $6.00 per person for double journey which is additional to the appropriate normal fares. Sleeping accommodation is available and the charges which are additional to the appropriate normal fares are as follows:

	Single Journey	Double Journey
1st Class air-conditioned cabin (single berth)	$33.60 per cabin	$67.20 per cabin
1st Class air-conditioned cabin (two berths in a cabin)	22.40 per berth	44.80 per berth
1st Class Non air-conditioned	15.00 per berth	29.90 per berth
2nd Class Lower Berth	11.20 per berth	22.40 per berth
2nd Class Upper Berth	7.50 per berth	15.00 per berth
Seat in Air-conditioned 1st Class Day Coach	4.50 per seat	9.00 per seat

Prior reservation is recommended and may be made up to 30 days in advance. Such reservation may not be held unless fares and berth charges are paid within 48 hours of application.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION is available on the night express trains between Kuala Lumpur and Butterworth (for Penang), and Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, and also on the Sumpitan Emas (Golden Blowpipe) Express between K. Lumpur/Singapore and Tumpat.

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Charges for sleeping accommodation are:

Express Trains — Kuala Lumpur/Butterworth and Kuala Lumpur/Singapore	Single	Return
1st class air-conditioned cabin	$10.00	$20.00
Berth in 1st class air-pressurised cabin (two berths in a cabin)	5.00 per berth	10.00
Berth in 2nd class coach	3.00 per berth	6.00
Seat in 3rd class Sleeperette Coach	2.00 per seat	4.00

Food and Refreshments

BUFFET CARS. Food, drinks and light refreshments are available to passengers of all classes on the day and night express trains.

Passengers may remain seated in the air-conditioned first-class buffet cars throughout the journey on the day express trains between Kuala Lumpur and Butterworth (for Penang), and between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Prior reservation for seats in these cars can be made on payment of a fee of $1.00 per seat.

Travel Concessions

The Malayan Railway offers concessions for group travel at the following rates:

SINGLE FARE for the double journey for a party of 100 or more persons;

SINGLE FARE AND A THIRD for the double journey for a party of 50 or more persons;

SINGLE FARE AND A HALF for the double journey for a party of 10 or more persons.

Provided, that the whole party travels together on both journeys.

Applications for such return concession fares should be made to the respective District Traffic Superintendent.

SPECIAL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS are available for bona-fide tourists for day. travel from Singapore to Butterworth (Penang) or vice-versa at Malayan $75/- per person. This includes a seat in an air-conditioned first-class buffet car throughout the journey and a night stop at the Station Hotel, Kuala Lumpur with dinner and breakfast.

A SECOND-CLASS RETURN TICKET at $27/- is available for day travel between Kuala Lumpur/Kajang/Seremban and Johore Bahru/Singapore or vice-versa. The ticket is valid up to 30 days for the return journey.

CONVEYANCE OF MOTOR CARS

Cheap rates for conveyance of cars from **Kuala Lipis to Kuala Krai** or vice-versa at $50/- per 4-wheeled open wagon for a single journey and $90/- for the double journey. This is available for those who wish to see Kelantan by car, avoiding the long drive to Kelantan.

Advance reservation for wagons for the transport of motor cars should be made to the Station Master at Kuala Lipis or Krai.

East Coast Line

The Golden Blowpipe runs between Gemas and Tumpat and Kelantan thrice a week as under:

	Gemas		*Tumpat*	
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday	Departure	3.00 a.m.	Arrival	4.50 p.m.
Monday, Thursday, Saturday	Arrival	11.25 p.m.	Departure	10.10 a.m.

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Through coaches with sleeping accommodation are attached from Singapore and Kuala Lumpur for Tumpat and vice-versa as under:

Departure			Arrival		
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Singapore	9.15 p.m.	Tumpat	4.50 p.m.	Wednesday, Friday, Sunday
	K. Lumpur	10.00 p.m.			

Departure			Arrival		
Monday, Thursday, Saturday	Tumpat	10.10 a.m.	K. Lumpur	7.30 a.m.	Tuesday, Friday, Sunday
			Singapore	7.42 a.m.	

Transport of Goods

The Malayan Railway operates express freight services to provide express delivery of goods between main points. Goods tendered for transport before 3.00 p.m. at Singapore are normally available for delivery at Kuala Lumpur the next morning and at Ipoh the next afternoon.

Through express freight trains are operated between Butterworth and Singapore, Butterworth and Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

All times and fares given are subject to change without notice.

Civil Aviation

Kuala Lumpur International Airport

Runway

Length:	3475 x 46 metres
Strength:	LCN 100
Medical facilities:	Airport Air Disaster Unit available with complete facilities — Ward, Operation theatre, ambulances.
Cargo Handling facilities:	Available
Hangar Space for Visiting Aircraft:	Nil
Repair facilities:	Minor repairs, spares held for B707 & VC10 & DC3/F27 (limited) by Malaysia-Singapore Airlines/Qantas.
Refuelling facilities:	From 0600 — 2130 local time daily.

Lighting Aids

Approach Lights:	On both runways, single white line extending 914 m from beginning of threshold. Cross bars at 305M and 610M from threshold. High intensity variable brilliance, white/green visual circling guidance lights facing west-ward.
Threshold Lights:	Both runways, Wingbar — green
Runway Lights:	Runways edge lighting high intensity variable brilliance. Combination of amber/white/amber.
Taxiway Lights:	Centre line green, except high speed turn-offs which are white. Taxiway edge lights are blue.
Apron Lights:	Floodlights
Emergency Lighting:	Automatic standby generator and power available for airfield lighting and telecommunications.
Landing Aids:	Visual Approach Slope Indicators on both runways. Instrument Landing system runway 33, VOR/DME.
Air Traffic Control:	Available throughout 24 hours.

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Airport Penang (Bayan Lepas)

Length of Runway 2134 x 37 metres.

Strength LCN 55

Aircraft Facilities:

(1) Cargo handling by Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, and contractors in town.

(2) Refuelling available, during airport operating hours.

Lighting Aids:

Approach Lights: On runway 04 only, single white centre line extending 914M from beginning of threshold. Cross bars at 305M and 610M intervals. High intensity variable brilliance. Flashing red hazard beacons will be installed on 5 surrounding hills.

Threshold Lights: Both runways, green wing bar.

Runway Lights: Runway edge lighting, high intensity variable brilliance. Combination of amber/white and amber.

Taxiway and Apron: Blue edged lights for taxiway and apron, with flood-lighting for apron.

Emergency Lighting: Automatic standby generator and power available for airfield lighting and telecommunications.

Landing Aids: Visual Approach Slope Indicator available for Runway 04 only.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and aerodrome times 0630 to 2030 hours local time, Tuesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday — 0630 to 2200 hours Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Aerodrome Ipoh

Length of Runway: 1,371 x 37 metres

Strength: LCIM 17.

Aircraft Facilities: Refuelling available on airfield 0815 — 1245 and from 1330 - 1700 Monday to Thursday. Friday 0815-1245 and 1340 — 1700. Not available on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

Landing Facilities: Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and aerodrome times sunrise to sunset.

Aerodrome Malacca.

Length of Runway: 1,372 x 37 metres; LCN 17

Aircraft Facilities: Refuelling Nil.

Landing Facilities: Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.

Air Traffic Control: From sunrise to sunset daily.

Aerodrome Alor Star

Length of Runway: 1750 x 46 metres

Strength: LCN 20.

Aircraft Facilities: Nil.

Landing Facilities: Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.

Air Traffic Control: From sunrise to sunset daily, except Sunday.

Aerodrome Kota Bharu

Length: 1372 x 37 metres

Strength: LCN 17

Lighting Aids: Gooseneck flares runway lights.

Landing Aids: VOR.

Refuelling Facilities: From 0815— 1230 and 1310 — 1700 local time on Saturday to Tuesday. On Wednesday 0815- 1230, 1310-1630 local time. Not available on Thursday, Friday and holidays.

Air Traffic Control: From sunrise to sunset.

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Aerodrome Kuantan

(Royal Malaysian Air Force Base): Prior Permission required for Civil Aircraft operations during normal operating hours (Kuantn 851—855 5 lines. Outside these hours PPR MINDEF KL. 87731 Ext. 332, 24 hours notice required.)

Aerodrome Kuala Trengganu

Length of Runway: 1372 x 46 metres
Strength: LCN 27
Aircraft Facilities: Nil
Landing Facilities: Runway Lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.
Air Traffic Control: Monday to Saturday 0730 local time to 1330 local time. Closed on Sunday.

Aerodrome Kota Kinabalu

Length of Runway: 1920 x 46 metres
Strength: LCN 40
Aircraft facilities:

(1) Repair facilities normally available by prior arrangement through agents.
(2) Cargo-handling facilities through agents by arrangement.
(3) Refuelling available from 0640 to 2000 hours local time. At other times, 2 hours' prior notice during aerodrome operating hours.

Lighting Aids:
Threshold Lights: Both runways, green wing bar.
Runway Lights: Runway edge lighting high intensity variable brilliance. Combination of amber/white/amber.
Taxiway and Apron: Blue edge lights.
Landing Aids: Visual Approach Slope Indicators available for Runway 02 only. VOR/OME available as en route aid.
Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and aerodrome times 0530 to 1830 hours local time. At other times, 3 hours' prior notice. (Jet aircraft operations permitted only between hours of sunrise and sunset).

Airport Kuching

Length of Runway: 1920 x 46 metres
Strength: LCN 40
Aircraft facilities: Refuelling available from 0630 to 1930 hours local time on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 0730 to 1930 local time on Tuesday and Saturday, 0700 to 1930 local time on Thursday and from 0630 to 1900 local time on Sunday. Other times, 2 hours' prior notice.

Lighting Aids
Threshold Lights: Both runways, green wing bar.
Runway Lights: Runway edge lighting high intensity variable brilliance. Combination of amber/white/amber.
Taxiway and Apron: Blue edge lights, with floodlighting of apron.
Landing Aids: Visual Approach Slope Indicators available for Runway 25 only. VOR/DME available as en route aid.
Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and Aerodrome times 0600 to 1900 hours local time daily.

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Aerodrome Sandakan

Length of Runway: 1372 x 30 metres

Strength: LCN 25

Aircraft facilities: Refuelling available from 0800 to 1245 and 1345 to 1620 hours local time daily. Other times, 2 hours' prior notice.

Lighting Aids: Runway lights — Gooseneck flares.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and aerodrome times sunrise to sunset for notified and scheduled movements. Other movements prior permission from FIC Kota Kinabalu before 1530 hours local time daily.

Aerodrome Labuan (Royal Malaysian Air Force Base)

Length of Runway: 1847 x 46 metres

Strength: LCN 45

Aircraft facilities: Refuelling available from 0730 to 1200 and 1300 to 1630 hours local time Monday to Friday and from 0730 to 1130 hours local time on Saturday. Other times, 2 hours prior notice.

Lighting Aids: Runway Lights — Portable lights high and low intensity supplemented by goosenecks.

Aerodrome operating times: 0700 to 1830 hours local time daily from Monday to Saturday, 0700 to 0745 and 1545 to 1630 hours local time on Sunday for scheduled movements only. During promulgated hours, non-scheduled civil movements prior permission from RMAF Labuan at 4 hours prior notice. Outside promulgated hours, flights originating within East Malaysia, prior permission from RMAF Labuan at 24 hours' prior notice. Flights originating from other areas, prior permission from Tactical Air Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur (Tel: 87731 Ext. 332), at 24 hours' prior notice.

Aerodrome Bintulu

Length of Runway: 1372 x 31 metres

Strength: LCN 20

Aircraft Facilities: Refuelling available for scheduled movements; 2 hours' notice required for non-scheduled movements.

Landing Aids: Runway Lights — Gooseneck flares.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and Aerodrome times sunrise to sunset for notified and scheduled movements. Other movements, prior permission from FIC Kota Kinabalu before 1530 hours local time daily.

Aerodrome Lahad Datu

Length of Runway: 1189 x 31 metres

Strength: LCN 20

Landing Aids: Runway lights — Gooseneck flares.

Air Traffic Control: Air Control and Aerodrome times sunrise to sunset for notified and scheduled movements. Other movements, prior permission from FIC Kota Kinabalu before 1530 hours local time daily.

Aerodrome Miri

Length of Runway: 1372 x 30 metres

Strength: LCN 20

Aircraft Facilities: Refuelling available at 2 hours' prior notice before arrival of aircraft.

Landing Aids: Runway lights — Gooseneck flares.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and Aerodrome times sunrise to sunset for notified and scheduled movements. Other movements, prior permission from FIC Kota Kinabalu before 1130 hours local time daily.

Aerodrome Sibu

Length of Runway: 1372 x 30 metres

Strength: LCN 15

Aircraft Facilities: Refuelling available 0730 to 1200 and 1300 to 1630 hours local time from Monday to Friday and from 0800 to 1300 and 1430 to 1630 hours local time on Saturday and Sunday. At other times 2 hours' prior notice.

Landing Aids: Runway lights — Gooseneck flares.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and Aerodrome times sunrise to sunset for scheduled movements. Other movements prior permission from FIC Kota Kinabalu before 1530 hours local time daily.

Aerodrome Tawau

Length of Runway: 1372 x 30 metres

Strength: LCN 15

Aircraft Facilites: Refuelling available 0730 to 1200 and 1300 to 1630 hours local time from Monday to Friday and from 0730 to 1130 hours local time on Saturday. Other times 2 hours prior notice.

Landing Aids: Runway lights — Gooseneck flares.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic Control and aerodrome times 0630 to 1730 hours local time daily.

Penang Flying Club

Address: P.O. Boc 277, Penang.

Officials:

President: Mr. Ng Kam Kew

Vice-President: Mr. J.F. Hewitt

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Wilson Sabapathy

Treasurer: Messrs. Kennedy, Burkill & Co. Sdn. Bhd.,

Club Captain: Sq./Ldr. Gophal Ramdas.

Vice-Captain: B.F.Camp.

Services:

Flying instruction. Charter Flights, Joy Rides, Air Reconnaisance, Air Photography.

Membership Fees

Entrance Fee (Flying) $25.00 (Non-Flying) $10.00

Flying Member's subscription: $10.00 per month

Non-Flying Members: $2.00 per month

Charges for Power Flying: Cessna 172 f43.00 per hour; Cessna 150 $38.00 per hour.

Perak Flying Club

Address: Ipoh Airport, P.O. Box 161, Ipoh.

Officials

President: The Hon'ble Mentri Besar of Perak

Vice-President: Mr. M.S. Olver

Club Captain: Mr. Thoo Khai Wan

Club Vice-Captain: Dr. F.C. Ho

Chief Flying Instructor: Mr. E.K. Mitchell

Hon. Secretary: Mr. M.S. Olver

Treasurers: Cooper Brothers & Co.

Committee Members: D.Y.T.M. Raja Muda Perak

Y.M. Dato Major Raja Amir Raja Razmun, P.M. P.J.K.

Mr. W.D. Green

Mr. W.B. Frear

Mr. A.R. Noor

Mr. Yau Kin Mun
Mr. P.V. Matthews
Capt. Raja Sharifuddin

Membership	*Entrance Fee*	*Monthly Subscription*
Local Flying Member	$25.00	$5.00
Outstation Member (living beyond 20 miles from Club)	$25.00	$3.00
Non-Flying	$10.00	$2.00

Service

Power Flying — ^42.00 per hour to Club Members — with instruction £45.00 per hour.

Aircraft Available

Power

Cessna 150: 2/3 seater

Royal Selangor Flying Club

Address: Old Airport, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials:—

President: Mr. John Chow Pak Lun
Vice-President: Mr. W.J.R. Shaw
Club Captain: Mr. Yoong Siew Fun A.M.N.
Vice-Captain: Mr. P.G. Cowling
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Austin K.N. Voon
Committee Member: Sheikh Razak Shukor
Mr. K.M.C. Brooksbank
Mr. J.M.A.P. Gomez

Services

The Club undertakes training of pilots up to Private Pilots Licence Standard, aerial photography, charter flights, pay drops to estates or tin mines, parachuting and joy flights.

Open 24 hours daily, including Bar and Buffet Service.

Membership Fees

Entrance Fees: $50.00 (Gentlemen)
$20.00 (Ladies)
Monthly Subscriptions: $10.00
Outstation Members: No subscriptions payable unless using the Club more than 3 times in a month.

Aircraft Operated:—

Two Cessna "172"
Two Cessna "150"

Road Transport

Road Transport Department (West Malaysia)

Functions

The Road Transport Department does not operate but it supervises and regulates road transport services in West Malaysia with the object of ensuring the existence of a stable, efficient and economic transport system for the carriage of passengers and merchandise throughout the country and full co-ordination exists between the different forms of road transport so as to eliminate wasteful competition.

The Department -controls road transport in all its aspects, including the registration, licensing and inspection of snotor ^vehicles, both private and commercial, the conduct of driving tests and issue of driving licenses to drive motor vehicles and the collection of all fees accruing from such functions.

The Department comprises a Headquarters which is housed in the Government Offices Building at Petaling Jaya and 11 Regional Offices at Petaling Jaya, Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Penang, Alor Star, Seremban, Malacca, Raub, Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu, and Muar.

Vehicles Registered

Total number of vehicles registered in States of Malaya as on 31st December, 1967, 1968 and 1969.

	1967	*1968*	*1969*
Private Motor Cars	182,447	194,712	213,247
Motorcycles	251,529	278,836	312,686
Goods-carrying Vehicles	46,502	48,301	51,375
Taxis	5,558	5,685	5,955
Buses	4,234	4,672	5,347
Unclassified	10,096	10,325	10,715

Vehicle Registration

On the registration of a motor vehicle, the following fees are payable: $30.00 first registration; $5 in the case of motor cycles.

As from 16.1.1970, ad valorem registration fee was replaced by excise duty in respect of locally assembled M/Vs as follows:—

(a)	Private passenger cars	—	25%
(b)	Motorcycles	-	20%
(c)	Trucks	-	15%

In respect of imported units completely built up, the import duty payable is as follows:—

(a)	45%	+	2% surtax
(b)	30%	+	2% surtax
(c)	30%	+	2% surtax

Licence fees in respect of private passenger vehicles are based on the cylinder capacity of the vehicles, and are payable in advance for half-yearly or yearly periods. In the case of public service vehicles (other than hire cars, taxi cabs and hire-and-drive vehicles), additional fees are payable on the number of passengers authorised to be carried in the vehicle. For goods vehicles, the licence fees are assessed in accordance with the maximum permissible laden weight of the vehicle. In addition, a fee of $20 per month or part thereof is payable for supplying a Public Service Vehicle certificate for buses and $10 a month or part thereof for supplying a Carrier's Licence for Goods-Carrying Vehicles. Higher rates of licence fees are payable in respect of all vehicles using diesel oil. Applications for licences must be submitted on the prescribed form not less than 14 days before the date on which the licence applied for is to take effect, and may be made in person or through the post to the Registrar with whom the vehicle is registered. Applications must be supported by: (a) a certificate of insurance against Third Party Risk arising out of the use of the vehicle; (b) the registration book of vehicle; and (c) the prescribed fee.

Drivers

A driver is required to be in possession of a valid driving licence if he wishes to drive a motor vehicle in West Malaysia. A driving licence costs $20 a year and may be taken out for one year or three years, except that in the case of a Provisional

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(Learner's) Driving Licence, the fee is $20 for each period of three months. Applications must be made on the prescribed form to the Registrar of the area in which the applicant resides. A competent driving licence will not be granted, unless the applicant satisfies the Registrar that he has (a) within one year previously passed the prescribed driving tests, or (b) within five years previously held a competent driving licence issued by a competent authority in Malaya for the same class or classes of vehicles for which he is applying to drive, or (c) within five years previously held a competent driving licence issued by a competent authority in any other country for the same class or classes of vehicles for which he is applying to drive, and that tests of competence to drive comparable with the tests prescribed under the Malaya Road Traffic Ordinance, are in force in that country.

Competent Drivers

The total number of competent driving licences issued during 1969-101,820.

Learner Drivers

The total number of learner driving licences issued during 1969 — 10,243.

Tests Conducted

The total number of driving tests conducted for the period

(i) 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1967 - 100,023
(ii) 1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1968 - 100,302
(iii) 1st January, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 - 112,063.

Bus Services

There are 934 omnibus routes in Malaya, and during 1969, omnibuses travelled some 150 million miles over these routes and carried about 406 million passengers. The average fare is four cents per mile.

Name of Company	*Routes*	*Fares between terminus*
The Kuantan-Kuala Lumpur Express Omnibus Co. Ltd.	Kuantan-Kuala Lumpur	$ 5.00
The Sharikat Kenderaan Melayu Kelantan Bhd.	Kota Bharu-K. Trengganu	4.30
M/s Thong Aik Omnibus Co. Ltd.	Chukai Kemaman-K. Trengganu	3.00
M/s Malacca-Singapore Express Ltd.	Singapore — Malacca	6.50
The Sharikat Perjalanan Terus Butterworth-Kuala Lumpur Ltd.	Butterworth — K. Lumpur	11.50
The Kuala Lumpur-Singapore Express Ltd.	K. Lumpur — Singapore	12.00
The Kuala Lumpur-Malacca Express Ltd.	K. Lumpur — Malacca	4.00
Central Province Wellesley Transport Co. Ltd. and Lean Hock Bus Co. Ltd.	Mitchell Pier — Butterworth-Kulim	.75
The Sharikat Perjalanan Terus Sabak Bernam-K. Lumpur Ltd.	(i) Telok Anson — Sabak Bernam	5.00
	(ii) Sabak Bernam — K.Lumpur	4.00
Kuala Lumpur, Klang and Port Swettenham Omnibus Co. Ltd.	Kuala Lumpur — Port S'ham (Limited Stop Service)	1.05

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Sri Jaya Transport Co. (PTM) Ltd. —	—K. Lumpur — Port S'ham (Limited Stop Service)	1.15
South East Express Ltd. — —	—Johore Bharu — Mersing	3.00
Sharikat Express Kuala Trengganu Kuantan Berhad — — —	—Kuantan — K. Trengganu	5.00
*Singapore-Johore Express	Singapore — Johore	
Kenderaan Bas MARA	— (i) K. Lumpur — Kota Bharu via Kuantan & K. Trengganu	16.00
	— (ii) K. Lumpur — K. Trengganu	12.00
	— (iii) Kuantan — Kota Bharu	10.00
Foh Hup Omnibus Co., Berhad	— Kuala Lumpur — Seremban	1.20
Kulim, Baling Road Transport Co. Ltd. & Central P.W.Transport Co. Ltd.	—Mitchell Pier — Baling (Limited Stop Service)	2.00
Ipoh-Teluk Anson Express	—Ipoh — Teluk Anson	2.20
Ikatan Setia Co. Ltd.	—Kuantan — Johore Bharu	7.50
The United Transport Co. Ltd. & The United Traction Co. Ltd.	—Butterworth — Alor Star (Limited Stop Service)	2.40

* All fares not to exceed controlled rates as gazetted in Singapore from time to time.

Ports

Port of Penang

The port of Penang is a natural harbour lying between the island of Penang and the mainland of Province Wellesley on the northwest coast of West Malaysia. It is the principal point of entry and exit of goods to and from the whole of the northwest coast of West Malaysia. The Penang Port Commission is the port authority and was incorporated by an ordinance in 1955 to supersede the previous port authority, the Penang Harbour Board, and to take over the Prai Wharf undertaking of the Malayan Railway.

Facilities of the Port

The facilities offered by the Penang Port Commission include five deepwater berths on the mainland, known as the Butterworth Wharves, of 2,928 feet with 32 feet of water alongside. In keeping with the latest international trends in shipping and cargo handling, the Penang Port Commission has made provision for the handling of container ships and containerised cargo when such facilities are required. For this purpose, two of the five berths have been designed for easy conversion to become container berths. The container berths will have a supporting land space of about 21 acres for the provision of ancillary services, such as container terminals, special depots for loading and unloading containers, stacking areas and long parks. There are two deepwater berths on the island, known as Swettenham Pier, with a total length of 1,200 feet with 32 feet of water alongside. The Commission also has a lighter fleet of 25 vessels, with a total capacity of approximately 3,400 tons, slipv\ey repair facilities for small vessels up to 700 tons deadweight and minor repairs to ocean-going vessels. Fresh-water service is a'so available both at the wharves and roads.

In addition to its installations on the island at Swettenham Pier and [1] mainland at the Butterworth Wharves, the Commission administers the port installations at Prai which are linked with the road and railway systems of West Mak«y sia. The installations were taken over from the Malayan Railway and consist of 2,600 feet of wharves for lighters and coastal craft together with a considerable area of godowns and open storage space.

In addition to the facilities offered by the Penang Port Commission, there is a large number of private concerns in the port offering lighterage and stevedoring services. These private concerns operate approximately 350 lighters of varying sizes. Goods handled by these private operators are landed or loaded largely over the free public lighter wharves on Penang Island at Weld Quay or at legal landing places on the mainland.

Penang is not a main bunkering port but bunkers may be obtained by coastal vessels at the two wharves at Butterworth owned by Shell Malaysia Limited and Esso Standard (M) Limited and at the wharf at Prai owned by Caltex (M) Limited. Limited quantities of bunkers can be supplied by two barges with a total capacity of 520 tons, owned by Straits Towage Syndicate.

Ferry Service

The Commission also maintains a ferry service between Penang Island and the mainland at Butterworth. Altogether, six end-loading vessels equipped with Voith Schneider propellers are in use to operate the ferry sevice between Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda (Penang) and Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim (Butterworth). The service operates at 10, 15 and 30-minute intervals depending on the time of the day, and when there is an usually heavy demand, as many ferry vessels as necessary are "put on the run.

The time taken to cross the two ferry terminals, which are approximately 2.1 miles apart, is from 12 to 15 minutes.

Each ferry provides accommodation for 460 passengers and 32 cars of average size. The ferry terminals and the ferry vessels are designed to take loads of up to 8 tons per axle and will accommodate vehicles up to 8 feet wide and 11 feet 6 inches in height, but vehicles of a height greater than 10 feet 6 inches may be subject to some delay when tides are unfavourable. In general, there is no restriction as to the length of vehicles.

Two new ferries are at present under construction and are expected to be put into service in early 1971. With these two additional ferries, the service will operate at more frequent intervals.

Port Swettenham

Port Limits

The Port Limits as defined under Section 6 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, vide Legal Notification No. 113 of 1966 are:—

"All the waters in the Klang Straits, Klang River, Sungei Aur, Selat Lumut, Sungei Langat and other waterways contained within the parallels 2° 58' N and 3° 05' N. and the meridians 101° 20' E. and passing through Connaught Bridge i.e. 101° 28' 30' E. approximately, including all piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks and other similar works whether within or without the line of high water mark, any position on the shore or bank within 50 yards of high water marks subject to any rights of private property therein."

Facilities at the South Port

The South Port provides three ocean wharves 1,490 feet long with 30 feet, 32 feet and 35 feet of water alongside, two coastal shipping wharves of 950 feet with 20 feet of water alongside, 5 swinging buoys, and two anchorages. Three to four vessels of not more than 250 feet in length and with drafts up to 18 feet can be accommodated at North Shore Anchorage. A transit shed measuring 24,882 square feet is provided on Wharf No. 3. Shell Company has a private jetty which can take vessels up to 420 feet in length with drafts not exceeding 20 feet. There are also three lighterage wharves and two conveyor wharves. There are 393,912 square feet of covered accommodation in the area, of which approximately

1 /3rd has been leased out to private firms. All transit and storage sheds are rail and road served. There are also very expensive privately-owned bulk storage and warehouses within the Port premises. The South Port has 120,000 square feet of open storage plinths served by 10-ton and 5-ton gantry cranes.

Facilities at the North Port

Wharves:

There are four wharves at the North Port with a total length of 2,490 feet. Each berth is 580 feet long and has a width of 202 feet. The width of apron in front of the transit shed is 40 feet and in the rear 60 feet.

There are concrete wharves with a safe working load of 4 cwt. per square foot and a maximum point load of 10 tons. The draft alongside all four wharves is 30 feet. There is a rail track on the wharf apron.

Transit Sheds:

Each wharf is served with a transit shed with a continuous surface from the wharf without a loading platform and thus facilitate the use of forklift trucks and other mechanical equipments. The individual dimensions of the transit sheds are as follows:—

101'x 482'= 48,682 sq.ft.
101'x 442'= 44.642 sq.ft.
101'x 482'= 48,682 sq.ft.
101'x 482'= 48,682 sq.ft.

The sheds are provided with lockfasts of 750 square feet each for the storage of special cargo. To facilitate easy clearance of cargo both inward and outward, all transit sheds are fitted with large doors, 16 feet wide and 15 feet high. For the convenience of handling goods by mechanical means, the transit sheds have no internal pillars.

All transit sheds have two rail tracks in the rear. Total v\egon capacity at each wharf at a time is 45 wagons. The rail track on both the wharf and in the rear of the transit shed can take axle load of 12 tons per axle. Road deliveries can be taken from the rear and the sides of the sheds.

The transit sheds have a maximum load capacity of 3 cwt. per square foot.

Long Storage Sheds

There are four storage warehouses located behind the wharves with a total area of 70,800 square feet. All are road and rail served with door clearance, 17 feet wide and 15 feet high. The two new sheds constructed during the year are served by road and not by rail.

Open Yard Storage

There are open paved areas totalling 109,200 square feet for the handling and storage of heavy and bulky goods. One mobile crane of 25 tons lifting capacity, along with a 15,000 pound lifting capacity forklift trucks, are provided for operating in this area.

Mechanical Equipment

A feature of the port is the wide range of modern mechanical equipment n daily use. Three wharves at the South Port are furnished with an ample number cranes, ranging in capacity from 2 to 5 tons, whilst a fleet of scammells serves to transport goods from the wharves to the sheds and vice versa.

Handling of Cargo on Wharves

The handling of cargo on wharves is carried out by the Authority's subsidiary company, the Cargo Handling Corporation Limited.

Post Offices

Organisation

The Postal Services Department of Malaysia comes under the portfolio "of the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications. The Department is under the control of the Director General of Posts.

For more than fifty years, there have existed special inter-territorial postal arrangements between the postal administrations of the Commonwealth in Southeast Asia, but one of the first formal agreements was the establishment in 1934 of the Postal Union, comprising the Colony of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. After the Japanese occupation, the Unfederated Malay States were admitted to the Union and the agreement was revised and reissued in 1949 as the Postal Union of Malaya Agreement which is now regarded as revoked by the Malaysia Act, 1963.

Malaysia is a member of the Universal Postal Union, an international organisation founded in 1874. The Union is recognised by the United Nations as a specialised agency, whose aim is to secure the improvement of postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Malaysia formally adheres to the convention which is the legal basis of the Union. The Convention fixes the constitutional structure of the Union and regulates the handling of letter mail passing from one territory to another. Other types of mail are governed by special agreements which are binding only on the countries which have acceded to them. The Detailed Executive Regulations, complementary to the Convention and Agreements, are regarded as administrative agreements between the Postal Administrations.

The Central Accounting Organisation of the Postal Services Department in Kuala Lumpur, together with the West Malaysia Headquarters of the Post Office Savings Bank at Petaling Jaya, the Broadcasting and Television Licences Records Section and the West Malaysia Postal Stores are under the control of the Director of Posts (Finance), while operational control of Post Office services in West Malaysia is vested in the Director of Posts, (Operations), who is responsible to the Director General of Posts for the day-to-day maintenance of all postal services, the preparation of development plans and the implementation of the West Malaysia postal policy.

For administrative convenience. West Malaysia is divided into the following eight divisions and one district, each under the control of a Divisional Controller of Posts:

(a) Penang Division — Penang;
(b) Kedah and Perlis Division — Kedah, Perl is;
(c) Perak Division — Perak;
(d) Selangor Division — Selangor (except Kuala Lumpur District);
(e) Kelantan and Trengganu Division — Kelantan and Trengganu;
(f) Negri Sembilan and Malacca Division — Negri Sembilan and Malacca;
(g) Johore Division — Johore;

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(h) Pahang Division — Pahang;
(i) Kuala Lumpur District — Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya.

WEST MALAYSIA POSTAL SERVICES

POST OFFICES

There are 242 static Post Offices in West Malaysia which transact full postal business, and also operate many agency services on behalf of Government and quasi-government Departments. These agency services include the payment of pensions, the payment of Dependants' Allowance on behalf of the Malaysian Armed Forces, the sale of Social Welfare Lotteries Board Tickets, and Toto coupons, the payment of warrants issued by the Rubber Industries Replanting Board, the sale of Broadcast Listeners' Licences and Television Licences, the collection of payments for electricity and water services, acceptance of contributions for the National Land Finance Co-operative Society Limited, Muslim Pilgrim Savings Corporation, the sale of dog badges. Highway Code booklets and a number of facilities provided for the Employees' Provident Fund Board.

In addition. Mobile Post Offices have also been introduced in West Malaysia to meet the needs of the rural population. Approximately $11.7 million worth of business was transacted at Mobile Post Offices during 1969 and over 16,672 Savings Bank accounts were opened. The value of the money orders issued totalled ¿1,236,005.00. There are seventy-two Mobile Post Offices in service.

POSTAL AGENCIES

In villages and small townships, the needs of the inhabitants are met by Postal Agencies providing services mainly restricted to postal communication. At a number of selected agencies, facilities are also provided for the sale and encashment of Postal Orders. There are six hundred and fifty three Postal Agencies in West Malaysia and also 3 Riverine Postal Agencies under the charge of postmen based at Temerloh, Jerantut and Kota Tinggi. These Riverine Postal Agencies serve the riverine villages along certain sections of the Pahang and Johore Rivers.

DELIVERY SERVICES

In all the larger towns in West Malaysia, a twice daily house-to-house delivery service is standard but in the smaller towns, a once daily delivery service is provided.

The Malayan Railways and the Malaysia-Singapore Airlines provide the chief means of conveyance for inland mail. Areas not served by rail or air receive and despatch mails by departmental motor services or by road transport services operated by private companies.

There are 8 offices of exchange in West Malaysia which handle surface mails to and from overseas countries. The chief ports for incoming overseas surface mail are Penang and Port Swettenham. However, a small proportion of incoming and outgoing mail is routed via Singapore.

The principal offices of exchange for handling air mail to and from overseas in West Malaysia are Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Johore Bahru. However, with increasing use being made of Kuala Lumpur International Airport by international air lines, Kuala Lumpur is now becoming the major office of exchange for handling all overseas Airmail to and from West Malaysia.

CASH TURNOVER

The cash turnover at Post Offices and Postal Agencies in West Malaysia totalled $1,025.1 million in 1969, an increase of $111.6 million over 1968.

POSTAGE STAMPS

The present Malaysia definitive postage stamps, consisting of fifteen denominations, are issued in two series. The National series, which depicts Malaysian butterflies, consists of eight denominations, viz., 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $2, $5 and $10. These stamps, which do not bear State individuality, are common to all the thirteen States of Malaysia. The State series, which depicts Malaysian orchids, consists of seven denominations, viz., 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents and 20 cents. These stamps bear a portrait of His Highness the Ruler of the State and/or the State Crest and the name of the State in Jawi and Roman characters. A new series of State stamps depicting butterflies is expected to be released early in 1971.

Commemorative postage stamps have been issued to mark events of outstanding national and international significance. Official First Day Covers and brochures have also been produced and sold at Post Offices and Postal Agencies in the country. Philatelic Bulletins have also been issued to publicise the issue of the commemorative stamps and are issued free-of-charge. First Day Cover albums were also produced and sold throughout Malaysia. A special philatelic service is provided at all Post Offices in Malaysia for the date stamping of First Day Covers used in conjunction with commemorative postage stamps.

A new service was introduced for the benefit of collectors of First Day Covers. Special First Day of Issue date-stamps were used for the cancellation of all First Day Covers affixed with commemorative postage stamps at the larger Post Offices.

Official stamp albums to contain all current definitive stamps of the 13 States of Malaysia were put on sale at all Post Offices.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

At the end of 1969, there were 1,583,117 depositors and $255 million to their credit. The extension of postal facilities throughout West Malaysia and the general increase in the prosperity of the country have contributed in a large measure to this steady growth.

The School Savings Scheme totalled $142,436 in 1969 compared with $131,426 during 1968.

The Group Savings Scheme continued to be increasingly popular. Under this Scheme, regular monthly savings of participating employees in large firms, institutions and government departments are transferred directly from their paysheets to their respective savings accounts. At the end of 1969, there were 975 depositors with a total saving of $192,004.

A similar scheme, called the Forces Savings Scheme, is operated for the benefit of the members of the Armed Forces. Under this Scheme, there were 12,941 depositors, saving a total of $4,639,490 during 1969, compared with $4,129,635 in 1968.

The Savings Bank in West Malaysia continued to invest all available funds in Malaysian Government securities. The total amount invested during 1969 was $39,980,000 compared with $49,698,000 during 1968.

SARAWAK

POST OFFICES

At the close of 1969, there were 44 Post Offices providing for the sale of stamps, acceptance of registered articles and parcels, sale and acceptance of Money and Postal Orders, Post Office Savings Bank facilities, acceptance and delivery of telegrams, etc. Agency Services provided by Post Offices include sale of Broadcast Receiving Licences, sale of Social Welfare Lotteries Board tickets,

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Toto coupons and acceptance of deposits on behalf of the Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation.

In addition, three Mobile Post Offices are in operation to serve the rural population.

POSTAL AGENCIES

At the close of 1969, there were 55 Postal Agencies in Sarawak. In addition, there were 144 Licensed Stamp Vendors of which 75 are Class "A" Stamp Vendors. Many of these Vendors and the Postal Agents deal with mails and sale of postage stamps.

CASH TURNOVER

The Cash turnover at Post Offices in 1969 amounted to $24,855,109 as against $23,057,292 in 1968.

DELIVERY SERVICE

In the larger towns in Sarawak, there is a twice daily house-to-house delivery service. The bulk of the correspondence is delivered through Post Office Boxes in the main towns.

Even though the recent development of road communications has improved the land transport system considerably, there are still a large number of Villages and Kampongs which are inaccessible and deliveries to these places cannot be introduced yet.

MAIL SERVICE

The overall volume of mails handled in 1969 was 19.5 million articles compared to 17.6 million in 1968.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The volume of Savings Bank business continued to expand in 1969, the number of transactions being 8.6% greater than in 1968. The number of depositors increased by 7% to a total of 15,854. The excess of deposits over withdrawals during 1969 was $228,396 compared with $21,828 during 1968.

The total amount invested in securities as at 31st December, 1969 was $5,260,316 (nominal value).

SABAH

POST OFFICES

At the close of 1969, there were sixteen State Post Offices in Sabah, providing the full range of postal services. Agency services are also operated at all Post Offices as well as certain Postal Agencies on behalf of Government and quasi-Government Departments.

In addition, six Mobile Post Offices were in operation to provide services to the sub-urban and rural population. These vehicles are based in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Tawau, Kudat and Labuan.

POSTAL AGENCIES

In villages and small townships, the needs of the inhabitants are met by official and private Postal Agencies.

At the close of 1969, there were fifty-six Postal Agencies.

The cash turnover at Post Offices and Postal Agencies in 1969 amounted to approximately $14.9 million, an increase of $7.4 million over 1968.

DELIVERY SERVICES

At all Post Offices in Sabah and at certain Postal Agencies, there is a twice daily house-to-house delivery service. The bulk of correspondence is delivered through Post Office Boxes in the main towns, whilst in the rural areas, delivery is effected by means of private locked mail bags.

MAIL SERVICES

In 1969, a total of 21.4 million articles were handled in Sabah.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

Post Office Savings Bank business is now available at all Post Offices and Mobile Post Offices throughout Sabah. There are now 6,330 accounts, with a credit of $2,924,560.00.

Airmail Postage Rates

Country of Destination	*Per ½ Ounce*		*Postcards*	*Light Air Letters*
	Letters	*2nd class correspondence*		
	$ c.	*c.*	*c.*	*c.*
Abu Dhabi	75	30	40	30
Afghanistan	75	30	40	30
Alaska	1 05	35	55	30
Albania	75	30	40	30
Algeria	1 05	35	55	30
Andorra, Republic of		See France		
Angola		See Portuguese West Africa		
Antilles (Netherlands Antilles)	1 05	35	55	30
Argentine Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Ascension	1 05	35	55	30
Australia (including Cocos-Keeling Ids.)	50	20	25	30
Austria	75	30	40	30
Azores	1 05	35	55	30
Bahamas	1 05	35	55	30
Bahrain	75	30	40	30
Balearic Islands	75	30	40	30
Banks Islands		See New Hebrides		
Barbados	1 05	35	55	30
Belgium	75	30	40	30
Bermuda	1 05	35	55	30
Bolivia	1 05	35	55	30
Botswana (Rep. of) (Formerly Bechuanaland Prot.)	1 05	35	55	30
Brazil	1 05	35	55	30
British Guiana (See Guyana)				
British Honduras	1 05	35	55	30
British Somaliland		See Somali Republic		

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Country of Destination	Per ½ Ounce		Postcards	Light Air Letters
	Letters	2nd class correspondence		
	$ c.	c.	c.	c.
Bulgaria	75	30	40	30
Burma	30	15	15	30
Burundi	1 05	35	55	30
Cambodia	30	15	15	30
Cameroons (British Sphere)	1 05	35	55	30
Cameroons (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Canada (including Newfoundland)	1 05	35	55	30
Canary Islands	1 05	35	55	30
Cape Verde Islands	1 05	35	55	30
Caroline Islands	50	20	25	30
Cayman Islands	1 05	35	55	30
Central African Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Ceylon	40	20	20	30
Chad (Rep. of)	1 05	35	55	30
Chile	1 05	35	55	30
China (including Manchuria)	40	20	20	30
Colombia (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Congo Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Cook (or Hervy Island)	See New Zealand Island Territories			
Corsica	75	30	40	30
Costa Rica	1 05	35	55	30
Cuba	1 05	35	55	30
Cyprus (Republic)	75	30	40	30
Cyrenaica	1 05	35	55	30
Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic	75	30	40	30
Dahomey (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Denmark	75	30	40	30
Doha	See Qatar			
Dominica	1 05	35	55	30
Dominican Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Dubai	75	30	40	30
Ecuador	1 05	35	55	30
Egypt	See United Arab Republic			
Ellice Islands	See Gilbert and Ellice Islands			
El Salvador (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Eritrea	1 05	35	55	30
Estonia (USSR)	75	30	40	30
Ethiopia	1 05	35	55	30
Falkland Islands	1 05	35	55	30
Fanning Island	See Gilbert and Ellice Islands			
Faroe Islands	75	30	40	30
Fiji Islands	50	20	25	30
Finland	75	30	40	30
Formosa (Taiwan)	40	20	20	30

PERDA LEADERS FOUNDAT YAYAS KEPIMPIN

Country of Destination	Per ½ Ounce		Postcards	Light Air Letters
	Letters	2nd class correspondence		
	$ c.	c.	c.	c.
France	75	30	40	30
French Equatorial Africa	(See Central African Republic)			
French Guiana	1 05	35	55	30
French Guinea	See Guinea (Republic of)			
French Polynesia	50	20	25	30
French Sudan	See Mali Republic			
French Territory of the Afars & Issas (formerly French Somali Coast)	1 05	35	55	30
French West Indies (Guadeloupe and Martinique)	1 05	35	55	30
Gabon Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Gambia	1 05	35	55	30
Gaza and Khan Yunis	75	30	40	30
Germany	75	30	40	30
Ghana	1 05	35	55	30
Gibraltar	75	30	40	30
Gilbert (Ellice Islands)	50	20	25	30
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	75	30	40	30
Greece	75	30	40	30
Greenland	75	30	40	30
Grenada	05	35	55	30
Guam	See Marian Islands			
Guatemala	1 05	35	55	30
Guinea (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Guyana	1 05	35	55	30
Haiti (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Hawaii, Honolulu, and other Hawaiian Islands	1 05	35	55	30
Holland	See Netherlands			
Honduras Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Hong Kong	30	15	15	30
Hungary	75	30	40	30
Iceland	75	30	40	30
India	40	20	20	30
Indo-China	(See Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam)			
Indonesia (Republic of)	30	15	15	30
Iran (Persia)	75	30	40	30
Iraq	75	30	40	30
Irish Republic (Eire)	75	30	40	30
Israel (Palestine)	75	30	40	30
Italy	75	30	40	30
Ivory Coast	1 05	35	55	30

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Country of Destination	Per ½ Ounce		Postcards	Light Air Letters
	Letters	2nd class correspondence		
	$ c.	c.	c.	c.
Jamaica	1 05	35	55	30
Japan	50	20	25	30
	(No Registration for Light Air Letters)			
Jordan	75	30	40	30
Kenya and Uganda	1 05	35	55	30
Korea (South)	50	20	25	30
Kuwait	75	30	40	30
Laos	30	15	15	30
Latvia (USSR)	75	30	40	30
Lebanon (Republic of)	75	30	40	30
Leeward Islands	1 05	35	55	30
Lesotho	1 05	35	55	30
Liberia	1 05	35	55	30
Libyan (Arab Rep.)	1 05	35	55	30
Lettonia (USSR)	75	30	40	30
Luxembourg	75	30	40	30
Macao	40	20	20	30
Madeira	1 05	35	55	30
Malagasy Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Malawi	1 05	35	55	30
Maldives Republic	40	20	20	30
Mali (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Malta	75	30	40	30
Marian Islands	50	20	25	30
Marshall Islands	50	20	25	30
Mauritania	1 05	35	55	30
Mauritius	1 05	35	55	30
Mexico	1 05	35	55	30
Morocco	1 05	35	55	30
Muscat	75	30	40	30
Nauru Republic	50	20	25	30
Nepal	40	20	20	30
Netherlands (Holland)	75	30	40	30
New Caledonia	50	20	25	30
Newfoundland	See Canada			
New Guinea Mandated Territory	50	20	25	
New Guinea (West)	See West New Guinea			
New Hebrides	50	20	25	30
New Zealand	50	20	25	30
New Zealand Island Territories	50	20	25	30
Nicaragua	1 05	35	55	30
Niger Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Nigeria (Federation of)	1 05	35	55	30

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Country of Destination	Per ½ Ounce		Postcards	Light Air Letters
	Letters	2nd class correspondence		
	$ c.	c.	c.	c.
Norfolk Island	See Australia			
Norway	75	30	40	30
Pakistan:—				
West Pakistan	40	20	20	30
East Pakistan	40	20	20	30
Palestine	See Israel			
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.A. Territory)	1 05	35	55	30
Panama (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Papua	50	20	25	30
Paraguay	1 05	35	55	30
Peru	1 05	35	55	30
Philippines (Republic of)	30	15	15	30
Pitcairn Island	50	20	25	30
Poland	75	30	40	30
Portugal	75	30	40	30
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)	1 05	35	55	30
Portuguese Timor	50	20	25	30
Portuguese West Africa	1 05	35	55	30
Puerto Rico	1 05	35	55	30
Qatar (Doha and Umm Said)	75	30	40	30
Reunion	1 05	35	55	30
Rio de Oro	See Spanish West Africa			
Rumanian Socialist Republic	75	30	40	30
Rwanda	1 05	35	55	30
Ryukyu Islands	50	20	25	30
St. Helena	1 05	35	55	30
St. Lucia	1 05	35	55	30
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1 05	35	55	30
St. Vincent	1 05	35	55	30
Samoa (West)	See Western Samoa			
Samoa (U.S.A.)	50	20	25	30
Santa Cruz Islands	50	20	25	30
Saudi Arabia	75	30	40	30
Senegal Republic	1 05	35	55	30
Seychelles	1 05	35	55	30
Sharja	75	30	40	30
Sierra Leone	1 05	35	55	30
Solomon Islands	50	20	25	30
Somali (Democratic Republic)	1 05	35	55	30
South Africa (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
South Georgia	1 05	35	55	30
Southern Rhodesia	1 05	35	55	30

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Country of Destination	Per ½ Ounce		Postcards	Light Air Letters
	Letters	2nd class correspondence		
	$ c.	c.	c.	c.
Southern Yemen (People's Republic of) (Formerly Aden)	75	30	40	30
Spain	75	30	40	30
Spanish Territories of North Africa	1 05	35	55	30
Spanish West Africa (Ifni Territory and Spanish Sahara, including Rio de Oro)	1 05	35	55	30
Sudan (Republic of)	1 05	35	55	30
Sudanese Republic	See Mali Republic			
Surinam	1 05	35	55	30
Swaziland	1 05	35	55	30
Sweden	75	30	40	30
Switzerland	75	30	40	30
Syria (Arab Republic)	75	30	40	30
Tangier	See Morocco			
Tanzania	1 05	35	55	30
Thailand	30	15	15	30
Tibet	40	20	20	30
Togo (Republic)	1 05	35	55	30
Tonga (Friendly Islands)	50	20	25	30
Tortola (British Virgin Islands)	1 05	35	55	30
Transjordan	See Jordan			
Trinidad and Tobago	1 05	35	55	30
Tripolitania	See Libya			
Tristan da Cunha	1 05	35	55	30
Tunisia	1 05	35	55	30
Turkey	75	30	40	30
Turks and Caicos Islands	1 05	35	55	30
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	75	30	40	30
United Arab Republic	75	30	40	30
United States of America:—				
(Western)	1 05	35	55	30
(Eastern)	1 05	35	55	30
Upper Volta (Republic)	1 05	35	55	30
Uruguay	1 05	35	55	30
Vatican City State	75	30	40	30
Venezuela	1 05	35	55	30
Vietnam (North)	30	15	15	30
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	1 05	35	15	30
Western Samoa	50	20	25	30
West New Guinea	50	20	25	30

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Country of Destination	Per ½ Ounce		Postcards	Light Air Letters
	Letters	2nd class correspondence		
	$ c.	c.	c.	c.
Yemen	75	30	40	30
Yugoslavia	75	30	40	30
Zambia (Republic)	1 05	35	55	30
Zanzibar	1 05	35	55	30

Postage Stamps

Postage stamps of the following denominations are on sale at all post offices in Malaysia:

1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, and 75 cents S1, S2, S5, S10.

Postcard bearing 10 cents printed stamp 12 " "

Envelope bearing 15 cents printed stamp Size 5¼ x 4¼ inches 18 " "

REPLY COUPONS

	Sale price in Malaysia	Surrender value in Malaysia
International	40 cents each	25 cents stamp
Commonwealth	25 cents each	20 cents stamp

Registered Letter Envelopes bearing printed stamp to the value of 55 cents

Type	Size	
G	6 x 3¾ inches	65 cents each
H	8 x 5 "	70 " "
H2	9 x 4 "	70 " "
K	11½ x 6 "	85 " "
K1	9¼ x 4¾ "	95 " "
Light Air Letter Forms bearing 30 cents printed stamp		30 cents each

NOTE — Revenue Stamps of the following denominations are only sold at post offices in West Malaysia:

1 $25, S100, S250.

SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS TO PHILATELISTS

Postage stamps of all States of Malaysia are available for sale at the Stamp Bureau, Post Office Headquarters, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur, and at the General Post Offices in Penang, Johore Bahru, Kota Kinabalu and Kuching. Orders by post should, however, be addressed only to the Director of Posts (Finance), Post Office Headquarters, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur, and should be accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover the face value of the stamps as well as return postage and registration fee. The remittance should be in the form

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of a bank draft, money order or Malaysian Postal Order made payable to the Director of Posts (Finance) and crossed "Account Payee Only." Currency notes and cheques should not be remitted.

Stamps which have been withdrawn from sale are not available.

Principal Postal Charges

Category	Malaysia (West Malaysia Sabah and Sarawak) & (Inland)	Singapore, Brunei & Christmas Island	All places in the Commonwealth (excluding Brunei, Singapore & Christmas Island)	All other countries (Foreign)
Letters	15 cents for the first oz. & 10 cents for every additional oz. or part thereof	15 cents for the first oz. & 10 cents for every additional oz. or part thereof	20 cents for the first oz. & 10 cents for every additional oz. or part thereof	25 cents for the first oz. & 15 cents for every additional oz. or part thereof
Postcards	10 cents each	10 cents each	10 cents each	15 cents each
Small packets	40 cts. for the first 10 oz. & 8 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	40 cts. for the first 10 oz. & 8 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	50 cts. for the first 10 oz. & 10 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	50 cts. for the first 10 oz. & 10 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof
Printed papers	6 cts. for the first 2 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	6 cts. for the first 2 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	10 cts. for the first 2 oz. and 5 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.	10 cts. for the first 2 oz. and 5 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.
Blind literature (Braille)	Postage free	Postage free	Postage free	Postage free
Newspapers (Published in Malaysia)	6 cts. per copy not exceeding 4 oz. in weight & 6 cts. for every additional 4 oz. or part thereof	6 cts. per copy not exceeding 4 oz. in weight & 6 cts. for every additional 4 oz. or part thereof.	As for printed papers	As for printed papers

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Principal Postal Charges

Category	Malaysia (West Malaysia Sabah and Sarawak) & (Inland)	Singapore, Brunei & Christmas Island	All places in the Commonwealth (excluding Brunei, Singapore & Christmas Island)	All other countries (Foreign)
Samples	24 cts. for the first 8 oz. & 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	24 cts. for the first 8 oz. & 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	25 cts. for the first 8 oz. & 5 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	25 cts. for the first 8 oz. & 5 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.
Customs Clearance Fee (packet or parcel)	40 cts. each	—	—	—
Registration Fee	60 cts. per article	60 cts. per article	60 cts. per article	60 cts. per article
Insurance fee additional to Registration fee for letter & boxes, no Registration fee is chargeable on insured parcels.	$1 for each $100 of insured value or part thereof	$1 for each $100 of insured value or part thereof	50 cts. for every 200 or part thereof of the insured value	50 cts. for every $200 or part thereof of the insured value
Insured boxes (postage only)	50 cts. for the first 10 oz. & 10 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	50 cts. for the first 10 oz. & 10 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	80 cts. for the first 10 oz. & 15 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	$1 for the first 10 oz. & 20 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.
Advice of delivery for registered or insured article or insured parcel applied for:				
(a) at time of posting	12 cts.	12 cts.	12 cts.	15 cts.
(b) after posting	16 cts.	16 cts.	36 cts.	40 cts.

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Principal Postal Charges

Category	Malaysia (West Malaysia Sabah and Sarawak) & (Inland)	Singapore, Brunei & Christmas Island	All places in the Commonwealth (excluding Brunei, Singapore & Christmas Island)	All other countries (Foreign)
Enquiry fee for registered or insured article or parcel.	16 cts.	16 cts.	36 cts.	40 cts.
Advice of payment of money order applied for:				
(a) at time of issue	15 cts.	15 cts.	15 cts.	15 cts.
(b) after issue	20 cts.	20 cts.	40 cts.	40 cts.
Certificate of posting for an unregistered article.	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
Parcel Post				
2 lb.	$1.20	$1.20		
3 lb.	$1.50	$1.50		
7 lb.	$2.10	$2.10	ENQUIRE AT	
11 lb.	$3.00	$3.00	POST OFFICE COUNTER	
22 lb.	$4.50	$4.50		
Air mail rates:				
Second class mail (Newspapers, Printed Papers, Sample Packets Small Packets & Literature for the blind).	6 cts. for each 2 oz. in addition to surface postage rate	6 cts. for each 2 oz. in addition to surface postage rate	ENQUIRE AT POST OFFICE COUNTER	

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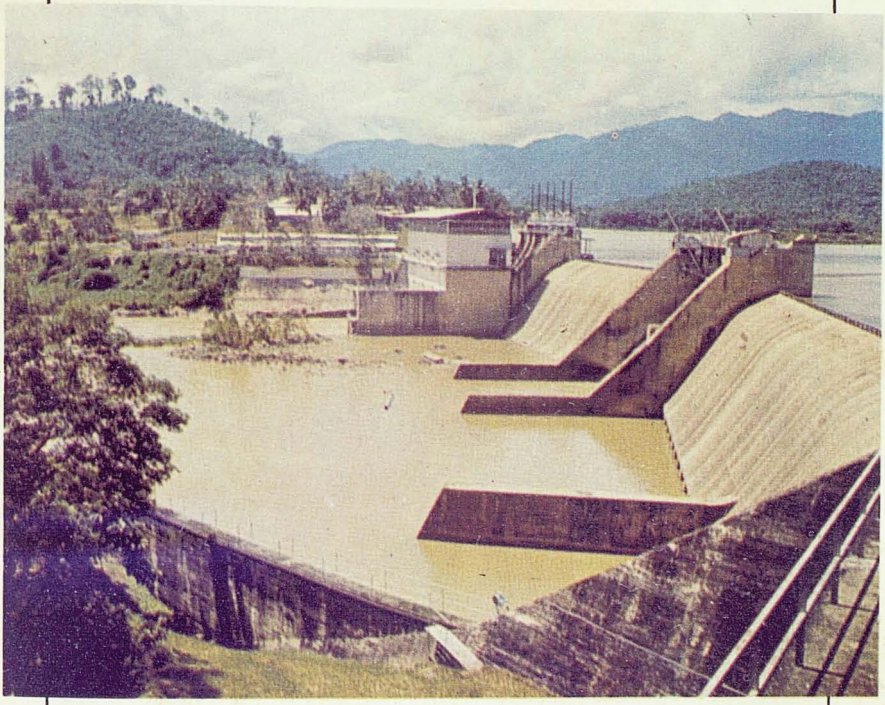
PERAK HYDRO



Sharikat Letrik Kekuatan Ayer Batang Hari Perak, Bhd.

THE PERAK RIVER HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

She's wheeling down the aisle in a supermarket. With cans to left and right of her. Cans in front and behind her.
Your pack has got to stop her. She can't see what's inside. She can't try what's inside. And you're not there to tell her about it.
Whether it's a can or a blown plastic bottle, a shrink-wrapping or bag of polyfilm, an aluminium tube or a decorated container with ten sides, your pack has got to stand up to the journey to her. And then stand out and shout "buy me".
We'll design and make one for you. From concept to closure. A real stopper.
You get more from Metal Box than metal boxes! Call Singapore 26564, Kuala Lumpur 51101, Johore Bahru 5041 or Bangkok 37239
MB
Metal Box

Principal Postal Charges

Category	Malaysia (West Malaysia Sabah and Sarawak) & (Inland)	Singapore, Brunei & Christmas Island	All places in the Commonwealth (excluding Brunei, Singapore & Christmas Island)	All other countries (Foreign)
Parcels	postage rate 50 cts. per lb. in addition to surface postage rate	postage rate $1.80 for first ½ lb. and 90 cts. for every additional ½ Inland rate for Singapore	ENQUIRE AT POST OFFICE COUNTER	

Limits of Size and Weight.

	LIMIT OF SIZE		LIMIT OF WEIGHT	
	All Commonwealth countries (including Malaysia)	*All other countries*	*All Commonwealth countries (including Malaysia)*	*All other countries*
Letters	2 feet in length and 18 inches in breadth or depth	3 feet in length length, breath and depth combined, greatest dimension may not exceed 2 feet	4 lb. 6 oz. for all destinations	
	In all cases for letters in the form of a roll, the length and twice the diameter combined may not exceed 3 ft. 4 in. nor the greatest dimension may exceed 2 feet 11 inches.			

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Limits of Size and Weight.

	LIMIT OF SIZE		*LIMIT OF WEIGHT*	
	All Commonwealth countries (including Malaysia)	*All other countries*	*All Commonwealth countries (including Malaysia)*	*All other countries*
Postcards	Maximum 5 7/8 inches in length by 4¼ inches in width. Minimum 4 inches in length by 2¾ inches in width.			
Printed papers	Same as for letters except in all cases, for packets in the form of a roll, the length and twice the diameter combined may not exceed 3 feet 3 inches nor the greatest dimension 2 ft. 8 in. Limits of size for printed matter sent unenclosed in the form of a card are the same as for other printed matter except that the minimum dimensions allowed are 4 inches in length by 2¾ inches in width.		6½ lb. but a printed volume sent singly for any destination may weigh up to 11 lbs., and if it is sent to any place in Malaysia Singapore, Brunei, Australia and New Zealand, it may weigh up to 22 lb.	6½ lb.
Newspapers	Same as for Printed Papers		Same as for printed papers	
Samples	2 feet in length and 1 foot in breadth or depth	3 feet in length breadth and depth combined; maximum dimension in any one direction 2 feet	5 lbs.	1 lb.
Literature for the blind	Same as for printed papers		15 lbs. 6 ozs. for all destinations	
Small packets	The minimum and maximum dimensions for small packets are the same as for letters		2 lbs. for all destinations	
Parcels	3 feet 6 inches in length or 6 feet in length and girth combined.		22 lbs. but lower limits apply to some countries	
Insured boxes	12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth and 4 inches in depth.		2 lbs. for all destinations	

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All first-class mail (i.e., letters, letter packets and postcards) posted in Malaysia for destinations in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei and prepaid at the appropriate inland postage rates, is forwarded by air whenever earlier delivery can be effected. A blue air mail label is not required.

All second-class mail (i.e., newspapers, printed papers, sample packets, small packets and literature for the blind) addressed to places in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, will be accepted for transmission by air mail on payment of an airmail fee of 6c per 2 ozs. or part thereof, in addition to the ordinary inland postage rates (except on Literature for the Blind which is exempted from ordinary inland postage rates). A blue air mail label is required.

Parcels addressed to places in Malaysia and Singapore will be accepted for transmission by air mail on payment of an air mail fee of 50 cents per lb. or part thereof in addition to the ordinary charges for such articles by surface route. A blue air mail label is required.

Insurance

Insured letters, boxes and parcels are accepted at all post offices. Insured articles are not accepted at or delivered from Postal Agencies.

The maximum amount for which a letter, box or parcel posted at or addressed to the General Post Office at Johore Bahru, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Alor Star, Kota Bharu (Kelantan) and Kuala Trengganu may be insured is £3,430. At all other post offices in West Malaysia, the limit of insurance is $510. The maximum amount of Insurance for any letter, box or parcel posted at or addressed to any of the following post offices in Sabah and Sarawak is $1,000/—:

Sabah: Beaufort, Kota Kinabalu, Kota Belud, Kudat, Keningau, Labuan, La had Datu, Papar, Ranau, Sandakan, Semporna, Tawau, Tenon and Tyoran.
Sarawak: Bintulu, Kuching, Miri, Sarikei and Sibu.
At all other Post Offices in Sabah and the following Post Offices in Sarawak, Baram, Limbang, Mukah and Simangang, the limit is $500.00.
Note: An article posted in West Malaysia and addressed to a place in West Malaysia and Singapore cannot be insured.

An insured box must not exceed 2 lbs in weight and must not measure more than 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth and 4 inches in depth.

Letters containing valuable paper (bank notes, currency notes, bonds, coupons, securities, etc.) or valuable documents (plans, estimates, contracts, etc.) may be accepted for insurance. Postcards, newspapers, packets of printed papers, sample packets, small packets or letters containing articles other than those mentioned above cannot be insured. An article of value which cannot be forwarded by insured letter post may generally be sent by insured box or insured parcel post.

Articles of platinum, gold or silver, coin, precious stones, jewellery or other precious articles prohibited from transmission by ordinary, registered or insured letter post may be forwarded in insured boxes to the places which admit them.

The transmission of the under-mentioned articles in insured boxes is forbidden:

(a) Letters, notes or documents having the character of current and personal correspondence;

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(b) **Bank notes, currency notes or securities of any kind payable to bearer;**

(c) **Coin or bullion exceeding $50 in value, except coin obviously intended for the purposes of ornament.**

Insured articles must be sealed. All seals must be of the same kind of wax (or lead or steel in the case of parcels), and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins are not permitted to be used for sealing nor may the device consist merely of straight, crossed or curved lines which are readily imitable.

The amount in local currency for which an article is to be insured must be written by the sender in ink or in indelible pencil on the address side of the articles as shown below in words in Roman characters, and in Arabic figures without erasure of correction of any kind even if certified:

"Insured for two hundred dollars ($200)".

The only declaration as to contents or value allowed on the cover of an insured article (except such declaration as may be required for Customs purposes) is the value for which the contents are insured.

Exceptionally, an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice and also a simple copy of the addressee's name and address and the name and address of the sender are permitted to be enclosed in an insured box.

A parcel intended for insurance must be packed carefully and substantially with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey. The parcel must be sealed with wax, lead or steel bearing a private mark or device in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation.

•Cash-on-Delivery parcels, but not covers containing a Railway Receipt or a Bill of Lading exceptionally admitted as Cash-on-Delivery parcels for delivery in Malaysia and Singapore, may be insured under the conditions laid down for insured parcels.

Parcel Post

The Parcel Post service is in operation in Malaysia and with a large number of countries overseas. The rates of postage on parcels posted in Malaysia for delivery in Malaysia or Singapore are as follows:—

Not exceeding 2 lbs. in weight	$1.20
Exceeding 2 lbs. but not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	1.50
Exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight	2.10
Exceeding 7 lbs. but not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight	3.00
Exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight	4.50

Parcels must be securely packed having regard to the nature of the contents, the length of the journey and the conditions of transit.

Customs declarations are required for:

(a) All parcels despatched to destinations outside Malaysia;

(b) All parcels posted in West Malaysia for delivery in Singapore, Penang, Sabah or Sarawak;

(c) All parcels posted in Singapore or Penang for delivery in West Malaysia, Sabah or Sarawak;

The export of goods to countries outside the Scheduled Territories (Sterling Areas), has to comply with the requirements of the Exchange Control regulation. An approved form CD 3 has to be submitted for the export to countries outside the Scheduled Territories of:—

(a) gold, diamonds and platinum irrespective of value.

(b) goods (other than (a) above) the value of which is $5000 f.o.b. and more, except that a Form CD.3 need only be submitted for exports to

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Indonesia if the value of the goods is $100,000 and more and a Form CD.3 has to be submitted for exports to Rhodesia irrespective of the value of the goods,

(c) a gift of goods, the value of which is $1,000/- or more.

The export of bullion and coins is subject to approval by the Controller of Foreign Exchange.

Form CD.3, issued by the Exchange Control, Malaysia, may be obtained from any authorised banks or offices of Bank Negara Malaysia.

Certain goods may not be exported by Parcel Post from Malaysia to places outside Malaysia (in some cases except Singapore) unless an Export Licence issued by the Customs Department or the Director of Medical Services is produced by the sender.

The full range of charges to other countries and particulars regarding Export and Import Prohibitions and additional parcel post conditions may be obtained at any Post Office.

ASIA AIR & SEA FORWARDING AGENCY

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亞洲代理運輸報關行

(代理包裝航運行李貨物出入口報關手續)

Office:
27, Jalan Bukit Bintang (ground floor),
(Next to Federal Hotel),
Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia.
Tel: 87046

Warehouse:
No. 95, Jalan Travers,
Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 27637
Godown: No. 2, Jalan Ang Seng,
Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 87312
Residence: 59900

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Sail by P&O
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P & O's fleet of passenger ships is the largest in the world. Their experience in looking after passengers and cargo is the widest. Their routes cover the four corners of the earth. They carry your goods with speed, safety and care. They make a passenger's voyage from place to place a fabulous Ocean Liner Holiday. For the best service by sea, consult.

your Travel Agent or **Mansfield & Co. Pte. Ltd.**, Phoenix Bldg., Singapore. Tel: 910066.
Crosfield (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., 70 Jalan Ampang. Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 80751.
Harper Gilfillan (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Hongkong Bank Chambers, Penang. Tel: 64922

P&O

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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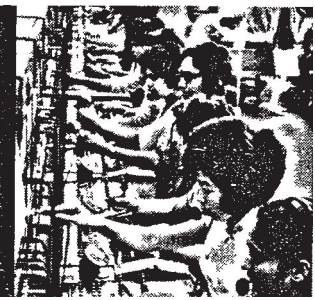
Telecommunications



Telephone Call Fees between principal towns in West Malaysia

	A. Star	C. Highland	Ipoh	J. Bahru	K. Bahru	K. Lumpur	K. Trengganu	Kuantan	Malacca	Penang	Seremban	Singapore	Taiping
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Alor Star	0.10	1.50	1.50	4.50	1.50	2.40	2.40	3.60	3.60	0.60	3.60	4.50	0.90
Cameron Highlands ..	1.50	0.10	0.30	3.60	1.50	0.90	1.50	1.50	2.40	0.90	1.50	3.60	0.90
Ipoh	1.50	0.30	0.10	3.60	1.50	1.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	0.90	1.50	3.60	0.30
Johore Bahru	4.50	3.60	3.60	0.10	3.60	2.40	3.60	2.40	1.50	4.50	2.40	0.20	3.60
Kota Bharu	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.60	0.10	2.40	0.90	2.40	3.60	1.50	2.40	4.50	1.50
Kuala Lumpur ..	2.40	0.90	1.50	2.40	2.40	0.10	2.40	1.50	0.90	2.40	0.60	2.40	1.50
Kuala Trengganu ..	2.40	1.50	2.40	3.60	0.90	2.40	0.10	1.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.60	2.40
Kuantan	3.60	1.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	1.50	1.50	0.10	1.50	2.40	1.50	2.40	2.40
Malacca	3.60	2.40	2.40	1.50	3.60	0.90	2.40	1.50	0.10	3.60	0.60	1.50	2.40
Penang	0.60	0.90	0.90	4.50	1.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.60	0.10	2.40	4.50	0.60
Seremban	3.60	1.50	1.50	2.40	2.40	0.60	2.40	1.50	0.60	2.40	0.10	2.40	2.40
Singapore	4.50	3.60	3.60	0.20	4.50	2.40	3.60	2.40	1.50	4.50	2.40	0.10	3.60
Taiping	0.90	0.90	0.30	3.60	1.50	1.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	0.60	2.40	3.60	0.10

NOTE: The Call Fees shown above are for 3-minute calls booked between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Reduced rates apply between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.; details may be obtained from your nearest exchange.

Call Charges with Subscribers Trunk Dialling

Distance	TIME FOR 10 CENTS 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m.
Does not exceed 30 miles	60 seconds	90 seconds
Exceeds 30 but does not exceed 50 miles	30 "	60 "
Exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100 miles	20 "	40 "
Exceeds 100 but does not exceed 150 miles	12 "	24 "
Exceeds 150 but does not exceed 250 miles	7½ "	15 "
Exceeds 250 but does not exceed 350 miles	5 "	10 "
Exceeds 350 miles	4 "	8 "

Overseas Telephone, Telegraph and Telex services

The Telecommunications Department is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of the overseas telephone, telegraph and telex services. These services

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are available to almost any part of the world. The majority of overseas connections are via high grade submarine cables, though a few are still routed via H.F. radio.

Schedule of Overseas Telephone, Telegraph and Telex Rates

Destination	TELEPHONE			TELEX		TELEGRAMS			
						Full Rate	Letter Telegrams		
	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Report charge	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Per word (Min. charge 7 words)	LT (22 words or less)	GLT (11 words or less)	Each extra word (LT & GLT)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Aden	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	—	0.40
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	—	—	—
Alaska	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Albania	—	—	—	—	—	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Algeria	45.00	15.00	3.00	46.20	15.40	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
American Samoa	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Andorra	36.00	12.00	3.00	—	—	1.50	16.50	—	0.75
Angola	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	1.90	20.90	—	0.95
Antigua	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Argentina	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	2.95	33.00	—	1.50
Ascension Island	—	—	—	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Australia	25.80	8.60	2.00	27.60	9.20	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Austria	39.00	13.00	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Azores	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Bahamas	46.20	15.40	3.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Bahrain	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Balearic Island	42.00	14.00	4.00	—	—	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Barbados	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Belgium	36.00	12.00	3.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Bermuda	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Bolivia	45.00	15.00	4.00	46.20	15.40	3.15	35.20	—	1.60
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Brazil	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	2.70	29.70	—	1.35
British Honduras	45.00	15.00	4.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
British Virgin Island	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Brunei	12.90	4.30	1.30	12.90	4.30	0.35	3.85	1.75	0.20
Bulgaria	42.00	14.00	4.00	—	—	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Burma	14.40	4.80	2.00	27.60	9.20	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	22.00	—	1.00
Cambodia	29.25	9.75	3.00	—	—	0.75	8.80	—	0.40
Cameroon Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.40	26.40	—	1.20
Canada	39.00	13.00	3.00	36.90	12.30	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Canary Island	45.00	15.00	4.00	—	—	1.65	18.70	—	0.85
Cape Verde Island	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	1.85	20.90	—	0.95
Cayman Island	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	27.50	—	1.25
Ceuta & Mellila	42.00	14.00	4.00	—	—	1.60	17.60	—	0.80
Ceylon	25.80	8.60	2.00	27.60	9.20	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40

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Schedule of Overseas Telephone, Telegraph and Telex Rates

Destination	TELEPHONE			TELEX		TELEGRAMS			
						Full Rate	Letter Telegrams		
	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Report charge	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Per word (Min. charge 7 words)	LT (22 words or less)	GLT (11 words or less)	Each extra word (LT & GLT)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Chad Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	27.50	—	1.25
Chile	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	2.95	33.00	—	1.50
China (Mainland)	—	—	—	—	—	1.20	13.20	—	0.60
Christmas Island	25.80	8.60	2.00	—	—	0.25	2.75	1.25	0.15
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	2.75	30.80	—	1.40
Comoro Island	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	19.80	—	0.90
Congo Rep. (Brazzaville)	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	27.50	—	1.25
Congo Rep. (Kinshasa)	45.00	15.00	4.00	—	—	1.95	22.00	—	1.00
Costa Rica	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	2.80	30.80	—	1.40
Cuba	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	2.30	25.30	—	1.15
Cyprus	33.00	11.00	2.00	36.90	12.30	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Czechoslavakia	38.25	12.75	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.50	16.50	—	0.75
Dahomey Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Denmark	38.25	12.75	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Dominic Island	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.90	31.90	—	1.45
Ecuador	—	—	—	46.20	15.40	3.05	34.10	—	1.55
El Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	3.05	34.10	—	1.55
Ethiopia	45.00	15.00	3.00	—	—	2.05	23.10	—	1.05
Falkland Island	—	—	—	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Faroe Island	38.25	12.75	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.55	17.60	—	0.80
Fiji Island	33.00	11.00	2.00	36.90	12.30	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Finland	45.00	15.00	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
France	36.00	12.00	3.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
French Somaliland	—	—	—	46.20	15.40	2.20	24.20	—	1.10
French West Indies	45.00	15.00	4.00	—	—	2.40	26.40	—	1.20
Gabon Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	27.50	—	1.25
Gambia	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Germany	38.25	12.75	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Ghana	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Gibraltar	40.50	13.50	4.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Gilbert & Ellice Island	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Greece	43.80	14.60	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Grenada	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Guadeloupe	45.00	15.00	4.00	—	—	2.40	26.40	—	1.20
Guam	36.90	12.30	3.00	36.90	12.30	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Guatemala	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	2.90	31.90	—	1.45
Guinea Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.25	25.50	—	1.15
Guyana	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	2.90	31.90	—	1.45
Hawaii	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Honduras Republic	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	2.90	31.90	—	1.45

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Schedule of Overseas Telephone, Telegraph and Telex Rates

Destination	TELEPHONE			TELEX		TELEGRAMS			
						Full Rate	Letter Telegrams		
	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Report charge	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Per word (Min. charge 7 words)	LT (22 words or less)	GLT (11 words or less)	Each extra word (LT & GLT)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Hong Kong	16.20	5.40	2.00	27.60	9.20	0.70	7.70	3.50	0.35
Hungary	40.50	13.50	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Iceland	42.90	14.30	4.20	36.90	12.30	1.60	17.60	—	0.80
India	25.80	8.60	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Indonesia	18.00	6.00	2.00	27.60	9.20	0.65	7.70	—	0.35
Iran	45.00	15.00	4.00	46.20	15.40	1.30	14.30	—	0.65
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Ireland (Eire)	33.00	11.00	2.00	33.00	11.00	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Israel	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Italy	40.50	13.50	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Jamaica	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Japan	25.80	8.60	2.00	27.60	9.20	1.30	14.30	—	0.65
Jordan	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Kenya	25.80	8.60	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Korea (North)	—	—	—	—	—	1.35	15.40	—	0.70
Korea (South)	25.80	8.60	3.60	27.60	9.20	1.30	14.30	—	0.65
Kuwait	—	—	—	46.20	15.40	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Laos	27.00	9.00	3.00	—	—	0.75	8.80	—	0.40
Lebanon	45.00	15.00	3.00	46.20	15.40	2.00	22.00	—	1.00
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Liberia	45.00	15.00	3.00	—	—	2.70	29.70	—	1.35
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Luxemburg	36.00	12.00	3.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Macao	19.50	6.50	3.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	—	0.40
Madeira	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Malagasy Republic	—	—	—	—	—	1.70	18.70	—	0.85
Malawi	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Mali Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Malta	33.00	11.00	2.00	36.90	12.30	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Martinique	45.00	15.00	4.00	—	—	2.40	26.40	—	1.20
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Mauritius	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Mexico	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	2.40	26.40	—	1.20
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Montserrat	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	[illegible]
Morocco	45.00	15.00	3.00	—	—	1.60	17.60	—	0.80
Mozambique	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	1.75	19.80	—	0.90
Nepal	25.80	8.60	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	—	0.40
Netherlands	36.00	12.00	3.00	36.90	12.30	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Netherlands Antilles	45.00	15.00	4.00	46.20	15.40	2.65	29.70	—	1.35
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	—	2.20	24.20	—	1.10

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Schedule of Overseas Telephone, Telegraph and Telex Rates

Destination	TELEPHONE			TELEX		TELEGRAMS			
						Full Rate	Letter Telegrams		
	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Report charge	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Per word (Min. charge 7 words)	LT (22 words or less)	GLT (11 words or less)	Each extra word (LT & GLT)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Guinea	25.80	8.60	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
New Zealand	25.80	8.60	2.00	36.90	12.30	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Nicaragua	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	2.80	30.80	—	1.40
Niger Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Nigeria	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Norway	40.50	13.50	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Okinawa	27.00	9.00	3.00	36.90	12.30	1.30	14.30	—	0.65
Pakistan	25.80	8.60	2.00	36.90	12.30	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Panama (Canal Zone)	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	2.70	29.70	—	1.35
Papua	25.80	8.60	2.00	27.60	9.20	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Paraguay	—	—	—	36.90	12.30	3.20	35.20	—	1.60
Peru	45.00	15.00	4.00	46.20	15.40	2.95	33.00	—	1.50
Philippines	22.50	7.50	2.00	36.90	12.30	1.00	11.00	—	0.50
Poland	40.50	13.50	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.50	16.50	—	0.75
Portugal	45.60	15.20	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Portuguese Guinea	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	1.85	20.90	—	0.95
Portuguese Timor	—	—	—	—	—	1.05	12.10	—	0.55
Puerto Rico	48.75	16.25	3.00	46.20	15.40	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Qatar (Doha)	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	1.55	17.60	—	0.80
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	1.60	17.60	—	0.80
Rhodesia (Southern)	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	22.00	—	1.00
Rumania	40.50	13.50	4.00	—	—	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	46.20	15.40	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Senegal	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Seychelles	—	—	—	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Solomon Island	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Somali Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.10	23.10	—	1.05
South Africa	—	—	—	36.90	12.30	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
South West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Spain	40.50	13.50	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.50	16.50	—	0.75
Spanish Sahara	45.00	15.00	3.00	—	—	2.00	—	—	—
St. Kitts	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
St. Lucia	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
St. Thome & Principe	48.75	16.25	3.00	—	—	1.90	20.90	—	0.95
St. Vincent	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Sudan	48.00	16.00	3.00	46.20	15.40	1.80	19.80	—	0.90
Surinam	—	—	—	—	—	2.65	29.70	—	1.35
Sweden	40.50	13.50	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Switzerland	38.25	12.75	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Syrian Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	22.00	—	1.00
Taiwan	21.60	7.20	2.20	27.60	9.20	1.00	11.00	—	0.50

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Schedule of Overseas Telephone, Telegraph and Telex Rates

Destination	TELEPHONE			TELEX		TELEGRAMS			
						Full Rate	Letter Telegrams		
	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Report charge	3 mins. (or less)	Each extra min. (or part)	Per word (Min. charge 7 words)	LT (22 words or less)	GLT (11 words or less)	Each extra word (LT & GLT)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Tanzania	25.80	8.60	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Thailand	12.90	4.30	1.70	27.60	9.20	0.25	2.75	—	0.15
Tobago	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Togo Republic	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Tonga	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Trinidad	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Tunisia	45.00	15.00	3.00	—	—	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Turkey	49.80	16.60	4.00	—	—	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Turks Island	33.00	11.00	2.00	—	—	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Uganda	25.80	8.60	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
United Arab Republic	48.00	16.00	3.00	46.20	15.40	1.80	19.80	—	0.90
United Kingdom	33.00	11.00	2.00	33.00	11.00	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40
Uruguay	45.00	15.00	4.00	46.20	15.40	3.30	36.30	—	1.65
U.S.A.	39.00	13.00	3.00	36.90	12.30	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
U.S.S.R.	48.00	16.00	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Upper Volta	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	24.20	—	1.10
Vatican State	40.50	13.50	4.00	—	—	1.40	15.40	—	0.70
Venezuela	48.75	16.25	3.00	36.90	12.30	2.95	33.00	—	1.50
Vietnam (North)	—	—	—	—	—	0.75	8.80	—	0.40
Vietnam (South)	18.00	6.00	2.00	36.90	12.30	0.75	8.80	—	0.40
Virgin Island (USA)	48.75	16.25	3.00	36.90	12.30	0.95	11.00	—	0.50
Wallis Island	—	—	—	—	—	2.45	27.50	—	1.25
Yemen	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	19.80	—	0.90
Yugoslavia	42.00	14.00	4.00	36.90	12.30	1.45	16.50	—	0.75
Zambia	33.00	11.00	2.00	46.20	15.40	0.80	8.80	4.00	0.40

* In all cases, the report charge is $2.15.

Inland Telegraph Service

The Telecommunications Department operates and maintains a public telegraph service and provides Telegraph Circuits to Government and business organisations. All Postal and Telegraph offices accept telegrams for inland and overseas destinations. Delivery of telegrams is done at all Telegraph offices and most Post Offices. The minimum charge for an inland telegram is $1/- for a minimum of 10 words. Each additional word costs 10 cents. The rate is double for urgent telegrams.

Phonogram Service (the dictation of telegrams over the telephone) is available to all telephone subscribers and callers from public call offices throughout the day. This service is popular as it provides credit facilities and is of great convenience to the sender.

Telex service is available for commercial and industrial businesses throughout

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West Malaysia. The printed copy of the message is produced simultaneously at both the sending and receiving teleprinters. This service is fast expanding.

TELEPHONE RENTALS AND FEES

Rentals

EXCHANGE LINES

Within 2-mile radius of exchange —

	$ c.	
Business (First Line)	360.00	per annum
(Auxiliary Line)	360.00	— do —
Residential	204.00	— do —
Additional mileage beyond radius per quarter mile route distance or part thereof	24.00	— do —

EXTENSION LINES:

Within the same premises	72.00	— do —
External up to one-quarter mile route distance	96.00	— do —
Additional mileage per quarter route mile distance or part thereof	24.00	— do —

Installation Fees

EXCHANGE LINES:

	$ c.
Within 2 mile radius of exchange	25.00
Each additional radial mile or part thereof	25.00

EXTENSION LINES:

Internal per instrument	10.00
External within 2 mile radius	25.00
Each additional radial mile (For extensions routed via the exchange the radial distance will be measured from the exchange; for extensions routed direct from the main instrument, the radial distance will be measured from the main)	25.00

Ship Telephone Services

Radio telephone services are available between telephone subscribers in Malaya and any suitably equipped ship at sea. Calls cannot be accepted from Public Call Offices. Telegrams are not admitted on these service as they can be sent by the normal radio telegraph service.

Short-Range (VHF) Radiotelephone Service

The service normally provides satisfactory communication within about 50 miles of Klang, Penang and Singapore. Subscribers should ask their local exchange telephone operator for SHIPS VHF TELEPHONE SERVICE adding, if known, the exchange through the call should be made.

This service is not available when a ship is in Port or is berthed alongside th^

wharf. However, it is sometimes possible to extend a call to a ship which is berthed alongside: the fee charged is that of a telephone call to the terminal exchange. Ask the local exchange operator for assistance.

CHARGES: The cost of a call in this service for a minimum period of three minutes is $3.00 plus the normal trunk and ¡unction fee, using the reduced rate when this is applicable. For each additional minute or part thereof, $1.00 plus the appropriate trunk or junction fee will be added to the total cost.

Medium-Range (H/F) Radiotelephone Service

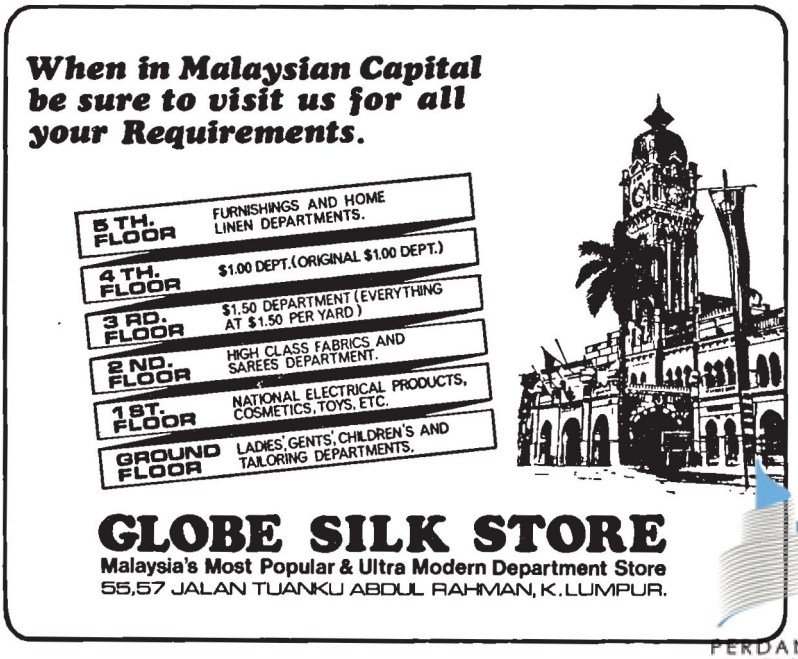
This service is available to ships at sea over sea range up to about 800 miles from Singapore, in the South China Sea, Malaysian Coastal Waters and the waters of the Indonesian Archipelago, subject to good propagation conditions.

Subscribers should ask for **SHIPS MEDIUM RANGE RADIOTELEPHONE CALL SERVICE**, and ask to be connected to Singapore Radio.

Long-Range (H/F) Radiotelephone Service

This service is available to ships at sea outside the limit of the other services, i.e. to ships at sea anywhere in the world, subject to good propagation conditions.

Subscribers should ask for **SHIPS LONG RANGE RADIO TELEPHONE CALL SERVICE** and ask to be connected to the Singapore Overseas Telephone Exchange.



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YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

50 years

CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, INDUSTRIES, TIN MINES & ESTATES.

SHUM YIP LEONG RUBBER WORKS SDN. BHD.

1921-1971

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED

TIGER

Manufacturer of all kinds of Rubber Products (natural and synthetic) for Industrial, Mining, Estate, Transport, Medical and Laboratory, Domestic and Office use.

Accounts & Export Office:	91, Jalan Bandar, P. O. Box 511, Kuala Lumpur, West Malaysia.
Cable Address:	SHUMRUBBER
Factory:	Klang, West Malaysia.
Sales Branches:	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Batu Pahat, Butterworth and Penang.

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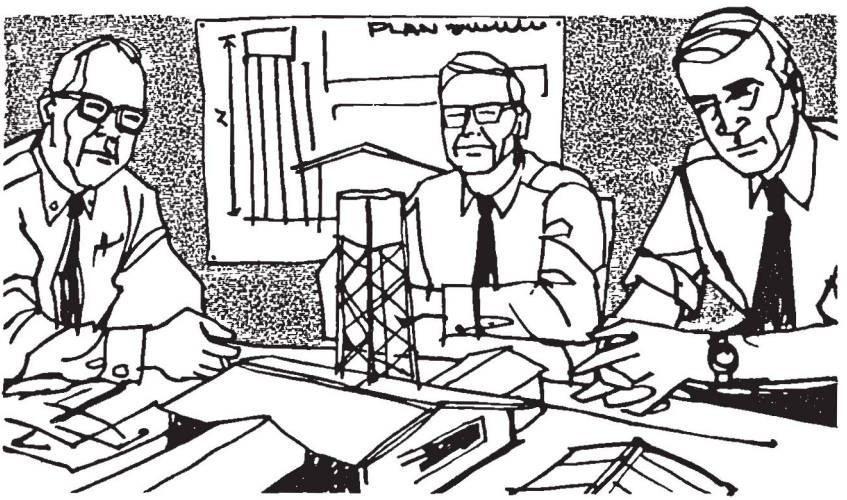
when you plan to build



start with Malex

When the professionals get together they know what they want. They want only the best materials only to specification. And when they come to the roof they specify MALEX. Because they know that Malex is the corrugated asbestos roofing that tops all others. Malex is strong, fire resistant, shock proof and durable. Yet it is light - easy to handle.

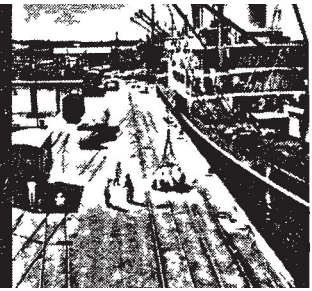
To add colour to the plans Malex come in various colours. Colours that will stand years of rain and shine.
So take it from the professionals. When you plan for roofs specify MALEX.

malex
ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS

MANUFACTURER
MALAYAN NOZAWA ASBESTOS CEMENT CO. SDN. BERHAD
SOLE AGENTS
HARRISONS AND CROSFIELD (MALAYSIA) SDN. BERHAD

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Commerce & Industry



EXPORT COMMODITIES DIVISION

The Export Commodities Division is concerned with the overall economic aspects of primary commodities on the export of which the Malaysian economy is largely dependent. These are predominantly agricultural (rubber, pineapple, palm oil, timber, copra and the like) and mineral (tin, iron-ore and bauxite). There are, of course, other export commodities, but these are comparatively small in scale — albeit important in a country which is trying to diversify its economy.

Officials of the Export Commodities Division are represented in all the statutory boards set up to deal with the commodities mentioned above, i.e., the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board, the Malaysian Timber Export Industry Board, the Tin Industry (Research & Development) Board, the Coconut Advisory Committee, etc. They also take an active part in international conferences, particularly those concerned with the country's two major export commodities, viz, the International Rubber Study Group and the International Tin Council. Malaysia has now become a member of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and has participated actively in its deliberations, particularly in its Committee on Commodities and Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

Malaysia is the world's leading producer of natural rubber. In 1969, she produced about 1,259,532 tons which constituted about 44.7% of the world's supply and by 1970, Malaysia's production is expected to reach about 1.30 million tons.

This crop is important to the Malaysian economy. There are 4.83 million acres under rubber, no less than 61% of the total cultivated areas in the country, and the produce accounts for about 41.4% of the total export earnings of the country and yields about a third of the budgetary revenue. About 20% of the gross domestic product is generated by the rubber industry.

Structure of the Industry

The rubber industry is a complex one; not only are there large or medium estates, some of which may be as large as fourteen thousand acres, but there are smallholders with as little as four or five acres. There are the associate industries, comprising rubber dealers, brokers, packers, and so forth. The following organisations and associations fit into the general pattern of the industry.

Research and Development

The Malayan Rubber Fund Board, with its constituent units comprising:

(a) The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

(b) The Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association, Welwyn Garden City, England.

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(c) The Natural Rubber Bureau, with offices in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, India, Austria, Italy and Japan.

The purpose of the Fund is to finance research, development and publicity for increasing and stimulating the production and consumption of natural rubber. The Board controls and finances the operation of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, the Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association and the Natural Rubber Bureau.

The Malayan Rubber Fund Board provides technical advisory services to consumers of natural rubber. It also provides a global link between producers and consumers, thus making it possible to place the facts about natural rubber at the right time and place and where they can do most good.

Producer Organisations

The Rubber Producers' Council of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, with its constituent units comprising:

(a) The Rubber Growers' Association, London.
(b) The Malaysian Estate Owners' Association, Kuala Lumpur.
(c) The United Planting Association of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
(d) The Council of Malayan Smallholders' Associations, Kuala Lumpur.

The general objects of the Council are to promote, foster and protect the rubber-producing industry in West Malaysia. These cover matters relating to the industry as a whole, representing to the Malaysian Government the views and interests of the industry, appointing delegates to international conferences *on* rubber, appointing members to various official and semi-official bodies, and so on.

Examining Bodies

The Incorporated Society of Planters, Kuala Lumpur. The Institute of the Rubber Industry (Malaya), Kuala Lumpur.

Market

The Malaysian Rubber Exchange, Kuala Lumpur.

The Malaysian Rubber Exchange was established in West Malaysia in 1962, to promote and regulate trade and to ensure absolute international confidence in the operation of the rubber market here.

Manufacture

The Malayan Rubber Goods Manufacturers' Association, Kuala Lumpur.

Export Control

The Malayan Rubber Export Registration Board with offices in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

Malaysian natural rubber, a vital material of modern industry, is supplied in a wide range of types, qualities and grades, from which the purchaser may make his choice. The Malayan Rubber Export Registration Board is designed to ensure that the material the buyer receives is in conformity with contract specifications, its object being to preserve the integrity of the trade and maintain the good name of Malaysian rubber in world-wide commerce.

The Board takes vigorous action against any packer or shipper who does not comply with specifications called for in the contract. However, the Board is only able to take such action in response to an off complaint supported by samples and other particulars. In this respect, the relies on the full co-operation of overseas buyers to enable it to function effectively

Research for the Producer

The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya was founded in 1926 to take over from the Department of Agriculture work on research to aid the rubber planting industry in its growth. The Institute now employs over 1,000 staff and. is the

biggest research organisation in the tropics devoted to the study of a single crop.

Research work has always been aimed at increasing efficiency and reducing costs of production and, secondly, improving the uniformity and quality of the product, including the development of new types of rubber possessing superior properties. Progress towards the first objective comes mainly from research into the cultivation of the tree and the harvesting of the crop. The second objective is to achieve a better understanding of the nature of the rubber hydro-carbon and of the non-rubbers in the latex and of how to produce better rubbers from this raw product. A third objective is to find means of improving the efficiency of current estate factory processes.

Since its foundation, the Institute has made considerable contributions to the improvement of rubber production. Yields have been greatly increased by selective breeding, better tapping systems have been devised and the introduction of yield stimulation has given production increases which range from 20 to 50 percent. Control of root diseases has been improved and cheapened. Advances have also been made in soil management, manuring, propagation, planting methods, in the improvement and standardisation of processing methods and in the production of superior processing rubbers. Although the majority of investigations on rubber trees must necessarily take many years, there are at present good prospects of further advances being made within the next few years, particularly by means of high yields, reduction in the period of immaturity of the trees, cheaper maintenance of plantation, more efficient exploitation of the trees and the production of improved types of rubber.

Standard Malaysian Rubber

Early in 1965, the Standard Malaysian Rubber Scheme was introduced after an extensive investigation of the various grades of rubber currently produced in Malaysia and after consultations with the producers and consumers in Malaysian natural rubber.

Grading by technical specifications represents a revolutionary departure from conventional methods of marketing natural rubber. Such a change, however, carefully planned and prepared, cannot be expected to be perfect and final all at once. The Malaysian natural rubber industry is willing to meet consumer requirements, and interested consumers must respond. The SMR scheme is designed to eliminate malpractices, to define good Malaysian rubber, and to represent a uniform and satisfactory rubber for all manufacturing purposes.

Making rubber better or more versatile requires two definite lines of approach. The first is to take steps to improve the existing range of grades by improved collection and grading methods and the second, to produce entirely new grades or blends for specific industrial applications.

The Heveacrumb, recently evolved by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, has been developed with great speed to a commercial process. The process has filled in a much-needed gap in the ability of natural rubber producers to provide many technical modifications to rubbers, and enable the processing of all kinds of raw material into final rubbers to maximum value to the consumer. Reports from manufacturers are enthusiastic regarding the processing and properties of the new process rubbers, all of which are produced to SMR standard.

The production of new-process SMR rubbers has been gaining momentum since its inception in 1965. From a production of 8,576 tons in 1966, it had increased to 138,715 tons in 1969, a 16-fold increase. It is anticipated that production of these rubbers would amount to 250,000 tons in 1970.

Research for the Manufacturer

The Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association was founded in 1938. At that time, natural rubber was a unique material, and the main concern of the

plantation industry was to keep supply in balance with demand and so avoid major ups and downs in price.

A very different situation confronts us today. The singularity of natural rubber has disappeared, and it has become one of a family of rubbers. Within a few years, natural rubber has had to learn to live with competitors and to struggle for its share of a much greater and steadily growing market. In this situation, price, quality and consumer acceptance all take on a new significance, and the NRPRA has a special part to play in strengthening the position of natural rubber in these respects.

Replanting and New Planting

It is seldom appreciated outside Malaysia that it takes about six years before a rubber tree is ready for tapping. On initial tapping, production per acre is comparatively low, but rises over the next few years until peak production is attained. After a further period, output begins to decline until it becomes more economical to cut out the stand and replant — particularly as research is steadily producing planting material with higher yields. The average economic life of a rubber tree varies, depending on stock and other circumstances: generally, it is about twenty-five years. For that reason, long-term planning and financial provision are of the utmost importance.

West Malaysia

As a result of vigorous efforts in replanting and new planting, it is estimated that so far, 84% of the rubber estates and about 63% of the smallholdings in West Malaysia have already been planted with high-yielding trees producing three to four times the amount of rubber grown from unselected seedlings — 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre as against 500 lbs. per acre from the older type of trees.

The past 18 years have witnessed one of the most ambitious replanting and new planting programmes ever undertaken in tropical agriculture. Vast acreages, which were formerly supporting uneconomic trees already past their production prime, have been replaced by new high-yielding varieties. This has been accomplished through the setting up of a Fund to finance smallholders replanting. A flat-rate replanting cess of 4% cents is levied on every pound of rubber exported from Malaysia. This money is redirected into two Funds administered by the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board.

Fund 'A' ensures that the money collected on estate-produced rubber is returned to the estates and is repaid according to proof of production. A company's new planting and replanting policy is handled by the directors, and the extent of these operations is, of course, outside the scope of Fund 'A'.

Fund 'B', however, is the replanting scheme for smallholders, affording the necessary financial assistance. Total grants of $750 per acre are paid in seven instalments to assist the smallholders to replant. In addition, a smallholder owning five acres and less of land under rubber on 1st January, 1957, qualifies for bonus at the rate of $50 per acre on the successful completion of his replanting/new planting. The Board demands certain standards concerning proper preparation ot land and correct procedure of planting and maintenance: no grants are paid unless these are fulfilled. The Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board staff, however, do their utmost to teach basic planting principles and supervise the replanting, in collaboration with rubber instructors from the RRI Smallholders Advise, Service. Various services are also supplied, the most important being the provision of high-yielding planting material by official nurseries. Three areas are being developed as seed gardens — the first of these alone extending for 2,400acres so as to assure ample supplies.

The main new planting, however, is provided for under schemes initiated by

the Government and the Federal Land Development Authority. The latter secures, areas of land for settlement schemes through the State Governments. This land is cleared and planted by contract labour, the settlers only being moved in when the housing accommodation is ready. The families are then expected to work together under the supervision and guidance of a FLDA manager and his field staff. Settlers are paid a subsistence allowance for the first two years. These projects are financed by the Federal Government plus loans from the Colonial Development Corporation. Smallholders are expected to repay the amount of money advanced towards the development of their rubber holdings plus cost for accommodation.

East Malaysia

In Sabah, replanting and new planting of rubber with high-yielding material are carried out under a subsidised Government scheme. Grants are at the rate of $120 per acre for new planting and $550 for replanting. Of the total known acreage under rubber in Sabah, it is estimated that 54% was planted with high-yielding rubber at the end of 1965.

In Sarawak, 28% of the estimated acreage under rubber has been planted with high-yielding rubber. A subsidised rubber planting scheme was introduced in 1956, at the rate of $400 per acre for new planting and $600 per acre for replanting. The rubber industry in Sarawak consists predominantly of small-holders.

Rubber Statistics

West Malaysia [f]

Year	PRODUCTION (Long Tons)			Gross Exports	Imports
	Estates	S. holdings	Total		
1960	413,195	272,226	685,421	766,797	70,733
1961	428,550	278,153	706,703	790,562	64,949
1962	438,261	276,607	714,868	791,014	67,303
1963	458,304	294,709	753,013	841,483	53,180
1964	476,841	314,393	791,234	847,804	40,617
1965	490,944	347,629	838,573	886,915	46,113
1966	513,855	386,423	900,278	939,779	46,719
1967	528,147	397,561	925,708	974,570	51,560
1968	572,473	471,666	1,044,139	1,104,782	56,300
1969	604,469	587,063	1,191,532	1,264,857	60,768

PALM OIL

The importance of the oil palm industry in the Malaysian economy has grown in recent years. It had, by 1969, become the fourth largest foreign exchange earner for the country. In 1969, exports of palm oil amounted to $152 million. This was an increase of 22% over the 1968 export value of $124 million, out of a total export value of $5,100 million. The 1969 palm oil export value of $152 million is about 3% of 1969 gross export receipts of $5,100 million.

Production in 1969

Production of palm oil in Malaysia amounted to 350,000 tons in 1969. Malaysia has now become the largest commercial producer and exporter of palm oil in the world. The high rates of increase in output were primarily due to the

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expansion in the acreage planted and the increasing proportion of trees coming into maturity.

Export in 1969

Exports of palm oil grew with the expansion of the domestic production capacity. In 1969, Malaysia exported 348,895 tons of palm oil mainly to Western Europe and the Middle &st. This export volume represented nearly 30% of the world's total export of palm oil. The major markets for Malaysian palm oil were the United Kingdom, Iraq, Canada and the EEC countries which together accounted for 55% of total Malaysian palm oil exported in 1969. Except for a small quantity of palm oil consumed locally in the manufacture of margarine and soap, virtually all the palm oil now produced in the country is for export.

PINEAPPLE

The pineapple industry is becoming increasingly important in the Malaysian economy, particularly when viewed in the context of the Government's efforts to diversify the economic base of the country. The industry had shown a steady and continuous rate of growth over the past decade. It is well established and enjoyed relatively stable conditions and is almost entirely orientated for the export market.

Malayan Pineapple Industry Board

While the pineapple industry is completely in the hands of the private sector, the Government has, by legislation, established a statutory board, known as the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board to exercise overall control over the industry. More specifically the Board is entrusted with the following functions:—

(i) The financing of agronomic and processing research programmes for the industry;
(¡i) The Board constitutes the negotiating body on prices and grades of fresh pineapples produced for sale to the canneries;
(iii) The regulation of the production, grading and marketing of fresh pineapples for sale to canneries and that of canned pineapple overseas;
(iv) Administration of quality control and health regulations; and
(v) Administration of a cess fund and making recommendations regarding the rate of cess.

Production of Fresh & Canned Pineapples

The production of fresh pineapples has been on an upward trend over the years, increasing from a total of 121,000 tons In 1956 to a total of 301,400 tons in 1969. It is significant to note that while the production of fresh pineapple from the estates sector has remained more or less constant over the period in question, the production of the smallholders sector had shown tremendous progress and is responsible for almost the entire increase registered for the period in question.

Keeping in step with fresh pineapple production, canned pineapple production has also shown a continuous and marked increase over the period in question. There are at present 5 pineapple canneries in all (four in Malaysia and one in Singapore). The Government-financed Pineapple Cannery of Malaya Ltd. is by far the largest cannery, being responsible for 35% of the total canned pineapple production.

Export

In 1966, another body known as the Pineapple Industry Marketing Corporation was established to promote, manage and control the overall marketing of canned pineapples. In addition, as a result of the recommendation of an investigation committee appointed by the Malaysian Minister of Commerce and Industry, the canners in Malaysia and Singapore jointly formed in early 1968 a private marketing company, the Consolidated Pineapple Sales (Pte) Ltd.

charge of the marketing of canned pineapples from Malaysia and Singapore to the United Kingdom market. Promotional activities by way of advertisements and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions are being conducted by the Pineapple Industry Marketing Corporation, the Consolidated Pineapple Sales (Pte) Ltd., as well as the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board for the purpose of pushing the sale of Malaysian canned pineapple in overseas markets.

The net result has been a continuous increase in the export of Malaysian canned pineapple. The total export for 1958 was about 28,800 tons valued at 24.5 million but by 1969, the total trebled to about 69,407 tons, valued at 49.6 million. The United Kingdom remains the largest market though the U.S.A., Canada and West Germany are becoming increasingly important too.

Production of Fresh Pineapples

Year	Small growers	Canners' Estates	Total
	Tons		
1956	50,538	70,593	121,131
1957	51,201	74,401	125,602
1958	49,792	102,675	152,467
1959	45,477	101,644	147,121
1960	44,527	105,812	150,339
1961	54,865	109,725	164,590
1962	62,984	132,644	195,628
1963	70,345	123,478	193,823
1964	84,231	133,589	217,820
1965	109,327	144,967	254,294
1966	131,448	122,640	254,088
1967	155,480	119,821	275,301
1968	155,600	114,800	246,700
1969	197,400	104,000	301,400

Export of Canned Pineapple and Pineapple Juice

Year	Canned Pineapple		Pineapple Juice	
	Tons	$ Million	Tons	$ '000
1958	28,811	24.5	187	103.635
1959	27,140	21.5	48	34.722
1960	32,831	26.1	161	107.199
1961	32,790	25.6	977	533.980
1962	35,556	27.8	1,078	530.997
1963	38,681	29.0	777	363.926
1964	42,884	32.7	857	440.734
1965	53,018	40.1	919	486.788
1966	58,032	43.6	885	495.973
1967	61,897	43.3	966	515.341
1968	66,066	47.0	954	487.717
1969	69,407	49.6	1,362	725,900

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The Trade Division

The Trade Division undertakes all economic and other work not undertaken by the Export Commodities and the Industries Divisions, and is headed by a Controller. Its principal functions (apart from advising the Minister on matters within its purview) are the promotion of international trade (the Trade Commissioners attached to overseas diplomatic missions are officers of the Ministry); Import and Export Control; settlement, by way of good offices, of disputes between local traders and foreign firms; liaison with local chambers of commerce and other trade organisations; commercial intelligence, involving statistical analyses of trade trends; keep under close review the prices of essential commodities; represent Malaysia at meetings of UNCTAD, GATT, ECAFE and Commonwealth Trade Officials; formation of a National Shipping Line; shipping questions, freight rates; ports in so far as they affect the import/export trade; participation in trade fairs and exhibitions; entrepot trade and the administration of certain legislation notably those concerned with Hire Purchase, Trade Marks and Patents, Copyrights, Merchandise Marks and Weights and Measures. The Division is also responsible for the issue of certificates of origin of goods exported from the Federation, but this function has to a great extent been delegated to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country.

The Trade Commissioner service forms the Trade Promotion Branch of the Trade Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Presently, the Service has 12 overseas trade offices, located in major commercial centres of the world, all controlled and directed by the Trade Division. The first trade office was opened in London in 1960 and the opening of six new offices in 1966 in New York, Paris, Bonn, Vienna, Tokyo and Sydney further widened the area of its activities. Subsequently, Jakarta, Bangkok, Brussels, Nairobi and Beirut were added to the list of trade offices.

The basic functions of a trade commissioner are to represent the Malaysian Government overseas under the general direction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in all matters relating to Malaysia's international trade relations, export promotion, tourist promotion and investment promotion. In the field of trade relations, some of the responsibilities of a trade commissioner include the maintenance of close liaison with appropriate government authorities and watching on changes in legislations, regulations and policies which might affect Malaysia's commercial interests. Trade promotion activities of a trade commissioner include maintenance of close contact with commercial, financial and industrial organisations and individuals having an interest or potential interest in importing Malaysian goods. A trade commissioner has to undertake market and commodity surveys, handle trade enquiries, organise trade fairs, exhibitions, and publicise Malaysia generally.

The Trade Division has one more responsibility of considerable long-term importance; it maintains, through its Supplies Section, the nation's stockpile of rice and acts as purchasing agent therefore (whether direct from the growers, from rice mills or by way of government-to-government contract) to implement the Government's quaranteed minimum price for locally-grown padi. The pu rpose of this stockpile is not only strategic, but also administrative — a failure of the padi-crop in Malaysia could easily result in a shortage of the staple food and releasing supplies, as and when necessary, it is possible for the price to the pub to remain unaffected, by eliminating the danger of a black market which inevitably attends any serious shortage in the shops.

These are the main responsibilities of the Trade Division. The Division is in fact the "maid of all work" in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and plays an important role not only in the Government's relationship with the trading

sector but also by way of co-ordination, in the relationship between traders, both domestic and overseas.

WEST MALAYSIA – PRINCIPAL EXPORTS 1968 – 1969

	1968		*1969*	
	Quantity in '000 L/Tons	*Value in $ Million*	*Quantity in '000 L/Tons*	*Value in $ Million*
Rubber	1,105	1,301	1,265	1,940
Tin metal primary	86	820	90	932
Tin ore*	1	9	1	8
Iron ore	5,087	110	5,262	116
Oil Palm products	295	131	359	155
Copra	3	2	2	1
Coconut oil	38	38	25	21
Timber	1,605	182	1,653	208
Pineapple canned	66	48	63	44
Others	–	563	–	636
Total	–	3,204	–	4,061

* Tin-in-concentrates

WEST MALAYSIA – PRINCIPAL IMPORTS 1968 – 1969
($ million)

	1968	*1969*
Food	632	591
Beverage and Tobacco	56	65
Crude materials (except	279	294
Mineral fuels, etc.	210	208
Chemicals	213	244
Machinery and transport equipment	625	643
Manufactured goods n.e.s.	686	693
Other	70	65
GRAND TOTAL	2,771	2,803

DIRECTION OF WEST MALAYSIA TRADE 1968 – 1969
(Percentage)

	EXPORTS		*IMPORTS*	
	1968	*1969*	*1968*	*1969*
Sterling Area	33.6	33.6	39.0	37.5
United Kingdom	7.2	6.2	15.0	13.8
Singapore	19.0	19.5	7.2	7.0

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DIRECTION OF WEST MALAYSIA TRADE 1968 – 1969 (cont.)
(Percentage)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Australia	1.5	1.4	8.5	7.6
Hongkong	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.0
India	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.5
Others	4.4	5.4	4.9	5.6
U.S.A.	19.3	17.8	6.1	5.7
Canada	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.0
China (mainland)	2.3	3.3	6.3	6.2
Indonesia	0.7	0.6	6.6	6.3
Japan	13.1	13.3	14.6	17.1
Thailand	1.2	0.8	6.6	5.9
Continental OEEC Countries	12.0	13.0	12.3	12.9
Federal Republic of Germany	2.4	2.9	5.0	5.2
Netherlands	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.5
France	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.7
Belgium	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Italy	3.1	3.4	1.3	1.2
Others	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.6
Eastern Europe	9.0	9.2	0.8	0.7
U.S.S.R.	6.3	5.9	0.3	0.3
Poland	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.1
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Yugoslavia	0.7	0.9	0.1	–
Others	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Latin America	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.5
Middle East	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.0
Other countries	3.6	1.8	3.2	3.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Federal Industrial Development Authority

The Federal Industrial Development Authority (FIDA) is a statutory body, established by an Act of Parliament, to promote and co-ordinate industrial development in Malaysia and to advise the Minister of Commerce and Industry on the formulation of policies. The functions of the Authority are:—

(a) To undertake economic feasibility studies of industrial possibilities.

(b) To undertake industrial promotion work both at home and abroad.

(c) To recommend policies on industrial site development.

(d) To facilitate exchange of information and co-ordination among institutions engaged in or connected with industrial development.

(e) To evaluate and process applications for pioneer status and other investment incentives.

(f) To report annually to the Minister on the progress and problems of industrialisation and make recommendations on the manner in which such problems may be dealt with.

(g) Generally to aid investors get their projects off the ground.

FIDA became operational in 1967. Following the establishment of the high powered Cabinet-level Capital Investment Committee (CIC) in 1969, FIDA was appointed as the CIC's main agent through which new measures aimed at accelerating industrialisation in the country could be implemented. At the same time, the Government formulated a new Industrial development Strategy under which the Government would play a more dynamic role in the setting up of new industries in the country.

The Authority is divided into eight operational divisions — Planning and Research Unit; Industrial Studies and Surveys Unit; Technical Services Unit; Industrial Promotion and Public Relations Unit; Project Processing Unit; Automotive Unit; Administrative Unit and recently in the latter part of 1970, the Tariff Unit.

With the greater emphasis being placed on Industrial development in 1969 and 1970, FIDA undertook a wide range of activities. In 1970, these included the following:—

(a) The review of the effects of pioneer, and other incentives as well as the criterion for awarding such incentives to firms with a view to recommending new measures aimed at generating greater employment in the industrial sector. Recommendations concerning the award of incentives, government participation in industries and the organisation of small-scale industries were submitted to the government.

(b) The two Industrial Trends Surveys carried out by FIDA in 1969 on an experimental basis proved to be particularly valuable as business indicators especially in Malaysia where up-to-date information on business trends is lacking. The response rate of these two surveys was sufficiently good to warrant it being placed on a permanent basis in 1970, and FIDA now conducts triannual surveys. The coverages of the surveys in 1970 has also been expanded.

(c) As a guide to investors, FIDA continued to identify viable industrial projects which can be profitably established in the country. In 1970, FIDA identified and conducted pre-investment studies on a wide range of industries/products. As a further service to potential investors, FIDA also undertook to conduct detailed feasibility studies on specific products at the request of investors.

(d) Following government's policy of accelerating industrial development and cutting out red-tape, processing of applications for investment incentives, which continued coming in at an increasing rate, were speeded up; In 1969, the applications for incentives increased threefold over the year 1968. (FIDA received a total of 296 applications in 1969 of which 120 companies representing a called-up capital of $229 million were granted pioneer status. Another 22 companies were approved as non-pioneer projects. In 1969 also, pioneer certificates were awarded to 28 companies which had started commercial production)

The record for 1970 promises to be even more impressive. In the first six months of the year, a total of 163 new projects, representing a total* called-up capital of about $220 million, have b een granted either pioneer status or investment tax credit.

(e) As part of of its industrial promotion programme, FIDA undertook the publication of an Investment Brochure entitled "Malaysia — Your Profit Centre in Asia" which has been mailed directly to over 20,000 companies, banks and financial institutions in over ten countries. For investors who have already expressed keen interest in investing in the

country, and who require more detailed information on regulations, rates and other such information, FIDA also undertook to publish initially six information booklets.

At the same time, the Authority continued publishing its Industrial Digest which is proving to be extremely useful in disseminating business news and government's incentive plans for industry.

(f) FIDA also continued to provide valuable service to investors through its Registry of Potential Investors, especially in the bringing together of foreign and local businessmen in search of partners.

(g) FIDA works closely with the State governments and other organisations engaged in industrial development. At the same time, the Authority has conducted industrial potentiality studies of Kedah, Perils and Sabah, and is currently engaged in a similar study of Negri Sembilan and Malacca.

(h) FIDA provides technical consultancy services to selected industries and assists many small industrial units in the country through this service. In this connection, techno-economic surveys have been conducted on several selected industries, including the Electronics Industry, the Plastics Industry and the Integrated Processing Industries.

(i) A special unit in FIDA deals with the problems of the Automative Industry in Malaysia. It also promotes the establishment of auto-component parts plants and has identified at least 66 such items which could be viably established here. At the same time, it is conducting detailed studies into some of these items.

(j) A Tariff Unit in FIDA was recently set up to service the Tariff Advisory Committee and the Special Advisory Committee on Tariffs.

Generally, all FIDA's activities are geared towards attracting new foreign and local investments into the Malaysian industrial sector. FIDA is also concerned with the expansion of existing industries.

Industries Division,
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

While FIDA is generally responsible for all matters in the pre-approval stage, the Industries Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry deals with all matters in the post-approval stage. This Division, whose Controller is concurrently Director of FIDA, ensures that companies which have been approved, either on a pioneer or non-pioneer basis, set up their plants accordingly and that the terms and conditions under which approvals were granted are complied with.

The objectives of the Industries Divison are:—

(a) To ensure the speedy establishment of an approved industry.

(b) To ensure greater participation by the Malaysian public in industrial investment in the country.

(c) To ensure the employment and training of Malaysians in the manufacturing industry.

(d) To ensure the increasing flow of technical know-how and skills into the country at minimum cost to the beneficiary industry and to the nation.

(e) To ensure the maintenance of minimum standards in the manufactur d product, the progressive utilisation of local new materials, and the use modern and up-to-date machinery in the manufacturing industry.

STANDARDS INSTITUTION OF MALAYSIA (SIM)

The Standards Institution of Malaysia is the national body for the promotion and preparation of Malaysian standards, in relation to commodities, processes and

practices, in this country. It is a Statutory Body established by an Act of Parliament (Standards Act 1966). The Institution operates entirely on a non-profit basis receiving financial aid from the sales of publications and other activities associated with standardisation.

SIM receives full co-operation and support from the Government and representative industry and commerce in Malaysia as well as from the overseas national and international standards organisations.

The main functions of the Institution are:

(a) To promote standardisation in industry and commerce;
(b) To promote, develop and prepare and promulgate national standards in relation to commodities, processes and practices;
(c) To promote industrial efficiency and development;
(d) To promote public and industrial welfare, health and safety;
(e) To promote research in relation to national standards specification and provide for the examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices; and establish laboratories and other facilities for these purposes;
(f) To make provision for the registration and regulate the use of Standards Certification Mark for quality control;
(g) To develop and maintain a collection of librarymaterials and a museum collection concerning standardisation and related matters and provide reference, loan and technical information services to the public.

Eleven Industry Standards Committees had been appointed to advise the Standards Council on questions of standardisation as they affect particular industries, decide the priorities of standards projects, appoint Technical Committees to prepare Malaysian Standards. These Industry Standards Committee are on:-

(i) Material and Chemical
(ii) Textile and Clothing
(iii) Agricultural
(iv) Electrical Engineering
(v) Electronic
(vi) Mechanical Engineering
(vii) Civil Engineering and Building Construction
(viii) Domestic and Consumer Goods
(ix) Mining
(x) Codes of Practice
(xi) Biological and Medicinal Products.

Over 135 Technical Committees had been appointed to work on the priority items drawn up by the Industry Standards Committees. More than 50 Technical Committees were in full operation in 1970. One Malaysian Standard was published and 161 draft Standards had been prepared and circulated for public comment.

The SIM Certification Mark was inaugurated in 1970. The SIM Mark is a hallmark of quality. It offers an independent assurance that the goods really are up-to-standard in materials and manufacture. It is, therefore, of value to both manufacturers and consumers. The SIM Mark is now registered in the International Organisation for Standardisation's list of established Certification Mark of countries of the world.

The Institution has established a Standards Library to provide reference and technical information services to Techical Committees and subscribing members as well as to the public. At the end of 1970, the Library had a collection of over 36,000 volumes of national and international standards of over 35 countries and 4

international standards organisation.

A SIM subscribing membership will be launched in early 1971, inviting companies, manufacturers, commercial and trade associations, institutions and other organisations to become subscribing members of the Institution.

Subscribing members are entitled to receive free of charge one copy of every SIM News Bulletin, report and other publications which are issued and approved for circulation. They also receive a discount of 10% on all purchase of Malaysian Standards and other standard publications.

The Institution is an agent for the sales of foreign standards and other standards publications.

A piece of 5 acres of land had been purchased in Shah Alam, Selangor for constructing the SIM Headquarters and Secretariat Offices building and the Certification Marking and Testing Laboratories buildings. At the present moment, the SIM Headquarters and Secretariat Offices are operating on the 1st Floor, MIDF Building, 117 Jalan Ampang, and the Certification Marking and Testing Laboratories are operating in a rented factory building in Shah Alam, Selangor.

The Standards Institution is a member of the International Organisation for Standardisation and application has been made to become a member of the International Electrotechnical Commission. Malaysia is a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and SIM is Malaysia's Coded Contact Point. The Institution is serving as the Secretariat of the ECAFE Asian Standards Advisory Committee's Working Group on Raw Natural Rubber.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTRE

Introduction

The National Productivity Centre was established in 1962 as a joint project by the United Nations Special Fund and the Federal Government with the International Labour Organisation as the executing agency.

In 1966, the National Productivity Council (Incorporation) Act No. 19 of 1966 was passed by Parliament and the Centre became an autonomous body effective as from March 1, 1966. The members of the Council were appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry as from July 1966.

The Council

The Council consists of the following members: —

(i) A Chairman
(ii) Director of NPC
(iii) Five representatives of the Government
(iv) A representative of the University of Malaya
(v) Nine other members, of whom not more than seven shall represent institutions of commerce, manufacturing industries, industrial financing, industrial development, management, labour and employers.

Functions

The NPC is essentially a management development institution providing training in skills and techniques of management, supervision and labour management relations. Among other things the major functions of the NPC ar —

(i) raising the standard of management, including supervision at all leve.j in commerce and industry;

(ii) improving the efficiency of industrial operations, sales and marketing with particular reference to methods of increasing productivity, of improving quality of output, of lowering costs and giving training and advice on labour management relations;

(iii) initiating training and other programmes that would best serve specific and local requirements and requirements of the country as a whole;
(iv) serving as a forum for discussing organisational, managerial and supervisory problems in commerce and industry;
(v) undertaking and performing consultant services.

Training Sections and Courses

The Centre has six training sections and each setion conducts various supervisory and management courses or seminars pertaining to the subjects in their respective fields. Some of the major courses conducted by the various training sections are are as follows:

(i) Industrial Engineering and Light Industry Service Sections
- (a) Job Simplification For Supervisors
- (b) Production Planning and Control
- (c) Work Study 1
- (d) Fundamentals of Industrial Safety
- (e) Maintenance Management

(ii) Management Accounting Section
- (a) Introduction to Electronic Data Processing and Computer Techniques
- (b) Budgetary Control
- (c) Profit Control and Cost Cutting
- (d) Accounting for Non-Accountants

(iii) Sales and Marketing Section
- (a) Salesmanship
- (b) Marketing Management
- (c) Export Promotion
- (d) Sales Management

(iv) Industrial Relations Section
- (a) Industrial Relations for Supervisors and Top Executives
- (b) Industrial Relations for Trade Union Executives
- (c) Industrial Conflicts and Remedie[5]

(v) Management Development Section
- (a) Leadership and Human Relations
- (b) Supervisor as a Trainer and Instructor
- (c) Groupwork and Discussion Leading
- (d) Elements of Management Control
- (e) Executive Decision Making
- (f) Planning Operation

Tailor-Made Courses/Seminars — These are also being conducted, eg. the Plantation Management Courses for various levels — senior conductors, assistant and senior managers. Seminars lasting three full days on "Training Methodology" could be run if requested.

Courses Conducted Throughout Malaysia

The above courses/seminars are conducted not only at the NPC premises, Petaling Jaya, but also in various major towns of West and East Malaysia like Penang, Ipoh, Kota Bharu, Johore Bahru, Kuching, Sandakan and Kota Kinabalu. The medium of instruction is English but successful attempts have also been made to conduct some of the courses in Bahasa Malaysia and Chinese (Cantonese). These outstation courses are normally sponsored by various organisations and service clubs. More and more firms and other institutions are making use of the Centre's activities by making special requests to conduct training courses/seminars

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exclusively for their respective executives to suit their requirements in addition to nominating their employees to participate in the normal training programme laid down by the Centre.

Training of Trainers

Special training courses are conducted once in 6 months, or more if necessary, for the training of trainers. This is to enable trainer participants, who are either Training Officers themselves in their respective organisations or who come from fairly large organisations having ten or more supervisors, to be exposed to the various techniques on modern management training. This is to enable trainer participants to establish in-service training on the subjects of basic supervision to their lower-line supervisors. In this way, basic supervisory training could spread more widely and quickly amongst the supervisors of the country.

Cost Savings

Course participants, particularly those who attend training courses on Industrial Engineering subjects, are strongly encouraged to carry out in-plant practical projects in their departments after the completion of the courses. This is to enable them to apply the principles and techniques that they have discussed in the course sessions. Cost savings which resulted after the completion of such projects in 1970, as reported up to the third quarter, was in the region of $800,000/-.

Conclusion

There is an awareness in established firms that training is not only necessary but also fundamental to the growth of an organisation. However, most of the smaller companies and manager-owner factories still do not appreciate the need of training their men for one reason or another. In order to give as much assistance as possible, efforts are being made to provide management consultancy services which the Centre is now undertaking. This service does not bar industries of medium and large sizes to make use of the available facilities.

To provide training facilities for those who are either too occupied during working hours or cannot be released during that time, the NPC is conducting courses in the evenings. Seminars are usually held on Saturdays or Sundays. In fact, the Centre is trying to cater for all those who are willing to develop themselves in managerial fields for higher productivity for themselves, their departments/organisations and the nation.

Registry of Companies Malaysia

The law relating to companies is contained in the Companies Act, 1965 which was brought into force on 15th April, 1966.

Subsidiary legislation was made under the Companies Act contained in Gazette Notification No: 1484 of 14th April, 1966.

The Companies (Winding Up) Rules, 1946 which was brought into force on 9th October, 1946, is still valid.

The Office of the Registrar of Companies is situated at Court Hill, Kuala Lumpur, and Branch Registries are situated in Penang, Kuching, in Sarawak and Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton) in Sabah.

Companies may be incorporated and statutory documents filed in the in Kuala Lumpur, or in the Branch Registries at Kuching or Kota Kinabalu.

The Registrar of Companies is responsible to the Minister of Commerce Industry.

At the end of 1969, there were on the register 9,341 local companies and 1,100 external companies in Malaysia.

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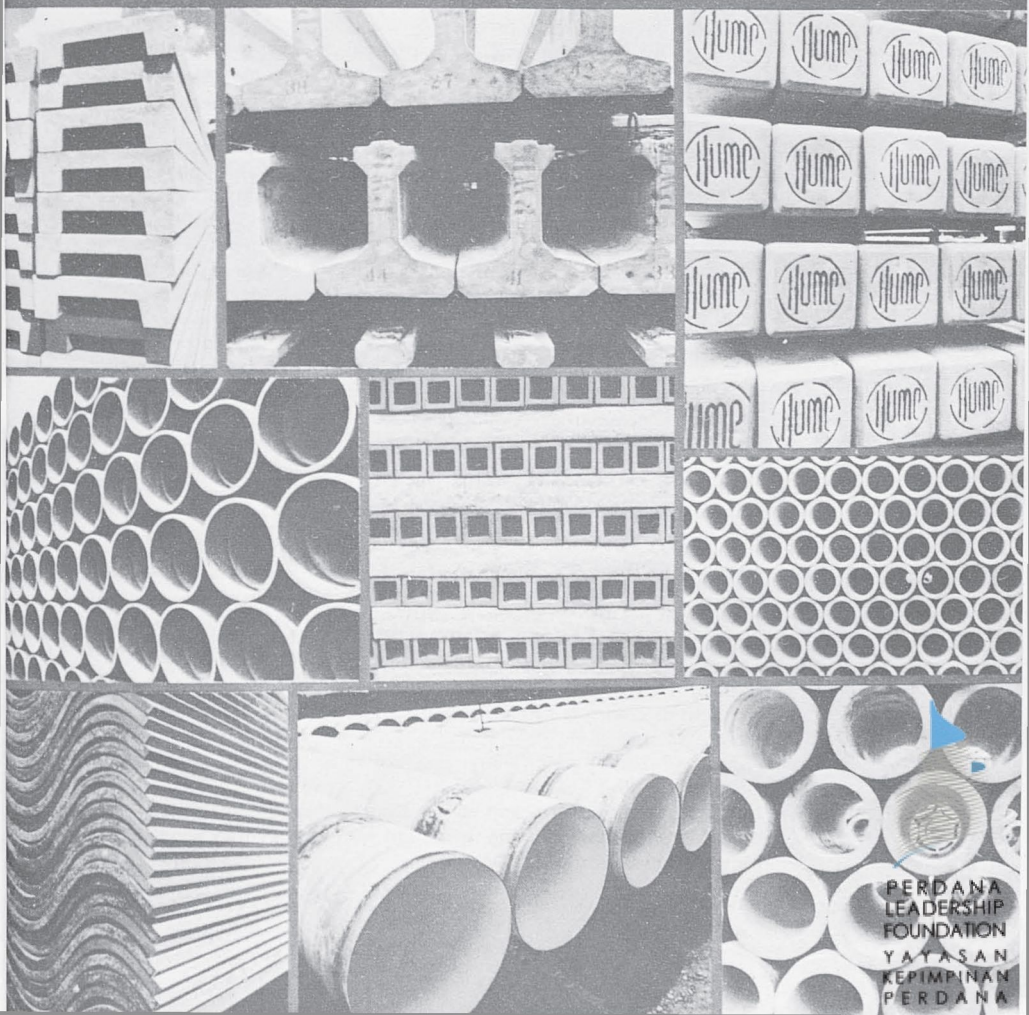

Co-operation

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Policy

THE OBJECTIVES OF the Department of Co-operative Development particularly relevant to the policies of Ministries responsible for rural development are:-

(a) Assisting the establishment of agro-based industries. Co-operatives can assume a more direct role in fostering the growth of agro-based industries by the formation of industrial co-operatives based on agricultural, livestock and fishery products.

(b) Strengthening and improving co-operatives in the field of production, processing, credit and marketing. Shortcomings in these sectors of the co-operative movement have been identifed and measures to strengthen and improve the co-operatives will be taken, so that members, who are primary producers, are commensurately rewarded for their efforts in agricultural production.

(c) Contributing towards creating more employment opportunities. This is achieved by rural co-operatives embarking upon suitable joint industrial enterprises in partnership with the urban sector of the movement or other private agencies.

(d) Bringing about unity and goodwill among the people through the establishment of co-operatives wth mixed membership and joint participation in co-operative activities.

To achieve these objectives and to contribute to their fulfilment, the plans of the Department will be to continue to:-

(i) Strengthen co-operatives at primary, secondary and apex levels for the supply of credit
(ii) Promote co-operative marketing and processing
(iii) Encourage the use of modern farm implements and modern fishing gears
(iv) Foster the expansion of consumer co-operation
(v) Expand the growth of co-operatives in the urban areas, particularly in the field of credit, consumer supplies, housing and insurance and capital investment
(vi) Provide education and training facilities so as to improve co-operative management, and
(vii) Enforce stricter control and supervision in the administration of co-operative societies, including their audit, so that they may achieve their objectives more satisfactorily.

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Financial Assistance to Co-operative Societies

Allocations for capital and developmental projects were earmarked with the Government's development plans to promote rural development, such as credit to combat "padi kuncha", and funds to participate in marketing and to subsidise fertilisers.

The position of loans to co-operatives in 1970 was as follows:-

	Allocation	Balance 31.12.69	Balance — 1970
Padi kuncha	$3,500,000	$2,901,216	$2,901,216
Padi purchase	7,900,000	5,965,000	5,965,000
Medium Term Loans	**Issued**	**Balance 31.12.69**	**Balance — 1970**
	$	$	$
Fishermen's co-operatives	737,000	569,878	547,778
Poultry	71,000	64,500	64,500
Big rice mills	570,000	423,666	270,000
Small rice mills	124,950	124,950	124,950
Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society	500,000	150,000	150,000
Rural transport	322,000	70,000	63,500
Bertam Estate	2,050,000	1,473,334	1,473,334
Land development	140,000	117,500	117,500
Rubber marketing	119,000	85,000	85,000
Coffee marketing	70,000	59,500	59,500
Fertilisers	700,000	700,000	700,000
Pepper marketing (Sarawak)	40,000	40,00	—
	$5,443,950	$3,878,328	3,656,062

Promotion

The number of co-operative societies in West Malaysia in 1969 was 2,720, with a total membership of 605,536, compared with 2,831 societies and 535,740 members in 1968. Their total resources were estimated at $377 million, an increase of $38 million over the previous year.

The rural thrift and credit societies continued to be the most prominent group in terms of the number of societies, 1,180 societies with 56,500 members. Estimated total resources, made up of subscriptions, deposits share capital, statutory and other reserves, including profits and loans, amounted to $15.3 million. Subscriptions, share capital and deposits increased by é2.3million to $9.7 million. Amounts borrowed by the societies outstanding at the end of 1969 totalled $4.3 million, compared with $3.7 million in the previous year. Loans granted to the members amounted to $2.7 million. Outstanding loans due from members totalled $7.3 million.

At the top of the rural co-operative structure, the Bank Kerjasama Malaysia Berhad also increased its membership substantially since its constitution was amended in 1967 to allow primary societies and individuals as well as secondary co-operative societies to become direct members. Total membership comprised 28 co-operative unions, of which 17 were co-operative banking unions and 11 marketing unions, 825 rural co-operative societies and 2,158 individuals. As more banking unions were converted into branches of the Bank Kerjasama and more rural co-operative societies became members, the extension and supervision of loans granted could be carried out more directly by the bank. The paid-up capital

increased from $0.9 million to $2.6 million. Deposits from members increased to $5.0 million compared with $0.8 million in 1969. Loans granted to members amounted to $4.3 million.

The number of co-operative banking unions decreased by two to 17 and membership from 1,389 societies to 1,250, due largely to the conversion of some unions into branches of the Bank Kerjasama. Total resources of these unions were estimated at $8.3 million, compared with $7.5 million in 1968. Loans granted to members amounted to $0.5 million and loans outstanding from members totalled $3.5 million at the end of the year.

The urban thrift and credit societies, including societies for estate workers, continued to provide the main financial strength of the co-operative movement in West Malaysia. As a group, these societies have generally shown that they have been able to operate independently and are also largely self-sufficient. In 1969, there were 433 such societies constituting 37 per cent of the total membership, and 48 per cent of the total resources of the co-operative movement. At the end of 1969, there were 222,750 members. Total resources were estimated at $182.3 million in 1969, $25.8 million higher than in 1968. Subscriptions, share capital and deposits totalled $150.5 million in 1969, compared with $136.9 million in the previous year. Loans granted to members amounted to $132.8 million, an increase of S30.9 million. Loans outstanding at the end of 1969 totalled $99.8 million.

The Co-operative Central Bank at the apex of the urban co-operative movement had a membership of 1,207 in 1969, compared with 819 in 1968. The paid-up capital amounted to $2.2 million, an increase of $1 million over the previous year. Deposits rose by $1.4 million to $4.2 million. Loans outstanding totalled $5.2 million in 1969, compared with $2.6 million in 1968.

The National Land Finance Co-operative Society, the country's largest land and farming co-operative society, increased its membership by 900 to 61,000 at the end of 1969. Its paid-up share capital increased by $1 million to $11.9 million. During the year, the society purchased 2,934 acres of land and estates, valued at $4.3 million, bringing the total acreage of land and estates purchased by the society to 29,299 acres, valued at $34.6 million.

Promotion of National Unity

To conform to the Government's policy of promoting national unity and increasing employment opportunities, the co-operative movement will utilise its urban and rural co-operatives in joint ventures in its programme. The urban sector of the co-operative movement is financially strong and possesses the expertise and know-how. In the past, the urban co-operatives were contemplating a proposal to channel their surplus financial resources direct to rural co-operative undertakings. This idea did not materialise because it was feared that such commitments would result in losses as the rural co-operators lacked know-how. Further, more security for such investments was not available. The plan of urban co-operatives providing assistance to rural co-operators has undergone a change and they now feel that the best way of achieving this is to establish joint venture schemes in collaboration with rural co-operatives.

In addition to such schemes, urban co-operatives also propose to establish agricultural and industrial undertakings in the rural areas on their own in it nive and will, of course, provide employment opportunities for people in those i ras.

In pursuance of this policy, the urban co-operatives will implement following schemes:

(a) The establishment of a joint-venture project in ration with foreign enterprise for the manufacture of electric motors, pumps, valves, transformers, etc., The

factory is likely to be established in the industrial complex of Batu Tiga. The initial capital for this venture is estimated to be $1.5 million, part of which will be provided by the urban co-operatives.

(b) The establishment of a prawn culture and breeding scheme. It is proposed to breed prawns in a big way for export to co-operatives in Europe, America and Japan. The market for the prawns has been assured. The initial capital outlay for this scheme is around $600,000. The Japanese co-operative movement has consented to provide the services of an expert in this field during the initial stages of the development of the scheme.

(c) The establishment of a feed mill which the urban co-operatives are proposing to undertake on joint-venture with fishermen co-operatives for the establishment of this plant.

(d) The establishment of a livestock industry. This venture is to be organised in collaboration wth Australian co-operatives. The primary aim of the scheme is to rear cattle, sheep and goats with a view to providing meat for the people in this country. The capital outlay for this has not yet been determined.

(e) The establishment of supermarkets in the main towns of the country. It is proposed to establish one such market in Kuala Lumpur, with branches in different centres in Selangor. The supermarket envisaged will deal not only in foodstuffs but also in other household necessities, such as refrigerators, electrical appliances, radios and television sets. The supermarkt intends to provide other services to the customers in the same complex for their convenience, such as laundry, tailoring, and barber saloons.

These schemes will be undertaken by the newly-established Co-operative Agency Society. Funds to undertake the schemes will be made available in the form of loans by the Co-operative Central Bank and the Malaysian Co-operative Insurance Society. The Agency Society will also undertake to market the produce of co-operatives, both within the country and abroad. The society will commence its marketing activities by:-

(a) Sale of milk produced in the Co-operative Dairy Farming Society in Batu Arang.

(b) Sale of bottled toddy produced by the Soora Industrial Co-operative Society.

(c) Sale of tea produced by the National Land Finance Co-operative Society in the Cameron Highlands.

Administration

The activities carried out by the states in the promotion and supervision of co-operative development and in the implementation and operation of co-operative projects, are co-ordinated at headquarters. Registration and statutory functions, including enforcement, under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, liquidation work, and the planning of co-operative education are also carried out from headquarters.

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Headquarters sections also undertake the planning, research and examination of the management functions of marketing co-operatives, co-ordination with the Ministry and other departments.

More education and training facilities will be provided for co-operative members, both at the Co-operative College and in the field, in 1971. Co-operative courses will enable the co-operative societies to improve management methods in order to ensure success in their enterprise.

Co-operative Legislation

The co-operative movement in West Malaysia is controlled by the Co-operative Societies Ordinance No. 33 of 1948. The legal framework in the other components of Malaysia is provided by separate acts or ordinances. Sarawak has its Ordinance of 1949, and Sabah enacted the Cooperative Societies Ordinance in 1958.

There were a number of shortcomings in the Co-operative Societies Ordinances, which, to a great extent, hindered not only the supervisory functions of the department but also the smooth operation of the co-operatives. The unsatisfactory manner in which the co-operatives were managed led to the amendment of the law recently to empower the registrar to suspend the activities of co-operative societies, or to suspend the committees and appoint persons to manage the affairs of the co-operatives in place of the suspended committees, or to remove any member or members of the committees or any employee or employees of the co-operatives.

Amendments were also made to include the following provisions:-

(a) Requiring all societies to give notice to the registrar of all meetings and giving the right to attend such meetings

(b) Making it obligatory for all societies to contribute to any educational institution or to any co-operative organisation established for the furtherance of co-operative principles such sums as the Minister may from time to time decide.

The registrar is invested with these powers for the sole purpose of protecting the interests of the members and to enable him to perform his duties more effectively.

Co-operative Education and Training

The co-operatives in themselves are institutions in which, through practical application, the members are provided the opportunity to learn the methods of keeping accounts, business management and the principles and practices of co-operative enterprises. However, the lack of education and the absence of a strong sense of responsibility and initiative have resulted in the members not profiting from their opportunities. Education and training need to be organised and arranged for them before they could benefit, through the media of practical application, from the facilities at their disposal.

The Co-operative College of Malaysia provides courses for co-operative leaders and members in bookkeeping, secretaryship, elementary economics and the principles and practices of co-operation. One of the aims of the College is also to provide advanced training to selected co-operative leaders in order to equip tfem with adequate knowledge so that they, in turn, could disseminate co-opera training to their fellow members.

In addition to courses at the College, the Co-operative Development Division holds periodical training courses in various parts of the country for member; of committees and ordinary members of the societies. Other than co-operative subjects, these courses also form the forum for lecturers and demonstrations given

by officers of the Divisions of Agriculture, Fisheries and Veterinary, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and other Ministries and Departments.

Consolidation of the Co-operative Movement

The main programme in the policy of consolidation is to weed out small single-purpose rural cooperatives which are dormant or ineffective either by liquidating them and forming multi-purpose societies in their place or by amalgamating them into multi-purpose co-operatives, whose functions would include credit, marketing and consumer supply. The objective of consolidation is achieved by re-educating the rural co-operators and instilling into them the need to re-organise and re-vitalise their co-operatives.

The programme of consolidation achieved satisfactory results, viz:-

Type of Society	No. of Society	Member-ship	Share Capital	Total Resources
1966			$	$
Rural Credit Unltd.	1,638	62,300	4,937,000	12,505,000
Multi-purpose	3	900	7,000	29,000
	1,641	63,200	4,944,000	12,534,000
1970				
Rural Credit Unltd.	1,110	52,144	4,629,747	13,077,533
Multi-purpose	301	45,000	3,000,000	10,250,000
	1,411	97,144	7,629,747	23,327,533

Details of activities and volume of business of multi-purpose society.

Padi Marketing and Processing Number of societies operating — 108	
Quantity of padi milled	449,307 pikuls
Milling charges earned	$453,656
Padi purchased — quantity	178,752 pikuls
— value	$1,721,614
Consumer Supplies Number of Societies operating — 36	
Total purchase	$1,951,704
Total Sales	2,272,220
Fish Marketing Number of societies operating — 11	
Fish purchased — quantity	33,599 pikuls
— value	$873,031
Fish sold — quantity	33,599 pikuls
— value	$1,000,799

Amalgamation

The objective of amalgamation is to build up large, viable and dynamic co-operatives, usually multi-purpose, with sufficient business to enable them to employ efficient management. The scheme calls for the merger, of small-unit single-purpose co-operatives in compact areas into multi-purpose societies. Amalgamation can be effected only in stages commencing with the amalgamation of activities of the small-unit societies and progressing towards their actual physical merger.

Several pilot projects are being implemented and when Government funds are available, qualified managers will he employed to manage the societies. In the

meantime, the department utilises its staff to carry out the duties and functions of secretaries and managers of these societies.

Target for 1971

Apart from involvement in the Muda and Komubu projects, the programme of promotion and supervision in 1971 will be intensified, especially in the formation of rural multi-purpose co-operatives, amalgamation of small-unit co-operatives into large multi-purpose co-operatives, re-intensifying the growth of consumer co-operatives, and the expansion of investment, insurance and housing co-operatives.

The target for 1971 will be 2,500 large-unit co-operatives with 800,000 members, share capital totalling $280 million and total resources amounting to $450 million. It is expected that credit co-operatives will be handling $150 million worth of loans in 1971. This target will be achieved by the merger of several small co-operatives into large-unit multi-purpose societies and the establishment of only large-unit co-operatives in new areas.

In Sarawak, the number of societies will be increased to 245 in 1971 and it is expected that total turnover in supplies and marketing societies will increase from $11.8 million to $13.2 million. Total funds should reach the $8 million mark.

In Sabah, the number of societies is expected to increase to 240 with the formation of wage-earners' co-operatives in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Tawau, Keningau, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Beaufort and Kudat; fishermen's co-operatives; processing, marketing and credit co-operatives among padi farmers; and credit consumer and marketing societies among land scheme settlers. While it is expected to register ten to 15 large-unit co-operatives, much groundwork for the formation of other societies will be carried out in 1971.

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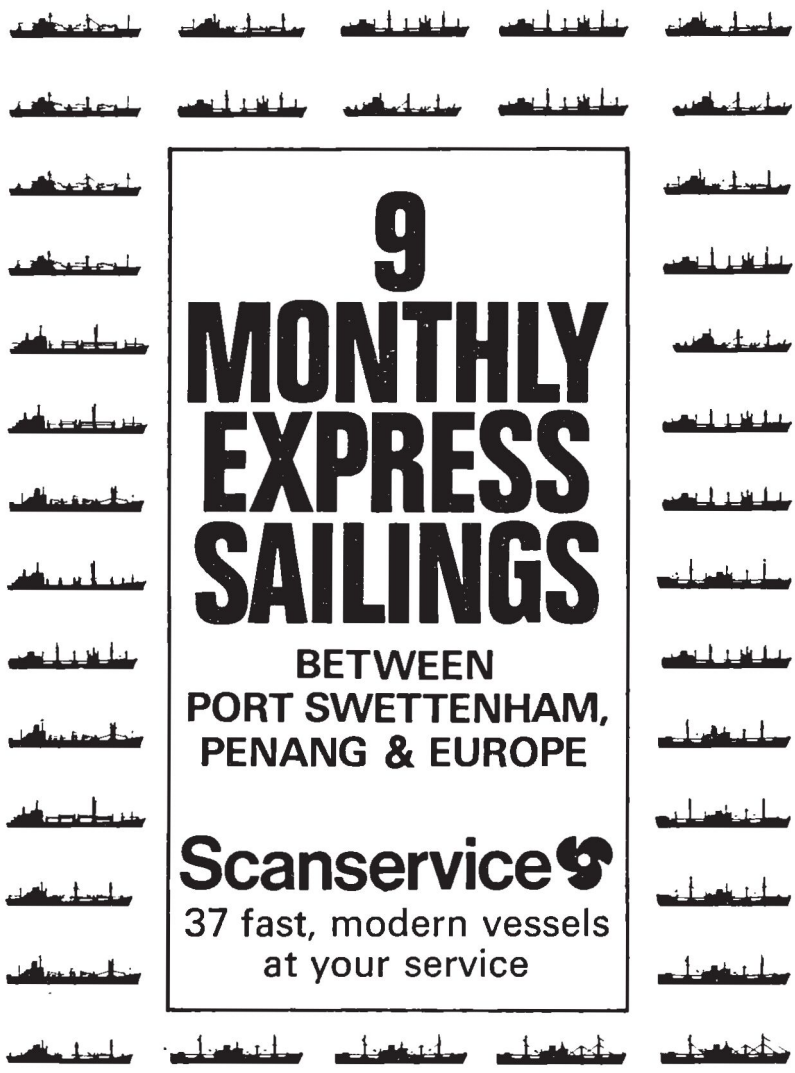

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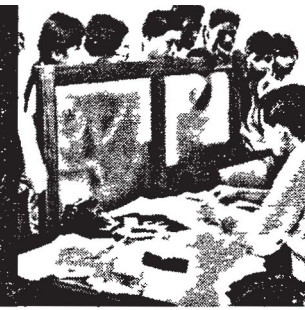
Labour



Industrial Relations

Basically, the industrial relations policy of the Malaysian Government is to promote mutual understanding and co-operation between employers and workers in industry in order to increase not only the economic stability and prosperity of the country but also the well-being of its people as a whole. To achieve this end, one of the principal functions of the Ministry of Labour is to maintain industrial peace and harmony and to create a suitable atmosphere for investment and industrial expansion. This task is carried out in various ways but mainly through a continuous process of explaining to both sides of industry the importance and necessity of good employer-employee relations, advising them on methods of organisation and the principles of collective bargaining, encouraging them to establish joint councils at various levels for purposes of negotiation and consultation, and assisting them in settling any disputes which may arise.

Except for the compulsory arbitration procedures provided for in the former Essential Services Arbitration Ordinances in the East Malaysian States of Sabah and Sarawak, the system of industrial relations, which has long been in operation in Malaysia, is what is termed the "voluntary system." Under this system, both employers and workers have been encouraged to respect their respective rights and to settle all questions arising out of their collective relationship by their own efforts and through mutually agreed procedures. The functions of the Government in the field of industrial relations have been confined mainly to providing the general frame-work within which this system has to function and to reinforcing and supplementing the voluntary arrangements which the two sides of industry have made for themselves.

Although this voluntary system had worked with a reasonable degree of satisfaction during the past few years, a number of factors or trends had been developing which necessitated a review of this system of industrial relations and the reinforcement of this system with additional mechanisms and safeguards for the more orderly and expeditious settlement of industrial disputes, especially where these affected the public and national interests.

The Industrial Relations Act, 1967, was passed in both Houses of Parliament in June, 1967 and became operative in August, 1967 throughout Malaysia. It repealed all the previously existing laws pertaining to industrial relations including the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, which were promulgated in 1965 under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act, 1964, as a temporary measure in order to prevent disruption of essential services by strikes and olfier forms of industrial action during the period of the Indonesian confrontation.

The Industrial Relations Act, which was amended by the Essential (Industrial Relations) Regulations, 1969 on 10.10.69, while continuing the voluntary system of industrial relations, consolidates the practice and law in this regard by the provision of certain safeguards for the legitimate rights and interests of employers and workers and their trade unions and by laying down more satisfactory

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procedures and methods of dealing with some of the basic causes of industrial conflicts such as recognition of trade unions, the position of managerial ana confidential staff in union activity and alleged anti-trade union practices and victimisation by employers.

The Act also provides for more effective steps to ensure not only the promotion and maintenance of sound industrial relations practices but also the expeditious, orderly and just settlement of industrial disputes, so that the e/er present public and national interests are not prejudiced while the parties promote their own particular interests.

Conciliation services provided by officers of the Ministry of Labour are readily available to both sides of industry. The Ministry may also intervene of its own motion, if the public interest so requires, to promote an expeditious settlement of a dispute. It has certain reserve powers in the face of a situation vtfiere one party or the other may unduly prolong the settlement of a trade dispute or refuse to be co-operative.

The Act provides for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of an Industrial Court consisting of a permanent President and three separate panels of independent persons, persons representing employers and persons representing workers. In dealing with a particular trade dispute or matter referred to it, however, the Court will consist of the President and a member from each of the three panels. Divisions of the Industrial Court may be set up as and when necessary. The parties to a trade dispute may jointly request the Minister of Labour to refer the trade dispute to the Court or the Minister himself may, of his own motion and without the consent of the parties concerned, refer a trade dispute if he is satisfied that it is expedient so to do. As regards trade disputes in Government services, such disputes can be referred by the Minister to the Industrial Court only with the consent of His Majesty or the State Authority as the case may be. The award of the Court is final and conclusive and is binding on the parties.

Under the Industrial Relations Act, the Minister may also appoint a Committee of Investigation or a Board of Inquiry in cases of disputes which may not be amenable to the normal forms or methods of settlement and where the interests of the public are likely to be seriously affected by such issues or disputes.

Most of the provisions contained in the previous Trade Disputes Ordinance concerning trade disputes, strikes and lock-outs and other matters connected with these have been re-enacted in the Industrial Relations Act. Although the right of strike and lock-out is still retained, certain restrictions are laid down in regard to this right The Act requires that at least two weeks' notice is given before a strike or lock-out is declared in any of the services listed as Public Utility Services in the Schedule to the Act and prohibits strikes and lock-outs after a trade dispute has been referred to the Industrial Court and in case of a trade dispute in Government service, after the authority concerned has withheld consent for such reference, or during the pendency of the proceedings of a Board of Inquiry, or in respect of a dispute over the claim for recognition or any of the matters covered by a collective agreement oran award of the Industrial Court.

In order to protect workers in trades or industries where the degree of trade union organisation is not sufficient for establishing effective joint machinery 1 t dealing with terms and conditions of employment, a Wages Council Ordinar was enacted in 1947. The first Wages Councils was the Wages Council for Shop Assistants and Employees in Coffee Shops, Restaurants, Hotels and established in August 1959. This Wages Council was subsequently replaced by separate Councils —one for the retail trades and the other for the catering ar.d hotel trades. Two other Wages Councils are presently operating, one established in

January 1963 for Stevedores, Cargo-handlers and Lightermen and their Employers in the Port of Penang and the other in the Cinema Industry established in May, 1967.

Four Wages Regulation Orders, providing for minimum wages and other conditions of employment, are now in force, viz:

(1) The Wages Regulation (Penang Stevedores & Cargo-Handlers) Order, 1970;
(2) The Wages Regulation (Shop Assistants) Order, 1970;
(3) The Wages Regulation (Catering & Hotel) Order, 1967 as amended vide Wages Regulation (Catering & Hotel) Order, 1970; and
(4) The Wages Regulation (Cinema Workers) Order, 1970

The views of both sides of industry regarding industrial relations policies can be obtained by the Minister through the National Joint Labour Advisory Council, whose members are appointed by the Minister from nominations submitted by national organisations of employers and workers in the various industries. The N.J.L.A.C. has the opportunity of discussing not only any important changes in policies or legislation proposed by either side of industry or by the Government in relation to labour, but also the desirability and practicability of adopting any international conventions in connection with labour matters.

Administration and Enforcement of Labour Laws.

The Labour and Enforcement Section of the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations is headed by the Director-General of Labour who is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following labour laws:-

Employment Ordinance, 1955.
Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952.
Children & Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1966.
Workers (Minimum Standards of Housing) Act, 1966.
Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950.
The Labour Code (Cap. 154.FMS)
Employment (Restriction) Act, 1968.
Wages Regulation (Catering & Hotel) Order, 1967.
Wages Regulation (Shop Assistants) Order, 1970.
Wages Regulation (Penang Stevedores and Cargo-handlers) Order, 1970.
Wages Regulation (Cinema Workers) Order, 1970.

The Director-General of Labour ha? his headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and the field work is carried out through Directors of Labour whose offices are situated in the capital towns of each of the states, except the State of Perlis over which the Director of Labour, Kedah/Perlis has jurisdiction. Beside the ten State offices, there are 17 sub-offices in Sungei Patani, Kulim, Butterworth, Taiping, Kuala Kangsar, Tapah, Teluk Anson, Rawang, Port Swettenham, Kuala Pilah, Muar, Kluang, Segamat, Bentong, Raub, Temerloh and Dungun.

The Employment Ordinance, 1955, regulates employment conditions of all persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, including non-manual workers whose wages do not exceed $500 a month.

An important feature of the Employment Ordinance is the provision for inquiry into complaints. The Director-General of Labour and his officers are empowered to hear and decide claims relating to wages and other conditions of employment arising out of disputes between employers and workers without limitation in respect of the amount thereof. Orders made by these officers are enforceable in a court of law and appeal against such orders lies only to the High Court. The advantages of these Labour Courts to both employers and workers are that the inquiry is expeditious and to some extent informal. No fees are payable and counsel need not to be engaged.

A number of important new provisions have been added to the Employment Ordinance by the Essential (Employment) Regulations, 1969, which came into force on 10.10.69. The new provisions provide for benefits relating to weekly rest days, paid public holidays, annual and sick leave to be given to all workers within the scope of the ordinance. This is a major step forward in labour legislation in the country to ensure that workers get their equitable share of the fruits of their labour. One of the new provisions places a restriction on overtime work to 32 hours per month per worker. The object of this restriction is to generate more employment as employers will have to employ more workers instead of putting their workers on excessive overtime work. A substantive number of job vacancies has been created as a result of the enforcement of the new law.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952, which covers virtually all persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship for purposes of an employer's trade or business, except non-manual workers whose earnings exceed ^400 a month, provides for the payment of compensation by the employer to the workman in the event of personal injury being caused to such workman as a result of an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and, in the event of such workman's death therefrom, to his dependants.

The employment of children and young persons is regulated by the provisions of the Children & Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1966. This act stipulates the types of employment in which a child (a person who has not completed his 14th year of age) or a young person (a person who has completed his 14th year of age but not his 16th) may be employed. It also stipulates conditions relating to the period of work and leisure for a child or young person in employment and prohibits any child or young person from taking part in public entertainment without a licence from the Director-General of Labour.

Where an employer provides housing for his workers and where such housing does not fall within the jurisdiction of a local authority having powers to control such housing, the employer is required to comply with the provisions of the Workers (Minimum Standards of Housing) Act, 1966 and regulations made thereunder. Such employer is required to submit to the Director-General of Labour for his approval plans of the proposed building/s together with the plans of the site/s on which such building/s are to be erected, the latter for the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. This law prescribes the minimum standards for the housing of workers and the minimum requirements for nurseries.

The Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950, provides for a weekly holiday of one whole day in each week and an annual holiday of five days for persons employed in shops, restaurants and theatres.

Amendments have been made to the ordinance whereby more categories of retail businesses have been included in the Schedule to the Ordinance to allow them to open for business on all days of the week, provided the employees are given a weekly holiday by rotation. This is to encourage more business activities, particularly in the interest of the increasing tourist trade, whilst ensuring that the employees get their due holidays.

In the main, the Labour Code contains provisions concerning the employer's responsibility for the health and medical attendance and treatment in hospital of those workers in his employ in respect of whom these provisions apply. Undi this law, minimum requirements are prescribed for hospitals maintained by employers.

Although the administration of the Employment (Registration) Act, 1965. ¡5 carried out by the Manpower Department at Federal headquarters level, the adminstration and enforcement of the law, including the issue and renewal of employment permits to non-citizens, is done by field officers of the Labour &

Enforcement section of the Department of Labour & Industrial Relations.

Four Wages Regulation Orders, as indicated above, are now in operation in West Malaysia. The Wages Regulation (Shop Assistants) Order, 1970 which became effective from 1st March, 1970, is applicable to shop assistants and their employers in 26 towns namely:

Seremban, Johore Bahru, Kota Bahru, Alor Star, Kuantan, Batu Pahat, Kampar, Kluang, Butterworth, Taiping, Muar, Segamat, Telok Anson, Kluang, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuala Kangsar, Kuala Trengganu, Petaling Jaya, Port Swettenham, Bukit Mertajam, Bentong, the City of George Town, the Municipalities of Malacca and Ipoh and the Federal Capital pf Kuala Lumpur. The Wages Regulation (Catering and Hotel) Order, 1967 covers workers employed in the catering and hotel business in nine principal towns of West Malaysia while the Wages Regulation (Cinema Workers) Order, 1970, is applicable to all cinema workers throughout West Malaysia. Copies of these orders can be obtained from Labour Offices.

Employment Service

The functions of the Employment Service are to provide services and facilities in relation to Employment for the benefit of persons seeking to become employed, to change their employment or to engage labour, to assist in the improvement and the most effective use of the nation's manpower resources and the promotion of Employment opportunities. In brief, the central and major function of the Service is to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their tra ning, experience, abilities and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work.

The service is free, both to the job-seeker and employer and is voluntary, but all employers are encouraged to use the services provided by the Employment Offices which are situated throughout the country. The Employment Service is not a job-creating agency but merely matches the requirements of employers for workers and job-seekers in search of employment.

The number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Offices and the number placed in employment throughout the country from 1967 — 1969 are as follows:-

	No. Registered	No. Placed
1967	120,485	10,708
1968	120,455	11,487
1969	167.783	18,022

As can be seen from these figures, the number of registrants at the Employment Offices has been increasing quite rapidly. These figures of registration, however, comprise those who are unemployed, partly employed and others in employment seeking changes in occupation. Most of the registrants are unskilled. The latest figures reveal that roughly 60 per cent of the male registrants seek jobs as labourers and more than half the female registrants seek such jobs as amahs, factory workers, pupil midwives, hospital attendants and the like.

A Professional, Technical and Clerical Bureau was established at the Employment Exchange, Kuala Lumpur since May 1963 to provide facilities for registration of job seekers in the Professional and Technical level occupations.

There are at present 18 full-time Employment Offices at the following places:-
Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Penang, Butterworth, Taiping, Ipoh, Teluk Anson, Kuala Lumpur, Batu Tiga, Petaling Jaya, Port Swettenham, Seremban, Malacca, Muar, Johore Bahru, Kuatan, Kota Bharu, and Kuala Trengganu.

In addition there are 23 part-time Employment Offices which are operated by the main Offices in remote places in their own areas thus carrying the service to the people there. These part-time Employment Offices operate once a week

fortnightly or monthly according to the needs of the area concerned.

The Employment Sen/ice also offers assistance to ex-Servicemen. A certain quota in certain Government occupations, such as watchmen, dog shooters, van and lorry drivers, hospital attendants and labourers, are given to ex-Servicemen. For vacancies in these jobs where a 100 per cent quota is imposed, the Employment Offices send only ex-Servicemen to the prospective employers for interview. In these categories where the quota is less than 100 per cent, the Employment Offices arrange for the prescribed percentage of ex-Servicemen to be sent to the employers for interview.

The Armed Forces Resettlement Training Scheme: the aim is to help soldiers due for discharge from the Army to be attached for training with Government Departments, quasi-Government Departments and civilian firms. This will enable such soldiers to learn so as to fit them into civilian life on their being discharged. The Employment Offices offer assistance in this by making arrangements for their training.

Youth Employment Service

The Youth Employment Service, which is supplementary to the Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour, is primarily concerned with providing Vocational Guidance to students and school-leavers.

The objects are:-

(1) To assist them to look for employment which will provide them the best opportunities to develop their capabilities and interests;
(2) To help them to find employment appropriate to their educational qualifications, aptitude, interest and personality;
(3) To assist with information on training and higher educational facilities available both in Malaysia and in Commonwealth countries;
(4) To provide advice to youths who havejust started work so that they could fit in with their new surroundings;
(5) To bring about career consciousness amongst parents, guardians and members of the public to enable them to render assistance in the matter of choosing a career.

The Service, which was started in 1960, carried out a pilot project in the secondary schools in Kuala Lumpur. In 1964, the service was extended to secondary schools in Penang and Ipoh. During 1965, the service was further extended to a few selected secondary schools in Telok Anson (Perak), Kuantan (Pahang), Klang (Selangor) and Seremban (Negri Sembilan) in the form of introductory career talks to students in the secondary classes. During 1966, the Service undertook a programme of similar talks to secondary school students on a countrywide scale. These talks were given at selected centres with several schools participating. Talks were also given at training camps organised by voluntary youth organisations.

Vocational counselling, started in 1966 as a pilot project, still continues at the Employment Offices, Kuala Lumpur. Selected registrants from the Office with Form III qualifications and above were interviewed and given advice on jobs they had registered for, the position of supply and demand in these fields in the employment market and how they should go about preparing for employment while waiting to be sent for interview by the Employment Office.

By and large, the work carried out by this section is:-

(1) Career Talks to students in the upper secondary classes (Forms IV-VI) stimulate interest in careers;
(2) Industrial Visits to introduce school-lea/ers to the "world of work";
(3) Preparation of pamphlets to inform students, parents and guardians on matters pertaining to the "choice of careers";

(4) Revision of "The Handbook on Training Facilities" and compilation of "A Handbook on Employment Opportunities in Government Service";

(5) Organising and actively participating in seminars, forums and career exhibitions organised by schools to enable members of the public and students in secondary schools to appreciate fully the value and usefulness of the Seivice;

(6) Giving talks and arranging for speakers over Radio Malaysia on general aspects of "Choosing a Career" and occasionally on selected careers for the benefit of students, parents and members of the public.

(7) Co-ordinating the activities of the various Ministries vuhich are in one way or other connected with the education and training of youths to fit them into the "world of work";

(8) Assisting youths with detailed information on specific careers depending on the preference of the students seeking Vocational Guidance;

(9) Providing useful and practical hints to students as to how they should prepare for an interview and appear at these interviews so that they could create a favourable impression on those who wish to hire their services.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed on producing career pamphlets on specific careers that are very much sought by students seeking guidance. Some of the career pamphlets produced are as follows :-

(1) Rules of Conduct during Personal Interview
(2) Actuarial work.
(3) Secretarial work.
(4) Nursing as a Career.
(5) Midwifery.
(6) Accountancy.
(7) Teaching.
(8) Radiography.
(9) Occupational Therapy.
(10) Physiotherapy.
(11) Banking.
(12) Careers in the Royal Malaysia Police.
(13) Pl an ni ng You r Ca reer
(14) Guide To Careers in the Government Service.

These career materials were distributed to all the secondary schools in the country to be placed in their school libraries. Work in this direction continues and it is the intention of the Youth Employment Service to produce more of such materials.

The range of the Ministry's Careers Library was expanded with additional books and booklets. Career Libraries were also established in all the employment Offices in the country. Career materials in these libraries are available, for reference, to students and school leaders.

Unemployment

The employment goal of the First Malaysian Plan provides 460,000 additional jobs, thus generating employment for the entire estimated increase in the national labour force during the Plan period. This is an ambitious and challenging goal, the achievement of which will depend upon the attainment of the investment and production targets envisaged for every sector of the economy. Success in achieving this target would mean that the number of unemployed remaining near the present level of 160,000 would constitute a declining proportion of the growing labour force. Thus the rate of unemployment for Malaya would be reduced from the present 6.0 per cent to 5.2 per cent of the labour force. Of equal importance, the Plan contemplates sizeable reductions in under-employ-

ment, particularly through the various programmes for raising agricultural productivity and enlarging farm holdings.

The employment plan represented by these targets is noteworthy mainly for its emphasis on agriculture. Throu^i a variety of measures, particularly the clearance and planting of thousands of acres of new land, the plan seeks to ensure favourable opportunities in agriculture, forestry and fishing for 70 per cent of the farm youth coming to working age in Malaya. Success in this effort will depend partly on the accelerated alienation of land by the State governments. Careful counselling and guidance will also be necessary to enable rural youth to realise that modernising agriculture provides a promising vocation. However, these efforts can be successful only if the conditions of living and the material rewards of agricultural enterprise become relatively attractive. This challenge can be met. Physical output per worker should increase by nearly 20 per cent during the five years and income per capita should rise. These increases, along with the amenities which will become increasingly available, will make rural life and work more and more attractive. These developments will aid Malaya to hold to manageable proportions the growth of the urban population and the labour force.

Labour Court

The powers of officers of the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations to hear and decide claims relating to wages and other conditions of employment arising out of disputes between employers and labourers are contained in Section 69 of the Employment Ordinance. The orders issued by Labour Officers, after hearing such cases, are enforceable in a Court of Law and appeal against such orders lies only to the High Court.

The advantages of the Labour Courts to both employer and employee are that the enquiry is to some extent informal and expeditious. No fees are payable and Counsel need not be engaged. However, if the complainants so desire, they have the option of reference to he Magistrate's Court for redress.

Trade Unions

At the end of December, 1968, there were 260 registered trade unions with a total membership of 357,759. Sixteen of these unions were employers' unions and the remaining 244 were unions of employees. There were 5 unions pending registration at the end of December, 1968.

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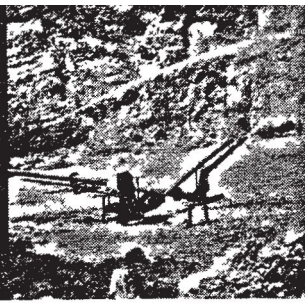
Mining Industry



Tin

Tin mining remains the largest and most important section of the mining industry. For over 77 years, Malaysia has been the largest single tin producer in the world and is still responsible for over one-third of the total world production. Iron-ore mining has declined somewhat when compared to recent years due to decreasing demand from Japan although it is still of major importance. Bauxite is now only produced in the States of Malaya. Production in Sarawak ceased in December, 1965, due to exhaustion of ore reserves.

Tin has been mined in the States of Malaya for hundreds of years and the first known reference to the industry was made by Arab traders in 900 A.D. When the Portuguese came to Malacca in 1511, they found the Malays there using a tin coinage. Production on a large scale did not really begin, however, until about the middle of the last century, and, by 1900, Malaya was producing some 43,000 tons a year.

The Kirrta Valley (Perak) remains the world's most productive tin field. In 1969, 57.9% of the total domestic production came from this state and 30.6% from the State of Selangor, smaller amounts being produced in the States of Pahang, Johore, Trengganu, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Perlis and Malacca. At Sungei Lembing (Pahang), there is one of the largest underground tin mines in the world which has been in operation since 1887.

Other Minerals

In addition to tin, Malaysia produces a number of other mineral ores, namely iron ore, bauxite (the ore of aluminium), ilmenite (an oxide of iron and titanium), gold, columbite (a columbium-tantalum mineral), copper concentrates, tungsten minerals, monazite (a phosphate of cerium), kaolin (China clay), zircon **and xenotime (an oxide of yttrium).**

Exports and Values — 1969

Mineral	States of Malaya		Sarawak	
	Long Tons	Value M $	Long Tons	Value M $
Tin-in-concentrates	72,167	759,119,731	—	—
Iron ore	5,151,022	113,167,953	—	—
Bauxite	1,056,068	17,858,110	—	—

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Exports and Values – 1969

Mineral	States of Malaya		Sarawak	
	Long Tons	Value M $	Long Tons	Value M $
Ilmenite	130,533	4,296,416	–	–
Xenotime	161	635,948	–	–
Columbite	63	377,792	–	–
Monazite	1,580	640,315	–	–
Tin slags	3,002	1,914,216	–	–
China clay	2,016	122,815	–	–
Zircon	1,395	109,634	–	–
Copper Concentrates	1,000	215,952	–	–
Wolfram	46	426,372	–	–
Scheelite	1	9,562	–	–
Ferro-Manganese	10,171	*	–	–
Gold	3,152 ozs.	319,991	2,270 ozs.	276,940
Oil	–	–	439,888+	19,533,023

* Not known as there were no exports.
+ Equivalent to 3,387,418 U.S. Barrels.

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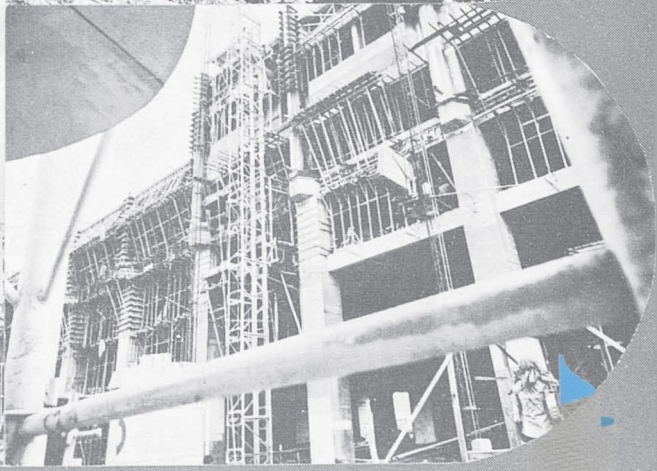

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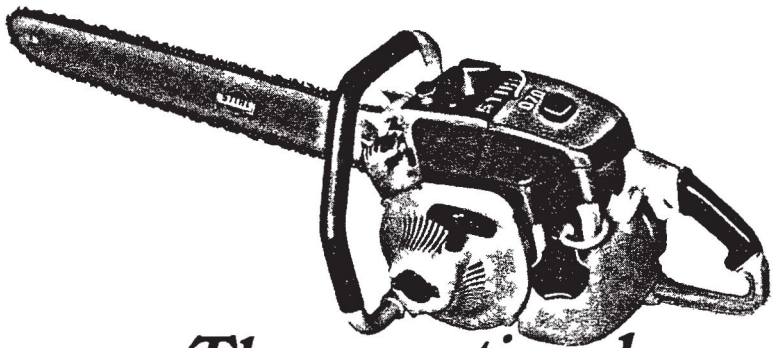

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Timber

Forests

Forest Reserves tn West Malaysia now total 13,198 square miles. Of this total, 8,749.9 square miles are classified as productive forests and 4,448.1 square miles as protective forests. The productive forests, consisting mainly of lowland forests up to the altitudinal limit of about 1,000' to 1,500' above sea level, comprise the bulk of the commercial forests in the country. These forests are dedicated to the continuous growing of timber crops where the yield is controlled by permitting timber exploitation on only 1/70th of the total area annually.

The protection forest, generally above 1,000' or 1,500' above sea level, comprises mainly the catchment areas, mountains and steep slopes which should have a continuous vegetative cover to control the flow of water, to prevent the erosion of steep lands, to prevent the silting-up and flooding of rivers, padi fields and valuable agricultural lands in the lower basins, to ensure the continuing fertility of the soil and finally to ensure the sound physical and climatic conditions of the country. Timber exploitation is allowed in such areas on a very limited scale and very strict measures are enforced to safeguard against the above mentioned apparent dangers.

State Land Forests are not permanent forests, but are destined for the conversion of the land to agricultural, mining, urban, industrial and other uses. Such forest areas are opened for exploitation and the land is only made available for other uses after all the merchantable timber species have been removed. The yield from State Land Forests is generally much lower than the strictly controlled Forest Reserves. Timber exploitation in State Land forests has been very extensive in the last few years and in some States such forests have been almost worked out. It is anticipated that, in the not too distant future, the main source of timber supplies in the country will only come from reserved forests.

Main Forest Types

There are seven main forest types in West Malaysia:-

(i) Lowland Dipterocarp Forests, comprising all the well-drained forests of the plains, undulating lands and foothills up to an average elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level.

(ii) Hill Dipterocarp Forests between the approximate altitudinal limits of 1,000 to 2,500 feet.

(iii) Upper Dipterocarp Forests between the approximate altitudinal limits of 2,500 to 4,000 feet.

(iv) Mountain forests above the altitudinal limit of about 4,000 feet.

(v) Marine Alluvial (Mangrove) Swamp Forests confined to the muddy shores, the lagoons and the estuaries of tidal rivers, covering about 550 square miles mainly on the sheltered west coast.

(vi) Peat Swamp Forests are a very special type of forests found on peat from a few feet to about twenty feet deep; and occur just behind the coast line and principally in the coastal areas of the central and south

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part of West Malaysia,

(vii) Fresh Water Alluvial Swamp Forests, where the soil surface is semi permanently to temporarily submerged by mineral rich non-acid fresh water; and often has a few inches of mud soil or peat. These forests occur throughout the country in varying degrees of innundation and under varying circumstances.

Of these seven forest types, the lowland dipterocarp and hill dipterocarp forests provide the bulk of the timber supplies, although the peat swamp and fresh water alluvial swamp forests are also exploited. The mangrove forests provide timber for poles, firewood and charcoal manufacture.

The Forest Department has started afforestation work on the abandoned mining areas, and other devastated lands due to bad land use with quick growing species. Early results were not very tangible but since 1957, exotic species, originating as far as Guatemala to Vietnam, were tried. A few of the tropical pines, particularly *Pinus caribaea, P. insularis* and *P. merkusii,* showed promising results and indicated the possibility of establishing them on a large commercial plantation scale. The total area of such trial plantations totalled 7,714 acres to date.

In view of the above promise shown, a multi-million dollar Pilot Plantation Project was launched in November, 1967 to grow quick-growing industrial species and this is being carried out with the support and assistance of the United Nation Development Programme Special Funds. It is envisaged these plantings will then form the nucleus for the establishment of large-scale commercial pine plantation for the supply of raw cellelusoic material for the manufacture of pulp and paper products which will then help to reduce foreign exchange in the region of $60 million annually in importing such paper and paper products.

Forest area West Malaysia (in square miles)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Forested Area	33,718	33,317	33,055	31,279	31,631.8	31,051.8	31,025
Protection Forest Reserve	4,405	4,390	4,486	4,400	4,418.4	4,448.2	448.1
Productive Forest Reserve	8,946	9,016	8,906	8,924	8,831.4	8,749.8	8,749.9
Wild Life Reserves	2,563	2,648	2,606	2,575	2,573.3	2,586.5	2,574
State Land Forest	17,804	17,263	17,057	15,265	15,692.6	15,267.3	15,343
Productive Forest Reserve % Total Land Area	17.6%	17.8%	17.8%	17.6%	17.4%	17.3%	17.2
Forest Reserve % Total Land Area	26.3%	26.4%	26.4%	26.5%	26.4%	26.0%	25.9%

Forest Industry and Timber Production

The forest industry, comprising the logging and timber processing industry, is the third largest in West Malaysia after rubber and tin. The production of round logs has been rising steadily for the last decade and for 1969, it reached a figun 3.78 million cubic tons of 50 cub. ft.

There are 442 sawmills and 16 veneer/plywood mills. Sawn timber exports have continued to represent a large percentage of the output of West Malaysia!! 'sawmills, all exports being subjected to the control of the Forest Department, which allows the export of all timbers ranging from heavy hardwoods to light hardwoods, provided that for markets, such as Australia, U.K., U.S.A., Belgium

South Africa, France, etc. all sawn timber is graded in accordance with the Malayan Grading Rules. This procedure ensures that a high quality product is always supplied to the importing countries. Export of ungraded sawn timber is only allowed to Mauritius and certain Middle East countries.

The export of round logs (excluding Singapore) was 103,076 tons in 1968 as compared with 124,816 tons in 1969. Japan was the principal importer, the amount being 78,718 tons in 1968, and 104,334 tons in 1969.

The following table gives the trend of production of timber and its export of sawn timber for the last five years.

Log Production and Export of Sawn Timber (in tons of 50 cubic feet)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Output of Round Logs from Forest	2,227,700	2,691,360	2,965,516	3,586,828	3,773,404
Export of logs to Singapore	573,689	742,011	730,004	856,062	1,035,607
Export of logs to Overseas	713	35,422	85,655	103,076	113,530
Balance of logs left for local consumption in timber industries, etc.	1,703,298	1,913,927	2,149,857	2,627,690	2,564,267
Outturn of sawn timber from Sawmills	945,724	1,004,832	1,218,912	1,418,400	1,442,125
Export of Graded sawn timber	245,961	250,177	357,859	468,929	524,107
Export of Ungraded sawn timber	89,333	95,081	51,303	126,699	143,319
Export of Timber (Graded and Ungraded	335,294	345,258	409,162	595,628	667,426
% of Total Local Consumption of Sawn Timber	64.5	65.6	66.4	57.3	53.7
% of Total Graded Sawn Timber exports	26.0	24.9	29.4	33.1	36.3
% of Total All Sawn Timber exports	35.5	34.4	33.6	42.7	46.3
Total value of Export of Sawn Timber millions $	60	56	62	106	131

Facilities for timber preservation are available throughout the country, there being 49 pressure impregnation plants in operation using Celcure and Tanalith preservatives. Such development of preservation facilities enabled primary medium to light hardwoods to be treated and made suitable for many uses and help to maintain timber as Malaya's widely-used construction material.

FAO/UNDP/SF Forest Industries Development Project, Malaysia.

This project, which became operational on 26th August, 1968, represents a new type of fully-integrated approach to the problems of forest administration and management in the context of private sector industrial expansion and public sector planning at the national level. It is an investigational, planning and action project designed to secure best utilisation of Malaysia's valuable forest resources to the nation's advantage.

Whilst the project is mainly concerned with promoting the effectiveness of existing forest industries, broadening the forest industrial base, identifying

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industrial opportunities, attracting increased investment, and expanding marKei opportunities, overall planning covers every aspect of public and private activity in the forestry sector.

The Forest Industries Development Project, which will be of five years' duration, seeks to qualify the remaining forest resource as the basis for industrial planning and to determine the future contribution which this resource can make towards national economic growth. To this end, priority is being given to an assessment of the West Malaysian forests, a three-year forest inventory of the Dipterocarp forests of Sarawak and a similar inventory, together with economic appraisal, in Sabah with Canadian aid.

The emphasis of investigations will differ in each state, but the primary importance in all areas is the need to define the future role of the forest estate in relation to plans for agricultural expansion.

Whilst the project is charged with the responsibility for preparing a "National Plan for the Development of Malaysia's Forest Resources and Industries" by 1973, it must be emphasized that project activity is also directed towards promoting industrial expansion on a properly planned basis at the earliest opportunity.

A major portion of this volume of ungraded timber is sent to Singapore, where it could have been re-exported overseas.

SABAH

Forest Reserves

On 31st December, 1969, finally constituted reserves totalled 11,260 square miles. During 1969, an additional 77 square miles were under preliminary notification and a further 1,379 square miles were under consideration.

Production Reserves

Approximately 9,315 square miles of forest are commercial reserves or domestic forest made for supply of timber and other produce to meet the general demands of trade and for local consumption, respectively. Timber concessions are restricted within these reserves.

Steps are now being taken in the exploitation of the extensive mangrove forests for chipping.

State Land Forests

There is little working of timber on State Land by annual licences, comprising about 23%, and is usually confined to clearing land destined for agricultural development.

Outturn from forests other than forest reserves varies from 44% on the East Coast and 99% on the West Coast.

Production

Out of the total production, over 97% were of species of the family Dipterocarpaceae, which included Red seraya (Shorea spp.), white seraya (Parashorea spp.), Kapur (Dryobalanop spp.), Keruing (Dipterocarpus spp.). Yellow seraya (Shorea spp.), Melapi (Shorea spp.) and Selangan batu (Hopea and Shorea spp.). Of the non-dipterocarps, Nyatoh (Palaquium and Payena spp.), Ramin (Gonystylus bancanus), Sepatir (Sindora spp.) and Jongkong (Dactylocladus st chys) were of importance, accounting for over 1% of the total output.

Production of forest products may be summarised as follows:—

Timber	171,994,423 cu. ft. (Hoppus)
Firewood	385,620 pik'jls
Charcoal	53,244 pikuis
Birds' nests	225 pikuis

The bulk of the timber is exported In log form, and in 1969, 172,329,395 cu'. ft. (Hoppus) were exported. The distribution of timber exports to the different countries are shown in the following table:—

Australia	1.8%
China	0.3%
Formosa	5.8%
Hongkong	4.7%
Japan	69.3%
Korea	18.0%
United Kingdom	0.1%

Types of Forests

Of the total area of the State of Sabah, which is approximately 29,388 square miles, the forested areas and other land are shown in the following table: —

I State Land		
A. Forest Reserve		
a. Inland (commercial)	9,276	sq. miles
b. Mangrove	306	sq. miles
c. Other reserve (amenity, domestic & protection)	3,077	sq. miles
B. Other Forested state land		
a. Inland	9,473	sq. miles
b. Mangrove	796	sq. miles
c. Shifting cultivation	3,038	sq. miles
d. Deforested state land	1,500	sq. miles
II Alienated Land		
A. Cultivated	949	sq. miles
B. Not cultivated	973	sq. miles
Total	29,388	sq. miles

It is expected that upon the successful completion of the Forest Inventory, an accurate set of figures may be drawn up of the distribution of land in the state.

SARAWAK

FOREST

Policy

The Forest Department is charged with the responsibility of managing the State Forests of Sarawak in the best interests of the present and future inhabitants of the country as a whole. In all aspects of its work, the Department is guided by the "forest policy" of Government.

Forest Area

The total land area is 47,587.8 square miles of which 76.6% (36.419.3 sq. miles) is under forest. 11,920 sq. miles of the country has been gazetted as permanent forest with control vested in the Forest Department. This represents 25.04% of the total land area. It is, however, very necessary that more of the Stateland Forest should be constituted as permanent forests, both as a bulwark against the spread of shifting cultivation and to provide areas from which timber can be extracted on a sustained yield basis.

Forest Research

Forest research, in all its various aspects, is fundamental to the proper management of existing forests, the growing of new forests and the use of the

many materials obtained from these forests. A feature of Sarawak's forests is the very large number estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 of different kinds of tree, which they contain. Many of these have still to be collected and described by botanists. Great emphasis has, therefore, been placed in the Department's research programme on botanical exploration and the eventual production of manuals describing the numerous different trees in our forests.

Forest Management and Silviculture

The Working Plans Branch is to provide the basic information and maps for the production of felling and working plans. Some 145,000 acres of peat-swamp forest and almost 466,964 acres of hill forest were inventoried, in addition to special surveys over 66,650 acres of mangrove swamp.

The Forest Resources Survey became operational with the arrival of three F.A.O. Inventory Officers and the field work began during April 1969. The upper Rejang in the 3rd Division is the first area to be covered under the inventory.

In the peat-swamp forests, extraction is simple and cheap, with the main access routes being light railway lines. Felling is by axe and hand-saw with manual extraction of logs over 'kuda-kuda' (corduroy tracks) to the main rail-line. Peat-swamp forest reserve areas are all covered by longterm licence and working plans with yield control by volume with a rotation of 60 years. Immediately after exploitation, the areas are treated by poisoning with sodium arsenite all relics down to 12" d.b.h. This usually involves the poisoning of 20-30 trees per acre at an average cost of $5.00 per acre.

In the hill forest, extraction is either by high-lead techniques or by tractor and logging tracks. No silvicultural treatment is at present prescribed in hill-forest areas, since all the areas currently being worked are being cleared for agricultural development.

Forestry Education

A Forestry School for the training of Forest Guards is located within the complex of the Natural Resources Training Centre, 12½ mile Penrissen Road, Kuching. Sixteen Forest Guards in service are trained annually for eight months duration. The training is designed to train.good all-round field officers and increase their efficiency.

A two-week refresher course for intermediate staff is also organised there. The object of the course is to refresh the intermediate staff (Assistant Forest Officer) with certain specialised subjects particularly surveying, botany and block inspections.

Other aspects of forest education include overseas training. In the case of Senior Officers, post-graduate courses in certain specialised fields are taken, lasting six months to a year. In the case of intermediate staff, attachment courses of six months are taken in Australia under the auspices of the Colombo Plan.

Forest Production and Industries

The principal forest products are stated below and the figures given are export figures based on Statistics Report for the year 1969.

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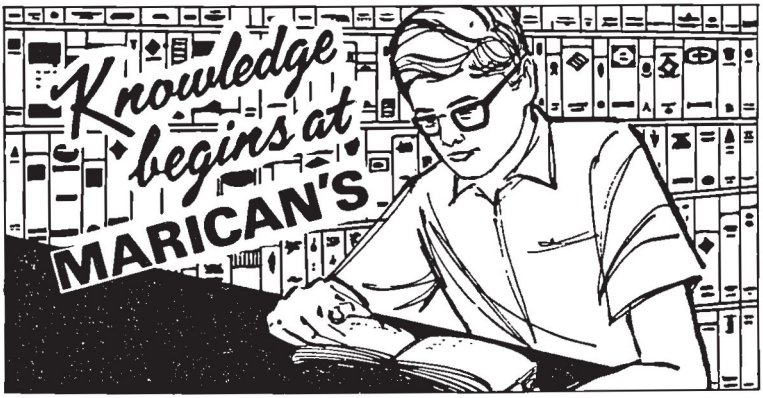
Products	Quantity	F.O.B. Value
1. Logs	1,697,286 hoppus tons	$143,388,258
2. Sawn Timber	215,186 cubic tons	$ 43,150,542
3. Wooden dowels and mouldings		$ 16,410,000
4. Veneer	22,543,668 sq. ft.	$ 872,582
5. Plywood	26,886,140 sq. ft.	$ 3,142,322
6. Chipwood		$ 1,676,385

Most of the ramin sawmills in the country have been modernised over the last seven years and nearly all now use modern band-saws to give improved sawing accuracy and a higher conversion percentage than the previously used heavy gauge circular saws.

Exports

The round log exports consist mainly of floating merantis (Shorea species) from the hill-forests which cover some 60% of the country. Of these, 66% went to Japan and 10.9% to Korea with Taiwan taking 7.4%.

The sawn timber exports consist mainly of ramin (Gonystylus bancanus) which is a swamp forest species. The sawn timber mainly went to Europe, U.S.A. and Australia



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Finance

THE MALAYSIAN ECONOMY achieved a high rate of growth in 1969. This was due to the primary production and export sectors which provided the stimulus. Output in the industrial sector also increased considerably, maintaining its share in the Gross Domestic Product. Output in other major sectors generally shoved a satisfactory rate of growth.

The Gross National Product at current market prices was estimated to have increased by about .9% to $11,305 million, compared with an increase of 6.4% in 1968 and an average annual growth of 6.8% in the five preceding years. Exports of goods and services showed a large increase of 20%, compared with 10% in the previous year. As a result, income from the net exports of goods and services amounted to $935 million in 1969, about three times higher than in the previous year.

Due to the high rate of growth in the Gross National Product and the decline in investment expenditure, the ratio of gross capital formation to Gross National Product declined further to 16% in 1969, while there was a further increase in the ratio of gross national savings to Gross National Product to 23% during the year.

Despite the satisfactory rate of growth in the economy, it was found that the unemployment situation in West Malaysia continued to deteriorate, so that rt remained the single most important economic and social problem faced during the year. The latest official estimate of unemployment in West Malaysia in 1968 placed the unemployment rate at about 7% of the labour force. Of special significance was the concentration of unemployment among youths in the age groups of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 where unemployment rates were as high as 20.5% and 11.5% respectively. A new economic policy was, therefore, promulgated by the National Operations Council with a view to alleviating this serious unemployment problem. The new policy emphasises the need for an accelerated programme of industrial development through the use of appropriate incentives and simplification of the administrative procedures in dealing with applications for these incentives. The Government would also play a positive role in industrial development through direct participation where necessary.

The Government's budgetary operations during the year resulted in a larger overall deficit than in 1968. However, as in the past, the Government was able to finance its deficits from non-inflationary sources. The increase in current revenue resulted from an increase in export duties and income tax collections during the year and was exceeded by the substantial increase in current expenditure, leading to a smaller surplus. The higher level of current expenditure was due mainly to an increase in public consumption outlay, including a larger expenditure on defence and internal security. Increased disbursements of development expenditure during the year also brought about a larger overall deficit compared with the previous year. The larger overall deficit was financed through greater recourse to domestic non-bank borrowing and foreign borrowing.

Monetary developments during the year were marked by a high rate of growth of 13% in money supply and an increase of 15% in private sector liquidity. This reflected the increase in incomes arising from higher export earnings which had led to a large accumulation of external reserves by the banking system. On the other hand, transaction of both the public and private sectors with the banking system had a contractionary influence on money supply during the year.

Commercial bank deposits continued to increase in 1969, but at a lower rate than in the previous year. Total bank credit also increased at a lower rate compared with 1968. There was no major change in the monetary stability which prevailed in 1969. Two monetary measures were introduced. In July, the Central Bank raised the reserve which commercial banks were required to maintain with the Central Bank from 3.5% to 5% of total deposits. The increase of the reserve ratio was imposed because of the very liquid position of commercial banks. The reserve ratio would be kept under constant review in order to ensure that the supply of loanable funds would not be unduly restricted in the event of an increase in the demand for bank credit. The Central Bank also reviewed the composition of liquid assets eligible for inclusion for the computation of minimum liquidity ratio against total deposits, other than savings deposits, and decided to exclude cheques purchased drawn on other banks in Malaysia from the definition of liquid assets with effect from the end of August 1969. However, commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level during the year. In view of this, there would be scope for commercial banks to increase their credit operations in financing economic development in the coming year.

Malaysia became a participant in the Special Drawing Rights scheme, established by the International Monetary Fund, during the year. Under the scheme, a decision was taken to activate Special Drawing Rights with effect from January 1, 1970. Malaysia was allocated Special Drawing Rights to the equivalent of US$21 million for the year. In addition, Malaysia was designated to receive Drawing Rights and to provide in exchange currency convertible in fact up to a maximum of US$6 million during the first quarter of 1970 when called upon to do so by the Fund. This designation was a confirmation of Malaysia's strong balance of payments and external reserves position.

World Trade and Reserves

In 1969, world trade outside the Soviet bloc countries and Communist China grew by about 14%, compared with 12% the previous year. Estimated world exports increased by 14% as against 12% in 1968, while estimated world imports rose by 13%, compared with 11% in 1968. During the year, export prices of primary commodities as a whole rose by 10%, due mainly to higher prices of minerals and metals which rose by 17%. Prices of agricultural products as a whole also showed a rise of 8%; those of food rose by 10% while those of non-food agricultural products showed an increase of 6%.

At the end of 1969, international liquidity (that is, gross official holdings of gold and foreign exchange reserves of monetary authorities and claims on the International Monetary Fund) of the industrial countries as reported in the International Financial Statistics decreased slightly by 2% to US$54,500 million as against a small increase in 1968, while that of the other developed countries amounting to US$7,300 million, remained at about the same level as at the end of 1968. The liquidity position of less developed countries improved substantially due to their good export performance. At the end of September 1969, the international reserves of these countries amounted to US$14,700 million, 9% higher than at the end of September, 1968.

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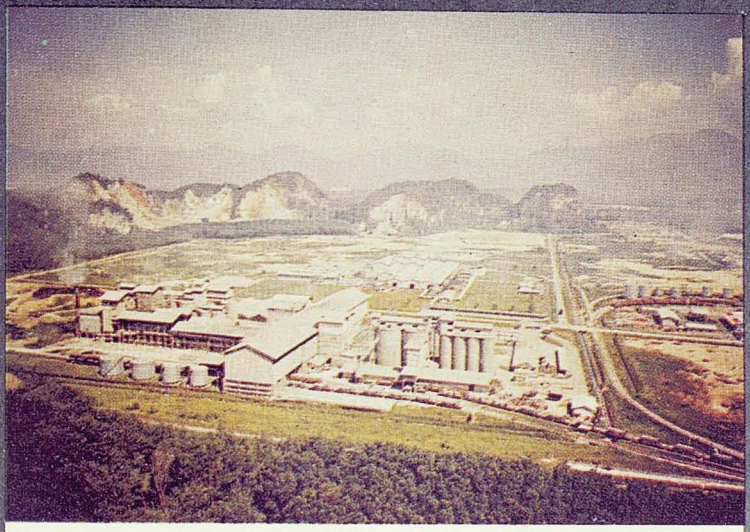

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Banking network

During the year, five new banking offices were established, increasing to 329 the total number of banking offices in Malaysia operated by the existing 38 banks, compared with a total of 324 banking offices operated by the same number of banks at the end of 1968. Of the five new banking offices established during the year, four were opened by domestic banks and one by a Singapore incorporated bank. Of the 38 commercial banks operating in Malaysia at the end of 1969, 16 were domestic banks with a total of 171 banking offices, five were banks incorporated in Singapore with 62 banking offices, and the remaining 17 banks were incorporated in other countries with 96 banking offices.

COMMERCIAL BANKING OFFICES

STATE	Number of banking offices at end of year							
	Domestic Banks		Foreign Banks				Total	
			Singapore		Other countries			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Johore	18	18	9	9	2	2	29	29
Kedah	10	10	2	2	2	2	14	14
Kelantan	5	5	2	2	2	2	9	9
Malacca	7	7	3	3	4	4	14	14
N. Sembilan	12	12	2	2	3	3	17	17
Pahang	7	7	4	4	8	8	19	19
Penang	20	20	8	8	10	10	38	38
Perak	27	28	7	7	9	9	43	44
Perlis	1	2	–	–	1	1	2	33
Sabah	5	6	6	6	13	13	24	25
Sarawak	14	14	2	2	9	9	25	25
Selangor	37	38	15	16	31	31	83	85
Trengganu	4	4	1	1	2	2	7	7
TOTAL	167	171	61	62	96	96	324	329

Commercial Bank Interest Rates

The average rate of interest charged by banks for loans and advances in Malaysia at the end of 1969 remained unchanged at 9.1%. The lowest average lending rate was for manufacturing at 8.6% per annum, 0.1% lower than the average lending rate for 1968. The highest average rate charged was for miscellaneous loans and advances at 9.6% per annum. The minimum lending rates of commercial banks remained unchanged during the year, the general minimum rate being 8% and the preferential rate 7.5% per annum

Interest payable on fixed and savings deposits remained unchanged during the year. Changes in commercial bank interest rates in Malaysia are shown below.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Commercial Bank Interest Rates
% per annum

Date of Change	Fixed deposits				Savings deposits	General rate for advances	Preferential rate for advances
	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 - 12 months			
October 1,1966	TA	5	5	5	3	714	7
Nov. 20,1967	3	5%	5%	6	3	8	T/z
May 1,1968	3	5'A	5%	6	3Vz	8	TA

Post Office Savings Bank

The Post Office Savings Bank operates throughout Malaysia. However, in Sarawak, the Post Office Savings Bank is an autonomous unit set up under its own ordinance, though major policies regarding matters such as investments and interest rates, came under the general supervision of the head office as from the beginning of 1968.

The volume of savings channelled through the Post Office Savings Bank continued to expand in 1969 as in recent years. In West Malaysia, the total amount standing to the credit of depositors, including interest, increased by 9% to $255.5 million at the end of 1969. The number of depositors rose by 9% to 1,583,117, giving an average balance per account of $161, an increase of $1 compared with 1968. In Sabah, an amount of $0.8 million, inclusive of interest, stood to the credit of 4,115 depositors at the end of the year, giving an average balance of $206 per account. In Sarawak, depositors' balances, including interest, increased by 8% to ^5.5 million while the number of depositors' accounts increased by 7% to 15,854. The average annual balance per account, at $348, rose by $4 compared with the previous year. The rate of interest payable on deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank remained at 4% during the year.

Investments of the Post Office Savings Bank in West Malaysia and Sabah totalled $265.4 million at the end of 1969, an increase of $23.9 million or 10% compared with 1968. The bulk of the investments was in Federal Government securities v\hich accounted for $240.4 million or 91% of the total, as against $212.3 million or 88% in 1968. The rest of the investments were mainly in Sterling securities which have shown a declining trend in recent years in view of the Government's policy that investment of depositors' funds should be made "> Government securities. In Sarawak, investments of the Post Office Savings Ba stood at $5.3 million at the end of 1969, a slight increase over the previous year. » While the bulk of the investments continued to be in Sterling securities, accou':;- ing for 66% of total investments, these declined to $3.5 million in 1969 from $3.3 million in 1968. Investments in Government securities increased during the year from $1.1 million to $1.7 million.

Post Office Savings Bank

As at end of year	West Malaysia			Sarawak			Sabah			Total		
	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969*
Depositors' balances, including interest ($ million)	217.8	223.7	255.5	4.9	5.1	5.5		0.3	0.8	222.7	239.1	261.8
Number of depositors (thousands)	1,324.7	1,458.4	1,583.1	13.9	14.8	15.9		1.6	4.1	1,356.6	1,478.0	1,603.1
Average balance - per account ($)	162	160	161	350	344	348		168	206	164	162	163
Number of offices	289	302	306	41	42	44	-	9	16	330	353	366

* Preliminary

Source: Post Office Savings Bank

Provident Funds

Provident funds constitute the single largest source of non-bank financial resources available for development use. The largest of these funds is the Employees Provident Fund whose operations are governed by the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951. The Ordinance, which was originally applicable to West Malaysia, was extended to East Malaysia, in December 1967, although the first contributions were not received until October, 1969.

The number of registered contributors' accounts in the Employees Provident Fund in West Malaysia increased by 78,249 to 1,859,108. Contributions received totalled $164.5 million, $11.8 million higher than in the previous year, while withdrawals amounted to $82.6 million, $15.5 million higher than in 1968, due mainly to a large number of contributors reaching the retirement age of 55 and an increase of partial withdrawals by contributors reaching the age of 50. The excess of contributions over withdrawals was therefore $81.9 million in 1969 as against $85.6 million in 1968. The total amount standing to the credit of contributors, including interest, increased by $175.3 million to an estimated $1,921.5 million at the end of 1969.

Total investments of the Employees Provident Fund in West Malaysia at the end of 1969 stood at $1,975.6 million, an increase of $179.9 million over the previous year. Holdings in Federal Government securities, amounting to $1,825.6 million, continued to account for the bulk of the Fund's total investments. Holdings in State and Local Government securities accounted for S13.5 million or less than 1% and in foreign Government securities $47.4 million or slightly more than 2%. Investments in the private sector, comprising mainly debenture loans to the Malaya Borneo Building Society, accounted for the remaining $89.1 million or about 5%.

In East Malaysia, there were 96,590 registered accounts in the Employees Provident Fund at the end of 1969. Contributions to the Fund amounted to $4.3 million during the year. Most of the contributions received were invested in Federal Government securities.

1970 Budget

The budget for 1970 was presented on January 15, 1970. Total receipts were estimated at $2,130 million, while total expenditure for the year was envisaged to amount to $3,076 million, of which $2,276 million was for current expenditure and $800 million for development expenditure, compared with an estimated current expenditure of $1,977 million and development expenditure of $680 million in 1969. The position in the current account for the 1970 budget was therefore expected to be in deficit by $146 million. After allowing for the repayment of loans of $16 million by State Governments and statutory authorities to the Federal Government, the overall deficit in the Federal Government budgetary position was forecast to be about $930 million, compared with an estimated deficit of $585 million in 1969.

Current revenue was budgeted at $2,130 million, an increase of 3% compared with the revenue outturn for 1969. The increase was expected from higher tax yields at existing rates.

Current expenditure was expected to increase by $299 million, or 15%, increasing defence and security expenditure, rising public debt charges an the provision of additional social services, particularly for education, health and fèmily planning.

The increase in current expenditure did not include an estimated increase of $118 million due to salary revisions as a result of full implementation, of the Suffian and Aziz Reports on salaries of Government servants and school teachers.

Total development expenditure in 1970 was estimated at $800 million, of which direct development expenditure would account for $666 million, and loans From the Development Fund in State Government and statutory authorities the remaining $134 million, compared with $570 and $110 million respectively in 1969.

The overall deficit of S930 million forecast for 1970 would be partly met by tax changes proposed in the 1970 budget which were estimated to yield S133 million in a full year, the bulk of which would come from indirect taxes. The increase in import duties and a further harmonisation of tax rates throughout Malaysia was estimated to provide $11 million. Higher import duties were imposed on liquor, manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, imported motor vehicles and other less important items. Commodities affected by the harmonisation of duty rates between East and West Malaysia included meat and poultry, groundnut oil and compressed hardwood pulp. The increase in excise duties on cigarettes, toilet items, tyres and tubes for motor vehicles and new excise duties imposed on mattresses, cushions, pillows, primary cells and primary batteries, carbonated beverages, sweetened condensed milk and full cream powdered milk (excluding baby food) were expected to provide an additional $35 million. The new excise duty for domestically assembled motor vehicles was raised to 25%, replacing the present system of charging ad valorem registration fees of 10%.

A supplementary export duty on rubber, known as the Rubber Export Surcharge, applicable only in West Malaysia when the gazetted price of rubber exceeds 60 cents a pound, was imposed. When the gazetted price of rubber is between 60—1/8 cents a pound and 62—3/8 cents a pound, the surcharge will apply on a graduated scale ranging from a rate of 1/8 cent a pound at the price of 60—1/8 cents a pound and 1—7/8 cents a pound when the price is 62—3/8 cents a pound. When the price exceeds 62—3/8 cents a pound, the surcharge will be a flat rate of 2 cents a pound. This additional duty, taking effect from February 2, 1970 would provide additional revenue of $58 million.

The partial exemption on the rates of import duty and excise on high-speed diesel oil granted to the tin mining industry was withdrawn in the 1970 budget. The imposition of the full rate of this duty on high-speed diesel oil was expected to yield $9 million. Additional revenue of $14 million would be provided by increases on annual licence fees for both petrol and diesel powered motorcars, driving licence fees, registration and transfer fees for both passenger cars and commercial vehicles. Further revenue, estimated to amount to $5 million, would be derived from increases in telephone and telegraph line rentals. Among the new tax concessions announced were the reduction of the write-off period from 10 years to 5 years in respect of living or welfare accommodation by the plantation and logging industries, and amendment to the estate duty legislation to provide for an abatement of 50% of any duty payable in respect of properties which passed on death to a spouse, children or grandchildren of a deceased person.

After taking into account the additional revenue of $133 million from new tax measures, there would be a gap of 3797 million to be financed. It was envisaged that this deficit would be met by domestic borrowing of $603 million, foreign borrowing of $125 million, special receipts of $22 million from foreign grants and a drawdown of $47 million from the Federal Government's accumulated assets.

Currency and Banking Activities

Malaysian currency issued by the Central Bank amounted to $1,020 million at the end of December 1969 in denominations as shown.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Malaysian Currency in Circulation by Denomination as at December 31, 1969.

Denomination	Amount in Circulation $	% of total
Notes		
$1	50,135.126	4.91
$5	29,482,410	2.89
$10	444,915,580	43.62
$50	346,997,600	34.02
$100	88,482,700	8.67
$1,000	13,152,000	1.29
Sub-total	973,165,416	95.40
Coin		
1 cent	347,428.41	0.04
5 cents	3,809,419.15	0.37
10 cents	15,974,501.60	1.57
20 cents	14,912,381.00	1.46
50 cents	10,908,813.50	1.07
$1	956,414.00	0.09
Sub-total	46.908,957.66	4.60
TOTAL	1,020,074,373.66	100.00

ASIA ENGINEERING WORKS
亜洲機器廠

Lot 20409, Jalan Kuala Pari, Menglembu,
Ipoh, Perak. Tel: 72727
(Manager: Wong Teng Kai)

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and
Manufacturer of plywood machinery,
pressure vessels and steam boilers.

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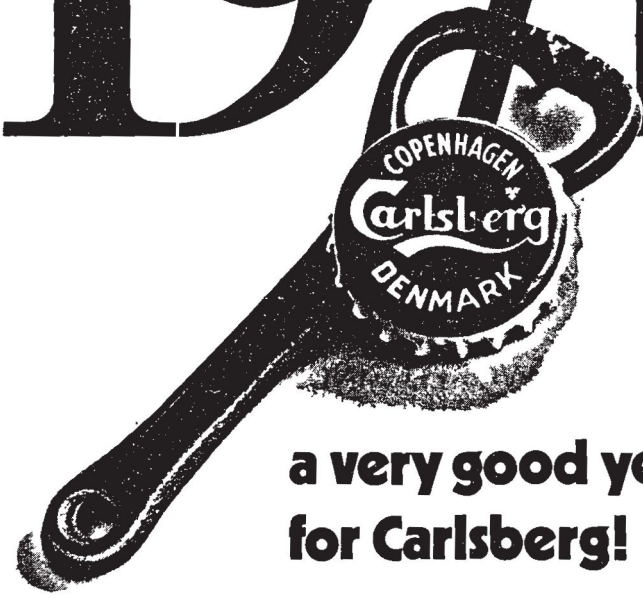
1971



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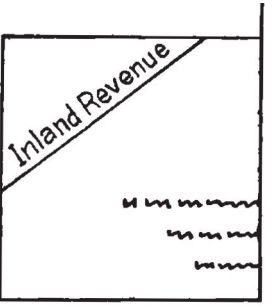
Income Tax



General Resume

The Department of Inland Revenue is responsible for the assessment and/or collection of income tax, development tax, tin profits tax, timber profits tax, estate duty, payroll tax, film hire duty and for the registration of businesses. The Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue also administers the stamp duty offices in Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore Bharu, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang, Taiping, Teluk Anson and Seremban.

Synopsis of Income Tax Regulations

Acts of Income Tax Regulations

Income tax is levied under the Income Tax Act 1967. The Act applies throughout the whole of Malaysia for year of assessment 1968 and subsequent years, replacing the Income Tax Ordinance 1947 of West Malaysia, the Income Tax Ordinance 1956 of Sabah and the Inland Revenue Ordinance 1960 of Sarawak. Tax is chargeable at the rates specified, in the case of a person ordinarily resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment on his total world income from wherever derived and in the case of a person not resident or not ordinarily resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment on his income from Malaysia only. Person includes a company, a body of persons and a corporation sole.

The income chargeable to income tax is income in respect of —

- **(a) gains or profits from a business from whatever period of time carried on;**
- **(b) gains or profits from an employment;**
- **(c) dividends, interest or discounts;**
- **(d) rents, royalties or premiums;**
- **(e) pensions, annuities or other periodical payments;**
- **(f) gains or profits not falling under any of the paragraphs (a) to (e).**

A person is also charged on the occupation of premises i,i Malaysia for non-business purposes to the extent of the rateable value of the premises, but an individual is exempt from tax on the value of one residence owned and occupied by him.

Supplementary income tax is chargeable under the Supplementary Income Tax Act 1967. The supplementary income taxes are development tax, tin profits tax and timber profits tax.

Development tax is chargeable on any person who has a source of income in respect of a business and/or in respect of income from the letting of property situated in Malaysia.

Tin profits tax is chargeable on any person, who derives income from tin mining operations where the profits exceed a standard profit of $100 per pikul of

tin concentrates sold.

Timber profits tax is chargeable on any person who derives income from timber operations in Malaysia on timber profits which exceed 10% of the gross income derived from timber operations.

The Petroleum Income Tax Act 1967 provides for the imposition of petroleum income tax from the year of assessment 1968 on every petroleum company deriving income from its petroleum operations in Malaysia.

Ascertainment of Income

Gross Income

The gross income from each source is ascertained for the basis period for a year of assessment. The basis period is generally the calendar year preceding the year of assessment but in the case of businesses the basis period is normally the business accounting year ending in the year preceding the year of assessment. Gross income, in the case of businesses, includes compensation for loss of profits, insurance recoveries and in the case of employments, includes any benefits provided by the employer for the employee in money or otherwise, the value of any accommodation provided by the employer and compensation for loss of employment.

Adjusted Income

The adjusted income from a source for a basis period is the gross income from that source, less those expenses wholly and exclusively incurred in that basis period in the production of he gross income from the source including —

(i) interest on money borrowed and employed in producing the income;
(ii) rents payable in respect of any land or building used for the purposes of producing the income;
(¡ii) expenditure on repairs to plant and machinery and premises used in the production of the income and expenditure on the replacement *of* utensils, articles or implements used in the production of he income provided that such utensils, etc. are of a class which have a working life under normal conditions of less than two years;
(iv) such other deductions as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

In the case of a business, deductions are also allowable for —

(i) bad trading debts and doubtful trading debts to the extent that they are expected to be bad at the end of the basis period;
(ii) contributions made by an employer in respect of contributions made to any pension or provident fund approved by the Comptroller-General;
(¡ii) the amounts of any turnover tax or payroll tax paid in the basis period;
(iv) certain capital expenditure on mines where the gross income is derived from working a mine;
(v) expenditure on replanting where the gross income is derived from working a plantation;
(vi) expenditure on scientific research.

For certain companies concerned with the export of manufactured products, additional deductions may be given in respect of employees' wages, cost of Malaysian materials, etc. and an investment tax credit (a proportion of the adjusted income being exempt from tax) is given to certain companies for capital expenditure on factories, plant and machinery used for the purposes approved project, i.e. a project approved by the Minister of Commercs and Industry with the agreement of the Minister of Finance.

Statutory Income

Having calculated the adjusted income from each source for the basis period for a year of assessment, such income in all cases except businesses becomes the

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statutory income from that source for the appropriate year of assessment. In the case of businesses, the statutory income for a year of assessment is the adjusted income for the basis period for that year of assessment plus any balancing charge and less any capital allowances in respect of that business.

Capital allowances are given only in respect of businesses generally on expenditure incurred on the construction or purchase of an industrial building and the acquisition of plant and machinery. Plantation and forest allowances and charges are also made in respect of capital expenditure incurred in a business consisting of the working of a plantation or the extraction of timber from a forest.

The allowances in respect of an industrial building (defined in the Act) are an initial allowance of 10% of the cost of construction of an industrial building and an annual allowance of 2% of the capital expenditure until the total capital expenditure is written off. Special provisions apply regarding balancing allowances and charges when the building is sold or ceases to be used as an industrial building.

Initial and annual allowances are given on capital expenditure incurred on the provision of plant and machinery used for the purposes of a business. With effect from 1.1.70, expenditure incurred on fish pond, animal pens, cages, buildings (other than living accommodation) also qualify as plant and machinery and capital allowances can be claimed. The initial allowance is 20% of the capital expenditure except where plant and machinery is used for getting tin ore or for extracting or dressing tin concentrates or extracting timber from a forest in which case an initial allowance of 60% may be given. The annual allowance is computed at varying rates depending on the nature of the plant and machinery. There are special provisions for balancing charges and allowances in certain circumstances.

Capital expenditure on the construction of a building used for the purposes of a business consisting of the working of an estate is allowable in equal instalments over five years. Other capital expenditure on clearing land, planting, constructing roads on an estate, is allowable equally in two instalments. Capital expenditure on the construction of roads or buildings in a forest where the business consists of the extraction of timber from a forest is allowable in equal instalments over five years. There are special provisions for allowances and charges in certain circumstances.

Aggregate Income

Aggregate income is calculated for a year of assessment and consists of the aggregate of statutory income from all business sources, less any business losses brought forward (i.e. not allowed for tax purposes in previous years) plus the statutory income from all other sources of income for that year of assessment plus any recovery of abortive prospecting expenditure.

Total Income

Total income for a year of assessment is the aggregate income for that year, less —

(i) any business losses sustained during the basis period for the year of assessment;

(ii) any deduction for abortive prospecting expenditure (i.e. capital expenditure incurred in lawfully searching for, discovering or gaining access to mineral deposits which proves to be unfruitful);

(¡ii) gifts of money to the Government, State Government or institutions or organisations approved by the Comptroller-General;

(iv) payments of zakat, fitrah or any other religious dues, the payment of which is obligatory under any written law.

Chargeable Income

A person's chargeable income for a year of assessment is his total income for that year, less in the case of an individual resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment any appropriate personal allowances. The allowances are given by reference to the individual's personal circumstances in the year preceding the year of assessment. The allowances are as follows:

(i)	**Personal allowance**	**$2,000.**
(ii)	**Allowance for wife.**	**$1,000 or the amounts of any alimony payments to a former wife up to a maximum of $1,000 subject to an annual allowance of $1,000 for the allowance for the wife and payments of alimony.**
(iii)	**Earned income.**	**One tenth of earned income subject to a maximum of $1,000. Where a wife's total income has been aggregated with that of her husband's, there is an additional allowance of nine tenths of the wife's earned income or $500, whichever is less.**
(iv)	**Child allowance.**	**If an individual pays for the maintenance of an unmarried child under sixteen or of an unmarried child receiving full time education at a school, college or university or undergoing professional training, child allowance is given —**

First child	**$750**
Second and Third children	**$500 each**
Fourth and Fifth-children	**$300 each**

Where the child is being educated outside Malaysia and Singapore and is receiving full time education at a university or college or is serving under articles or indentures or where the claimant is resident in East Malaysia and the child is being educated in West Malaysia or Singapore at a university, college or school or is serving under articles or indentures, an allowance of the expenditure incurred up to twice the normal allowance may be given.

No allowance is given in respect of any child whose total income for the year of assessment (calculated as if the child were ordinarily resident for the year preceding that year of assessment) exceeds the amount of the allowance which would otherwise be given.

(v) Life insurance, etc. (1) The premium paid by an individual or his wife for an insurance or deferred annuity contracted for with an insurance company and securing a capital sum on death or contracted for with the Government, a public body or controlling authority of a nationalised insurance business on the life of the individual and his wife or the joint

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lives of husband and wives up to 7% of the capital sum assured.

(2) The contributions by an employee to an approved pension fund or scheme.

(3) Contributions to certain approved widows and orphans pension funds. T he total deduction for these three different types of payments cannot exceed $3,000.

Rates of Tax

Tax is chargeable on chargeable income at the rates shown in the following table except in the cases of a company, a person not resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment, a trust body, the executor of a deceased estate where the deceased individual was not domiciled in Malaysia and official receivers. In such cases, tax is chargeable on chargeable income at the rate of 40%.

RATES OF TAX

	Chargeable Income	Rate	Tax
On the first - - -	2,500	6%	150
" " next - - -	2,500	9%	225
" " first - - -	5,000		375
" " next - - -	2,500	12%	300
" " first - - -	7,500		675
" " next - - -	2,500	15%	375
" " first - - -	10,000		1,050
" " next - - -	5,000	20%	1,000
" " first - - -	15,000		2,050
" " next - - -	5,000	23%	1,150
" " first - - -	20,000		3,200
" " next - - -	5,000	25%	1,250
" " first - - -	25,000		4,450
" " next - - -	10,000	30%	3,000
" " first - - -	35,000		7,450
" " next - - -	15,000	40%	6,000
" " first - - -	50,000		13,450
Excess over - - -	50,000	50%	

Certain individuals who are resident in East Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment may be given a 30% abatement in respect of the above rates of tax.

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Non-Resident Individuals

Individuals who are not resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment but who are citizens of Malaysia are granted a proportion of the personal allowances and reduced rates of tax chargeable.

Similar relief is also given to individuals who are not resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment and who are not citizens of Malaysia if they are in receipt of the following income:-

(a) a pension from Malaysia,

(b) income from an employment in Malaysia and a pension from the former employer in respect of that employment.

Tax Credits, etc.

DIVIDENDS: A company resident in West Malaysia is entitled to deduct tax from dividends paid. The rate of deduction is 40 per cent.

The shareholder is liable to be assessed on the gross dividend, but a credit is given in the assessment for the tax deducted by the company.

DOUBLE TAXATION RELIEF: Double taxation agreements exist with Singapore, the United Kingdom and Japan. Agreements have also been initialled between the Government of Malaysia and the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Ceylon. These agreements are due to be signed shortly.

Unilateral relief is given to a person who is ordinarily resident in Malaysia for the year preceding the year of assessment, who is chargeable to tax in Malaysia and in some other country in respect of the same income and there is no double taxation agreement with that other country. The relief is a credit for the lower of the Malaysian tax chargeable in respect of the foreign income or one-half of the foreign tax payable in respect of the foreign income.

Persons Charegeable, etc.

MARRIED WOMEN: The total income of a married woman living with her husband in the year preceding the year of assessment is generally aggregated with the total income of her husband. For example, where a couple marry say on 1.10.70, the total income of the wife for the year ended 31.12.70 is aggregated with the husband's total income for the year ended 31.12.70. The chargeable income is charged in the name of the husband. There are provisions to collect where necessary from the wife the appropriate proportion of the tax applicable to the wife.

PARTNERSHIPS: A partnership is required to make a return of its income, and each partner is assessed individually in respect of his share.

•HINDU JOINT FAMILIES: A Hindu joint family is assessed in the name of the Karta and is entitled to a personal allowance of $2,000 and earned income allowance of one-tenth of the earned income of the family, subject to a maximum of $1,000 if resident in Malaysia. A family resident in Malaysia is taxed on its chargeable income at the rates shown under the heading — "Rates of Tax."

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES: Special provisions apply for the calculation of total income and chargeable income in the case of executors of estates and trustees and also for the calculation of income of beneficiariei a trust.

AGENTS: A non-resident taxpayer may be charged to tax in the name of his agent, who is responsible for doing all the things that his principal would be Uable to do if he were resident. The Comptroller-General has power to declare a psrson the agent of another for all the purposes of the Act.

Returns and Assessments

The Comptroller-General calls upon each taxpayer annually to make a return of his income and of such particulars as may be required. Any person liable to the tax who has not been called upon to make a return by 31st March of any year must notify the Comptroller-General. New arrivals must notify him within two months of arrival. The Comptroller-General must also be notified of any changes of address in Malaysia. Failure to furnish a return or give notice of chargeability, or notify change of address is an offence.

Every employer must make an annual return in respect of certain categories of persons employed by him. Among other things, the return must show the full amount of remuneration, whether in cash or otherwise paid to those persons.

An employer must notify the engagement of an employee within one month of the date on which he commences. He must also give the Comptroller-General at least one month's notice of termination of employment of an employee and must not pay any salary, etc., due to the employee, without the permission of the Comptroller-General until 30 days of the delivery of the notice to the Comptrol l er-General.

Employers must also give the Comptroller-General at least one month's notice of the departure of an employee who is expected to leave Malaysia for more than three months.

Assessments on each person liable are made as soon as may be after the expiration of the time for lodgment of the return. There is no fixed date for the issue of assessment. The Comptroller-General has power to reject the return and make an assessment to the best of his judgment. He may also make assessments in the absence of a return.

The Comptroller-General may make an assessment or an additional assessment for any year up to twelve years after the end of the particular year of assessment. In certain circumstances, he may make an assessment at any time and may make an assessment in advance of the year of assessment.

Appeals

A person who disputes an assessment may appeal to the Special Commissioners by giving notice in the prescribed form to the Comptroller-General. Notices of appeal must be given within thirty days of the service of the notice of assessment and must state in detail the grounds of the appeal.

Where the taxpayer and the Comptroller-General are unable to come to an agreement on the points in dispute, the appeal will be heard by the Special Commissioners. All appeals are heard in camera unless a direction to the contrary is given by the Special Commissioners on the application of the appellant.

Payment of Tax

Tax is due and payable on the service of the notice of assessment. Where tax has not been paid within thirty days of the service of the notice of assessment, a penalty of 10% of the amount unpaid may be added to the tax overdue.

The Comptroller-General may take action to prevent a person leaving Malaysia until all tax payable by him has been paid or security for payment furnished.

Pioneer Industries Relief

Provision is made for complete exemption of the profits made by a company during a "tax holiday" period which in the first instance is granted for a period of two years from the date on which production in marketable quantities commences. At the same time the dividends paid out of these profits are not subject to tax in Malaysia.

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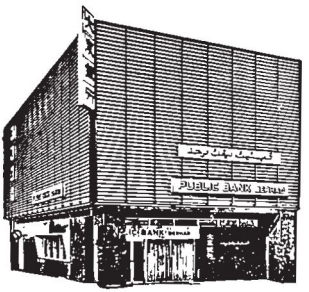

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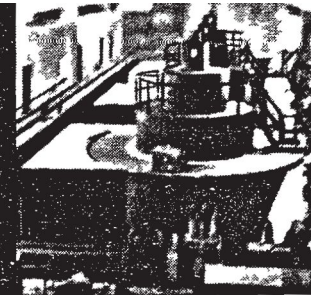
Electricity



NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD was established by Federal ordinance on 1st September, 1949, as a corporation whose primary duty was to promote and encourage the development of electricity supplies throughout the whole of the country.

The head office of the Board is In Kuala Lumpur and, in addition to owning and operating generating stations in most of the large towns and villages in West Malaysia, the Board, on behalf of the Government, licenses all public and private companies which supply electricity to the public, and is also responsible for ensuring that the statutory safety rules and regulations are observed.

Principal N.E.B. Power Stations In West Malaysia in 1970

Station •	Motive Power	kW.
Lemal	diesel	11,300
Kota Bharu (Lundang)	"	4,100
Kuala Trengganu	"	3,830
Kuantan	"	5,485
Kampong Raja	Hydro	800
Kuala Terla	"	500
Robinson Falls	"	900
Habu	"	5,500
Sultan Yussuf Power Station (Cameron Highlands)	"	100,000
Sultan Idris II Power Station (Batang Padang)	"	150,000
Odak (Batang Padang)	"	4,200
Ulu Langat	"	2,288
Sempam	"	1,235
Prai Power Station	steam	60,000
Connaught Bridge Power Station	"	80,000
Malacca Power Station	"	40,000
Tuanku Ja'afar Power Station (Port Dickson)	"	120,000
Sultan Ismail Power Station (Johore Bahru)	"	60,000

In addition, the Board also operates 12 diesel stations with a total generating capacity of 13,855 kW which supply electricity to the public in larger towns and villages. There are also 63 rural stations in operation, totaling 2,044 kW in generating capacity.

Statistics

Capacity of N.E.B, generating stations	
Steam	360,000 kW.
Hydro (excluding Sempam)	264,188 kW.
Diesel (excluding rural stations)	38,570 kW.

The number of consumers connected is approximately 422,724 at 31st August 1969.

The total number of units sold is approximately 1,939 million for the year ended 31st August, 1969.

Revenue from sales of electricity for the year ended 31st August 1969 is approximately $153.6 million.

The average price per unit sold at all stations is 7.92 cents.

The value of capital assets at 31st August, 1969 is approximately $963 million.

Capital expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st August, 1969, amounted to $74.2 million of which $38.3 million was spent on South Malaya power development.

Development

The ever-increasing demand for electricity in West Malaysia due to industrialisation, an increasing standard of living, etc., means that the N.E.B. has to have a continuous programme of expansion of its generation, transmission and distribution systems.

At present, the N.E.B. has several hydro and thermal power stations feeding into the Western network. In the more isolated towns, diesel stations supply the local electrical requirements. Most of the existing hydro power stations were constructed under the Cameron Highlands and Batang Padang hydro-electric schemes. With the completion of the harnessing of the hydro-electric potential in the Cameron Highlands area, the next hydro power station will be constructed under the Upper Perak River hydro-electric scheme. It is expected that by 1975, the first stage of this scheme will be completed, thus making available 174,000 kW of generating capacity to the Western network. Feasibility studies have also been carried out for a hydro electric scheme on the Pergau River in Kelantan.

Work is also underway for the expansion of three of the existing major thermal power stations by the installations of: (1) another 30,000 kW set at Prai Power Station which is expected to be ready by 1971, (2) another two 60,000 kW sets at Port Dickson Power Station, expected to be ready by 1972, and (3) another 30,000 kW set to be ready in 1971 at Johore Bahru Power Station.

On the East Coast, it is expected that one 3,000 kW diesel set will be installed at each of the power stations at Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu by 1972 in order to meet the increasing load demand in these areas.

To keep pace with these developments, the Board's transmission system is also being extended. On the west coast, the system is now interconnected along the length of the peninsula from Kangar in the north to Johore Bahru in the south. A 132 kV transmission line will be constructed from Kuala Lumpur across the mountains of the main range to Bentong, Raub and Mentakab. This line will enable these places to receive bulk supply some time in 1972 from the Western network.

The distribution system, both high voltage and low voltage, is also being expanded at a rapid rate. These expansions have been carried out to cater for the new industrial estates, new housing estates, electrification of rural areas, etc.

Rural Electrification

The N.E.B. continues to be responsible for the implementation of most of the Government's rural electrification projects. The year 1970 is the final year of the First Malaysia Plan which is spread over the years 1966 – 1970. Under this plan it was originally proposed to extend electricity supply to 343 villages in order to benefit an estimated 28,000 consumers. However, during the course of implementation, the Government decided to widen its scope considerably. It is expected now that by the time the plan is completed, the electricity supply would be extended to 644 villages benefiting an estimated 51,095 consumers. When

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realised that in rural aress, a consumer usually represents a household comprising several parsons, the projects carried out under this plan has benefited s considerably Sarge number of the population. Funds for *these* projects have come mainly from the Federal Government which contributed about 514.6 million. Other contributions came from trie various State Governments, totalling $4.7 million, the iMJE.8. about $5-6 million, and about $0.26 million from the Kinta Electrical Distribution Co. and the City Council of Penang. These two Setter bodies are responsible for carrying out rural electrification projects in their own areas of supply.

From the commencement of rural electrification in 1956 to the end of 1970 it is expected[1] that a total of about $43 miltion would have been $pent and an estimated 106,000 consumers provided with electricity supply. The funds have come from the Federal Government about $26' million), the State Governments (about $5.7 million). the N.E.B. (about $15.5 million), K.E.D. (about S0.8 million) and the City Council of Penang (about $60,000).

Plans for rural electrification under the Second Malaysia Plan, scheduled for the years 1971 — 1975, will be finalised by the end of 1970. Many more villages which, at the moment, hawe not received electricity supply under the earlier development plans are expected to be given electricity supply.

General

In certain places, licences are granted to individuals or private companies to generate and distribujrte electricity supplies. The largest of these companies are the Perak River Hydro-ESectric Power Co. Ltd. and its associated distribution company, the Kinta Electrical Distribution Co. Ltd. Together, they provide the electricity supply over a large part of Perak. Under special provisions of the Electricity Ordinance, the City Council of George Town, Pulau Pirtang, provides the electricity supply on Penang Island. In addition, there are 248 private and public licensees operating small diesel stations in small towns and villages which are remote from the N.E.B. supply system.

The supply in all N.E.B. and major licensee installations is alternating current at 50 cycles 3 phase. High voltage supplies are available to industrial consumers at varying voltages, the usual voltages being 6.6 kV, 11 kV, 22 kV, and 33kV, depending on the high voltage system in the locality a»d the consumers' requirements. Commercial and domestic supplies are uniform at 400/415 volts 3 phase and 230/240 volts single phase.

Public licensees charge their consumers according to a schedule of charges approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector. The N.E.B. itself has several tariffs catering for domestic, commercial and industrial consumers. Inquiries on the rates charged under the various tariffs, the most suitable tariff for any particular application, etc., can be made at any N.E.B. office.

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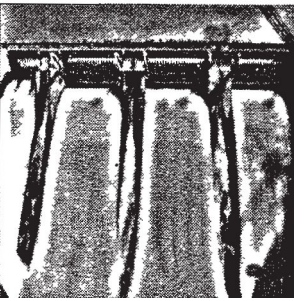
Water



WATER supply is a State matter. Hence the respective States are responsible for financing the construction, operation and maintenance of water supplies, except those which serve the City Council of George Town in Penang and those which serve the Municipality of Malacca in Malacca. These latter supplies are operated and maintained by the City Council and Municipality concerned which finance their construction, operation and maintenance. State Governments, however, may obtain loans from the Federal Government to finance their water supply projects.

Revenues from State supplies are collected by the respective States, while revenues from the Council and the Municipality supplies are collected by the respective Council or Municipality.

The P.W.D. in each State is responsible for the technical aspect of the maintenance and operation of existing State supplies and for the investigation, design and construction of new supplies. In most cases, the Department is also the agent for collecting water charges for the State.

The conditions under which water is supplied by the States to the public is governed by the Water Supply Rules, which are fairly uniform throughout West Malaysia, though the State Water Supply Rules differ slightly from the City Council and Municipal Water Supply Rules.

The water from all supplies has been suitably treated and chlorinated to render it safe for drinking. The quality of the water is regularly checked by taking samples from sampling points for examination by the Department of Chemistry. A high quality is maintained on the whole.

All water supplied to consumers is metered and charged on the quantity consumed. Rates of charges vary from State to State. Within each State rates of charges vary according to the purpose for which the water is used. Water used for trade and industries are charged at a higher rate than that used for domestic purposes. Concession rates are allowed in respect of water supplied to religious and charity institutions.

Information on public water supplies at any locality outside the City Council of George-Town and outside the Municipality of Malacca may be obtained from the State Engineer of the Public Works Department of the State concerned. Information *on* the supplies at localities within the City Council of George Town and the Municipality of Malacca may be obtained from the City Water Engineer or Municipal Water Engineer respectively.

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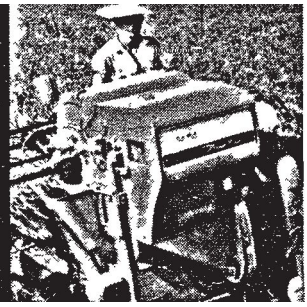
Agriculture



Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Malaysian economy and will remain so in the foreseeable future although industrialisation has made satisfactory inroads and reasonable progress in the overall economic development of the country. Agricultural development will continue to be given an important role by the Malaysian Government for it represents the most significant opportunity for generating increases in national income and employment. The programmes of the First Malaysia Plan (1966—70) are geared towards the achievement of these objectives.

The general agricultural pattern in West Malaysia is that of plantations on a commercial scale wholly engaged in production of export oriented crops, principally rubber, oil palm, cocoa and tea and small peasant family-operated farms engaged in the production of rice, coconut, fruits, pepper, coffee, pineapple, foodcrops and vegetables for the home markets.

Rubber

Rubber, the most important export crop, occupies well over half the cultivated acreage. The latest trends are:

(a) The decrease in estate acreage due to replacement of rubber to oil palm but an increase in production due to higher yielding cloves in existing areas coming into bearing.

(b) The increase in production of smallholders' crop due to higher yielding cloves coming into bearing.and

(c) The increase in smallholders' acreage brought about by the establishment of F.L.D.A., group settlement, fringe alienation and other schemes

The following table serves to illustrate these trends:-

Acreage and Production of Rubber 1961 — 1969

Year	Estate (acres)	Estate (tons)	Small-holding (acres)	Snail-holding (tons)	Total (acres)	Total (tons)
1961	1,937,000	428,500	2,035.000	278,200	3,972,000	706,700
1962	1,926,000	438,300	2,224,000	276,600	4,150,000	714,900
1963	1,919,000	458,300	2,332,000	294,700	4,251,000	753,000
1964	1,893,000	476,800	2,411,000	314,400	4,304,000	791,200
1965	1,857,000	490,900	2,469,000	347,600	4,326,000	838,500
1966	1,813,000	513,900	2,529,000	386,400	4,342,000	900,300
1967	1,746,000	525,800	2,589,000	397,500	4,335,000	923,300
1968	1,676,000	572,500	2,582,000	471,600	4,258,000	1,044,100
1969	n.a.	604,500	n.a.	587,000	n.a.	1,191,500

(Source: Dept. of Statistics, Malaysia)

Padi

Padi ranks second to rubber in acreage under cultivation in West Malaysia. Unlike rubber, it is solely cultivated by small padi farmers whose farm size rarely

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exceeds 6 acres. Domestic production accounts for nearly 80 percent of consumption requirements, the balance being made up of imports from Thailand, China and other countries.

Government is paying special attention to attain self-sufficiency in rice and measures undertaken include the opening up and development of new areas, improving and expansion of irrigation facilities to existing rice lands, developing of high-yielding and superior quality rice varieties for double-cropping, and encouragement in the use of more fertilisers and insecticides. All these measures, including training courses given to farmers on modern techniques of padi cultivation, have served to increase national production, setting the country well on the way to self-sufficiency in rice.

The following table gives the planted acreage and padi and milled rice production:

Main Season Wet Padi				Dry Padi		
		Production			Production	
Season	Planted (acres)	Padi 1,000 (tons)	Rice 1,000 (tons)	Planted (acres)	Padi 1,000 (tons)	Rice 1,000 (tons)
1961/62	734,170	727	458	47.010	23	15
1962/63	747,600	780	491	44,450	24	15
1963/64	744,440	659	429	42,070	23	15
1964/65	763,160	795	517	43,190	22	14
1965/66	763,100	777	506	45,140	22	14
1966/67	755,780	735	478	44,100	20	13
1967/68	806,940	844	549	43,850	21	14
1968/69	906,590	920	598	51,250	24	16

Off-season Padi				TOTAL		
		Production			Production	
Season	Planted (acres)	Padi 1,000 (tons)	Rice 1,000 (tons)	Planted (acres)	Padi 1,000 (tons)	Rice 1,000 (tons)
1961/62	35,465	33	21	816,645	783	494
1962/63	46,520	48	30	838,570	852	536
1963/64	49,110	52	34	835,620	734	478
1964/65	58,420	61	40	864,770	878	571
1965/66	89,840	100	65	898,080	899	585
1966/67	104,450	118	77	904,330	873	568
1967/68	156,950	170	111 .	1,007,740	1,035	674
1968/69	224,660	255	166	1,182,500	1,199	780

(Source: Statistical Digest, March 1969 Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operatives)

Oil Palm

The planting of oil palm is gaining prominence in West Malaysia with estates and the Federal Land Development Authority actively engaged in expansion of planting. Although traditionally an estate crop, smallholders in the neighbourhood of large oil palm plantations have also taken to the cultivation of oil palm. The general trend is for the conversion of old rubber and coconut lands to this crop.

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The following figures illustrate increases in production and acreage:-

Acreage and Production: Oil Palm 1961 — 69

Year	Acreage	Palm Oil (tons)	Palm Kernel (tons)
1961	141,000	93,348	24,227
1962	153,000	106,462	27,844
1963	185,000	123,649	30,135
1964	206,000	120,106	30,001
1965	240,000	146,333	34,426
1966	303,000	183,394	42,669
1967	400,000	213,402	48,318
1968	498,000	260,725	58,715
1969 — — — —	n.a.	320,755	73,691

(Source: Dept. of Statistics, Malaysia)

Coconut

Coconut ranks as West Malaysia's third largest in terms of acreage, covering about half a million acres, of which nearly 90 percent are cultivated by smallholders. The main coconut areas are found on the West coast of Johore, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley. There was a steady decline in the planted acreage under this crop in the estate sector, this being mainly due to replacement with oil palm. In the smallholders sector, the planted acreage has not changed significantly but declining yield made it necessary for Government to introduce the Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting Scheme in 1963. More than 35,000 acres have so far been rehabilitated or replanted with improved planting material under the scheme.

Coconut: Acreage and Coconut Oil & Cake Production
1961 - 1969

Year	Estate (acres)	Smallholding (acres)	Coconut Oil (tons)	Coconut Cake (tons)
1961	80,000	430,000	87,000	52,000
1962	78,000	432,000	91,660	54,137
1963	80,000	429,000	71,281	45,145
1964	72,000	436,000	62,132	40,043
1965	68,000	439,000	63,767	39,465
1966	63,000	435,000	83,418	53,476
1967	60,000	442,000	85,643	57,877
1968	57,000	460,000	89,954	62,532
1969	n.a.	467,000	81,834	58,062

(Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

Tea

Both lowland and highland teas are grown commercially in West Malaysia, the total areas amounting to over 7,000 acres. Tea is exclusively grown as an estate crop for the production of black tea for local consumption and export. Upland tea is confined to the Cameron Highlands and lowland tea to a few estates in Selangor and Perak. Some Chinese tea is also produced by smallholders In the Cameron Highlands. The bulk of manufactured tea is exported although tea of a lower grade is imported for local consumption.

Tea: Production, Exports and Imports, 1961 — 69

Year	Production (lb.)	Export (lb.)	Import (lb.)
1961	5,809,000	5,238,000	6,801,000
1962	6,259,000	5,146,000	6,625,000
1963	6,020,000	4,433,000	6,085,000
1964	6,853,000	4,464,000	5,837,000
1965	7,388,000	4,935,000	5,381,000
1966	7,597,000	4,873,000	5,404,000
1967	6,872,000	4,308,000	5,529,000
1968	7,565,000	4,212,000	5,628,000
1969	7,690,000	3,322.000	4,732,000

(Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

Coffee

Coffee is an important beverage crop grown in the coastal districts of Malaya on peat and muck soils. It is also interplanted with coconuts on the coastal clays. More than three-quarters of the total planted acreage is found in Selangor and almost all the coffee is grown by smallholders. The most popular variety grown is Liberica coffee. Production of dried beans is low, averaging about 5 pikuls per acre.

Coffee: Acreages and Production

Year	Acreage (Sole Crop) equiv.	Production of Dried Beans (pikuls).
1964	11,551	57,755
1965	11,364	56,820
1966	12,778	63,890
1967	12,504	62,520
1968	13,584	67,820
1969	13,309	66,545

(Source: Acreages of Misc. Crops in 1969, Malaysia Barat, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands)

Pineapple

The pineapple industry maintained its position as the sixth largest export earner, with exports amounting to more than $44 million. The bulk of the exports is in the form of canned pineapples, slices, cubes and juices. Over 90 percent of the pineapple is produced in the state of Johore, with the state of Selangor contributing approximately 8.4 percent of the total cultivated area. About 66 percent consists of smallholdings and 34 percent of canners' estates.

Drainage and irrigation

The Drainage and Irrigation Department, which is a division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, is responsible for providing all engineering services necessary for the irrigation of padi land, for the reclamation and drainage of marshy land for agricultural development, for the conservation of all natural water courses in the developed areas of the country, and for flood mitigation over productive agricultural land. The department also provides extension services to padi farmers on the conservation and use of available water resources.

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It operates through a Federal Headquarters and thirteen state departments, one in each state of the Federation. All major planning, consultative, advisory, design, research and mechanical engineering services connected with drainage, irrigation and river conservancy works, in the states are provided by the Federal Headquarters. The department also maintains a centre for the collection and study of hydraulic and hydrological data to assist in the long-term planning of the water resources of the nation.

Canning Pineapple: Acreage and Production
1961 - 69

Year	Smallholding (acres)	Estate (acres)	Total (acres)	Production (tons)
1961	14,158	13,140	27,298	164,598
1962	14,158	13,140	27,298	195,625
1963	14,158	116,044	30,202	193,839
1964	18,773	13,344	32,117	217,812
1965	18,773	13,344	32,117	254,285
1966	22,641	11,829	34,470	254,063
1967	22,641	11,829	34,470	275,267
1968	n.a.	n.a.	35,089	278,448
1969	n.a.	n.a.	36,451	301,501

(Source: Food Technology Research & Development Centre, Ministry of Agriculture & Lands, Malaysia)

Besides canning varieties of pineapples, other dessert varieties, such as Mauritius and Sarawak varieties, are also grown throughout the country.

Fruits, Vegetables and Food Crops

Common Malaysian fruits are grown in mixed dusuns throughout the country, although sole crop orchards of banana, rambutan, citrus and durian are not uncommon. The principal crop acreages are:

1969	
Banana	37,480 acres
Durian	22,255 acres
Rambutan	23,843 acres
Mangosteen	4,927 acres
Citrus	9,251 acres
Duku and Langsat	3,937 acres
Mango	1,994 acres
Chempedak	2,517 acres
Cashew Nut	4,628 acres

(Source: Acreages of miscellaneous crops in 19C9 Malaysia Barat, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.)

Vegetables are produced mainly by market gardeners in the neighbourhood of the principal towns for local consumption. Highland vegetable production is exclusive to terraced gardens in the Cameron Highlands. Food crops, such as maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes, tapioca, groundnuts, etc. are becoming increasingly important under the new policy of diversification of agricultural production.

Fisheries

The Division of Fisheries, one of the several divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Malaysia, is directly responsible for the control and development of the fishing industry in Malaysia. The division's policy and objectives for the management control and development of the fishing industry in Malaysia can be summarised as follows:—

(a) To promote increase in quantity and improvement in quality of fish supplies to achieve as near self-sufficiency as is economically desired.

(b) To promote exploitation and development of fisheries resources to such an extent as to provide sufficient and suitable raw materials for industrialisation and export.

(c) To foster fisheries education programmes at primary producer and other levels.

(d) To promote a rise in the socio-economic status of the fishermen.

(e) To promote biological, technological and economic research programmes in fisheries.

(f) To foster satisfactory marketing arrangements for fish and fisheries products.

Administration

The division is under the charge of the Director General of Fisheries who is stationed at Headquarters in Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur. In order to carry out the policy and objectives of the division for the effective management control and development of the fishing industry, the division is organised into:—

(a) The Administration and Development Section.

(b) The Research and Education Section.

(c) Field Administration Section.

The administration section deals with personnel matters and budget of the division as well as legislation and enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations enacted under the Fisheries Act 1965 and thereafter. The development section includes the extension service, which is responsible for the effective dissemination of technical knowledge on marine and freshwater fisheries. It is also responsible for the running of the Inland Fisheries Training Centre and Fish Fry Breeding Stations, for the training of fish farmers and supply of fish fry to them. The development section also deals with the collection and compilation of fisheries statistics, economic research and survey, drawing up of the division's development programmes and the implementation of approved programmes.

The research section is responsible for all aspects of marine and freshwater fisheries research, including technological research in fishing gears and boats, as well as fish handling, processing and preservation.

The education section has two marine fisheries schools, one in Penang and the other in Kuala Trengganu, to train fishermen in the practical aspects of fishing. A Marine Fisherman Training Institute, to provide for fisheries training at a higher level of technician and seamanship under the aid of UNDP/SF, is being implemented. The Institute expects to take in its first batch of trainees in 1971.

The field administration forms the main link between the headquarters and the field. Except for Peril's and Kedah, which form a single unit and Negri Sembilan and Malacca, which form another, each unit has an officer; the are eight other state offices, each under a State Fisheries Officer. Each State Fis .= ies Officer has several fisheries assistants at district level to assist him. This includ« Sarawak, the office of which was set up in 1965. These state officers deal with all aspects of fisheries in their respective states.

In Sarawak, however, licensing of fishing boats is undertaken by the Marine Department, Sarawak, while inland fisheries matter is handled by the Department of Agriculture, Sarawak.

Fisheries services in Sabah are provided by two separate departments. The Fisheries branch of the Department of Agriculture, Sabah, is responsible for the administration and development of the industry while the licensing of boats and fishing gears is done by the Marine Department, Sabah, or the District Officer in those ports where marine services are lacking.

Marine Fisheries

In 1969, there were some 63,614 fishermen in West Malaysia, some 6,500 full-time fishermen in Sabah, and some 2,853 full-time and 1,792 part-time fishermen in Sarawak. The majority of the Malaysian fishermen confine their fishing activity to the shallow waters around the coasts. With technical education, however, the picture is changing. The formation of the Malayan Marine Industry Ltd.,ajoint Malaysian-Japanese fishing company in 1959 in Penang saw the expansion of thefishing fleetfortuna fishing in the I ndian Ocean. In 1969,929 tons of tuna was landed in Penang for re-export to other countries. The introduction of trawlers in Penang in 1964, after much objections from the inshore fishermen, enabled the fishing fleet to fish further from the shore. Now, trawling is an acceptable form of fishing throughout the country.

Malaysian fishermen employ a great variety of methods to fish and most of the gears and techniques used are traditional ones which have slowly evolved through the ages.

The principal fishing centres are Tumpat, Besut, Kuala Trengganu, Dungun, Kemaman, Kuantan, Mersing, Sedili, all of which are on the East Coast of West Malaysia, and Muar, Batu Pahat, Malacca, Pulau Ketam, Pulau Pangkor, Kuala Kurau, Penang Island, Kuala Kedah, all of which are on the West Coast. Towns like Kuching, Belawai, Mukah, Bintulu and Miri are important fishing centres in Sarawak, while important fishing ports in Sabah are Labuan, Sandakan, Semporna and Tawau.

Total landings of marine fish, crustacea and molluscs in West Malaysia totalled 297,840 tons in 1969 worth a retail market value of $223.5 million. The 1969 landings represent a decrease of 12.6% over the 1968 landings. In Sabah, the production figure was 25,200 tons, valued at $25.2 million. A total of 13,785 tons of fish, valued at $17.8 million, was also recorded to have landed in the State of Sarawak.

The bulk of the fish landed in Malaysia by local fishermen is marketed in wet form without dressing and is consumed locally. Ice is used extensively to maintain the quality of fish. It is estimated that out of the total production of 297,840 tons of fish landed in West Malaysia in 1969, some 207,239 tons were for fresh consumption, and the balance of 90,601 tons utilised for processing into such products as salt fish, budu (fermented anchovy), chinchalok (fermented shrimp) keropok (fish cracker), dried prawns and "manure" fish.

Frozen fish has yet to make inroads into the Malaysian market but frozen prawns are making steady headway. There are now 19 plants, including 1 in Sarawak and 7 in Sabah, freezing prawns for export to Japan and the United States.

Pearl culture at Pulau Bohi Dulong, Sabah, by the joint Sabahan — Japanese Company, which was established in 1963, produced some 6,000 pieces of half-round pearls from the winged oyster or tangku-tangku (Magnavivula macroptera) in 1969. The company suffered heavy losses during the year because of high mortality of the oysters, due mainly to illegal fish bombing near the culture rafts.

Inland Fisheries

The culture and capture of edible fish from fresh waters is playing an increasingly important role in providing fish for the nation. It Is estimated that

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some 29,000 tons of fish are produced annually from paddy fields, rivers, lakes, swamps and ponds under fish culture in West Malaysia.

In 1969, a total of 4,870,220 fish fry was produced by the division's four fish fry breeding stations and the Research Institute. Of this total, 2,851,175 were distributed to fish farmers, 2,017,039 were stocked in open and impounded waters for public fishing, and 2,006 were given to local and foreign institutes for research and miscellaneous purposes. By the end of 1969, there were some 9,663 ponds under fish culture covering 7,129 acres which represented an increase of 1,588 acres over 1968.

Other than the locally-bred fish, substantial Chinese carp fry, the Grass Carp (Ctenopharyno don idellus), the Big Head (Aristichthys nobilis) and the Silver Carp (Hypophthalmichthy molitrix) are imported from China for fish culture in West Malaysia. Two of these species, namely the Silver Carp and the Big Head Carp, have been successfully spawned and the division is now looking into the possibilities of producing fry of the Big Head and Silver Carps on a commercial scale.

In Sarawak, some 1,653,000 fish fry were produced by the ten fish breeding stations in this state for issue free of charge to fish pond owners in 1968. The species available for distribution are tilapia, sepat siam (Trichogaster pectoral is), Lee Koh, Kalui (Osphronemus goramy), biawan (temakang; Helostoma temmincki). Chit hu (Carassius auratus) and Lampan Jawa. Figures for 1969 were not available yet.

In Sabah, the total number of fish ponds continued to increase. There were some 1,494 ponds, covering an area of 262.7 acres at the end of 1969. During the same period, a total of 141,266 fish fry of various species were distributed free of charge by the Freshwater Fisheries section to fish farmers. Lampan Jawa, which was introduced into the state in 1961, continued to be one of the most popular fish for pond culture. A total of 89,855 Lampan Jawa fry was distributed in 1969.

Fisheries Research

Research and investigations, as one of the activities the Fisheries Division conducted to service the fishing industry, involve mainly the study, exploitation, utilisation, conservation and management of the fish resource as well as the economics of the fishing industry.

Fisheries research in West Malaysia has been carried out on a broad front. Extensive research has been carried out on the life history and economics of the cockle (Kerang, Anadara granosa), the mangrove crab (Ketam batu, Scylla serrata), the giant freshwater prawn (Udang galah macrobrachim rosenbergii). Work on fish preservation, fishing methods and gears has also been done.

One of the major research projects completed in 1967 was the Joint Malaysia/Thai Trawl Survey of the East Coast. The result of the survey, already published, shows that there is a great potential for the development of Trawl Fisheries on the East Coast of West Malaysia. A resource survey off both the East and West Coast of West Malaysia will also be conducted in the 1970/71 period.

In the Marine section, work is being carried out on the biology of species of fish caught by trawlers, the biology of commercially important species of pr "is, the biology of kembong (Rastrelliger Kanagurta) and the processes that ocCur in the salt curing of fish.

Another important field of research in this section is the induced breeding of fish. As mentioned earlier, two species of Chinese carp, namely the Silver Carp (Hypophthalmichtys molitrix) and the Big Head Carp (Aristichthys nobjlis) have been spawned. Work is under way to induce spawn of the GffISji ,£iJ'R A (Ctenopharyngdon idellus). It is hoped to produce fry on a commercial ^^¡y^Jpup

refined techniques in the near future. Work is also being done on the spawning of Indian Carp, like rohu (Labeo rohita) and catla (Catla catla).

In Sarawak, a number of resource surveys have been carried out. These have disclosed potential trawlable grounds in the Kuching Bay area.

Freshwater fish research is also being done by the Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute in Malacca which is supported mainly by United Kingdom funds, with a small contribution from the Malaysian Government. It is managed by a board of seven members, four of whom are nominated by the United Kingdom, two by the Malaysian Government and one by the University of Malaya.

Fisheries Education:

The mechanisation of fishing boats and the advent of new and modified fishing methods and materials have necessitated the provision of technical education for fishermen.

Out of the modest beginnings in 1953, when marine fisheries training courses were first started at the Junior Technical Trade School in Penang, two Marine Fisheries Schools have emerged, one in Penang, and the other in Trengganu. Both of these are managed by the Division of Fisheries, Malaysia. The Penang school offers a ten-month course and enrols about 30 trainees annually, while the Trengganu school runs two five-month courses per year and enrols some 60 trainees annually. Since 1965, the training programme has been expanded to include more trainees from East Malaysia. The training offered at these schools consists of instruction in navigation, engine maintenance, fishing methods and co-operative principles. In addition, the Penang school offers training in trawling techniques. The trainees do 5 months practical training and part of this is on commercial trawlers.

Trainees at the end of their course may present themselves for examination for three different certificates, the Fisheries School Certificate issued by the Fisheries Division, the Engine Driver 3rd Class Certificate issued by the Surveyor of Ships' Office and the Helmsman of a Fishing Boat Certificate issued by the Marine Department. In 1969, a total of 87 fishermen were trained at the two schools.

Under the German Aid Scheme given to Malaysia, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany provided the service of a Master Fisherman to take charge of a research vessel and advise and train local fishermen on practical techniques on trawl fishing. This expert assumed duty at the beginning of 1969.

Along with these training programmes of marine fishermen, the Division is also aware of the importance of continuously raising the standard of fish culture techniques by our fish farmers; and with the completion of the Inland Fisheries Training Centre at Bukit Tinggi, Pahang, in 1968, the Fisheries Division can now expand the scope of freshwater fish culture fish courses to fish farmers. The centre has facilities to cater for 20 trainees for each course lasting 3 weeks.

Fisheries Legislation

Separate provisions are at present in force on the control of the Fisheries in West Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah.

In West Malaysia, fishing activity is regulated by ^he provisions of the Fisheries Act, 1963, and the Fisheries Maritime Regulations, 1967, made under this Act. In addition to these, the Fisheries (Cockles Conservative and Culture) Regulations 1964, was enacted to regulate the collection, buying and culture of cockles; and the Fisheries (Prohibition of Import etc. of "piranhas") Regulations to prohibit the importation, sale, cultivation or keeping of live "piranhas" (Serrasalmus).

The control on fishing boats is provided under the relevant sections of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance No. 70/1952 and the regulations made thereunder.

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In Sarawak, the Sea Fishing and Kelong Ordinance, together with its subsidiary regulations, provide for the licensing of fishing implements and control of fishing in the state.

The Fisheries Ordinance, 1963 and the Fisheries Regulations 1964 made under the Ordinance provide for the licensing of fishing implement and control of fishing in Sabah.

Veterinary Services

History

The Veterinary Services first started in Penang in 1888 when a Government Veterinary Surgeon was appointed under the control of the Colonial Surgeon to check animal diseaes. Two years later, the first cattle quarantine station was completed at the site of the present Government Veterinary Office. The veterinary services were then gradually extended to Perak (1895), Selangor (1900), Negri Sembilan (1906) and Pahang (1913). In the Unfederated Malay States, Kedah was the first state to have a Veterinary Department (1907) while Johore had one a few years later.

In 1905, the Veterinary Police Force was started in the F.M.S. working under the orders of the Veterinary Surgeon for work and the C.P.O. for discipline. They were the 'ears and eyes' of the Veterinary Departments in detecting and limiting outbreaks of disease for 50 years until 1955 when they were replaced by Veterinary Attendants who were used for a wider range of work.

By 1913, only the two Unfederated States of Kelantan and Trengganu were without a veterinary service. Under the then constitutional arrangements, each State and Settlement Department worked independently and was a branch of the Medical Department. This situation continued until 1930 when the post of Principal Veterinary Officer, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, was created with Headquarters in Singapore. In 1934, the Veterinary Headquarters was shifted to Kuala Lumpur and was under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research and Veterinary Adviser. This set-up continued until World War II.

On the resumption of Civil Government after the liberation of Malaya, the Veterinary Department was reorganised to include more specific provision for three sectional activities, viz. Disease Control, Animal Husbandry and Research, and was administered by a Director of Veterinary Services with a Deputy Director dealing largely with disease control, a Chief Animal Husbandry Officer responsible for the development of animal husbandry and a Chief Research Officer in charge of the Veterinary Research Institute at Ipoh. However, when the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya was adopted on 1st February, 1948, the Veterinary Department became a Joint Federal Department, the control and administration of which was divided between the Federal and various State Governments.

Departmental Policy

The policy of the Department has been reviewed from time to time and more particularly in connection with the Federation's Development Plans. Briefly, the policy and aims of the Department are:

(1) to conserve and increase all species of domestic livestock so that the Federation may meet as far as possible from its own resources (a) its requirements of fresh meat, milk, poultry and eggs; (b) the agricultural needs of animals for ploughing and the maintenance of soil fertility. and (c) the need for more animal proteins and fats in the diets of the population.

(2) to improve the quality of the local livestock.

(3) to maintain an efficient disease control service, and

(4) to advise and develop a healthy livestock industry.

These objectives demand the prevention and elimination of animal diseases on the one hand, and an increase in the numbers of quality of indigenous livestock on the other. A close guard is maintained against the possible introduction of animal diseases into the country by quarantine and other measures, and a vigilant watch is kept for outbreaks of indigenous diseases in order that they may be speedily checked. At the same time, various ways, including controls on the slaughter of breeding stock, castration of male scrub animals, the use of improved stud animals and advice and assistance to livestock rearers, are adopted to increase the numbers and quality of local livestock.

Animal Husbandry and Improvement of Livestock

Cattle and Buffaloes

The Malayan swamp buffalo and the indigenous cattle are mainly kept in small numbers by Malays and are used for draught and meat. On the other hand, the Indian murrah buffalo and the Indian dairy cattle are kept exclusively, mainly by Indians, for dairy purposes and contribute to the milk supply of some sections of the population.

Due to the climate and vegetation of the country, the number of animals the land can carry is limited and therefore the improvement of the local livestock is of great importance. To improve the cattle in the country, the Stud Bull Scheme, based on the use of Bed Sindhi bulls, was continued and reached a wider public. A breeding herd of Red Sindhis is maintained at one of the Department's stations, and pure-bred young bulls are sold outright to dairymen and villagers to improve their stock. In some cases, bulls are also hired out. Accumulated evidence shows that upgraded cows with good management can produce 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. of milk per lactation of 240 days; this excludes the amount of milk consumed by the calf which is estimated at 30 per cent. The crossbred animals are also much faster growing and reach a higher maturity weight.

In order to improve the bulk of the indigenous cattle in the rural areas, a Subsidised Bull Scheme is in operation. By this scheme, upgraded bulls from the Animal Husbandry Stations are sold to farmers, with a Government subsidy, and the results have been most encouraging.

Besides these schemes, selective breeding legislation is in operation in Kedah, Kelantan and in one district in Trengganu. Under this legislation castration of scrub bulls is compulsory. Voluntary castration of scrub bulls and goats is practised in all the other States.

The conservation and increase of the livestock population is important. Most states have legislation restricting the slaughter of female breeding stock. These legislations have proved very useful and the livestock population is higher than it ever has been since the end of the last World War. This is indeed encouraging when one considers that the bulk of the fresh meat sold in the markets is from locally produced animals.

Goats and Sheep

To improve the quality of local goats, a scheme is in operation whereby improved stud goats of the Indonesian type are sold to farmers. The demand for these goats far exceeds the supply.

Trials to improve the local sheep are in progress in Kelantan. Dorset Horn rams are being used to upgrade the local stock.

Pigs and Poultry

The pig industry in Malaya is an important one and is mainly in the hands of the Chinese. The industry suffered a severe set-back during the beginning of the Emergency when large numbers of pig breeders gave up pig breeding when they were resettled in New Villages. Others shifted lock, stock and barrel to Singapore.

However, with the end of the Emergency and the return of normal conditions in the rural areas, the Chinese farmers have again taken seriously to pig production. On the outskirts of many of the urban areas, there are large pig farms, some carrying up to 1,000 pigs. These farms are run on commercial lines and under good husbandry conditions.

To encourage further the development of the pig industry, the Government has been supplying at nominal rates pedigree boars of the Middlewhite, Berkshire and Tamworth boars to local farmers. At the same time, a scheme has been evolved whereby Government supplies on loan 4 young piglings of 2 months of age to each poor farmer from selected areas. The farmers build communal sheds with concrete floors and thatched roofing and rear their pigs individually. Two of the pigs are allowed to be sold when they reach market weight while the two others are retained for breeding. When progeny are available and when the farmer returns 4 piglings of 2 months of age to the Government, the original dams are given to the farmer and the 4 new piglings are then distributed to other new farmers. The cycle then continues. In this way, many farmers are being assisted and not only will more pork be produced but the dung from the farms also help to maintain soil fertility and help in the production of more vegetables, catch crops, etc. The scheme is known as the bagidua scheme and is similar to the ones operated for cattle, buffaloes and goats.

Livestock rearing, particularly pig and poultry keeping, is now becoming very popular. These two industries are now very important ones and are being run on commercial lines and on a big scale. During 1970, the pig industry not only produced all the fresh pork requirements of the country but also had surplus for export to Singapore. The poultry industry also showed marked development and in 1969 about 990 million eggs and 119 million pounds of poultry meat, worth about $275 million, were produced locally. In spite of this increase, the country still imported about $3 million worth of eggs in 1969. However, there are indications that the defict would be narrowed and self-sufficiency practically attained within the next few years.

Animal Diseases

Malaya is unique for a country in the tropics to be free of most of the infectious and contagious diseases affecting livestock. Rinderpest has been absent since 1928, while foot and mouth disease was stamped out in 1939. Rabies were eradicated in 1953, following an intensive mass vaccination campaign, coupled with the destruction of all ownerless dogs.

To prevent the introduction of animal diseases into Malaya, certain restrictions are imposed on the importation of animals, animal products and therapeutic substances.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia is still the most common disease affecting buffaloes and cattle. To minimise losses, mass prophylactic vaccinations are carried out in the endemic areas in advance of the haemorrhagic septicaemia season

Contagious ecthyma and melioidosis continued to occur among goats. Vaccination is commonly practised for the control of the former condition but the slaughter policy is adopted for the control and eradication of the latter.

Minor sporadic outbreaks of swine erysipelas, swine paratyphoid, swine pasteurellosis and swine fever occur among pigs.

Ranikhet disease is the most common poultry disease. However, the free vaccination service offered by the Department has reduced the incidence of the disease. About 10 million birds are vaccinated every year. The use of the intra-nasal vaccine is also gaining popularity very rapidly. Among other poultry conditions fowl pox, coryza and infectious laryngotracheitis do occur but in general the mortality is negligible.

Research into animal diseases and the production of vaccines is carried on at the Veterinary Research Institute, Ipoh. This centre not only serves the Federation but also Singapore, Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei and Hongkong.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK

The value of livestock, including poultry, in the States of Malaya, is estimated to be $215,499,775. The annual turnover of products (meat, milk, eggs, hides) produced by the industry in 1968 is estimated to be $393,325,359.

LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS AND MEAT SUPPLIES

A livestock census is taken annually in July and the latest (1969) figures are as follows:

Buffaloes	225,317
Goats	320,055
Oxen	300,448
Sheep	38,960
Swine	678,483

As chilled or frozen meats are not generally acceptable to the local population and as, also, the Muslim section of the community requires the meat eaten by them to have been slaughtered in accordance with certain religious rites, most of the meat consumed in the country is slaughtered locally and sold as fresh meat. Of the total local slaughter, it is estimated that 87 per cent of the fresh beef, 100 per cent of the fresh pork and about 50 per cent of the fresh mutton (goat and sheep) were produced in Malaya.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION DIVISION

The Drainage and Irrigation Division is one of the major divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. The division's functions include:-

(a) The expansion and improvement of drainage and irrigation facilities in existing areas under padi cultivation in order to increase productivity and to enable double-cropping to be practised wherever the water resources are adequate;

(b) The reclamation of unutilised swamp land for agriculture by the provision of drainage and irrigation works;

(c) The construction of coastal bunds and tidal gates to prevent sea water intrusion into cultivated areas and the reclamation of additional agriculturally suitable land in the coastal plains;

(d) The alleviation of flooding of agriculturally productive areas by improving rivers through desilting, enlarging, straightening, dredging and draining, and by the construction of new drains where necessary; and

(e) Generally to provide all Drainage and Irrigation engineering services for the healthy development of the agricultural sector of the nation's economy.

The division's activities include the planning of Drainage and Irrigation schemes, the collection of hydraulic and hydrological data, the conduct of surveys and investigations and hydraulic research, the design and construction of Drainage and Irrigation schemes, the operation and maintenance of completed works, and the advising of the Central and State Governments on water resources planning and development, agricultural land development, flood control, mining activity in relation to river conservancy, soil erosion and related matters.

It operates through a Federal Headquarters and thirteen State departments, one in each state of the Federation. All major planning, consultative, advisory, design, research and mechanical engineering services connected with drainage, irrigation and river conservancy works in the states are provided by the Federal Headquarters.

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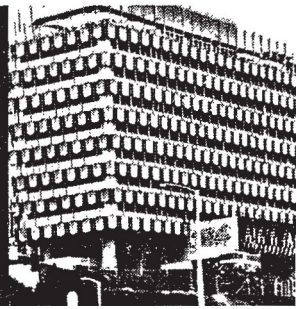
Radio & Television



DEPARTMENT OF BROADCASTING MALAYSIA

RADIO MALAYSIA AND TELEVISION MALAYSIA were two distinct entities under the Ministry of Information and Culture until 1st. October, 1969, when they were integrated into a single department under the responsibility of a Director-General of Broadcasting assisted by his deputy. This amalgamation aimed at further enhancing the role of government media in promoting national unity and progress in the arts and culture of the country.

With integration, the news division of both radio and television also come under one head — the Director of News; the engineering divisions under the Director of Engineering; and the programme divisions under the Director of Programmes, assisted by Controllers respectively for radio and television services.

History and Development

The Department of Broadcasting was originally created as a pan-Malayan organisation known as Radio Malaya in 1946, with headquarters in Singapore. This was the first step in establishing a national broadcasting service. Before the Second World War, broadcasting in Malaya was conducted on an amateur basis. Just before the war, a small radio station was set up in Kuala Lumpur under the then United Kingdom Ministry of Information and Propaganda, and provided a limited service to the capital city. During the Occupation period, the Japanese Military Regime set up additional small stations at Penang, Malacca and Seremban. These were later taken over by the British Military Administration and subsequently by the Malayan Government early in 1946. The newly-created Department of Broadcasting found itself with only a skeleton service manned by a small staff and equipped with a variety of ex-Services equipment, mostly obsolescent.

In the face of post-war difficulties, slow progress was made in obtaining new equipment; nevertheless, the broadcasting service gradually expanded. The 12-year emergency in Malaya resulted in rapid expansion of the Department, particularly in staff recruitment and technical facilities between the year 1950 and 1955. A new and imaginative long-term Development Plan was drawn up in 1956 and revised in 1958. Since then, broadcasting progress has continued uninterruptedly at all levels and sections, including the radio services in East Malaysia when Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation in 1963.

The Overseas Service, called 'Suara Malaysia' (The Voice of Malaysia), was introduced at the start of Indonesia's confrontation policy in February 1963, broadcasting programmes in English, Mandarin and Indonesian. This service has since expanded and a more comprehensive service is now in operation, employing 100 kilowatt shortwave transmitters, including a rotatable log periodic antenna. The overall air-time per week is 85 hours and 45 minutes.

Radio Service in West Malaysia

Radio Malaysia broadcasts domestically in four languages: Malay, English, Chinese (Mandarin, Hakka, Cantonese and Amoy) and Tamil in West Malaysia excluding two Aborigine languages — Temiar and Semai. Programmes for the Home and External Services are currently carried over 15 shortwave and 21 medium wave transmitters situated at various centres in the country. Transmitter

powers range from 5 to 100 kilowatts. The centres are linked by Very High Frequency and Micro-Wave circuits. Letters have been received from listeners all over the world reporting favourable reception. To ensure a proper service, special aerial-arrays have been installed to achieve better coverage of West Malaysian territories.

Programmes and News

The News Division produces 49 bulletins over the West Malaysia Home Service a day — 13 in the national language (Malay) totalling 93 minutes, ten in English totalling 85 minutes, nine in Tamil totalling 70 minutes, 15 in four Chinese dialects totalling 130 minutes, two bulletins in Semai and Temiar (Aboriginal languages) totalling ten minutes, and ten bulletins in the External Service (Indonesian, English and Mandarin) totalling 98 minutes. The 8 hours 6 minutes of news broadcasts daily exclude news talks and commentaries.

Regional News was introduced from 1st January, 1963 in the National Language, English, Chinese (Mandarin) and Tamil, for listeners to medium wave broadcasts.

The normal overall Programmes and News air-time for West Malaysia totalled 419 hours 20 minutes per week distributed as follows:

Malay	—	129% hours
Chinese	-	100 1/3 hours
English	—	97 hours
Indian	—	97% hours

Radio Stations (West Malaysia)

Location	Language Service	Frequency (KC/S)	(Meters)	Power (K/C)
Kuala Lumpur (Kajang)	Malay	590	508	20
	English	885	339	20
	Chinese/Indian	720	417	20
	Malay	*9515	31	50
	English	*9665	31	50
	Chinese	7110	42	10
	Chinese	6025	49.8	50
	Indian	4845	61.9	50
	Suara Malaysia	15280	19	50
	Suara Malaysia	6175	49	100
	Suara Malaysia	11900	25	100
	Malay	5965	50	100
Penang	Malay	660	455	10
	English	860	349	10
	Chinese/Indian	1040	238	10
	Malay	7200	41.7	10
	Malay	4790	62.6	10
	Malay	*9710	30.89	10
	English	*7295	41	10
	English	4985	60.2	10
Ipoh	Malay	550	546	10
	English	740	405	10
	Chinese/Indian	1260	238	5
Malacca	Malay	1005	299	10
	English	1160	259	10
	Chinese/Indian	1280	234	10

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Johore Bahru	Malay	570	526	10
	English	940	319	10
	Chinese/Indian	1220	246	10
Kota Bahru	Ma lay	700	429	10
	English	840	357	10
Kuala Trengganu	Malay	765	392	10
	English	960	312	10
Kuantan	Malay	810	370	10
	English	1140	263	10

Note: * = Beamed to East Malaysia

Licences and Revenue

A radio set owner is required to take out an annual licence which costs (M)$12 a year in West Malaysia. A combined radio and television licence costs (M)$24 per annum. In East Malaysia, the fee is cheaper.

Commercial Broadcasting

Inaugurated on 1st January, 1962, Commercial Broadcasting has been a great success in selling radio (and subsequently television) air-time to advertisers, who can either sponsor complete programmes or pay for 'spot' announcements. With the wide range of short and medium wave transmitters located throughout the country, full pan-Malaysian coverage is offered at a reasonable rate of advertising fees.

Sarawak

Radio Sarawak had been on the air over nine years when it merged with the other stations in the new Federation to become Radio Malaysia in September 1963. Planning for the service began early in 1951 based on a technical survey and much assistance and advice provided by the BBC. Planning was further encouraged by an initial grant of nearly £50,000 towards the capital cost by the British Government. The Sarawak Government appropriated an additional $70,000 to get the service off to a good start with what were then considered as the most modern of studios and equipment; the station was formally opened in June 1954 by the then Governor of Sarawak, Sir Anthony Abell.

Before that time, broadcasting in Sarawak had to start from scratch. No one in the country had any experience in the medium and staff had either to be recruited in small numbers overseas or, for the most part, recruited locally and trained on the spot. Artistic talent, too, was difficult to find locally and contributors of acceptable standard were slow to come forward. Times have since changed.

The Sarawak station has grown in size and range of programming output and, from modest beginnings, it is now broadcasting an average of 261% hours a week in Malay, English, Chinese (Mandarin and five dialects), Melanau, Iban and three dialects of Bidayub (Land Dayak). As in West Malaysia, programmes covering a broad spectrum of news, information, education and entertainment are designed to cater for the diverse interests of the many and varied people of Sarawak, and, at the same time, to provide a common thread which helps to bind them together as true and loyal Malaysians.

Broadcasting House, confining studios and offices, is in Kuching. Programmes are carried over three medium wave and six short wave transmitters which are sited a few miles out of town. Although the service now covers the whole of Sarawak and beyond, it is planned to establish regional stations in such centres as Limbang, Sibu and Miri in the near future. Limbang now operates powerful medium wave transmitters; a studio complex will be completed some time this year to broadcast regional programmes.

Unlike its sister station in West Malaysia, Radio Malaysia in Sarawak does not yet have a commercial service. But it is hoped to introduce commercial broadcasting in the very near future.

Sabah

Broadcasting in Sabah began in 1952 when Radio Sabah, as it was then called, working in conjunction with the Posts and Telegraphs Department, broadcast news and announcements.

The station has undergone significant changes with the expansion and extensions of broadcasting services. The temporary studios on Brace Hill were replaced by the new Broadcasting House in Tuaran Road completed in 1962.

Radio Sabah became Radio Malaysia, Sabah, when Malaysia came into being in September 1963.

In its efforts to provide a better service, the station takes full advantage of the topography of Sabah; Mount Kinabalu, the highest mountain in South-east Asia, (13,455 feet) is the site of new and powerful transmitters.

Sabah broadcasts on a regional basis 126>z hours a week in seven different languages — Kadazan, Malay, Murut, Indonesian, Bajau, English and Chinese (Mandarin, Hakka, Cantonese), over nine medium wave transmitters, three short wave transmitters and two VHM/FM transmitters.

Television Malaysia

In March, 1960, a special committee to examine the possibility of setting up a television service was appointed by the Malayan government. After a two-year study, it reported favourably to the Cabinet and gained approval for implementing a nationwide television service. Soon after, temporary offices and studios were housed in the building adjacent to the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman at Jalan Ampang in Kuala Lumpur. Experts in the field of engineering, programme and administraiton from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation advised the government on the setting-up of a pilot service.

On 28th. December, 1963, Television Malaysia was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman.

In 1963, provision was made for the construction of modern studios at the permanent centre at Bukit Putra, Pantai Valley.

On 20th April, 1964, two new transmitters at Gunong Kledang and Gunong Tampin were installed to cover up to Lumut in the north and up to Malacca and the surrounding areas in the south. By then, the service was providing 50 per cent 'live' programmes, four language newcasts and a nightly world news roundup.

In May, 1964, the Kuala Lumpur transmitters increased their power from 10 KW to 100 KW Effective Radiated Power (ERP) and started transmitting on Channel 5 instead of Channel 10. On the 1st. October, 1964, the Kedah Peak TV Station on Gunong Jerai was opened to feed the northern states of Malaya.

Within a year, the pilot service developed from the original 40-mile area to include the whole of the West Coast and on 28th. December, 1964, the government made Television Malaysia a full-fledged permanent service.

By the middle of April, 1965, four new transmitters at Johore Bharu, Kluang, Batu Pahat and Taiping were installed, bringing the whole of the West Co^t of Malaya into the national television network structure after relinquishin; he stand-by telecommunications equipment.

On 30th July, 1966, the network was extended to the Kota Bharu arss in Kelantan and the new transmitter at Bukit Bakar started a pilot service or; Channel 8 in Band 3.

By 3rd. December, 1966, work began on a $4 million microwave scheme to link up the three East Coast capitals of Kuantan, Kota Bharu and

ganu to improve both telephone communication and television services.

Television Malaysia moved into its new and spacious home at Angkasapuri located on a 33-acre site at Bukit Putra, Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur on 6th. November, 1969 and began its transmission from the new complex there the same day without a hitch.

A second TV network was launched on 17th. November, 1969 and is being steadily developed in air time and programme content.

Television started with an 'on-air' period of 24 hours a week for the first six months. It was then increased to 44 hours a week and is now on the air for 89 hours a week, with 54 hours of transmission time in Network One and 35 hours in Network Two.

Sabah will have a TV service by the end of 1971 and Sarawak somewhat later, during the Second 5-year Malaysia Development Plan.

Operations

The whole TV studio operations in West Malaysia are now in Angkasapuri, with the following facilities:-

(a) 4 studios (one large 60' x 80', 2 of medium-size 40' x 50' and a small News and Talks Studio - 25' x 25')
(b) 12 Camera chains
(c) 4 telecine chains
(d) 4 video tape recorders
(e) 10.B. unit
(f) 1 telerecorder

Film

(a) Film processing equipment for both reversal and negative (black and white).
(b) Filming and editing equipment
(c) 2 dubbing suites
(d) Still-photo department and studio

Design and Staging

The Design and Staging Division has facilities for complete design and set creation work and is responsible for set construction of all programmes produced by the Department of Broadcasting.

Programmes and News

Programmes and News for television are produced in four languages: Bahasa Malaysia, English, Mandarin and Tamil. At present the on-air hours are:

1st. Network

Monday to Wednesday — 5.55 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Thursday to Sunday and public holidays — 3.00 p.m. to 12 midnight.

2nd Network

Daily from 6.55 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

About 46 per cent of the total air time is produced 'live' in the studio — the balance is taken up by syndicated films, Filem Negara Malaysia productions and other film materials supplied by foreign embassies and commissions.

Since its inception in 1964, air time for TV news has doubled from 40' daily to 80'.

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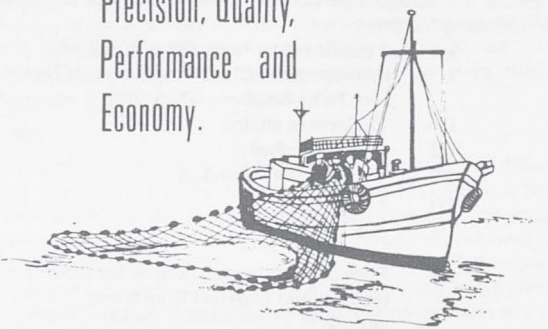

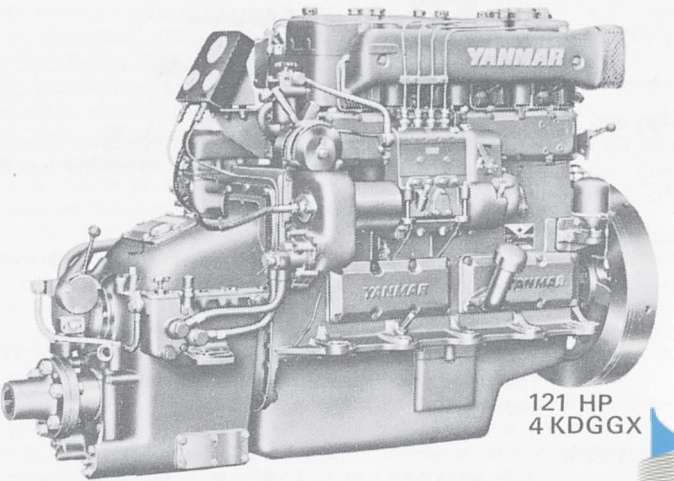

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Press

Survey

MALAYSIA, WITH SINGAPORE, has one of the best newspaper services in Asia. There are dailies in the four main languages, Malay, English, Chinese and Tamil, with domestic news gathered by the news agency Bernama and by individual reporting staffs and international news supplied by Reuter, the United Press International, the Association Press and the Agence France-Presse.

The largest circulation is that of the Straits Times, the main English language paper published in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. It has a certified daily circulation of over 223,000. The Straits Times group also publishes the Malay Mail, the leading afternoon paper in Kuala Lumpur.

The Sunday Times, which easily leads the Sunday field, and has a circulation of over 270,000, is published simultaneously in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, and the Sunday Mail in Kuala Lumpur.

Other English-language newspapers are the Straits Echo (Penang) a morning paper, and the Eastern Sun, Herald and the New Nation, daily newspapers published in Singapore.

The leading Chinese newspapers are Nanyang Siang Pau, Sin Chew Jit Poh, the Sin Min and the Min Pau published in Singapore; the China Press; the Hua Siang Pao; (Kuala Lumpur); the Sing Pin Jih Pao and Kwong Wah Yit Poh, (Penang); and the Kin Kwok Daily News (Ipoh).

The principal Malay newspapers are the Berita Harian, of the Straits Times group, and the Utusan Melayu, published in Kuala Lumpur, both of which have Sunday editions and the Warta Negara, published in Penang.

The leading Tamil newspapers are Tamil Nesan, published in Kuala Lumpur; Tamil Murasu and Tamil Malar (Singapore) and Sakthi (Penang).

Local daily newspapers published in Sarawak and Sabah, where the leading Malaysian and Singapore dailies are available the same morning, include the English papers, Sarawak Tribune and the Vanguard (Kuching), the Sabah Times and the Daily Express (Kota Kinabalu); the Utusan Sarawak, a Malay paper (Kuching); and the Chinese newspapers, the Daily News, Sarawak Vanguard, Sarawak Express (Kuching) and the Sabah Times, Overseas Chinese Daily News and Api Siang Pau (Kota Kinabalu). Miri, Sibu, Tawau and Sandakan also have small Chinese dailies.

The Borneo Bulletin, an English weekly published in Kuala Belait (Brunei).

Technically and editorially the leading Malaysian and Singapore newspapers are of-a high order, printed on fast rotary presses and well illustrated.

The size of these newspapers varies from eight pages for the Malay papers, from twelve to fourteen for the Chinese, and sixteen to twenty-four and up for the Straits Times and Malay Mail. The oldest newspaper in Malaya is the Pinang Gazette, first published in 198

The Straits Times Group also publishes Fanfare, a weekly paper for the younger set, which includes the Radio and T.V. Programmes. The Malaysian and Singapore T.V. and Radio services are Government owned and controlled.

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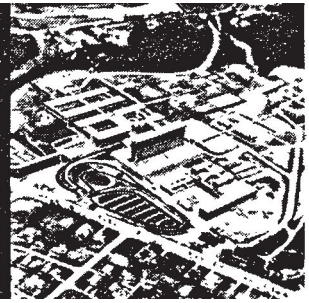
Medical Services



Medical Services

Facilities

Total number of Doctors as at 31.12.1969	
Government Service	725
Private Practice	1406
Specialists in 1969	
Physicians	44
Psychiatrists	6
Surgeons	48
Obstetricians	23
Ophthalmologists	7
Radiologists	13
Anaesthetists	14
Pathologists	9
Research Officers	6
Public Health	44
Dental Specialists	27
The Total number of Dental Surgeons	
Dental Surgeons — Government Service in 1969	138
Hospitals	
The total number of General and District Hospitals	59
Number of Beds and Admissions	
Number of beds in 1969	17,227
Number of Admissions 1969	485,419
Government Clinics in 1970	
Fixed Dispensary	346
Travelling Dispensary	196
Maternal and Child Health Clinics	43
Rural Health Main Centres	44
Rural Health Sub-Centres	175
Rural Midwives/Qrs.	911
Dental Clinics	450
Special Medical Institutions	
Mental	2
Leprosy	2
Tuberculosis	1

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Bed Strength	
Mental	6,221
Leprosy	3,485
Tuberculosis	293

Communicable Diseases	As on 31.12.1969	As on 31.12.1968
Malaria	18,973*	20,078*
Tropical Typhus	70	100
Enteric Fever	938	1,024
Dysentery (all forms)	1,484	1,534
Diphtheria	567	803
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	6
Acute Poliorryelitis	30	267
Yaws	325	335
Pulmonary tuberculosis	7,477	8,574

*cases treated in Government Hospitals only.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Welfare

SOCIAL WELFARE OF MALAYSIA

Origins and Development

Prior to the Second World War, the care of the aged or destitute and the protection of orphans in West Malaysia was almost entirely provided by charitable organisations and individuals and these efforts were financed from public and private subscription and collections. The Government itself ran no specialised welfare agency, although the Labour Departments in the various states and the Chinese Protectorates dealt with the suppression of trafficking and the protection of women and girls from exploitation, as well as the various problems connected with immigrant Chinese and Tamil labour.

At the end of the Japanese occupation, the situation had run completely out of control: starvation, or at least under-nutrition, was rife, families had been broken up and a large proportion of the population was near or at the point of complete destitution. The acute shortage of food, coupled with an occupation currency which was absolutely worthless, only aggravated what was already a serious problem. It was at this point that an embryonic social welfare system, sponsored by the Government, came into existence. The British Military Administration created an ad hoc organisation which aimed at immediate relief, principally through the distribution of food, clothing and medicines; this was done partly by central agencies such as the food control and rationing organisations, and by the Civil Affairs Officers who occupied a position analogous to that of the District Officers.

This ad hoc organisation was not intended to be permanent, and with the return of a civil administration in April 1946, there came into being a Department of Social Welfare, headed by a Chief Social Welfare Officer, in Kuala Lumpur with branch offices throughout the Malay Peninsula. Under the monolithic structure of the Malayan Union, this department was (in common with everything else) centralised in control and finance; under the pre-Independent Federation of Malaya, a Federal Headquarters continued in existence and the senior staff became a part of an inter-State transferable Federal cadre, but the responsibility where the government was concerned was distributed, the Central Government being responsible for such services as the Probation and Approved School Services, services for children, handicapped persons, youth, and the in-service training of staff, and the State Governments retaining responsibility for general welfare services, including public assistance and other related welfare projects.

In Sarawak prior to 1948, certain social welfare functions, such as the custodial care and education of orphans and unwanted children and relief of the destitute, were undertaken by voluntary welfare and religious organisations and Government departments with funds allocated for the purpose. The Secretariats for Native and Chinese Affairs also dealt with the suppression of trafficking and the protection of women and girls. A home for the aged in Kuching was also maintained by Government.

The Second World War and the Japanese occupation disorganised families and communities and caused widespread destitution, illness and malnutrition as in the

case of West Malaysia. New bodies were set up on an ad hoc basis to meet these needs at the local level. However, by 1948, it became apparent that there was a need for a central co-ordinating organisation from which local welfare agencies could seek advice and assistance. An advisory Committee for Social Welfare, with the Chief Justice as Chairman, was accordingly set up in that year to advise Government on welfare policies and practice, co-ordinate welfare work and make recommendations for the extension of social services throughout Sarawak. This Committee subsequently gave way to the Sarawak Social Welfare Council in 1950, a central welfare body representative of all the welfare organisations in Sarawak which undertook all welfare work in the State by means of annual subventions from the Sarawak Government and other sources. However, the time came for greater participation by the State. This led to a review of the position of social welfare services in Sarawak being undertaken by two officers from the Federal Ministry of Welfare Services in 1964. On the basis of the report submitted, a Welfare Division, under the charge of a Principal Welfare Officer, was set up in the Ministry of Welfare, Youth and Culture in August 1966, to be the precursor of a Social Welfare Department. The Division began negotiations with the Sarawak Social Welfare Council for a division of welfare duties and responsibilites between the Council and the Welfare Division from early 1967. These were completed and put into effect from July 1967.

In Sabah, the execution of social welfare policy rested with the Department of Labour and Welfare till 1966 when a separate Social Welfare department was created.

With the advent of Malaysia, the Federal Government assumed responsibility for Probation and Approved School Services in the States of Sarawak and Sabah, with the State Governments concerned being responsible for all other welfare work in the States.

The Federal Department of Social Welfare comes under the portfolio of the Minister of Welfare Services. Overall responsibility for the execution of ministerial policy rests with the Director of Social Welfare. At State level. State Social Welfare Officers in West Malaysia, the Principal Welfare Officer in Sarawak and the Director of Welfare Services in Sabah are responsible to their respective State Governments in matters within the competence of the States. There is close liaison between the Federal and State Departments and to ensure co-ordination, the administration of the Federal Services in the States of Malaysia is delegated to the State Welfare Officers, the Principal Welfare Officer in Sarawak and the Director of Welfare Services in Sabah, all of whom exercise their delegated functions under the direction and control of the Director of Social Welfare.

Child Welfare

The various laws governing the care of children in West Malaysia were consolidated under a Federal law, the Children and Young Persons' Ordinance, in 1947 and in 1952, the Children's Service was begun as a specialised section for the purpose of co-ordinating and extending social casework among children.

The Children's Service recognises in its work two main principles of child welfare which have, over the last quarter century, been given increasing recognition by all welfare-minded countries, i.e.:-

(i) that the child is an integral part of the family and can only t * best helped within the setting of the family and community

(ii) that the child deprived of the normal home life of his family » and not given any substitute for it, is conditioned to re-acting against society.

Thus the Department is closely concerned with the quality of care a chira receives from his mother or mother substitute in his early infancy. It believes that "the quality of this care, that is the warmth, affection and security a child receives

in his early years, has as great an effect on his personality development and mental health as proper nourishment and physical care have on his physical growth and development. Because of the acceptance of these two basic principles, the work of the Children's Service follows three main approaches.

The first approach is through prevention, every attempt being made to preserve the family unit and to keep the child within it. Many reasons may cause a home to break up. It is up to the Department's case workers to investigate and discover the cause of trouble, be it marital discord, poverty, ill-health, ignorance, etc., and having diagnosed the sickness, to prescribe the remedy.

The second approach is through substitution. Some homes cannot be saved; some do not exist; for example, a child may have been abandoned, sold away, or removed by Order of Court or his parents incapacitated by prolonged illness, e.g. tuberculosis, leprosy. For these children, suitable substitute homes are found which will offer affectionate care to them. If the child is free for adoption, he can be found a good home through legal adoption using provisions in the Adoptions Ordinance, 1952, or the Registration of Adoptions Ordinance, 1952. If the child is not free for adoption, that is, his parents want him and are confident that at some future date they can make a home for him, he can be placed temporarily in a foster home through boarding out. The Department pays allowances to such families in a scheme called "The Boarding Out or Foster Home Scheme." Families are chosen with care and children placed with them are regularly visited and supervised.

The third approach is to place children in the Department's Children's Homes. There are always certain children for whom there is no other alternative but residence in a Home. These would include the handicapped child, the child who is put in a Home on a specific Court Order and those children awaiting boarding out in suitable foster homes. For such children, there are nine Homes in West Malaysia catering for 820 children, providing for them a high standard of care, as well as schooling and religious education according to the persuasion of their parents. Children in these Homes receive the kind of care that will equip them with the right mental attitudes and character requisites to face life on their own outside the Homes as useful people in society.

In addition, voluntary organisations subsidised by Government maintain a further 29 homes and institutions for 1,970 children. In Sarawak, 6 Children's Homes maintained by voluntary organisations and assisted by grants from the Sarawak Social Welfare Council provide accommodation for 175 children.

In Sabah, temporary foster-care with another family or placement in a mission school is arranged when necessary as no provision exists as yet for the institutional care of children in Sabah.

Officers of the Department of Social Welfare in West Malaysia have certain powers to tackle problems such as ill-treatment and trafficking in children and child begging. On them lies the responsibility for registering and supervising female "transferred children" under 14 years of age not living with a member of their families. Children, who are exposed to moral danger or are falling into bad association, or who are vagrants, destitute or wandering without apparent fixed abode, are also cared for under provisions contained in the Juvenile Courts Ordinance in West Malaysia, the Protection of Young Persons and Children Ordinance in Sarawak and the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance in Sabah. Under the adoption laws in West Malaysia and Sabah, officers of the Department of Social Welfare make the necessary investigations into the suitability of prospective adopters and advise the courts accordingly. They also supervise the children while adoption proceedings are in progress, and are normally appointed by the courts as guardian ad litem.

Handicapped Persons

In West Malaysia, the Handicapped Persons Services carry responsibility for all types of handicapped persons, including the welfare of the aged, the chronically-ill and the care and rehabilitation of beggars and vagrants. The primary aim of these services is to rehabilitate these persons into a place in society compatible with their particular disability.

Services for the blind have been in existence in West Malaysia since 1947, but it was not until 1958 that a nation-wide service was instituted to include other groups of handicapped persons. To-day, these services include ascertainment of the handicap through a system of registration, facilities for residential care, treatment, education and training, placement in open employment, sheltered workshops, or as homeworkers, provision of launching grants, aftercare, and for the blind in particular, a scheme of compensatory allowance, railway travel concession and exemption of radio licence fees.

Adequate and comprehensive registration of handicapped persons is essential to the proper planning of education, training and care facilities, and also to ensure that those most in need shall be given the opportunity which these facilities provide. In West Malaysia, registration began in 1947, and the system has, over the years, been periodically revised to keep it in line with modern trends. Several surveys have been made in order to obtain useful data as a basis in planning for the needs of handicapped persons, including one to study the employment field for handicapped persons and another to gauge the nature and extent of the marketing difficulties experienced by homeworkers.

Facilities for residential care and treatment, education and training are being jointly provided by the Department, Ministry of Education and voluntary organisations. The Department runs two Units for handicapped children, providing custodial care, treatment in physiotherapy and occupational therapy, social training, education and vocational training for 100 children, and a Vocational Training Centre for 30 physically handicapped young adults. A Rehabilitation Centre provides physical restoration, vocational training, education and social services for 100 physically handicapped persons between the ages 6 and 21 years. Three centres for spastic children, run by Spastic Children's Associations, provide physiotherapy treatment and special education to 150 spastic children. Two organisations for retarded children run small classes for about 90 mentally retarded children.

The Malayan Association for the Blind administers the Princess Elizabeth School for the Blind which, together with the St. Nicholas School for the Blind in Penang (run by the Anglican Mission), provide residential primary education to 180 blind children. Apart from this, integrated classes for blind children in normal schools are run by the Ministry of Education.

The Malayan Association for the Blind also maintains vocational training centres for 80 blind adults. The services provided by the Association and the Anglican Mission are also made available to blind persons from East Malaysia, and a number of them are attending schools and training centres run by these two organisations.

Primary education for 400 deaf children is provided at the Federation School for the Deaf and the Ministry of Education also runs integrated classes for the deaf throughout the country.

Welfare and rehabilitation Services for sufferers of tuberculosis and Hansen's disease are provided by Government in co-operation with voluntary organisations in the various States of Malaysia. Chronically ill persons are being cared for in two Cheshire Homes in West Malaysia and one in Sarawak. The National Cancer Society of Malaysia cares for the needs of cancer sufferers and the Mental Health

Association looks after the welfare of psychiatric patients.

Placement in employment of handicapped persons is undertaken by the Department in conjunction with voluntary organisations, such as the Malayan Association for the Blind. The first aim of this service is to place handicapped persons in open employment or as homeworkers. For the latter group, launching grants are provided in case of need so that the prospective homeworker may be able to purchase the necessary tools and initial raw material to start off his trade. Where the handicapped person cannot compete in open employment, work is found for him in sheltered workshops. For this purpose, the Malayan Association for the Blind runs the Kinta Valley Workshop for 30 blind adults, the Anglican Mission St. Nicholas Occupation Centre for 20 unemployable but trained young blind women, and the Department a workshop for the aged and handicapped in Seremban for 80 old people and handicapped adults. Complementary to these services is a Sales Organisation which assists homeworkers and institutions in the bulk purchase of raw materials and the marketing of goods produced.

A Compensatory Allowance Scheme is administered by the Department to assist blind workers who are in employment approved by the Compensatory Allowance Committee, and whose income is not adequate to secure a living wage according to the cost of living index of the area in which they reside. The idea is to encourage the blind to be gainfully occupied. Besides this, registered blind persons in West Malaysia are entitled to travel on trains at concession rates. They can also be exempted from paying radio licence fees. Investigation of each application is undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare.

In Sarawak, services for the blind are provided by the Sarawak Society for the Blind. The Society maintains the Sarawak Centre for the Blind, a vocational training centre for 50 blind adults.

In Sabah, the Society for the Blind is responsible for the rehabilitation of blind persons and the prevention of blindness. Due to the lack of special schools and rehabilitation facilities in Sabah, the State Government provides funds to meet the cost of fares, fees and other expenses in connexion with the sending of suitable persons from Sabah to schools and rehabilitation centres in West Malaysia and elsewhere.

Old People

In general, the aged in Malaysia are well-cared for by their own families. It is normally those who are homeless, without families or friends and are otherwise destitute, who need the services provided by Government and voluntary agencies. The Department of Social Welfare in West Malaysia maintains eight Old Persons' Homes catering for 2,000 old people. Another 139 Old Persons' Homes run by voluntary bodies and subsidised by State and Federal Government funds cater for a further 2,500 old people. The Sarawak Social Welfare Council subsidises 6 voluntary homes for 355 old folks. In Sabah, care of the aged is provided for from the Paupers Ordinance. The Ordinance provides for the maintenance of a Pauper Fund, which maintains three Homes for the aged, besides providing outdoor assistance. These three Homes have accommodation for 320 persons.

Old people who are destitute but have their own homes are normally assisted with domicilliary relief.

Beggars and Vagrants

The Vagrants Act 1965 provides for the care and rehabilitation of destitutes and for the control of vagrancy. It also provides for the establishment of rehabilitation centres for the reception of beggars and vagrants in order that they may be taugnt trades suitable to their capabilities and, wherever possible, found employment on their discharge.

The Department maintains two rehabilitation centres for the care and rehabili-

tation of beggars and vagrants. Eight other institutions have also been gazetted for the purpose.

Probation and Approved Schools

This service was set up under the Department of Social Welfare in West Malaysia, the Department of the Judiciary in Sarawak and the Department of Labour and Welfare in Sabah to deal with the problems of juvenile delinquency which were prevalent directly after the war arising from economic hardship and dislocation of normal family life. Responsibilities relating to this service in East Malaysia are now carried out by the Welfare Division in the Ministry of Welfare, Youth and Culture in Sarawak, and the Department of Social Welfare in Sabah.

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction to try all offences committed by juveniles between the ages of 7 and 17 years except offences punishable with death. The court consists of a President of the Sessions Court who, in the exercise of his functions as a Juvenile Court, is assisted by two advisers one of whom is a woman. The Juvenile Court is held apart from the Adult Court and is not open to th public. Only members or officers of the court, parties to the case being heard, their parents, guardians, advocates and pleaders, witnesses, persons directly concerned with the case and such other persons as the court may specially authorise, can be present. Proceedings are carried out in an informal manner without sacrificing the authority and dignity of the court.

The Court has three main functions, viz:-

(i) To ascertain whether a juvenile is guilty or not guilty of the alleged offence; if he is or is not in need of care and protection or is beyond control.

(ii) To determine what has led to the juvenile's appearance in court after obtaining such information as to the juvenile's general conduct, home surroundings, school record, and medical history; and

(in) To prescribe treatment which is in the best interest of the child or young person when the court has considered ¿ll tne relevant information pertaining to the case.

Probation

The Probation Service primarily undertakes to assist persons who have offended against the law to adjust themselves to normal and useful lives. It also provides care and protection for juvenile destitutes, for those whose parents or guardians are unfit to exercise proper care and control, or for those who are falling into bad associations or who are exposed to moral danger. The service also affords assistance to those parents who find their children beyond control or manifesting serious behaviour problems. The work of this service is closely concerned with the courts and to-day, Probation Officers (under the Criminal Procedure Code which provides for supervision of adult offenders by Probation Officers) undertake statutory responsibilities in the adult as well as the Juvenile Courts.

Amongst the measures of treatment probation is held as one of the ideal concepts in the reformation of juvenile delinquents. Probation is, in fact, a conditional suspension of punishment on the offender entering into recognizance to observe certain prescribed conditions to be of good behaviour during the period of probation. If he fails to be of good behaviour, he can be punished not only for the original offence but also for any subsequent offence that he may have committed. Probation can be used in a very wide range of offences and the principle on which the court relies, in placing an offender on probation, is to have regard to circumstances including the nature of the offence and the character of

the offender. Probation is a method of treatment which embodies the whole concept of the Juvenile Court.

Perhaps the most important element contained in this measure is the fact that the offender is given an opportunity to lead a normal life in the community without disrupting his family life while undergoing individual guidance and treatment to adjust himself to the demands of society. The duties of the Probation Officer in this regard is "to advise, assist and befriend" the probationer and to do this, the Probation Officer requires to visit the probationer's home, observe his behaviour and general mode of life, change the attitudes and behaviour of difficult parents, arrange schooling and organised recreation, find a foster home, obtain employment, if necessary, and render all assistance that he may need. The Probation Officer cannot do this work alone but must seek the cooperation of other agencies and the community in meeting the needs of the juvenile, and for this purpose. Juvenile Welfare Committees are established in each state to assist the Probation Officer in the execution of his functions.

Remand Homes/Probation Hostels

In addition to four gazetted institutions, which may be used for the purpose in Sarawak, there are eight Remand Homes/Hostels in West Malaysia, seven for boys and one for girls. Each home can accommodate 30 juveniles and they are located in Aior Star, Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur (2), Malacca, Johore Bahru and Kuala Trengganu. These institutions provide facilities for juveniles who are on remand pending disposition of their cases. During the period of remand, the offender is kept under observation and a report is made on his personality, character and social history for inclusion in the Probation Officer's report to the court to enable it to determine what kind of treatment would best suit the'juvenile's need. Facilities are also provided in this hostel for the care, training, and education of probationers who have been committed as a condition of a probation order. While in the hostel, this category of juveniles are encouraged to continue with their schooling or to seek outside employment. Two other categories of juveniles also reside in the hostel, those on transit to approved schools, and those who are on licence or after-care.

Approved Schools

Approved schools are schools approved by the Minister of Welfare Services in accordance with the conditions contained in the Juvenile Courts Ordinance, 1947. These schools are centres for the detention, training, education and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, and those who have been committed by the Juvenile Courts as in need of care and protection or are beyond control. The Ministry of Welfare Services, Malaysia, has five approved schools, four for boys and one for girls with accommodation for 440 boys and 80 girls.

Courts are generally aware of the importance of the family to the child and realise that no institution can take the place of a sound and good family. Because of this, the Juvenile Court normally commits a juvenile to an approved school after probation and other measures have been considered unsuitable or because home conditions are so bad that it is in the interest of the juvenile to be removed from home.

Each school has a Board of Visitors whose members are appointed by the Minister of Welfare Services. The duties and responsibilities of these Boards of Visitors are to visit the schools to ensure proper and efficient administration, to assess constantly the progress of each pupil, and to approve his discharge on licence when he has achieved sufficient progress and satisfactory arrangements for his after-care have been made. The participation of members of the Board of

Visitors represents the valuable contribution that the community can make in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and rehabilitation of young offenders.

The approved school tries to train its pupils in group living within which they can be happy, able to think for themselves, and eventually able to stand on their own feet. It upholds the concept that happiness, love and security are important to these children who may never have experienced all of these. It functions on the philosophy that attaches greater importance to understanding rehabilitative measures that can remould character than to harsh punitive measures. In all approved schools, classroom teaching is provided up to Std. VI with definite emphasis being given to Bahasa Malaysia. Pupils, who have higher qualifications but are unable to continue because of lack of facilities in the approved schools, are permitted to attend normal schools run by the Ministry of Education.

Vocational training is provided in carpentry, motor mechanics, sewing and in agricultural pursuits, including vegetable gardening, poultry rearing and rubber cultivation. In the girls' school, emphasis is placed on teaching of home economics, such as cooking, embroidery, tailoring and laundry. The aim of vocational training is not only to provide training for employment on leaving the school, but to help the boys and girls to persevere and achieve success in activities which depend on hard work and industry.

As committal to an approved school means some restriction on freedom, it is essential that leisure time activities are meaningful and suitable to the age of the young person. These activities not only provide the pupil with an outlet for his frustration, and a channel for release of much excess energy but also help him to acquire respect for rules and codes of behaviour as contained in each sports activity so that he can learn to become a responsible citizen. Recreational activities in approved schools include outdoor games, such as badminton, sepak raga, basket ball, volley ball, football, hockey, rounders and a variety of indoor games.

Religious education is considered essential for delinquent children. In each school, religious teachers impart the Islamic, Christian, Buddhist and Hindu faith; and facilities are afforded to the pupils to attend mosques, temples and churches.

Protection of Women and Girls

Provision for the protection of women and girls are contained in a number of pre-war Women and Girls Protection Enactments under the then constitutional arrangements in West Malaysia, and the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, Cap 159, in Sabah. The West Malaysian legislation is obsolete and is now being consolidated and amended. These provisions are designed for the protection of women and girls from a life of prostitution. Women and girls may be detained in places of safety in pursuance of this policy. For this purpose, the department maintains two rehabilitation centres for 125 residents. An old established institution for 50 girls, the Po Leung Kuk, also exists in Penang.

Voluntary Organisations

The Government tries in every possible way to foster voluntary effort in the field of social service but where such effort is plainly inadequate to the need, Government accepts the responsibility within the limits of its financial resources. In pursuance of this policy, substantial financial aid is granted to various voluntary associations. Extensive financial assistance is also given by the Social *and* Welfare Services Lotteries Trust Fund.

Education

Education in Malaya

THE MAIN BREAKTHROUGH in our education policy came about with the Razak Education Report of 1956. This report for the first time in the history of Malaya introduced a national system of education.

The Malaysian education system is complex, especially when one has to think in terms of education in the four language media at the primary level namely, Malay, English, Chinese and Tamil, and two language media at the secondary and post-secondary level namely, Malay and English. From 1970, however, the medium of instruction in all the Standard 1 classes of the English medium primary schools has been changed to Bahasa Malaysia. It is the intention that as this transformation takes place year by year, all English medium schools will eventually become National Schools.

The expenditure on education is rising year by year, not only because of the improvement and expansion of educational facilities, but also because the number of children of school-going age is increasing. In fact, it has trebled to $385 million in a decade. The magnitude of Malaysia's educational task can be gauged from the fact that out of the country's population of about 9% million people, about 60% is below the age of 21. At present, about 20% of the budget is devoted to education.

Malaysia now provides free primary education in four language media, namely, Malay, English, Chinese and Tamil, and to all intents and purposes, it can be said that every child is able to obtain, in addition, a further three years of secondary education, made possible by the introduction of the comprehensive school system in 1964. The comprehensive education is to provide pupils with general and pre-vocational education with a view to helping them find their own aptitudes and interests and the type of education, academic or otherwise, that will meet their particular aptitudes. Consequent upon the introduction of the comprehensive system of education, the system of upper secondary education was also altered and as from 1968, pupils qualifying for admission into upper secondary education could either enter a vocational-technical school or the academic or grammar type school, depending upon their performance in the Lower Certificate of Education examination which governs entry into upper secondary education.

It should be pointed out here that a pupil entering primary school at the age of 6 plus is promoted year after year and at 12 plus, automatically proceeds to secondary school where in the first three years, namely during the comprehensive stage of education, promotion from grade to grade is again automatic.

Syllabuses have become representative of our needs and aspirations. Also, an achievement worthy of note is the adoption of the common content syllabus by all schools irrespective of their medium of instruction. Apart from the fact that this is intended to orientate all schools to a Malaysian outlook, a common content syllabus makes for uniformity in standards through teaching children in a parti-

cular standard or from identical subject matter irrespective of the medium of instruction.

A feature of our current education system is the trend from a purely academic type of education, a legacy inherited from the colonial past, to a scientific and technological education. This is mainly dictated by the changing character of our economy which, once dependent solely on primary products, is now tending in the direction of industrialisation. Yearly, more and more industries are being set up in this country and these require skilled workers for which the country is badly in need. In keeping with our national interest, our secondary schools are witnessing an increasing emphasis on science and technological studies.

The problem of adequate teacher supply to man the technical and science sectors of education is a real one. This is to some extent alleviated by the services rendered by the American Peace Corps and the British Overseas Volunteers. Recently, the government recruited a batch of Science and Mathematics teachers from Indonesia to teach these disciplines in the National Secondary Schools. Apart from a Teachers' College in Penang, which turns out science teachers, the Technical Teachers' Training College in Kuala Lumpur, which trains young men and women for service in vocational technical and ancillary classes and the University of Malaya, which turns out a fair number of science graduates every year, a Polytechnic, the first of its kind, was established in 1969. All these efforts should go a long way to sustain good standards in schools.

Prior to 1957, there were no National Secondary Schools in the country. However, the post-independent years have seen a remarkable development in Malay secondary education. In the non-Malay medium schools, considerable emphasis is being laid on the teaching of the National language, Malay, in accordance with the national policy of developing the fullest use of the National language. English will continue to be an important second language because of its international standing and is taught even in Malay medium schools.

As in many developing countries, Malaysia is placing appropriate stress on the development of higer education facilities to supply the technical and administrative cadres needed to develop the country. Up to 1957, the higher education needs of Malaya were served by the University of Malaya located in Singapore. Subsequently after Malaysia achieved her independence in August 1957, a division of the University of Malaya in Singapore was established in Kuala Lumpur and this became the University of Malaya. The Singapore division was thereafter renamed the University of Singapore.

The University of Malaya provides courses in Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture, Economics, Engineering and Education. The minimum entry requirement for all courses is the Higer School Certificate, facilities for which in both the English and Malay media are provided in certain selected schools in the country. Since its inception in 1957, the University has expanded at a rate not at all dreamt of by its founders and planners.

With the ever-increasing number of boys and girls obtaining pre-university qualifications, it has been found necessary to establish more institutions of higher education. A university was established in Penang in May, 1969. Initially, this university will concentrate on science and technology. As more and more students are attaining pre-university standards through the Malay medium and a- facilities are lacking for them in the University of Malaya and Penang, where th medium of instruction is English, the government has established a third university, the National University this year (1970) with Bahasa Malaysia as the medium of instruction.

At the head of the educational system is the Minister of Education. He has a number of powers and duties, including the right to give directions to school managements if he considers that they aré either falling short of their

imposed by law, or abusing their statutory powers. The Minister also has wide powers to make subsidiary legislations regulating the registration of schools, their standards of hygiene, staffing, amenities and the like, the composition, status and authority of boards of management, the method by which teachers and pupils should be registered, etc.

The Minister is assisted by the Secretary General who is the Administrative Chief of the Ministry and the Director General, who is responsible to the Ministry for professional matters concerning education in the country.

The Ministry also has a representative in each state in the person of a Chief Education Officer. The State Education Department acts as a local education authority and implements the policy and directives of the Ministry.

Education in Sabah and Sarawak

In 1963, the Education Departments in Sabah and Sarawak became part of the Federal Ministry of Education. Though the Directors of Education in both these states are Federal officers, each of these states still retains certain degrees of autonomy in their respective educational policies, especially relating to the curricula and syllabus as well as to the medium of instruction. This autonomy was assured under the Inter-Governmental Agreement when these states became part of Malaysia and that was that the policy and system of adminstration of education in Sabah and Sarawak would be undisturbed and remain under the control of the government of the state until the Government otherwise agreed.

WEST MALAYSIA

Statistics of Education as at 31.1.1970

Primary Schools

Number of Fully & Partially Assisted Primary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys' School	Girls' School	Mixed School	Total
Malay	27	45	2,246	2,318
English	89	88	222	399
Chinese	5	8	978	991
Tamil	—	4	653	657
Total	121	145	4,099	4,365

Number of Pupils in Fully & Partially Assisted Primary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys	Girls	Total
Malay	301,683	307,543	609,226
English	200,902	137,897	338,799
Chinese	207,655	186,511	394,166
Tamil	38,331	40,947	79,278
Total	748,571	672,898	1,421,469

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Number of Teachers in Fully & Partially Assisted Primary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Male	Female	Total
Malay	15,030	5,665	20,695
English	3,600	5,428	9,028
Chinese	7,070	5,015	12,085
Tamil	2,607	651	3,258
Total	28,307	16,759	45,066

Number of Private Primary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Mixed Schools	
Malay			1	1
English	–	1	29	30
Chinese	–	–	43	43
Tamil	–	–	4	4
Total	.	1	77	78

Number of Pupils in Private Primary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys	Girls	Total
Malay	96	65	161
English	1,461	1,251	2,712
Chinese	3,073	2,063	5,136
Tamil	87	84	171
Total	4,717	3,463	8,180

Number of Teachers in Private Primary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Male	Female	Total
Malay	4	–	4
English	40	97	137
Chinese	43	54	97
Tamil	1	2	3
Total	88	153	241*

Secondary Schools

Number of Private Secondary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Mixed Schools	Total
Malay		1	7	8
English	4	8	89	101
Chinese	1	2	35	38
Tamil	–	–		-
Total	5	11	131	147

Number of Pupils in Private Secondary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys	Girls	Total
Malay	526	524	1,050
English	12,386	7,784	20,170
Chinese	10,425	5,465	15,890
Tamil	–	–	–
Total	23,337	13,773	37,110

Number of Teachers in Private Secondary School

Medium of Instruction	Male	Female	Total
Malay	35	8	43
Ebglish	505	286	791
Chinese	448	126	574
Tamil	–		–
Total	988	429	1,408

Number of Fully Assisted Secondary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Mixed Schools	Total
Malay	8	14	281	303
English	62	74	296	432
Total	70	88	577	735

Number of Pupils in Fully Assisted Secondary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Boys	Girls	Total
Malay English	75,586 204,171	54,012 140,331	129,598 344,502
Total	279,757	194,343	474,100

Number of Teachers in Fully Assisted Secondary Schools

Medium of Instruction	Male	Female	Total
Malay English	3,703 7,298	1,501 5,865	5,204 13,163
Total	11,001	7,366	18,367

SARAWAK

Type of Schools	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers
Govt, and Aided Primary Schools	1,208	149,094	4,318
Govt, and Aided Secondary Schools	56	22,066	821
Private Primary Schools	11	1,017	34
Private Secondary Schools	55	14,979	611
Total	1,330	187,156	

SABAH

Type of Schools	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers
Govt. & Aided Primary Schools	371	109,376	3,807
Govt. & Aided Secondary Schools	66	25,177	878
Private Secondary Schools	11	2,399	115
Total	458	137,523	4,820

Note:- Figures **for Sabah are for 1969 because those for 1970 were not yet available.**

Age-Groups and Enrolment in Assisted Schools/Institutions, 1970

Level of Education	Age-Group	Number Enrolled	Percentage of Age-Group Enrolled
Primary	6+to 11 +	1,421,469	91.2%
Lower Secondary	12+ to 14+	378,535	54.2%
Upper Secondary, including Secondary Technical Schools & Secondary Vocational Schools	15+ to 16+	89,435	20.4%
Post Secondary, including Teacher Training Institutions, Technical College, College of Agriculture, MARA Institute of Technology (1969/70) Ungku Omar Polytechnic and Muslim College	17+ to 18+	18,147	4.4%

Type of Schools	Number of Schools				Number of Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Boys'	Girls'	Total
Assited Primary	121	145	4,099	4,365	748,571	627,898	1,421,469
Assited Secondary	70	88	577	735	279,575	194,343	474,100
Private Primary	-	1	77	78	4,717	3,463	8,180
Private Secondary	5	11	131	147	23,337	13,773	37,110
Total	196	245	4,884	5,325	1,056,382	884,477	1,940,859

Type of Number of Teachers

Schools	Male	Female	Total
Assisted Primary	28,307	16,759	45,066
Assisted Secondary	11,001	7,366	18,367
Private Primary	88	153	241
Private Secondary	988	420	1,408
Total	40,384	24,698	65,082

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

University

University of Malaya

IN 1823, SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES proposed the establishment of a college which was to be a centre of teaching and research for Southeast Asia. He donated a generous grant from the public lands, drew up schemes for a library, a press and proposed chairs in Chinese, Siamese and Malay.

The year 1905 saw the first step towards higher education on a permanent basis, when a medical school, which later was known as King Edward VII College of Medicine, was established. In 1916, the Medical College was recognised by the British Medical Council and thus achieved 'adult' status.

The Raffles College came into existence in 1928, and general arts and science subjects were taught. The financial troubles of the thirties held back the College's developments, and worse of all, the outbreak of the Pacific war put an end to higher education for the duration.

The Carr-Saunders Commission recommended the immediate creation of a full-scale University. The necessary legislation was passed in Singapore and the University of Malaya came into existence in October 1949. The Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., was installed as Chancellor and Dr. (later Sir) G.V. Allen, C.B.E. became the first Vice-Chancellor. The College of Medicine became the Faculty of Medicine and Raffles College the Faculties of Arts and Science. The Law Faculty was added in 1957.

In Kuala Lumpur, courses for first year Arts were taught in 1957, in temporary accommodation provided by the Technical College.

On 15th January, 1959, the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur and the University in Singapore were formally constituted as a result of Ordinances amending the University of Malaya. Ordinance 1949 being passed in the legislatures of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore. The Kuala Lumpur Division, like the Singapore Division, is largely responsible for its own affairs and has its own Divisional Council and Divisional Senate.

In 1960, the Government of Malaya indicated its intention that the Kuala Lumpur Division of the University of Malaya should become the National University of Malaya. The Singapore Government thought likewise and the Singapore Division became known as the National University of Singapore. The necessary legislation was passed in 1961, but it came into effect only on 1st January, 1962, thereby founding the National University of Malaya.

Officials

Chancellor: Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Al-Haj, KOM, CH, BA, Hon. LLD, Barrister-at-Law.

Pro-Chancellor: Hon'ble Tan Sri Justice Mohamed Suffian bin Hashim, PSM, DIMP, JMN, SMB (Brunei), PJK, MA, LLB, Bar-at-Law.

Vice-Chancellor: Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz, DEcons (Waseda), Dip. Arts, BA

Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Professor Chin Fung Kee, JMN, MSc (Belf), Dip.

Arts, CEng, MIStructE, MICEI, FICE, MIE(M), FWA
Registrar: Lim Chung Tat, BA
Bursar: Othman bin Hitam, ACA (Aust)
Librarian: Beda Lim, BA, ALA, ALAA
Dean, Faculty of Agriculture: Enche Anuwar bin Mahmud, GVSc, MS
Dean, Faculty of Arts: Dr. Abdul Kahar Bador, BA, MA, PhD
Dean, Faculty of Economics & Administration: Dr. Yip Yat Hoong, MA, PhD
Dean, Faculty of Education: Dr. Sim Wong Kooi, BEd, EdD, Phi Delta Kappa, BSc, DipEd, ARIC, FWA
Dean, Faculty of Engineering: Dr. Chan Kian Siang, BSc, PhD, AMIE (M)
Dean, Faculty of Medicine: Tan Sri Professor T.J. Danaraj, PSM, MD, LMS, FRCP
Dean, Faculty of Science: Professor S.S. Dhaliwal, MSc, PhD.

Administrative Staff

Vice-Chancellor: Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz, DEcons (Waseda), Dip. Arts, BA
Registrar: Lim Chung Tat, BA
Deputy Registrar:
Teh Tuck Soon, DipSc
R.S. Nathan, BA
Assistant Registrars:
R. Sreenivasan (Mrs.) BA
Md. Yunos Nawal, BA
Chan Lian Eng (Mrs.), BA
Nik Hussein bin Nik Mohd., BA
S. Panchacharam, B. Econs.
N. Sivakumar, BA (N.Z.)
Public Relations Officer: Muhamad Noh bin Padidin, Dip. of Journalism
Administrative Assistants:
Kong Kim Seng
Felix Lee
N.S. Raman
R.C. Daniel
Anthony Gomez, BA
Gloria Chan Kwong Yoong (Mrs.), BA
Mohd. Hamzah b. Mohd. Pilus, BA
Siti Rohani bt Md. Ramly, BA
Mustafa Shamsuri, BA
F.A.K. Gul, BA
Physical Education Instructor: Um Hock Han
Student Counsellor: Tan Tuan Hock, Dip. Educ. Guid., C.T.
Security Officer: Sher Mohd. bin A. Baksh, KMN, PPT, CPM

Bursar's Office

Bursar: Othman bin Hitam, ACA (Aust.)
Financial Adviser: Wong Pak Choy, AMN
Assistant Bursars:
Lee Chee Khuen, BCom (Q'ld) AASA
Mohd. Zawawi bin Hussen, AASA
Financial Assistants:
Herbert Kok Woo Seng, AASA
Vincent Lee Chun Hoong, AASA (Prov.)
Yoong Kam Ngor (Miss), AASA (Prov.)

Estates Office

Resident Engineer: Kuk Yau Jim, BE (W. Aust)

Assistant Resident Engineer: Lee Yoon Chong, BE (Melb.)

Library

Librarian: Beda Lim, BA, ALA, ALAA

Assistant Librarians:

Baradas Gopal, BA, ALA
Ee Cheng Hoe
Fan Kok Sim (Mrs.), BA, ALA
Elsie-Marie Y.F. Leow, BA (H.K.), FLA
Soong Mun Wal, BA, ALA
D.E.K. Wijasuriya, BA, FLA
Yeoh Hooi Hong, BA (Sing.), ALA

Library Assistants:

Lim Chee Hong, BSc, ALA
Choo Min Hsiung (Mrs.) BA
Jeyadevi Ponnuthurai (Mrs.) BA
Yap Chee Fee, BA (Taiwan)
Monica Yoong Sim Joo (Miss), BSc
How Mei Cheng (Mrs.), BA
Ibrahim b. Ismail, BA
Teh Kang Hai, BSc (Hons.)
Nam Yudi b. Mohd. Wari, BSc
Zaiton bte Osman, BA
Tan Siew Eng (Mrs.), BSc

Student Health Service

Student Health Physician: C. Sinnadurai, PSD, PNBS, DPMP, JMN, SMK, SMB, PJK, AM, LMS (Sing.), FRCPI, FCCP (U.S.A.)

Assistant Physician: J.D. Chari (Mrs.), MB BS (Madr.)

Dental Surgeon: J. Subramaniam (Mrs.), BDS (Sing.)

STUDENT STATISTICS (AS AT 19 AUGUST 1970) SESSION 1970/71

Economics & Administration	**1360**
Engineering	**392**
Education	**442"**
Agriculture	**324**
Medicine	**631**
Science	**1363**
Arts	**3265**
TOTAL	**7777**

Courses of Study	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
Economics & Administration				
First Year	**393**	**156**	**549**	
Second Year	**319**	101	**420**	
Third Year	**306**	**67**	**373**	
Dip. in Public Administration	**18**	-	**18**	
				1360 17.49%

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Courses of Study	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total	
Engineering					
First Year	117	2	119		
Second Year	109	–	109		
Third Year	85	–	85		
Final Year	79	–	79		
				392	5.04%
Education					
Cert. Ed.	12	6	18		
Dip. Ed.	183	241	424		
				442	5.68%
Agriculture					
First Year	101	15	116		
Second Year	75	6	81		
Third Year	70	4	74		
Final Year	50	3	53		
				324	4.16%
Medicine					
Pre-Medical Year	39	11	50		
First Medical Year	100	24	124		
Second Medical Year	105	16	121		
Third Medical Year	101	22	123		
Fourth Medical Year	99	20	119		
Fifth Medical Year	80	14	94	631	8.11%
Science					
First Year	300	92	392		
Second Year	290	78	368		
Third Year	333	68	401		
Honours	158	44	202	1363	17.53%
Arts					
First Year	863	453	1316		
Second Year	627	444	1071		
Third Year:					
One-Subject Course	302	266	568		
Two-Subject Course	198	112	310	3265	41.99%

Areas	Male	Female	Total	%
Malaysia	5483	2251	7734	99.41-.
Singapore	20	8	28	0.36%
Brunei	6	2	8	*G."0%*
Others	3	4	7	*C.CS%*
TOTAL	5512	2265	7777	

Areas	Male	Female	Total	%
Races				
Chinese	2643	1142	3785	48.67%
Malays	2273	850	3123	40.16%
Indians	400	165	565	7.26%
Pakistani	**12**	4	16	**0.20%**
Ceylonese	110	**81**	191	2.46%
Eurasian	18	10	**28**	0.36%
Others	56	13	69	0.89%
TOTAL	5512	2265	7777	

UNIVERSITY OF PENANG

The idea of establishing an Institution of Higher Learning in Penang was mooted more than two decades ago. However, it was only in 1962 that a more concrete step was taken when the State Legislature passed a resolution to approach the University of Malaya Authorities for the establishment in Penang of a University College or Institution of Higher Learning affiliated to the University of Malaya. Further development towards the establishment of such an institution came when the Ministry of Education established a Higher Education Planning Committee where the question of setting up a University in Penang came under its purview. In its early development, the University College was planned to have been set up at an 600-acre site at Sungai Ara, where in 1967, the foundation stone was laid by Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Abdul Rahman Al-haj, the then Prime Minister of Malaysia.

A working committee appointed by the Government with the Minister of Education as chairman, was given the task to recommend to the Government the steps necessary to be taken on matters pertaining to constitution, development, courses of study, financing, staffing and other relevant matters in connection with the establishment of the proposed University College. Instead, it recommended that the proposed University College be elevated to the status of a full university free and independent of the University of Malaya. A Cabinet paper was submitted and subsequently approved. It was perhaps the most significant step as the paper laid out the various administrative action to be taken. Among other things, the paper recommended that a Higher Education Council be set up to look into the question of degrees to be offered and that temporary offices be established and a sum of money be allocated to meet the initial cost of starting the university. The Cabinet further appointed Tan Sri Justice Suffian to lead the committee to prepare the constitution.

Thus the University of Penang was established in May 1969 with an intake of 57 students reading courses in the natural sciences at the Malayan Teachers' College campus, sharing its basic facilities such as lecture halls, the library, science laboratories and office space.

Professor Hamzah Sendut B.A. (Malaya), M.C.D. (Liverpool), LL.D. (Seoul), P.P.T. (Negri Sembilan), D.J.N. (Penang), appointed Vice-Chancellor-designate by his Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agong was charged with the responsibility of setting up and running the university with a board of management appointed to perform the functions normally performed by a University Council.

OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Penang functions to respect the past while remaining alive to the present in order to plan for the future. Specifically, it is geared towards providing higher education orientated to the manpower needs of this country, to complement existing facilities for higher education, and to meet the increasing demands for student places in the 1970s and beyond. Departing from the traditional faculty organisation, the university is organised on the school system. Within each school, which is equivalent to a faculty, the policy is to combine subjects and to organise courses in such a manner that a degree of traditional specialisation in a chosen subject is possible, whilst at the same time the student is required to become acquainted with other but related fields of study. While core courses are taught relating to basic principles and research methods in each of the disciplines, there is a conscious orientation towards vital national manpower needs in the manufacturing industry, agriculture, social and welfare services, health and education.

The university offers courses in the natural sciences through three broadly based schools: namely, the School of Biological Sciences, the School of Chemical Sciences and the School of Physics and Mathematics. Two more schools and a centre, viz the School of Comparative Social Sciences, School of Cultural and Community Studies and Centre for Educational Services were established at the beginning of the 1970/1971 session. The total student population in June 1970 was 262 students. (See Table).

STUDENT PARTICIPATION

The whole student body is organised into the Persatuan Mahasiswa Universiti Pulau Pinang whose executive committee meets with the Vice-Chancellor at least once a month. Pending the formal approval of its constitution, which is being devised by the office of the Solicitor General, Malaysia, the Persatuan Mahasiswa Universiti Pulau Pinang has encouraged the establishment of a number of affiliate bodies viz:

(a) Persatuan Bahasa Malaysia Universiti Pulau Pinang
(b) Social Sciences Society
(c) The Humanities Society
(d) The Varsity Christian Fellowship
(e) Angkatan Mahasiswa Sosialis
(f) Persatuan Bahasa Tionghoa
(g) Persatuan Penuntut Islam Universiti Pulau Pinang
(h) Social Club
(i) Karate Club

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Vice-Chancellor-designate: Professor Hamzah Sendut, B.A. (Malaya), M.C.D. (Liverpool), LL.D. (Seoul), P.P.T. (Negri Sembilan), DJ.N. (Penang).
Registrar: Mr. N.A. Ogle, B.A., Dip. Ed.
Bursar: Mr. Cheah Hoong Tuck, A.A.S.A.
Librarian: Mr. Lim Huck Tee, B.A., Dip. Lib. (N.S.W.), F.L.A.

DEANS OF SCHOOLS

School of Biological Sciences: (vacant)
School of Chemical Sciences: Professor Francis Morsingh, B. Sc., M.Sc., D. Phil. (Oxon), A.R.I.C., F.R.I.C.
School of Physics and Mathematics: Professor Chatar Singh, B. Sc., M. Sc., Ph. D. (Cantab), F.Inst. P.

School of Comparative Social Sciences: Professor K.J. Ratnam, B.A., M.A. (U.B.C.), Ph.D. (London).
School of Cultural and Community Studies: (vacant)
Centre for Educational Services: Co-ordinator of Programmes, Mr. Paul Chang Min Phang, Dip. Arts, B.A., Dip. Ed., Academic Dip. Ed., M.A., J.S.M., F.R.G.S.

STUDENT STATISTICS (AS AT 1 JUNE 1970)
SESSION 1970/1971

BY COURSES OF STUDY

COURSES OF STUDY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
SCIENCE				
Preliminary Year	19	4	23	8.8%
First Year	54	15	69	26.3%
Second Year	37	9	46	17.6%
CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY STUDIES				
First Year	16	28	44	16.8%
SOCIAL SCIENCES				
First Year	39	41	80	30.5%
TOTAL STUDENT NUMBER	165	97	262	100.0%
Students from above courses who are also studying EDUCATION	27	20	47	18.0%

DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS

STATE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Johore	17	7	24	9.20%
Negeri Sembilan	7	10	17	6.48%
Malacca	10	5	15	5.72%
Selangor	15	10	25	9.54%
Perak	24	11	35	13.35%
Kedah	16	6	22	8.39%
P. Wellesley	5	4	9	3.43%
Penang	40	38	78	29.77%
Trengganu	5	1	6	2.29%
Kelantan	11	2	13	5.00%
Pahang	10	2	12	4.58%
Sarawak	2	–	2	0.75%
Perlis	1	1	2	0.75%
Sabah	2	–	2	0.75%
	165	97	262	100.00%

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

BY ETHNIC COMPOSITION

RACE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Chinese	86	46	132	50%
Malay	54	35	89	34%
Indian	22	14	36	14%
Others	3	2	5	2%
	165	97	262	100%

Brief History of the Universiti Kebangsaan

The Universiti Kebangsaan (National University) was established to conform with the National Education policy in adopting Bahasa Malaysia as a medium of instruction at the university level. The academic year started on 18th May, 1970 with an enrolment of 190 students for the 3 faculties, the Faculty of Arts, Islamic Religion and Science. The students composed of various races from the three streams of secondary schools — Malay, English and Religious Schools.

As a temporary measure, this university is housed in the previous Federation Teachers College, Jalan Pantai Baru, Kuala Lumpur. It is expected that within a period of five years, as the students and faculties are increased, this university will have its own permanent building.

The Universiti Kebangsaan, according to the Liberal Education System, will enable the students to equip themselves with knowledge to suit the nation's development. This system compels the students of the Arts Faculty and Islamic Religion to undergo a course from the Science Faculty and students of the Science Faculty must take a course in the Arts Faculty. The courses in the three faculties of studies are for a period of four years, that is three years for the Bachelor of Arts and another year for an Honours Degree.

Officials

Chancellor: Y.A.B.Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein, S.M.N.

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. **Mohd. Rashdan bin Haji Baba, Ph. D. (Leeds) J.S.M.**

Dean of Arts Faculty: Prof. Dr. Syed Muhammad Naguib al-Attas, Ph. D. (London)

Dean of Science Faculty: Dr. Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Abdul Rahman, Ph. D. (Western Australia)

Dean of Islamic Religion Faculty: Tan Sri Prof. Abdul Jalil Hassan, M.A. (Missionary) (Tkhasus Uni. Azhar)

Registrar: Enche Abdullah bin Mohd. Salleh, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), K.M.N.

Librarian: Enche Abdul Azia bin Shaik Mydin, B.A. (Malaya), A.L.A.

Treasurer: Enche Megat Abdul Rahman bin Megat Ahmad, B. Com. (Melbourne), A.C.A. (Aust.), C.P.A. (M), A.A.S.A.

Student Statistics

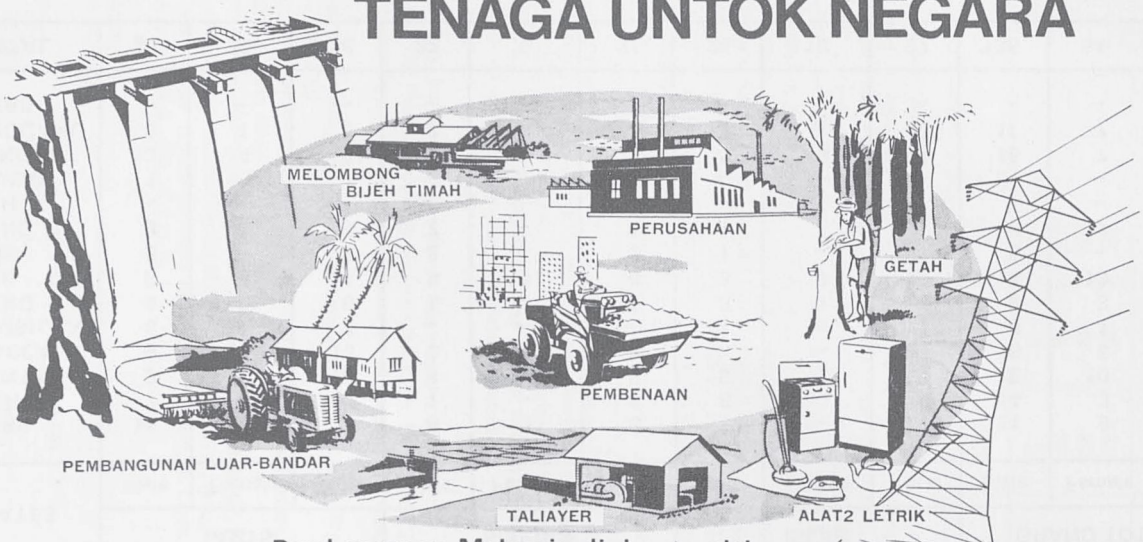
According to Faculties

	Male	Female	Total
Arts	80	36	116
Islamic Religion	24	13	37
Science	32	5	37
	136	54	190

DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS

STATES	ARTS			SCIENCE			ISLAM			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JOHORE	15	8	23	5	1	6	1	"	1	21	9	30
KEDAH	7	3	10	1	–	1	6	–	6	14	3	17
KELANTAN	9	7	16	4	1	5	5	2	7	18	10	28
MALACCA	9	4	13	7	1	8	—	—	—	16	5	21
N. SEMBILAN	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	—	1	6	1	7
PAHANG	4	2	6	1	–	1	3	1	4	8	3	11
PERAK	6	5	11	5	1	6	3	7	10	14	13	27
PERLIS	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	—	1	5	—	5
PENANG	3	1	4	2	–	2	1	—	1	6	1	7
SABAH	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SARAWAK	1	–	1	–	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELANGOR	13	4	17	2	–	2	1	3	4	16	7	23
TRENGGANU	6	1	7	3	–	3	2	–	2	11	7	12
OTHERS	—		–	–	–	–						
TOTAL	80	36	116	32	5	37	24	13	37	136	54	190

TENAGA UNTOK NEGARA



Pembangunan Malaysia di-bantu oleh

LEMBAGA LETRIK NEGARA——NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

Untok mendapatkan keterangan2 lengkap bagi tarif2
khas untok pepasangan Perusahaan dan Perdagangan
mohon-lah kapada Pengurus Daerah yang berhampiran
atau PENGURUS PERNIAGAAN, Peti Surat 1003, Kuala Lumpur.

Immigration

Immigration Requirements

Malaysia comprises:-

(a) The States of Malaya (or West Malaysia) viz. Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu;and

(b) The Borneo States (or East Malaysia) viz. Sabah and Sarawak.

Persons, other than citizens of Malaysia belonging to East Malaysia (the Borneo States) entering the States of Malaya as their first point of entry, will require additional permission to enter East Malaysia (the Borneo States).

Passport

All travellers wishing to enter Malaysia must be in possession of a national passport or other internationally recognised travel document endorsed valid for travel to Malaysia.

Visas

Visas are required by all aliens (i.e. persons who are not Citizens of Malaysia, Commonwealth Citizens, British Protected Persons or Citizens of the Republic of Ireland) except nationals of the following countries:-

(a) Lichtenstein, Netherlands, San Marino and Switzerland.

(b) Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, United States of America, West Germany and Tunisia, entering in transit or for a temporary stay not exceeding three months, other than for employment.

(c) Holders of Thai Diplomatic and Service Passports and holders of Philippine Diplomatic and Special Passports.

Transit Visas

(a) No visa is required for any alien (see above) to pass through Malaysia in direct transit by air, i.e. in the same aircraft, provided it does not stop overnight.

(b) Aliens other than nationals of Albania, Cuba, Chinese People's Republic (Red China), East Germany, Israel, North Korea, North Vietnam, Mongolia, South Africa and Rhodesia, and aliens travelling on non-national travel documents, such as Certificates of Identity or Affidavits in lieu of a passport, do not need visas to transit Malaysia, provided they arrive by air with firm onward bookings and entry facilities for a destination beyond Malaysia and countries en route, and continue their journey by air within 24 hours, from the same airport at which they landed in Malaysia, to a destination in the country irj which they last embarked before landing in Malaysia. pg

Seven day visa free

The concession of the seven day visa free is accorded to the following:

(a) Visitors who are nationals of Asean countries.

(b) International tourists, both transit and non-transit, except nationals of the following countries: Albania, Chinese People's Republic, Cuba, East Germany, Israel, North Korea, North Vietnam, Mongolia, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Tourist Visit Passes may only be granted provided:

(a) they hold valid national passports which are recognised by the Malaysian Government;

(b) they hold firm onward sea or air passages and the necessary entry facilities to their destination;

(c) they continue their journey, within 7 days of arrival, to destinations outside Malaysia;

(d) they do not seek extension of their 7 day concession, except under unavoidable circumstances; and

(e) their entry is not undesirable under Immigration or any other grounds.

Application for Visas

Applications for visas should be submitted in plenty of time to the nearest Consular Representative, of the Government of Malaysia or, if there is no such Representative, to the nearest British Consular Representative. Applicants should indicate clearly to which of the territories (namely, States of Malaya, Sabah or Sarawak) they wish to proceed.

Right of Entry: Malaysia

The Immigration Ordinance 1959 gives to Citizens of Malaysia an unrestricted right of entry into Malaysia from a place outside Malaysia.

Holders of valid Federation of Malaya passports, Malaysia Passports or Restricted Malaysia Passports therefore need no form of permit or pass in addition to his passport to enter the country.

Exemption from the need to hold a Passport

(a) The Passport Regulations 1966 exempt certain classes of persons from the need to be in possession of a passport to enter Malaysia.

(b) Members of Commonwealth Forces serving in Malaysia, holders of Thai or Malayan Border Passes, children under 15 years of age included in an adult's passport, bona fide crew members of ships and aircraft, holders of Muslim Pilgrim Passes issued in Malaysia and holders of a document called a Certificate of Status issued under Regulation 3 of the Immigration Regulations, do not require a passport to enter Malaysia.

Entry Permits

The classes of person eligible for Entry Permits conferring permission to reside permanently in Malaysia are restricted and controlled by an Order made unde' the Immigration Ordinance, 1959. Wives of Citizens, under certain circumstances d children under six years of age of Citizens, are eligible to apply for Entry Permit^ but it is to be noted that wives and children of residents of Malaysia, who are not citizens, are not eligible for Entry Permits. Information on the other classes of persons eligible for Entry Permits can be obtained together with instructions on how to apply, from the nearest Consular Representative of the Government of Malaysia.

Persons contemplating applying for an Entry Permit are advised to do so through a resident in the States of Malaya, Sabah or Sarawak or by direct correspondence with the respective Directors of Immigration.

Employment Passes and Dependant's Passes

Persons, who wish to enter Malaysia for the purpose of employment, are advised to obtain an Employment Pass before they commence their journey to Malaysia.

Application for Employment Passes in West Malaysia should be made to the Director-General of Immigration, Malaysia, Jalan Tugu, Kuala Lumpur, through the prospective employer. The validity of an Employment Pass will depend on the length of contract held by the employee. Families of persons to whom Employment Passes are issued are eligible for Dependant's Passes valid for the same period as the Employment Pass of the husband/father. Application for Dependant's Passes should be made to the Director-General of Immigration. Holders of Dependant's Passes require permission to take up paid/unpaid employment.

Visit Passes

(a) All persons wishing to visit Malaysia for a temporary stay, require a Visit Pass, and must comply with the Passport and Visa requirements set out earlier.

(b) Visitors must be in possession of adequate funds to maintain themselves during their stay, and to meet their fare to their next destination or country of origin, on conclusion of their visit.

(c) Provided a visitor is in possession of adequate funds and travels by Air, or. Cabin Class by sea, application for a Visit Pass may be made to the Immigration Officer at his port of arrival in Malaysia.

(d) Intending visitors other than those mentioned in (c) are required to make application for a Visit Pass before commencing the journey, to an Immigration office in Malaysia, preferably through a sponsor resident in Malaysia. In the case of tourists who do not fall within (c) above, enquiries should be made to the office of the nearest Malaysia Representative.

(e) Holders of Visit Passes issued to them for social purposes or as tourists are not permitted to engage in employment, business or professional occupation without the consent in writing of the Minister.

Transit Passes

(a) All transit passengers, whether or not they require a transit visa, require a Transit Pass which may be applied for on arrival.

(b) A transit passenger is required to be in possession of adequate funds, and an onward booking, and to be in possession of or to be in a position to obtain, such valid documents as will permit him to enter the country of his destination.

(c) Transit Passes are issued for a period decided by the Immigration Officer at the point of arrival, which period will not exceed one month. Extensions to Transit Passes may, however, be obtained, if good reason is shown, from Immigration Offices in Malaysia.

Immigration Exemption Order 1963

This order exempts certain classes of persons and their wives and dependar: children from the need to be in possession of a Permit or Pass to enter Malaysian

does not exempt the person concerned from the need to be in possession of a valid Passport or other internationally recognised form of travel document

The following classes of person are exempted from the need to be in possession of a permit or pass, provided they are in a position to establish their status as a person exempted by the order.

Persons other than Citizens and unrestricted residents of Malaysia who:

(a) At the beginning of May 1959 were in the service of the Government of the Federation or of any State in the Federation, or of any City Council or Municipality in the Federation, or who were then in the service of any Government outside the Federation and seconded to any such service as aforesaid.

(b) Persons who, immediately before Malaysia Day, were in the service of the Government of North Borneo or Sarawak, or who were then in the service of any Government outside the Federation and seconded to that service.

(c) Members of any Visiting Force within the meaning of any law for the time being in force regulating Visiting Forces present in the Federation, and members of the Malaysian Armed Forces who are Commonwealth Citizens.

(d) Persons duly accredited as diplomatic or consular representatives to the Federation.

(e) Persons upon whom the immunities and privileges referred to in Part II or III of the First Schedule to the Diplomatic and Consular Privileges Ordinances, 1957, have been conferred under that Ordinance.

Re-entry into Malaysia

A Citizen of Malaysia does not require a Re-entry Permit. A person lawfully resident in any of the Malaysia territories, who is not a Citizen of Malaysia, requires a Re-entry Permit which should be obtained before he leaves the country for a temporary absence.

A Re-entry Permit is normally made valid for any number of re-entries within a period of six months from the date of issue, and takes the form of an endorsement in his passport. Aliens, who require visas, need a re-entry visa in addition to a Re-entry Permit.

Prior to 1959, i.e. before the Immigration Ordinance, 1959 came into force, passports of some non-citizens were endorsed to the effect that the holder of the passport possessed a right of entry to Malaya under Section 7 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1952. Such endorsements are no longer valid.

A person in possession of a passport bearing such an endorsement is advised to contact the nearest Malaysian Overseas Representative, or in the absence of a Malaysian Overseas Representative, the nearest British Representative to clarify his position as regards returning to Malaysia.

Travel between the Malaysian territories

An alien intending to visit Singapore and Malaysia is required to be in possession of two separate visas.

Visit Passes issued for entry into the States of Malaya are not automatically valid for entry into Sabah and Sarawak. Additional permission must be obts id from the Immigration Department of those states.

Non-Citizens required to register their addresses

All non-citizens of 18 years of age and above, who have been granted any Pass under the Immigration Regulations 1963 to stay temporarily in Malaysia for any purpose beyond a period of 3 months, are required to register their addresses

the nearest Police Station or Immigration Office within 7 days of the date of their arrival in Malaysia and also to notify the Police or Immigration of any subsequent changes of their addresses within 7 days thereof.

Exit Permits

No permit is required by a visitor to leave Malaysia. However, all persons leaving the country are required to leave only at gazetted points, i.e. air ports, ports, the Johore Causeway and the Immigration check points at the Malaysia-Thailand border in Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Perak.

Identity Cards

Visitors staying in the States of Malaya for more than one year are required to obtain a National Registration Identity Card from the nearest Registration Office at the place where they are staying.

Immigration Offices

Immigration Offices are established at the following places:-

States of Malaya:-

(a) Director-General of Immigration (Malaysia Headquarters) Jalan Tugu, Kuala Lumpur.

(b) Director of Immigration (States of Malaya) Jalan Tugu, Kuala Lumpur.

(c) Immigration Offices at: Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Kota Bharu, Johore Bahru, Ipoh, Malacca, Alor Star, Batu Pahat, Port Swettenham, Penang, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan and Rompin.

(d) Immigration Control Posts at: Kuala Perlis, Padang Besar, Changloon, Kroh, Rantau Panjang (Kelantan), Pengkalan Kubor (Kelantan) and Tumpat (Kelantan).

Sarawak :-

(a) Director of Immigration (Sarawak), Temple Street, Kuching

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(c) Branch Offices: Bau, Serian, Landu (First Division), Engkili, Lubok Antu (Second Division), Sarikei (Third Division), Bintulu, Kuala Baram (Fourth Division), Lawas and Sunder (Fifth Division).

(d) Immigration Control Posts at Batu Lintang, Lubok Antu, Bunan, Gega, Padawan, Sirikin and Biawak.

Sabah:

(a) Director of Immigration (Sabah) Kota Kinabalu.

(b) Branch Offices: Kota Kinabalu, Town Office, Tenom, Sipitang, Labuan, Kudat, Sandakan, Lahad Datu, Semporna and Tawau.

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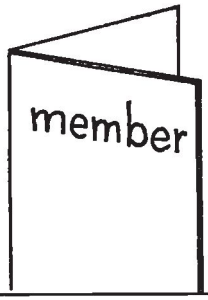

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President: Dr. A.R. Kandiah

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

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Muthu Chellappan
David S.H. Chia
James Smith
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Rotary Club of Alor Star
Address: c/o Pompong Rest House, P.O. Box 133, Alor Star.
Officials:
President: Khoo Chong Hooi
Vice-President: Ooi Eng Hong, PJK., PPN., JP.
Hon. Secretary: Dr. Choy Meng Kong
Hon Treasurer: Ooi Ai Seng
Directors: Dato Haji Shuaib bin Osman, DPMK., PSB., BCK.
Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail JMN.
Dr. Lim Joo Hai, PJK.
Dr. Foo Chee Keow, AMN.
Chua Chin Han AMN., PCK., PK.

Kota Bharu Rotary Club
Address: Union Club, Kota Bahru, P.O. Box 23.
Board of Directors:
President: Pat Nice
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Secretary: Dato Joe Cheim
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Immediate Past President: Shahar Hamid
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Mike Wrigglesworth
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Bulletin Editor: Kang Cheng Lim

Rotary Club of Kota Kinabalu
Address: P.O. Box 442, Kota Kinabalu
President: Thomas Jayasuriya
Vice-President: Philip Stephens
Immediate Past President: T.Y. Peng
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Directors:
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Community Service: Raymond Teo
International Service: Barney Avery
Vocational Service: Aaron Liew
Sgt.-at-Arms: Dr. Ng Ban Cheong

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur
Address: P.O. Box 581, Kuala Lumpur.
Officials:
President: Law Joo Ghin
Vice-President: K. Vishnu Murthy
Hon. Secretary: David Hoopes
Hon. Treasurer: Mohd. Salleh bin Yusof
Directors: Colin Williams
Dato Lau Foo Sun
Victor Oorjitham
Bob Vermeer
Dato Yeap Kee Aik
Immediate Past President: Ramesh Chander

Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur North
Address: P.O. Box 15, Kuala Lumpur.
Officials:
President: Hans Juergen Ebel
Vice-President: Dr. Chin Kui Sang
Hon. Secretary: Yong Poh Kon
Hon. Treasurer: Tony Eu Peng Seng
Directors:
Community Service: Chow Sang
Club Service: Raymond J. McNally
International Service: George Choong Khean Chong
Vocational Service: George Choong Khean Chong
Fellowship Service: Sunny Khoo
Sgt.-at-Arms: Lai Lok Kun
Bulletin Editor: K.C. Leong

Rotary Club of Pudu
Address: P.O. Box 2087, Kuala Lumpur.
Officials:
President: Dr. Hui Weng Choon
Immediate Past President: Sqn. Ldr. V. Arunasalam, AMN.
Vice-President: Soong Siew Hoong
Secretary: Soong Siew Hoong
Treasurer: Kartar Singh
Directors:
Club Service: Low Keng Wah
Vocational Service: Hassan Moosdeen
Sqn. Ldr. Loke Kok Lye, AMN.
International Service: Alex Yu Lung Lee
Youth Activities: S. Shivarajah
Bulletin Editor: Lt. Cdr. B. Gadd
Sgt.-at-Arms: P. Ganapathy

Rotary Club of Kuantan
Address: Kuantan Club, Kuantan, P.O. Box 68, Kuantan.
Officials:
President: B. Balachandran
Immediate Past President: Lee Seow Geek
Vice-President: Foo Boon Fong
Hon. Secretary: Yap Yong Yih
Hon Treasurer: Tuan Haji Amad Shazali

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Directors: R. Krishnan
Anthony Lee Tee
Peter Yang Kim Jin
A. Ratnam

Rotary Club of Malacca
Address: P.O. Box 47, Malacca.
President: Ahmad Derus, PPN.
Vice-President: Harry Tan Kian Huat
Hon. Secretary: Tan Cheng Wee
Hon. Treasurer: Tan Poh Chuan
Directors:
Club Service: Chan Leong Cheng
Community Service: Charles K.K. Chua
International Service: Chin Thian Soo, AMN., JP.
Vocational Service: Huang Tak-lin

Rotary Club of Petaling Jaya
Address: P.O. Box 63, Petaling Jaya.
Officials:
President: Keith Randall
Vice-President: William Payne
Hon. Secretary: K. Sekhara Menon
Hon. Treasurer: A. Gopalakrishnan
Directors: George Wismer
Gan Eng Teck
Dr. F.C. Vohra
Philip Wu
Oscar Fernandez

Rotary Club, Port Dickson, N.S.
Address: Port Dickson Club and Yacht Club, P.D.
Officials:
President: Dr. N. Ramachandra, PJK.
Vice-President: R.C. Hanna
Hon Secretary: Joseph Manickavasagam
Hon. Treasurer: Tan Hoe Wang
Directors:
Community Service: O.E. Fernandez PJK.
Club Service: Maurice De Cruz PJK.
International Service: R. Visvanathan
Vocational Service: Captain Hugh R.Watson

Rotary Club of Sungai Patani, Kedah
Address: c/o Hon. Secretary, Sg. Layar English School, Sg. Patani.
Club Meetings 8.00 p.m. Tuesday at Sungai Patani Club.
Officials:
Patron: H.R.H. The Sultan of Kedah
Hon. Members: Y.T.M. Tunku Bendahara, Kedah
Y.A.B. Dato Menteri Besar, Kedah
President: Chin Seow Weng
Vice-President: Dr. Chin Chin Por
Immediate Past President: A. Supramaniam, PPN., PJK.
Secretary: Wong Ah Kee
Treasurer: Loo Chor Sin
Directors: Dato Syed Osman Idid, DPMK., BCK.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

John Lousada
Chin Chin Cheang, AMN., PJK., JP.
Dr. R.V. Pillay
Sergeant-at-Arms: S.A. Sinniah
Bulletin Editor: Wong Ah Kee

Rotary Club Taiping, Perak
Address: P.O. Box 71, Perak.
Officials:
President: Titus Jayasekara
Vice President: Bill Hilton
Hon. Secretary: Teoh Chin Foh
Hon. Treasurer: Tham King Fei
Past President: Poh Sin Bin
Directors:
Club Service: Tan Choong Wing
Community Service: Khoo Cheng Haw
Vocational Service) D. Nadarajah
International Service: Lee Moi Ngen

Royal Commonwealth Society (Malayan branch)
Address: Straits Trading Building, No. 4, Leboh Pasar Besar, P.O. Box 987, Kuala Lumpur.
Officials:
President: Tun Sir Henry H.S. Lee, SMN., KBE., JP.
Vice-Presidents: Tan Sri H.T. Ong, PSM.
Tan Sri Nik A. Kamil. DK., SPMK., SJMK., PMN., PYGP., MB.
Y.B. Mohd. Khir Johari,
Dato Lokman bin Yusof, DPMS., JMN., PJK., PPT.
V.M. Hutson, JMN., SMS., PJK.
Chairman: V.M. Hutson, JMN., SMS., PJK.
Vice-Chairman: Law Joo Ghin
Hon. Secretary: Alexander Y.L. Lee, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.)
Hon. Treasurer: A. Nat Thondan
Council Members: P.J. Mooney, M.A., LL.B. (Glas.)
L.G. Young
Dr. Chong Yew Chong, MBBS.
E.N. Shulver, F.C.I.S.
Lt. Col. Tan Cho Ann, AMN., PJK., PK., PPM.
K. Sathivelu
Bill Symes
Captain Haji Mohd. Salleh
Hon. Auditor: Mustapha bin Mohd. Ghauta, ACA.

The Rubber Growers' Association Ltd.
Address: Bangunan Getah Asli, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. P.O. Box 1094, Kuala Lumpur.
Special Representative in Malaysia:
Tan Sri Sir Claude Fenner, PMN., KBE., CMG., DPMB.

Spastic Children's Association of Selangor
Address: P.O. Box 48, Petaling Jaya.

St. John Ambulance Association (West Malaysia)
Address: P.O. Box 800, 41, Shelley Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Office Bearers:

President: YAB. Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussain, OKIS., SMN., SPMJ., SPMK.. LL.D., KSt.J.

Vice-President: Dato (Dr.) Haji Megat Khas, DPMP., JP„ PJK., OSt.J.

Puan Sri Hajjah Saadiah Sardon, CStJ.

Major P.G. M. Lee, PIS., TD., SBSt.J.

Capt. Mohd. Ali, PJK., MBE., ED., OSt.J.

Chairman: Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Shamsuddin, PSM., JMN.

Hon. Treasurer: V.I. Joseph, SBStJ., MIMA., MRSH.,

Hon Secretary: Zainal Abidin bin Endot

St. John Ambulance Brigade

Commissioner: Dato (Dr.) Haji Megat Khas, DPMP,. JP„ PJK., OStJ.

District Surgeon: Dr. T. Visvanathan

District Superintendent: (Ambulance) Chong Hoi Fah

District Superintendent: (Nursing) Puan Sri Hajjah Saadiah Sardon, CSt.J.

District Cadet Officer: Anthony Wong

District Staff Officer: (Nursing) Mrs. Mary See

Treasurer: Dr. A.W.E. Moreira

Secretary: Abdul Samad bin Mohd. Amin

United Planting Association of Malaysia

Address: Bangunan Getah Asli, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials:

President: M.G. Chevassut

Vice-President: H.L.Tang, PPN..P1S.

Secretary: R. Fletcher

Assistant Secretary: Mohammed Kassim bin Salleh

Young Women's Christian Association of Malaysia

Address: Headquarters 1118 Selangor Mansions, Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials:

President: Miss N. Moreira

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Goh Kwee Teng

Miss Molly Alves

Miss J. Proctor

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Josephine Loo

Hon. Recording Secretary: Mrs. Chew Kit Lin

National Gen. Secretary: Mrs. V. Coomarasamy

Local YWCAs

Kuala Lumpur — Club Centre & Hostel: 12, Jalan Davidson, Kuala Lumpur.

Penang — Club Centre & Hostel: 8, Green Lane, Penang.

Ipoh — Club Centre: 132, Anderson Drive, Ipoh.

Seremban — Club Centre & Hostel: 5, Carew Street, Seremban.

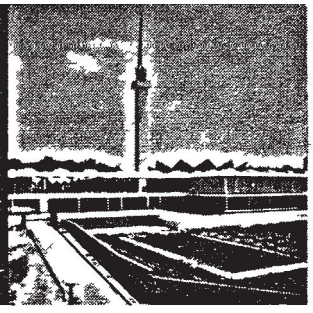
Malacca — Club Centre: Malacca Club.

Petaling Jaya — c/o Jalan 6/11, Petaling Jaya.

Klang & Port Swettenham — c/o 210, Jalan Meru, Klang.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Religion



ISLAM IS THE RELIGION of Malaysia, but every person has the right to profess and practise his own religion and the right to propagate his religion.

This last right is subject to any restrictions imposed by state law relating to the propagation of any religious doctrines or belief among persons professing the Muslim religion.

islam

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the supreme authority ori all matters of Islamic religion in the States of Melaka and Pinang. The nine rulers of Johore, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Pa hang, Perak, Trengganu, Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis are heads of the religious affairs in their respective states.

In each state, the supervision of religious affairs is the responsibility of the religious affairs department with the president as its head. Melaka and Pinang, when under the British before independence, had no Religious Affairs Departments as at present. Matters touching Islamic religion were then decided by Advisory Boards. But at present Melaka and Pinang also have Religious Affairs Departments.

Some of the functions of the religious affairs departments include the issuing of "fatwa" (opinion or ruling) and supervising all religious matters including the collecting of "zakat and fitrah" (annual tithe)

Each state has a number of qadzis. The Chief Kathi is called Qadzi Besar. All religious matters, where any clarification is needed, are referred to him for his opinion.

The qadzi is the Muslim official carrying out the duties of a magistrate in a court of justice. He also deals with Muslim marriages and divorces.

The number of kathis in each state depends on the number of jajahans (districts). Each qadzi has his own courthouse where cases involving the Muslim religion are tried. The qadzi usually has an assistant who acts as record-keeper for him.

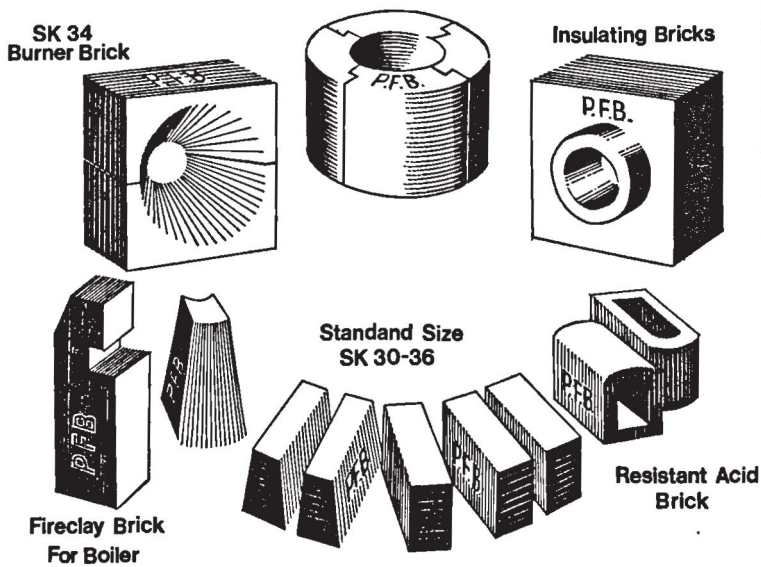
Mosques in the country have normally been built by the people of the area where it is located with financial help sometimes from the religious affairs department. In each mosque the Imam is the head. He leads the Friday mass prayer.

In all states there is a special mosque built by the Sultan. These are royal mosques. Most famous among them are the Johore Bahru, Kuala Kangsar, Klang and Alor Star royal mosques.

PACIFIC FIRE-BRICKS SDN. BERHAD.

Lot 54, Tasek Square, Tasek, Ipoh, Malaysia Tel: 73997

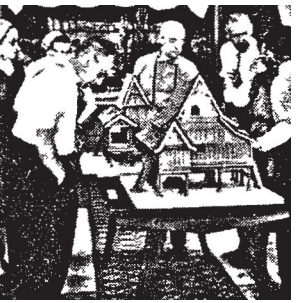
First Fire-brick Works in Malaysia
Serving requirements Both At Home & Abroad



Manufacturing high temperature bricks for various furnaces
Products: Fire Clay Bricks, High Alumina Bricks, Anti-Acid Bricks, Insulating Bricks, Insulating Fire Bricks, Refractory Mortar, Zircon Bricks, High Silicate Bricks, Castable Refractory, Refractory Crucible.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Tourism



Tourism

The Department of Tourism was first created in January 1959 as a section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and later, in January 1965, it was expanded into a Division, headed by a Director.

The Department is responsible for the promotion and development of tourism in Malaysia. The Department publicises Malaysia abroad and encourages visitors from overseas. It liaises with Ministries, State Governments and Government Departments in the work of developing tourism facilities and amenities, and it co-ordinates the activities of the various organisations within the tourist industry in the country.

It is the channel of communication on tourism matters between the Central Government and international and foreign tourist organisations and ASEAN Permanent Committee on Tourism.

Member of International Tourist Organisations

The Department is an active member of the Pacific Area Travel Association; a full member of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, as well as its Regional Commissions for the Pacific and South Asia.

Marketing Activities of the Department

The Department has been launching yearly promotion campaigns, and advertisements have been placed in a carefully selected number of consumer magazines, trade journals and travel supplements in America, Europe, Australia, Japan and the North Pacific.

Publicity

The Department prepares and issues to important travel magazines, apart from the Government's overseas missions, press releases on places of interest, various Malaysian festivals and important and colourful events. The Department also supplies special feature stories, reports and photographs, on request, to publishers of guide books, journals and other commercial publications.

The Department uses public relations agencies in the U.S.A., Europe and Japan to place its releases in well-known magazines, to get top authors to write on Malaysia and to make direct contact with agents in the United States. All these have resulted in increased publicity and interest in Malaysia.

Publications Sales Aids

The Department, since 1959, has produced over 81 types of publications, and 18 of these were supplied to over 2,607 tourists and travel

organisations overseas for their distribution. Many of these have received special mention in travel journals. The "Malaysia Travel Manual" has been acclaimed as being "so complete in scope and so well presented that it might well serve as a pattern for other countries contemplating their first Agent's Manual". Two new posters 'Malaysian Panorama' and 'Malaysian Courtship Dance' and the general publication "What to do in Malaysia" are captioned and printed in 3 languages. This enabled the Department to distribute them to markets in Europe, Japan and Latin America which, hitherto, the Department was unable to exploit.

Public Relations And Technical Assistance

The Department gives assistance and information on Malaysia to authors, writers, photographers and cameramen with resulting publication of many stories and features, as well as the production of documentary films on Malaysia. Some of these films appear on T.V. networks. The Department arranges special tours for authors, writers, cameramen, tour operators and wholesale travel agents and tourism officials from overseas.

Development

Hand in hand with this marketing and sales programme, the Department has encouraged the development of various tourist sites and, where necessary, has undertaken projects to provide additional facilities for tourists visiting the country. Under the First Malaysia Development Plan, M$2 million has been allocated for the Department to develop 2 projects in Trengganu, 6 projects in Selangor and one in Penang.

Tourist Associations

Cameron Highlands Association, Tourist information Bureau, P.O. Box 17, Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands — Tel: C.H. 200.

Dindings Tourist Association, c/o Simpang Ampat English School —Tel: Sitiawan 2046.

Johore Tourist Association, No.5, Jalan Terap, Majidee Park, Johore Bahru — Tel: J.B. 4712.

Kedah Tourist Association, No. 31, Tingkat 3 Bangunan Ukir, Jalan Tuanku Ibrahim, Alor Star. Tel: A.S. 1019.

Kuala Lumpur Tourist Association, P.O. Box 2012, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 81832.

Malacca Tourist Association, P.O. Box 291, Malacca — Tel: 2144

Penang Tourist Association, P.O. Box 444, Penang — Tel: 65665.

Perlis Tourist Association, U.M.N.O. Building, Medan Raja Syed Alwi, Kangar.

Sabah Tourist Association, P.O. Box 946, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Tel: 2424.

Sarawak Tourist Association, P.O. Box 887, Kuching, Sarawak. Tel: 20620.

Taiping Tourist Association, c/o Kwantung Association or No. 80 Jalan Simpang, Taiping — Tel: Taiping 3463.

Port Dickson Tourist Association, c/o District Office Port Dickson, N. Sembilan. Tel: 248.

Government Information Centres

Government Tourist Information Centre, Jalan Mountbatten Kuala Lumpur — Tel: 80778.

Government Tourist Information Centre, Subang International Airport, Kuala Lumpur — Tel: K.L. 53540.

Johore Tourist Promotion Section, State Secretariat, Johore Bahru — Tel: J.B. 3131.

Pahang Tourist Bureau, Jalan Wall, Kuantan — Tel: 418.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Tourist Receipts

Tourist receipt figures for West Malaysia are figures of travellers cheques.

1959	...
1960	...
1961	...
1962	...
1963	...
1964	...
1965	...
1966	...
1967	...
1968	...
1969	...
1970	...

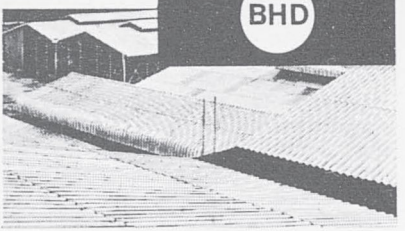
...	$3.0 million
...	5.5"
...	8.0"
...	9.4"
...	10.4"
...	14.1"
...	15.9"
...	20.5"
...	25.8"
...	26.2"
...	23.49
...	7.2 (until March)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

The BEST in asbestos cement building materials in Malaysia

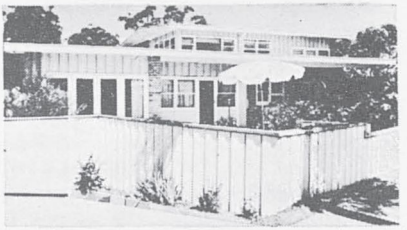
UNITED ASBESTOS CEMENT BHD

Ardex Lightweight, corrugated roofing sheets of proven reputation-ideal for rural and urban housing-cut construction costs with ARDEX.



SuperSix The sheet with the built-in strength for domestic and industrial roofing. A permanent and dramatic feature of any low-pitch roof.

Coverline The slim, accented vertical lines of Coverline are designed to create the popular board-batten effect. Spectacular either inside or outside the building-a material for the creative builder.



Shadowline No imagination is needed to see how effective Shadowline can be inside or outside the home. The creative possibilities of Shadowline in the hands of an imaginative architect are limitless.

Weatherboard The "timber-look" panel-one of the most popular asbestos cement products. Weatherboard gives true, permanent beauty to the whole building from wall to gable end.

Striated Fine-textured, most attractive sheets to lend great variety to ceilings, feature walls and dividing walls. A practical means of adding a touch of luxury to home or office.

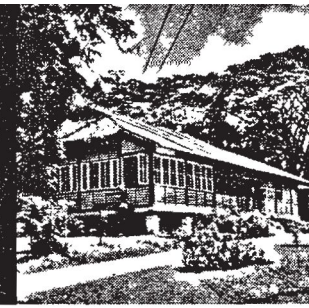
United Asbestos Cement Quality building materials provide unique, creative and functional possibilities both inside and outside the home or building project you are planning. You owe it to yourself to investigate the range of asbestos cement building materials produced in Malaya by Malaysians, conforming to the highest international standards.

UNITED ASBESTOS CEMENT QUALITY

UNITED ASBESTOS CEMENT BERHAD

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Rest Houses



STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reservation
JOHORE		
Rest House Johore Bahru	**J.B. 2078 Jalan Sungei Chat, Johore Bahru.**	**D.O. Johore Bahru or Contractor Rest House**
Muar Rest House	**Muar 30, Jalan Othman**	**D.O. Muar or Contractor Rest House**
Senior Officers Rest House, Muar	**Muar 373 Jalan Abdul Rahman Muar.**	**D.O. Muar**
Batu Pahat Rest House	**B.P. 181 373 Jalan Tasek, Batu Pahat.**	**D.O. Batu Pahat**
Segamat Rest House	**Segamat 5 and 6**	**Contractor or Asst. Manager**
Kluang Rest House	**Kluang 99 Jalan Govt.Office Kluang.**	**Contractor**
Mersing Senior Rest House	**Mersing 18**	**The Manager, Senior Rest House, Jalan Ismail, Mersing.**
Pontian Rest House	**Pontian 302 (D.O. Office) 963 Jalan Abas, Pontan Kechil.**	**D.O. Pontian**

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reservation
KEDAH		
Alor Star Rest House	Alor Star 402	Secretary, Housing Committee, State Secretariat, Kedah.
Kepala Batas Rest House	Padang Abdul Aziz 220	Secretary, Housing Committee, State Secretariat, Tel. 88 Ext.2 A lor Star.
Sungei Patani New Rest House	Sungei Patani 21002 PWD 427 Jalan Kolam Ayer, Sungei Patani.	D.O. Kuala Muda Sungi Patani.
Kulim Rest House	D.O. Kulim	Kulim 13722 Jal. Bukit Awi, Kulim.
Kuah Rest House	Langkawi 234	D.O. Langkawi
Sik Rest House	Sik 231	D.O. Sik
KELANTAN		
Kota Bharu Rest House	Kota Bharu 51 Jalan Gajah Mati	District Officer, K. Bharu. K.B.25.
Kota Bharu Senior Govt. Officers Hostel	Kota Bharu 109 Jalan Bayam	Asst. Sec.General & Protocol, State Sect. K. Bharu. Tel.15.
Kuala Krai Rest House	Kuala Krai 20822	District Officer Ulu Kelantan. (Tel.201)
Gua Musang Rest House	Jalan Pulai, Gua Musang.	— do —
Bertam Rest House	New Village Bertam.	- d o -

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reser- vation
MALACCA		
Malacca Rest House	M.2212/3 37 Jalan Bandar Hilir	Manager, Rest House
Templer House	2214 Bukit Palah	- d o -
Tanjorig Kling Bungalow	Tanjong Kling 22122 On Coast 8 ms north of Malacca.	Supervisor Govt. Holiday Bungalow State Secretariat, Malacca. Tel. Malacca 3351 Hse. Malacca 3292
NEGRI SEMBILAN		
Kuala PIlah Rest House	Kuala Pilah 67	District Officer, Kuala Pilah
Port Dickson Rest House	Port Dickson 20th Milestone Port Dickson Rd., P.D.232.	District Oficer, Port Dickson.
Kuala Klawang Rest House	K. Klawang 215 212 213	District Officer Jelebu.
Bungalows, Port Dickson		
Tanjong Permai (Sanatorium)	Port Dickson 254 2nd Mile Coast Rd.	Supervisor of Bungalows, Port Dickson Tel. P.D.221
Seri Kenanga (Clifton)	Port Dickson 255 2nd Mile Coast Rd.	- do -
Bayu (Clovelly)	Si-Rusa 239 414 Mile Coast Rd.	- d o -
Chempaka (Magnolia Bay)	Si-Rusa 229 4'/s Mile Coast Rd.	- d o -
Pemama (Hythe)	Si-Rusa 238 8th Mile Coast Rd.	- d o -
Taman Salesa (Salcombe)	Si-Rusa 238 8th Mile Coast Rd.	- d o -

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reser-vation
Seremban Rest House	Seremban 2651 Braddon Road, Seremban.	State Secretary Negri Sembilan.
Tampin Rest House	Tampin 207 22	District Officer Tampin.
Gemas Rest House	Gemas 234 Adj. to Gemas Police Station	Asst.D.O.Gemas.
Jelebu Rest House	K. Klawang K. Klawang Town	District Oficer Port Dickson.
PAHANG		
Rumah RehatTelok Chempedak	Jalan Telok Chempedak 3 Ml. Kuantan, Tel. 108.	State Secretary Pahang Tel. 21600
Rumah Tetamu	Tanjong Api 2 Ml Kuantan. Tel. 371.	- d o -
Kuala Lipis Rest House	Kuala Lipis 67	D.O. Kuala Lipis
Jerantut Rest House	Jerantut 214	D.O. Jerantut Tel. 227
Raub Rest House	Raub 22	D.O. Raub
Bentong Rest House	Bentong 47	D.O. Bentong

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reser-vation
Temerloh Rest House	Temerloh 254	Office Asst. District Office Temerloh Tel. Tem.311
Kuantan Rest House	Kuantan 506	D.O. Kuantan Tel. Kuantan 191
Beserah Halting Bungalow	Kuantan 21241	D.O. Kuantan
Annexe Rest House Telok Sisek, Kuantan	Kuantan 43	D.O. Kuantan
Pekan Rest House	Pekan 240 Vt Mile from Town	D.O. Pekan
Gap Rest House	Fraser's Hill 227	D.O., K.K. Bharu Tel.KKB 206/7
Raub	(F.H.241) Altitude 3,500 ft. to 4,500 ft.	General Manager Fraser's Hill Tel. 201 and 248
Lipis	(F.H.220) Altitude 4,300 ft. to 4,500 ft.	- d o -
Pekan	(F.H.213) Altitude 4,300 ft. to 4,500 ft.	- d o -
Jerantut	(F.H.267) Altitude 4,300 ft. to 4,500 ft.	- d o -
Temerloh	(F.H.242) Altiude 4,300 ft. to 4,500 ft.	- d o -
Semantan	F.H.226	- do -
Johore Bungalow	(F.H.265) Altitude 4,300 ft. to 4,500 ft.	State Secretary, Johore.

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reser-vation
Taiping (State) Rest House	**Taiping 3617 Residency Road**	**D.O. Larut & Matang or Chief Clerk**
Taiping (Town) Rest House	**Taiping 27147 Station Road**	**- d o -**
Kroh Rest House	**Kroh 237**	**Asst. D ist. Officer Kroh or Chief Clerk.**
Grik Rest House	**Grik 245**	**D.O. Grik Upper Perak or Chief Clerk.**
Selama Rest House	**Selama 233**	**A.D.O.Selama, or Chief Clerk.**
Parit Buntar Rest House	**Parit Buntar 01222**	**D.O. Krian Parit Buntar.**
Tanjong Malim Rest House	**Tanjong Malim 22822**	**A.D.O. Slim River or Rest House Lessee**
Maxwell Hill The **Box**	**Maxwell Hill 43 4,100 ft.**	**Penguasa Maxwell Hill Taiping Phone 41**
Treacher Bungalow	**Maxwell Hill 49 3,750 ft.**	
Hugh Low Bungalow	**Maxwell Hill 45 3,738 ft.**	
Speedy Rest House	**Maxwell Hill 40 3,650 ft.**	**Penguasa Maxwell Hill Taiping. Phone 41.**
The Hut	**Maxwell Hill 47 3,600 ft.**	
Watson Bungalow	**Maxwell Hill 42 3,400 ft.**	**Penguasa Bukit Peranginan Bukit Maxwell**
Maxwell's Rest House	**Maxwell Hill 48 3,400 ft.**	

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reservation
PERLIS		
Kangar Rest House	**Kangar 2104 Jumpang Tiga**	**Commissioner of Lands and Mines Perlis.**
SELANGOR		
Kuala Kubu Bharu Rest House	**Kuala Kubu Bharu 32122**	**D.O. K.Kubu Bharu Phone: K.K.B. 207, 206**
Sabak Bernam Rest House	**Sabak Bernam 218**	**Chairman Town Board, Sabak Bernam Tel. 227**
Kuala Selangor Rest House	**Kuala Selangor 54 Kuala Selangor Hill**	**Chairman Town Board, Kuala Selangor. (Preferably Dy. Chairman, Tel. 17 Kuala Selangor).**
Klang Rest House	**Port Swettenham 6513 4th Mile Watson Rd. Port Swettenham.**	**Rest House Manager**
TRENGGANU		
Besut Rest House	**Kg. Raja Ayer Tawar (Besut 22422) Public Box**	**D.O. Besut Tel. 228**
Kuala Dungun Rest House	**Kuala Dungun 270 Main Road Kuala Dungun**	**D.O. Dungun**
Kemaman Rest House	**Kemaman 202 Chukai**	**D.O. Kemaman (Tel. K. 205)**
Kuala Trengganu Rest House	**Kuala Trengganu 216**	**D.O. K.Trengganu**
Batu Rakit Halting Bungalow		**Tuan Putra b. Syed Idrus, Batu Rakit.**

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reser-vation
Seri Semantan	(F.H.226)	Superintendent, Fraser's Hill Tel.201.
Rompln Halting Bungalow		A.D.O. Rompin
Tanah Rata Rest House	Cameron Highlands 5,000 ft. above sea level. Tel.C.H.239.	D.O. Cameron Highlands.
Fraser's Hill Seri Kuantan	(F.H.262) Altitude 3,500 ft. to 4,500 ft.	Office Hours: 8.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. 2.15 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Saturday close at 1 p.m. Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays. Superintendent Fraser's Hill (Tel.201)
Seri Jelai	(F.H.240) Altitude 3,500 ft. to 4,500 ft.	- d o -
Seri Berkat (fomerly Convalescent House)	(F.H.219) Altitude 3,500 ft. to 4,500 ft.	D.O. K.K.Bharu.
Seri Brinchang	(F.H.264) Altitude 3,500 ft. to 4,500 ft.	Office hours: 8.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. 2.15 p.m. -4.30 p.m. Saturdays close at 1.00 p.m. Close on Sundays and Public Holidays (Tel.201) Superintendent Fraser's Hill.
Government Rest House	Bukit Mertajam B.M.0122 Kulim Road.	D.O. Bukit Mertajam

STATE	Telephone Location Altitude	Authority for reser-vation
PENANG		
Convalescent Bungalow	Penang Hill 200 2,560 ft.	Lady Supervisor Penang Hill
Edged iff Bungalow	Penang Hill 247 2,300 ft.	State Secretariat Penang.
Hillside Bungalow	Penang Hill 236 2,200 ft.	
Railway Bungalow	Penang Hill 208 2,400 ft.	
Woodside Bungalow	Penang Hill 215 2,200 ft.	- d o -
Fernhill Bungalow	Penang Hill 226 2,560 ft.	State Secretary, Penang.
Georgetown Rest House (formerly Govt. Chalets)	Jesselton Road, Penang.	State Engineer, Direct to Rest House.
PERAK		
Slim River Rest House	Slim River 25522	Asst. Dist. Officer, Slim River or Chief Clerk.
Telok Anson Rest House	Telok Anson 69	District Officer Lower Perak.
Tapah Rest House	Tapah 03522	District Officer Telephone: Tapah 3
Batu Gajah Rest House	Batu Gajah 381	D.O. Batu Gajah or Chief Clerk. Tel.B.G.241,225.
Lumut Rest House	Lumut 237	D.O.Dindings or Chief Clerk.
Pangkor Rest House	Pangkor 236 Pangkor Island	- d o -
Kuala Kangsar Rest House	Kuala Kangsar 2190	D.O. Kuala Kangsar or Chief Clerk Tel. K.K.2006

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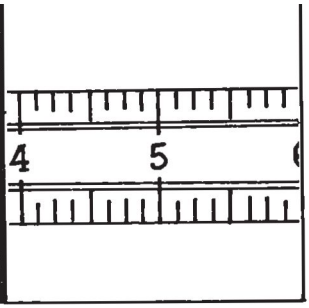
MALAYSIA
PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Weights & Measures



STANDARD MEASURES RECOGNISED by the laws of Malaysia are: Standard of Length, the Imperial yard. Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound. Standard of Capacity the Imperial gallon.

Local Measures

Chupak	1 quart
Gantang	1 gallon
Tahil	1 1/3 ounces
Kati (16 ths).	1 1/3 pounds
Picul (100 kts.)	133 1/3 pounds
Koyan (40 pels.)	5,333 1/3 pounds

The more common local measures of length

2 jenkals	1 hasta
2 hastas	1 eia
2 elas	1 depa. (1 fathom or 6 ft.)

Other weights in common use are:

10 huns	1 chi
10 chi	1 tahil (1 1/3 ozs.)
1 bahara (3 piculs)	400 pounds
1 kuncha	160 gantangs
1 nalih	16 gantangs
1 gt. of padi	5 lbs. approx.
1 gt. of rice milled	8 lbs. approx.

In Kedah and Perlis, these measures of area ;

1 jemba	64 square feet
1 relong	484 jembas
1 acre	1.40625 relongs

Kelantan uses these measures of area:

1 square depa	43.56 square feet
1 acre	1,000 square depas

Avoirdupois

1 dram	27.34375 grains
16 drams	1 oz. (437.5 gr.)
16 ounces	1 lb. (7,000 gr.)
14 pounds	1 stone
28 pounds	1 quarter
4 quarters	1 cwt. (112 lbs.)
20 cwts.	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)

Linear Measure	
12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5½ yards	1 rod, pole, or perch
4 rods, etc	1 chain (22 yds.)
220 yards	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 mile (1,760 yds.)
quare Measure	
144 sq. ins.	1 square foot
9 sq.ft.	1 square yard (1,296 sq. ins.)
30¼ sq. yds.	1 sq. rod, pole, or perch.
40 sq. rods	1 rood
4 roods	1 acre (4,840 sq. yds.)
640 acres	1 square mile
Imperial to Metric	
1 inch	2.54 cm.
1 foot	30.48 cm.
1 yard	0.914399 m.
1 fur. (220 yds.)	201.168 m.
1 mile (8 furs.)	1.6093 km.
Miscellaneous	
Nautical mile, 6,080 feet	1.15 statute
Knot	1 nautical mile an hour
League	3 miles (obsolete)
Degree	1/360 part of circle (362,784 ft. at Equator.)
Pace, military	2 feet 6 inches
Fathom	6 feet
Cable's length	100 fathoms, 600 feet

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

THE SPORTING ARENA was unfortunately marred by a few disappointments last "year. On the whole, however, the usual saving graces were there.

Though Malaysia lost the Thomas Cup to the Indonesians, we won three valuable gold medals at the sixth Asian Games at Bangkok. The crowning glory was Punch Gunalan's victory over Indonesia's Muljadi in badminton.

In both athletics and hockey, Malaysians failed again to make an impression at the Asian meet. The hockey team came in fourth and the nation was placed seventh in the overall position.

The cyclists, however, carried the nation's flag with great distinction winning for the first time two gold medals at the Asian Games. Heroes of the team were gold medallists Ng Joo Ngan and Ibrahim Daud.

BADMINTON

Malayan Open Championships

Men's Singles	Men's Doubles
1961 Jim Poole	Ong Poh Lim and George Yap
1962 Charoen Wattanasin	Teh Kew San and George Yap
1963 Yew Cheng Hoe	Ng Boon Bee and Tan Yee Khan
1964 Billy Ng	Ng Boon Bee and Tan Yee Khan
1965.Tan Aik Huang	Ng Boon Bee and Tan Yee Khan
1966 Tan Aik Huang	Tan Aik Huang and Eddy Choong
1967 Erland Kops	Ng Boon Bee and Tan Yee Khan
1968 Tan Aik Huang	Ng Boon Bee and Tan Yee Khan

Closed Championships

Malayan Championship

1969 Punch Gunalan	Punch Gunalan and Yew Cheng Hoe
1970 Punch Gunalan	Punch Gunalan and Yew Cheng Hoe
Women's Singles	**Women's Doubles**
1961 Tan Gaik Bee	Cecelia Samuel and Tan Gaik Bee
1962 Tan Gaik Bee	Tan Gaik Bee and Annie Keong
1963 Tan Gaik Bee	Tan Gaik Bee and Ng Mei Ling
1964 Sylvia Tan	Rosalind Singha Ang and Teo Siew Yong
1965 Rosalind Singha Ang	Rosalind Singha Ang and Teoh Siew Yong
1966 Miss Minarni	Miss Minarni and Retno Koestijah
1967 Miss Minarni	Miss Minarni and Retno Koestijah
1968 Hiroe Yuki	
1970 Rosalind Singha Ang	Rosalind Singha Ang and Teoh Siew Yong

1969 National Championships

Rosalind Singha Ang (Ked) — R.A. Ang and Teoh Siew Yong (Ked)

Mixed Doubles

1960 Lim Say Hup and Tan Gaik Bee	1962 Teh Kew San and Ng Mei Ling

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

1963 Eddy Choong and Tan Gaik Bee

1965 Teh Kew San and Ng Mei Ling

1966 Unangand Retno Koestijah

1967 Tan Joe Hock and Retno Koestijah

1968 Svend Anderson and Twedberg

SOCCER

Malaya Cup

1960 Singapore beat Perak 2-0
1961 Selangor beat Perak 4-2
1962 Selangor beat Penang 1-0
1963 Selangor beat Penang 6—2
1964 Singapore beat Perak 3—2
1965 Singapore beat Selangor 3-1
1966 Selangor beat Armed Forces 1-0
1967 Perak beat Singapore 2—1
1968 Selangor beat Penang 8—1
1969 Selangor beat Penang 1—0
1970 Malaya Cup won by Perak

F.A.M. Cup

1961 Selangor beat Penang 5—3
1962 Selangor beat Penang 4-3
1963 Singapore beat Kelantan 7-0
1964 Perak beat Selangor 7-1
1965 Perak beat Singapore 3—2
1966 Selangor beat Johore 3-0
1967 Singapore beat Selangor 2—1
1968 Selangor beat Penang 3—2
1969 Trengganu beat Selangor 3—1
1970 F.A.M. Cup won by Prisons Dept.

Merdeka Anniversary Championships Gold Cup

1961 Indonesia
1962 Indonesia
1963 Formosa
1964 Burina
1965 S. Korea and Nationalist China
1966 South Vietnam
1967 Burma and S. Korea
1968 Malaysia
1969 Indonesia
1970 Korea

CRICKET

1961 South
1962 North
1963 North
1964 North
1965 North
1966 North
1967 South
1968 Drawn
1969 Drawn
1970 South

TENNIS

Malayan Championships

Men's Singles	Men's Doubles
1961 J.M.Jose	J.M. Jose and F. Ampon
1962 J.M.Jose	J.M. Jose and E. Dungo
1963 K. Fletcher	K. Fletcher and J. Newcombe
1964 T. Koura	S. Charuchunda and S. Champiris
1965 B. Bowrey	B. Bowrey and O. Davidson
1966 S. Champirisi	T. Koura and I. Kobayashi
1967 Alan Stone	S. Sutarjo and Ganda Widjaja
1968 Douglas Smith (Aus)	A.S. Azman and D. Smith
1969 Vo Van Bay (S. Viet)	Vo Van Bay and Vo Van Thanh (S. Viet)
1970 Colin Dibley (Aust)	1970 Geogg Masters and Ross Case (Aust)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Women's Singles	Women's Doubles
	K. Hamphxae
1961 Miss R. Miyagi	Miss R. Miyagi and Mrs. Gladys Loke Chua
1962 Miss E. Green	Miss T. Davidson and Miss P. Belton
1963 N.Turner	N.Turner and Yobata
1964 Miss P. Sudsaswadi	Miss P. Sudsaswadi and Mrs. C. Karalakshana
1965 Miss P. Sudsaswadi	P. Samerpong and O. Pinthanonda
1966 Miss P. Sudsaswadi	Mien Suhadi and Lany Kalygis
1967 Lita Liem	Lita Liem and Lany Kalygis
1968 Lita Liem	Lita Liem and Loanita (Indon)
1969 Radhika Menon (Mai)	Radhika Menon and Mrs. Lim Ewe Lan
1970 Phillipa Miall	Robyn Legge and Aurora Strandring

Mixed Doubles

1961 F. Ampon and Miss Ampon	1966 S. Champirisi and Mrs. S. Chotichuti
1962 R. Clarke and Miss J. Davidson	1967 S. Sutarjo and Lita Liem
1963 John Newcombe and N. Turner	1968Sugiarto and Lita Liem
1964 S. Charuchinda and Mrs. C. Karalakshana	1969 J. Farrin and Radhika Menon
1965 J. Cooper and Mrs. L. Töpfer	1970 Robyn Legge and John Lockington.

RUGBY

H.M.S. Malaya Cup

'1960 Singapore Joint Services beat Selangor 19—9	1966 Singapore Joint Services beat Forces North 15—3
1961 Perak beat Singapore Joint Services 12—6	1967 Singapore Joint Services beat Malaysian Armed Forces 33-0
1962 Army Malaya beat Perak 14-6	1968 Singapore Joint Services beat Selangor 6—3
1963 Selangor beat Singapore Joint Services 11—3	1969 Selangor beat Singapore Civilians 12-6
1964 Singapore Joint Services beat Selangor 5—3	1970 Singapore Joint Service? beat Selangor
1965 Singapore Joint Services beat Selangor 39—0	

HOCKEY

Tun Razak Cup

1963 Singapore	1967 Negri Sembilan
1964 Singapore	1968 Selangor
1965 Negri Sembilan	1969 Selangor
1966 Perak	1970 Selangor

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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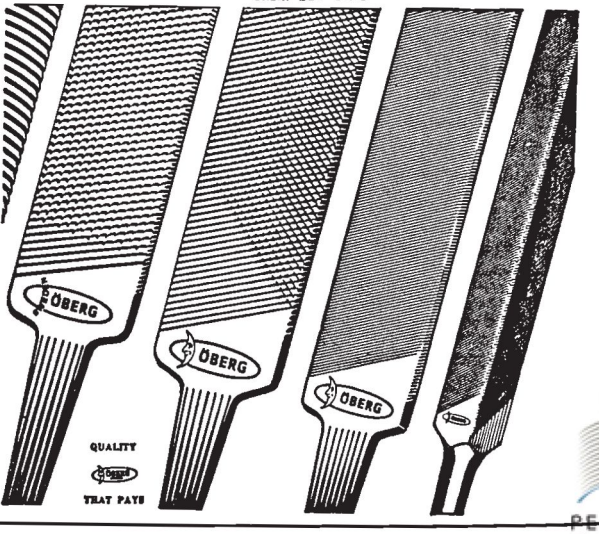


PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

The Conference of Rulers

SINCE 1948, there has been established a Majlis Raja-Raja ¡Conference of Rulers) in the Federation. Under the present Constitution, the functions of the Conference of Rulers, inter alia, are:-

(1) electing the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong;

(2) agreeing or disagreeing to the extension of any religious acts, observances or ceremonies to the Federation as a whole;

(3) consenting or withholding consent to any law and making or giving advice on any appointment which under the present Constitution inquires the consent of the Conference or is to be made-by or after consultation with the Conference;

(4) deliberating on questions of national policy such as changes in immigration policy, etc.

The members of the Conference of Rulers are Their Royal Highnesses the Rulers of the States of Pahang, Perlis, Trengganu, Johore, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Negeri Sembilan and Kedah and Their Excellencies the Governor of Malacca, Yang di-Pertuan Negara Sabah, and the Governors of Penang and Sarawak.

Whenever the Conference of Rulers deliberates on matters of national policy. His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is accompanied by the Prime Minister and Their Royal Highnesses the Rulers and Their Excellencies the Governors and Yang di-Pertuan Negara Sabah by the Menteri Menteri Besar and Ketua Menteri-Ketua Menteri as advisers.

The Conference of Rulers hasa Rulers'Seal, and this is kept in the custody of the Penyimpan Mohor Besar Raja-Raja (Keeper of the Rulers' Seal) who also acts as secretary to the Conference of Rulers.

Keeper of the Rulers' Seal

Feb. - Aug. 1948	**Y. M. Raja Ayoub bin Raja Haji Bot, M.C.S.**
Aug. 1948 - Mar. 1949	**Dato Muda Abdullah bin Noordin, M.C.S.**
Apr. 1949- Dee. 1949	**Y. M. Raja Haji ShaharShah bin Raja Harun Al-Rashid**
Jan. 1950- Oct. 1950	**Y. M. the late Tunku Hussain bin Tunku Yahaya, M.C.S.**
Oct 1950- Mar 1951	**Y. T. M. Tunku Ya'acob ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid HalimShah**
Feb 1954 - Dee 1955	**Tuan Haji Mustapha Albakri bin Haji Hassan, J.K.P., M.C.S.**
Mar 1951 - Feb 1954	**Enche Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Rauf, J.M.K. S.M.K.**
Jan 1956 - Aug 1957	**Tan Sri Ahmad bin Haji Husin, P.M.N., P.J.K.**
Sept. 1957 - May 1963	
Oct. 1963 to-date	

An aerial view of Kota Kinabalu, the capital of Sabah.

Johore

Head of State

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SULTAN ISMAIL IBNI ALMARHOM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., S.P.M.J., D.M.N., S.M.N., D.K. (BRUNEI), D.K. (PAHANG), S.P.M.K., K.B.E., C.M.G., SULTAN OF JOHORE. Born on 28th October, 1894 at Istana Semayam, Johore Bahru. Eldest son of Sultan Ibrahim and Ungku Maimunah binte Ungku Abdul Majid. Proclaimed Tunku Mahkota Johore on 7th September, 1895, Proclaimed Sultan on 8th May, 1959 after the death of his father. Educated in Johore Bahru and United Kingdom. Married Ungku Aminah binte Ungku Ahmad on 20th August, 1920. Has two sons, Tunku Mahmood Iskandar Al-Haj and Tunku Abdul Rahman, one daughter Tunku Maimunah. In his young days was a skilful horseman- and keen polo player. Keen amateur zoologist, specialising on ornithology.

Geography

General Description – **Johore is the southernmost state of Malaya, linking Singapore by the Johore Causeway across the Johore Strait Johore is bounded on the north by Pahang, west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, east by the China Sea and south by the Johore Strait.**

Some of the high mountains in the state are Mount Ophir (4,187 ft.), Gunong Besar (3,398 ft.), Gunong Tiong (3,328 ft.), Gunong Blumut (3,313 ft), Gunong Pukim (3,172 ft), Gunong Bekok (3,126 ft), Gunong Chemendong (2,777 ft), Gunong Pertawai (2,756 ft.), Gunong Beremban (2,751 ft), Bukit Sengongong (2,307 ft.), Gunong Janing (2,150 ft.), Gunong Pulai (2,147 ft), Gunong Muntahak (2,080 ft.), Bukit Permatang Serai (2,040 ft) and Gunong Sumalayang (2,017 ft.).

Some of the larger rivers are Sungei Johore, Sungei Muar, Sungei Endau, Sungei Batu Pahat, Sungei Pontian Kechil, Sungei Skudia, Sungei Lebam, Sungei Tebrau, Sungei Pulai and Sungei Sedili Besar.

The R iver Tebrau is the main source of water supply to Singapore and Malacca also gets its water supply from Mount Ophir in the State of Johore.

Apart from the Kota Tinggi waterfalls, which is a scenic and favourite spot for picnickers about 35 miles distant from Johore Bahru Town, the Jason Bay on the East Coast is a popular seaside holiday resort. Visitors from as far as Singapore go there during the weekends to enjoy the sea and sun-bathing along the six-mile long quiet and sandy beach. This lovely beach, about 23 miles from Kota Tinggi Town, will be developed in the very near future and would be known as New Town of Jason Bay. When it is fully developed with holiday bungalows, a

shopping centre and other amenities, it will become an additional new attraction for tourists as well as for the local populace.

The towns in Johore are Johore Bahru (capital), Kota Tinggi, Batu Pahat, Muar, Segamat, Kluang, Mersing and Pontian.

Population

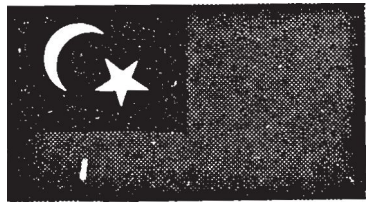
The estimated population as at 30th June, 1969

JOHORE	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Malays *	343,358	341,136	684,494
Chinese	284,606	264,789	549,395
Indians & Pakistanis	56,239	45,258	101,497
Others	23,058	8,808	31,866
Total	707,261	659,991	1,367,252

**Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State.*

Flag

A white Crescent and a Star of five points on a red field at the canton and Navy Blue at the fly. (White denotes a Sovereign Ruler, red a warrior, and blue the universe).



Anthem

Music was composed by Mr. M. Galistan. Bandmaster of the Johore Military Forces, in 1879. The words were written in 1914 (assented by the Sultan, Sir Ibrahim, in 1915) by Capt Haji Mohamed Said, Staff Officer of the Johore Military Forces, and Mr. H. A. Courtney, Sub-Agent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

WORDS:

Allah perliharakan Sultan
Negrah kan-dia segala kehortan sehat dan ria kekal dan ma'mor.
Luas-kan kuasa.
Menanong-kan Kami.
Ra'ayat di-pimpini,
Ber-zeman lagi,
Dengan merdeka bersatu hati Allah berkati Johore,
Allah selamat-kan Sultan.
Cod preserve the Sultan
Grant that honour, health and happiness may be within him evermore.
Long may his hand.
Protect our land,
And lead his people on.
Through years to be,
In freedom and in unity
Cod Bless Johore,
God Save the Sultan.

Decorations

O.K. Darjah Kerabat Johore Yang Amat di-Hormati: The most esteem; Family Order of Johore, First Class and Second Class.

The bestowing of the order is by the Sultan on members of the Royal Family

Occasionally bestowed on commoners who have given valuable service to the Ruler and the State.

Darjah Mahkota Johore Yang Amat Mulia: **The most honourable Order of the Crown of Johore.**

Three Classes

1st Class S.M.P.J. — Dato Sen Peduka Mahkota Johore

2nd Class O.P.M.J. — Dato Peduka Mahkota Johore

3rd Class S.M.J. — Setia Mahkota Johore

This order is bestowed on persons who have rendered public service and good service to the State.

Medals

Pingat Lama dan Baik Dalam Pekerjaan – **P.L.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medals..**

Pingat Abu Bakar Sultan **(Sultan's Medal).**

The first class is in gold, the second class in silver. This medal was created to commemorate the first Sovereign Ruler of Johore and is conferred on recognition of valuable service rendered to the Ruler.

Pingat Ibrahim Sultan – **P.I.S. (Sultan Ibrahim's Medal).**

Three Classes: 1st Class (gold), 2nd Class (silver), 3rd Class (bronze).

Pingat Besi — P.B. **(Iron Medal). For valour and merit**

Two Classes: 1st Class (enamel), 2nd Class (bronze).

Awarded for conspicuous bravery.

Pingat jasa Pekerjaan – **P.J.P. medal for merit and long service for Military Forces, Volunteer Forces and Marine.**

MENTERI BESAR

Dato Haji Othman bin Haji Mohd. Said, KD., SPMJ., PIS, was born in Kampong Tengah, Muar on 4th April, 1927. Passed in Std. 4 Malay School, Std. 6 Government Religious School, Johore, Std. 7 Government English School, Std. 5 Arabic School. In 1941, he went to Mecca with his parents to be ordained as a Haji. Commenced his own business as importer, exporter, transporter, distributor, wholesaler with the Muar Malay Rice and Transport Company. In 1943, he married Rokiah binti Alwee (Oatin) during the Japanese occupation. Has 7 children — 5 boys and 2 girls.

In 1946, joined UMNO as a member. In 1952, he participated actively in UMNO — Committee member, Muar section. In 1954, was member of the Planning Committee for the establishment of Johore Youth Council. Chairman of Johore State Youth Council up till now.

In 1955, he was selected by UMNO to stand in the State General Election, East Johore Bahru Constituency, and won unopposed and elected as chairman of the State of Johore Alliance General Election Committee. He contested the State General Election, Jorak Constituency, Muar in 1959, and won. Still holds the position of chairman of the State of Johore Alliance General Election Committee. Was elected as chairman of the Committee for Social Welfare and Religious Matters for the State of Johore (Senior Ex-Co member). On 28.10.1959, he was awarded the Sultan Ibrahim Medal, 2nd Class (PIS II) by His Highness D.Y.M.M. Sultan of Johore. On 28.10.1961, he was awarded SMJ by His Highness D.Y.M.M. Sultan of Johore. In 1964, he won the State General Election, Jorak Constituency, Muar, unopposed. Still holds the position of chairman of the State of Johore Alliance General Election. Elected a chairman of the Committee for Local Government and Housing (Senior Ex-Co member). On 28.10.1965, vws awarded the title of "dato" by His Highness D.Y.M.M. Sultan of Johore. From 27.12.19B5

to 31.1.1966, he acted as Menteri Besar of Johore when the Menteri Besar was on vacation and rest and again acted as Menteri Besar Johore when the Menteri Besar was on vacation from 9.4.1966 to 31.7.1966. In February 1967, he was elected Menteri Besar of Johore. In 1968, was awarded SPMJ by His Highness Sultan of Johore (awards such as SMJ and DPMJ are returned when an award of SPMJ is bestowed as this is the highest award of the Johore Crown).

In 1969, he won the uncontested seat in the State General Election, Jorak Constituency, Muar. Re-elected Menteri Besar of Johore on 31.5.1969. In 1957, became chairman of UMNO Youth, Muar Section. Deputy Chairman of UMNO Muar Section. In 1958, became chairman of UMNO Youth, Johore State, Deputy Chairman UMNO and Deputy Chairman, Johore Alliance, up till now. Elected member of the Executive Committee, UMNO Malaya. In 1966, became member of the UMNO Executive Council up till now. In 1967, became chairman of UMNO Rehabilitation Committee, Batu Pahat Section. Chairman of UMNO Rehabilitation Committee East Johore Bahru Section. In 1968 UMNO chairman, Muar Section. Became UMNO chairman. East Johore Bahru Section up till now.

Hobbies — Owns various types of cars, reading, shooting/hunting, and listening to classical music. Social activities like being a patron to several voluntary bodies/ associations such as the Children's Spastic Association, Johore Amateur Athletic Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association and others.

Members of State Legislative Assembly

*Y.A.B. Dato Haji Othman bin Haji Mohd. Saat D.K. SPMJ. PIS (Menteri Besar Johor)
*Y.B. Tuan Syed Mohamed bin Edros, AMN, SMJ (Speaker Dewan Negri Johor)
Y.B. Dato Chua Song Lim, DPMJ, JMN, PIS, JP.
•Y.B.Tuan Haji Ismail bin Sa'adon, SMJ., PIS., AMN.
*Y.B. Tuan Haji Aziz bin Ishak, PIS., KMN.
*Y.B. Enche Mohd. Yassin bin Dato Haji Abdul Rahman.
*Y.B. Enche Poh Swee Lim, SMJ., JP.
*Y.B. Enche Tan Peng Khoon, PIS, KMN.
*Y.B. Enche Mohd. Salleh bin Haji Tahir PIS, AMN.
*Y.B. Enche Elias bin Udin, PIS, PPN.
Y.B. Enche Lai Kuen Tee, PIS, AMN.
Y.B. Enche Ngah bin Abdul Rahman, PIS. AMN.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Othman bin Haji Taib, AMN.
Y.B. Enche Tan Seng Toon, AMN.
Y.B. Enche Yusa bin Haji Nawawi, PIS.
Y,P. Puan Hajjah Hasnah bte Ahmad, AMN.
Y.B. Enche Teo Ah Khiang @ Chiang Kee Fong, PIS.
Y.B. Enche Jalok bin Dg. Malibok AMN.
Y.B. Enche Loh Fook Yen, PPN.
Y.B. Enche Sim Kim Chong @ Siew Ah See, PIS, PPN.
Y.B. Enche Abd. Rahman bin Mahmud, PPN.
Y.B. Datin Zaharah binte Abd. Majid AMN.
Y.B. Enche Ramli bin Haji Othman
Y.B. Enche Abdul Hamid bin Haji Rahmat
Y.B. Tuan Haji Talib bin Ali, AMN.
Y.B. Tuan Syed Zain bin Edros Shahab, PIS.
Y.B. Enche Redzuan bin Haji Salim, AMN.
Y.B. Enche G. Pasamanickam, PIS, AMN.
Y.B. Enche Lau Tong

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Y.B. Enche Tan Siew Yong, PIS, PPN.

Y.B. Enche Abdullah bin Haji Sudin (Bebas)

Y.B. Enche Lee Kaw (DAP)

*** Also Executive Council Members**

Executive

State Secretary:

Office: State Secretariat, Johore Bahru — Tel. J.B. 3001 (House), J.B. 3002 (Office)

Districts

Johore has eight administrative districts: Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat, Kluang, Pontian, Kota Tinggi and Mersing.

Johore Bahru District

District Officer

Address: District and Land Office, Johore Bahru

Muar District

District Officer

Address: District and Land Office, Muar

Batu Pahat District

District Officer

Address: District and Land Office. Batu Pahat

Segamat District

District Officer

Address: District and Land Office.Segamat

Kluang District

District Officer

Address: District and Land Office, Kluang

Pontian District

District Officer

Address: District and Land Office, Pontian

Kota Tinggi District

Johore Bahru

Address: District and Land Office, Kota Tinggi

Mersing District

District Officer

Address: District and Land Office, Mersing

State Capital

Johore Bahru

Town Councils and Local Councils

Town Councils

Johore Bahru, Bandar Maharani, Bandar Penggaram, Segamat, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Pontian and Mersing.

Local Councils in Johore Bahru District

Pandan, Senai, Plentong, Masai, Kangkar Pulai, Sengkang, Lima Kedai, Ul Choh, Gelang Patah, Seelong, Ayer Bemban, Pasir Puteh, Terbrau, Ul Tiram, Saleng, Bukit Batu, Kelapa Sawit, Scudai, Sedenak, Kulai.

Local Councils in Muar District

Sungei Mati, Parit Jawa, Panchor, Pagoh, Bukit Kangkar, Bukit Kepong, Buksr Pasir, Kebun Bahru. Bukit Bakri, Grisek, Lenga, Sagil, Kundang Ulu, Tangkak, Serom, Bukit Gambir.

Local Councils in Batu Pahat District

Tongkong Pechah, Ayer Hitam, Parit Sulong, Yong Peng, Kangkar Bahru, Sri Medan, Lam Lee, Senggarang, Sri Gading, Rengit, Parit Raja, Semerah. Parit Ya'ani.

Local Councils in Segamat District

Labis, Cha'ah, Bekok, Buloh Kasap, Jementah, Bukit Siput, Gemas Bahru, Ayer Panas, Pekan Jabi, Batu Anam, Kampong Tengah, Sepang Loi, Sungei Karas, Paya Jekas, Bukit Tunggal.

Local Councils in Kluang District

Kampong Gajah, Kampong Paya, Sungei Sayong, Sempang Rengam, Sri Lalang, Kahang, Kampong Machap, Layang Layang, Chamek, Rengam and Paloh.

Local Councils in Pontian District

Pekan Nanas, Ayer Baloi, Permas Kechil and Benut.

Local Councils in Kota Tinggi District

Sedili Besar, Telok Sengat, Sungei Rengit and Pasir Gogok.

Locat Councils in Mersing District

Jemaluang, Kampong Hubong, Endau, Pengkalan Batu and Mersing Kechil.

Transport

Length of Roads in Miles

Federal	628.539
State	1,052.652
Total	1,681.191

Description of road conditions — 90 per cent of the road mileage is asphalted and is able to accommodate two lanes of traffic. At the present time the maximum width of road is 20 ft. but Route I is in the process of being widened to 24 ft. Of the total mileage approximately 10 miles is subject to floods in severe rain conditions.

Post Offices

There are 35 Post Offices in Johore and they are located at:
Batu Anam, Batu Pahat, Bekok, Benut, Bukit Pasir, Cha'ah, Endau, Jementah, Johore Bahru, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Kukup, Kulai, Labis, Layang-Layang, Masai, Mersing, Muar, Paloh Panchor, Parit Jawa, Pekan Nanas, Pengerang, Pontian, Rengit, Rengam, Scudai, Segamat, Senai, Senggarang, Sungei Mati, Tampoi, Tangkak, Ulu Tiram and Yong Peng.

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure Estimate, State of Johore for 1971

Revenue:	State Revenue	$42,309,040
	Grants from Central Government	12,423,884
	Total Revenue	$54,732,924

Statistics of Usual Expenditure 1970.
Recurring Expenditure:

Wages	$17,740,118
Other recurring annual expenditure	24,784,755
Total	$42,524,873

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Special Services:	
Departmental Services	$504,220
Contributions to E.P.F.	7,020,000
	7,524,220
Total Expenditure	$50,049,093
Excess	$4,683,831

Development Estimates 1970 **$20,834,973**

LAND

Principle of Alienation of Land to Federal Government

There are two methods of State Government alienating lands to the Federal Government:-

i) **Alienation by title, i.e. by grant**

ii) **Alienation by reservation only for public purposes in accordance with section 62, State Land Code**

For (i) expenditure and conditions incurred to Federal Government are as follows:-

RATES OF PREMIA AND RENTS IN RESPECT OF STATE LAND ALIENATED TO THE FEDERATION GOVERNMENT

PURPOSE	COUNTRY LAND		TOWN/VILLAGE LAND	
	Premium	Annual Rent	Premium	Annual Rent
(a) For purposes benef icial to the State and for purposes of common benefit, such as educational, social services, schools, hospitals, police, defence, clinics, etc.	Nil	$1 (nominal)	Not less than 50% of the market value of the land	3% of Premium
(b) For commercial undertakings e.g. post offices, tele-communications, broadcasting, television, quarters for federal officers, etc.	Market value of the land.	$5 for every 1000 sq. ft. or part thereof.	Market value of the land.	$5 for every 1000 sq. ft.or part thereof.

Measurements and other payments

According to table of payment as printed in Johore Land Rules, 1966.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

For (ii) above, no charge is incurred for land reservation for a public purpose for Federal Government.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Major projects

1. Telecoms.
   (a) Troposcatter & Microwave Station Gunong Pulai/Gunong Serapi.
2. Schools
   (a) National Secondary School, Kulai Batu 21.
3. Health
   (a) Main Health Centre, Kota Tinggi & Dentistry.
4. Water

(a)	Water Supply, Batu Pahat North	- $644,000.00
(b)	Water Supply, Tenglu, Mersing	—$167,000.00
(c)	Water Supply, Sri Lalang, Kluang	- $200,000.00
(d)	Water Supply, in L.K.T.P. Kulai Complex	- $1,250,000.00
(e)	Water Supply, in L.K.T.P. Ulu Tiram/Ulu Tebrau	- $343,000.00

5. National Electricity Board
   (a) Parit Payong, Muar
6. Roads

(a)	Main Roads, Diri Rengit	-$200,000.00

AGRICULTURE

Main Crops	Acreage Under Cultivation
Padi	238,530 acres
Rubber	4,459,215 acres
Coconuts	518,422 acres
Oil palm	505,245 acres
Pineapple	61,717 acres
Coffee	3,170 acres
Cocoa	428 acres
Pepper	2,083 acres

Medical Services

State Hospitals

General Hospital, Jalan Abu Bakar, Johore Bahru
Government Hospital, Jalan Alsagoff, Pontian
Government Hospital, Jalan Kluang, Batu Pahat
Government Hospital, Jalan Hospital, Kluang
Government Hospital, Jalan Salleh, Muar
Government Hospital, Jalan Hospital, Tangkak
Government Hospital, Segamat, Jalan Muar, Segamat
Government Hospital, Jalan Lombong, Kota Tinggi
Government Hospital, Jalan Ismail, Mersing.
Leprosarium 5th Mile Jalan Scudai, Johore Bahru
T.B. Sanitorium, Jalan Tampoi, Johore Bahru.

State Clinics

Maternal and Child Health Centre, General Hospital, Johore Bahru
Maternal and Child Health Centre, Jalan Md. Khalid, Batu Pahat
Maternal and Child Health Centre, Jalan Othman, Muar
Maternity and Child Health Centre, Jalan Gudang Ubat, Segamat
Maternity and Child Health Centre, Jalan Hj. Abdul Rahman, Kluang

Strength of Medical, Health and Dental Officers	
Medical Administration Officer	3
Specialist Officer (Medical)	**6**
Medical Officer (including clinical Specialists)	49
Registrars	**6**
Senior Medical Officer of Health	1
Medical Officer of Health	**4**
Medical and Health Officer	**3**
Principal Dental Officer	**1**
Dental Specialist Officer	**1**
Dental Officer	**15**
Dental Houseman	**4**
Medical Houseman	**28**

INDUSTRY

A total of 22 companies have obtained Government approval to open up industries in Johore State. The breakdown of the industries is as follows:-

No.	Types of industries	Capital
5	**Timber/Veneer**	**$14,500,000**
2	**Food production**	**6,000,000**
2	**Show room**	**6,000,000**
1	**Textile**	**1,000,000**
1	**Padi planting**	**1,000,000**
3	**Production of materials of house-building**	**21,065,000**
2	**Cooking oil**	**5,000,000**
1	**Wood-chipping**	**2,000,000**
4	**Making of fibres, pots rubber SMR.toys**	**6,130,000**
1	**Galvanished tube mill**	**5,000,000**
22		**$67,695,000**

In 1970, an area of 75 acres for industries was opened up in Tampoi, Johore Bahru — expenditure and conditions incurred:-

i)	**Title**	**— Lease 60 years**
ii)	**One square foot**	**— 40 cents**
Hi)	**Revenue**	**— $200/- an acre per annum**

SOCIAL WELFARE

Name of foundation	Federal/ State	No. of Inmates
Youth Training Centre, Bukit Senyum, Johore Bahru	**State**	**42 persons**
Child Welfare Home, Jubilee, Jalan Larkin Lama, Johore Bahru.	**Federal**	**134 persons**
Bukit Senyum College, Johore Bahru	**Federal**	**32 persons**

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Old People's Home, Jalan Isnin Tampoi, Johore Bahru.	Federal	280 persons
Handicapped Workers' Workshop, Jalan Ahad, Tampoi, Johore Bahru.	State	40 persons
Rehabilitation Centre for Beggars, Mersing.	Federal	300 persons

	Total Foundations	Total Inmates
State Welfare Foundations in Johore	2	82
Federal Welfare Foundations in Johore	4	746
Total	6	828

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Kedah

Head of State

In view of the appointment of His Highness the Sultan of Kedah as His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Tunku Abdul Malik ibni Almarhom Sultan Badlishah, younger brother of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has been appointed Regent in the State to exercise the functions of the Ruler.

His Royal Highness Tunku Abdul Malik ibni Almarhom Sultan Badlishah, DK., SPMK., PSB., was born at Anak Bukit on 24.9.1929. His Royal Highness was educated at the Malay School Titi Gajah and Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star. Before he proceeded to the United Kingdom for higher studies, he was a Scout in Kedah. He participated in the Pan-Pacific Jamboree at Wanga Park, Melbourne, Australia.

He left in February, 1949 for Sussex, United Kingdom, to take up pre-University courses to enter Oxford. At the beginning of 1952, he entered Wadham College, Oxford, where he studied for a diploma course for two-and-half years in social and public administration. In December 1955, he returned to Kedah and served as Assistant District Officer, Land Office, Kota Star.

He married, in 1956, the daughter (princess) of the late Sultan Hishamuddin Alam Shah, Sultan of Selangor.

At the end of 1956, he accompanied his father to Britain as Private Secretary, accompanying him to undergo medical treatment at the London Clinic.

After his father's death, he became Tunku Bendahara Kedah in 1960.

He was appointed Regent of Kedah from 23rd April to 9th June, 1963 when the Sultan of Kedah was on an overseas tour.

He is patron of several social organisations, such as the Persatuan Orang2 Dalam Penyeliaan Negeri Kedah, Persatuan Golf Kedah, Persatuan Sejarah Malaya Chawangan Kedah, Persatuan Pelajar2 Alor Star, Gerakan Belia 4B Kedah, Majlis Kesenian Kedah, Persatuan Tembak Menembak Kedah dan Persatuan Sharikat2 Kerjasama Bandar Kedah/Perlis (People in Supervisory Association, Golf Club Association Kedah, Malaya Historical Society Kedah Branch, Students Association Kedah, Youth Movement 4B Kedah, Art Society Kedah, Kedah Rifles Association and Town Co-operative Societies Kedah/Perlis).

Ever since he was a small boy, he has liked horse riding and finally he became Amateur Rider. He was also Chairman of the Malaysian Horse Racing Association for 3 years (1966-1968) and also President of the Kedah Gymkhana Club.

On 21st June, 1970 he led a goodwill party to Moscow for 10 days.

Geography

Kedah lies on the northwest coast. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese states of Songkhla and Patani and by Perak. It extends northwards along the coast to the river Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, Perlis, and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley. Then it extends east of the province to the northern bank of the Krian River, its boundary with Perak. The State includes the islands of the Langkawi group.

Its length from north to south is about 101 miles and its breadth from east to west is 64. Its total area is 3,660 square miles.

Its mountains are Kedah Peak (3,978 feet) and Gunong Perak (2,823 feet).

Its other principal towns are Sungei Patani, Kulim, Jitra and Baling, which in December, 1955, became the scene of unsuccessful surrender talks between the Chief Ministers of the Federation and Singapore, Tunku Abdul Rahman and Mr. David Marshall, and the leader of the Malayan Communist Party, Chin Peng.

The Langkawi Islands, off the North Kedah coast, rise to over 2,000 feet. They are administered by the Kedah State Government. The islands are sparsely populated. The majority of the inhabitants are fishermen.

History

Little is known about Kedah before the 15th century except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and the predominant influence was Indian. After its Ruler was converted to Islam at the end of the 15th century, Siamese influence began.to take root. Subsequently, Kedah came under Siamese suzerainty from 1511 until 1909 when an Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed which transferred suzerainty from Siam to Britain.

Kedah was attacked by the Portuguese in 1611 and the Achinese in 1619.

In 1717, the Ruler of Kedah ceded Penang to the East India Government through Francis Light. In 1810, he ceded Province Wellesley to the British.

The Duke of Edinburgh, during his world tour in 1956, first landed on Malayan soil on the Langkawi Islands.

Population

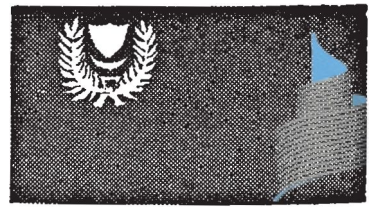
The estimated population as at 30th June 1969:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Malays *	**332,146**	**332,662**	**664,808**
Chinese	**101,262**	**94,392**	**195,654**
Indians & Pakistanis	**49,324**	**42,552**	**91,876**
Others	**14,834**	**9,466**	**24,300**
Total	**497,566**	**479,072**	**976,638**

**Lncludes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State.*

Flag

The two Kedah Flags namely those of His Highness the Sultan and the State were instituted on 10th January, 1912.



Descriptions of Flags	*Padi*	*Crescent*	*Shield*	*Back Ground*
Sultan flag	**green**	**red**	**green**	**yellow**
State flat	**yellow**	**green**	**yellow**	**red**

Anthem

ALLAH SELAMATSULTAN MAHKOTA
BERPANJANGAN USIA DI-ATAS TAKHTA
MEMELHARA UGAMA NABI KITA
NEGER/ KEDAH SERATA-RATA

Honours and Awards

(a) *Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat Mulia "D.K." — (The Most Esteemed Royal Family Order of Kedah). One Grade Only.*
The bestowing of the Order is by the Sultan on Members of Royal Blood whom His Royal Highness may consider fit and proper and, on persons other than those of Royal Blood who may hold High Office, or who may have rendered Important Services to the Ruler or whose Talents, Virtues, Loyalty or Services have merited the reward of His Royal Highness's Affection. The maximum number of persons who may be admitted to this Most Esteemed Order shall be limited to 12 Ordinary Members.

(b) *Darjah Utama Negeri Kedah "D. U. K." - (Kedah Order of Merit) -*
For very distinguished and conspicuous service either in peace or war. The highest Order the Sultan of Kedah can confer. It may not be conferred on more than three persons living in Malaya at the same time. Holders have the right to use the letters "D.U.K." after their names. Ribbons: Green and Yellow.

(c) *Darjah Kebesaran Mahkota Kedah Yang di-Hormati — (The Honourable Order of the Crown of Kedah) — Three Classes:-*
(i) First Class - S.P.M.K. (Seri Paduka Mahkota Kedah)
lii)Second Class — D.P.M.K. (Dato' Paduka Mahkota Kedah)
liii) Third Class - S.M.K. (Setia Mahkota Kedah).
The persons to be admitted to any of the Grades of this Order shall be such persons male or female as have rendered or shall thereafter render meritorious services to the State. The maximum number of Ordinary Members who may be admitted to the First Grade shall be 20, to the Second Grade 40 and to the Third Grade 80. Members of the First and Second Class of this Order may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of "DATO" in the Case of Gentlemen and "DATIN" in the case of Ladies, before their names.

Bintang Keberanian Negeri Kedah "B. K. K." - (Kedah Star of Valor)
For members of the Security and Fighting Services and Civilians. Awarded for an act or acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger in peace or war. Holders have the right to use the Letters "B.K.K." after their names. Star: Four-pointed bronze star, crossed curved krises pointing upwards with the words "Untok Keberanian" (For Valor) in Jawi in the centre. Ribbon: Crimson and blue.

Bintang Perkasa Negeri Kedah "B.P.K."- (Kedah Gallantry Star) -
For conspicuous gallantry by Officers and Warrant Officers of the Security and Fighting Services. Holders have the right to use the letters "B.P.K." after their names. Star: White metal six-pointed star, with two small krises pointed upwards and a scroll bearing the words "Untok Perkasa" (For Gallantry) in Jawi. Ribbon: Five equal stripes alternately of blue and white.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Pingat Perkasa Negeri Kedah "P.P.K."- (Kedah Gallantry Medal) -

For conspicuous gallantry by Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Security and Fighting Services. Holders have the right to use the Letters "P.P.K." after their names. Medal:.Circular white metal, with two small krises and a scroll bearing the words "Untok Perkasa" (For Gallantry) in Jawi. Ribbon: Dark blue, white and crimson.

Pingat Kebesaran Sultan Badlishah "P.SB." — (Badlishah Decoration of Loyalty) —

For an act of gallantry or for distinguished service directly connected with the person of the Sultan of Kedah or of the Institution of the Sultanate. Awarded at the sole discretion of the Sultan only. Holders have the right to use the letters "P.S.B." after their names. Decoration: Oval medal of white metal, with the Kedah Crest in bronze in the centre, the words, "Kerana Taat dan Setia" (For Loyalty) in Jawi above the crest and in English below. Ribbon: Royal Yellow.

Other Decorations are:

1. *Bintang Perkhidmatan Chemerlang Negeri Kedah "B.C.K." — (Kedah Distinguished Service Star)*
2. *Pingat Perkhidmatan Chemerlang Negeri Kedah "P.C.K." — (Kedah Distinguished Service Medal)*
3. *Bintang Negeri Kedah Untok Pekerjaan Lama — (Kedah Long Service Star)*
4. *Pingat Negeri Kedah untok Pekerjaan Lama — (Kedah Long Service Medal)*
5. *Pingat Jasa Kebaktian Negeri Kedah "P.J. K." — (Kedah Meritorious Service Decoration)*
6. *Pingat Kenangan Negeri Kedah (Kedah Commemoration Medal)* — **To commemorate the accession of the Late Sultan Badlishah ibni Almarhom Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah to the throne of Kedah.**
7. *Pingat Peringatan Pertabalan D. Y.M.M. Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'azam Shah* **ibni Almarhom Sultan Badlishah, D.M.N. — (Kedah Commemoration Medal of the Installation of His Royal Highness Sultan Abdul Halim** *Mu'azam Shah ibni Almarhom Sultan Badishah).*

MENTRI BESAR

Dato' Syed Ahmad Shahabuddin Al-Haj, SPMK., IMN., JP Born 4th May 1925 in Kulim, Kedah. Passed Standard Six Malay — Malay School Kulim in 1936. 1947 passed Senior Cambridge — Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star. From 1947—1955, State Treasury Clerk. From 1958-1963, member of State Assembly Kedah. Member of Federal Council from 1955—1959. Senator from 1959—1968. Committee member Kedah State Malay Youth Association 1946-1948. From 1950-1967 UMNO Secretary Kedah Division. Alliance Secretary Kedah 1955-1967. Deputy President UMNO. Kedah 1957-1968. UMNO President North Kedah Division 1968-1970. Chairman of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Kedah branch) 1966-1968. Chairman of Alliance Party Kedah since 1968. From 1962—1968 Chairman of Kedah Art Society. Deputy Chairman of Islamic Welfare, Kedah, 1967. Patron of Malaysian Islamic Organisation, Kedah branch, since 1968. Patron of North Kedah Hired Car Owners and Drivers. Patron of several volunteer and youth -irganisations.

Married to Datin Sharifah Hanifah bt. Syed Alwi Shahabuddin - has ivvorfons and five daughters.

Hobbies: Arts and Culture, Touring, Travel, Golf.

State Capital

Alor Star is the Capital of the State of Kedah.

Kedah has ten administrative districts: Kota Star, Kubang Pasu, Yen, Langkawi, Kuala Muda, Kulim, Baling, Bandar Bharu, Sik, Padang Terap.

Administrative Centres of Districts

District	*Administrative Centres*
Kota Star	**Alor Star. (State Capital)**
Kubang Pasu	**Jitra**
Padang Terap	**Kuala Nerang**
Langkawi	**Kuah**
Yen	**Yen**
Kuala Muda	**Sungei Patani**
Baling	**Baling**
Sik	**Sik**
Kulim	**Kulim**
Bandar Bharu	**Bandar Bharu**

Executive Council
Members:

Y.A.B. Dato' Syed Ahmad bin Syed Mahmud Shahabuddin, SPMK., JMN., JP., Menteri Besar
Y.B.Tuan Haji Zainuddin bin Haii Din, SMK., AMN..JP.
Y.B. Enche Soon Cheng Leong, SMK., KMN., PJK., JP.
Y.B. Tuan Syed Bahar bin Tun Syed Sheh Shahabuddin, KMN.
Y.B. Enche Harun bin Abdullah, AMIM., JP.

Officials:
Y.B. Dato' Shaari bin Haji Mohd., Daud, DPMK., KMN., BCK. (State Secretary, Kedah)
Y.B. Tunku Mukhtar bin Tunku Yaacob, SMP (State Legal Adviser)
Y.B. Enche Mohd. Khir bin Haji Awang Jaafar, BCK (State Finance Officer)
Enche Pawan bin Mohd. Hussain, BCK (Secretary to Executive Countil)

State Legislative Assembly
Elected Members

Y.A.B. Dato' Syed Ahmad Al-Haj bin Syed Mahmud Shahabuddin, SPMK., JMN., JP. (Menteri Besar)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Zainuddin bin Haji Din, SMK, AMN., JP.
Y.B. Enche Soon Cheng Leong, SMK., KMN., PJK., JP.
Y.B. Tuan Syed Nahar b. Tun Syed Sheh Shahabuddin, KMN.
Y.B. Enche Harun bin Abdullah, AMN., JP.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Salleh bin Haji Ishak, JP.
Y.B. Enche Leong Man Kai, PJK.
Y.B. Enche Abdul Manaf bin Abdullah
Y.B. Enche Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus, KMN., JP.
Y.B. Enche Osman Din Aroff
Y.B. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Hussain
Y.B. Enche Ismail bin Hassan
Y.B. Enche Mansur bin Akil
Y.B. Enche Abu Bakar bin Umar
Y.B. Enche Ahmad Shukri bin Hj. Abdul Shukor
Y.B. Enche Othman bin Haii Husain
Y.B. Enche Ismail bin Hanafi
Y.B. Enche Ismail bin Kassim
Y.B. Enche Isamudin bin Haji Ahmad
Y.B. Enche Harun bin Haii Jusoh
Y.B. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Lebai Senawi

Y.B. Enche Geh Teng Kheng
Y.B. Enche Ong Boon Seong

OFFICIALS

Y.B. Setia Usaha Kerajaan (Dato' Shaari bin Haji Mohd. Daud, DPMK., KMN., BCK.)

Y.B. Penasihat Undang2 Negeri (Y.T.M. Tunku Mukhtar bin Tunku Yaacob, SMP.)

Y.B. Pegawai Kewangan Negeri (Enche Mohd. Khir bin Haji Awang Jaafar, BCK)

Secretary

Enche Pawan bin Mohd. Hussain, BCK.

State Secretary

Y.B. Dato' Shaari bin Haji Mohd. Daud, DPMK., KMN., BCK.
Address: State Secreatriat, Kedah, Alor Star
Tel. No: Alor Star 88.

Heads of Departments (State)

Director of Lands and Mines: Dato" Syed Noh Shahabudin, DPMK, BCK.
Private Secretary to H.H. Sultan Kedah: Tuan Syed Harun bin Syed Hashim Aljaffree, BCK.
Secretary Town Council, Alor Setar: Haji Hassan b. Aminuddin, BCK.
Chairman Public Services Commission: Dato' Haji Shuaib bin Osman, DPMK., PSB., BCK.
State Drainage and Irrigation Engineer: Enche Ng Chow Choon, BCK.
State Agricultural Officer: Inche Mohd. Tamin b. Yeop, SMK., KMN., BCK.
State Financial Officer: Y.B. Inche Mohd. Khir b. Haji Jaafar, BCK.
State Treasurer: Inche Wan Daud bin Wan Ali, SMK.
State Forest Officer: Inche Baharuddin b. Haji Ghazali
State Veterinary Surgeon: Inche Mohd. Fadzil b. Haji Yahaya
Director Social Welfare: YM. Raja Othman bin Raja Ngah Ali, BCK.
Director Public Works Department: Inche Chin Thean Huah
State Town Planning Officer: Inche Lim Tee Siong
Superintendent Fire Service: Inche Abdul Majid b. Osman
Secretary Religious Affairs: Dato' Sheikh Abdul Halim bin Haji Osman, DPMK., BCK.,
Deputy Game Warden: Inche Paddy Brian Whatford
Inspector of Mines: Inche Ahamd Samsuddin bin Yassin

Federal

Legal Adviser Kedah: Y.B. Tunku Mukhtar b. Tunku Yaacob, SMP.
State Development Officer: YM Engku Ibrahim b. Ngah, AMP., PJK.
• State Welfare Development Officer: Inche Abdul Samad b. Abdul Rahman, BCK.
Director of Labour: Inche Wong Chin Wee, BCK.
Registration Officer: Inche Mas Junid bin Mas Amin, PJK.
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Kedah: Dr. R.G. Pillay, BCK.
Director of Immigration: Inche Mohd. Desa bin Yahaya
Supervisor of Election: Inche Mohd. Khalid bin Jaffar
Auditor Kedah: Inche S.T. Arasu
Chief Education Officer: Inche Ong Poh Kee
Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles: Inche T.N. Nathan
Chief Police Officer, Kedah/Perlsi: Dato' Abdullah bin Haji Mohd. Hanafiah, DPMP., JMN., SMK., KMN., PJK.
Director of Cooperative Development: Inche Abdul Aziz b. Ibrahim

Director of Inland Revenue: Inche Chong Ngee Hin
Director of Telecoms: Inche Chong Beng Tiat
Director of Customs: Inche G.N. Nair
Superintendent of Prison Kedah: Inche Salleh b. Abu Bakar
Fisheries Officer Kedah/Perlis: Inche Mohd. Mazlan bin Jusoh
Asst. Controller of Supplies: Inche Mokhtar b. Haji Abdul Rahman
Director of Survey: Inche Yee Shin Cheong
Director of Posts: Inche Abdul Hamid bin Che Emby
Valuation Officer: Raja Aris bin Haji Hussain

Districts

Name of District	Admin. Centre	Tel. No.	Dist. Office Address	Dist. Officer
Kota Setar	**Alor Setar**	**A.S. 48**	**Kota Setar, AlorSetar**	**In. Mohd. Sherriff b. Puteh, SMK.**
Kubang Pasu	**Jitra**	**Jitra 242**	**Kubang Pasu,**	**Y.T.M. Tunku Fariduddin Haji b.Tunku Mansor, DCK.**
Yan	**Yan**	**Yan 234**	**Yan, Kedah**	**Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah**
Langkawi	Langkawi	Langkawi 216	Langkawi, Kuah	Inche Wan Bain bin Che Kassim
Kuala Muda	Sungai Patani	S.P. 2121	Kuala Muda, Sungai Patani	Dato' Syed Osman Idid, DPMK., BCK.
Kulim	Kulim	Kulim 235	Kulim, Kedah	Tuan Syed Alwi bin Syed Kassim, SMK.
Baling	Baling	Baling 204	Baling, Kedah	Inche Ismail bin Sulaiman
Bandar Baharu	Bandar Baharu	Parit Buntar 121	Bandar Baharu Kedah	Y.T.M. Tunku Abdullah b. Tunku Kassim
Sik	Sik	Sik 231	Sik, Kedah	Inche Ahmad bin Abdul Rashid, BCK.
Padang Terap	Kuala Nerang	KN. 226	Padang Terap, Kuala Nerang	Inche Mansor bin Haji Ahmad, AMN., BCK.

Local Councils

Kodiang/Padang Sira Local Council: Kodiang/Padang Sira, Kedah
Tunjang Local Council: Tunjang, Kedah
Changloon Local Council: Changloon, Jitra
Anak Bukit Local Countil: Anak Bukit, Alor Star
Pokok Sena Local Council: Pokok Sena, Kota Star
Langgar Local Council: Langgar, Kota Star
Kuala Nerang Local Council: Kuala Nerang, Kedah
Yan Local Council: Yan, Kedah
Guar Chempedak Local Council: Guar Chempedak, Yan
Simpang Tiga, Sg. Limau Local Council: Spg. Tiga, Sg. Limau, Yan
Sik Local Council: Sik, Kedah

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Jeniang/Kuala Bigia Local Council: Jeniang/K. Bigia, Gurun
Gurun Local Council: Gurun, Kedah
Merbok Local Council: Merbok, Kuala Muda
Bedong Local Council: Bedong, Kuala Muda
Sungai Lallang Local Council: Sg. Lallang, Kuala Muda
Bukit Selambau Local Council: Bukit Selambau, Kuala Muda
Kuala Ketil Local Council: Kuala Ketil, Baling
Kupang Local Council: Kupang, Baling
Tawar Local Council: Tawar, Baling
Lunas Local Council: Lunas, Kulim
Mahang Local Council: Mahang, Kulim
Merbau Pulas Local Council: Merbau Pulas, Kulim
Junjong Local Council: Junjong, Kulim
Padang Serai Local Council: Padang Serai, Kulim
Selama Local Council: Selama, Kedah
Serdang Local Council: Serdang, Kedah
Sungai Kechil Illir Local Council: Sungai Kechil Illir, Kedah.

Elections

Constituencies

Jitra
Padang Terap
Tunjang
Jerlun
Pokok Sena
Langgar-Limbong
Alor Setar Pekan
Alor Star Luar
Langkawr
Kota Star Barat
Kangkong Bukit Raya
Padang
Sik
Gurun/Kota
Sala
Yan
Baling Timor
Baling Barat
Sungai Patani Luar
Sungai Petani Pekan
Sidam
Lunas
Kulim
Bandar Baharu

Post Offices

18 Post Offices in the state of Kedah
61 Postal Agents
8 Mobile Post Offices

FINANCE

(a) State Revenue

The State Revenue is derived from earnings collected by State Departments, such as taxes, revenue, licences and subsidies. In the year 1969, actual revenue collected was as follows:

Type:	Actual revenue for 1969	
I.	Revenue, taxes and licences	$7,985,719.15
II.	Accrued income for services assistance (fixed Govt.)	3,310,13[illegible]
III.	Accrued income for industrial purposes	3,231,921.95
IV.	Revenue from Govt, properties	551,[illegible].13
V.	Miscellaneous income and sales of land	1,263,349.64
VI.	Allocation or grant from the Federal Provident Fund	11,953,377.76

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

(b) State Expenditure

State expenditure includes liabilities and provisions. Liability expenditure is provided through Ordinances and not required to be approved by the State Assembly whilst provisions must be passed.

Liability expenditure is provided as follows:

Actual Expenditure Head for 1969

C 1. Royal Provisions	$214,000.00
C 2. Public Service Commission	28,230.00
C 3. Assembly President	2,160.46
C 4. Miscellaneous Services	80.00
C 5. Government Loan	1,538,301.13

Provisions expenditure is provided for all Government departments and is divided into three groups:

Actual expenditure for 1969

1. Salaries	$9,682,244.73
2. Other Annual expenditures	13,474,964.53
3. Other general expenses	1,360,977.75

Agriculture

Main Crops: Padi, Rubber, Coconuts and Fruits Acreage under cultivation:

Padi	**293,273 acres**
Rubber	**459,677 acres**
Coconuts	**29,057 acres**
Fruits	**23,986 acres**

Medical and Health Centres

Hospitals:

General Hospital, Alor Star
District Hospital, Sg. Patani
District Hospital, Kulim
District Hospital, Baling
District Hospital, Langkawi

Government Dispensaries:

Alor Star town
Alor Janggus
Changloon
Pendang
Kota Kuala Muda
Yan
Bandar Bahru

DOCTORS

. Administrative Head Office	**3**
Hospitals	
Specialists	**4**
Medical Superintendent	**1**
Registrars ~>	**2**
Medical Officers	**30**
Housemen	**5**
Health	
Medical Officers gf Health	**7**
Dental	
Principal Dental Officer	**9**
	397

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Dental Officers
Housemen
Welfare

No. of Homes: Welfare Home, Bedong
Remand Home
Old Folks Home, Pokok Sena.

People cared for by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Malaysia for Welfare Home, Bedong and Remand Home and Probation Hostel Pokok Sena and by the Welfare Council, Kota Setar District Branch for Old Folks Home Pokok Sena.

TOURISM:

Tourist Centres

(1) Tanjong Rhu
(2) Pantai Dato' Syed Omar:
(3) Telaga Ayer Hangat (Langkawi):
(4) Pantai Pasir Hitam:
(5) Makam Mahsuri:
(6) Pantai Kok and Telaga Tujoh:
(7) Gua Cherita:
(8) Gunong Jerai:
(9) Perangin (Sik):
(10) Pantai Merdeka:
(11) Bukit Hijau:
(12) Ayer Hangat Legong:

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Kelantan

Head of State

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TUANKU YAHYA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.P.S.K., D.M.N., D.K., (Trengganu), D.K., (Selangor), D.K., (Brunei), D.K., (Kedah), S.M.N., was installed Sultan and Ruler of the State of Kelantan on 10th July, 1960. His Royal Highness was born in Kota Bharu on 10th December, 1917. He attended Francis Light School, Penang, and in 1934 went to England for further studies and returned to Kelantan in 1939. From 1945—1948, he served the Government as Private Secretary to His Late Highness Sultan Ismail, Assistant State Treasurer and District Officer Kota Bharu. He was then conferred the title of "Tengku Bendahara". From 1948—1953, he became President of the Council of Religion. On 1st February, 1948, His Royal Highness was proclaimed "Tengku Mahkota Kelantan". He was appointed Regent during the absence from the State of the Sultan in 1953 and again in 1958. His Royal Highness visited Thailand in 1962 and other countries in the Far East in 1966. On 29th June, 1966, His Royal Highness was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Malaysian Artillery. Appointed Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 21st Sept.

THE ROYAL FAMILY

His Royal Highness the Sultan and Her Royal Highness the Raja Perempuan were blessed with a son and four daughters. Their only son is now the Tengku Mahkota of Kelantan.

Their eldest daughter, Yang Amat Mulia Tengku Merjan, is married to Tengku Sri Utama Raja.

Tengku Sri Utama Raja, who had on two occasions in the past acted as Regent during the absence of His Royal Highness the Sultan from the State, is the President of the State Muslim Religious Council and concurrently holds the post of Master of Ceremonies in the State.

The second daughter, Yang Amat Mulia Tengku Rozan, is married to Tengku Mohd. Nasrun bin Al-Marhom Tengku Yusoff, an officer of the State Civil Service. The third daughter, Yang Amat Mulia Tengku Salwani, is married to Raja Aman Shah (Tengku Sri Kelana D'Raja) who is at the moment on active service, being Officer Commanding the 12th Battalion Royal Malay Regiment.

The fourth daughter is Yang Amat Mulia Tengku Rohani.

GEOGRAPHY

On the east coast, Kelantan has the Malayan Siamese frontier as its northern border, the China Sea and Trengganu on the east, Pahang on the south and Perak on the west. Its greatest length from north to south is 116 miles, and, east to west 68 miles. Its total area is 5,713 square miles.

Much of Kelantan, particularly the south, is still under forest.

It boasts of having the highest mountain in Malaya, Gunong Tahan, (7,186 feet), which is on the border with Pahang. Another high mountain is Gunong Noring (6,114 feet), in Ulu Kelantan.

Its principal river is the Kelantan River.

The State is divided into eight administrative districts': Kota Bharu, Ulu Kelantan, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Bachok, Machang, Tumpat, and Tanah Merah.

Tumpat is the only port, and because of sandbars and shallow waters, steamers have to anchor some miles out.

The seat of Government is Kota Bharu which is also the Royal town of the Ruler.

HISTORY

The Kelantan Sultangte can be traced back to 1411 A.D. Kelantan flourished under Sultan Mansor Shah until 1506 when the Sultan of Malacca sent a force to invade the State. Later', Mansor Shah's daughter married The Sultan of Malacca — she became the mother of the first Ruler of Perak.

In 1526, Raja Gumbak became Ruler of Kelantan. He was succeeded in 1584 by his grandson. Raja Ahmad. Raja Ahmad died leaving an infant daughter, Che Wan Kembang. Raja Hussin of Johore acted as Regent until 1610 when Che Wan Kembang was installed as Ruler. She was succeeded by Raja Abdullah, the husband of her adopted daughter. When Raja Abdullah was murdered, the succession passed to his brother. Raja Abdul Rahim. There are no historical records of the events which occured between the murder of Raja Abdul Rahim and the reign of Sultan Omar.

Sultan Omar was succeeded by his son-in-law. Long Bahar, in 1721 and his grandson. Long Suleiman, in 1733. When Long Suleiman was killed during a civil war in 1756, his brother-in-law. Long Pandak, became Raja. Long Pandak was also killed during the civil war and Long Muhammad was installed as the new Ruler. Long Muhamad, a tyrant, was deposed by Long Yunus, the son of Long Suleiman. Long Yunus died in 1798 and his son-in-law, Tengku Mohamad, was installed as Sultan. Long Muhamad, the eldest son Of Long Yunus, forced the Sultan to abdicate. Sultan Muhamad I was succeeded by his nephew. Long Sertik, who became Sultan Muhamad II: Sultan Muhamad II reigned until his death in 1886, and his son. Sultan Ahmad, reigned for the next three years. Long Kundar, Sultan Ahmad's son, became Sultan Muhamad IH.

•. Sultan Muhamad II I was succeeded by his brother, Long Mansor, who acted as Regent untii 1911when Long Senlk became Sultan Muhammad IV..

An agreement signed with the British government in 1909 brought the S'amese <protection of Kelantan to an end. Sultan Muhammad IV died in 1920, ai . was succeeded by his son, Tengku Ismail, who ruled until his death in 1944. Tengl« Ibrahim; Tengku Ismail's brother, was then installed as Sultan. He ruled nrrtilhis death in 1960.

On 10th July, 1960, Tengku Yahya Petra was proclaimed Sultan and Ruler of the State of Kelantan.

POPULATION

The estimated population as at 30th June 1969.

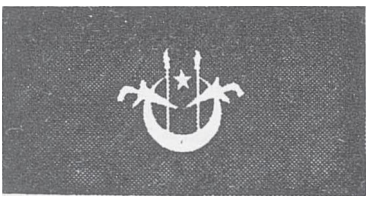
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Malays	**324,922**	**330,474**	**655,396**
Chinese	**20,408**	**18,827**	**39,235**
Indians & Pakistanis	**4,902**	**3,503**	**8,405**
Others	**6,592**	**5,315**	**11,907**
Total	**356,824**	**358,119**	**714,943**

*** Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State**

State Symbols

Flag

This is the state flag of Kelantan; the field is red.



Crest

A Crown, the Cresent and Star, two spears, two krises, two cannons, and two barking deers mounted on-a scroll bearing the State's Motto *"Berserah Kepada Tuhan Kerajaan Kelantan"* **which means** *"Kelantan is entrusted to God."*

The Crown symbolises the Sovereignty of the Sultan; the Crescent and Star are the symbol of Islam, the State Religion; the spears and the krises represent the strength of the Kelantan Malays; the cannons indicate that the State is ever prepared; the barking deers recall the ancient history of the State when Kelantan was ruled by a woman ruler who kept a barking deer as a pet.

Anthem

It was composed by Mr. M.S. Menezes, who became a Muslim and took the name of Inche Mahmood bin Hamzah. The words were by Tengku Mahmod Mahyiddeen.

Orders and Decorations

There are four types of Orders of Chivalry as follows:

- **(a) Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat di-Hormati (The Most Esteemed Royal Famly Order) — instituted in 1916 (Short name — D.K., or Al-Yunusi).**
- **(b) Darjah Kebesaran Mahkota Kelantan Yang Amat Mulia (The Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Kelantan) — instituted 1916.**
  - **(i) Class I — Sri Paduka (Short name -S.P.M.K. or Al-Muhammadi I)**
  - **(ii) Class II -Dato' Paduka (Short name - D.P.M.K. or Al-Muhammadi II)**
  - **(iii) Class III - Paduka (Short name - P.M.K. or Al-Muhammadi III)**
- **(c) Darah Kebesaran Jiwa Mahkota' Kelantan Yang Amat Mulia (The Most Honourable Order of the Life of the Crown of Kelantan) - instituted in 1925**
  - **(i) Class I - Sri Paduka (Short name — S.J.M.K., or Al-Ismaili I)**
  - **(ii) Class II - Dato' Paduka (Short name - D.J.M.K. or Al-Ismaili II)**
  - **(iii) Class III - Paduka (Short name - J.M.K. or Al-Ismaili III)**
- **(d) Darjah Kebesaran Setia Mahkota Kelantan Yang Amat Terbilang (The-Most Distinguished Order of the Loyalty to the Crown of Kelantarij instituted in 1967.**

(i) Class I - Dato'Sri Paduka (Short name — S.P.S.K, or Al-Ibrahimi I)
(jj) Class II — Dato' Paduka (Short name — D.P.S.K. Or Al-Ibrahimi II)
(iii) Class III - Paduka (Short name - P.S.K, or Al-Ibrahimi III)
(iv) Class IV - Bentara (Short name - B.S.K, or Al-Ibrahimi IV)
(v) Class V - Ahli (Short name - A.S.K, or Al-Ibrahimi V)

Service Order (Gallantry)

Darjah Pahlawan Yang Amat Gagah Perkasa (The Order of the Valorous Warrior) - instituted in 1919 (Short name - P.Y.G.P.)

Decorations

a. Sri Mahkota Kelantan - S.M.K, (instituted in 1916)
b. Sri Kelantan-S.K. (instituted in 1916)
c. Ahli Kelantan - A.K. (instituted in 1925)

Medals

a. Pingat Ta'at - P.T. (instituted in 1916)
b. Pingat Bakti — P.B. (instituted in 1925)
c. Pingat Perangai Baik - P.P.B, (instituted in 1925)
d. Pingat Setia Mahkota — P.S. Kelantan (instituted in 1967)

State Capital

a. Nama — Kota Bharu.
b. Population — 55,000
c. Administration — Town Council, Kota Bharu, consisting of 16 members (12 elected and 3 appointed and a president who is a civil servant).

MENTERIBESAR

Dato Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda was born in Kota Bahru on 10th Oct. 1923. Appointed Asst. Gen. Secretary Malay Association, 1945—46. Secretary, Muslim Association 1947—48. Acting Secretary General, PAS, 1949—54. Commissioner of PAS from 1961, Deputy President PAS from 1964. Member of Kelantan State Executive Council 1959—70. Speaker of State Executive Council 1959—63. Member of Parliament 1959—70. Appointed Menteri Besar 1964—70. Chairman of Institute of Higher Education (Islam Nilam Puri). Chairman, Kelantan Economic Council. Awarded P.M.K. 1962. 1966 was awarded S.P.M.K. 1968 awarded Dato Seri Paduka Raja. Member of Union Club Kota Bahru and Golf Club, Kelantan.
Hobbies: Reading newspapers and golf
Married Datin Hajjah Sakinah bte. Mohd. Junid.
He has nine children.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Y.A.B. Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda, S.P.M.K., (Dato' Sri Paduka Raja) Menteri Besar, Kelantan.
Y.B. Dato' Haji Mohamed bin Nasir, D.P.M.K., J.P. (Dato' Biji Sura), Timbalan Menteri Besar, Kelantan.
Y.B. Dato' Nik Abdul Rahman bin Nik Mohamed, D.P.M.K.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd. Amin bin Haji Yaacob, P.M.K.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Abdullah bin Ahmad, P.M.K.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Omar bin Awang, P.M.K., P.T.
Y.B. Wan Hashim bin Haji Wan Ahmad
Y.B. Wan Hassan bin Haji Wan Daud, P.M.K., J.P.
Y.B. Enche Mohd. Noor bin Yusoff

Ex-Officio Members:

State Secretary — Y.B. Dato' Hashim bin Haji Mohamed, S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., (Dato' Wira Jaya)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Legal Advisor	**— Y.B. Dato' Idris b. Yusoff, D.P.S.K., S.M.K.,**
State Financial Officer	**—Y.B. Dato' Haji Mohd. Yusoff bin Hassan, DPMK.**

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Y.B. Dato' Haji Ishak Lotfi bin Omar, D.P.M.K. (Dato' Bentara Jaya)
Y.A.B. Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda, S.P.M.K. (Dato' Sri Paduka Raja)
Y.B. Dato' Haji Mohamed bin Nasir, D.P.M.K., J.P., (Dato' Biji Sura)
Y.B. Dato' Nik.Abdul Rahman bin Nik Mohamed, D.P.M.K.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd. Amin bin Haji Yaacob, P.M.K.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Abdullah bin Ahmad, P.M.K.
Y.B. Tuan Haji Omar bin Awang, P.M.K., P.T.
Y.B. Wan Hashim bin Haji Wan Ahmad
Y.B. Wan Hassan bin Haji Wan Daud, P.M.K., J.P.
Y.B. Enche Mohd. Noor bin Yusoff
Y.B. Nik Abdullah bin Haji Arshad, S.M.K.,
Y.B. Tuan Haji Haron bin Haji Sulong, S.M.K.
Y.B. Enche Abdul Kadir bin MatSa'ad, S.M.K.
Y.B. Enche Omar bin Muhammad, S.M.K.
Y.B. Enche Abdul Rahman bin Awang Sulong, S.M.K.
Y.B. Enche Hassan bin Haji Yaacob
Y.B. Enche Mohamed bin Haji Yaacob
Y.B. Wan Mamat bin Wan Yusoff
Y.B. Wan Salleh @ Wan Abdullah b. Hj. Wan Sulaiman
Y.B.M. Tengku Razaieigh bin Tengku Mohd. Hamzah
Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohamed bin Haji Ismail
Y.B. Tuan Haji Nik Abdulah bin Hj. Nik Daud
Y.B. Enche Yusoff bin Haji Mohd. Salleh, A.M.N.
Y.B. Enche Lat bin Kassim, S.M.K., A.M.N.
Y.B. Enche Mohamed bin Idris, K.M.N.
Y-B. Enche Mohyiddin @ Kadir bin Haji Tengah
Y.B. Enche Yaacob bin Haji Ismail
Y.B. Enche Omar bin Awang Kechik
Y.B. Enche Hussein bin Ahmad
Y.B. Enche Foo Chow Yong, A.M.N.

Ex-Officio Members

State Secretary	**Y.B. Dato' Hashim b. Haji Mohamed, S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., (Dato' Wira Jaya).**
Legal Adviser	**Y.B. Dato' Idris bin Yusoff, D.P.S.K., S.M.K.,**
State Financial Officer	**Y.B. Dato' Haji Mohd. Yusoff bin Hassan, DPMK.**

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Menteri Besar	**— Y.A.B. Dato Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda, S.P.M.K.**
Deputy Menteri Besar	**— Y.B. Dato Haji Mohamed bin Nasir D.P.M.K., J.P.**
JUDICIARY: **Judge of the Supreme Court**	**— Hon. Justice Ibrahim bin Manan, D.J.K.**

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

ADMINISTRATION:

Comptroller of Royal Household, Kelantan	— Y.B. Dato Abdul Mallek bin Haji Mohamed, SPMK, SJMK.
Master of Ceremonies	— Y.B.M. Tengku Abdul Aziz bin Tengku Mohd. Hamzah, DK.,SJMK.
Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Sultan	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Mohd. Yusoff bin • Muhammad, PMK., SMK.
A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Sultan	— Y.B.M. Tengku Ariff bin Tengku Long Abdul Rahman, DJMK., SK.
A.D.C. to H.H. Tengku Mahkota	— Nik Mohd. Kamal bin Haji Nik Yusoff.

STATE SECRETARIAT

State Secretary	- Y.B. Dato Hashim bin Haji Mohammed, SPMK., SJMK.
State Financial Officer	- Y.A. Bhg. Dato Haji Mohd. Yusoff bin Hassan, DPMK.
Deputy State Secretary	- Y.B. Dato Abdul Mallek bin Haji Mohamed, SPMK., SJMK.
Principal Asst. Secretary	- Y.A. Bhg. Dato Nik Sulaiman bin Haji Nik Daud, DPSK., PMK.
Assistant Secretary 'A'	• Enche Ahmad Noordin bin Wahab, PMK., SMK.
Assistant Secretary 'B'	- Enche Hassan bin Haji Hussein, SMK.
Secretary to Menteri Besar	- Nik Ishak bin Haji Nik Daud, SMK.
Secretary to State Civil Service Commission	- Enche Mohd. Yusoff bin Hussein, SMK.
Chinese Affairs Officer	Enche Choong Peng Por, ASK., SMK.
Political Secretary to Menteri Besar	• Enche Khaider bin Khatib, PMK., JP.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Kota Bahru	• Y.A. Bhg. Dato Nik Sulaiman bin Haji Nik Daud, DPSK., PMK.
Ulu Kelantan	- Y.A. Bhg. Dato Haji Nik Mustapha bin Nik Abdullah, DPMK.
Pasir Mas	• Y.M. Tengku Abdul Rahman bin Tengku Zainal Abidin, PMK.
Tanah Merah	- Y.A. Bhg. Dato Wan Mohamed bin Yusoff, DPSK., PMK., SMK.
Pasir Puteh	- Y.A. Bhg. Dato Mohd. Ariffin bin Abdul Ghani, DPMK.
Bach ok	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Hassan bin Mohamed, BSK
Machang	• Y.A. Brs. Enche Hassan bin Ahmi SMK.

HEADS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

State Legal Adviser	- Y.B. Dato Idris bin Yusoff, DPSK.. SMK.
Chairman State Service Commission	- Y.B. Dato Nik Hussein bin Nik Zainal SPSK., DPMK., DJMK.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Mufti Kerajaan	Y.A. Dato Haji Mohd. Noor bin Haji Ibrahim, SJMK.
Commissioner of Land & Mines	Y.A. Brs. Enche Akasah bin Haji Abdul Rahman, PSK.
State Development Officer	Y.A. Brs. Enche Tajol Aros bin Ahmad.
State Treasurer	Y.A. Brs. Dato Wan Hussein bin Mohamed, DPMK., SMK., PB.
State Engineer	Y.A.Brs. Enche Shamsuri bin Haji Ali.
State Drainage & Irrigation Engineer	Y.A. Brs. Enche Shahrizaila bin Abdullah.
State Agricultural Officer	Y.A. Brs. Enche Mohd. Ridzuan bin Mohd. Noh, BSK
State Veterinary Officer	Y.A. Brs. Dr. Nik Mahmood bin Nik Mohamed
State Forest Officer	Y.A. Brs. Enche Othman bin Abdul Manan.
State Social Welfare Officer	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Shariff bin Ismail
State Planning Officer	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Ho Khong Ming
State Fire Officer	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Jaafar bin Mohd. Salleh, SK.
Kadhi Besar	• S.A.F. Tuan Haji Yusoff bin Haji Mohd. Othman
Asst. Controller of Inland Revenue	- Y.A. Brs. Enche K.R. Subramaniam
Asst. Controller of Immigration	-Y.A. Brs. Tuan Haji Mahmood bin Haji Abdullah.
Asst. Commanding Officer, Local Defence Corps (Territorial Army)	- Y.A.S. Capt. Ab. Rahman bin Ismail
Asst. Commissioner for Co-operative Development	- Y.A.S. Enche Meor Ahmad Rashidi bin Haji Meor Burhanuddin
Asst. Public Trustee	- Y.A. Brs. Tuan Haji Mohamed bin Hussein, SMK.
Asst. Protector of Orang Asli	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Osman bin Mohd. Idris
Meteorological Supervisor	- Y.A. Brs. Enche S. Jesudason
Inspector of Machinery	- Y.A. Brs. Enche N. Purana Chandran
Fisheries Officer	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Siew Kuan Tow
Postmaster	- Y.A. Brs. Tuan Haji Othman bin Mohd. Said
Controller, Radio Malaysia East Region	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Mohd. Dom Madzi bin Ibrahim
Asst. Controller of Customs	- Y.A. Brs. Enche Shahbudin bin Mohamed

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Registration Officer	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Mohd Salleh bin Haji Ishak**
Surveyor-in-Charge Topographical Party No. 4	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Chan Peng Yue**
Officer-in-Charge, Civil Defence	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Ibrahim bin Mohamed**
Supplies Officer	— **Y.A. Brs. Tuan Syed Hussain bin Tuan Sulong**
Project Engineer, Kemubu Irrigation Project	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Lim Hun Soon**
Co-ordinator Kemubu Irrigation Project	— **Y.A. Brs. Tuan Haji Mohd. Hariri bin Abu Taif**
Head, Land Settlement Scheme	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Abdul Kadir bin Abu Bakar**
Principal, Teacher Training College	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche V. Samasundram**
State MARA Officer	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Abdul Aziz bin Mohd. Ariff**
State Replanting Officer	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Abdul Aziz bin Pagon**
Chief Religious Supervisor	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Abdul Fattah bin Haji Idris.**
Public Prosecutor	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Abdul Rahman bin Abdullah**
State Religious Teachers Inspector	— **Y.A. Brs. Drs. Abdul Ghani bin Idris**
Deputy Game Warden	— **Y.A. Brs. Enche Musa bin Noordin**
Officer Administering State Land Development Board	— **Y.A. Bhg. Dato Haji Nik Mahmood bin Daud, DPSK..PMK.**
President, Town Board	— **Y.B. Dato Haji Nik Abdullah bin Haji Nik Hussain, DPMK.**

OTHER HEADS OF FEDERAL **DEPARTMENTS**

Chief Police Officer	— **Y.A. Setia Dato Ibrahim bin Mohd. Mohaidin, KMN.**
Officer Commanding HQ 7 Bn. Malay Regiment, Pengkalan Chepam K.B.	— Y.A.S. Lt. Col Yahya bin Yusoff
Senior President Sessions Court	— Y.B. Enche Abdul Malek bin Haji Ahmad
Chief Medical & Health Officer	— Y.A. Brs. Dr. Mehar Singh Gill
Chief Education Officer	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Saw Chee Leng
Chief Surveyor	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Poh Sin Bin
State Information Officer	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Hassan bin Hussain

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

State Commissioner for Labour	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Chew Kim Seng
State Geologist	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Aw Peck Chin
State Cultural Officer	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Mohamed bin Mohd. Noor.
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Yau Siew Meng
State Auditor	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Rushidi bin Ahmad
Controller of Telecoms	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Khoo Seng Keat
Bankruptcy Officer	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Ali bin Isa
Superintendent of Prisons	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Ismail bin Yahaya, SK.
Supervisor of Elections	— Y.A. Brs. Enche A. Thiyaga Raja
Head, Anti-Corruption Agency	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Abdul Wahid bin Shamsuddin
District Manager, N.E.B.	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Lee Kee Lim
District Traffic Superintendent, Malayan Railways	— Y.A. Brs. Enche J'swant Singh
Officer-in-Charge FAMA	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Hassan bin Haji Sulaiman
Airport Manager, Civil Aviation	— Y.A. Brs. Enche P.A. Peris
State Smallholders Advisory Officer	— Y.A. Brs. Tuan Haji Abdul Rahman bin Panjang Aris
State Community Development Officer	— Y.A. Brs. Enche Hussein bin Isa, PB., AMN., PPN.

Local Councils

Kota Bharu: Pangkal Kalang, Peringat, Kadok, Kubang Kerian
Ulu Kelantan Bertam, Dabong, Manek Urai, Gua Musang, Kuala Balah
Pasir Puteh: Cherang Ruku
Pasir Mas: Rantau Panjang, To' Uban, Gual Periok
Tumpat: Wakaf Bharu
Tanah Merah: Tanah Merah, Kusial Bharu, Gual Ipoh
Machang: Pulai Chondong, Temangan
Bachok: Jelawat, Pauh Lima

Transport (as on 1/1/70)

a. Length of roads: State Roads — 362.4 miles
Federal Roads - 158.36 miles

Post Offices

a. No. of Post Offices — 9

b. List of Towns — Kota Bharu, Ulu Kelantan, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, Machang, Tumpat, Bachok, Tanah Merah dan Temangan.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Finance **(For the year 1970)**

a. State Revenue -$14,093,692

b. State Expenditure - $21,860,983

Agriculture

a. Main crops and acreage under cultivation:

Rubber — 257,300 acres

Padi — 190,000 acres

Oil Palm — 8,800 acres

Coconut — 41,000 acres

Medical

Hospital - 2: 1. Rumah Sakit Umum, Kota Bharu (639 beds)

2. **Rumah Sakit Daerah, Kuala Krai** (67 **beds).**

Main Health Centres — 5: **I.Machang**

2. Dabong

3. Pasir Puteh

4. Wakaf Che Yeh

5. Pasir Mas.

Sub-Health Centres — 16

Midwife cum Clinics (M.C.Cs.) — 66

Specialists — 8:

1. State Physician

2. Obstetrician

3. Anaesthetist

4. Radiologist

5. Pathologist

6. Dental Specialist

7. Paediatrician

8. Eye Specialist.

Medical Officers — 16

Medical and Health Officers — 3

Health Officers — **2**

Principal Dental Officer — 1

Dental Surgeon — 6

Housemen **(Dental)** — **2**

Welfare

a. No. of Homes — 1 (Rumah Kebajikan Taman Kemumin, Pengkalan Chepa, Kota Bharu).

Tourism

a. Places worth visiting:

(¡) Beach of Passionate Love, Kota Bharu.

(ii) Pantai Irama, Bachok.

(iii) Pantai Dasar, Sabak, Kota Bharu.

(iv) Dalam Rhu, Semerak, Pasir Puteh.

(v) Farrers Fall, Pasir Puteh.

Industry

a. Songket, batek and silverware.

Malacca

mm
m>w.mi

Governor

TUN HAJI ABDUL MALEK BIN YUSUF, S.M.N., Dato' Maha Kurnia, was appointed Governor of the State of Malacca, on 31st August, 1959 for a term of four years, again on 31st August, 1963 for a further term of four years, and again on 31st August, 1967 for a further term of four years. Born 9th August, 1899, at Kampong Chengkau, Rembau, Negri Sembilan. Educated 1907 at Chengkau Malay School and 1910 at Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. Appointed Malay Officer, Kuala Pilah in 1917 and Assistant District Officer, Kuala Pilah in 1919. In 1921, passed Law Examinations for Malayan Civil Service Cadet. Served in Seremban District Office and in Jelebu and Rembau Land Offices 1922 - 1925. Secretary, Town Board, Seremban and Licensing Officer, Motor Vehicles, Negeri Sembilan in 1925. Visited Thailand in 1927 and again in 1959 and England, Scotland and the continent in 1938. He served in various Land Offices in Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Selangor and Perak from 1927 to 1938. After World War II, he was acting District Judge, Selangor and Tanjong Malim in 1946 and in the same year was appointed Principal Assistant Secretary B, Malayan Union Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.

In 1948, he was promoted to Class 1 B Officer in the Malayan Civil Service and was appointed Mentri Besar, Negeri Sembilan in that year. In 1949, he retired from the Malayan Civil Service but continued in the appointment of Mentri Besar, Negeri Sembilan. He went on pilgrimage to Mecca in 1950. In 1952, he visited the Philippines, Hong Kong and Japan. He finally retired from the appointment of Mentri Besar, Negeri Sembilan in 1953. Conferred the title of Dato Maha Kurnia, Negri Sembilan on 10th March, 1954. He was appointed a Member of the Public Services Appointment and Promotions Board in 1954 and was appointed a Permanent Member, Public Services Commission (Designate) Federation of Malaya in 1957. And in the same year, he was appointed Speaker, Federal Legislative Council until its dissolution on 27th June, 1959. While in the service, he served on several Government Boards and Committees. He was awarded the Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (S.M.N.).by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the occasion of His Majesty's Installation on January 4, 1961.

Geography

Situated on the western coast, its neighbours are Negri Sembilan to the north and Johore to the south. Its greatest length from north to south is 25 miles and . from east to west 43'/« miles. Its total area is 640 square miles.

Most of Malacca is padi and rubber land, with three principal rivers, the Linggi, Kesang and Malacca.

It has six hills over 1,000 feet in height: Bukit Bemban 11,594 feet); Batang Malaka (1,420); Batu Lebar (1,415); Batu Tiga (1,346); Batu Asahan (1,290) and Sedanan (1,093).

History

Malacca is steeped in ancient history. The ruler of Tumasik (later to be known as Singapore) was forced out by the forces of Majapahit about 1376 and fled to Malacca, then a little fishing village. He founded an infant Malay State which in the next century grew to great importance. Its port was thronged by traders from many nations. Small settlements of Javanese, Chinese and others were established there. By the end of the 15th century, it had extended its sway over the Malay Peninsula.

The Malay kingdom of Malacca came to an end in 1511 when, after fierce fighting, the town was captured by a Portuguese fleet under Alfonso d'Albuquerque. The Malay ruler. Sultan Mahmud, fled to Johore where, in the course of time, he set up a new kingdom which became known as Riau-Johore.

The Portuguese held Malacca until 1641 when they were dispossessed by the Dutch, who stayed in Malacca until 1795 when they were replaced by the British, during the Napoleonic wars. Malacca was, however, returned to the Dutch in 1841 in accordance with the Convention of London, but finally returned to the British under the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of Holland of 1824.

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June, 1969:

	Males	Females	Total
Malays*	105,671	113,957	219,628
Chinese	87,184	82,781	169,965
Indians & Pakistanis	18,846	16.285	35,131
Others	4,715	4,065	8,780
Total	216,416	217,088	433,504

* Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the state.

State Symbols

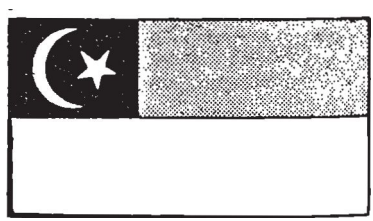
Flag

The colours of the State Flag are as follows:-

Royal blue insert with yellow crescent moon and yellow five-pointed star.

Red and White.

All the colours used are the same as those for flag of Malaysia.



Description of State Crest

Blazon: Tierce in pale: the first division a pillar or; the second division a Malacca Tree "Pokok Melaka" proper; the third division a pillar gules. A chief azure thereon five Malay Keris sheathed or.

The Shield ensigned by a Crescent within the horns a Star of five points or; and supported by two mousedeer (pelandok) proper, standing upon a scroll bearing the motto (in Romanised Malay and in Malay characters) "Bersatu Tegoh" and the word "Melaka".

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Chief Minister

Yang Amat Berhormat Dato' Haji Talib bin Hj. Karim, D.K.S.J., J.P., was born in 1911 at Alor Gajah, Malacca. Married Norkiah binti Hashim. Educated at High School, Malacca. Returned unopposed in elections to "Settlement Council" Malacca pre-Merdeka 1955 and nominated to Settlement Executive Council. Elected for the second time to Malacca's State Legislative Assembly for Alor Gajah Constituency and nominated as member of the State Executive Council in 1959. Re-elected in 1964 for the third time to Malacca's State Legislative Assembly and elected Speaker Elected Chief Minister on 6th October, 1967. Re-elected in 1969 for the 4th time to Malacca's State Legislative Assembly and served as Chief Minister for the second time on 12th May, 1969.

State Secretaries

State Secretary: Enche Abu Mansor bin Haji Hassan, KMS., SMS.
Assistant State Secretary A: Enche Asnan bin Pi'i
Assistant State Secretary B: Enche Ali bin Shafie
Assistant State Secretary C: Enche Goh Chin Wah (acting)
Assistant State Secretary D: Enche Amir Ishak bin Mohd. Noordin
Assistant State Secretary E: Enche Yeow Woon Seng, PJK.

Legislative Assembly

***Y.A.B. Chief Minister, Dato' Hj. Talib bin Karim, DKSJ., JP. (Alor Gajah)**
***Dato' Tan Cheng Swee, DKSJ., JP. (Kota Utara)**
***Y.B. Enche Mohamed bin Hj. Abdul Rahman, AMN., JP. (Batu Berendam)**
***Y.B. Tuan Hj. Abdul Ghani bin Ali (Ramuan China)**
***Y.B. Enche Abdul Hadi bin Abas, JP. (Kandang)**
***Y.B. Enche Mohamed Jiddi bin Abdullah, PJK. (Rim)**
Y.B. Enche Ng Chong Chee, KMN., PJK. (Semabok)
Y.B. Enche Yeow Kay, PJK., JP (Pulau Sebang)
Y.B. Enche Tan Nai Kwi, AMN., JP. (Jasin)
Y.B. Tuan Hj. Ahmad bin Hj. Joned (Batang Melaka)
Y.B. Enche Abdullah bin Samad (Sungai Baru)
Y.B. Tuan Hj. Ahmad bin Hj. Manaf, PPN (Tanjong Kling)
Y.B. Tuan Hj. Abdul Ghani bin Ishak, AMN. (Masjid Tanah)
Y.B. Enche Hussain bin Hj. Yahya (Serkam)
Y.B. Tuan Hj. Ahmad Dahlan bin Hj. Salleh, PJK. (Sungai Rambai)
Y.B. Enche Tan Giap Seng (Kota Selatan)
Y.B. Enche Michael Khong Chye Huat (Kota Tengah)
Y.B. Enche Bernard Sta Maria (Kota Timor)'
Y.B. Enche Ho Mong Yew (Kota Barat)
Y.B. Enche Lim Yak Tye (Bukit Rambai)
: * Members of Executive Council

Heads of Departments

State Secretary: Enche Abu Mansor bin Hj. Hassan, SMS., PDIN.
Legal Adviser: Enche Abdullah bin Ngah, PUP.
Financial Officer (state): Enche Kamarulzaman bin Abdul Rahman
Secretary, Council Meeting: Enche Amir Ishak bin Mohd. Nordin
State Secretary: Abu Mansor bin Haji Hassan, KMN., SMS.
Legal Advisor, N.S./Malacca, Seremban: Abdullah bin Ngah
State Financial Officer: Kamarulzaman bin Abdul Rahman
Director of Lands and Mines: Kamarulzaman bin Abdul Rahman
District Officer, Malacca Tengah: Azmeer bin Rashid
D.O., Alor Gajah: Mustaffa bin Mohd. Amin, PJK., AMN.
D.O., Jasin: Abdul Hadi bin Haji Sidek, PJK.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Director of State Agriculture: Talib bin Majid, PJK.
Director of Public Works Dept.: Foo Fook Foo
State Treasurer: Looi Hoong Heng (s)
Engineer of Drainage and Irrigation: Tan Jin Tun
State Veterinary Officer: R.T. Renganathan (acting)
Welfare Officer: Abu Bakar bin Haji Zamzam
Senior Officer, Chinese Affairs: Goh Chin Wah (acting)
District Forestry Officer, Jasin: Ong Kar Bor (acting)
Game Warden, N.S./Sei./Malacca, Seremban: Abdul Rahman bin Shamsuddin
President, Islamic Religion, Malacca: Sheikh Said bin Sheikh Mohamed, PPN.
State Development Officer: Tengku Ali bin Tengku Yusof
State Planning Officer: T. Mahesan
State Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, N.S./Malacca, Seremban: D.N. Welch
State Forestry Officer, N.S./Malacca, Seremban: Muhammed bin Jabil

Heads of Federal Departments

Director Co-operative Development: Abdul Manaf bin Hashim
Controller of Telecoms., N.s./Malaccci, Seremban: Ng Ek Poh
Chief Education Officer: V. Murugasu
Chief Medical Health Officer: Dr. B.D.S. Edward
Chief Police Officer: Mohd. Haniff bin Omar, KMN., PPT.
Director of Survey: Jalil bin Haji Yunus
Deputy Director of Immigration: G. Arulanathan
Judge, Supreme Court: N. Sharma
Fisheries Administrative Officer: Cheah Eng Kean
Principal, Malay Lady Teachers' College: Che E.M. Pereira, AMN., PJK.
Controller of Posts, N.S./Malacca, Seremban: Abu Bakar bin Mohd. Said
Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles: C.T. Chong
Auditor: S. Bulwant Singh
Principal, Henry Gurney School: V.F. Rozario, AMN., PJK.
Asst. Director. Income Tax: Lim Ann Tiah
State Information Officer: Quek Kim Tee, PJK.
Director of Labour: P. Shanmugam
State MARA Officer: Mohd. Mokhtar bin Haji Ibrahim
Superintendent, General Elections: Othman bin Sutan
Manager, Airport: T. Cumarasamy
Deputy Public Prosecutor, N.S./Malacca, Seremban: Ahmad bin Abdul
Officer, Civil Defence: Tan Ooi Meng
Assistant in-charge of Meteorological Station: S. Jesudason
Harbour Master: Capt. Monisan bin Othman (acting)
State Youth, Culture and Sports Officer: Idrus bin Haji Abu Bakar
Secretary, Municipal Council: Chua Ban Chuan, PJK. (acting)
(a) Area Manager, NEB: Rajinder Singh
(b) Senior District Manager NEB: Lean Chin Keat
Area Value Officer, N.S./Malacca, Negri Sembilan: Mohd. Azmi Ariffin
Deputy Assistant Enforcement Officer, E.P.F.: Ng Teck Höh
Manager, Labour Exchange: Chow Kok Heng
Chief, Anti-Corruption Body: Syed Abu Bakar bin Ahmad
Acting Protector of Aborigines, N.S./Malacca, Seremban: Kahar bin Haji Abdul Majid
First Brigadier General, Terendak Camp: Brig. Gen. Mustaffa bin Adbuüah JSD., PJK., SMT., AMS.
Commanding Officer, Police Field Force, Tampin: Ismail bin Abdull|ali,

Districts

Malacca has three administrative districts — Melaka Tengah, Jasin and Alor Gajah, each with a district officer.

Each district is also served by a Local Government called Rural District Council with the District Officer as Chairman of the Council.

Malacca District Office

Address: Stadthuys, Church Street, Malacca — Tel. Malacca 3301
District Officer: Enche Azmeer bin Rashid
Asst.District Officer:
(1) Enche Chia Pek Leong PJK.
(2) Enche Goh Chin Wah
(3) Enche Nor Hashim bin Hj. Mohd.

Jasin District Office
Address: 1814 m.s. Malacca/Jasin Road — Tel. Jasin 206
District Officer: Enche Abdul Hadi bin Haji Sidek PJK.
Asst. District Officer:
(1) Enche Koh Kim Ann PJK.
(2) Enche Zainudin bin Abdul Rahman
(3) Enche Lee Yuen Poh PPN

Alor Gajah District Office:
Address: 1514 m.s. Malacca/Alor Gajah Road — Tel. Alor Gajah 217
District Officer: Enche Mustaffa bin Mohd. Amin. PJK., AMN.
Asst. District Officer:
(1) Enche Mohd. Ali Azizan bin Ahmad
(2) Enche Anthony Augustus Theseira

Post Offices
No. of Post Offices — 8
Names of Towns:

1. **Malacca**
2. **Tranquerah**
3. **Alor Gajah**
4. **MasjidTannah**
5. **Terendak Camp**
6. **Jasin**
7. **Merlimau**
8. **Asahan**

Agriculture

Main Crop		Acreage under cultivation	
Rubber		246,754	
Oil palm	2,900	**Banana**	595
Coconut	11,920	**Orchard**	768
Pepper	30	**Padi**	31,859
Sago	700	**Vegetables**	1,740

Roads

The surface condition of roads in the State of Malacca is good. Except in times of abnormal wet weather, which occurs at intervals 6f between 10 to 15 years, the roads are passable to traffic at all times. Flooding, if any, occurs in only several low-lying short stretches and is of short duration.

The type and mileages of roads in the state as at 1.1.70 are as follows:—

(a) State Roads

Main Roads bituminous metalled surface	—	**170.07 miles**
" bitumen sealed surface	—	**206.96 "**
" gravel surface	—	**4.26 "**

Approach roads bituminous metalled surface	—	6.13
" " bitumen sealed surface	—	7.21
" " gravel surface	—	0.78

Total: 395.41 miles

(b) (Federal Roads)

Main roads bituminous metalled surface	—	**65.63 miles**
Main roads within Federal Land Development Authority villages		
(i) Bitumen sealed surface		**11.41 "**
(ii) Gravel surface		**6.32 "**

Total: 83.36 miles

The general condition of roads in the State of Melaka is satisfactory and they are passable to traffic at all times.

Medical

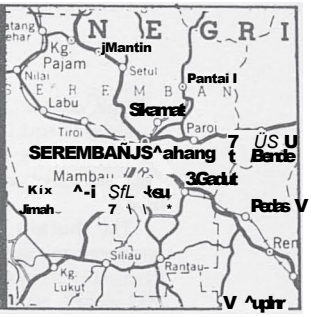
State Hospitals

General Hospital, Malacca
District Hospital, A lor Gajah
Hospital for Handicapped Children, Tanjong Kling

Types of Homes/Institutions	Names	No. of Occupants
Voluntary (subsidised by State Government Funds — general aid)	Old Peoples' Home, Ayer Salak	34 people (all males)
Voluntary (subsidised by State Government Funds — general aid)	Workers' Centre, Bukit Bahru	20 people (17 males, including 5 blind people and 6 females)
Voluntary (subsidised by State Government Funds — general aid)	Old Peoples' Home, Lendu, Alor Gajah	17 people (8 males and 9 females)
Voluntary (subsidised by State Government Funds — general aid)	Old Peoples' Home, Machap Baru, Alor Gajah	30 people (all males)
Voluntary (subsidised by State Government Funds — general aid)	Old Peoples' Home, Parit Keliling, Jasin	9 people (all males)
Voluntary (subsidised by State Government Funds — general aid)	Old Peoples' Home, Pondok Batang, Jasin	12 people (all males)
Voluntary (subsidised by State Government Funds — general aid)	Old Peoples' Home, Tua Merlimau, Jasin	10 people (a!: males)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Negri Sembilan



Head of State

HIS HIGHNESS TUANKU JA'AFAR AL-HAJ IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN AL-HAJ, D.M.N., D.K. (BRUNEI) was born in Klang,Selangor,on 19th July, 1922. He was educated at the Malay School, Sri Menanti, Kuala Pilah from 1928 to 1933 after which he studied at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak until 1941. His Highness then went to the Raffles College, Singapore but his studies were interrupted by the 2nd World War.

During the Japanese occupation, His Highness served in the Land Office, Seremban. After the liberation, His Highness served as an Assistant District Officer in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan from 1946 till 1947. A year later His Highness was transferred to the Selangor State Secretariat where he served for a few months before he proceeded to Nottingham University for further study and graduated in law obtaining an LLB degree. He also attended several courses overseas after which he held various important Government posts both at home and abroad. Prior to his assignment overseas. His Highness was an Assistant District Officer, Parit, Perak; Assistant State Secretary in Ipoh, Perak and District Officer, Tampin.

The appointments he held overseas include Malayan Attache in Washington, United States of America; First Secretary, Permanent Commission of the Federation of Malaya at the United Nations; First Secretary at the High Commission, London; Deputy High Commissioner, London; Malaysia's Ambassador in the United Arab Republic, Cairo and Malaysia's High Commissioner to Nigeria and Ghana. On 18th April, 1967, His Highness was elected the Yang Di-Pertuan Besar, Negeri Sembilan.

His Highness is an enthusiast in the field of sports. He was the champion in Tennis, Badminton and Squash Rackets when he was at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak and later at Nottingham University. He represented the State of Perak in Tennis and Cricket and served as a Vice-President of the Malayan Malays Football Association, President of the Perak Malays Football, Cricket and Hockey Associations and President of the Perak Adult Education.

His Highness married Tunku Najihah binti Tunku Besar Burhanuddin in August, 1943 and has three sons and three daughters.

Geography

Negri Sembilan has an area of 2,565 square miles and is bordered on the north by Selangor, east by Pahang and south by Malacca and Johore. The greatest length from north to south is 60 miles, from west to east 65'2 miles.

The central mountain range of Malaya runs through the State making the north-west and the centre of the State hilly. TheSungei Linggi, the main river of the State, rises in the hills north of Seremban, and the highest peak is Gunong Telapak Burok which rises to 3,915 feet The State has a sea board of about 30 miles.

The hottest months of the year are March, April and May (maximum temperature rises above 90 F) and the coolest months are December and January (minimum temperature falls to 76 — 77 F). The annual rainfall is usually 80 to 100 inches, although Jelebu has a claim to being the driest district in Malaya with an average of 65 inches of rain a year.

History

Negri Sembilan, meaning "Nine States" is actually a loose federation of only six political units:

(a) Sri Menanti (including Ulu Muar, Jempol, Terachi, Gunong Pasir and Inas); (b) Sungei Ujong; (c) Johol; (d) Jelebu; (e) Rembau and (f) Tampin.

Although the name Negri Sembilan as such first appeared only in the 19th century, there does appear to have been in existence as early as the 16th century nine States consisting of — Sungei Ujong; Klang (now part of Selangor); Jelebu; Rembau (which included Tampin); Naning (forming part of Malacca to-day); Segamat and Pasir Besar (now both in Johore); Jelai in Ina and Ulu Pahang (now incorporated into Pahang).

British influence in the area began to be exercised after 1844 but such influence was initially confined to advising the chieftains of the various units. Active physical intervention of the English began in te period of the growing influence of tin in world economy in the second half of the 19th century, the ostensible cause for intervention being the dispute arising from the alleged unjust impositions by the river chiefs of the tin trade using the Linggi River. The British entered into an agreement with the Dato' Klana of Sungei Ujong offering him protection from his rival, the Dato' Bandar, also of Sungei Ujong, and in the ensuing conflict the forces of Dato' Bandar were'defeated. In the subsequent years, British protection was extended to the other States of the Federation.

There was mention of Sungei Ujong in the Malay works of mid-14th century, but the forebears of the present inhabitants of Negri Sembilan who came from Minangkabau in Sumatra arrived here only in the 16th century although casual contacts have been known to have taken place earlier. It is these people who brought with them the customs and institutions — both social and political — known as "Adat Perpateh" that is so peculiar to this region to-day.

The present structure of the State owes its origin to an agreement signed in 1895 by which the confederation bearing the name of Negri Sembilan was formed comprising six units of Sri Menanti, Johol, Jelebu. Rembau, Tampin and Sungei Ujong. In 1898 Tuanku Muhammad was elected Ruler or 'The Yang di-Pertuan" of the entire States of Negri Sembilan and in the same year Mr. E. W. Birch was appointed the first British Resident

Shortly after the Federation of Malaya became an Independent nation in 1957, the State of Negri Sembilan adopted a new Constitution known as "The Laws of the Constitution, Negri Sembilan, 1959" which provides for a fully-elected State Executive Council and State Legislative Assembly.

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June 1969:-

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Malays *	114,177	114,702	228,879
Chinese	110,240	103,922	214,162

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Indians & Pakistanis	43,329	37,920	81,249
Others	8,250	34,883	13,033
Total	275,996	261,327	537,323

* Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State.

Constitution

There is a State Executive Council and a State Legislative Assembly — both fully elected which may pass Laws on any subject not reserved for the Federal Parliament, and also on matters relating to the Muslim Religion and Malay Customs.

The State Legislative Assembly consists of one wholly elected Chamber presided over by a Speaker who in turn is elected by the Members from one of their number. The Assembly has the right to order its own procedure and the Members enjoy Parliamentary privileges. For all practical purposes the Asembly follows the same rules of procedure as is followed in the House of Representatives in the Federal Parliament and its functions — the tabling of questions, passing of resolutions, adjournment speeches — are identical. There is one rather unusual feature in the Assembly: Three Government Officials — the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer — have right of audience and may attend all meetings; but they have no vote.

The State Executive Council is a sort of Cabinet with collective responsibility to the Legislature. The Chairman of the Executive Council is the Mentri Besar whose appointment, position and functions are parallel to those of the Prime Minister in the Federal Cabinet As-in the State Legislative Assembly, the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer enjoy, right of audience.

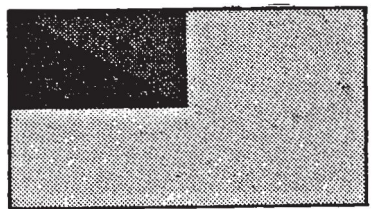
State Symbols

State Crest

On the top of the Crest appears a certain type of spear and sword. The spear is called "Changi Putri," which signifies dignity; the sword signifies justice. The nine padi stems refer to the old nine States. When the first Minangkabau Chief arrived at the upper reaches of the Muar River, he obtained a bundle of padi and settled down at that place. This is the origin of Sri Menanti which means "Rice is waiting."

Flag

The'Flag of Negri Sembilan is of unique design. The field is yellow, which shows the Ruler of the State. In the canton are two colours which divide the canton diagonally between them. At the hoist is a triangle of black which shows the Ruling Chiefs of the Luaks into which part Negri Sembilan is divided. The lower of the two triangles is red which represents the Ra'ayat.



The Flag came into use after the Confederation of Negri Sembilan in 1895.

State Anthem

"Berkat-lah Yang di-Pertuan Besar di-Negeri Sembilan, Kurniai Sehat dan Ma'amor Kasehi Ra'ayat Lanjutkan Umor, Akan Berkati Sakalian Yang Setia, Musoh-nya Habis Binasa. Berkat-lah Yang di-Pertuan Besar di-Negeri Sembilan.';. .

Honours and Awards

There are three State Honours and Awards:

(i) "Pingat Keberanian Chemerlang" (P.K.C.) is the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal which is awarded to any person who has performed, within the State of Negri Sembilan, an act of the most conspicuous gallantry and courage in circumstances of extreme personal danger.

(ii) "Pingat Pekerti Terpileh" (P.P.T.) is the Distinguished Conduct Medal which is awarded to any person who has performed, within the State of Negri Sembilan, an act or series of acts constituting distinguished and gallant conduct in dangerous circumstances.

(iii) "Pinga Jasa Kebaktian" (P.J.K.) is the Meritorious Service Medal which is awarded to any person who has performed service of conspicuous merit to the State other than an act of gallantry, such service being characterised by resource and devotion to duty, including prolonged service marked by exceptional ability, merit and exemplary conduct.

Mentri Besar

Mansor bin Othman, born in Kuala Pilah on January 12, 1924. Educated at Malay School in Kuala Pilah — passed Standard V. In January 1934, joined Tunku Mohamed English School, Kuala Pilah and passed Senior Cambridge in December, 1940. In 1941, joined Raffles College (Arts stream). During World War Two (1942— 1945), worked as a clerk in Police Department. Re-joined Raffles College and completed third year, obtaining his diploma (1946— 1948). In 1949, he joined Tunku Mohamed School in Kuala Pilah as a teacher; then he went to King George V School, Seremban, as a teacher from 1950 — 1951. Joined the University of Malaya and obtained an Honours degree (1952 — 1953). After passing out from the University of Malaya, he became an Education Officer in Negri Sembilan until the end of 1953. Joined the Shell Company in January 1954 until July 1965. In 1959, he was appointed a District Manager in Penang. From 1962— 1964, he was the Installation Manager with Shell in Port Swettenham. Public Relations Officer Shell Malaya Berhad from 1964 — 1965. In July 1965, he was seconded by Shell to serve with MARA as a Director of Training for two years. Elected Mentri Besar of Negri Sembilan after the General Elections in May 1969. He successfully contested Sri Menanti state constituency.

Legislative Assembly

Y.A.B.	**Enche Mansor bin Othman, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Mentri Besar, Negri Sembilan) (Sri Menanti)**
Y.B.	**Puan Sapiah binti Talib, A.M.N. (Johol)**
Y.B.	**Enche Abdul Kadir bin Abdullah, A.M.N. (Ulu Muar)**
Y.B.	**Dato Md. Idris bin Matsil, J.M.N., J.P., P.J.K. (Pilah)**
Y.B.	**Enche S.V. Veloo (Veloo s/o Saminathan) J.P., P.J.K. (Rantau)**
Y.B.	**Enche Liew Ah Kim (Sungei Ujong)**
Y.B.	**Enche Chen Man Hin (Rahang)**
Y.B.	**Tuan Haji Redza bin Haji Mohd. Said, J.P., PJ.K. (Terentang)**
Y.B.	**Enche Dahalan bin Aman (Kota)**
Y.B.	**Enche Md. Taha bin Abd. Talib, A.M.N., P.J.K., P.P.T., K.M.N. (Tampin)**
Y.B.	**Enche Lim Heng Seng, P.J.K. (Gemas)**
Y.B.	**Enche Oh Keng Seng (Jimah)**
Y.B.	**Enche Chin Chan Sung (Lukut)**
Y.B.	**Tuan Haji Hassan bin Haji Ahmad (Si-Rusa)**
Y.B.	**Enche Lee Geok Shean (Pasir Panjang)**
Y.B.	**Enche Soorian Arjuan (Linggi)**
Y.B.	**Enche Lim Kim Kee, PJ.K., K.M.N. (Kuala Klawang)**

Y.B. Enche Aminuddin bin Abdul Manaf, P.J.K.. K.M.N., J.P. (Pertang)
Y.B. Enche Thong Hiang Kim, P.J.K. (Bahau)
Y.B. Enche Yee Kok Ching (Rompin)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd. Khatib bin Mohd. Noor, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Jempol)
Y.B. Enche Zainal Abidin bin Mohd. Lati, B.E.M., A.M.N., P J.K. (Lenggeng)
Y.B. Enche Ahmad bin Abdul Manaf, P.J.K., A.M.N. (Labu)
Y.B. Enche Sinnathamby Seeveratnam (Bukit Nanas)

DISTRICTS

The state is divided into six districts.

Seremban District

Administrative Centre: Seremban
District Officer: Enche Hamid bin Haji Hassan, P.D.L.N., P.J.K.

Kuala Pilah District

Administrative Centre: Kuala Pilah
District Officer: Enche Sulaiman bin Mohamed Don, P.D.L.N., P.J.K.

Jelebu District

Administrative Centre: Kuala Klawang
District Officer: Enche Mohd. Talha bin Haji Abdul Rahman, P.D.L.N.

Rembau District

Administrative Centre: Rembau
District Officer: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Ismail, P.D.L.N.

Port Dickson District

Administrative Centre: Port Dickson
District Officer: Enche Ahmad bin Wan Rasdi, P.D.L.N., P J.K.

Tampin District

Administrative Centre: Tampin
District Officer: Enche Shahdan bin Abdul Manas, P.D.L.N.

State Capital

Seremban is the capital of the State of Negri Sembilan. It is the seat of administration in the State.

Local Government

Local Council

Seremban District		**Kuala Pilah District**
(a) Local Council, Rasah		(a) Local Council, Bahau
(b) Local Council, Rahang		(b) Local Council, Johol/A. Mawang
(c) Local Council, Mambau		**Jelebu District**
(d) Local Council, Pajam		(a) Local Council, Titi
(e) Local Council, Mantin		(b) Local Council, Pertang
Tampin District	—	(a) Local Council, Gedok
Port Dickson District	—	(a) Local Council, Jimah

Roads

Road Mileage

Federal roads	-	**334.47 miles**
State roads	-	**581.57 miles**
Total	-	**916.04 miles**

Post Offices

There are 18 Post Offices in the State. They are in the following tovyns: Seremban, Seremban North, Sungei Gadut, Mantin, Nilai, Port Dickson,

Siliau, Rembau, Tampin, Batang Melaka, Gemas, Kuala Klawang, Kuala Pilah, Bahau, Tanjong Ipoh, Si Rusa, Johol.

Finance

Actual earning	Actual Expenditure
1969	1969
$21,815,703.94	$23,142.215.81
Estimated Earning	**Estimated Expenditure**
1970	1970
$24,112,055	$26,450.364

Medical

Hospitals	
Clinics	
Rural Health Main Centres	2
Health Sub-Centres	15
Maternal and Child Health Centres	4
Midwives Quarters/Clinics	61
Static Dispensary	2
Doctors	
Administrative	3
Specialists	5
Doctors	25
M.O. Health	4
House Doctors	8
Registrars	1
Dental Officers	
Administrative	1
Dental Officers	11
Dental Specialist	1

Welfare

Welfare	*No. of inmates cared for at present*	*Maximum Accommodation*
Federal Institutions		
Negri Sembilan Children's Home	247	250
Negri Sembilan Old Persons' Home	73	75
Negri Sembilan State Non-Governmental Homes Pustaka		
Muslim Orphanage Ulu Gadong, Rembau	38	50
Jelebu Old People's Home (Titi)	9	20
Kuala Pilah Old People's Home (Bukit Gelugor)	11	12
Tampin Old People's Home	19	20
Rembau Old People's Home	18	20
Seremban Old People's Home (Sikamat New Village)	14	40
Mahsan Old Persons' Home	15	20
Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus Seremban	13	75

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Pahang

Head of State

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SULTAN SIR ABU BAKAR RI'AYATUDDIN AL-MU'ADZAWI SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM AL-MU'TASIM BILLAH AL-SULTAN ABDULLAH D.K., S.I.M.P., D.M.N., D.K.(Brunei), D.K.(Johor), D.K.(Kedah), D.K.(Perak), G.C.M.G. Sultan of Pahang. Born 29th May, 1904. Succeeded his father to the throne on 23rd. June, 1932. Educated at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. He toured Europe in 1932, England in 1937, the Dutch Indies in 1938, England again in 1949, Australia in 1960 and America in 1965. He is a patron of the Pahang Cricket and Football Association, the Malayan Polo Association, Boy Scouts Association, the Malayan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Red Cross Society of Pahang, St. John Ambulance Association of Pahang, Rotary Club of Kuantan and Pahang Tennis Association. A good polo player, his other hobbies are tennis, golf, billiards, swimming, boating and chess. The silver jubilee of his reign was celebrated on 29th May, 1957.

Geography

The largest state in Malaya, Pahang has a coastline of 130 miles on the China Sea, with an area of 13,820 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Trengganu and Kelantan, on the west by Perak, on the southwest by Selangor and Negri Sembilan and on the south by Johore.

More than three-quarters of Pahang is still dense jungle, some unexplored. The greater part of the country though is fairly flat, intersected with numerous rivers and streams. In the north, north-west and south-west, mountain ranges separate the state from Kelantan, Trengganu, Perak and Selangor. Several mountains rise over 6,000 feet.

The Pahang River (297 miles) is the longest in the peninsula. Its principal tributaries are the Tembeling, Jelai and Lipis.

History

Cha Ju Kua, a Chinese, writing about 1225 A.D., mentions Pahang as being subject to the old Sumatran Buddhist Kingdom of Sri Vijaya. Chinese records of the 15th century speak of the people of Pahang making human sacrifices. In that century, Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca captured the Ruler of Pahang and married his daughter. Before the old Malacca Royal House died out in 1699, its Pahang branch provided several rulers for the senior throne of Johore.

In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang,

promising British help in the event of external attack and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at its capital. In 1888, the Sultan asked for, and was given, British protection and the appointment of a Resident.

The seat of government was moved on 27th August, 1955 from Kuala Lipis in the interior to Kuantan on the coast.

Pekan, south of Kuantan and situated near the mouth of the Pahang River, was the original capital. It is now the seat of the Ruler, Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Sir Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'd-din Al-Muadzam Shah, D.K., S.I.M.P., D.M.N., O.K. (Brunei) D.K. (Johore), D.K. (Kedah) D.K. (Perak), G.C.M.G.

Other main towns in Pahang are Temerloh, Mentakab, Bentong, Raub (the centre of gold mining in the country) and Jerantut.

Most of the Malays in Pahang grow rice and work in rubber. North of Kuala Lipis is a gutta percha estate, believed to be the only one of its kind in the British Commonwealth. Near Jerantut is a thriving hemp industry.

Pahang has two game reserves. The Krau and the Taman Negara (King George V National Park). The former covers 161,280 acres, mostly in the Temerloh district.

The National Park also takes in country from Kelantan and Trengganu; in the Park, Pahang has given 613,120 acres of mountain and jungle land in the north-west. In it are to be found elephant, rhinoceros, seladang, tapir and sambhur.

The Pahang Consolidated Company's Concession tin mines at Sungei Lembing is said to have the deepest underground tin mine in the world.

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June, 1969:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Malays *	**130,812**	**128,804**	**259,616**
Chinese	**81,261**	**72,966**	**154,227**
Indians & Pakistanis	**18,069**	**15,309**	**33,378**
Others	**3,717**	**1,805**	**5,522**
Total	**233,859**	**218,884**	**452,743**

** Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State.*

State Symbols

Flag

It was originally full black, the colour of the Bendahara of Pahang who held his appointment as "Chief Minister" from the Sultan of Riau, then the overlord. In 1887, when the Bendahara became Sultan, he added the Royal White to his flag, to indicate his rise in status. The State Flag is now two equal strips of white and black, the former resting on the latter. White represents the Ruler whose authority rests on the people. Black represents the people whose rights coi ' not be alienated by the Ruler without their consent. The symbolism of the risg is therefore based on democratic ideals.

Crest

It consists of a spearhead supported by two crossed elephant tusks, it came into use after the accession of the late Sultan Mahmud to the throne of Pahang in 1913. The spearhead is a replica of the head of the large spear,

which is the principal item of the state regalia, a symbol of authority like the mace. Regarding the tusks, it must be remembered that in Malay history, elephant tusks were much associated with Malay royalty and royal pageants. The last Malay Sultan of Malacca faced the Portuguese invaders riding on an elephant.

State Decorations

Darjah KerabatSri Indra Mahkota Pahang Yang Amat di-Hormati: D.K.
Darjah Kebesaran Mahkota Pahang Yang Amat Mulia:
Peringkat Pertama — *Sri Indra Mahkota Pahang.* — **S.I .M.P.**
Peringkat Kedua — *Darjah Indra Mahkota Pahang.* — **D.I .M.P.**
Peringkat Ketiga — *Sri Mahkota Pahang.* — **S.M.P.**
Pinga t Gajah Perwira. — **P .G. P.**
Pingat Kelakuan Terpuji.— **P.K.T.**
PingatJasa Kebaktian. —**P.J.K.**

State Legislative Assembly

Dato' Pentara Raja Tan Sri Haji Yahya bin Haji Mohd. Seh, SIMP., PSM., PJK., JP. — Menteri Besar.
YB. Dato' Haji Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad, DIMP., AMN., JP.
YB. Dato Yeop Sendiri bin Haji Hussin, AMN., PJK., JP.
YB. Dato' Muhammad bin Jusoh, DIMP., AMN.
YB. Dato' Haji Abu Bakar bin Haji Ahmad, DIMP., PJK.
YB. Enche Ibrahim bin Arshad, AMN., JP.
YB. Enche Lum Wah Kum, PPN., JP.
YB. Dato' Awang Ngah bin To'Muda Haji Ibrahim.
YB. Enche' Ong Seong Seung, PJK., JP.
YB. Enche Mohd. Khairuddin bin Mohd. Kawi, AMN.
YB. Tuan Haji Mohd. Yusof bin Haji Long, AMN., PJK.
YB. Dato Setia Pahlawan Pahang Syed Abdullah bin Syed Ali.
YB. Datin Mohimon binti Haji Harun, AMN., JP.
YB. Tuan Haji Mohd. Mokhtar bin Haji Mohd. Daud.
YB. Enche Abu Samah bin Idris, PPN., PJK.
YB. Enche Chow Seng Toong, PPN.
YB. Dr. Loke Kwok Kheong.
YB. Enche Wan Abdul Rahman bin Wan Ibrahim.
YB. Wan Ahmad Tajuddin bin Wan Hassan.
YB. Tengku Mustapha bin Tengku Seti
YB. Enche Lo Chiew Chuan
YB. Enche S. Sivasubramaniam
YB. Enche Dzulkifli bin Ismail
YB. Enche Wong Lok Hoi J.P.

DISTRICTS

Pahang has eight administrative districts.

Kuantan District

District Officer: Enche Abdul Hamid bin Haji Abu Bakar PDLN.

Pekan District

District Officer: Enche Zainal Abidin bin Maamor, PDLN, JP.

Temerloh District

District Officer: YM. Raja Brima Sulong bin Raja Rome, PDLN., PJK.

Bentong District

District Officer: Enche Ismail bin Haji Abdullah, PDLN., JP.

Raub District

District Officer: Enche Abu Kassim bin MatSaman, PDLN.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Kuala Lipis District

District Officer: Tuan Haji Osman bin Moh Baki, PDLN., AMN., PJK.

Jerantut District

District Officer:'Enche Mokhtar bin Haji Awang, PDLN.

Cameron Highlands District

District Officer: Vacant.

Heads of Department

State Secretary: Y.B. Tunku Dato Shahriman bin Tunku Suiaiman, DIMP, PJK.

State Legal Adviser: Y.B. Inche Annuar bin Zainal Abidin.

State Financial Officer: Y.B. Inche Nik Badlishah b. Nik Abdullah

State Commissioner of Land and Mines: Tuan Haji Mohd. Tammat bin Haji Mohd. Yaakob JSD. SMP.

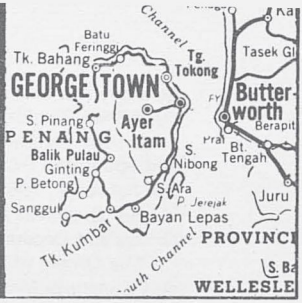
State Agriculture Officer: Inche Qamaruzzaman bin Hj. Ismail, PSK.

State Engineer: Inche Tajur bin Hj. Abu BSK.

State D.I.D. Engineer: Inche Fadzil bin Hassan

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Penang



His Excellency Tun Syed Sheh Barakbah was born at Alor Star, Kedah, on 10th November, 1906. He was educated at Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, and after passing his School Certificate, he was sent to England on a Kedah Government Scholarship. He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in June, 1934 and then read in Chambers in London. On his return to Malaya in 1935, he was appointed Second Magistrate, Alor Star. He has also served at Alor Star as Registrar, High Court, Chief Magistrate, and Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation. On the re-occupation, he was appointed Special Magistrate. In April, 1946, he acted as District Judge, Kedah and Perlis and in addition was President of the Rent Assessment Board and Chairman of the Licensing Board.

In 1948, he was appointed to the Colonial Legal Service. Then he became President, Sessions Court, Kedah/Perlis and was transferred to Seremban, Negeri Sembilan in October, 1955. In June, 1956, he was made acting Judge at Kota Bharu and his appointment as Judge was gazetted as confirmed on November, 29th with effect from August 2nd, 1956. In January, 1957, he was transferred to Ipoh. In that year, accompanied by his wife, Puan Sharifah Fatimah, he went on leave to the United Kingdom and also did a tour of Europe. He was transferred to Alor Star in 1960.

On 1st September, 1962, he was appointed Judge of Appeal in Kuala Lumpur and on 16th September, 1963 as Chief Justice, Malaya. On 1st June, 1966, he was appointed Lord President, Malaysia. He was the first Malaysian to hold each of the three appointments.

In December, 1962, he sat as Chairman, Court of Inquiry into the Dispute between the Malayan Railway Administration and the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya.

Tun Syed Sheh Barakbah also attended various Law Conferences at Perth and Sydney in Australia; Washington (U.S.A.); Tokyo (Japan) and Allahabad (India).

Early in 1966, he and his wife proceeded to Mecca on pilgrimage and were both accorded the honour of being guests of His Majesty King Feisal of Saudi Arabia. After performing the Haj, they did a tour of the Middle East.

On 10th September, he retired from Government service and was appointed Officer Administering the Government of Penang when the late Governor Tun Syed Sheh Shahabudin proceeded to the United Kingdom for medical treatment from 10th September to 18th October, 1968. In December, 1968, he was made a

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Senator, and at a special meeting of the Senate held on 27th January, 1969, Tun Syed Sheh Barakbah was elected President of the Senate.

On the demise of the late Governor of Penang, Tun Syed Sheh Shahabudin, he was appointed Governor of Penang by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, on 5th February, 1969.

His Excellency Tun Syed Sheh Barakbah is the recipient of the following Orders and Decorations:

The Orders of Darjah Yang Mulia Pangkuan NegaraSeri Setia Mahkota (SSM) and Panglima Mangku Negara (PMN) were conferred by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. His Excellency is also the holder of the First Class Order of Darjah Utama Pangkuan Negeri (DUPN), Penang. The First Class Order of Seri Paduka Mahkota Kedah (SPMK) and Pingat Sultan Badlishah (PSB), Kedah, were conferred upon His Excellency by His Royal Highness the Sultan of Kedah.

Geography

The State of Penang consists of the Island of Penan«, '»e mainland of Province Wellesley, and a few adjacent islands with a total area of 388 square miles.

Penang Island is about 15 miles long, nine miles broad, and about 108 square miles in area. It lies off the west coast and at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. Opposite on the mainland. Province Wellesley is a strip averaging eight miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole being about 280 square miles. The strait separating Penang from the mainland is in width from two to ten miles.

The main feature of the island of Penang is a central range of hills, the highest point being Western Hill (2,722 feet). These densely forested hills divide the island from north to south. Province Wellesley is flat, apart from its highest point, Bukit Mertajam (1,787 feet).

Off Penang are: Pulau Jerejak, 500 yards to the south-east; Pulau Rimau, south, which has a lighthouse; Pulau Tikus, north, with lighthouse and small shrine; and off Province Wellesley are two inhabited islands called Pulau Aman or "Islands of Peace."

History

Before 1786, Penang formed part of the Malay State of Kedah. The Portuguese knew it at the beginning of the 16th century as "Pulo Pinaom", which suggests that the "pinang" or areca nut palm, was cultivated there then. The first British contact with Penang was in 1592 when Sir John Lancaster anchored off its southern end.

In the 1770's, the East India Company was anxious to secure its valuable China trade which was in danger as a result of the French war. In Kedah, Captain Francis Light, a former midshipman of the Royal Navy, had become popular with the Sultan who offered Pulau Pinang in exchange for active intervention against his Siamese enemies. Captain Light recommended its acceptance.

In 1786, Penang was ceded to the East India Company by Sultan Abdullah, and Light landed at its fishing village on August 11th, taking possession of it the following day. He remained as its Resident until he died in 1794. In 1881, the strip of Province Wellesley was ceded to the British Crown.

Since its foundation Penang has been an entrepot port. It is the main centre for imports and exports for north Malaya, southern Siam, and northern Sumatra Its most important exports are rubber, tin and betel-nuts which come from the tree which gives the island its name. More romantic exports are "dragon's blood", snake and lizard skins, green snail shells, fish maws and camphor.

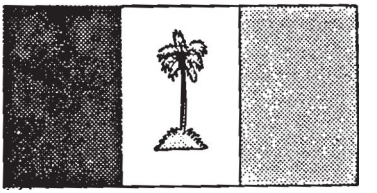
Population

The estimated population as at 30th June, 1969

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Malays	112,980	115,412	228,392
Chinese	224,008	223,528	447,536
Indians & Pakistanis	52,664	41,302	93,966
Others	10,362	6,732	17,094
Total	400,014	386,974	786,988

State Symbols

Flag



A tricolour consisting of vertical stripes of equal width of light blue (at the hoist), white and yellow; and on the centre (white) stripe an arecanut or pinang tree leaved and fructed proper on a mound; the standard size of the flag to be six feet by three feet, and the height of the pinang tree to be twenty inches.

Armorial Ensigns

For Arms: **Barry wavy of eight Azure and Argent on a Chief crenelle or a Plume of three Ostrich feathers surmounted by a riband Azure on the riband the words Ich Dien in letters of the third.**

And for the Crest: **On a wreath of the Colours Upon a Mount a Pinang or Arecanut Palm leaved and fructed proper.**

Orders and Decorations

The following Honours and Awards have been instituted in and for the State of Penang:

1. **The Pingat Gagah Perwira, Penang (P.G.P.), the Penang Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.**
2. **The Pingat Kelakuan Terpuji, Penang (P.K.T.), the Penang Distinguished Conduct Medal.**
3. **The Pingat Jasa Kebaktian, Penang (P.J.K.), the Penang Meritorious Service Medal.**
4. **The Pingat Bakti Setia, (P.B.S.), the Penang Long Service Medal.**

The Honours and Awards are conferred by His Excellency the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

Chief Minister

Dr. Lim Chong Eu— Born in Penang. Educated at the Penang Free School. Queen's Scholar in 1937. Graduated in 1944 from the Edinburgh University with a M.B.B.S. degree. 1951-1954, - Flight Lieutenant, Malayan Auxiliary Air Force. Private Medical Practitioner. April 1951 nominated to the Penang State Settlement Council. On 16th August 1955, elected Chairman of the Penang Jaycees. On 31st August 1954, appointed Federal Councillor representing the State of Penang. Alliance whip in the House. He was elected President of Malaysian Chinese Asoociation on 24th March 1958 and resigned from the post of President of M.C.A. on 31st July 1959. Resigned from M.C.A. on December 1960. On 23rd April 1962 appointed Chairman of the pro-tem Committee of the new United Democratic Party. Elected Secretary General of U.D.P. on 15th April 1963. On 27th Ap ..

1964, he was nominated by U.D.P. to stand for the State and the Federal elections in the constituency of Kota (State) and Tanjong constituency (Federal). He won the State and Federal Elections by a majority of 1,128 votes (State) and 4,412 votes (Federal). He was elected President of United Democratic Party on 11th April 1968. Elected Deputy Chairman of G.R.M. on 13th March 1969. Stood for State and Federal Elections on 10th April 1969, in the State constituency of Kota and Federal constituency of Tanjong and won both by a majority of 4,865 votes (State) and 15,160 votes (Federal). On 13th April 1969, was swom in as Penang new Chief Minister. He is also the Chairman of Penang Goodwill Committee. Married: has two sons and two daughters. Visits: Went to Japan for 3-week tour on October 1956. To Britain for specialist treatment on 5th August 1959. Went to United States on a Leadership grant course in political science and after the course, he went to Europe for holiday in February 1960. Returned to Malaysia after a 4-month vacation tour in India and Nepal on 29th December 1967.

State Legislative Assembly

***Y.A.B. Dr. Lim Chong Eu Chief Minister (Kota)**
***Y.B. Enche Mustapha bin Hussain, (Tasek Glugor)**
***Y.B..Enche Teh Ewe Lim (Tanjong Barat)**
***Y.B. Enche Harun bin Sirat (Alma)**
***Y.B. Enche Tan Phock Kin (Ayer Itam)**
***Y.B. Enche Veerappen s/o Veerathan (Sungei Bakap)**
***Y.B. Enche Khoo Kay Por (Tanjong Utara)**
Y.B. Enche Ooh Chooi Cheng (Bukit Mertajam)
Y.B. Enche Khoo Teng Chye (Dhoby Ghaut)
Y.B. Enche D.C. Stewart (Glugor)
Y.B. Enche S.P. Chelliah (Sungei Pinang)
Y.B. Enche Wong Choong Woh (Tanjong Selatan)
Y.B. Enche Tan Gim Hwa (Tanjong Tengah)
Y.B. Enche Ong Yi How (Bagam Ajam)
Y.B. Enche Ooi Ah Bee (Butterworth)
Y.B. Enche Teoh Chung Hor @ Teoh Kooi Sneah (Nibong Tebal)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik, A.M.N., J.P. (Muda)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah, A.M.N. (Kepala Batas)
Y.B. Enche Ismail bin Hashim (Bayan Lepas)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohamed Nor bin Haji Bakar, J.P. (Permatang Pauh)
Y.B. Enche Yeap Ghim Guan (Kelawei)
Y.B. Enche Khoo Soo Giap (Tanjong Bungah)
Y.B. Enche Koay Boon Seng (Jelutong)
Y.B. Enche Abdul Rahman bin Haji Yunus (Balik Pulau).

'Members of the Executive Council

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Chief Minister	— Y.A.B. Dr. Lim Chong Eu
State Secretary	— Enche Yaacob b. Hitam, SMJ, PBS. (Sarawak), BCK, AMN, PIS.
State Financial Officer	— Enche Chet Singh, KMN.
Director of Lands & Mines	— Enche Abdul Aziz b. Hj. Abdullah, PJK.
District Officer (Butterworth)	— Tuan Syed Abdul Bari b. Syed Abdullah Shahabudin
District Officer (Bukit Mertajam)	— Y.M. Raja Ahmad Baharuddin Shah ibni Al-Marhom Raja Abdul Rashid, DK, PJK.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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District Officer (Balik Pulau)	— Enche Joseph Yap Fon Lin
District Officer (Nibong Tebal)	— Enche Osman b. Mohd. Noor
Acting Drainage & Irrigation Engineer	— Enche Joseph Yeoh Hoh Hoh
Acting State Forest Officer	— Enche Baharuddin b. Hj. Ghazali
State Veterinary Officer	— Enche Lim Seang Chye, AMN.
State Social Welfare Officer	— Enche K. Ponnampalam, PJK.
President, Religious Affairs Dept.	— Tuan Haji Ahmad Maliki, JMN, JP.
State Agricultural Officer	— Enche Hashim b. Shamsuddin
State Planning Officer	— Enche Mohd. Ishak b. Hj. Mohd. Ariff
Senior Horticultural Assistant	— Enche Cheang Kok Choy
Acting State Treasurer	— Enche Ewe How Chee
Deputy Game Warden	— Enche Paddy Brian Whatford
Acting Supt., State Fire Dept.	— Enche Wong Chan Kow
Manager, Penang Hill Railway	— Enche Hardial Singh
Director of Land Titles	— Enche Mohd. Ghazalli b. Dato Mahmud, PJK.
Chief Education Officer	— Enche Tan Teik Beng, KMN.
State Legal Adviser	— Enche Abu Talib b. Othman
Chief Police Officer	— Enche Tan Ghim Kheng, KMN, PJK.
Principal, Malayan Teachers' College	— Enche Cheah Tat Huat. PJK.
Acting Director Telecoms.	— Enche Chong Sun Yeh
Principal, Dental Nurses Training School	— Enche C.J. Sundram, AMN.
Acting Director of Survey	— Enche Loh Kam Lak
Senior Asst. Director of Customs (North)	— Tuan Haji Sidek b. Hj. Lassim
Principal, Day Training College	— Enche Bion Dury
Director (Welfare), Pilgrimage Statutory Board	— Dato Haji Ali Rouse, DKJ, AMN, PJK.
Senior Chemist	— Enche R.D. Amarasingham
Surveyor of Ships	— Enche F. McKenna
Senior Asst. Director of Inland Revenue	— Enche P. Rajagopalan
Senior Pathologist	— Dr. Harcharan Singh Ahluwalia
Senior President, Sessions Court	— Enche M. Mahalingam
Controller of Posts (Northern Region)	— Enche Abu Bakar b. Md. Said
Acting Asst. Director of Customs (Preventive)	— Y.M. Tunku Mahmud bin T.B. Burhanuddin
Asst. Director of Customs (Revenue)	— Enche Ismail b. Long
Acting Asst. Director of Customs (Administration)	— Enche Ahmad Radhi b. Pachee
Director of Industrial Relations, Penang, Kedah & Perlis	— Tuan Haji Mohammad b. Nawi
Senior Auditor	— Enche P. Kanasen
Acting Senior Asst. Director of Immigration	— Enche Ho Kean Tit
Director of Co-operative Development	— Enche H J. Putra, AMN.
Director of Labour	— Enche T. Ratnam

Director of Broadcasting (North)	— Enche Zainal Alam b. Hj. Zainal Abidin, AMN.
Asst. Registrar of Societies	— Enche A.S. Maniam, AMN.
State Information Officer	— Enche Teoh Eng Keat
Chief, Anti-Corruption Agency Malaysia	— Enche Abdullah b. Hanafiah
State Cultural Officer	— Enche Ahmad b. Hj. Abdullah
Airport Manager	— Enche Gan Kok Beng
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles	— Enche Lim Hong
State Development Officer	— Enche Md. Kassim b. Hj. Abdul Rahman
Economic Officer	— Enche Kamaruddin b. Noordin
Deputy Public Prosecutor	— Enche Azmel b. Hj. Ma'amor
State Valuation Officer	— Enche S. Gopala Krishnan
Senior Asst. Registrar, Supreme Court	— Enche K.N. Segera
State Mara Officer	— Tuan Haji Mokhtar b. Hj Yunus
Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions	— Enche Chan Hor Cheong
Staff Officer, Civil Defence	— Enche F.R. Gow
Fisheries Officer	— Enche Yap Cheng Wa
Local Naval Officer	— Lt. Zainal Abidin b. Mohd. Arabee
Inspector of Machinery	— Enche Foo Suan Thye
Asst. Official Assignee	— Enche Fong Kok Wai
Asst. Public Trustee	— Enche N.R. Andrew
Registration Officer	— Enche Pawanteh b. Yusof
Acting Supt. of Prisons	— Enche Ismail b. Ibrahim
Acting Supervisor of Elections	— Enche Tong Boon Chong
Chief Asst. Secretary/Economi	— Enche Ahmad Khairummuzammil b. Md. Yusof
Chief Asst. Secretary/A	— Enche Abdul Rahim b. Hj. Abu Bakar
Chief Asst. Secretary/B	— Enche Ng Kam Chiu
Asst. Secretary/A & Manager, Low Cost Housing	— Enche Lim Bor Yee
Asst. Secretary/B	— Enche Cheah Boh Eye
Asst. Secretary/C	— Enche Lee Thin Pee, PJK.
Asst. Secretary/D	— Enche S. Nadarajah
Asst. Secretary/Economi	— Enche Wong Pak Sun
Deputy Registrar of Land Titles	— Enche Tam Kong Onn
Asst. District Officer, North East District	— Enche Khoo Hock Seang
Asst. District Officer, North East District	— Enche Lim Teng Kee
Asst. District Officer, Balik Pulau	— Enche Abdullah b. Nordin Ali
Asst. District Officer, Butterworth	— Enche Piara Singh
Asst. District Officer, Bukit	— Enche S. Chandrasekaran
Asst. District Officer, Nibong Tebal	— Enche Mokhtar b. Ibrahim
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor	— Enche Mohd. Sidek b. Elamdin AMN, PJK.
Asst. State Financial Officer	— Enche Loo Kam Weng

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Chief Research Officer (Fisheries Research Institute) — **Enche D. Pathansali**

Districts

The State has five administrative districts: On Penang are the north-east and south-west districts; on Province Wellesley, the northern, central and southern districts.

North-East District, Penang Island

The district has an area of 46 square miles. The City of Georgetown, which has an area of 9.4 square miles is, for purposes of local government, administered by the City Council, Georgetown. The local authority in respect of rural areas is the Rural District Council, Penang Island. The City Council is administered by Y.A.B. Ketua menteri and the Rural District Council is fully elected. Both these Councils are financially autonomous.

The District Officer is the Chief Administrative Officer of the District. He is also Commissioner of Lands and Mines for the State of Penang as well as Collector of Land Revenue, North-East District.

South-West District, Penang Island

The district has an area of 64 square miles. The administrative centre is Balik Pulau which is situated about 20¼ miles from Georgetown. For purposes of Local Government, the district is administered by the Rural District Council, Penang Island, which has its office in Georgetown, and a branch office in the District Office, Balik Pulau.

Northern District, P.Wellesley

The district covers an area of 104 square miles. The administrative centre is Butterworth. For the purpose of Local Government, the whole district is under the jurisdiction of the District Council North, Province Wellesley which is financially autonomous and fully elected.

Central District, P.Wellesley

The district covers an area of 91 square miles. The administrative centre of the district is Bukit Mertajam. For purposes of Local Government, the town district is administered by the District Council Central which is financially autonomous and fully elected.

Southern District, P.Wellesley

The district has an area of 91 square miles. Nibong Tebal is the administrative centre. For purposes of Local Government, the whole district is under the jurisdiction of the District Council South, Province Wellesley. The Council is financially autonomous and fully elected.

Agriculture

The acreage of major crops under cultivation in the States:-

Padi	**40,344**
Rubber	**58,284**
Coconut	**37,932**
Oil Palm	**5,621**
Fruits	**4,200**
Pineapples	**1,560**
Clove & Nutmeg	1,620
Market Gardening	**1,500**
Food crops	**3,000**
Miscellaneous	**4,000**
Total:	**158,061**

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Hospitals and Clinics

Hospitals

General Hospital, Penang
Maternity Hospital, Penang
Perak Road Hospital, Penang
District Hospital, Balik Pulau
District Hospital, Butterworth
District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam
District Hospital Sungkai Bakap
District Hospital, Sungei Bakap
Prison Hospital, Penang

Out-Patient Clinics

General Hospital
Maternity Hospital (ante-natal, post-natal)
Balik Pulau Hospital
Butterworth Hospital, Province Wellesley
Bukit Mertajam Hospital
Sungei Bakap Hospital, Province Wellesley
Women's & Children's Clinic, Macalister Road, Penang
Lam Wah Ee Hospital, Out-Door Dispensary, Muntri Street, Penang
Health Sub-Centre, Ayer Itam
Penang Hill Dispensary
Bayan Lepas Main Health Centre (Penang Island)
Ayer Puteh Health Sub-Centre (Penang Island)
Sungei Dua Health Sub-Centre (Penang Island)
Prai Health Sub-Centre (Province Wellesley Central)
Penaga Health Sub-Centre (Province Wellesley North)
Kepala Batas Main Health Centre (P.W. North)
Kubang Semang Main Health Centre (P.W. Central)
Simpang Ampat Health Sub-Centre (P.W. South)
Sungei Bakap Health Sub-Centre (P.W. South)
Nibong Tebal Health Sub-Centre (P.W. South)
Tassek Glugor Health Sub-Centre (P.W. North)
Berapit New Village Static Dispensary (P.W. Central)
Machang Buboh New Village Static Dispensary (P.W. Central)
Sungei Lembu New Village Static Dispensary (P.W. Central)
Juru New Village Static Dispensary (P.W. Central)
Permatang Tinggi New Village Static Dispensary (P.W. Central)
Val d'Or New Village Static Dispensary (P.W. South)
Maternal & Child Health Clinic, Tanjong Tokong
Maternal & Child Health Clinic, Butterworth
Maternal & Child Health Clinic, Bukit Mertajam
Prison Hospital
Perak Road Clinic
Jubilee Home, Penang

Travelling Dispensaries — from all Health Centres to rural areas.

Welfare

Homes and Institutions

*	**1. Po Leong Kuk, Babington Avenue**	32 Voluntary
*	**2. The Convent Orphanage, Light Street**	108 "

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

	3. Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged, Batu Lanchang Lane	292	
*	4. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Penang Road	30	"
*	5. Salvation Army Boys'Home, Sungai Pinang Road	45	"
	6. Phor Tay Institution, Bagan Jermal Road	22	
*	7. Permatang Tinggi Old People's Home, Bt. Mertajam	27	
*	8. St. George's Orphanage, Balik Pulau	50	
*	9. St. Nicholas School for the Blind, 4, Bagan Jermal Road	116	
*	10. St. Nicholas Occupation Centre, 4, Bagan Jermal Road	11	
*	11. Ramakrishna Asrama, Scotland Road	58	"
*	12. Silver Jubilee Home, Sg. Dua	287	
*	13. Penang Homes Association for the Infirm, Batu Lanchang Road	28	"
	14. Catholic Welfare Services Aged Home, Bt. Mertajam,	18	
*	15. The Muslim Orphanage, Kampong Baharu	86	"
*	16. Spastic Children's Training Centre, 425, Green Lane	50	
	17. Federation School for the Deaf, Vale of Tempe Road	215	(Kerajaan)
	18. Sekolah Bagi Kanak2 Perenchat Akal, Dato' Kramat Road	40	
	19. Handicapped Orphan's Appeal, d/a Jabatan Kebajikan Masharat Negeri	13	
	Sekolah Akhlak, Rumah Tahanan dan Rumah Kanak2		(Persekutuan)
	20. Sekolah Seliaan, Telok Ayer Tawar, B'worth	96	(Kerajaan)
	21. Asrama Paya Terubong	28	
	22. Rumah Kanak2 Taman Bakti, Kepala Batas	44	

* Nominal government aid

Tourism

If the acclamation with which Penang has been often hailed by visitors to its shores by epithets such as "Pearl of the Orient", "Paradise of the East", etc. can be conceded as not all flattery, then there is something about the island that makes its attractiveness and charm more outstanding than other places in the area.

The scenic beauty of the island will be best appreciated by a motor ride along the 46 miles of the round-the-island road. A distance of about 15 miles of this road runs along winding coast road and then ascends the hills offering a most fascinating view of the low-lying rice fields and the distant sea. At the 20th mile at Titi Krawang is the popular natural pool in the cool waters of which crowds of people could be found bathing on a warm day.

Some of the tourist attractions of the island are:-

Fort Cornwallis, Gurney Drive, Khoo Kongsi, Aquarium, Kapitan Kling Mosque, Buddhist Association at Anson Road, reclining Buddha at Burmah Lane, Bukit Dumbar Reservoir, Snake Temple, Botanical and Waterfall Gardens, Kek Lok Si (the biggest Chinese temple in Nalaya), Penang Hill, Batu Maung and Ayer Itam Dam.

Penang is a FREE PORT. A few commodities, however, are dutiable. It is, therefore, one of the best places for shopping in the East.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

ESIN CANNING INDUSTRY SDN. BERHAD

3rd Mile, Jelapang Road, Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia.

Ahead in Packaging

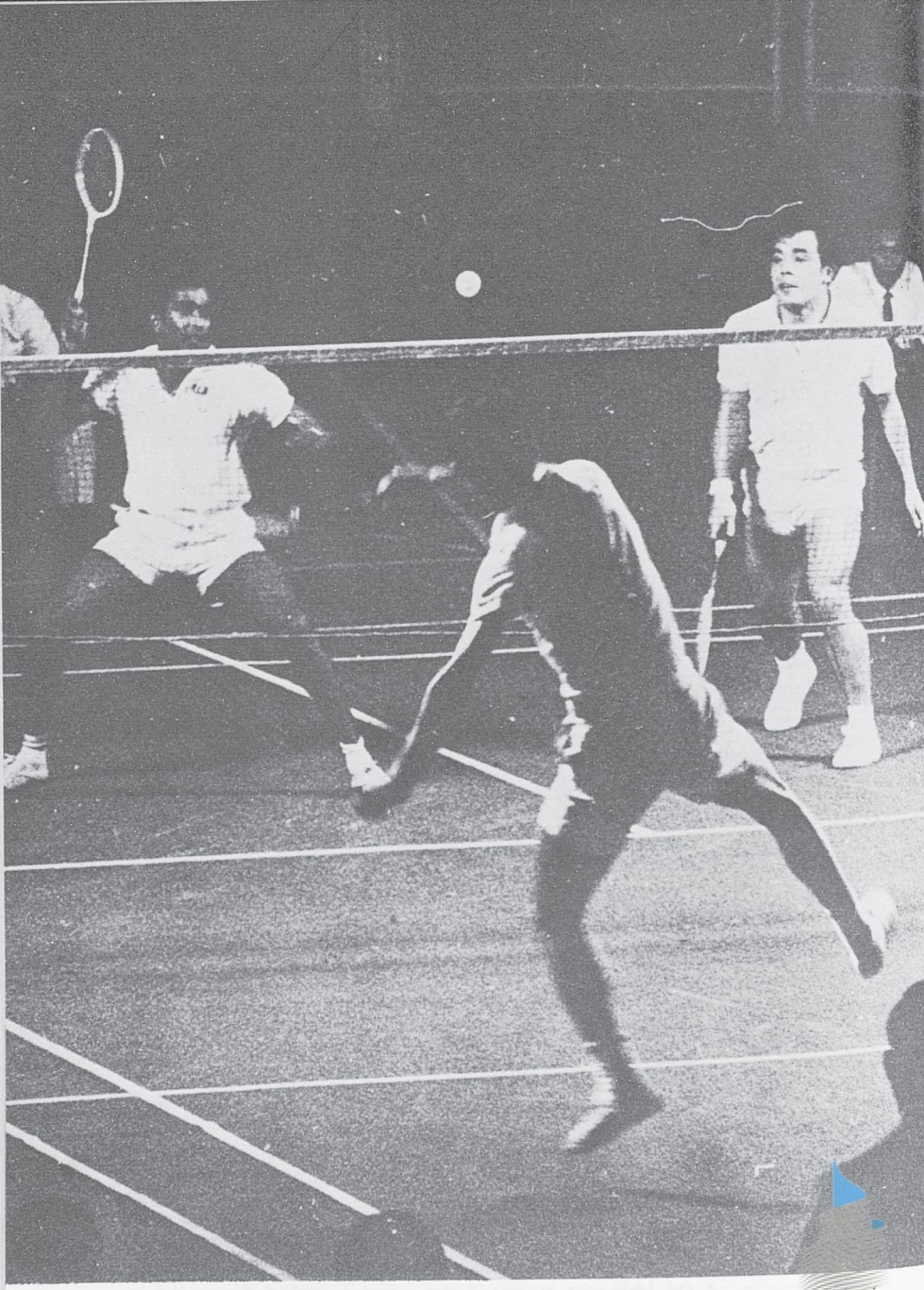
DOUBLE ARROWS BRAND

E C I

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

How the centre of the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur, looked during the floods in January 1971.

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA



P. Gunalan (left) and Ng Boon Bee won the gold medal in the men's doubles in badminton against a Thai pair at the Asian Games in Bangkok in 1970.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Perak

Head of State

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PADUKA SRI SULTAN IDRIS AL-MUTAWAKKIL ALALLAHI SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ISKANDAR SHAH KADDASALLAH, DK„ DMN., DK (Johore), SPMP., PJK., CMG., Sultan of Perak. Born on 17th August, 1924. The eldest son of an illustrious and enlightened Ruler of Perak, His Highness the late Sultan Alang Iskandar Shah, GCMG., KCVO. (1918 - 1938). Educated at the Malay School, Bukit Chandan, Kuala Kangsar, the Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar, and the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. In 1934, at the special request of the Rajas, Chiefs and the people of Perak, he was appointed the Raja Di-Hilir of Perak at the age of 10. On the demise of his father, Sultan Alang Iskandar Shah, who was succeeded by the then Raja Muda of Perak, Raja Sir Abdul Aziz ibni Raja Musa, he was promoted to the appointment of Raja Bendahara of Perak, on 17th October, 1938 , at the age of 14.

While holding the appointment of Raja Bendahara of Perak, he was attached to the Land Office, Kuala Kangsar, as Assistant Collector of Land Revenue in 1943 to 1945. He was later, in 1946, attached to the Perak Secretariat for Administrative Training.

On the demise of Sultan Aziz, KCMG., KBE., who was succeeded by the then Raja Muda of Perak, Raja Yussuf Izzuddin Shah ibni Sultan Abdul Jalil, he was appointed the Raja Muda of Perak, thereby becoming Heir Presumptive to the Throne.

He married Raja Muzwin binti Raja Arif Shah in 1943 and has 5 children, 3 princesses and 2 princes.

In 1949, while holding the appointment of the Raja Muda of Perak, he was sent by the State Government, on the recommendation of the then High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya, the late Sir Henry Gurney, to England for further education to prepare him for the high and responsible position of a Ruler, which he, as Heir Presumptive to the Throne, was destined to occupy. Further, studying abroad would broaden his mind and outlook, and this is important, specially in view of and in anticipation for the forthcoming independence of Malaya. While in England, he took courses in Local Government, Social Welfare and Agrarian Economics at the University of London. In 1951, he returned to Perak and joined the Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces and was commissioned as Lieutenant. Later, he underwent further Military Training at

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Port Dickson with the Malay Regiment and was given the rank of Major. Incidenta/ly, he was the first Crown Prince in the Malay States of Malaya to have undergone Military Training with a Regular Unit.

He served as Chairman of the State Penghulus' Service Commission and was very much responsible for the new scheme for Penghulus. He also served as an Official Member of the Perak State Executive Council from 1952 to 1957 and the Dewan Negara since its inception. He visited most of the areas in Perak to see for himself the condition of the people and visited remote places during the Emergency to help end communist terrorism. He was awarded the C.M.G. and P.J.K.

When the late Sultan visited England in 1950, he was appointed Regent and again in 1956, when the late Sultan toured Europe.

On 6th January, 1953, he was proclaimed Sultan of Perak consequent upon the demise of His Late Highness Sultan Yussuf Izzuddin Shah and installed as Sultan on 28th October, 1963.

On 8th May, 1968, His Royal Highness, accompanied by Her Royal Highness and entourage, left Malaya on tour to Thailand, Formosa and Japan before touring the Middle East, Europe and the United Kingdom. His Royal Highness returned to Malaya on 2nd October, 1968.

His hobbies are photography, painting, boating and boat designing, hunting, fishing and orchid planting.

Geography

Perak, one of the richest States in the country, is bounded on the north by Thailand, Kedah and Province Wellesley, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by Selangor, and on the east by Pahang and Kelantan. Its riches come from tin, in the great Kinta district in the central part of the State.

With a length of 155.5 miles and a breadth of 96 miles, Perak's total area is 8,110 square miles. Its population is about 3,531,857.

The main Malayan mountain range runs along its border with Kelantan and Pahang, and the highest peak on its side is Gunong Korbu (7,160 feet). Other notable mountains are Batu Puteh (6,993), Bergading (5,381), Chabang (5,613), Duri (5,020).

The main river is the Perak River which flows right through the centre of the State and stops short of the boundary with Siam. The other two large rivers are Sungei Krian and Sungei Bernam. While the greater part of Krian separates the State from Kedah in the north, Sungei Bernam separates the State from Selangor in the south. Another large river is the Dindings River.

Perak has three ports - Lumut, Bagan Dato and Port Weld.

History

Perak is ruled by a dynasty which claims descent from the last Sultan of Malacca, Sultan Mahmud Shah. From the first half of the 17th century, the Dutch endeavoured to obtain a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak River several factories which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. In 1765, the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch

British influence began early in the 19th century. A treaty in 1818 secu'ed to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1826, the Sultan ceded the British the territory of Dindings and the island of Pangkor as ports fo, the suppression of piracy.

Anarchy prevailed in Perak, and in 1874, Sir Andrew Clarke, the Govsmo: of the Straits Settlements, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Trssty and to accept a British Resident. In 1935, the Dindings and Pangkor were returned to

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June, 1969:

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Malays*	349,399	349,733	699,132
Chinese	377,721	370,404	748,125
Indians & Pakistanis	133,810	116,906	250,716
Others	17,500	8,979	26,479
Total	878,430	846,022	1,724,452

* Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State

State Symbols

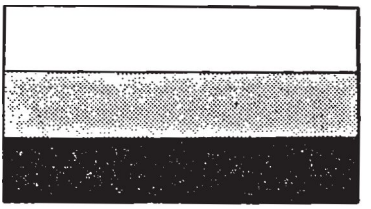
Description of State Crest

The Crest is composed of the royal aigrette (worn by His Royal Highness in his headdress in a similar way to a crown) below which is the designation "Negeri Perak" (in Jawi); the whole surrounded by a symbolic crescent, itself decorated with a garland of laurel leaves.

The symbol of royalty in the crest, i.e. the aigrette, indicates that the Government using this crest is a monarchy.

Flag

Is divided into three horizontal bands, of equal size, of the colours white, yellow and black, white being the uppermost and black the lowest. These three colours represent the four great officers of the State — the Sultan, or the Yang di-Pertuan by the white, the Raja Muda by the yellow, and the Raja Bendahara and the Raja di-Hilir by the black.



Anthem

Di-lanjutkan Allah usia-nya Sultan
Adil dan murah memerentah watan
Di-ta'ati ra'ayat kiri dan kanan
Iman yang saleh Allah kurniakan
Allah berkati Perak Ridzuan
Allah selamatkan Negeri dan Sultan.

Honours and Awards

Names of various medals:

(a) **Royal and Family Order (Al-Yusufi) (First Grade) Perak (Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat Di-Hormati, Perak)**
(b) **Order of Chivalry 1st Class (Seri Paduka Mahkota, Perak)**
(c) **Order of Chivalry 2nd Class (Dato Paduka Mahkota, Perak)**
Id) **Order of Chivalry 3rd Class (Paduka Mahkota, Perak)**
(e) **The Perak Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Pingat Keberanran Handal, Perak)**
(f) **The Perak Distinguished Conduct Medal (Pingat Pekerti Terpileh, Perak)**
(g) **The Perak Meritorious Service Medal (Pingat Jësa Kiebaktian, Perak)**

Name of various titles of Honorary Dato:

(a) **Dato Kurnia Bakti**
(b) **Dato Kurnia Négara**
(c) **Dato Kurnia di-Raja**
Id) **Dato Kurnia Setia**
ie) **Dato Kurnia Jasa**

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(f) Dato Kurnia Jaya
(g) Dato Kurnia Indera

MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Y.A.B. Dato Haji Kamaruddin bin Mat Isa, DPMP., KMN., JP. (Menteri Besar)	Larut
Y.B. Dato Mohd. Ali Zaini bin Haji Mohd. Zain, DPMP., JP.	Karai
*Y.B. Dato Haji Hussein bin Haji Yaacob, SPMP., AMN., JP.	Pengkalan Bahru
*Y.B. Dato Ishak bin Haji Muhamud, DPMP., PMP., AMN., JP.	Senggang
*Y.B. Enche Hor Seng, JP., PPM.	Tapah
*Y.B. Dato Sri Haji Ahmad bin Said, SPCM., SPMP., AMN., JP.	Lenggong
Y.B. Enche Wan Mohamed bin Haji Wan Teh, PJK., PPM.	Grik
Y.B. Puan Hajjah Halimah bt. Haji Abdul Raof, PMP.	Parit Buntar
Y.B. Enche Ismail bin Daud	Kuala Kurau
Y.B. Ustaz Masud bin Untoi, PMP.	Bagan Serai
Y.B. Enche Ahmad bin Haji Yusof, PJK., JP.	Gunong Semanggol
Y.B. Enche Shafie bin Mat Saman, PJK.	Padang Rengas
Y.B. Enche Hisan bin Ibrahim, PJK.	Blanja
Y.B. Enche Samsuddin bin Harun	Sungei Raia
Y.B. Dato Yahya Shuhan bin Haji Harun, DPMP., PJK., JP.	Sungai Manik
Y.B. Tuan Haji Ahmad Razali bin Haji Mohamed, JP.	Bandar
Y.B. Dato Lope Hashim bin Ketong, DPMP., PJK.	Rungkup
Y.B. Enche Mohamed Abas bin Ahmad, JP.	Hutan Melintang
Y.B. Enche R.M. Idris, PJK., PPM.	Slim
Y.B. Enche Yeoh Eng Chai	Lekir
Y.B. Enche Su Liang Yu	Ayer Tawar
Y.B. Enche R.C. Mahadeva Rayan	Jalong
Y.B. Enche Thean Moi Tuck	Chemor
Y.B. Enche Khong Kok Yat	Pekan Lama
Y.B. Enche Chan Yoon Onn	Pekan Bahru
Y.B. Enche Foo Kuan Sze	Pasir Puteh
Y.B. Dato S.P. Seenivasagam	Kuala Pari
Y.B. Enche Yap Boon En	Pusing
Y.B. Enche S.R. Chandran	Gopeng
Y.B. Enche K. Ramasamy	Pasir Bedamar
Y.B. Enche Chin Kee Siong	Bidor
Y.B. Enche Phung Teik Hun	Lumut
Y.B. Enche Lim Cho Hock	Tg. Tualang
Y.B. Enche Felix Anthony	Batak Rabit
Y.B. Enche Ibrahim bin Singgeh	Tapah Road
Y.B. Enche Chan Heng Woh	Kuala Dipang
Y.B. Enche Ang Chin Wah	Matang
Y.B. Enche Lim Eng Chuan	Taiping
Y.B. Enche Mahmud bin Zainal Abidin	Kampong Gajah

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

(Ex-Officio Members)

»Y.B. State Secretary, Perak.
Y.B. Eriche Ahmad bin Mohd. Yunus,
JSM., PMP.. PJK.
»State Legal Adviser
Y.B. Abdullah bin Ghazali. PJK.
»State Financial Officer
Y.B. Kamarulzaman bin Mohamed, PJK.
»Member of State Legislative Assembly

Office of the State Secretariat, Perak, Ipoh.

Menteri Besar, Perak: Y.A.B. Dato Haji Kamaruddin bin Mat Isa, DPMP., KNN..JP.
State Secretary: Enche Ahmad b. Mohd. Yunus, JSM., PMP., PJK.
State Financial Officer: Enche Kamarulzaman b. Mohamed, PJK.
Senior Asst. State Secretary (Local Government): Enche Abd. Razak b. Noordin, PPT., PJK.
Asst. State Secretary (State Assembly): Enche Ahmad b. Mohd. Said
Asst. State Secretary (General): Enche Mohamed b. Abu Bakar
Secretary, Operation Committee: Enche Mohd, Shariff bin Osman, AMP.
Senior Officer, Chinese Affairs: Enche Gan Teow Poon, AMN., PJK.
Chinese Affairs Officer State Secretariat: Enche Lim Seong Choon
Executive Officer: Enche Anuar b. Mohd. Noh
Secretary to Menteri Besar: Enche Arshad bin Mohammed, PJK.
Ag. Private Secretary to State Secretary: Enche Abd. Manap b. Abd. Rahim, PJK.

Executive:

(a) State Secretary: Enche' Ahmad b. Mohd. Yunus, JSM., PMP., PJK.
Office: Pejabat Setiausaha Kerajaan, Perak,
Bangunan Sri Perak Darul Ridzuan,
Jalan Douglas, Ipoh.
Tel. No: Ipoh 73921 Ext. 244.

Heads of State Departments

State Secretary, Perak, Ipoh: Ahmad bin Mohd. Yunus, JSM., PMP., PJK.
State Financial Officer, Perak, Ipoh: Kamarulzaman bin Mohamed. PJK.
Director of Lands & Mines: Mohd. Othman bin Mohd. Din, AMN., PMP., PJK.
Secretary to D.Y.M.M. Sultan of Perak, Kuala Kangsar: Y.M. Raja (Dato) Badri Shah bin Raja Harunal Rashid, DPCM., PMP., PJK.
Secretary, Executive Council, Perak, Kuala Kangsar: Dato Shaari bin Haji Abdul Wahab, DPMP.
President, Religious Department, Perak: Dato Haji Mior Ariff bin Mior Alwi, DPMP, AMN, JP.
State Forest Officer, Perak: Che Din bin Emby, KMN.
Senior Inspector of Mines, Perak, Ipoh: Haji Ahmad Azizuddin bin Haji Zainal Abidin. PMP.
State Welfare Officer, Perak, Ipoh: Mohd. Nor bin Haji Mohd. Hashim, PMP., AMN., PJK.
Director of Public Works, Ipoh: Tong Kay Chor, KMN., PMP.
Drainage & Irrigation Engineer, Perak, Ipoh: Cheong Chup Lim, KMN., PJK.
Ag. Chief Games Warden, Perak, Batu Gajah: Mohd. Khan bin Momin Khan, AMN., PPT., PJK.
State Agriculture Officer: Aw Yong Kong Keong, KMN., PMP.
Ag. State Treasurer: Tan Chiang Hoe, PPT.

State Planning Officer: Fong Chek Sam
Chairman, State Public Service Commission: Abdul Azia bin Tahir, JP., PJK.
State Veterinary Officer: Dr. K.M. Rajagobal
Ag. Superintendent, Fire Brigade: Kiman bin Jamin, PPN.
District Officer, Kinta, Batu Gajah: Y.M. Raja Abdul Aziz bin Raja Haji Ahmad, PPN.
District Officer, Kuala Kangsar: Osman Khairuddin bin Mohd. Sam, PMP.
District Officer, Larut & Matang: Ahmad Daud bin Dahlan, AMN., PPT., PJK.
District Officer, Hilir Perak, Teluk Anson: Mohd. Taib bin Ali
District Officer, Batang Padang, Tapah: Ahmad bin Harun, PJK.
District Officer, Hulu Perak, Grik: Haji Ahmad Hisham bin Mat Piah, AMN., PMP.
District Officer, Dindings, Lumut: Abdul Wahab bin Zainuddin
District Officer, Krian, Parit Buntar: Ahmad Shariff bin Abdul Rashid
Senior Assistant, District Officer, Hilir Perak: —
Deputy Registrar of Properties: Yaacob bin Che Mat
President, Municipal Council: Dato S.P. Seenivasagam, DPMP., JP.
Chairman, Town Board, Taiping: Zaludin bin Haji Sulong.
Chairman, Town Board, T. Anson:
Asst. District Officer. Slim River: Ahmad Kamal bin Mohd. Sahaja
Asst. District Officer, Kroh: Abdul Jalil bin Ibrahim PPT
Ag. Asst. District Officer, Selama: Ibrahim bin Abdullah
First Asst. District Officer, Parit: Zubir bin Yahya
Ag. Asst. District Officer, Lenggong: Mustapha bin Haron
Asst. District Officer, Sungai Manik & Changkat Jong: Aminurrasid bin Mohd. Zan
Asst. District Officer, Sungai Siput: Ismail bin Shah Bodin
Asst. District Officer, Ipoh: Y.M. Raja Jaafar bin Raja Musa
Asst. District Officer, Gopeng and Kampar: Wan Ahmad Radzi bin Haji Wan Abd. Rahman
Chief Asst. State Secretary, (Adminstrative): Ismail bin Teh
Asst. State Secretary, (Local Government): Abdul Razak bin Noordin, PPT., PJK.
Asst. State Secretary, (Council): Ahmad bin Mohd. Said
Asst. State Secretary, (General): Mohamed bin Abu Bakar
Senior Officer Chinese Affairs: Gan Teow Poon, AMN., PJK.
Asst. Director, Lands & Mines: Mustapha Kamel bin Mohd. Ismail
Secretary, Public Service Commission: Mokhtar bin Ahmad
Secretary, State Operation Committee: Mohd. Shariff bin Osman, AMP.
Superintendent, Holiday Resort, Bukit Maxvell: Philip Sankey
Secretary, Religious Dept.: Mohsein bin Mohd. Khir
Ag. State Financial Officer: Abdul Rahman bin Noordin
Executive Officer, P.S.U.K.: Anuar bin Mohd. Noh
Officer, Chinese Affairs: Lim Seong Choon

Heads of Federal Departments

High Court Judge: Hakin Pawan Ahmad bin Ibrahim Rashid, PMP., SM[illegible] PJK.
High Court Judge: Justice Chang Min Tat
State Legal Adviser: Abdullah bin Ghazali, PJK.
Chief Police Officer: Dato Mohd. Pilus bin Yusof, DPCM. AMN., PJK.
Chief Education Officer: Dato Idris bin Babjee
Chief Medical & Health Officer: Dr. A.S. Sandhu, KMN., PJK.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Chief Director of Prisons, Malaysia: Dato Murad bin Ahmad, JMN., KDSS., PJK., SJMN., SPMK.
State Development Officer: Nasir bin Tahar
Senior Physician, G.H.: Dato Dr. B.S. Khaira, DPMP., PPT., PJK.
Senior Surgeon, G.H.: Dr. S.S. Rao, PMP.
Chief Dental Surgeon: Dr. Azia Durairatnam, AMN.
Health Superintendent, G.H., Mental Hospital, T. Rambutan: Dr. Harbhajan Singh
Deputy Public Prosecutor: Haidar bin Mohd. Nor
Asst. Registrar, High Court: Nik Mohamed bin Nik Yahaya
State Information Officer: Abdul Raof bin Othman, AMP.
Senior President, Sessions Court: Sim Ewe Eong
President, Sessions Court: Mokhtar bin Sidin
District Manager, C.E.B.: Mokhtar bin Taib
Director of Telecoms, PK. Region: Shamsuddin bin Abdul Kadir
Controller of Post: Mohd. Majid bin Shaikh Ismail
Controller of Labour: Amiruddin bin H.M. Hakim
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles: Wong Kok Sang
Director of Geology, Malaysia: Chung Sooi Keong
Officer-in-Charge, Medical Research Centre: Dr. J.T. Ponnampalam
Chief Mechanical Engineer, J.P. 81 T., Federal Workshop: C. Mahadevan (acting)
Chief Research Officer, Dept. of Mines, F. of M.: Abdullah bin Mohd. Yusof, AMP.
Registration Officer: Tan Tuan Cheok
Senior Auditor: Teoh Eng Hong, AMP.
Principal, Malay College: Syed Abu Bakar bin Syed Ahmad Barakbah
Principal, SekolahTuanku Abdul Rahman: Mohammad Khalid bin Abdul Halim
Principal, Sultan Idris Training College: Mohd. Zain bin Abdul Rashid
Supervisor of Gen. Elections: Lee Kok Cheng, AMP*
Officer-in-Charge, Detainees: Omar bin Mohd. Amin.
Asst. Public Trustee: S. Menender Singh
Protector of Aborigines: Mohd. Nor bin Osman, AMN, PPT.
Chief Surveryor: Nah Teng Cheng
Registration Officer, Trade Union: A. Ramalingam
Asst. Registrar, Societies: Yap Boo Chong (acting)
Acting Asst. Controller of Income Tax: E.S. Fernandez
Chief Research Officer, Veterinary Research Centre: Dr. Chong Sue Kheng
Senior Inspector Factory & Machinery: Foo Suan Thye
Asst. Bankruptcy Officer: Yeoh Liew Pheow
Deputy Asst. Controller of Immigration: James Fredericks
Asst. Controller of Customs: William S.M. Yap
Senior Assistant Commissioner Co-operative Development: Abdul Jalil bin Haji Mohd. Genggam, KMN.
Welfare Officer: Ahmad Nordin bin Mohd., Amin, PPT.
Superintendent, Govt. Printing: V. Ariyarathinam
Fisheries Officer: Soo Man Heng
Superintendent of Prisons: Ibrahim bin Haji Mohamed, AMN
Area Valuer Officer: Jaafar bin Ismail
State MARA Officer: Abdul Majid bin Abdullah
Senior Replanting Officer: Cheah Kwok Choy
Station Supervisor, Radio Malaysia: Charles Yeow Hock Aun

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Manager, Air Port, Public Airways Department: Abdul Latif bin Tan Dtman, AK.
State Culture, Youth & Sport Officer: Hassan bin Yunus
Secretary, Federal Land Development Board: Mohd. Ghazali bin Kamal Baharein
Harbour-Master: Captain Yip Nai Kong
O.C.P.D.: Zainal Abidin bin Haji Johari
Traffic Police Officer: Mohd. Noor bin Khamis
• Asst. Training Officer, Govt. Officers Training Centre: Hong Soo Beng
Area Resettlement Officer: Abdul Rahman bin Jahid
Chief, Anti-Corruption Dept.:
Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad
Senior Small Holders' Advisor: Yeoh Chong Hoe
Enforcement Officer: Lim Keng Huat

Districts

Perak has eight administrative districts: Kinta, Larut and Matang, Kuala Kangsar. Upper Perak, Dindings, Batang Padang, Lower Perak, Krian:

District
Krian
Admin. Centre
Parit Buntar
Telephone No.
P. Buntar 75
Address:
Pejabat Daerah, Krian, Parit Buntar
District Officer
Ahmad Shariff bin Abdul Rashid
Other District Officials:
1. Mohd. Zuhuri b. Salleh, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Krian.
2. Mohd. Shariff b. Noorani, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Krian

District
Kuala Kangsar
Admin. Centre
Kuala Kangsar
Telephone No.
K. Kangsar 2043
Address
Pejabat Daerah, Kuala Kangsar
District Officer
Osman Khairuddin b. Mohd. Sam, PMP.
Other District Officials
1. Ismail bin Othnan, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Kuala Kangsar
2. Mohd. Shahar b. Alang Saidin, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Kuala Kangsar
3. Mohd. Kusin b. Dikun, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Ketiga, Kuala Kangsar
4. Zubir b. Yahaya, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Parit.
5. Ramli bin Haji Ibni Hajar, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Parit.
6. Ismail b. Shah Bodin, Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Sungai Siput.

District
Hulu Perak
Admin. Centre
Grik
Telephone No.
Grik 233

Address
Pejabat Daerah, Hulu Perak, Grik
District Officer
Haji Ahmad Hisham b. Mat Piah, AMN., PMP.
Other District Officials
1. Shamsuddin b. Mohd. Dubi, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Grik.
2. Abd. Jalil b. Ibrahim, Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Kroh.
3. Mustapha b. Haron, Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Lenggong.
4. Sufian b. Bidin, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Grik.
5. Hassan b. Abdullah, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Lenggong.

District
Kinta
Admin. Centre
Batu Gajah
Telephone No.
B. Gajah 241
Address
Pejabat Daerah, Kinta Batu Gajah
District Officer
Raja Abd. Aziz bin Raja Haji Ahmad, PMP.
Other District Officials
1. Umar b. Haji Abu, Ketua Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Kinta
2. Mohd. Yusof b. Md. Noer, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Batu Gajah.
3. Mohamed b. Jamrah, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Batu Gajah
4. Raja Jaafar b. Raja Musa, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Ipoh.
5. Ismail b. Yahaya, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Ipoh.
6. Abd. Malek b. Zainuddin, Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Gopeng & Kampar
7. LiewSiew Kim. Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Kinta Selatan.

District
Dindings
Admin. Centre
Lumut
Telephone No.
Lumut 252
Address
Pejabat Daerah, Dinding, Lumut
District Officer
Abd. Wahab b. Haji Zainuddin
Other District Officials
1. Abd. Karim b. Abd. Hamid, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Dindings.
2. Nik Md, Kamil b. Nik Daud, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Dindings.
3. Wan Mokhtar b. Wan Endut, Pen. Pegav\ei Daerah Ketiga, Dindings

District
Larut & Matang
Admin. Centre
Taiping
Telephone No.
Taiping No. 3609
Address
Pejabat Daerah, Larut & Matang, Taiping
District Officer
Ahmad Daud b. Dabalan, AMN., PPT., PJK.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Other District Officials

1. **Abd. Razak b. Yahaya, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Larut & Matang.**
2. **Ibrahim b. Abdullah, Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Selama.**
3. **Mat Tuselin b. Kasimon, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Larut & Matang**
4. **Shamsul Bahari b. Salleh Khir, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Ketiga. Larut & Matang**

District
Hilir Perak
Admin. Centre
Teluk Anson
Telephone No.
Teluk Anson 1
Address
Pejabat Daerah, Hilir Perak, Teluk Anson
District Officer
Mohd. Taib. b. Ali
Other District Officials

1. **Wan Ahmad Radzi b. Haji Wan Abd. Rahman, Ketua Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Hilir Perak.**
2. **Talha b. Ismail, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Hilir Perak.**
3. **Abd. Rahman b. Mohd. Noor, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Ketiga, Hilir Perak.**
4. **Aminurashid b. Mohd. Zan, Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Sungai Manik & Changkat Jeng.**
5. **Noordin b. Mohd. Noor, Pen. Pegawai Daerah, Kampong Gajah.**

District
Batang Padang
Admin. Centre
Tapah
Telephone No.
Tapah 2002
Address
Pejabat Daerah, Batang Padang, Tapah
District Officer
Ahmad bin Harun, PJK.
Other District Officials

1. **Mohd. Hamdan b. Hazizi, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Tapah.**
2. **Jamaluddin b. Haji Abu Bakar, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Tapah.**
3. **Ahmad Kamal b. Mohd. Sahaja, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Pertama, Tanjong Malim.**
4. **Radin Amir b. Radin Suhadi, Pen. Pegawai Daerah Kedua, Tanjong Malim.**

State Capital
Ipoh

Population: 1,656,985 (as at 31.12.1967)

Finance

State Revenue

	Estimated	Actual
1969	$66,689,750	$62,809,818

State Expenditure

	Estimated	Actual
1969	$67,251,082	$61,805,670

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Roads

Road mileage totals

State Roads — — —	**1,097.23 miles**
Federal Roads — — —	**415.78 miles**
FLDA Roads — — —	**44.21 miles**
	1.557.22 miles

The above road mileage totals do not include roads maintained by the Municipality of Ipoh and Taiping Town Council.

Post Offices

Ayer Tawar, Bagan Dato, Bagan Serai, Batu Gajah, Batu Kurau, Bidor, Bota, Bruas, Chamberlain Road, Chemor, Chenderiang, Enggor, Gopeng, Grik, Hutan Melintang, Ipoh, Ipoh Timor, Kampar, Kampong Kepayang, Kuala Kangsar, Kuala Kurau, Lahat, Langkap, Lenggong, Lumut, Malirn Nawar, Manong, Matang, Menglembu, Padang Rengas, Pangkor, Pantai Remis, Parit, Parit Buntar, Pusing, Ringlet, Selama, Sitiawan, Slim River, Sungei Siput, Sungkai, Taiping, Tanah Rata, Tanjong Malim, Tanjong Piandang, Tanjong Rambutan, Tanjong Tualang, Tapah, Tapah Road, Telok Anson, Temoh, Trolak, Trong, Tronoh and Ulu Bernam.

Medical

Hospitals

The number of hospitals in Perak still remains at 12. Although the number is the same diversified improvements have been made to each of them. Better facilities are now available for the patients and a greater number of patients, especially from the kampongs, are seeking hospital treatment.

Head Office

Chief Medical and Health Officer, Perak, Ipoh
Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Perak, Ipoh
Senior Medical Officer of Health, Perak, Ipoh
Principal Dental Officer, Perak, Ipoh
State Matron (Hospitals), Perak, Ipoh
Public Health Matron, Perak, Ipoh
State Medical and Health Officer, Ipoh
Financial Assistant, Office of C.M. and H.O., Ipoh

State Hospitals

Medical Officer, District Hospital, Parit Buntar
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Taiping
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Kuala Kangsar
Lady Medical Officer, Women's Hospital, Kuala Kangsar
Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Ipoh
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Batu Gajah
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Kampar
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Tapah
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Tanjong Malim
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Teluk Anson
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Lumut
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Grik

Health Office

Medical Officer of Health, Health Office, Taiping
Medical Officer of Health, Health Office, Kuala Kangsar
Medical Officer of Health, Health Office, Kinta
Medical Officer of Health, Health Office, Tapah
Medical Officer of Health, Health Office, Telok Anson
Medical and Health Officer, Health Centre, Parit

Medical and Health Officer, Health Centre, Sitiawan
Medical and Health Officer, Health Centre, Grik
Medical and Health Officer, Health Centre, Lenggong.

Dental Clinics

Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Taiping
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Kuala Kangsar
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Kinta, Ipoh
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Teluk Anson
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Tanjong Malim
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Parit
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Parit Buntar.
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Tapah.
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Lumut.
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, General Hospital, Ipoh.

Maternal and Child Health Centres

Medical Officer i/c.. Main Health Centre, Parit.
Nursing Sister i/c.. Maternal and Child Health Centre, Taiping.
Nursing Sister i/c.. Maternal and Child Health Centre, Ipoh.
Nursing Sister i/c.. Maternal and Child Health Centre, Kuala Kangsar.
Nursing Sister i/c.. Maternal and Child Health Centre, Telok Anson.
Nursing Sister i/c.. Maternal and Child Health Centre, Grik.

Health Sub-Centre, Bidor.
Health Sub-Centre, Selama.
Health Sub-Centre, Bota Kiri.
Health Sub-Centre. Kampar.
Health Sub-Centre, Chendrong Balai.
Health Sub-Centre, Pangkor Island.
Health Sub-Centre, Lambor Kiri.
Health Sub-Centre, Batu Kurau.
Health Sub-Centre, Padang Rengas.
Health Sub-Centre, Lintang.
Health Sub-Centre, Sungkai.
Health Sub-Centre, Bruas.
Health Sub-Centre, Hutan Melintang.
Health Sub-Centre, Pantai Remis.
Health Sub-Centre, Tapah.
Health Sub-Centre, Kg. Gajah.
Health Sub-Centre, Sungei Sumun.
Health Sub-Centre, Semanggol.
Health Sub-Centre, Sungei Krang.
Health Sub-Centre, Slim River.
Health Sub-Centre, Lenggong.
Health Sub-Centre, Sungei Siput.
Health Sub-Centre, Sitiawan.
Health Sub-Centre, Bagan Serai.
Health Sub-Centre, Bagan Datoh.
Health Sub-Centre, Tanjong Tualang.
Health Sub-Centre, Changkat Jering.
Health Sub-Centre, Kota Bharu (Modified)
Health Sub-Centre, Langkap.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

WELFARE

Homes and Institutions
(Government & Voluntary)

Salvation Army Boy's Home, Ipoh; Salvation Army Girl's Home, Ipoh; Kinta Valley Workshop for the Blind, Gunong Rapat, Ipoh; Old Folks Home, Gunong Rapat; Old Folks Home, Kampong Tawas; Old Folks Home, Kampong Bercham; Old Folks Home, Papan; Old Folks Home, Pusing; Old Folks Home, Sg. Durian; Old Folks Home, Simpang Pulai; Old Folks Home, Lawan Kuda; Old Folks Home, Jeram; Old Folks Home, Malim Nawar; Old Folks Home, Mambang Di-Awam; Old Folks Home, Tronoh Mine N.V.; Old Folks Home, Tanjong Tualang; Old Folks Home, Kampong Timah; Old Folks Home, Kampong Simee; Perak Chinese Old Folks Home (Old Lung Tau Ngam Home) 5th mile Gopeng Road, Ipoh; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bagan Serai; St Louis Orphanage, Taiping; Convent Orphanage, Taiping; Indian Children's Welfare Home, Taiping; Old Folks Home, Sungei Siput; Old Folks Home, 223 Sg. Pinang Kechil; Old Folks Home, Hse No. 3 Pangkor; Old Folks Home, No. 9 Sg. Pinang Besar; Old Folks Home, 417 Sg. Pinang Kechil. Pangkor; Old Folks Home, Temoh; Old Folks Home, Bidor; Old Folks Home, Sungkai; Old Folks Home, Behrang Station; Old Folks Home, Behrang Ulu; Old Folks Home, Tanjong Malim; Old Folks Home, Langkap; Convent of Holy Infant Jesus, Ipoh; New Old Folks Home, Gopeng.

These are all voluntary Homes receiving block financial grants from the Social Welfare Department.

Sekolah Latehan Wanita, Ipoh, (is run by the All Malaya Muslim Missionary Society. Provides courses in domestic science with annual grant in aid from the Perak State Social Welfare Dept.); Rumah Kebajikan, Taiping; Rumah Kebajikan, Tanjong Rambutan; and Rumah Kanak2 Sultan Abdul Aziz, Kuala Kangsar; Sekolah Laki2, Taiping, Tupai Road; Asrama Silibin, Ipoh.

Agriculture

Main Crops	Acreage under cultivation
Rubber	633,263 acres
Padi	309,547 acres
Coconut	107,926 acres
Oil palm	74,494 acres
Tapioca	38,363 acres
Banana	14,641 acres

Tourism

Pangkor Island

Pangkor Island is a delightful place in which to spend a few days. In the 18th Century, Pangkor Island became a Dutch stronghold and a small fort (parts of which are still standing) was built a mile or so south of the village of Pangkor. Chiselled on a rock close to the fort is the Coat of Arms of the Dutch East India Company. Excellent boating, skindiving, bathing and fishing are to be had on the east side of the island on the beautiful beach at Pasir Bogak. Accomodation at Pangkor Island are available at the Government Rest House and a modern private-owned hotel (Sea View).

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Taiping

Taiping, some 52 miles south of Penang, is the old capital of the State of Perak, now transferred to Ipoh. Its Lake Gardens is probably the largest and most attractive formally maintained park in the country. The Taiping Town Council has set up a small zoo in the Lake Gardens on an area approximately 20 acres, where several varieties of wildlife are kept in natural surroundings. The State Museum contains interesting exhibits, including collections of Malay weapons, ornaments, aboriginal implements and archaeological specimens. The Taiping locality is the oldest tin-mining area in Malaysia and mining operations are still being carried out.

Behind the town rises Maxwell Hill which is an ideal place for a quiet holiday. On clear days, a vast panaromic view of the west coast, from Pangkor Island in the southwest of Penang Island and Kedah Peak to the north may be enjoyed. Two rest houses and a number of Government bungalows provide accommodation. Access other than on foot is by Government transport (Land Rover) only, which takes approximately 40 minutes.

Kuala Kangsar

Kuala Kangsar, 20 miles southeast of Taiping on the main trunk road to the south, is the Royal town of Perak. The majestic Istana (Palace) Iskandariah stands on a hill overlooking the banks of the Perak River. Beside it stands the first palace Istana Kenangan, a fine example of intimate Malay architecture. The Ubadiah Mosque, with its golden dome, is truly a magnificent building and is a must for every visitor to Kuala Kangsar.

The Malay College, a centre of learning for Royalty before the war and at present a residential college for Malay students from all over Malaysia, is also situated in this town.

Two of the first three rubber trees planted in Malaya can still be found in the compound of the District Office and near the Agricultural Department.

Ipoh

Southward down the main trunk road, 32 miles south of Kuala Kangsar, is Ipoh, the Perak State capital, situated in the Kinta District, which is the principal tin-mining area in Malaysia. Very promising deposits of iron ore have also been located and a few iron ore mines have, as a result, been opened. Already an important commercial and light industrial centre, efforts are now being made to establish heavy industries in Ipoh.

Caves Temples, built into the limestone outcrops both north and south of the town, are visible from the main trunk road, and provide an interesting feature for visitors.

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong congratulates Tun Abdul Razak, the new Prime Minister, after the latter received his letter of appointment. Looking on is Tengku Abdul Rahman.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

The Minister of Health, Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir, seen with President Makarios of Cyprus (centre) and Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, Vice-President of Kenya (left) at Subang Airport, Kuala Lumpur. The visitors were on their way to Singapore for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in January, 1971.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Head of State

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF PERLIS, TUAN SYED PUTRA IBNI ALMARHOM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLIL D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.P., was born 2nd Saffar, 1338 (25th November, 1920) at Arau, Perlis. He was educated at the Penang Free School. He was made Heir to the throne of Perlis in April, 1938. In 1940, His Highness then as Bakal Raja (Heir Presumptive) served in the Magistrate's Court, Kangar for 4 months. He went to Kuala Lumpur to study local law and was attached to the Land Office for 1 year and in the Courts for another year. His Royal Highness remained in Kuala Lumpur until the outbreak of the Second World War. During the Japanese Occupation, he was engaged in business of his own.

His Royal Highness ascended the throne on 4th December, 1945 and was installed as Raja of Perlis on 12th March, 1949.

He visited England during the Festival of Britain in 1951 and then toured Europe.

In 1954, he went on tour to Hongkong and Japan.

In September, 1956, he visited Hongkong and Japan and attended the Olympic Games in Australia and then toured New Zealand, Tasmania and Indonesia.

On the 1st Anniversary of Merdeka (31st August, 1958) His Royal Highness was awarded the Darjah Utama Sen Mahkota Negara (D.M.N.) by His Majesty the Paramount Ruler, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. His Highness visited Brunei in September, 1958 and was present at the Opening of Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque and had bestowed upon him the Most Esteemed Family Order (First Class) Brunei, by His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, D.K., S.P.M.B., K.C.M.G., the Sultan of Brunei. On 14th April, 1960 His Royal Highness was elected the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu by Their Highnesses the Rulers.

1961 - Installed as H.M. the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. As H.M. the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong toured India, Pakistan and Japan.

1965 - Before returning to Perlis toured Middle East, United Arab Republic and performed the Haj.

September 1965 - was the first to be bestowed with D.K.M.

June 1967 - Went on tour to Philippines, U.S.A. and Europe.

Hobbies - Golf, tennis, hunting and fishing.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Geography

Perlis is the smallest of the Malay States, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of the North Latitude. Its total area is about 316 square miles. At its longest, it is only 32 miles, at its widest only 15 miles.

The State is bordered on the west by the sea and by the Siamese Province of Setol on the north and the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj on the east; and on the east and south, by the State of Kedah.

Owing to its smallness, unlike the other Malay States, Perlis is not divided into administrative districts. The seat of Government is at Kangar.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

Its highest mountain is Gunong China, (2,370 feet), standing north-west on the Perlis-Siam boundary.

The principal towns are Kangar (the seat of the Government), Arau (the Royal Town) where the Raja of Perlis, Syed Putra ibni Al-marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullil, has his Istana, Kaki Bukit (a tin mining town where tin is mined from within underground caves and crevices in the limestone hills and which is peculiar only to this area in the whole of the country — a centre of attraction for tourists) and Simpang Ampat which lies in the middle of the rice-producing area in the south of Perlis.

History

Perlis once formed part of the ancient Sultanate of Kedah, but after the Siamese occupation in 1721, it was made a separate State. Syed Hussain, whose father, Syed Harun, had under the Sultan of Kedah been given the status of local chief, was made Raja. Since then, Perlis has remained independent of Kedah.

In 1905, because of the public debt, the Raja asked the Siamese for a loan and for the services of a European adviser to put the State's finances in order. Bangkok appointed an adviser who remained until 15th July, 1909. Following an Anglo-Siamese Treaty, Perlis came under British suzerainty. A British Adviser from the Malayan Civil Service was appointed to Perlis. On 28th April, 1930, Perlis signed a treaty with Britain.

During the Japanese occupation, Perlis was "handed back" to Siam in 1943. The Siamese Government appointed a Governor over Perlis, which returned to British administration upon the Japanese surrender.

Pulau Langkawi or the Langkawi Islands are included with the map of Perlis as the usual port of embarkation is Kuala Perlis. They are administered by Kedah.

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June, 1969:

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Malays *	**47,252**	**47,800**	**95,052**
Chinese	**11,456**	**10,573**	**22,029**
Indians & Pakistanis	**1,305**	**933**	**2,238**
Others	**2.189**	**1,747**	**3,936**
Total	**62,202**	**61,053**	**12: 255**

*Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State.

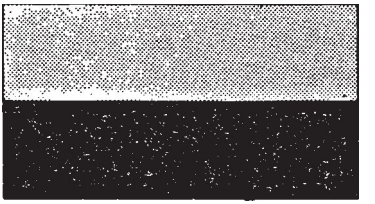
State Symbols

A shield in green, the name "Perlis" embossed in yellow in the centre, within a circle of yellow padi ears, the whole surrounded by a laurel of green leaves.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Flag

This is the flag of the State of Perlis. Its colours are yellow and blue.



State National Anthem

The melody composed by Almarhum Tuan Syed Hamzah Almarhum Syed Safi in 1930, was harmonised by Mr. Raymond G. Isles.

Words: *Amin-amin ya Rabbal Jalil,*
Do'a hamba yang sangat zalil,
Kekalkart dulat serta adit,
Bagi perintah Jamalullail.

Honours and Awards

1. **The Most Esteemed Royal Family Order of Perlis.**
2. **The Honourable Order of the Crown of Perlis.**

There shall be three Classes of this Order namely:

First (Grand Commander) Seri Paduka Mahkota Perlis (S.P.M.P.) or Al-Safi I.

Second (Commander) Dato Paduka Mahkota Perlis (D.P.M.P.) or Al-Safi II.

Third (Companion) Setia Mahkoa Perlis (S.M.P.) or Al-Safi III.

3. **Perlis Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.**
4. **Perlis Distinguished Conduct Medal.**
5. **Perlis Meritorious Service Medal.**
6. **Pingat Jasa Baik**
7. **Long Service Medal.**

Mentri Besar

Dato Sheikh Ahmad bin Mohd. Hashim SPMP., PMN., PJK., JP. aged 73 years born 26th December, 1896, Penang. Educated in Malay and English School, prior to retirement in 1951 served in the Government of Perlis for 38 years. The last appointment held was State Financial Officer, Perlis, member of the Federal Legislative Council 1948—1959; hobbies, reading and co-operative movements.

State Legislative Assembly

* **Y.A.B. Dato' Sheikh Ahmad b. Mohd. Hashim, SPMP., PMN., PJK., JP., Menteri Besar, Perlis.**

** **Y.B. Setiausaha Kerajaan, Perlis.**

** **Y.B. Penasihat Undang2, Perlis.**

** **Y.B. Pegawai Kewangan Negeri, Perlis.**

* **Y.B. Inche Jaafar bin Hassan, PJK., JP.**

* **Y.B. Tuan Syed Omar b. Syed Hussain, SMP., AMN.**

* **Y.B. Tuan Haji Wan Ahmad b. Wan Abdullah, AMN.**

*. **Y.B. Inche Quah Chooi Tong, PPN., PJK., JP.**

Y.B. Inche Yusoff bin Abu Bakar, AMN., JP.

Y.B. Tuan Syed Darus b. Syed Hashim, AMN.

Y.B. Inche Loh Ah Tong, AMN., PJK., JP.

Y.B. Tuan Haji Wan Ahmad bin Haji Wan Kassim, SMP., AMN., PJK.

Y.B. Che Yob bin Che Choh, AMN.

Y.B. Inche Abdullah bin Hj. Hassan, AMN.

Y.B. Inche Hussain bin Abd. Rahman. PJK.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

member of Executive Council
ex-officio

Executive

State Secretary: Enche Azizul Rahman bin Abd. Aziz, SMP, PPT, Setiausaha Kerajaan — Tel: Kangar 2214

Heads of Departments

Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja: Major Pawanteh bin Pawan, PJK, — Tel: Arau 8226

State Agricultural Officer: Enche Hamzah b. Chin Tel: Kangar 2069.

Commissioner of Lands and Mines: Enche Ghazali bin Che Matt, PJK, — Tel: Kangar 2009

State Drainage and Irrigation Engineer: Enche Abdul Aziz bin Din — Tel: Kangar 2040

State Engineer: Enche Lim Teik Mei, PJK — Tel: Kangar 2011

State Forest Officer: Enche Ghazali bin Che Matt, PJK. — Tel: Kangar 2071

President Council of Religion and Malay Custom: Tuan Haji Mohd. Sa'aid bin Pilus, PJK - Tel: Kangar 2242

State Social Welfare Officer: Enche Daud b. Hashim Tel: Kangar 2108

Chairman Town Board, Padang Besar and Pauh: Enche Mansor bin Osman, PJK-Tel: Kangar 2048

State Veterinary Officer: Enche Jaafar Khan bin Ahmad Khan, PJK — Tel: Kangar 2070

State Financial Officer/Treasurer: Enche Ghazali bin Che Matt, PJK —Tel: Kangar 2153

Town Council and Local Government

Kangar Town Council Areas comprises the Town Council of Kangar, Arau and Kaki Bukit

Padang Besar and Pauh Town Board (Non-Autonomous Town Board Areas- — comprises the Town Board of Padang Besar and Pauh.

Local Councils — **2 Local Councils: (i) Kaki Bukit Local Council which was formerly under the Town Boad of Kaki Bukit. (ii) Simpang Ampat Local Council which was formerly under the Town Board of Simpang Ampat.**

Transport

Perlis has over 108 miles of metalled road and 46 miles of motorable laterite road and about 15 miles of tarseal road.

Post Offices

There are three Post Offices at Kangar, Arau and Kuala Perlis and seven Postal Agencies at Kuala Sanglang, Simpang Ampat, Kuala Perlis, Padang Besar, Kaki Bukit, Mata Ayer and Beseri.

Land

Of 316 square miles which comprise the territory of the State about 90 (28.4 per cent.) are alienated for agricultural purposes, 50 (16 per cent.) are under reserved forest and 5 (1.6 per cent.) are held under mining titles. The b'lance amounts to 171 square miles or about 54 per cent of the total area much o f j ;oh is covered with bamboo jungle, an indication of the poor quality of the soil.

Rural Development

A total sum of $4 million dollars was spent on various projects carried out in the State of Perlis during the 1st Malaysia Plan (1966-1968).

Agriculture

The main crop is rice. The total acreage under padi cultivation in 1968/1969 season are made up as follows:

Variety	*Acreage*	*Acre Damaged*	*Yield (gantang per acre)*
Wet Padi (Main Season)	**65,631**		**477**
Dry Padi — —	100	—	**350**
Wet Padi (off season)	**13,600**	—	**351**

Medical

Hospital: General Hospital — Perlis, Number of Beds 299
Rural Health Sub-Centre: Five
Midwifery Clinics and Quarters: 24
Rural and Health Main Centre: One
Doctors: 7
Dental Officers: Three
Maternal and Child Health Centre — One
Health Checking Station — Two (Kuala Perlis and Padang Besar)

Welfare

There is an Old People's Home at Kaki Bukit, Perlis which houses about 35 destitutes. The home is administered by a management committee and is financed by the State Goernment, assisted by the miners at Kaki Bukit.

Tourism

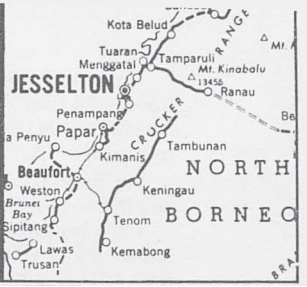
The Cave Mines at Kaki Bukit, which is the only kind in the whole of the Federation, is the centre of attraction for all tourists and dignitaries visiting this State.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

An Army assault boat helps evacuate residents in the heart of Kuala Lumpur during the January 1971 floods.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Sabah



Head of State

HIS EXCELLENCY THE YANG DI-PERTUA NEGARA OF SABAH, TUN PENGIRAN HAJI AHMAD RAFFAE, S.M.N., P.D.K., was born on October 4, 1907 at Sipitang. On September 16, 1965, he was sworn in as the second Yang di-Pertua Negara of the State of Sabah, Malaysia.

His Excellency acted as Yang di-Pertua Negara on two occasions, in 1964 and 1965, when the then Yang di-Pertua Negara was on leave.

His Excellency attended the Private English School, Putatan, then Papar from 1918 to 1922. From 1922 to 1924, he studied at the Government Malay Vernacular School in Sipitang and later joined the Government Service as a Native Officer, Grade II on May 1, 1930 on a salary of $15.00 per month.

On April 1, 1941, he was appointed a Learner Deputy Assistant District Officer, Beaufort, and on January 1, 1942 was confirmed to the post of Deputy Assistant District Officer, Beaufort.

When the Japanese invaded and occupied Sabah, His Excellency was drawn into their service first as D.A.D.O. Beaufort and later as Gun Chu (Native Officer) in Sipitang, Beaufort and Kota Belud. As soon as the war was over. His Excellency immediately set out from Kota Belud to Tuaran on foot, intending to welcome the Liberation Forces. From Tuaran, he took a prahu and paddled to Papar. He then trudged to Tenom where he reported for duty on July 1, 1946. He was appointed D.A.D.O. Tenom.

On July 25, 1946, His Excellency was appointed as Acting District Officer, Beaufort, for a month. Then he resumed his appointment as D.A.D.O. in Mempakul, Sipitang, then Kuala Penyu and then Beaufort. In 1954, he was D.A.D.O. Labuan for three months before he was posted to Penampang. On January 1, 1955, he was promoted to Assistant District Officer in Penampang, but in September of the same year, he was posted to Beluran. He stayed in Beluran until September 26, 1957 when he was posted to Labuan and his own district of Beaufort as A.D.O. From 1958 until his retirement on January 24, 1963, His Excellency held the post of Assistant District Officer, being stationed in Kuala Penyu, Ranau, Pensiangan and again in Kuala Penyu.

When His Excellency retired at the age of 55, he had served the Government for 32 years, 8 months and 14 days. His Excellency had then reached the maximum salary in the scale of C1, 2, 3. of Oivision II.

His Excellency was awarded the Most Illustrious Order of Panglima Darjah Kinabalu by the First Yang di-Pertua Negara for his service to the State, when Sabah achieved independence on August 31, 1963.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

On June 7, 1967, on the occasion of the Official Birthday of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Excellency was conferred the Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (S.M.N.) — the highest award in the Nation which entitles His Excellency to be called "Tun." He was the only recipient of the award on the occasion.

His Excellency was conferred by the Governor of Sarawak the Panglima Negara Bintang Sarawak on the 20th August, 1970.

His Excellency is married and has eight children. His Excellency is the twelfth son of the late O.K.K. Pengiran Haji Omar, ex D.A.D.O. Putatan (Penampang) from 1914 to 1922.'

His Excellency's hobbies are fishing, hunting, golf, sports, especially soccer, music and pony riding.

Geography

Sabah, formerly the British colony of North Borneo, achieved internal self-government on 31 st August, 1963, and joined Malaysia on 16th September, 1963. It is now the second largest of the 13 Malaysian States, with an area of 29,388 square miles, roughly the size of Ireland. Its immediate neighbours are Brunei, Sarawak and Kalimantan or Indonesia Borneo.

Sabah is a mountainous country of tropical jungle, alluvial and swampy coastal plains intersected by numerous rivers and fertile valleys. Its highest mountain is Mount Kinabalu, also known as the "Sacred Mountain" 13,455 feet high, also the highest in Southeast Asia.

The climate is tropical but on the whole equable. The days are rather warm and the nights cool. The annual rainfall varies from 60 inches to 160 inches, depending on the locality. The Northeast Monsoon begins in October or early November and lasts until March or April. The Southwest Monsoon prevails from the beginning of May until August. Though no typhoon has yet been experienced in Sabah, severe rain storms, accompanied by high winds, are not infrequent.

There are numerous rivers throughout the country and they are quite important because they serve as the only means of communication in some remote districts. The longest river is the Kinabatangan River.

History

During the reign of the Ming ruler, it is believed that the Chinese, under Commander Cheng Hoe, went on expeditions to the island of Borneo.

The Europeans arrived in the 16th century, and their direct dealings with China put an end to the junk traffic betwlen China and Borneo. Due to piracy, the East India Company closed its port, Balembangan.

James Brooke arrived 40 years later. The Sultans of Brunei and Sulu once again exercised control over the Northern part of the island. Pirates were still flourishing and the most notorious were the Illanuns, the Balagnini and the Bajaus. Brooke realised that Borneo would not develop if the pirates went on plundering, so with the help of the Navy, he made several successful attempts at wiping out piracy. It was only towards the end of the 19th century that a major portion of piracy was eradicated.

A treaty of Friendship and Commerce was concluded in 1847, giving Labuan in perpetuity to the British Crown. The island became a Crown Colony under the Straits Settlements Government, but from 1890 to 1906, it was administered by the Government of North Borneo.

The territory that was later known as North Borneo was not acquired British as a whole piece. After Labuan, the Sultan of Brunei ceded the west coast of North Borneo to the American Trading Company in 1865 and an American settlement was established at Kimanis. For various reasons, however, the venture proved unprofitable and the settlement was soon abandoned. In 1875, the concessions given to the American Trading Company were acquired by Baron Overbeck

(the Austrian Consul-General in Hongkong) who later went into partnership with Alfred Dent, a British businessman. In 1877, the Sultan of Brunei and Pengiran Temenggong ceded possessions in North Borneo to Baron Overbeck and Alfred Dent. A year later, the Sultan of Sulu ceded the east coast possessions to the two partners. In 1881, the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company was incorporated by Royal Charter and was authorised to acquire cessions from the British North Borneo Provisional Association. The formal takeover by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company . took effect on July 1, 1882 and thus began a more or less ordered form of administration which was to last until the beginning of the Second World War. North Borneo became a British protectorate on May 12, 1888.

Apart from minor setbacks, the company achieved slow but steady progress. When the Second World wer broke out, the company was unable to point to any marked developments but it could look with justifiable satisfaction upon an ordered system of government and a populace well contented with its administration.

The war devastated the country and rebuilding had to be carried out from scratch in every town. The British Military Administration ruled the country until July 15, 1946 when North Borneo became a Crown Colony. The North Borneo Letters Patent, 1946—50 provided for the constitution of the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the establishment of an Executive Council to be appointed in accordance with Royal instructions and the establishment of a Legislative Council by Order in Council. In October 1950, Executive and Legislative Councils were established to supersede the Advisory Council with the aid of which the Governor had administered the Colony since July 15, 1946.

During 1960, the Royal Instructions and Orders in Council were amended to provide for an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council and an increase in unofficial membership of the Executive Council while official membership was decreased. These Instruments, which came into force on September 10, 1960 provided that the Executive Council should consist of the Governor as President, four ex-officio members, one official member and five nominated members. The Executive Council was consulted by the Governoron all questions of importance. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor as President, four ex-officio members, three official members and 12 nominated members.

The year 1961 marked the end of North Borneo's long insulation from politics. Economic and social progress proceeded at a steady rate during the first few months of the year. By then, the "winds of change" had reached the shores of Borneo and some of the local political leaders of the colony were already thinking in terms of a confederation with Sarawak and Brunei. The turning point in the history of North Borneo, however, came after May 27, 1961 when Y.T.M.Tungku Abdul Rahman Putra Al Haj., the then Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya (and later of Malaysia) propounded to a group of journalists at a luncheon ^Singapore the concept of Malaysia embracing the 11 states of Malaya, Singapore and the three Borneo territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo.

By the end of the year, five main political parties had emerged. These parties, together with the Sabah Indian Congress, later became the Sabah Alliance Party which was affiliated to the Grand Malaysia Alliance Party. Today the Sabah Alliance Party is made up of the USNO (which absorbed the members of UPKO which was dissolved in 1967 in the interest of Bumiputra unity), the SCA and the SIC.

Early in 1962, the British Government appointed a Royal Commission of Enquiry, under the Chairmanship of Lord Cobbold, to determine the views of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak on Malaysia. The Cobbold Commission

found that the majority of the people of both states favoured Malaysia and on August 31, 1963 North Borneo was granted self-government and became known as Sabah. As a result of strong opposition from the late President Sukarno of Indonesia and the Philippines, the formation of Malaysia on August 31, 1963, was "postponed" and a United Nations assessment team was sent to Sabah and Sarawak to determine once again the views of the people. The U.N. Team confirmed the findings of the Cobbold Commission and on September 16, 1963, Malaysia was born.

The first direct elections at state level were held in 1967, resulting in the Alliance Party capturing all but one of the 32 State Legislative Assembly seats. The present Alliance Government was formed under the direction of YAB. Ketua Menteri Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun, SMN., PDK., PNBS., SIMP., SPMJ., KVO., OBE., whose leadership provided not only great stability and racial harmony but unprecedented economic growth in the state.

People

The estimated population of Sabah in 1969 was 622,000. The 1970 census may, however, show a higher figure partly because of a high birth-rate-survival rate and of immigration from West Malaysia. The main groups are:

The Kadazans/Dusuns

The largest racial group in Sabah, the Kadazans make up about one-third of the population. They inhabit mainly the west coast and the interior plains of Ranau and Tambunan.

The Kadazans belong to many different lineage groups, but the chief ones are the Kadazans of Penampang and Papar, the Tuaran Lotud, the Runggus of Kudat, the Tempasak Dusuns of Kota Belud and the Kadazan/Dusuns of Ranau and Tambunan. All these tribes speak the same language although there may be variations in the dialects. The Kadazans are prosperous and hardworking agricultural people. They are the main rice producers of the country. They usually work on their own land.

The Bajaus

Forming 13.5% of the population, the Bajaus are concentrated on the west coast as far south as Papar and in scattered settlements along the east coast, especially near Lahad Datu. A great number of Bajaus are engaged in fishing and about half of the Bajau population work on the land in the Kota Belud, Tuaran and Putatan areas. In Kota Belud, they rear ponies and cattle besides growing rice. Most of the Bajaus are Muslims.

The Muruts

The Muruts live mostly in the southwest of the country and in the more inaccessible parts of the interior between Keningau and the borders of Sarawak and Indonesia.

. The Muruts are great hunters, using spear, blow-pipes and poisoned darts. Some still practise shifting cultivation, using a seven-year cycle and obtaining by this means a normally adequate supply of tapioca and hill rice.

The Government is encouraging the Muruts to adopt a system of settled agriculture by setting up schemes for them in Tawau, Keningau, Nabawan and Tenom. The Government also provides medical and educational facilities and, at the same time, hopes to curb their customary practice of shifting cultivation.

Included among the Muruts are the Lundaya, who are really more akl^o the Kelabits in Sarawak. Many of them have recently settled in Sabah, comr.;£ from the region of Long Brang in Indonesia; some of their new settlements ari at Chinta Mata in Tenom and Pasir near Sipitang.

The Chinese

The Chinese make up almost one-quarter of the population. Most of the

Chinese are town dwellers. There are, however, significant numbers of small-holders and rubber growers in the rural areas.

It is presumed that there had been trade between China and Sabah as far back as A.D. 900 but it was not until 1880 that the Chinese really began to settle in the state. They were later attracted by the tcbacco boom of 1886 — 1888.

The Chinese form the backbone of trade and commerce in the country. They control most of the retail trade and transport facilities, provide clerical staff for commerce and administration, and technicians and labour for industries.

The following are the estimated population figures in racial groups for 1967:-

Kadazans	178,376
Chinese	132,107
Bajau	70,092
Murut	26,201
Other indigenous races	107,668
European .	2,362
Others	84,642
Total	601,448

State Symbols

Flag

The colours of the flag represent the following:—

Red for courage; White for purity; Green for our forests and padi fields; Gold for the richness of our country; Blue for blue skies, meaning peace and happiness; and Kinabalu is the symbol which unites all races in harmony.

Honours and Awards

1 There are four grades of the Order namely:—
- (a) First Grade — Sri Panglima Darjah Kinabalu.
- (b) Second Grade — Panglima Gemilang Darjah Kinabalu.
- (c) Third Grade — Ahli Setia Darjah Kinabalu.
- (d) Fourth Grade — Ahli Darjah Kinabalu.

2 There are tv*> classes of the Medal of the Order, namely:—
- (a) First Class — Bintang Setia Kinabalu.
- Ib) Second Class — Bintang Kinabalu.

3 Certificates of Honour.

Chief Minister

The Chief Minister, Honourable Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun, was born on August 1, 1918, at Kampong Limau — Limawan, Kudat. On September 16, 1963, he became the first Yang di-Pertua Negara of the State of Sabah, and he held this high office for a full term of two years. He was appointed Federal Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence on July 22, 1966.

In 1928, he began work as a houseboy under the Resident (Mr. E.W. Morrell). He studied for nine months only in 1932 in St. James' School, Kudat in Standard I, and left on the death of his mother and on his father's posting to another station.

He began work as an office orderly under the District Officer, Kudat (Mr. R.E. Evans) on 18th October, 1934. Promoted to Native Clerk and Chandu Clerk on 1st February 1937, he worked in these posts until the Japanese occupation. /"

On 24th December 1944, he escaped to the Philippines to join the Guerillas

there as a private. Ori 1st January, 1945, he was promoted to Sergeant with the Regular Army and was attached to the Secret Service. He was engaged in various battles with the Japanese and was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was posted to North Borneo to spy out enemt defences. On 15th April, 1945, he was promoted to Captain. He joined the British Guerilla organisation (S.R.D.) in North Borneo under the command of Colonel R.G.P.N. Combe, O.B.E., M.C., until the unit was disbanded on 9th September, 1945.

He was appointed Native Chief Grade I (Orang KKaya Kaya) in 1961. He attended R.I.D.A. agricultural course in Malaya in 1952.

On 11th March, 1959, he was sent to the United Kingdom for one year to study English and politics on a course sponsored by the North Borneo Government and the British Council.

On 24th December, 1961, he was elected President of the United Sabah National Organisation by party members. He continued as a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and was appointed Member of Local Government. He served on the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee on Malaysia. He is a life member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. His hobbies include fishing, golf, music, and pony racing. His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong conferred on him the Seri Mangku Negara — the highest award in the Nation which entitles H.E. to be called "Tun" — on November 26, 1964, when His Majesty and His Royal Consort visited Sabah.

He contested the Sabah State Elections in April 1967 in the Bengkoka-Banggi constituency and was elected a Member of the State Legislative Assembly after his resignation as Federal Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence on 19th April, 1967. He was appointed by His Excellency the Yang di-Pertua Negara, Tun Pengiran Haji Ahmad Raffae, as Sabah's third Chief Minister and sworn in on 11th May, 1967.

Ministers

YAB. Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun SMN., SPDK., SIMP., PNBS., SPMJ., KVO., OBE.

Hon. Dato Mohd. Said bin Keruak SPDK., (Minister Agriculture and Fisheries)

Hon. Enche Salleh Sulong (Minister of Finance)

Hon. Dato Pang Tet Tshung SPDK. (Minister of Communications and Works)

Hon. Tuan Habib Abdul Rahman bin Habib Mahmud ADK., JBS. (Minister of Local Government)

Hon. Enche Payar Juman (Minister of Social Welfare)

Hon. Enche Wong Lok Khiam ADK. (Minister of Health)

Hon. Dato Haji Mohd. Yassin bin Haji Hashim SPDK., OBE. (Minister of Co-ordination)

Hon. Dato Khoo Siak Chiew PDK. (Minister without Portfolio)

Legislative

State Legislative Assembly

Speaker — Hon. Dato Haji Mohd. Kasshim bin Haji Hashim, SPDK.

Members:- YAB. Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Dätu Harun, SMN. SPDK., SIMP., PNBS., SPMJ., KVO., OBE. (Bengkoka Banggi)

Y.B. Dato Khoo Siak Chiew SPDK. (Sandakan Bandar)

Y.B. Dato Pang Tet Tshung, SPDK. (Jesselton Bandar)

Y.B. Dato Haji Mohd. Yassin bin Haji Hashim, SPDK., OBE >anau)

Dato Mohd. Said bin Keruak, SPDK. (Usukan)

Y.B. Wong Lok Khiam ADK. (Kudat)

Y.B. Salleh Sulong (Minister of Finance)

Y.B. Payar Juman, (Kiulu)

Y.B. Habib Abdul Rahman bin Habib Mahmud, ADK.

Y.B. Idrus Matakim, AMN., (Langkon)
Y.B. Herman J. Luping (Tandek)
Y.B. Ismail bin Gimbad, BK. (Sorob)
Y.B. Dato Indan bin Kari, PDK., (Sulaman)
Y.B. Lee Vui Min, ADK., (Tanjong Aru)
Y.B. Peter J. Mojuntin, ADK., (Moyog)
Y.B. Jumah bin Salim, ADK., (Papar)
Y.B. Mulkiaman bin Sherzeman, ADK., (Bongawan)
Y.B. Wong Fook Siang, ADK., BK. (Kuala Penyu)
Y.B. O.K.K. Abdullah bin Anson, ADK., BEM., (Labuan)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd. Dun bin Banir, ADK., (Beaufort)
Y.B. Tingkalor bin K.K. Lampag, BK., (Tenoni
Y.B. Dato Harris bin Mohd. Salleh PDK., (Sipitang-Ulu Padas)
Y.B. Anthony Gibon, ADK., AMN. (Tambunan)
Y.B. Yap Pak Leong, (Elopura)
Y.B. Kangkawang bin Kulang, BK. (Sugut)
Y.B.Jimmy Malis BK. (Labuk)
Y.B. Datu Aliuddin bin Datu Harun, PDK., (Kuala Kinabatangan)
Y.B. Dato Haji Pg. Digadong Mohd. Galpam bin Pg. Indar, PDK., (La mag)
Y.B. OKK. Haji Sakaran bin Dandai, ADK., JP,, (Semporna)
Y.B. Kassim bin Kamidin, (Merotai)
Y.B. Edwin Chan Foo Sang, AMN., (Balung)
Y.B. Anthony Undan bin Andulag, ADK., (Keningau)
Y.B. Stephen Koroh, BK., (Pensiangan-Sook)
Y.B. Ampong bin Haji P. Puyon, ADK., (Appointed)
Y.B. Haji Abdul Momen bin Haji Kalakhan, ADK., (Appointed)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Taulani bin Haji Jalaluddin, AMN. (Appointed)
Y.B. Haji Salleh bin Haji Ibrahim, (Appointed)
Y.B. Tan Tze Shu, KMN., ADK., JP., (Appointed)

Executive

(a) Permanent Secretary to Chief Minister Dato Richard A. Lind, PGDK.
Chief Minister's Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2449.

(b) Head of State Departments

Accountant-General
Martin Yuen Phau Hong
Accountant-General's Office, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2447.

Director of Agriculture
Dr. Shao Yen Tze
Department of Agriculture, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4518.

Director of Lands & Surveys
G.W. Meggit, OBE.
Department of Lands & Surveys, Kota Kinabalu
Tel. No. 4511.

Attorney-General
Miss Li Yun Ken, ASDK.
Legal Department, Secretariat, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2429.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Curator of Sabah Museum
M. Pike
Sabah Museum, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4852.
Director of Medical Services
Dr. **K.S. Jap**
Department of Medical Services, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2469.
Port Officer
Sia Poh Seng
Ports & Harbours, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2213.
Government Printer
Tuan Haji Mohd. Sulong bin Sariul
Department of Printing, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2591.
Chairman of Public Service Commission
Leong Ah Koon, ADK.
Public Service Commission, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4458.
Director of Public Works
Hugh Teoh
Department of Public Works, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2705.
General Manager
Wong Len Hin
Railways Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4611.
Road Transport Officer
C.E. Marcus
Road Transport Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2290.
Director of Welfare Services
M.A. Basri, ADK.
Department of Welfare Services, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2979.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

Director of Audit
Tsen Chin Henn KMN.
Department of Audit, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2239.
Director of Civil Aviation
T. Arulampalam.
Civil Aviation Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2811.
Deputy Commissioner of Cooperative
Omar bin Hj. Ahmad
Cooperative Development, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2011.
Customs & Excise (Regional Comptroller)
Lok Kin Jong
Customs & Excise Department, Kota Kinabalu.

Director of Education
Abdul Aziz bin Ismail
Department of Education, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. IMo. 2224.
Supervisor of Elections
H .S. Sidhu
Elections Commission, Sabah, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4714.
State Information Officer
T.F.Willie
Information Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4582.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue
Tan Seng Chee
Inland Revenue Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2030.
Judicial Department
Justice Lee Hon Hoe
Judicial Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2463.
Commissioner of Labour
Mohd. Yaakob U Lai Chi
Department of Labour, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4549.
Controller of Immigration
Ismail bin Haji Ahmad
Immigration Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4711.
Geological Survey (Deputy Director)
David Lee Thien Chou
Geological Survey Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2376.
Inspector of Mines
Lim Keng Kay
c/o Geological Survey, Mines Department,
East Malaysia, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2104.
Meteorological Department
Lee Kim Swee
Supervisor
Tel. No. 4282.
State Culture Youth & Sports Officer
Jaafar Lashim
Ministry of Culture Youth & Sports, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2563.
Assistant Commissioner of National Registration
A.A. Ryan
National Registration Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4500.
Assistant Official Assignee
T. Rajan B.K.,
Department of Official Assignee, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4960.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Commissioner of Police
Dato Mohd. Natt bin Haji Mohd. Yusoff. JMN., SMS., ADK., PJK., PPNS., PIS.
Police Headquarters, Kepayan, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2576.
Controller of Posts
V.P. Ungarn
Postal Services Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2020.
Ag. Assistant Commissioner of Prisons
Enche G.S. David
Prisons Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2938.
Director of Broadcasting
Enche Suhaimi bin Haji Amin, ADK.
Department of Broadcasting, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2289.
Regional Valuation Officer
Mohd. Shamsuddin
Regional Valuation Office, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2133.
United Nations Adviser (Statistics)
R. Prasad
Department of Statistics, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2015.
Director of Telecommunications
Mohd. Nadzim bin Abdul Hamid
Telecommunications Department, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2020.
Head of Anti-Corruption
Supt. Abdul Aziz bin A. Jalil, PPNS.
Anti-Corruption Agency, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 2133.
Head of Organisation & Methods Division (Federal Treasury)
H. Chin Shin Poh
Organisation & Methods Division, Kota Kinabalu.
Tel. No. 4562.

Administration

Resident West Coast	**- Ben Stephens, ADK., BEM.**
Resident Sandakan	**— Wee Chun Kee**
Resident, Tawau	**— Benedict Shim ADK.**
Resident, Interior	**— Stephen Lee Tsu Thiau**

District Officers

Kota Kinabalu	— Thien Thau Kiew
Kudat/Bandau	— Ashkar Hasbollah
Tuaran	— Mohd. Yusof b. Yahya
Papar	— Darius Binion
Sandakan	— Louis Chee Su Yu
Lahad Datu	— A. Rahim Musally (Ag.)
Beaufort	— Mohd. A. Thaufeck (Ag.)
Tenom	— Thomas Koroh (Ag.)
Labuan	— William Abbie
Tawau	— Sanin bin Imam Pandin (Ag.)

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Kota Belud	— Datu Bistari bin Datu Jinurain (Ag.)
Keningau	— Matiasin bin Surai
Ranau	— Awang Konolan (Ag.)
Semporna	- Roger Dunstan (Ag.)
Tambunan	— Tony Chong Kee Min (Ag.)
Sipitang	- Paul Kou Yee Ching (Ag.)
Pensiangan	— Benjamin Muhammad.
Kinabatangan	— Peter Manjaji
Kuala Penyu	— Fred Marcus (Ag.)
Labuk/Sugut Beluran	— Joseph Lanjuat.

State **Capital**

Kota Kinabalu

Population —41,000

Local Government

Number of District Councils — 19

Number of Town Boards — 4

ROADS **(1969)**

There were 1712 miles of roads as at 31/12/1969, of which 311 miles were bitumen surfaced, 1019 miles gravel surfaced and 382 miles earth road.

Work continued on a network of roads linking the main population centres, notably the Kota Kinabalu/Sandakan and the Tawau/Lahad Datu links, as well as access to areas under development. Of the 240 miles —Kota Kinabalu/Sandakan road, 190 miles have been completed.

POST OFFICES

Postal business in the state of Sabah was maintained at a satisfacotry level throughout the year and an increased volume of business was recorded in a majority of the cases.

At the close of 1969, there were sixteen Post Offices in Sabah providing the full range of postal services to the public. Agency services were operated at all Post Offices as well as certain Postal Agencies on behalf of Government and quasi-Government departments.

Post Offices are available in the following towns:—

Kota Kinabalu	Beaufort
Sandakan	Tenom
Tawau	Keningau
Labuan	Tuaran
Semporna	Kota Belud
Lahad Datu	Ranau
Kudat	Tanjong Aru
Papar	Kota Kinabalu Airport.

In addition, six mobile Post Offices were in operation to provide services to the suburban and rural inhabitants. These vehicles are based in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Tawau, Kudat and Labuan.

POSTAL AGENCIES

The needs of Postal Services for the inhabitants in villages as well as small townships were met by the services provided by Postal Agencies. There were fifty-six Postal Agencies at the end of 1969.

MAIL SERVICES

Mail Services, both surface and air, were operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

In 1969, a total number of 19.3 million of articles were handled in Sabah.

DELIVERY SERVICES

At all Post Offices and certain Postal Agencies in Sabah, house-to-house delivery services were provided to the population twice daily except Sundays and public holidays. The bulk of correspondence is delivered through Post Office Boxes in the main towns. In the rural areas, deliveries are effected by means of private locked mail bags exchanged between Postal Agencies and the nearest serving Post Offices.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

Post Office Savings bank business is now available at all Post Offices and Mobile Post Offices throughout Sabah. There are now 6,330 accounts, with a credit of $2,924,560/-.

FINANCE

State Revenue

State General Revenue comprises mainly customs duties on timber and forest produce; import duties on petroleum products; Royalties, fees and premia on timber and forest produce; rents from lands and buildings; motor vehicle driving licences; harbour and wharf dues; railway receipts and water revenue; together with grants and reimbursement from the Federal Government.

Total State Revenue for 1969 amounted to $180.7 millions and the Revised Estimate of Revenue for 1970 amounts to $ 167.3 millions.

State Expenditure

The state is responsible for lands and forests; agriculture, fisheries, and drainage and irrigation; ports and harbours, public works, roads, railways, and road transport; fire fighting services; social welfare, libraries, and museums. Until the end of 1970, the state is also responsible for hospitals, medical and health services but these will become the responsibility of the Federal Government in 1971.

Total State Expenditure during 1969 amounted to $183.9 millions of which $86 millions was a contribution to the State Development Fund. The revised estimate of State Expenditure for 1970 amounts to $178.7 millions, which includes a contribution of $60 millions to the State Development Fund.

LAND

Land in Sabah is a state matter, and all state lands are vested in the State Government. It is the State Government's policy to ensure that the land assets of the state are utilised in a manner that will bring maximum social and economic benefit to the people.

The National Land Code (Act 56 of 1965), which is in operation in West Malaysia, does not apply to Sabah. In Sabah, there are nine Land Ordinances still in operation. Among these, the principal one in current operation is the Land Ordinance of 1930. The Department of Lands and Surveys, which is under the Ministry of the Chief Minister, is responsible for the implementation of provisions of these land ordinances, besides other ordinances, viz., the Land Acquisition Ordinance. This department has also a valuation branch which deals with al state valuation matters, including valuation for the local Authority of the district ->n-cerned for rating purposes; a town and country planning branch which deals wiljj ail planning aspects and provide expert planning advice to all Local Authorises in the state, and a photogrammetric branch which provides large-scale contoiif jSlans for all development projects of the state.

State Land in Sabah may be classified under the Land Ordinance of 1930 as:-

Town Land

"Town Land" means all land state or alienated included within the boundaries of a town declared under this or any previous Land Ordinance.

"Country Land" means all state or alienated land, not included within the boundaries of a town declared under this or any previous land ordinance.

In the world history of registration of land titles and land dealings, Sabah has its part to play. Labuan, a part of Sabah, is considered one of the first places in the world to provide for compulsory registration of title to land in 1849, under the Ordinance No. VII of 1849. In 1881, this was adopted to apply to the whole of North Borneo (now Sabah). In 1903, the Land Ordinance 1903 replaced the previous one, and this was the first ordinance to combine the law relating to Land Administration and Land Registration of title into one ordinance and is the direct ancestor of the 1930 Land Ordinance now in operation. The main development since 1903 has been the extension of land registration to Native Titles —a perpetual grant with nominal rent, and restricted to natives only.

There are two new forms of Land Registers:—

(i) The lease-hold register kept at the headquarters of the Land and Surveys Department under the custody of the Land Registrar;

(ii) The Native Title Register kept in each district and under the custody of the Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, in his capacity as Deputy Land Registrar.

The number of titles registered exceeds 120,000; compared with the population of Sabah, the proportion of landowners is considered among one of the highest in the world.

The basic philosophy still continues, i.e. to create and secure the individual title. According to the 1960 census, over 90% of the land holdings were fully owned and the pattern still continues. There is only a very small area under tenant cultivation/occupation as land in general is not a scarce commodity in Sabah.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the First Malaysia Plan 1966 — 1970, funds amounting to more than $28 million were provided for land development in Sabah, through major and minor settlement schemes.

Minor settlement schemes are in practice planting schemes where provision of new or expansion of existing holdings is assisted by the Government in the form of free planting material, fertiliser, fencing materials and, in certain cases, grants for clearing. At present, there are 288 of these minor settlement schems mainly on the west coast and interior residencies. Up to date, the minor settlement schemes cater for 11,000 families and agricultural development includes 36,980 acres of padi, 14,338 acres of rubber, 12,300 acres of coconuts and 980 acres of oil palm. When the plan is fully implemented, there will be 102,104 acres planted with various types of economic crops, with 12,437 families settled in these schemes.

Altogether, there are 18 major land settlement schemes under development by the State Government and another 6 are under planning. They will eventually cater for 9,185 families owning 82,920 acres of planted permanent crops. At present, more than 2,203 former landless families are settled in these schemes.

In major land settlement schemes. Government assistance is provided at a higher level. Unlike minor schemes, where assistance is given to families subsisting in existing areas, most of the families in major land settlement schemes are landless and they are actually resettled in these schemes. Each family is normally given a house and a plot of land varying from 10 to 15 acres, of which about 80% of the area is planted with permanent crops, such as oil palm, coconut or rubber,

pending on the suitability of the soil in the area. The remaining area is for cultivating cash crops. Each settler receives payment for work done on his own plot, but this will have to be repaid in small instalments once his crops are mature.

As from 1st January, 1969, the State Government set up a statutory authority known as the Sabah Land Development Board under the Federal Land Development Act. This has now taken over responsibilities of all major settlement schemes.

EDUCATION

There are 347 government, 295 grant-aided and 11 non-aided primary schools and 27 government, 38 grant-aided and 9 non-aided secondary schools. Government also maintains 2 trade schools and 3 teachers' training colleges in Tuaran and Kota Kinabalu. Further education classes in Kota Kinablau, Tuaran, Papar, Labuan, Keningau, Tenom, Beaufort, Sandakan, Tawau and Lahad Datu are being run by the Education Department. Adult evening classes in typewriting, accountancy, shorthand and book-keeping are also conducted. Primary education is provided in Malay, Chinese and English. Secondary education is principally in English, although a number of schools conduct classes in Chinese and a start has been made to conduct in Malay throughout the state.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture continued to play an important role in foreign exchange earnings and the acreage of perennial crops continues to expand. Rubber is still the main crop planted, followed by coconuts. Oil palm is a relatively newcomer in Sabah's economy and steadily showing its importance. The total acreage under oil palm has risen from 6,500 acres (export value of palm oil — $59,800) in 1963 to 85,500 acres (export value of palm oil and kernel — 1,369 million) in 1969.

Acreages under cultivation are: —

Rubber	-	261,400 acres
Coconuts	—	130,200 acres
Wet Padi	-	74,800 acres
Dry Padi	—	30,600 acres
Oil Palm	-	85,500 acres
Cocoa	—	8,200 acres

WELFARE

The responsibility of looking after the social welfare services of the state lies with the Department of Welfare Services. Administratively, the department has its headquarters in Kota Kinabalu and divisional offices in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Tawau, Beaufort and Kudat. It is headed by a Director assisted by his Deputy, Senior Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Officers and other executive and clerical staff. The Headquarters Division is purely concerned with policy, staff, training, finance, voluntary organisations and transport while the other divisions concentrate their attention to meet the actual social welfare needs of the people throughout the state.

The department has provisions for both personal and institutional services. Among the former, it administers the Public Assistance Scheme for Malaysia Citizens who are physically, mentally or socially incapacitated to earn suii^isnt income for themselves and their dependents and the payments are assessed according to needs and very often accompanied by efforts of Social Welfare Officers to alleviate the cause of distress. Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme to assist patients whose prognosis is good and whose return to their former

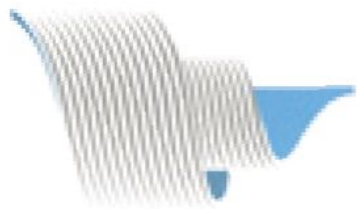
city is likely to be within a reasonable space of time and Women and Girls Protection Ordinance (Cap 159 of the Laws of Sabah) particularly concerning the welfare of women and girls who are exposed to moral danger. In addition, the department provides services for people who need counselling and advice as well as juvenile offenders although the Juvenile Court Ordinance 1947 of West Malaysia has yet to be introduced to Sabah; and it is also concerned with youth welfare and sport activities of the state. Moreover, the department processes all applications for adoption of children in accordance with the Adoption Ordinance No. 23 of 1960, renders assistance to orphans and other children in need, persons affected by civil disasters such as fires, floods, storms or droughts, disabled persons in rehabilitation and training either within the state. West Malaysia or elsewhere.

Although modern sociological thinking is in favour of personal (casework) services, the institutional services have their roles in Sabah, which have two levels — Federal and State. Under the first 5-year Malaysia Plan the Federation Government has approved a project to build a remand home cum probation hostel in Kota Kinabalu which is expected to be completed by early 1971 to meet the need of certain category of juvenile offenders. At present, juvenile offenders who are in need of institutional care are transferred to the Sarawak Boys' Home. At the state level, the department does not as yet maintain any institutions. However, by virtue of his capacity as Chairman of the Central Board of Control of the Pauper Fund, a Statutory Board established under the Pauper Ordinance (Cap. 93 of the Laws of Sabah), the Director of Welfare Services is delegated the power to administer the existing four old peoples' homes located in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Tawau and Beaufort which have a total capacity of 400. They are financed from the Pauper Fund, which derived its income from poor rates paid by employers of labour, and from a land rate. The homes are under the charge of superintendents and other staff, including assistant nurses, attendants, cooks and general labourers. Although the residents are encouraged to be active in gardening and indoor work, it is more in the interest of occupational therapy rather than a source of money earning.

In providing social welfare services for the people, it is generally recognised that it requires two strong arms: the statutory and voluntary services. Guided by this principle, the Sabah Council of Social Service set up the State Cabinet and an affiliated member of the National Council of Social Welfare, Malaysia, was reconstituted in 1968 to increase its dynamism and widen its scope in co-ordinating the efforts in welfare services of the voluntary organisations, thus tapping their resources and reducing duplication of efforts as well as discovering unmet welfare needs. It has also an added responsibility of advising the State Government of the disbursement of the Sabah Social Welfare Fund to affiliated member organisations. The Council is under the Chairmanship of the Director of Welfare Services with Permanent Secretary/Ministry of Social Welfare, Directors of Education and Medical Services, Commissioner of Police and a Stipendiary Magistrate as ex-officio members, two representatives from each of the member voluntary welfare organisations comprising Sabah Society for the Blind, Sabah Branch of the Malaysian Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Association, Sabah Family Planning Association, Sabah Catholic Welfare Association, Sabah Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Leper Welfare Committee and Muslim Welfare Body and in addition, holders of recognised professional social work qualifications, resident within the state, are eligible for membership by invitation.

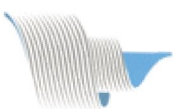
PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Hospital	Cottage Hospital	District
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	—	Kota Kinabalu
Duchess of Kent Hospital	—	Sandakan
General Hospital	—	Tawau
	Kudat	Kudat
	Kota Belud	Kota Belud
		Tuaran
	Papar	Papar



Static Dispensary	Health Centre	Village Group Subcentre
—	Kota Kinabalu	Inanam (Pomotodan), Menggatal, Nosob, Kokol, Lungab, Inobong, Putatan, Buit Hill, Limbanak, Kasigui, Donggongon, Lok Kawi.
—	Sandakan	Ulu Dusun, Gum Gum, Bokarah, Berhala Darat, Sg. Manila, Tanjong Aru, Suan Lamba, Mile 9 Airport Road.
Apas Balung	Tawau	Bergosong, Mantadak Baru, Merotai Besar, Apas Balung, Sg. Tamang.
Bandau, Tandek, Karakit, Matunggong	Kudat	Tinanggol, Matunggong, Tandek, Indarasan, Telagah, Bandau, Pinggan2, Masalog.
—	Kota Belud	Taginambur, Rosak. Kuala Abai.
Bongawan, Kinarut	Papar	Buang Sayang, Biau (D.C.) Benoni, Sg. Padang, Kinarut, Bongawan, Kelatuan, Gadong (Kimanis), Penglat Besar Ulu Kimanis, Simpudu/ Limbahau, Kinarut South (D.C.)

Beaufort	**Beaufort**
Labuan	**Labuan**
	Kuala Penyu
	Sipitang
Tenom	**Tenom**
Keningau	**Keningau**
	Pensiangan
	Tamburian
Ranau	**Ranau**
	Beluran
	Kinabatangan
Lahad Datu	Lahad Datu
Semporna	Semporna



Padas Damit	Beaufort	Gadong, Kota Klias, Pimpirig, Membakut, Padas Damit, Westori.
—	Victoria	Babalu Darat, Kg. Sg. Keling, Layang2an, Lebok, Temiang.
Kuala Penyu Menumbok		Kuala Penyu, Kerukan, Menumbok.
Sipitang, Sindumin		Mesapol, Sindumin, Sipitang.
Kuala Tomani	Tenom	Mendalum, Sapong, Melalap, Pamilaan, K. Tomani, Paal.
Tulid, Apin Apin	Kaningau	Ansip, Apin Apin, Bingkor, Merapok, Baginda.
Pensiangan, Sepulot	—	Pensiangan.
Tambunan	Tambunan	Sunsuron, Kerokot, Nambayan, Lumondau, Tangaban.
Bundu Tuhan, Pagina tan	Ranau	Bundu Tuhan, Kundasang, Nalapak, Peranchangan, Lohan Settlement Scheme.
Sungai Sungai, Telupid Beiuran	—	Sapi, Beiuran, Telupid.
Lamag, Kuamat, Pinanggah	—	Sukau, Pintasan, Tambisan Island.
Tungku, Kunak	Lahad Datu	Tungku, Kunak, Tengah Nipah 5'/J.
—	Semporna	Bugaya.

No. of Medical Practioners in Sabah

In Government Service	In Private Practice
40	32

No. of Dental Officers

In Government Service	In Private Practice
9	1

No. of Beds in Medical Institutions

General and Cottage Hospitals	— 1685
Dispensaries	— 305

INDUSTRY

Industries:

Sabah is endowed with an abundance of natural resources, but at present has few factors which are conducive to the establishment of industries. Its remote location from consumer centres, difficult internal communications, shortage of skilled labour, lack of capital, and, above all, its small and highly fragmented local market, create problems for industrialisation. The majority of industries at present are of the cottage/backyard type, many being family concerns catering mainly for the local market in consumer goods, food and drink, quarrying and brickmaking. Timber sawmilling, veneer and plywood manufacture, and Manila hemp manufacture are also carried on for local consumption and for export.

Efforts are being made to encourage industrial development in Sabah and the state has been declared an approved development area under the Malaysian Investment Incentives Act.

Development

An industrial development programme has been launched in the state in order to expand employment opportunities and to strengthen the base of the state economy. A State Industrial Development Committee has been formed to co-ordinate all industrial development of activities, to handle enquiries regarding industrial development, and to deal with the planning and development of industrial areas in Sabah. The State Industrial Development Officer is the secretary to the committee and provides liaison between the State and the Federal Industrial Development Authorities.

There has been a good response to the state industrial development programme from the private sector and 13 companies have been granted investment incentives under the Investment Incentives Act 1968. These companies have a total proposed authorised capital of $20 million and called-up capital of $12.75 million, and are expected to provide employment opportunities for at least 1,5C | workers. A further 15 proposed industrialisation projects are under consideration

In order to create a more integrated local market and to improve infrastructure facilities necessary for successful industrilisation, the State Government he; spent approximately $185 million (about 44% of the total State Development expenditure) during the first Malaysian Development Plan period 1966 — 1970 on the improvement and development of communications, transport, and public utility services. It is proposed that $528 million be spent for the same during the second Malaysian Development Plan constituting

of the total planned development expenditure in the state during the period 1971 -1975.

There are at present a total of 4 industrial estates in Sabah at Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan and Tawau comprising 1,100 acres. Three additional industrial estates are proposed, one adjacent to Kota Kinabalu and the others at Labuan and Lahad Datu, each with an area of 60 — 70 acres.

The State Government welcomes industrial investment in Sabah and encourages the promotion of industrial development. Foreign participation in industries is particularly welcome and investors who are interested in industrial development may obtain further information, advice and assistance from the State Ministry of Finance.

Tourism

Sabah offers many attractions to tourists. It possesses exceptionally beautiful terrain, interesting and unusual vegetation and many unique characteristics of manners, customs and costumes. The climate is tropical but invigorating. At the National Park, the climate is temperate and refreshing and is a favourite resort for tourists from the neighbouring States. Sabah has also many lovely beaches along its coast-line and on some off-shore islands. These beaches have become popular places for picnicking, swimming, water-skiing, boating and yachting.

The number of tourists visiting Sabah is increasing steadily. The statistics on the flow of tourists in Sabah is published in the monthly publication of the Department of Statistics, Sabah.

The Sabah Tourist Association is at present the only organization responsible for the promotion of tourism at the State level. The Board of the Association consists of members from both the private and public sectors. The Association receives an annual subvention from the Government for carrying out its activities which include the development and planning of tourist plants and facilities.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

A street in Kota Bahru, Kelantan, during the floods in January this year.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Sarawak

Head of State

TUN DATU TUANKU HAJI BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN, SMN, PSM, SPDK, OBE served in the civil service for about 26 years.

Born in Sibu on December 12, 1898, he was appointed Probationary Assistant Sub-Inspector in August 1927 and six years later, in August 1933, was promoted to Probationary Inspector.

The following year, he was transferred to the Sarawak Civil Service as Native Officer. For his bravery while in police service for arresting a man who ran amok at Sibu Bazaar in April 1934, he was awarded a Medal in September of the same year.

Tun Datu Tuanku Haji Bujang was appointed Magistrate of the 4th Class in November 1934 and in August 1941, he was seconded to the Sarawak Rangers as Lieutenant. He served in this capacity for a period of about four months.

In June 1954, he was awarded the title of "Datu" and one year later, in June 1955, was promoted to be Sarawak Administrative Officer, a Division I appointment.

In January 1957, he was awarded the M.B.E., and in December 1960, retired from the Sarawak Governrrent civil service. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1962.

After the establishment of Malaysia, he was appointed Senator in the Upper House of Parliament in 1963, and in 1970, he was bestowed by His Majesty the Vang di-Pertuan Agong the award of the Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (SMN).

He was appointed Governor of Sarawak by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a term of four years on 2nd April 1969, to succeed the late Tun Abang Haji Openg, the first Governor of Sarawak.

Tun Datu Tuanku Haji Bujang has an intimate knowledge of the state, its people and its customs. This he acquired through extensive travelling within the state while serving in the Administrative Service during which he was posted to Kapit, Kanowit, Kuching, Bintulu, Tatau, Simanggang and Sibu.

He married Toh Puan Hajjah Rajemah binti Abdul Gafar in 1934 and has eight children — four sons and four daughters.

Hobbies — Hunting and travelling.

Geography

Sarawak lies between latitudes 0° and 50' and 5° North and longitudes 109° 36" and 115° 40" East, occupying most of the north-western coastal area of the island of Borneo.

From the north-east tip to the south-west tip, the distance is approximately

462 miles and at its widest part (i.e. from Bintulu town to the Kalimantan border in the south) the distance is approximately 158 miles.

The area of Sarawak, about 48,250 square miles, is approximately one-sixth of the whole of the island of Borneo.

The boundary between Sarawak and Indonesian Borneo follows the watersheds between the rivers flowing generally north-westerly into the South China Sea, and those flowing into the Celebes and the Java Seas.

In the north, Sarawak adjoins Sabah (formerly called North Borneo) and in the north-west the State of Brunei forms a double enclave. The boundaries of Sarawak and these two countries run through much easier country and sections have been surveyed as the need has risen.

Mount Murud, which is 7,950 feet high, is Sarawak's highest mountain, dominating an area of practically unexplored ravines, plateaux and involved mountain ranges rising to over 5,000 feet.

Rivers

All the rivers west of the watershed following the Sarawak/Indonesian border — from the north the Trusan, Limbang, Tutoh and Batam, Rejang, and its large tributaries,.Batang Lupar, Sadong, Samarahan and Sarawak Rivers —flow into the South China Sea through Sarawak. All on the east flow into the Celebes Sea.

Towns

Kuching, the capital town, is situated on the Sarawak River 21 miles from the sea. The new port, 14 miles from the sea, can accommodate ships up to 350 feet long and with a draught of up to 17 feet. Besides being the seat of Government of Sarawak, Kuching is the administrative headquarters for the First Division.

Sibu, with Sarikei and Binatang lower down the Rejang River, handles a large proportion of the import and export trade of the country.

Miri is the administrative headquarters of the Fourth Division and owes its existence to the opening of the Sarawak oilfields in 1910.

Simanggang and Limbang are the administrative centres of the Second and Fifth Divisions respectively.

History

The history of Sarawak as an integral State begins with the first landing in August, 1839, of James Brooke. At that time Sarawak was the southern province of the Brunei Sultanate. The oppression of the Sultan's viceroy, Makota, had goaded into revolt the Malays and Land Dayaks resident in the area, then known as Sarawak, and the Sultan had sent his uncle, the Rajah Muda Hassim, to pacify the country. The insurgents were led by Datu Patinggi AM. James Brooke departed after a short stay and returned in 1840, to find the fighting still in progress. At the request of Rajah Muda Hassim, he interceded in the dispute, brought about a settlement, and was rewarded for his services by being installed on the 24th September, 1841, as Rajah of the territory from Cape Datu to the Samarahan River.

Sarawak was recognised as an independent State by the United States of America in 1850, and Great Britain granted recognition in effect by appointii British Consul in 1864. In 1861, the territory of Sarawak was enlarged by the Sultan's cession of all the rivers and lands from the Sadong River to Kidurong Point.

The first Rajah pioneered, subdued and pacified; the second. Sir Charles Brooke, in a long reign of 50 years, built with such conspicuous success upon the foundations laid by his uncle that piracy disappeared, head-hunting reduced and the prosperity of the country increased by leaps and bounds.

Further accretions of territory occurred in 1882 when the frontier was advanced beyond the Baram River; in 1885, when the valley of theTrusan River was ceded; and in 1890 when the Limbang region was annexed at the request of the inhabitants. In 1905, the Lawas River area was purchased from the British North Borneo Company with the consent of the British Government. British protection was accorded to Sarawak in 1888.

The third Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, succeeded his father in 1917, and progress continued in all spheres. Head-hunting, as a result of tireless efforts, was reduced to sporadic proportions, revenue increased, enhanced expenditure resulted in improved medical and educational services, and in 1941, the centenary year of Brooke rule, the State was in a sound economic position with a large sum of money in reserve. As a centenary gesture, the Rajah enacted a new constitution, which abrogated his absolute powers and set the feet of his people on the first stage of the road to democratic self-government.

Before the Rajah's enactment could be given effective force, the Japanese invaded and occupied all of Borneo. After an initial period of minor promise, everything began to run down to a standstill. By the end of 1944, conditions in Sarawak bordered on stagnation — and in some parts of the country, starvation and chaos were imminent. The first clear evidence of a return to order came with the dropping of British and Australian paratroops of the Services Reconnaissance Detachment, in the Kelabit uplands early in 1945. The enthusiastically loyal response this force received paved the way to major Allied landings on Labuan island and along the north-west coast of Sarawak as far down as Miri, beginning in June. After the unconditional surrender of Japan in August, Australian forces liberated Kuching itself on the 11th September, 1945.

The Rajah resumed administration in 1946. It was, however, evident to him that greater resources than he could command would be necessary to restore the country to its former prosperity, and he considered it best for Sarawak to come under the British Crown. A Bill to this effect was passed by the Council Negri in May, 1946, and an Order-in-Council establishing the Colony of Sarawak came into force in July of the same year.

On May 27, 1961 the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman, publicly put forward a proposal for closer political and economic co-operation in the region. As a result of this proposal, both the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the United Kingdom officially supported the Malaysian proposal in principle and a Commission, led by Lord Cobbold, arrived in Sarawak and North Borneo (Sabah) to ascertain the views of the people there. After over four months inquiry, the Commission concluded that an overwhelming majority of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo (Sabah) were in favour of Malaysia.

In September, 1962, the Council Negri of Sarawak welcomed the Malaysia Agreement signed in London regarding the establishment of Malaysia by August 31, 1963 and appointed eight members of the Council to represent Sarawak on the Inter-Governmental Committee to work out the terms for the merger of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah.

On August 21, 1963 the Council Negri of Sarawak approved the London Agreement of Malaysia and on September 13, 1963, U.N. Secretary-General published his Report on the findings of his working teams confirming the overwhelming support of the people of Sarawak and Sabah for Malaysia.

Sarawak became independent within the Federation of Malaysia on Septembi-16,1963.

Since that time, great strides have been made in social services, communications and the general development and prosperity of the country.

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June 1968:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Dayaks	**170,386**	**171,559**	**341,945**
Malays	**83,630**	**84,394**	**168,024**
Chinese	**159,496**	**146,123**	**305,619**
Others	**55,24 6**	**52,686**	**1 07,932**
Total	**468,758**	**454,762**	**923,520**

Constitution

Sarawak is regulated by two Constitutions; its own State Constitution and the Constitution of the Federation of Malaysia, which affects all the States of the Federation.

State Symbols

Flag

A red and black cross on a golden yellow background with a crown in the centre. This is the old Sarawak flag first flown on 21st September, 1848 and it is believed to be the oldest flag in Malaysia.

Anthem

Fair Land Sarawak we will never cease to honour thee and with our Loyal Sons defend your Liberty; from your high forest hills down to the open sea, may freedom ever reign, men live in unity. Proudly our Flag flies high above our Country strong and free; Long may our people live in peace and harmony.

Honours and Awards

The titles of Pengarah and Temenggong have been customary awards to distinguished leaders of the natives. The Order of the Star of Sarawak, which was inaugurated under the Rajah's Government, was revived for use by the State Government in 1964.

I here are five grades of this Order, namely —

First — Panglima Negara Bintang Sarawak (P.N.B.S.) (which carries the title of Dato);

Second — Johan Bintang Sarawak (J.B.S.)

Third - Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (P.B.S.)

Fourth — Ahli Bintang Sarawak (A.B.S.)

Fifth - Bentara Bintang Sarawak (B.B.S.)

In addition to the above Honours, there is also the State award of Sijil Kehormatan Negara (S.K.N.)

General Elections

Elections in the past, based on a three-tier system, are being replaced by direct elections. Following the dissolution on March 20, 1969 of the Council Negri, direct elections in Sarawak began on May 10, 1969. The elections were suspended five days later due to the Proclamation of the Emergency. However the elections were resumed and held on June 6 to July 4, 1970.

Legislature

The Council Negri now consists of 48 elected members. There is also a Spsaker.

Supreme Council: (State Cabinet)

The Supreme Council consists of the Chief Minister and not more than eight nor less than four other members appointed in accordance with the of the State of Sarawak from among the members of Council Negri.

Federal Parliament

There are 24 elected members to the Federal House of Representatives. In addition to 2 senators elected by the Council Negri, three nominated senators have been appointed to the Upper House from Sarawak, making a total of five Sarawak representatives in the Senate.

CABINET

Chief Minister	— Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya 'kub PNBS., SPDK., BM. (Indonesia), OSE., (G.C.), OSM.
Deputy Chief Minister & Minister for Communications and Works	— Mr. Stephen Yong Kuet Tze.
Deputy Chief Ministerand Minister for Lands & Mineral Resources	— Mr. Simon Dembab anak Maja, ADK.
Minister for Welfare	— Abang Ikhwan Zaini, KMN.
Minister for Culture	— Penghulu Abok anak Jalin, SKN.
Minister for Local Government	— Mr. Sim Kheng Hong.

Heads of Department (State)

Chairman, Public Service Commission: Mr. John Nichol anak Kassim, P.B.S.
Head of Civil Service, State Secretary: Dato Gerunsin Lembat, PNBS, PBS.
Attorney-General: Mr. Tan Chiaw Thong, PBS.
Financial Secretary: Mr. T'en Kuen Foh, AMN, PBS.
Ag. Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Communications & Works: Mr. Liang Kim Bang.
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Local Government & Welfare, Youth & Culture: Enche Mohamed Aton bin Saji, AMN
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Lands & Mineral Resources and of Agriculture: Mr. Ignatius Angking, ABS
Clerk to Supreme Council: Mr. Luke Lee Chuan Guan, PBS.
Ag. Clerk to Council Negri: Enche Hashim bin Munir
Accountant-General: Mr. T.A. Scrimshaw, PBS.
Director of Agriculture: Mr. B.C. Balbernie
Conservator of Forests: Mr. L.S.V. Murthy
Director of Lands and Surveys: Mr. Goh Meng Teck, PBS.
Curator of Sarawak Museum: Mr. Benedict Sandin, ABS
Director of Public Works: Mr. Ng Siak Kee, JBS, PBS
Director of Borneo Literature Bureau: Mr. Edward Enggu Langgi, ABS
Land Transport Officer: Mr. Heng Kia Hem, BEM
Government Ports Adviser: Mr. Chan Nam Wah
Drainage and Irrigation Engineer: Mr. Teo Chin Huat.
Establishment Officer: Abang Yusof bin Abang Puteh, JBS, ABS.
President, Majlis Islam: Ustaz Mohd. Mortadza bin Haji Daud.

Heads of Department (Federal)

Secretary-General, Ministry of Sarawak Affairs: Yang Amri bin Kamaruddin
Chief Justice, High Court in Borneo: Tan Sri Ismail Khan, PSM, DMK, PPT, BKT.

Director of Audit: Mr. Henry Lim Ung Eng
Deputy Commissioner, Co-operative Development: Enche Mohd. Hanis bin Mahlie.
Commissioner of Labour: Mr. Tan Beng Siong.
Commissioner, Inland Revenue: Mr. Patrick Ho Swee Tin, KMN, PBS.
Ag. Government Analyst: Mr. Peter Chin Pit Ted.
Director of Prisons, Sarawak: Raja Ghazali bin Raja Ngah Ali.
Registrar, High Court in Borneo: Mr. Stephen Wan Ullok.
Officer-in-Charge, Centre of Protective Custody: Mr. Peter Loh Kee Foo.
Regional Controller, Royal Customs and Excise: Tuan Haji Rakawi bin Nur, PBS, JSM.
Director of Broadcasting, Sarawak: Enche Mohd. Salleh Askor, PBS.
State Information Officer: Enche Taibi bin Ali, AMN, PBS.
Assistant Controller, Trade Division: Enche Mohd. Idris bin Kamaruddin
Government Printer: Mr. Vincent Kiew Fah San, KMN, ABS.
Commissioner Sarawak Constabulary: Enche Hamdan bin Sirat, JMN, ABS.
Principal Geologist: Mr. Kho Chin Heng
Head, Organisation & Methods, Borneo States: Mr. Thomas Eng Heong Chua
Statistician: Mr. Chan Yan Kwoy
Director of Marine: Mr. V. Graham
Director of Medical Services: Dr. Chong Chun Hian, PBS.
Director of Education: Mr. Tan Send Chye, PJK.
Ag. Asst. Commissioner, National Registration: Enche Sobeng bin Tamin
Director of Immigration: Mr. Huang Eng Swee
Ag. Asst. Director of Civil Aviation: Mr. Julian Law
Director of Telecommunications: Mr. Lee Khiu En
Federal Establishment Officer: Enche Baharin bin Hussein
Director of Posts: Mr. Santokh Singh
State Development Officer: Enche Pawanchik bin Zainuddin, KMN, PKT, PJK.
Executive Secretary, State Operations Committee: Enche Wan Mahmood bin Pawan Teh.
Public Trustee & Official Assignee: Mr. Harry N. Dias
State MARA Officer: Enche Abu Bakar bin Haji Awang
State Adult Education Officer: Enche Zainuddin bin Haji Satem
Staff Officer, Civil Defence: Enche Zulkifley bin Y.M. Nontak.

Heads of Administration in Divisions and Districts

Resident, 1st Division: Mr. Yao Ping Hua, JBS, PBS, MBE.
Resident, 2nd Division: Haji Yusof bin Haji Arbi, JBS, ABS.
Resident, 3rd Division: Mr. Peter Tinggom, JBS, PBS, AMN.
Resident, 4th Division: Enche Ami bin Haji Lampam, JBS, PBS.
Resident, 5th Division: Abang Zainuddin bin Abang Adi, JBS, PBS.

In addition, Sarawak is divided into 20 districts. Each district is in the charge of a district officer assisted by a number of junior administrative officers known as Sarawak administrative officers.

Transport

The length of roads is rapidly increasing. At the end of 1968, road mileage was as follows: Bitumen and concrete — 306, gravel and stone — 1,064, earth — 453, total — 1,823 miles.

Post Offices

There are post offices in every district headquarters and all subsidiary Government stations.

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FINANCE

Recurrent Budget	Revenue ($'000)	Expenditure
1966 (Federal)	77,679	79,032
1966 (State)	70,710	53,323
1967 (Federal)	83,257	83,385
1967 (State)	79,798	70.286
1968 (Federal)	86,434	85,064
1968 (State)	95,685	63.532

Development Budget	
1966 (Federal)	50,796
1966 (State)	25,669
1967 (Federal)	37,747
1967 (State)	25,020
1968 (Federal)	30,627
1968 (State)	28,554

Land

Land in Sarawak is divided into five categories. (1) Mixed Zone Land, about 4,600 square miles. Mixed Zone Land may be alienated to any race. (2) Native Area Land, 2,600 square miles. Only Natives can occupy and hold title to this class of land. (3) Native Customary Land. This covers all land held by Natives under Customary tenure. No titles may be issued. Most of this land is used for shifting cultivation. (4) Reserve Land. This includes Crown Land, forest reserves, etc. (5) Interior area Land. Land not falling into any of these categories is mainly covered by primary forests in the remote interior. The effect of this system is to restrict alienation of land, particularly to non-Natives.

Rural development

The main projects are crop replanting schemes, particularly rubber and coconuts, and the building of roads. The cost of development in the five-year period, 1966-1970 inclusive, is estimated at approximately $400-million. Emphasis is also given to diversification of crops and to increasing average yields of padi and coconut through more attention to soil fertilization, weed control, insect and disease control and drainage. Sarawak plans to cultivate 5,000 acres of oil palm in the next 5 years.

Agriculture

The economy is almost entirely agricultural and some 78 per cent of the economically active population are so engaged. The most important agricultural land comprises the river levees and the better drained coastal areas, while generally speaking, the hill soils are of poor fertility, thin and frequently very acidic. Only about six per cent of the total area is under settled cultivation and 18 per cent under shifting cultivation — mainly of dry padi grown on a bush-fallow system. Rubber is the main cash crop and is predominantly small-holding in character; next in order of importance come pepper, sago and coconuts. A major portion of the general revenue of the country is derived from the export duty levied on rubber and pepper. Although rice is the staple food, the total production of both wet and dry padi is insufficient to meet the needs of the population and about 40% the country's requirements are imported. Mixed farming is rarely practised and the small herds of cattle which exist are mainly confined to the coastal areas. Buffaloes are reasonably plentiful in the Fifth Division but generally, only pigs and poultry are kept in any significant numbers and pork and egg

production provides a major industry in certain areas. The Department of Agriculture's activities cover research, veterinary services, freshwater fisheries, agricultural education, agricultural extension (including Women's Institutes), major and minor development schemes and services to farmers. The subsidised Rubber and Coconut Planting Schemes are of major economic importance in the Development Plan, with targets of 105,460 and 48,000 acres respectively to be planted.

Industries

At present, industry is primarily concerned with (i) the processing of primary produce for export, and (ii) the manufacture of goods for domestic consumption. The industries in the first category include the refining of petroleum, sawmilling, sago and copra milling and pepper processing. These have existed for many years and enjoy a positive advantage as raw materials are available from local sources. The industries in the second catergories comprise such manufactures as alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, textiles (including singlets, pullovers, underwear, towels and sarongs), metal containers, biscuits, soap, roofing and flooring tiles, sanitary pipes, rubber footwear, silver and iron ware, wooden ships and barges. Some of these have sprung up recently and their producing units are often small and have to face competition in the domestic market from similar imports from highly industrialised countries.

Forestry

The forests of Sarawak have much in common botanically with the forests of Malaya and the Philippines. They are dominated by the family of Dipterocarps, which produce most of the commercial timber used both internally and for export, including selangan batu, kapor, keruing, resak and meranti (red, white and yellow). But in the coastal belt, there are over 6,000 square miles of peat swamp forest in which grow ramin and jongkong, two timbers that have comprised the bulk of Sarawak's timber exports since the war.

Mineral Resources

Oil, gold, antimony, phosphate, clay, stone and limestone are worked. Bauxite mining ceased in 1965 but coking coal, glass sand and fireclay are being investigated and could become important exports.

Medical

11 Government General and District Hospitals with 1,275 beds
6 Mission Hospitals with 150 beds
1 Mental Hospital with 300 beds.
1 Leprosarium with 400 beds.
42 Government Static Dispensaries
16 Government Travelling Dispensaries
86 Registered Medical Practitioners
509 Registered Midwives
A number of maternity and child welfare clinics also exist.

Principal Diseases

Tuberculosis, dysentery, gastro-enteritis, and various helminthnic infections Yaws has been virtually eliminated and an extensive tuberculosis, dysentery, gastro-enteritis, and various helminthic anti-tuberculosis campaign has been extended to cover the whole of Sarawak.

Selangor

Head of State

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SULTAN SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN HISHAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH AL-HAJ', D.K., S.P.M.S., D.M.N., D.K. (BRUNEI), D.K. (TRENGGANU)', D.K. (KELANTAN), D.K. (PERLIS). The Sultan of Selangor was born on 8th March, 1926.

Studied at the Malay School, Klang, in 1934. From 1936 to 1940, studied at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. In 1946 went to England and spent 114 years at a London institution. Spent a few months at the London University and the School of Oriental and African Studies. Toured Thailand, Saigon, Hong Kong and Ceylon in 1946. In 1951, visited England and Europe. Went to England again in 1954. In 1956, visited Indonesia. In 1959 went on a world tour. In 1965, April, went on a tour to Europe and England. Was appointed Raja Muda on 13th May, 1950. Acted as Regent during the absence of H.H. Hishamuddin Alam Shah Alhaj in 1952 and 1953. in 1959, once again was appointed as Regent while H.H. Hishamuddin Alam Shah Alhaj was acting as the Paramount Ruler. When H.H. Hishamuddin Alam Shah Alhaj was appointed as the Paramount Ruler in 1960, Tengku Abdul Aziz Shah again was appointed Regent of Selangor.

Succeeded his father as Sultan of Selangor on 3rd September, 1960, and was crowned on 28th June, 1961. In 1965, made an eight-month tour of Europe.

In 1969, His Highness made an 11-month tour of the United Kingdom and the United States. While His Highness was away, the Raja Muda was acting as Regent.

Married Tengku Rahimah binte Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Aziz and has 4 sons and 6 daughters.

His Highness holds the rank of Major in the Royal Malay Regiment.

Geography

Selangor is bounded on the north by Perak, the east by Pahang, south by Negri Sembilan, and the west by the Straits of Malacca.

Two rivers form part of the northern and southern boundaries. In the north, the Bernam twists and turns for about 60 miles to separate Selangor and Perak politically; in the south, the Sepang is the seaboard frontier with Negri Sembilan.

The other main rivers are the Klang, the mouth of which is protected by two long islands, Klang and Lumut, and thus there are deep water docks at Port Swettenham. Other rivers are the Selangor and the Langat.

The central range separates Selangor from Pahang, and some high peaks are

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along this boundary - Pine Tree Hill (4,780 feet), Ulu Bakau (4,421), Bunga Buah (4,687), Bukit Tunggul (5,457), Bukit Repin (4,401), Nuang (4,908).

History

The whole of Selangor during the early 15th century was subject to the great Sultans of Malacca. Separate river states existed, each with its own fort.

In the 16th century, the chief of Klang became a vassal of the first Sultan of Johore, Ala'uddin Shah.

British political relations with Selangor commenced in 1818 when a commercial treaty was concluded with Selangor State by a British Commissioner on behalf of the Governor of Penang and this was followed by an agreement of peace and friendship concluded with Sultan Ibrahim Shah.

With the death of Sultan Ibrahim in 1826, Selangor fell on evil days. Sultan Muhammad, the next Ruler, found it difficult to control his chiefs who engaged in piracy, many of whom later migrated to Malacca. Chinese miners began to move into the State. Abdul Samad became the Sultan succeeding Sultan Muhammed in 1859.

Selangor came under British protection in 1874. In 1895, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang were constituted into a federation known as the Federated Malay States under which system, the states progressed rapidly. This progress, however, was brought to an abrupt halt when the Japanese invaded Malaya in 1941.

Following the years after the liberation of Malaya in 1945, and in spite of the Emergency which was declared in 1948, the State of Selangor gradually enjoyed further periods of progress.

Shortly after the Federation of Malaya became an independent nation in 1957, Selangor adopted a new constitution known as "The Laws of the Constitution, Selangor, 1959", which provided for a fully-elected State Executive Council and State Legislative Assembly.

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June, 1969:

	Males	Females	Total
Malays*	229,908	222,724	452,632
Chinese	359,728	347,845	707,573
Indians & Pakistanis	155,633	134,624	290,257
Others	29,726	19,048	48,774
Total	774,995	724,241	1,499,236

*Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in the State.

State Symbols

State Crest

The Crescent and Star symbolise Islam, the State Religion. Under the Crescent and Star is the word "Selangor" in the Jawi script. The red spear-shaped figure in the centre is Sambuwarna, on the right-hand side is the short Kris while on the left the long Kris: all three being the Regalia. The Jawi script below reads "Di-Pelihara Allah" (by God's protection) the State Motto. Curving under the motto is Tali Batong, worn as a girdle by leaders in a war in the olden days.

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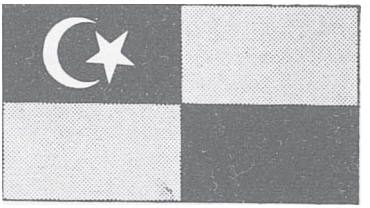
State Flag

The Selangor State Flag is yellow and red in quarters with a white crescent and star in canton. It was devised in the reign of Sultan Abdul Samad; and the yellow and red quarters are symbolic of flesh and blood so is the State and combination of necessary parts. The white crescent and star is the symbol of Islam, the religion of the Malays.



State Anthem

The first Anthem was the "Chantek Manis" a Malay tune which was composed in Selangor but the'name of the composer is not known. The tune was selected bv the late Sultan Suleiman Shah when he was the Raja Muda in conjunction witr the late Raja Haji Bot. The Bandmaster at that time was a Filipino, Daniel Ortega. The bandsmen were also Filipino with the exception of three Indians. This Anthem was used during the reign of the late Sultan Abdul Samad.

A second Anthem was adopted about the year 1908 as it was thought preferable to have a Western tune in place of a Malay tune.

This was superseded on 8th March 1967 by the present Anthem composed by Enche Saiful Bahri.

The words of the Anthem are:

Duli Yang Maha Mulia,
Selamat di-atas Tahta,
Allah Lanjutkan UsiaTuanku,
Ra'ayat Mohon Restu,
Bawah Duli Tuanku,
Bahagia Selama2-nya,
Aman dan Sentosa,
Duli Yang Maha Mulia.

Honours and Awards

There are five State Honours and Awards:

"Darjah Kerabat Selangor" or Royal Family order. Normally awarded to members of the Royalty in Malaya only.

2. "Darjah Seri Paduka Mahkota Selangor" (in three grades), or the Crown order of Selangor. Awarded to people of rank who also have done exemplary service to Selangor.
3. "Keberanian Yang Terbilang" (P.K.B.) is the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal which is awarded to any person who has performed, within the State of Selangor, an act of most conspicuous gallantry and courage in circumstances of extreme personal danger.
4. "Pekerti Yang Terpileh" (P.P.P.) is the Distinguished Conduct Medal which is awarded to any person who has performed, within the State of Selangor, an act or series of acts constituting distinguished and gallant conduct in dangerous circumstances.
5. "Pingat Jasa Kebaktian" (P.J.K.) is the Meritorious Service Medal which is awarded to any person who has performed service of conspicuous merit to the State other than an act of gallantry, such service being characterised by resource and devotion to duty, including prolonged service marked by exceptional ability, merit and exemplary conduct.

Legislative Assembly

Y.B. Enche LopeSalleh bin Haji Zainal Abidin	(Sabak)
Y.B. Enche Taiban bin Hassan	(Sungei Besar)
Y.B. Enche Shoib bin Haji Ahmad	(Ulu Bernam)
Y.B. Enche Chan Keong Hon	(Kuala Kubu)
Y.B. Enche Kamaruzaman bin Ahmad	(Tanjong Karang)
Y.B. Puan Ganga Nayar	(Serendah)
Y.B. Enche N.S. Maniam	(Kuala Selangor Pekan)
Y.B. Enche Chou Yew Koh	(Kuang)
Y.B. Enche Wong Swee Oy	(Ampang)
Y.B. Enche Lee Beng Cheang	(Sentul)
Y.B. Dr. Tan Chee Khoon	(Kepong)
Y.B. Enche Hussain bin Abdullah	(Jeram)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Ahmad Razali bin Haji Mohd. Ali	(Kampong Bahru)
Y.B. Enche Lee Lam Thye	(Bukit Nanas)
Y.B. Enche Goh Hock Guan	(Salak)
Y.B. Enche Hor Cheok Foon	(Penchala)
Y.B. Enche Chua Kow Eng	(Sementa)
Y.B. Enche V. David	(Pantai)
Y.B. Enche K. Ramasen	(Bukit Raja)
Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd. Nazir bin Haji Abdul Jalil	(Kajang)
Y.B. Enche Yap Pian Hon	(Serdang)
Y.B. Puan Salmah binte Haji Mohd. Salleh	(Semenyih)
Y.B. Raja Zulkifli bin Raja Borhan	(Port Swettenham)
Y.B. Enche Lim Thian Kheng	(Kampong Jawa)
'Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd. Suhaimi bin Dato Haji Kamaruddin	(Dengkil)
'Y.B. Enche Hormat bin Rafei	(Telok Datok)
'Y.B. Dato Haji Harun bin Haji Idris	(Morib)
Y.B. Enche Lim Tuan Siang	(Sungei Rawang)

* Members of Executive Council

Districts

Selangor has seven administrative districts — Kuala Lumpur, Klang-, Ulu Selangor, Kuala Selangor, Ulu Langat, Kuala Langat and Sabak Bernam.

Kuala Lumpur District

Address: District Office, Kuala Lumpur — Tel: 82641

Klang District

. Address: District Office, Klang - Tel: 32.31009

Kuala Selangor District

Address: District Office, Kuala Selangor - Tel: K.Sel. 3 and 17

Kuala Langat District

Address: District Office, Kuala Langat, Banting - Tel. Banting 205.

Ulu Langat District

Address: District Office, Ulu Langat, Kajang - Tel. Kajang 2261

Ulu Selangor District

Address: District Office, Ulu Selangor, Kuala Kubu Bahru Tel. i 207

Sabak Bernam District

Address: District Office, Sabak Bernam — Tel. S.B. 226

Heads of Department

Mentri Besar of Selangor: Yang Amat Berhormat Dato' Haji Harun bin Haji Idris.

State Secretary: Enche Abdul Ghani bin Mohd. Don, KMN, PJK, PDLN.

Senior Assistant State Secretary: Enche Abdul Rahim bin Hussain, PDLN.

Assistant State Secretary: Tuan Haji Mohd. Yusof bin Haji Mohamed, PPM.

Assistant State Secretary: Enche Iskandar bin Astar, PDL.

Assistant State Secretary: Enche Zainal Ariff bin Hussain, PDL.

Assistant State Secretary: Enche Abdul Rashid bin Abdullah

Assistant State Secretary: Enche Mamarul Bahrim bin Haji Abdul Rauf.

Secretary to the Mentri Besar: Enche Abdul Munir bin Haji Awang Isa.

State Legal Adviser: Enche Abdul Razak bin Dato' Haji Abu Samah, P.U.P.

State Financial Officer: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Lebai Abas, SMP, PMK, KMN, PDLN.

Director of Land & Mines: Y.M. Raja Shah Kobat bin Raja Hamzah, AMN, PJK, PDLN.

Chairman, State Service Commission: Dato' Haji Kamaruddin bin Haji Idris.

Secretary, State Service Commission: Enche Ahmad Kamal bin Rahman Rahmadi.

District Officer, Kuala Lumpur: Enche Abdul Wahab bin Rashid, PDLN.

District Officer, Klang: Enche Ridzuan bin Ja'afar, PDLN.

District Officer, Kuala Langat: Enche Wan Hilal bin Haji Wan Abdul Rahman.

District Officer, Ulu Langat: Y.M. Raja Azman bin Raja Ismail, PDLN.

District Officer, Kuala Selangor: Tuan Haji Shaharudin bin Ishak, PDLN.

District Officer, Ulu Selangor: Enche Osman bin Mohd. Arshad.

District Officer, Sabak Bernam: Enche Tajul Rahim bin Ator, PDLN.

Chief Medical & Health Officer: Dr. G.V. Devis.

State Engineer: Enche Mohd. Tahir bin Haji Abdul Manan, KMN, PJK.

Ag. State Forest Officer: Enche Abdul Latif bin Nordin.

State Planning Officer: Y.M. Raja Mohd. Ali bin Raja Osman, PPT.

Senior State Education Officer: Enche Yap Hong Kuan.

State Agricultural Officer: Enche Ahmad bin Baba.

Director of State Drainage & Irrigation: Enche Gan Ching Lim.

State Veterinary Officer: Enche Osman bin Din, PJK.

Royal Household Supervisor to D.Y.M.M. Sultan Selangor: Tuan Haji Abdul Rauf bin Mohd. Suki, AMN, PJK, JP.

President of Religious Department: Enche Ismail bin Hitam, PJK.

Senior Inspector of Mines: Enche Tan Kim Bee, PJK.

Senior Assistant Controller of Royal Customs & Excise, Kuala Lumpur Central: Enche Koh King Keng.

Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles: Enche Lee Tian Han.

Chief Surveyor: Enche Paul Foo, SMK.

State Social Welfare Officer: Enche Muhammad bin Mohd. Noor, SMT.

State Information Officer: Enche Ismail Shah bin Sulaiman Shah.

Chief Police Officer: Enche Tajuddin bin Haji Ahmad.

State Development Officer: Enche Sulaiman bin Osman, PDLN.

Senior President, Sessions Court: Enche James Loh Ching Yew.

State Labour Commissioner: Enche Yeong Kok Kee

Elections Supervisor: Enche Ong Kah Seng

State National Registrar: Enche Kamarul Bahrim bin Haji Abdul Rauf.

Senior Auditor: Enche R. Rajaratnam.

State Social Development Officer: Enche Abas @ Abas bin Haji Abdul Rashid.

Chairman, Town Board, Petaling Jaya: Enche Ariffin bin Said, PDLN.
State Fire Brigade Officer, Klang: Enche Abu Bakar bin Dato Ahmad
General Manager, State Development Board: Enche Tahir bin Abdul Rahim, PJK.
State Replanting Officer: Enche Lee Choo Chai, PJK.
Assistant Protector of Aborigines: Enche Mohd. Sharif bin Mohd. Noor.
State Game Warden, Negri Sembilan & Malacca: Enche Abdul Rahman bin Shamsuddin.
Director of Telecoms.: Enche A. Kandiah.
Controller of Posts: Enche Abdullah bin Elam Din.
Private Secretary to D.Y.M.M. Sultan Selangor: Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Haji Amin (Klang).
Senior Assistant Public Trustees: Enche P.G. Bani.
State Youth, Culture & Sports Officer: Enche Hashim bin Pendek. (Youth Club, Kg. Pandan)
Political Secretary to Y.A.B. Mentri Besar: Enche Rosedin bin Haji Yaakub.

Town Boards

Town Board Ulu Selangor, Town Board Kuala Selangor, Town Board Ulu Langat, Town Board Kuala Langat, Town Board Sabak Bernam and Town Board Sepang, Town Board Petaling Jaya and Town Board Rawang.
The Kuala Lumpur Town Board was formed on 6th October, 1966.

- Town Councils

Town Council, Klang — Granted financial autonomous status on 3rd December, 1954.
The Town Council, Petaling Jaya was granted financial autonomous status on 1st January, 1964.

Local Councils

Kuala Lumpur — Jinjang, Sungei Buloh, Ampang, Salak South, Serdang Bharu, Subang and Sungei Way.
Klang — Meru and Kapar.
Ulu Langat - Balakong, 11th Mile Cheras, 9th Mile Cheras and 18th Mile Ulu Langat.
Kuala Langat — Jenjarom and Tanjong Sepat.
Ulu Selangor — Kuala Kubu Bharu and Kalumpang
Kuala Selangor — Ijok, Batang Berjuntai, Sekinchan, Jeram and Tanjong Karang.
Sabak Bernam — Sungei Ayer Tawar and Sungei Besar.

New Villages in Selangor

District of Kuala Lumpur — Sungei Tua Malay New Village, Subang Malay New Village, Kampong Pandan, Kampong Dato Keramat, Ulu Klang, Mount Estate (Gombak Setia), Hot Spring, Damansara, Puchong 14th Mile New Village and Kampong Bahagia.
District of Klang — Pandamaran.
District of Ulu Langat—14th Mile Ulu Langat, Sungei Chua, Semenyih, Dengkil and Bangi.
District of Kuala Langat - Sungei Pelek New Village, Sepang New Vili ie and Salak New Village.
District of Ulu Selangor — Kerling New Village, Bt. Rasa New Village.. Hssa New Village, Btg. Kali New Village Ulu Yam/Kampong Gurnsv New Village, Serendah New Village, Rawang New Village, Kundang Neiv Village and Kuang New Village.
District of Kuala Selangor - Kian Sit New Village and 16th Mile, Sekinchan.

Transport

Roads:

Bituminous metalled surface	608.51 miles
Waterbond metalled surface	7.81 "
Hard surface bitumen sealed	19.57 "
Gravel surface	254.41 "
Total:	890.30 "

Post Offices

Post Offices in Selangor

Pejabat Besar Pos, Kuala Lumpur, Ampang, Banting, Batang Berjuntai, Batang Kali, Batu Caves, Batu Tiga, Bukit Rotan, Jalan Brickfields, Jalan Gurney, Jalan Balai Polis, Jalan Othman (Petaling Jaya), Jalan Pantai Bharu, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Jeram, Kajang, Kapar, Kepong, Kelang. Kelang Utara, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Kuala Selangor, Lapangan Terbang, MARA, Petaling, Petaling Jaya, Port Swettenham, Puchong, Pudu, Pulau Carey, Rasa, Rawang, Sabak Bernam, Sekinchan, Semenyih, Sentul, Sepang, Serendah, Setapak, Sungai Besar, Sungai Besi, Sungai Buloh, Tanjong Karang, Tanjong Sepat, Ulu Langat, Batu Arang, Jinjang, Sungai Rengam, Bukit Bintang, Jalan Semangat, Petaling Jaya.

Post Offices In Kuala Lumpur District

Batu Tiga Jalan Kelang	Jalan Brickfields
Bungsar	Kuala Lumpur
Daman sara	Kuala Lumpur
Gombak Utara	Kuala Lumpur
Genting Kelang Bharu	Kuala Lumpur
Jalan Kenny Selatan	Kuala Lumpur
Jalan Treacher	Kuala Lumpur
Kampong Dato Keramat	Jalan Gurney
Kampong Gombak Setia	Kuala Lumpur
Kampong Kemasek	Ampang
Kampong Lembah Jaya	Ampang
Kampong Pandan	Kuala Lumpur
Kampong Pandan Selatan	Kuala Lumpur
Kampong Segambut	Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Petaling Jaya Section 17	Jalan Semangat
Petaling Jaya Utara	Jalan Semangat
Sungai Penchala	Kuala Lumpur
Sungai Way	Petaling
Ulu Kelang New Village	Ampang

Postal Agencies

There are 60 postal agencies in Selangor

Medical

Hospitals

General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur
Maternity Hospital, Kuala Lumpur
Tai Wah Hospital. Kuala Lumpur
Prisons Hospital, Pudu Jail, Kuala Lumpur
T.B. Hospital, Jalan Pahang, Kuala Lumpur
Tanglin Hospital (Out-Patient), Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur
Leprosarium, Sungei Buloh
District Hospital, Kelang
District Hospital, Kuala Kubu Bharu

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District Hospital, Kajang
District Hospital, Tanjong Karang

Clinics,
Tuberculosis Clinic, Jalan Pahang, Kuala Lumpur
Social Hygiene Clinic, Jalan Sultan, Kuala Lumpur
Dental Clinic, Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur

Dispensaries
Port Swettenham; Sijangkang; Pandamaran; FRI/Kepong; Jinjang; Batang Berjuntai; FES/Serdang; Ampang; Sungei Besi.

Doctors And Dental Surgeons
Number of Doctors in Government Service as on 1.7.69 — 144
Number of Dental Surgeons in Government Service as on 1.7.69 — 21

Welfare
Federal Institutions in Selangor
Rumah Kanak2 Tengku Budriah, Cheras — Children in need of care and protection.
Rumah Budak Laki2 Serendah — Boys above 12 in need of care and protection.
Sekolah Laki2 Sungei Besi — Boys committed under the Juvenile Court Ordinance 1947.
Asrama Bahagia, Kampong Pandan — Girls on remand under the Juvenile Court Ordinance 1947.
Asrama Sentosa, Sentul — Boys on remand under the Juvenile Court Ordinance 1947.
Pusat Pemulehan Wanita, Cheras — Women and girls in need of care and protection under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance.
Pusat Pemulehan 0rang2 Chachat, Cheras — Physically handicapped persons in need of vocational training.
Rumah Orang2 Tua, Cheras — Aged destitutes; as well as vagrants under the Vagrants' Act 1965.

Homes run by State Voluntary Organisations
Sri. S. Sarada Orphanage Batu Caves, K.L. — Orphans (girls).
Sungei Pinang Orphanage, Klang — Orphans (boys and girls)
Pure Life Society Orphanage, Puchong K.L. - Orphans (boys and girls)
Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus Orphanage, Bukit Nanas, K.L. - Orphans (girls)
Good Shepherd Convent, Ulu Klang, K.L. — Orphans and girls in need of care and protection.
Montfort Boys' Home, Batu 3 — Orphans and boys in need of care.
Gurney Evaluation and Adjustment Training Centre, K.L. — Blind youths in need of Vocational Training.
Kuala Kubu Bharu Old Persons' Home, Ulu Selangor — Aged destitutes.
Ampang Old Persons' Home, K.L. — Aged destitutes (Chinese only)
Serdang Bharu Alms House, K.L. — Aged destitutes (Chinese only)
King George V Jubilee Home, K.L. — Aged woman destitutes (Chinese onl
Sungei Way Old Persons' Home, K.L. — Aged destitutes (Chinese only)
Jenjarom Old Persons' Home, Kuala Langat — Aged destitutes (Chinese cr;ly!
School for Spastic Children, Petaling Jaya - Educational Institution *vj* **- spastic children.**
School for Retarded Children, K.L. and Klang - Educational Institution for retarded children.

Agriculture

Rubber	—	**469,558 acres**	
Coconuts	—	**109,237 acres**	**(including large estates; small holdings approximately 94,000 acres)**
Padi	—	**52,000 acres**	**(approximately 47,000 acres planted twice a year)**
Oil Palm	—	**126,558 acres**	**(majority large estates) — (smallholdings approximately 6,000 acres only)**
Coffee	—	**14,405 acres**	
Pineapple	—	**2,446 acres**	

Rural Development

Major project:

The Merbau Berdarah Land scheme. Sabak Bernam.

The area comprises 900 acres with 200 settlers. At present 200 acres have been completed and 200 acres have been planted with coconuts. The expenditure up to December 1970 is $139,100. This includes the cost of nurseries $46,000, building material $4,000 and miscellaneous expenses for settlers' food $89,000.

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His Majesty the King with President Suharto of Indonesia on the latter's arrival at Subang international airport, Kuala Lumpur.

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Trengganu

Head of State

HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN, D.K., D.K. (Malaysia), D.M.N., S.P.M.T., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Selangor), K.C.M.G., Sultan of Trengganu. Born 24th January, 1907. Succeeded to the Throne on 16th December, 1945. He served many years in the Trengganu Civil Service in which he became a cadet in April, 1929. Among his appointments were Registrar, Supreme Court (1939), First Magistrate (1941), Assistant State Secretary (1941). In 1935, he became A.D.C. to Sultan Sulaiman. In 1937, he accompanied the Sultan to England for the coronation of King George VI. His hobbies are photography and fishing.

His Highness was elected by the Conference of Rulers as Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong as from 21st September, 1960. On the 19th August, 1965 he was elected as the fourth Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia for a term of five years.

Geography

Trengganu, on the east coast, is bounded by Kelantan on the north and north-west, by Pahang on the south and south-west, and by the China Sea on the east. Its length is 135.5 miles, its greatest breadth 76.8 miles, and its area about 5,050 square miles.

Sixteen rivers intersect this long and narrow State. Of these, the Trengganu, the Kemaman, the Dungun and the Besut are of considerable size. A sandbar along the entire coast makes navigation difficult throughout the year for large and small vessels.

In the interior, the steep mountain land is dense forest and uninhabited. The highest peak is Gunong Lawit (or Bukit Batil) (4,978 feet). In the belt too, lies Gunong Padang, a flattish-topped mountain within the area of the King George V National Park, which contains a plateau of about 5,000 acres at an elevation of 4,000 feet.

Off Trengganu are the beautiful islands of Perhentian, Redang and Pinang.

History

The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D. speaks of Trengganu as tributary to the great Majapahit kingdom.

A stone, now in the National Museum, Kuala Lumpur, found near Kuala Brang, 24 miles upriver from Kuala Trengganu, is testimony that a Mohammedan kingdom existed in the upper Trengganu River in the 14th century. The stone is dated 1303; the language of its inscription is Malay, with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the subject is the Islamic law of sexual offences.

The throne of Trengganu has been occupied by members of the same Ruling, House for about 250 years. There was a Sultanate in Trengganu when some of the

western states, which have now outstripped her in development, were still in their infancy and when their dynasties were yet to be founded.

By a Treaty in 1909, the Siamese Government transferred suzerainty of Trengganu — which paid it tribute —to Britain. In April, 1910, another Treaty put Trengganu under the protection of Great Britain.

The seat of Government is Kuala Trengganu, on the east coast. It is also the Royal seat of the Sultan, His Highness Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah.

Other main towns in Trengganu are Chukai (Kemaman), Besut, and Dungun, from where a private railway runs about 20 miles inland to Bukit Besi, a vast iron mine, which orovides the State with at least half its revenue in royalties.

Population

The estimated population as at 30th June 1969:

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Malays *	184,097	188,480	372,577
Chinese	12,598	11,125	23,723
Indians & Pakistanis	3,179	1,723	4,902
Others	790	510	1,300
	200,664	201,838	402,502

* Includes Aborigines and Indonesians living in West Malaysia.

State Symbols

Flag

Black with a white edging. Against the black is a white Crescent and Star.

Crest

The Crescent and Star (denoting an Islamic Government), the Crown (a Sovereign Ruler), a sword, a Keris Panjang, and two Maces (the insignia of Government), a Koran and a Book of Law, and the "Kaian Dukong" (the Regalia of the Ruler).

Anthem

This was adopted in 1927 during the reign of the late Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alan Shah. It was composed by Che Gu Mohamed Hashim bin Abu Bakar, then assistant teacher in the Malay School at Paya Bunga, and bandmaster of the Sultan Suleiman troop of boy scouts. He later became bandmaster of the State Police Band.

Decorations

- Orders of Chivalry for Members of the Most Esteemed Royal Family of the First Order of Trengganu (Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat Mulia)
- Orders of Chivalry for Members of the Most Esteemed Royal Family of the Second Order of Trengganu (Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat Mulia)
- Grand Commander of the Honourable Order of the Crown of Trenggani Paduka Mahkota Trengganu)
- Commander of the Honourable Order of the Crown of Trengganu (Dato Paduka Mahkota Trengganu)
- Companion of the Honourable Order of the Crown of Trengganu (Setia Mahkota Trengganu)
- Trengganu Gallantry Award

Trengganu Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Trengganu Meritorious Service Medal.
Trengganu Long Service Star.
Trengganu Long Service Medal.

Menteri Besar

Y.A.B. Enche Mahmood bin Sulaiman, SMT., AMN., PJK., was born in 1930. He was educated in Arabic at the Sultan Zainal Abidin School, Kuala Trengganu. He was UMNO Secretary, Ulu Trengganu Division from 1962. He became a Committee member of this Division from 1965 — 1966 and later became the Deputy President, Ulu Trengganu Division from 1967 — 1968. He became a State Assemblyman for Ulu Trengganu Barat constituency in 1964. He was again successful for the same constituency in the 1969 elections. On 4th June, 1969, he was nominated as an Ex-Co member of the State Legislative Assembly. On 3rd August, 1970, he was made acting Menteri Besar and was confirmed as Menteri Besar of Trengganu on 1st September, 1970. He married Che Zaharah bte. Abdullah in 1958 and they have three children.

Heads of Departments

Menteri Besar	Y.A.B. Enche Mahmood bin Sulaiman, SMT., AMN., PJK.
Legislature	
Chairman, Ulu Trengganu Barat Constituency	Y.A.B. Enche Mahmood bin Sulaiman, SMT., AMN., PJK.
Batu Rakit Constituency	Y.A.B. Dato Mansor bin Mohamed, DPMT., PJK.
Paka Kerteh Constituency	Y.B. Dato Sulong bin Mahmood, DPMT., PJK.
Kampong Raja Constituency	Y.B. Dato Wan Ishak bin Ali, DPMT., PJK.
Kemaman Utara Constituency	Y.B. Enche Wan Abdul Ghani bin Zainal SMT., JP.
Setiu Constituency	Y.B. Enche Abdul Ghani bin Mohd. Amin, PJK.
Bandar Constituency	Y.B. Enche Toh Seng Chong, AMN., PJK.
Ulu Trengganu East Constituency	Y.B. Haji Abdul Rahmah bin Kassim, SMT., AMN., PJK.
Besut Tengah Constituency	Y.B. Enche Abdullah bin Jusoh, PJK.
Kuala Nerus Constituency	Y.B. Dato Ibrahim Fikri bin Mohamed, SPMT., PMN., PPT., JP.
Langkap Constituency	Y.B. Enche Abdul Rahman bin Long, SMT., PJK.
Ulu Besut Constituency	Y.B. Enche Jabir bin Mohd. Shah, PK.
Chukai Constituency	Hajjah Teh binti Hassan, AMN., PJK.
Sura Constituency	Y.B. Enche Ibrahim bin Mat Noh, PJK.
Ulu Dungun Constituency	Y.B. Enche Omar Shukri bin Embong,
Kemaman South Constituency	Y.B. Haji Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohammed, KMN.

Marang Constituency	**Y.B. Enche Kasim bin Ahmad.**
K. Trengganu Centre Constituency	**Y.B. Enche Mohamed @ Harun bin Jusoh**
Batu Burok Constituency	**Y.B. Enche Mat Yasin @ Ismail bin Mohd. Daud**
Ladang Constituency	**Y.B. Wan Mohamed bin Ngah**
Binjai Constituency	**Y.B. Haji Mohd. Taib bin Haji Ismail**
Bukit Besar Constituency	**Y.B. Enche Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Ahmad**
Jeram Constituency	**Y.B. Enche Hashim bin Embong**
Kuala Besut Constituency	**Y.B. Enche Mohamed bin Said**
(Ex-Officio Members)	
State Secretary	**Y.B. Tengku Lela Segara, Tengku Hassan bin Tengku Na ra, DPMT., PJK.**
State Legal Adviser	**Enche Abu Mansor bin Ali**
State Financial Officer	**Enche Mohd. Amin bin Abdullah, SMT., PJK.**
State Assembly Secretary & State Council Secretary	**Wan Abdul Manan bin Chik, PJK.**
Members of Parliament	
Parliament Constituency	
Besut	Hussein bin haji Sulaiman
Kuala Trengganu North	Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail
Kuala Trengganu South	Mohd. Daud bin Abd. Samad
Dungun	Abdul Wahab bin Vunus
Kemaman	Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad
Trengganu Centre	Dato Engku Mahusein bin Abdul Kadir

Heads of State and Federal Departments	
Secretary	- Dato Tengku Lela Segara, DPMT., PJK.
Judge Supreme Court	- Enche Ibrahim Abdul Manan
Commissioner of Landsand Mines	- Dato Mohamed bin Ibrahim DPT.
Chief Medical and Health Officer	- Dr. Dharam Singh
State Legal Adviser	• Enche Abu Mansor bin Ali
Chief Surveyor	- Enche Leong Yew Kuan.
State Financial Officer	- Enche Mohd. Amin bin Abdullah SMT., PJK.
Commissioner for Religious Affairs	- Enche Abu Johan bin Mohd. Jol NK.
President Town Council	- Wan Mohd. Noor bin Endut SMT..
Senior Customs Officer	• Enche Ismail bin Osman
Controller of Posts Kelantan/ Trengganu and East Pahang	• Haji Mohd. Noor bin Haji So'od
State M.A. R.A. Officer	• Enche Kamaruddin bin Dato Abu Bakar
Adjutant Quartermaster,	

Territorial Army	**Kapt. Nik Mahir bin Ishak PJK.**
Asst. State Commissioner for Labour	**Enche R. Dorairaj**
State Replanting Officer	**• Enche Mohd. Isa bin Ibrahim**
Auditor	**• Enche Lim Eng Chiu**
State Information Officer	**- Hj. Ghazali bin Hj. Ismail**
Assistant Registration Officer	**• Enche Ali bin Hussein**
State Cultural Officer	**• Enche Yahya bin Hashim PJK.**
Harbour Master, Pantai Timor Malaya	**• Capt. Khong Shen Ting**
Supply Officer	
Settlement Collector	**- Tengku Sri Indera Raja, DK„ PJK.**
State Agricultural Officer	**• Enche Osman bin Mohd. Noor, PJK.**
State Forest Officer	**• Enche Ismail bin Hj. Johari**
State Welfare Officer	**• Enche Abbas bin Kechik, PJK.**
State Education Officer	**- Enche Mohd. Diah bin Hj. Nordin**
Director of Public Works Dept.	**Enche S. Theraviam SMT., PJK.**
Director of Drainage and Irrigation	**- Enche Mah Khye Tuan**
State Town Planner	**- Enche Soo Kim Choon**
State Fisheries Officer	**- Enche Choy Siew Kiong**
State Supervisor of Elections	**- Enche Kamal Ariffin bin Mohd. Yassin**
Registrar Inspector Motor Vehicles	**- Enche Tan Beng Teik**
Assistant Commissioner Co-op	**- Enche Othman bin Mohd. Alif**
Chief Police Officer	**- Enche Ahmad bin Haji Yaacob, KMN., SMK., PKS., PJK.**
State Development Officer	**- Enche Mohd Saffian bin H.A. Majid**

District Officers

Kuala Trengganu	**- Wan Khalid bin Nong SMT., PJK.**
Besut	**- Hj. Abd. Karim bin Hj. Khalid PJK.**
Kemaman	**— Enche Hashim bin Sulaiman SMT., PJK.**
Dungun	**- Wan Nik bin Ismail, PJK.**
Ulu Trengganu	**- Enche Abdul Rahman bin Nasir SMT., PJK.**
Ma rang	**— Tengku Abdul Jalil bin Omar, PJK.**

Districts

Trengganu has six administrative districts: Kuala Trengganu, Besut, Kemaman, Dungun, Ulu Trengganu and Marang.

Agriculture

Rubber	**166,900.25 acres**	
Padi	**Wet Padi**	
	(i) Padi Musim	**69,560 acres**
	(ii) Luar Musim	**9,433 acres**
	Dry Padi	
	(i) Tugalam	**13,414 acres**
	(ii) Huma	**5,865 acres**
Coconuts	**17,667.5 acres**	
Fruits	**14,800 acres**	
Oil Palm	**36,762 acres**	

Medical

(a) Hospitals-4
lb) Clinics-6
lc) No. of doctors - 20
W) No. of dentists . 6

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Welfare

(a) No of houses — 2

(b) 93 residents

(c) Voluntary state institutions

Tourism

» **Places worth visiting:**

The popular giant leathery turtle beach at Rantau Abang.

The exotic scenic beauty of its islands: Pulau Perhentian, Pulau Redang, Pulau Kapas, Bukit Keluang — Besut, Merang.

Cottage Industries: batek, songket, brass-ware, Puspamara and Rusila handicraft centres.

Industry

Tropical Veneer — plywood and veneer

Sungai Tong Palm Oil scheme 30,000 acres — State Economic Development Corporation.

Another Oil Palm Scheme of 50,000 acres, a joint venture between S.E.D.C, and National Development Finance Co., at Kemaman is in progress.

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